



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS

TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

Thursday, August 15th 2013: 10:00 a.m.

SCAG Offices
818 West 7th Street, 12th Floor
Board Room
Los Angeles, CA 9007
(213) 236-1800

Teleconferencing Information:
Number: 1-888-808-6929

Silent Live Web PowerPoint Presentations: <https://www.connectmeeting.att.com>
Meeting #: 8888086929 | Participant Code: 2361866

AGENDA

Introductions

Discussion Items

1. Subregional Delegation of SCS – (Jacob Lieb)	15 min.
2. Upgrade CALOTS to Support Growth Monitoring – (Ping Chang)	15 min.
3. Panel of Expert Meeting and Ranges of Regional and County Growth Forecasts for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS – (Frank Wen)	15 min.
4. AB93: Qualified Census Tract Areas for Tax Incentives for Future Economic Development in the SCAG Region – (Frank Wen)	15 min.
5. Land Use Updates and SCAG Map Book Productions for the Development of the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) – (Frank Wen)	15 min.
6. Comments/Around the Table Discussion	15 min.



TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

June 13, 2013

Meeting Summary

Following is a summary of discussions of the Technical Working Group meeting of June 13, 2013.

Discussion Items

1. Proposed TWG Agenda Outlook and Timeline

Naresh Amatya, Manager, SCAG Transportation Planning, provided an update on TWG agenda outlook and timeline. Mr. Amatya stated a list has been developed with the assistance of Steve Smith at SANBAG which notes specific agenda topic items that can be discussed by the TWG in the development cycle leading up to the 2016 RTP. Mr. Amatya noted there is support for the topics and they have been distributed to TWG members.

2. Growth Forecast Development Input Requirements

Frank Wen, SCAG Staff, provided an update on growth forecast development input requirements. Mr. Wen noted the goal of the growth forecast development cycle for the 2016 RTP/SCS is full engagement and participation of all jurisdictions. Mr. Wen noted efforts are underway to receive general plan and zoning information from the jurisdictions and to develop a workable process. It was further noted input from each city is essential to the process and asked TWG members for their assistance in reaching out to their local jurisdictions. Additional goals include flexibility, integrity and accountability in the process. Mr. Wen noted jurisdictions intending to take SCS delegation would need to notify SCAG by January 2015. It was noted a successful bottom up local input process depends upon full participation of member jurisdictions.

Jacob Lieb, SCAG Staff, stated it is anticipated that at the next meeting of the TWG there will be a discussion of subregional delegation of the SCS. A discussion ensued regarding the growth forecast development process.

3. Scenario Planning Model Development

Guoxiong Huang, SCAG Staff, presented an update on the Scenario Planning Model Development. Mr. Huang stated the previous RTP/SCS process revealed the need for a

common development platform for better collaboration with jurisdictions on planning models as well as a need for quicker responses. Mr. Huang noted Urban Footprint software has been selected for scenario planning for the upcoming RTP/SCS cycle.

Urban Footprint is an open source platform which can be used not only by SCAG staff but also by the region's 197 member jurisdictions. This is a Web based platform with benefits that include estimation capabilities that go beyond transportation and air quality but extends to energy and water consumption as well as fiscal benefits. Mr. Huang noted the model is seen as having significant value to jurisdictions although its use is optional.

Mr. Huang further noted a working group consisting of member jurisdictions has begun with the goal of developing a collaborative process. The working group will meet monthly for the next several months and the kick off meeting was held June 12, 2013. The goal is to understand the kind of support jurisdictions will need from SCAG and how that can be achieved to enable scenario planning flexibility to jurisdictions.

Mr. Huang noted the spirit of the effort is to encourage full participation from jurisdictions and he anticipates the process will benefit all involved. A discussion ensued about potential considerations for using this platform for scenario planning.

4. MAP-21 Performance Measures

Ping Chang, SCAG Staff, presented an update on MAP-21 performance measures. Mr. Chang stated Moving Ahead for Progress is federal legislation enacted in October 2012 which requires a performance based approach to transportation planning at the federal, state and MPO level. MAP-21 includes three components, performance measures, performance targets and performance reports. Mr. Chang noted that performance measures may fall primarily under the responsibility of U.S. Department of Transportation. While performance targets will fall under the auspices of the States and MPOs. Performance reports will likely be addressed at the regional level.

Mr. Chang stated by April 2014 the U.S. DOT is required to establish performance measures along several areas including highway conditions, the interstate systems, transit and freight movement. It was noted these are minimum requirements, however, previously adopted regional performance measures such as multi-modal, land use and accessibility already go beyond MAP-21 requirements. Because of these additional regionally established performance measures, Mr. Chang noted it is expected that the new MAP-21 minimum requirements will be successfully met. It was noted there are specific guidelines on how performance assessments are conducted. Comparisons are not only measured against the baseline year but need to report on progress made relative to the base year.

The working group discussed the performance measures requirements.



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Item 1 Attachment: Subregional Delegation of SCS

July 28, 2013

2016 RTP/SCS

POLICY PRINCIPLES FOR SUB-REGIONAL SCS DEVELOPMENT

SCAG supports any sub-region who chooses to proceed with the development of a sub-regional SCS for the 2016 RTP/SCS plan update; however, it should be noted at the outset that SCAG does not have funds available from the State for such update work. SCAG does not propose any significant policy change to the 2016 SCS development process but rather to focus on the plan update and show where there is progress on implementing the 2012 SCS.

Therefore, SCAG encourages the sub-regions to maximize their resources and work with SCAG to document the actual progress on implementing the 2012 SCS actions for the 2016 plan update within their sub-region. Such documentation assists SCAG in achieving the SCS approved GHG emission reduction targets but also helps position the region for future cap-and-trade or other available funding for sustainable project implementation.

For the 2016 RTP/SCS update, SCAG will continue to use legislative authority to develop growth and land use assumptions that may differ from or go beyond what is submitted by the sub-regions. This information would be included in the scenario options discussed at public workshops as required under SB 375. This action may be necessitated by a number of factors including ensuring meeting a regional GHG target or other regional performance objectives and for assuring good-faith efforts by sub-regions are going beyond “business-as-usual” growth scenarios.

While the Framework and Guidelines policies and MOU terms established for the 2012 plan can be interpreted to allow SCAG flexibility in altering some aspects of sub-regional SCS, the practice for developing the actual plan in 2012 was to use all data from the two delegated sub-regions exactly as submitted.

Staff recommends the following “refined principles” for outlining SCAG’s flexibility in incorporating sub-regional SCSs. Upon RC approval, these principles will be incorporated into the formal Sub-regional SCS Framework and Guidelines and MOU for developing Sub-regional Sustainable Communities Strategies for the 2016 RTP/SCS. These principles clarify and build on the policy provisions of the 2012 Framework and Guidelines and do not represent a significant policy change from 2012 (the principles are arranged here in a chronological order and not in order of priority or significance.)

