

Community Survey Results

Malibu/Yerba Buena Community Survey

- 1) A proposed amendment to the Local Coastal Program that would include limiting excessive outdoor lighting at night was recommended by the Planning Commission in the summer of 2018, after a public outreach effort and a hearing. The stated purpose includes benefits to wildlife and the ability to see more stars at night. The Planning Commission recommendation applies only to **new development** in Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA).

Advocates of Dark Skies in your community have subsequently asked for more lighting restrictions than recommended by the Planning Commission, and they would like to have them apply throughout the Santa Monica Mountains zone to **both existing residences and new development**. If existing residences are included, residents would have one year to come into compliance.

Both options would allow for security lighting and lighting walkways, roadways and driveways.

Enclosed is the lighting amendment approved by the Planning Commission that only applies to new development, and a Fact Sheet describing what the more restrictive Dark Skies option applying to existing residences and new development would entail.

Which do you prefer:

- 6(10%) Apply night lighting restrictions to **new development** only
- 43(69%) Apply night lighting restrictions to **existing residences and new development**
- 13(21%) None of the above

- 2) Would you be interested in participating in Community Emergency Response Training (CERT), a free set of classes offered through the Ventura County Fire Department, to be better prepared to help your family and your neighbors in a disaster?

- 22(36%) Yes
- 21(34%) No
- 18(30%) Maybe

- 3) Ventura County has seen the formation of neighborhood Fire Safe Councils where residents join together to work with the Fire Department on ways to increase fire protection in their area. The State and Federal Government have grants available to Fire Safe Councils that can be used to buy equipment (such as woodchippers, water pumps

and walkie talkies), do pilot projects (such as re-vegetating areas with fire resistant ground cover), and the development of community-specific survival guides.

Would you be interested in participating in a citizens' Fire Safe Council in your area and find ways to improve fire safety and apply for grants to enhance fire protection in your area?

22(38%) Yes
15(26%) No
21(36%) Maybe

- 4) A common complaint in Malibu/Yerba Buena is poor cell service. How would you describe your cell service?

27(42%) Non-existent 10(15%) Adequate
27(42%) Poor 1(1%) Excellent

- 5) A proposal has been put forward to reduce the amount of glyphosate (found in RoundUp and Rodeo) used by the County of Ventura. Glyphosate is on the State of California's list of possible carcinogens, though the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency finds it safe. Glyphosate is used by the County Transportation Department to remove weeds along the roadways in your area. Would you like to see other options considered?

52(86%) Yes
8(14%) No

- 6) The County Transportation Department will agree not to spray herbicide if residents agree to keep the roadside shoulder free of vegetation in a manner that motorist safety is not impacted. Would you be interested in such an agreement?

36(65%) Yes
20(35%) No

- 7) A proposal to eliminate the use of anticoagulant rodenticides, such as DeCon, has been proposed for the Santa Monica Mountains. This is because they work their way up the food chain, causing harm to wildlife that eat poisoned rodents. For example, most mountain lions and bobcats in the Santa Monica Mountains have anticoagulant rodenticides in their systems which can be fatal. There are more environmentally friendly alternatives. Would you like to see the Local Coastal Program prohibit the use of anticoagulant rodenticides in your area?

56(93%) Yes
4(7%) No

8) Comments?

OPTIONAL:

Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

(Your contact information will not be shared.)

Coastal Zoning Ordinance

Sec. 8178-2.6.15 – Outdoor Lighting Standards

The following standards apply to all outdoor lighting for *development* that could impact ESHA in the coastal zone.

Sec. 8178-2.6.15.1 – ESHA and Buffer Zones

Except for the specialized uses in Sec. 8178-2.6.15.3, all outdoor lighting in ESHA or *buffer zones* shall meet the following standards:

- a. ESHA – Outdoor light fixtures shall be installed outside an ESHA and in locations where light trespass and the direct illumination of ESHA is avoided. If the application of the standards in Sec. 8178-2.6.15 does not avoid adverse impacts to ESHA, specific standards shall be established in the site-specific environmental assessment to reduce impacts from outdoor lighting to the maximum extent feasible.
- b. ESHA Buffer Zones – To the maximum extent feasible, outdoor light fixtures shall be installed outside a buffer zone and in locations where glare and light spillover into the buffer zone is minimized. When outdoor lighting is allowed in a buffer zone, it shall meet the following standards:
 1. Except for security lighting, all outdoor light fixtures shall be fully-shielded, directed downward, and have a maximum output of 850 lumens¹. Mount the fixture as low as possible for the needed purpose.
 2. Lighting may be permitted for signage in accordance with Sec. 8175-5.13.
 3. Outdoor light fixtures used as security lighting may be located at an entry gate, parking area, and intermittently along private driveways/access roads if needed for safe passage. All such lighting shall be fully-shielded or partially-shielded and directed downward, shall utilize the minimum output necessary for the intended purpose, and shall be controlled by a motion detector programmed to turn off no more than twelve minutes after activation.

Sec. 8178-2.6.15.2 – Santa Monica Mountains (M) Overlay Zone

Within the (M) overlay zone, all outdoor lighting shall be installed in locations where *light trespass* and the direct illumination of ESHA is avoided. To minimize *light trespass* and adverse impacts to sensitive resources, outdoor lighting shall meet the following standards:

- a. Development Envelope – Outside the building site, all light fixtures shall be installed in locations where light spillover into the buffer zone is minimized. All light fixtures in such areas shall meet the standards for an ESHA buffer zone in Sec. 8178-2.6.15.1(b).

¹ The output for a standard 60-watt bulb is 750-850 lumens of light.

- b. Building Site – Glare and light spillover into buffer zones shall be minimized through the application of the following standards:
1. Except for security lighting and temporary seasonal lighting, all outdoor light fixtures shall be fully-shielded, directed downward, and have a maximum output of 850 lumens. Mount the fixture as low as possible for the needed purpose. Such lighting may be used for pedestrian walkways and private driveways and at entry gates or building entries.
 4. Outdoor light fixtures may be used as security lighting at an entry gate and in parking areas. All such lighting shall be fully-shielded or partially-shielded and directed downward, shall utilize the minimum output necessary for the intended purpose, and shall be controlled by a motion detector programmed to turn off no more than twelve minutes after activation.
 2. Temporary seasonal lighting is permitted during the holiday season.
 3. Utilize landscaped berms, fences, landscape screening, building placement, and similar techniques to shield outdoor lighting from adjacent ESHA and buffer zones.
 4. If a pool, tennis court, or other recreational facility is included as an accessory use to residential development, outdoor lighting shall be shielded or screened from nearby ESHA. If light trespass occurs in a buffer zone, the facility shall not be illuminated between 10:00 p.m. and sunrise.
 5. Outdoor lighting used for purposes other than those provided by Sec. 8178-2.16.15.2(b) – including perimeter lot lighting and lighting used to illuminate landscapes, hardscapes, and building exteriors for aesthetic purposes – is prohibited.

Sec. 8178-2.6.15.3 – Specialized Use Requirements

Exceptions to the standards provided by Sec. 8178-2.6.15.1 and Sec. 8178-2.6.15.2 may be allowed for the following:

- a. Federal Standards – If the outdoor lighting standards in this Sec. 8178-2.6.15 conflict with outdoor lighting standards mandated for a facility, equipment or activity by federal law, the federal standards shall apply. Also, outdoor lighting for wireless communication facilities (including navigation lights for radio and television towers) shall meet the minimum allowable Federal Aviation Administration standards.
- b. Public Rights-of-Way – Outdoor lighting standards employed by state or County public transportation agencies may be used within the public rights-of-way for the principal purpose of illuminating public streets or controlling traffic. Whenever feasible, light fixtures that are shielded and directed downward shall be used for public roads that are adjacent to ESHA.
- c. Allowable Use in ESHA or Buffer Zones - Exceptions to the lighting standards shall be provided where lighting is necessary for an allowable resource-dependent use in ESHA or buffer zone pursuant to Sec. 8178-2.5. In such cases, outdoor lighting shall be the minimum necessary for the intended purpose and the direct illumination of ESHA shall be minimized.