1. As in 2012, growth distribution and land use information for the 2016 RTP/SCS will be adopted at the jurisdiction level. Growth distribution and land use information for 2016 Sub-regional SCS submittals will also be held constant at the jurisdiction level. Any necessary modifications of sub-regionally-submitted land use scenarios will be made at the sub-jurisdictional level (see also Principles #4 and #5).

2. Sub-regions and jurisdictions are strongly encouraged to use the Scenario Planning Model (SPM) tool for developing submissions and to submit sub-regional SCSs in SPM, or other compatible, GIS-based, format. This will enable SCAG to better integrate sub-regional submissions with the regional SCS and will allow sub-regions to demonstrate the results of their scenario-planning efforts (i.e., Principle #3 below.) SCAG will provide the SPM tool, and necessary training, free of charge for sub-regions and jurisdictions. The SPM tool is new for the 2016 RTP/SCS process and therefore was not available in 2012. Thus, it was not included in the 2012 Sub-regional SCS Framework and Guidelines.
3. Sub-regional submissions must demonstrate that, during the planning process, alternative growth distribution and land use scenarios were considered and evaluated using appropriate performance measures to the extent feasible. SCAG will not issue sub-regional targets. Alternative scenarios should be evaluated relative to each other. This provision was not included in the 2012 Framework and Guidelines.
4. SCAG may adjust sub-regionally submitted growth distribution and land use information at the sub-jurisdictional level if the compiled regional SCS does not meet GHG targets or other regional performance objectives or if alternative scenarios were not evaluated, using appropriate performance measures, during the sub-regional SCS development process.
5. Any adjustment to sub-regionally submitted growth distribution and land use information will be an iterative process, in close collaboration with the sub-region and affected jurisdictions. SCAG staff will also work closely with sub-regions prior to the finalization and submittal of the sub-regional SCS to address potential adjustments.
6. The regional SCS, including component sub-regional SCSs, are subject to a standard public review process and review and adoption by the SCAG Regional Council.
7. Delegated sub-regions for the 2016 plan will be required to monitor implementation of their sub-regional SCS. SCAG will, likewise, monitor implementation of the regional SCS. (This provision was not included in the 2012 Sub-regional SCS Framework and Guidelines.)
8. Sub-regions that prepared sub-regional SCS plans for the 2012 RTP/SCS will be encouraged, but not required, to provide SCAG a report monitoring the implementation of the 2012 sub-regional SCS.



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Item 2: NO ATTACHMENT



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Item 3: Panel of Expert Meeting and Ranges of Regional and County Growth
Forecasts for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS

**TWG Discussion Item:
Draft Preliminary Range of County Growth Forecasts for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS**

August 15, 2013

Staff presented the range of the regional growth forecasts along with information and input from the panel of experts meeting held on 6/27 at the August 1 CEHD meeting. As indicated in the staff report, Staff will present findings and the range of county level population, household, and employment growth projections at the TWG meeting on August 15.

Staff reviewed input and advice from the recently held Panel of Experts meeting and concluded that the updated regional population and household forecasts could be slightly lower than the adopted 2012-2035 RTP/SCS growth forecasts, while the updated employment forecasts may be slightly higher than the 2012-2035 RTP/SCS growth forecasts.

Attached is a "draft" Preliminary Range of County Growth Forecasts for 2016-2040 RTP/SCS. The county growth forecasts considered the following three major elements: (1) a proposed range of regional growth forecasts for 2016-2040 RTP/SCS (2) difference between projections for year 2012 from 2012-2035 RTP/SCS and 2012 job/population/household estimates from the State Employment Development Department (EDD) and the State Department of Finance (DOF) (all of them were benchmarked to July 1, 2012) (3) input from the Panel of Experts meeting on the outlook of each county's economic and demographic growth.

The following two documents are posted on the SCAG website:

- (1) 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) Growth Forecast Development: Information from Panel of Experts Meeting and Range of Regional Growth Projections http://www.scag.ca.gov/committees/pdf/cehd/2013/aug/cehd080113agn_3.pdf
- (2) Panel Survey Results and Tabulation <http://www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/downloads/SurveyAnswersSummary062713.pdf>

Next Steps:

The mid-range forecast of population, population and household within the Draft Preliminary Range of County Growth Forecasts for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS will be presented to the CEHD Committee on September 5th, and staff will seek approval from CEHD for moving forward with small area disaggregation, preparing a letter for communicating with local jurisdictions, producing the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS growth forecasting/land use data package along with the Scenario Planning Model (SPM) to initiate the bottom up local review and input process for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS.



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Item 4 Attachment: AB93: Qualified Census Tract Areas for Tax Incentives for
Future Economic Development in the SCAG Region

TWG Discussion Item: AB 93 Qualified Geographic Areas
August 15, 2013

AB 93: Enterprise Zone Elimination Trailer bill dissolved enterprise zones and implemented the Governor's new economic development proposal. Provisions of the bill would institute two new tax programs - a Sales and Use Tax (SUT) exemption for manufacturing, biotech equipment and similar purchases, and a hiring credit under the Personal Income Tax (PIT) and Corporation Tax (CT) for employment in specified geographic areas. Additionally, this bill would result in phasing out and ending certain tax provisions related to Enterprise Zones (EZs) and similar tax incentive areas, and ending the current New Jobs Credit tax incentive program. The bill also provides for allocating income tax credits through the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to assist in retaining existing and attracting new business activity in the state.

The tax incentive provisions (hiring tax credits) under AB 93 are applicable only to certain geographic areas as defined by AB 93. The geographic areas qualified for tax incentives include:

1. "Designated census tracts", meaning a census tract within the state that is determined by the Department of Finance to have a civilian unemployment rate that is within the top 25 percent of all census tracts within the state and has a poverty rate within the top 25 percent of all census tracts within the state, as prescribed in Section 13073.5 of the Government Code.
2. "Former enterprise zone", meaning an enterprise zone designated as of December 31, 2011, and any expansion of an enterprise zone prior to December 31, 2012, under former Chapter 12.8 (commencing with former Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, as in effect on December 31, 2012, excluding any census tract within an enterprise zone that is identified by the Department of Finance pursuant to Section 13073.5 of the Government Code as a census tract within the lowest quartile of census tracts with the lowest civilian unemployment and poverty.

To illuminate this new program, staff has prepared the attached maps for the SCAG region showing the impacts of this change. These maps are draft and are for reference to show the geographic designations under AB 93. They do not represent the official qualified areas as determined by the Population Research Unit of Department of Finance (DOF), who along with HCD were directed by the bill to identify qualified geographic areas. However, SCAG staff has conferred with DOF staff and they agree with SCAG's methodology and the results presented here are consistent with their findings.