- d. Agriculture (Crop Production) – Outside the (M) overlay zone, temporary or intermittent illumination of ESHA is allowed for crop production that is consistent with usual or customary agricultural practices, including during weather events.
- e. Temporary Use or Events – Exceptions to the lighting standards may be allowed for the following:
 - 1. Public Emergencies – Outdoor lighting in ESHA and *buffer zones* is allowed when required by fire, law enforcement, or other public safety or emergency service providers. Such lighting shall be immediately discontinued upon abatement of the emergency condition.
 - 2. Temporary lighting is allowed for public works construction projects (e.g., roads) that require working in evening hours.
 - 3. Temporary film production, outdoor festivals or sporting events that require a *coastal development permit* shall be subject to outdoor lighting standards in the site-specific environmental analysis that minimize outdoor lighting in ESHA.

Proposed Lighting Ordinance for the Santa Monica Mountains:

EXISTING LIGHTING - What would it do?

One year after the ordinance is adopted, all EXISTING OUTDOOR LIGHTING:

1. Must be directed downward if the lighting fixture is adjustable.
2. Turn off all non-essential lighting (e.g., aesthetic, recreational, etc.) when people are no longer present outdoors or after 10:00 p.m. (until sunrise).
3. Security lighting may remain on but will need to meet the requirements of the proposed ordinance (see accompanying sheet for standards).
4. Exempt lighting may remain on, which includes:
 - Lighting for temporary uses (construction, emergency, non-discretionary film production/outdoor events)
 - Seasonal or Festive Lighting
 - Lighting required by State or Federal law
 - Lighting in public Rights of Way (e.g., street lighting or traffic control)
5. Prohibited lighting would have to be turned off. Prohibited lighting includes:
 - Perimeter lot lighting
 - Blinking, flashing, strobe, rotating, intermittent, fading lights
 - Uplighting of landscapes or buildings for aesthetic purposes.
 - Signs that are illuminated, flash or change color, not including directional road signs

Proposed Lighting Ordinance for the Santa Monica Mountains: FOR NEW OR REPLACED OUTDOOR LIGHTING - What would it do?

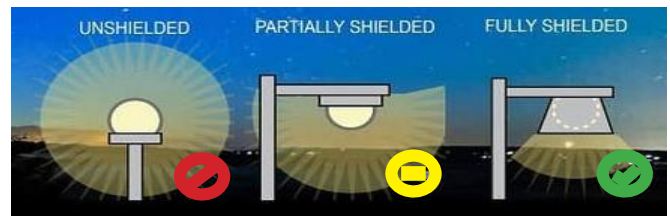
OUTDOOR LIGHTING:

- Outdoor lighting shall be installed to avoid illumination of the dark sky and light spillover beyond the building site¹.
- Lighting outside of the building site shall be limited to necessary security lighting at entry gates and intermittent lighting along private driveways or access roads for safe passage.
- All lighting will be subject to light color standards, maximum lumens, and height restrictions that are defined in the [Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridor Ordinance](#).

USE FULLY-SHIELDED FIXTURES, DIRECTED DOWNWARD:

Exceptions include the following:

- Security lighting at building entrances and entry gates may be partially-shielded but directed downward.
- Greenhouses may use partially-shielded directional lighting as long as walls and roof are screened so light is not visible from the outside.



LIGHT SPILLOVER LEVELS:

Limits on light spillover would minimize the amount of light seen in the night sky and outside the building site area.

DARK HOURS:

Lighting for non-essential uses (e.g., aesthetic purposes) must be shut off at 10 pm (or after people are no longer present) until sunrise. Dark Hours do not apply to security lighting.



SECURITY LIGHTING:

- Security lighting may be placed at entry gates, parking areas, building entries, and intermittently along private driveways and access roads if needed for safe passage.
- Pedestrian walkways that provide direct access to buildings and parking areas may remain lit while in use for safe passage.
- The minimum lighting necessary for the intended purpose shall be utilized.
- May be partially-shielded, but it must be directed downward.
- Must be on a motion sensor that will turn off light after a maximum of 10 minutes (5 minutes if light spillover occurs outside of building site or is located at an entry gate (outside the building site)).

¹ The building site is defined as the primary, developed area of a legal lot that contains all structures for a residential, commercial, agricultural or industrial use, including but not limited to the building pad, all primary structure(s) and accessory structures/uses (e.g., barns, garages, parking areas, deck/patio, swimming pool, storage sheds, animal enclosures).