Map 1 – Existing Enterprise Zones

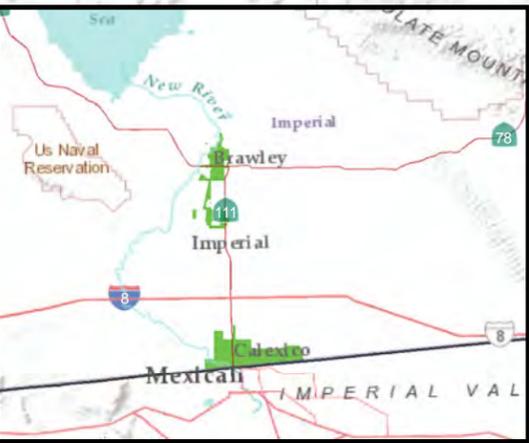
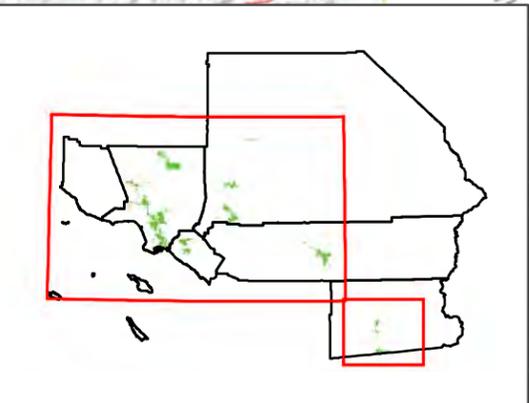
Map 2 – AB 93 Qualified Census Tracts – The qualified Census Tracts are those with the top 25% of the highest unemployment and poverty rates.

Map 3 – AB 93 Qualified Geographic Areas to Receive Tax Credits - AB93 qualified geographic areas are those either the qualified Enterprise Zones or the qualified Census Tracts.

To determine if a specific address is located AB 93 Qualified Geographic area, SCAG staff has developed an interactive mapping application at <http://maps.scag.ca.gov/AB93/index.html>

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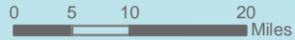
Existing Enterprise Zones SCAG Region



- Qualified Enterprise Zones under AB93
- Unqualified Enterprise Zones under AB93

Note: The existing Enterprise Zones with the bottom 25% of lowest unemployment AND poverty rates are not qualified for tax credit under AB93.

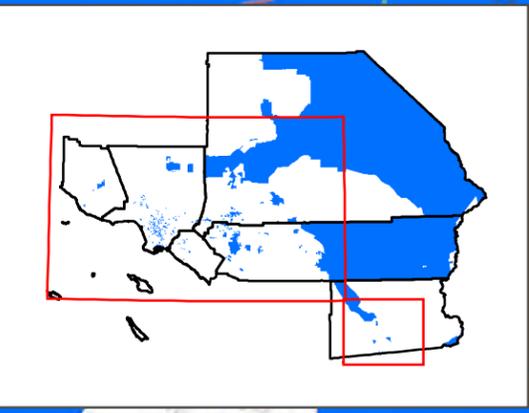
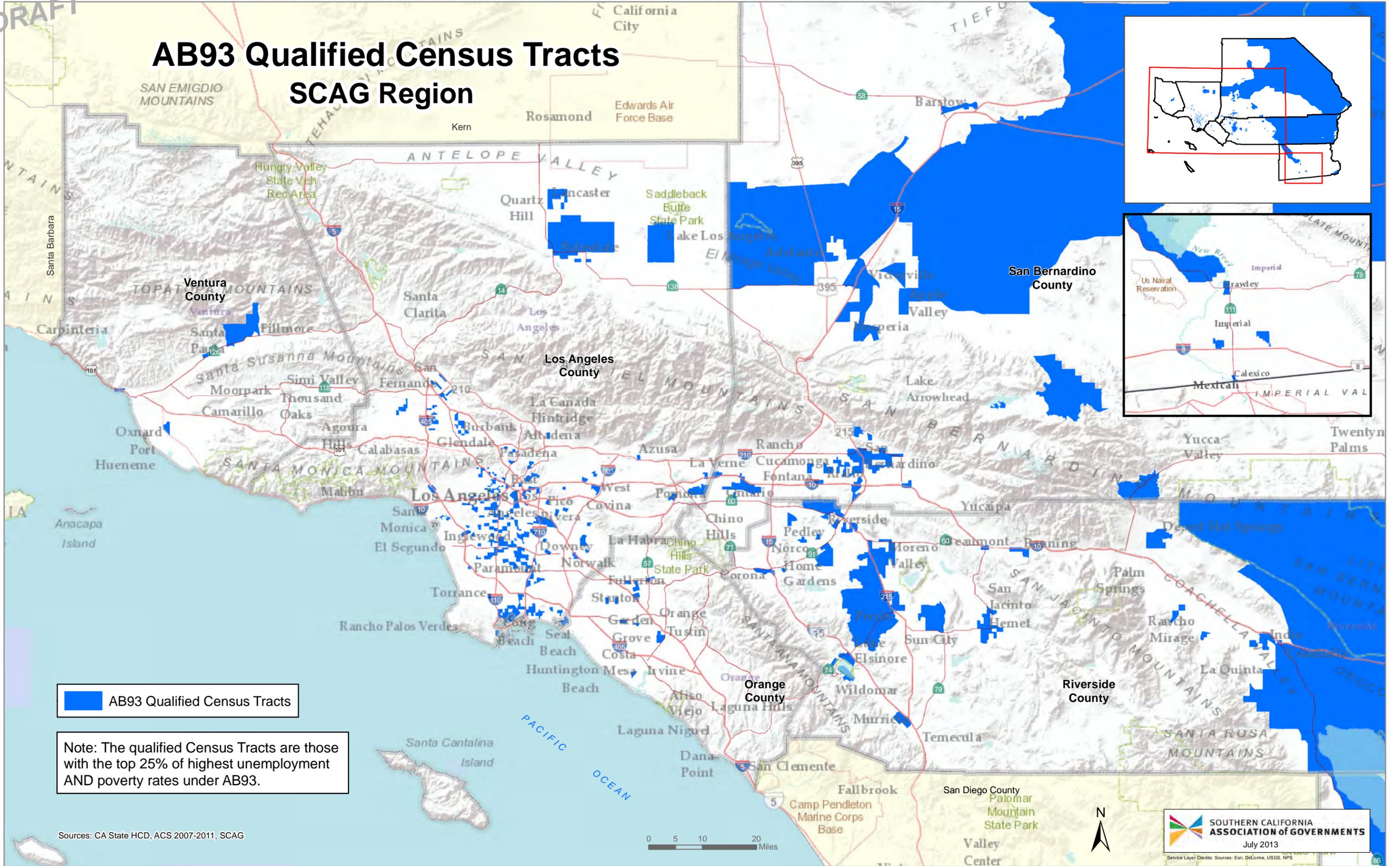
Sources: CA State HCD, ACS 2007-2011, City of LA, City of Palmdale, City of Lancaster, County of LA, SCAG



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS

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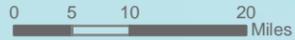
AB93 Qualified Census Tracts SCAG Region



 AB93 Qualified Census Tracts

Note: The qualified Census Tracts are those with the top 25% of highest unemployment AND poverty rates under AB93.

Sources: CA State HCD, ACS 2007-2011, SCAG

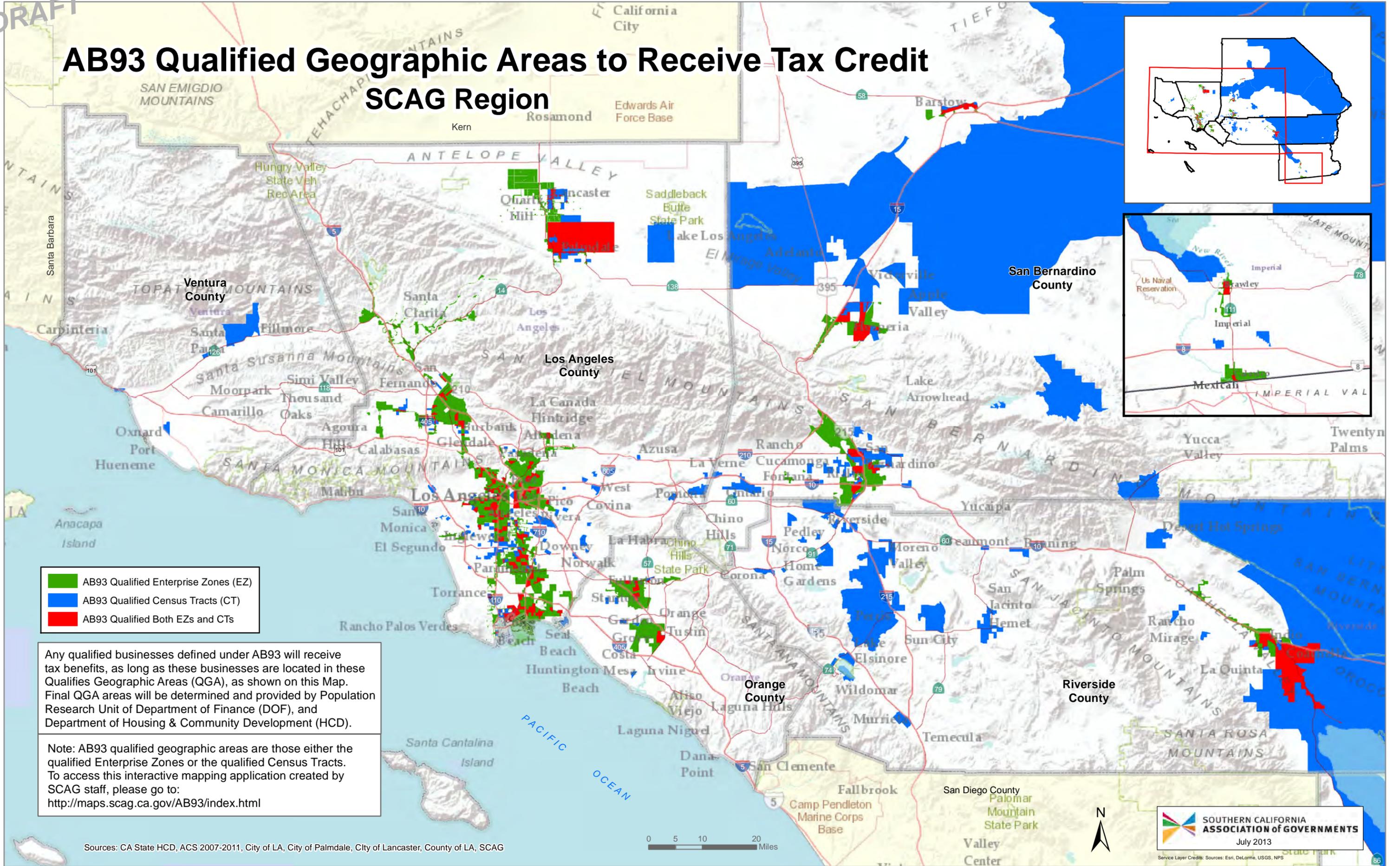


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Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS

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AB93 Qualified Geographic Areas to Receive Tax Credit SCAG Region

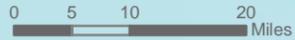


- AB93 Qualified Enterprise Zones (EZ)
- AB93 Qualified Census Tracts (CT)
- AB93 Qualified Both EZs and CTs

Any qualified businesses defined under AB93 will receive tax benefits, as long as these businesses are located in these Qualifies Geographic Areas (QGA), as shown on this Map. Final QGA areas will be determined and provided by Population Research Unit of Department of Finance (DOF), and Department of Housing & Community Development (HCD).

Note: AB93 qualified geographic areas are those either the qualified Enterprise Zones or the qualified Census Tracts. To access this interactive mapping application created by SCAG staff, please go to:
<http://maps.scag.ca.gov/AB93/index.html>

Sources: CA State HCD, ACS 2007-2011, City of LA, City of Palmdale, City of Lancaster, County of LA, SCAG



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Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, USGS, NPS



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Item 5 Attachment: Land Use Updates and SCAG Map Book Productions for the
Development of the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable
Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS)

**TWG Discussion Item:
Status of Local Input on GP, Zoning, Land Use and Map Book,**

August 15, 2013

SCAG has worked with local jurisdictions to update its land use database in preparation for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS. This database comprises over 5,000,000 parcels and contains local land use information in a digitized GIS format for every jurisdiction in the SCAG region. In the past, local jurisdictions have used this resource to save funds when undergoing a general plan update and to automate manual processes in their day-to-day work. In order to ensure its accuracy, SCAG staff has outreached to SCAG cities and counties to obtain their most recent general plan and zoning information. In addition to initiating contact with 197 jurisdictions individually, staff has also coordinated with each subregional organization to request input for this data coordination effort.

With the collaborative support of local jurisdictions, staff completed land use updates for 109 cities as of August 5, 2013 (see information included as part of Attachment 1). Staff will continue to reach out to local jurisdictions to collect the updated land use input and to confirm SCAG staff's preliminary land use updates. Staff will provide local planners with the GIS training and other GIS services necessary to maintain the local jurisdictions' GIS land use data base.

As a part of local input process, SCAG staff prepared a set of GIS maps (the SCAG Map Book; see sample included as part of Attachment 2) for local jurisdictions' review. These GIS maps are identified in SB 375 as required to be considered in SCS development. The SCAG Map Book includes maps of land use, resource areas, farmland, transit priority projects, and geographic boundaries. SCAG staff developed an automated mapping workflow to efficiently generate a series of maps for 197 jurisdictions. The SCAG Map Book is available for download at SCAG FTP site ([ftp://scag-data:\\$cag424@data.scag.ca.gov/Data_Map_Book](ftp://scag-data:$cag424@data.scag.ca.gov/Data_Map_Book)). Also included for download are SCAG's GIS shapefiles for general plan land use, zoning, and existing land use, which can be edited directly as appropriate.

General Plan Update Progress Summary by Subregion

(As of 8/5/13)

County	Subregion	Cities in Subregion	Waiting for Data	Provided Data	Updated	Updated Per Subregion (%)
Imperial	ICTC	8	4	4	4	50%
Los Angeles	ARROYO VERDUGO	3	0	3	3	100%
Los Angeles	CITY OF LOS ANGELES	3	1	2	1	33%
Los Angeles	GCCOG	26	13	13	13	50%
Los Angeles	LAS VIRGENES MALIBU COG	5	2	3	3	60%
Los Angeles	NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY	3	0	3	3	100%
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	15	5	10	10	67%
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	30	18	12	9	30%
Los Angeles	WCCOG	4	0	4	4	100%
Orange	OCCOG	35	16	19	19	54%
Riverside	CVAG	10	3	7	5	50%
Riverside	WRCOG	19	10	9	8	42%
San Bernardino	SANBAG	25	5	20	20	80%
Ventura	VCOG	11	3	8	7	64%
Totals		197	80	117	109	
		100%	41%	59%		

(Please note that San Fernando Valley Council of Governments (SFVCOG) is not included to avoid double counting of city numbers.)

General Plan Update Progress (As of 8/5/13)

County	Subregion	City	Status
Imperial	ICTC	Brawley city	Finished
Imperial	ICTC	Calexico city	Contacted
Imperial	ICTC	Calipatria city	Contacted
Imperial	ICTC	El Centro city	Contacted
Imperial	ICTC	Holtville city	Finished
Imperial	ICTC	Imperial city	Finished
Imperial	ICTC	Unincorporated - Imperial County	Finished
Imperial	ICTC	Westmorland city	Contacted
Los Angeles	ARROYO VERDUGO	Burbank city	Finished
Los Angeles	ARROYO VERDUGO	Glendale city	Finished
Los Angeles	ARROYO VERDUGO	La Canada Flintridge city	Finished
Los Angeles	CITY OF LOS ANGELES	Los Angeles city	Finished
Los Angeles	CITY OF LOS ANGELES	San Fernando city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	CITY OF LOS ANGELES	Unincorporated - LA County	Updating
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Artesia city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Avalon city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Bell city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Bell Gardens city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Bellflower city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Cerritos city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Commerce city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Compton city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Cudahy city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Downey city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Hawaiian Gardens city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Huntington Park city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	La Habra Heights city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	La Mirada city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Lakewood city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Long Beach city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Lynwood city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Maywood city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Norwalk city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Paramount city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Pico Rivera city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Santa Fe Springs city	Finished
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Signal Hill city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	GCCOG	South Gate city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Vernon city	Contacted
Los Angeles	GCCOG	Whittier city	Finished
Los Angeles	LAS VIRGENES MALIBU COG	Agoura Hills city	Finished
Los Angeles	LAS VIRGENES MALIBU COG	Calabasas city	Finished
Los Angeles	LAS VIRGENES MALIBU COG	Hidden Hills city	Contacted
Los Angeles	LAS VIRGENES MALIBU COG	Malibu city	Finished
Los Angeles	LAS VIRGENES MALIBU COG	Westlake Village city	Contacted
Los Angeles	NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Lancaster city	Finished
Los Angeles	NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Palmdale city	Finished
Los Angeles	NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY	Santa Clarita city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Carson city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	El Segundo city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Gardena city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Hawthorne city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Hermosa Beach city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Inglewood city	Finished

General Plan Update Progress (As of 8/5/13)

County	Subregion	City	Status
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Lawndale city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Lomita city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Manhattan Beach city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Palos Verdes Estates city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Rancho Palos Verdes city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Redondo Beach city	Finished
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Rolling Hills city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Rolling Hills Estates city	Emailed
Los Angeles	SBCCOG	Torrance city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Alhambra city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Arcadia city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Azusa city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Baldwin Park city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Bradbury city	Updating
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Claremont city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Covina city	Updating
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Diamond Bar city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Duarte city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	El Monte city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Glendora city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Industry city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Irwindale city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	La Puente city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	La Verne city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Monrovia city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Montebello city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Monterey Park city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Pasadena city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Pomona city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Rosemead city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	San Dimas city	Updating
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	San Gabriel city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	San Marino city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Sierra Madre city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	South El Monte city	Contacted
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	South Pasadena city	Finished
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Temple City city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	Walnut city	Waiting for Data
Los Angeles	SGVCOG	West Covina city	Contacted
Los Angeles	WCCOG	Beverly Hills city	Finished
Los Angeles	WCCOG	Culver City city	Finished
Los Angeles	WCCOG	Santa Monica city	Finished
Los Angeles	WCCOG	West Hollywood city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Aliso Viejo	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Anaheim city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Brea	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Buena Park	Waiting for Data
Orange	OCCOG	Costa Mesa city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Cypress	Waiting for Data
Orange	OCCOG	Dana Point	Waiting for Data
Orange	OCCOG	Fountain Valley	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	Fullerton	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Garden Grove	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Huntington Beach city	Finished

General Plan Update Progress (As of 8/5/13)

County	Subregion	City	Status
Orange	OCCOG	Irvine City	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	La Habra City	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	La Palma city	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	Laguna Beach city	Waiting for Data
Orange	OCCOG	Laguna Hills city	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	Laguna Niguel city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Laguna Woods city	Waiting for Data
Orange	OCCOG	Lake Forest city	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	Los Alamitos city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Mission Viejo city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Newport Beach city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Orange city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Placentia city	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	Rancho Santa Margarita city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	San Clemente city	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	San Juan Capistrano city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Santa Ana city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Seal Beach city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Stanton city	Waiting for Data
Orange	OCCOG	Tustin city	Finished
Orange	OCCOG	Unincorporated - Orange County	Waiting for Data
Orange	OCCOG	Villa Park city	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	Westminster city	Contacted
Orange	OCCOG	Yorba Linda city	Contacted
Riverside	CVAG	Blythe	Emailed
Riverside	CVAG	Cathedral City	Finished
Riverside	CVAG	Coachella	Finished
Riverside	CVAG	Desert Hot Springs	Contacted
Riverside	CVAG	Indian Wells city	Finished
Riverside	CVAG	Indio city	Updating
Riverside	CVAG	La Quinta	Updating
Riverside	CVAG	Palm Desert	Finished
Riverside	CVAG	Palm Springs city	Finished
Riverside	CVAG	Rancho Mirage city	Contacted
Riverside	WRCOG	Banning	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	Beaumont	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Calimesa	Contacted
Riverside	WRCOG	Canyon Lake	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Corona city	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Eastvale	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Hemet	Updating
Riverside	WRCOG	Jurupa Valley	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Lake Elsinore	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	Menifee	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	Moreno Valley	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	Murrieta	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	Norco	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Perris	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Riverside	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	San Jacinto	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	Temecula	Waiting for Data
Riverside	WRCOG	Unincorporated - Riverside County	Finished
Riverside	WRCOG	Wildomar	Waiting for Data
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Adelanto city	Finished

General Plan Update Progress (As of 8/5/13)

County	Subregion	City	Status
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Apple Valley town	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Barstow city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Big Bear Lake city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Chino city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Chino Hills city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Colton	Waiting for Data
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Fontana city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Grand Terrace city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Hesperia city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Highland city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Loma Linda city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Montclair city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Needles city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Ontario city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Rancho Cucamonga city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Redlands city	Waiting for Data
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Rialto city	Waiting for Data
San Bernardino	SANBAG	San Bernardino city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Twentynine Palms city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Unincorporated - San Bernardino County	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Upland city	Waiting for Data
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Victorville city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Yucaipa city	Finished
San Bernardino	SANBAG	Yucca Valley town	Waiting for Data
Ventura	VCOG	Camarillo city	Finished
Ventura	VCOG	Fillmore city	Waiting for Data
Ventura	VCOG	Moorpark city	Waiting for Data
Ventura	VCOG	Ojai city	Finished
Ventura	VCOG	Oxnard city	Updating
Ventura	VCOG	Port Hueneme city	Waiting for Data
Ventura	VCOG	San Buenaventura (Ventura) city	Finished
Ventura	VCOG	Santa Paula city	Finished
Ventura	VCOG	Simi Valley city	Finished
Ventura	VCOG	Thousand Oaks city	Finished
Ventura	VCOG	Unincorporated - Ventura County	Finished



SCAG Map Book



for 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/
Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) Development

City of Downey

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Acknowledgments

Introduction

SB 375 (Steinberg), also known as California’s Sustainable Communities Strategy and Climate Protection Act, is a state law that calls for the integration of transportation, land use, and housing planning and the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as one of the main goals for regional planning. Effective on January 1, 2009, the law requires SCAG as the Metropolitan Planning Organization, working together with subregional council of governments and the county transportation commission, to prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) as part of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) (or an Alternative Planning Strategy (APS), if necessary). Also, SCAG is required to integrate planning processes to be consistent with the SCS. SB 375 also emphasizes a substantial public participation process involving all stakeholders.

To meet the requirements under SB 375, SCAG prepares and provides a set of GIS maps to subregions and local jurisdictions for their review. These GIS maps are identified in SB 375 as required to be considered in SCS development. It should be noted that all maps provided here are to initiate dialogue among stakeholders to address the requirements of SB 375 and its implementation. These maps are used to collect input and comments from subregions and local jurisdictions. Maps and datasets will be further reviewed and updated through local input process.

The list of GIS maps included in this book:

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Transit Priority Projects</u>
General Plan	Major Stops & High Quality Transit Corridors
Zoning	
Existing Land Use	<u>Geographical boundaries</u>
	City Boundary & Sphere of Influence
<u>Resource Areas & Farmland</u>	Census Tract Boundary
Endangered Species and Plants	Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) Boundary
Flood areas	
Natural Community & Habitat Conservation	
Open Space and Parks	
Farmland	

The SCAG Map Book is designed to help local planners and those who are interested in SCAG’s datasets better understand the sources, methodologies, and contents of each dataset. This document is prepared for each jurisdiction in the SCAG region.

This book begins with the brief descriptions of the datasets. This is followed by the GIS maps for each jurisdiction. Upon request, the maps can be provided in larger sizes for detailed review. SCAG may not be authorized to release certain datasets depending on the access/release constraints variously applied to each dataset.

For more information or to request data and/or maps, please contact Jung Seo at (213) 236-1861, or seo@scag.ca.gov.

Land Use

SCAG staff prepared four sets of land use maps at parcel level as follows:

- General plan land use based on city's/county's general plan codes
- General plan land use based on 2012 SCAG General Plan Land Use Codes
- Zoning
- Existing land use (2012)

The current version of the land use data reflect the local inputs received by June 30, 2013. It should be noted that the datasets will be further reviewed and updated through the local input process.

[General Plan Land Use & Zoning](#)

Beginning in March 2013, SCAG communicated with the local jurisdictions to collect the general plan and zoning information. Through the process of collecting general plan and zoning documents, SCAG staff made every effort to ensure the data reflects most current general plan and zoning adopted. The information included in this document reflects the local inputs received by June 30, 2013. SCAG continues to receive local input, and will incorporate them in the next phase.

The general plan and zoning documents, maps, and/or GIS shapefiles collected were coded into GIS shapefiles at parcel level. Parcel boundary data were acquired from Digital Map Product (DMP). General plan and zoning data are shown at a parcel level and in many areas accurately depict a local agency's adopted documents. However, the data shown in some areas may be generalized, because the parcel level database representing general plan does not support multiple uses or designations on a single parcel (either splitting the parcel or representing overlays). Due to this limitation, if site specific data is necessary, users should always reference a local agency's adopted documents or field surveys to determine actual land use designations.

At the jurisdiction level, both general plan land use and zoning maps are prepared with the consistent land use or zoning codes with those used in each local jurisdiction. In addition, another version of general plan land use map is prepared with SCAG's standardized General Plan codes. For detailed information on the standardized codes, please refer to [Table 1: 2012 SCAG General Plan Land Use Codes Table](#).

[Existing Land Use \(2012\)](#)

The base year of the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS is 2012. To develop the base year existing land use data, SCAG has used property land use information acquired from DMP and SCAG's 2008 existing land use data. Using a correspondence between DMP land use codes and 2012 SCAG Existing Land Use Codes, DMP land use codes were converted to SCAG's standardized Existing Land Use

code system. Anderson Land Use Classification was used as the standardized land use code system. For more detailed information on the land use code system, refer to [Table 2: 2012 SCAG Existing Land Use Codes Table](#). It should be noted that the datasets will be further reviewed and updated through the local input process.

As noted in General Plan and Zoning, Existing Land Use data are shown at a parcel level and in many areas accurately depict the existing land use, but in some areas is generalized. Because the parcel level database representing existing land use does not support multiple uses or designations on a single parcel, the data shown may generalize the data and thus not accurately depict a local government's existing land use on the site. Due to this limitation, if site specific data is necessary, users should always reference a local agency's adopted documents or field surveys to determine actual land use designations.

**Table 1:
2012 SCAG General Plan Land Use Codes - Legend**

Legend	Land Use Description
 Single Family Residential	1110 Single Family Residential
 Multi-Family Residential	1120 Multi-Family Residential
 Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks	1130 Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks
 Mixed Residential	1140 Mixed Residential 1100 Residential
 General Office	1210 General Office Use
 Commercial and Services	1200 General Commercial 1220 Retail and Commercial and Services 1221 Regional Shopping Center 1230 Other Commercial 1233 Hotels and Motels
 Facilities	1240 Public Facilities 1250 Special Use Facilities
 Education	1260 Education – K-12 1265 Education – College
 Military Installations	1270 Military Installations
 Industrial	1300 General Industrial 1310 Light Industrial 1311 Light Manufacturing, Assembly, and Industrial Services 1320 Heavy Industrial 1321 Heavy Manufacturing 1340 Wholesaling and Warehousing
 Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	1410 Transportation 1420 Communication Facilities 1430 Utility Facilities
 Mixed Commercial and Industrial	1500 Mixed Commercial and Industrial
 Mixed Residential and Commercial	1600 Mixed Residential and Commercial
 Open Space and Recreation	1810 Golf Courses 1820 Local Parks and Recreation 1830 State and National Parks and Recreation 1840 Cemeteries 1850 Wildlife Preserves and Sanctuaries 1860 Specimen Gardens and Arboreta 1870 Beach Parks 1880 Other Open Space and Recreation
 Vacant	1900 Urban Vacant 3000 Vacant
 Agriculture	2000 Agriculture
 Water	4000 Water

 Specific Plan	7777 Specific Plan
 Undevelopable or Protected Land	8888 Undevelopable or Protected Land
 Unknown	9999 Unknown

**Table 2:
2012 SCAG Existing Land Use Codes - Legend**

Legend	Land Use Description
 Single Family Residential	1110 Single Family Residential 1111 High-Density Single Family Residential 1112 Low-Density Single Family Residential 1113 Rural Residential
 Multi-Family Residential	1120 Multi-Family Residential 1121 Mixed Multi-Family Residential 1122 Duplexes, Triplexes and 2- or 3-Unit Condominiums and Townhouses 1123 Low-Rise Apartments, Condominiums, and Townhouses 1124 Medium-Rise Apartments and Condominiums 1125 High-Rise Apartments and Condominiums
 Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks	1130 Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks 1131 Trailer Parks and Mobile Home Courts, High-Density 1132 Mobile Home Courts and Subdivisions, Low-Density
 Mixed Residential	1140 Mixed Residential 1100 Residential
 General Office	1210 General Office Use 1211 Low- and Medium-Rise Major Office Use 1212 High-Rise Major Office Use 1213 Skyscrapers
 Commercial and Services	1200 Commercial and Services 1220 Retail Stores and Commercial Services 1221 Regional Shopping Center 1222 Retail Centers (Non-Strip With Contiguous Interconnected Off-Street Parking) 1223 Retail Strip Development 1230 Other Commercial 1231 Commercial Storage 1232 Commercial Recreation 1233 Hotels and Motels
 Facilities	1240 Public Facilities 1241 Government Offices 1242 Police and Sheriff Stations 1243 Fire Stations 1244 Major Medical Health Care Facilities 1245 Religious Facilities 1246 Other Public Facilities 1247 Public Parking Facilities 1250 Special Use Facilities 1251 Correctional Facilities 1252 Special Care Facilities 1253 Other Special Use Facilities
 Education	1260 Educational Institutions 1261 Pre-Schools/Day Care Centers 1262 Elementary Schools 1263 Junior or Intermediate High Schools 1264 Senior High Schools 1265 Colleges and Universities 1266 Trade Schools and Professional Training Facilities
 Military Installations	1270 Military Installations 1271 Base (Built-up Area) 1272 Vacant Area 1273 Air Field 1274 Former Base (Built-up Area) 1275 Former Base Vacant Area 1276 Former Base Air Field
 Industrial	1300 Industrial 1310 Light Industrial 1311 Manufacturing, Assembly, and Industrial Services 1312 Motion Picture and Television Studio Lots 1313 Packing Houses and Grain Elevators 1314 Research and Development 1320 Heavy Industrial 1321 Manufacturing 1322 Petroleum Refining and Processing

	1323 Open Storage 1324 Major Metal Processing 1325 Chemical Processing 1330 Extraction 1331 Mineral Extraction - Other Than Oil and Gas 1332 Mineral Extraction - Oil and Gas 1340 Wholesaling and Warehousing
 Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	1400 Transportation, Communications, and Utilities 1410 Transportation 1411 Airports 1412 Railroads 1413 Freeways and Major Roads 1414 Park-and-Ride Lots 1415 Bus Terminals and Yards 1416 Truck Terminals 1417 Harbor Facilities 1418 Navigation Aids 1420 Communication Facilities 1430 Utility Facilities 1431 Electrical Power Facilities 1432 Solid Waste Disposal Facilities 1433 Liquid Waste Disposal Facilities 1434 Water Storage Facilities 1435 Natural Gas and Petroleum Facilities 1436 Water Transfer Facilities 1437 Improved Flood Waterways and Structures 1438 Mixed Utilities 1440 Maintenance Yards 1441 Bus Yards 1442 Rail Yards 1450 Mixed Transportation 1460 Mixed Transportation and Utility
 Mixed Commercial and Industrial	1500 Mixed Commercial and Industrial
 Mixed Residential and Commercial	1600 Mixed Residential and Commercial
 Open Space and Recreation	1800 Open Space and Recreation 1810 Golf Courses 1820 Local Parks and Recreation 1830 Regional Parks and Recreation 1840 Cemeteries 1850 Wildlife Preserves and Sanctuaries 1860 Specimen Gardens and Arboreta 1870 Beach Parks 1880 Other Open Space and Recreation
 Agriculture	2000 Agriculture 2100 Cropland and Improved Pasture Land 2110 Irrigated Cropland and Improved Pasture Land 2120 Non-Irrigated Cropland and Improved Pasture Land 2200 Orchards and Vineyards 2300 Nurseries 2400 Dairy, Intensive Livestock, and Associated Facilities 2500 Poultry Operations 2600 Other Agriculture 2700 Horse Ranches
 Vacant	3000 Vacant 3100 Vacant Undifferentiated 3200 Abandoned Orchards and Vineyards 3300 Vacant With Limited Improvements 3400 Beaches (Vacant) 1900 Urban Vacant
 Water	4000 Water 4100 Water, Undifferentiated 4200 Harbor Water Facilities 4300 Marina Water Facilities 4400 Water Within a Military Installation 4500 Area of Inundation (High Water)
 Under Construction	1700 Under Construction

 Undevelopable or Protected Land	8888 Undevelopable or Protected Land
 Unknown	9999 Unknown

Resource Areas & Farmland

SB 375 identifies as one of the guidelines on developing SCS to “gather and consider the best practically available scientific information regarding resource areas and farmland in the region as defined in subdivision (a) and (b) of Section 65080.01.” The definitions of Resource areas and Farmland specified in Section 65080.01 are as following:

- (a) “Resource areas” include
 - (1) all publicly owned parks and open space;
 - (2) open space or habitat areas protected by natural community conservation plans, habitat conservation plans, and other adopted natural resource protection plans;
 - (3) habitat for species identified as candidate, fully protected, sensitive, or species of special status by local, state, or federal agencies or protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, the California Endangered Species Act, or the Native Plant Protection Act;
 - (4) lands subject to conservation or agricultural easements for conservation or agricultural purposes by local governments, special districts, or nonprofit 501(c)(3) organizations, areas of the state designated by the State Mining and Geology Board as areas of statewide or regional significance pursuant to Section 2790 of the Public Resources Code, and lands under Williamson Act contracts;
 - (5) areas designated for open-space or agricultural uses in adopted open-space elements or agricultural elements of the local general plan or by local ordinance;
 - (6) areas containing biological resources as described in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines that may be significantly affected by the sustainable communities strategy or the alternative planning strategy; and
 - (7) an area subject to flooding where a development project would not, at the time of development in the judgment of the agency, meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program or where the area is subject to more protective provisions of state law or local ordinance.
- (b) “Farmland” means farmland that is outside all existing city spheres of influence or city limits as of January 1, 2008, and is one of the following:
 - (1) Classified as prime or unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance.
 - (2) Farmland classified by a local agency in its general plan that meets or exceeds the standards for prime or unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance.

To comply with the guidelines, SCAG prepared the relevant datasets of Endangered species and plants, Flood areas, Natural habitat, Open space and park, and Farmland from various sources.

Endangered species and plants

SCAG obtained the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB)¹ July 2013 version developed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Biogeographic Data Branch (BDB). The CNDDDB is a library of the location and condition of species of rare and sensitive plants, animals, and natural communities in California. It is updated on a continuous basis to be consistent and current, but cannot be an exhaustive and comprehensive inventory of rare species and natural communities. Field verification for the absence and presence of sensitive species is required by the end users. For more information on the CNDDDB, please refer to their website (<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/>) The CNDDDB is offered on a yearly subscription basis, and prohibits to be distributed to anyone outside the subscribing organizations. The data can be ordered online at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/mapsanddata.asp>. Also, the web-based CNDDDB Quick Viewer which shows information only to the 7.5' quadrangle or county level is available at http://imaps.dfg.ca.gov/viewers/cnddb_quickviewer/app.asp.

The dataset is shown on the map is based on the combination of the three data fields; element type, accuracy and element occurrence count. Other fields in CNDDDB describe the listing status, ranking, location, site description and source references, to name a few.

The types of elements (ELMTYPE) are specified as four categories of plant, animal, terrestrial community, and aquatic community.

Value	Definition
1	Plant (ELMCODEs beginning with "P" or "N")
2	Animal (ELMCODEs beginning with "A" or "I")
3	Terrestrial community (ELMCODEs beginning with "CT")
4	Aquatic community (ELMCODEs beginning with "CA", "CE", "CL", "CM" or "CR")

The precision or accuracy level (ACC_CLASS) represents spatial uncertainty on a scale of one to ten, indicating both accuracy type and accuracy value.

Value	Definition
80 meters	1: Specific bounded area with an 80 meter radius
Specific	2: Specific bounded area
Nonspecific	3: Non-specific bounded area
1/10 mile	4: Circular feature with a 150 meter radius (1/10 mile)
1/5 mile	5: Circular feature with a 300 meter radius (1/5 mile)
2/5 mile	6: Circular feature with a 600 meter radius (2/5 mile)
3/5 mile	7: Circular feature with a 1000 meter radius (3/5 mile)
4/5 mile	8: Circular feature with a 1,300 meter radius (4/5 mile)
1 mile	9: Circular feature with a 1,600 meter radius (1 mile)
5 miles	10: Circular feature with a 8,000 meter radius (5 miles)

¹ The CNDDDB is a "natural heritage program" and is part of a nationwide network of similar programs overseen by NatureServe (formerly part of The Nature Conservancy). All natural heritage programs provide location and natural history information on special status plants, animals, and natural communities to the public, other agencies, and conservation organizations. The data help drive conservation decisions, aid in the environmental review of projects and land use changes, and provide baseline data helpful in recovering endangered species and for research projects.

The element occurrence count (EOCOUNT) represents how many occurrences share the same spatial feature. An EOCOUNT greater than one indicates the presence of a “multiple.”

Flood Areas

The flood area maps are based on the Q3 Flood Data, obtained from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in June, 2013. The Q3 Flood Data is a digital representation of certain features of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)². The FIRM is created by FEMA for the purpose of floodplain management, mitigation, and insurance activities for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The Q3 Flood Data are developed by scanning the existing FIRM hardcopy, vectorizing a thematic overlay of flood risks. Q3 vector data are contained in one single countywide file, including all incorporated and unincorporated areas of a county.

FEMA prepares the flood maps to show the extent of flood hazard in a flood prone community by conducting engineering studies called “Flood Insurance Studies (FISs). From the study, FEMA delineate Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), which are subject to inundation by a flood that has a 1 percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year. This type of flood is commonly referred to as ‘the 100-year flood’ or base flood. The 100-year flood has a 26 percent chance of occurring during a 30 year period, the length of many mortgages. The 100-year flood is a regulatory standard used by Federal and most State agencies to administer floodplain management programs.

The FIRM includes data on the 100-year (1% annual chance of occurring) and 500-year (0.2% annual chance of occurring) floodplains. For more information on the FIRM, refer to their website at <http://www.fema.gov/hazard/map/firm.shtm>

The flood maps developed by FEMA are primary tools for state and local governments to mitigate the effects of flooding in their communities. The data are available to the public at FEMA’s Map Service Center (<http://www.msc.fema.gov>). You may also request the related documents or other maps, such as FIS result report, or a Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM.)

The map included in this document is prepared at county level for better presentation of the flood areas, which is normally not constrained to city limits.

Natural Community & Habitat Conservation Plan

The data on natural community and habitat conservation plan are from the Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) program of California Department of Fish and Wildlife. With partnerships with public and private organizations, NCCP is an effort for the protection and perpetuation of biological diversity, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic

² The FIRM is the official map of a community on which FEMA has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. Since 1970s, the FEMA has created and updated the flood hazard maps for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). NFIP was created by the US Congress in 1968 to reduce future damage and to provide protection for property owners from potential loss through an insurance mechanism.

activity. The NCCP program started in 1991 under the State's Natural Community Conservation Planning Act, which has broader orientation and objectives than the previous laws limited to the protection of species already declined in number significantly.

The primary objective is to conserve natural communities at the ecosystem level, while accommodating compatible land use. By considering the long-term stability of wildlife and plant communities, and including key interests in the planning process, it aims at anticipating and preventing the controversies in the surrounding areas of the species.

A local agency is in charge of monitoring the development of a conservation plan in cooperation with landowners, environmental organizations and other interest parties. The Department of Fish and Wildlife provides necessary support, direction, and guidance to NCCP participants.³ For more information on the NCCP phases and guidance, refer to their website at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/nccp>.

Open Space and Park

For the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS, and SCS development, "all publicly owned" open spaces need to be considered as guided in SB 375. The data on the publicly owned open space and park come from the California Protected Areas Database (CPAD), a GIS inventory of all publicly owned protected open space lands in the State of California through fee ownership. GreenInfo Network has prepared CPAD by aggregating and cross-checking various open space data from state, local and other agencies.

For clear understanding of the database, it is important to understand two basic definitions of the database. First, the "protected" status in CPAD does not refer to a specific level of conservation for biodiversity values, but a general commitment to maintain the property for open space uses. Second, by fee ownership mechanism, it means that 1) the lands in CPAD are defined based on the agencies that owns the fee title to the property, not the managing parties, and 2) CPAD is not the database of all public lands, but that of all "publicly owned" open space. The owning agencies include public and non-profits, but currently the private owners and properties under the use of easements are excluded. Open space lands maintained other than ownership mechanisms (easement or related less-than-fee mechanisms) are provided in a separate database developed by GreenInfo Network. For more details on the inclusion criteria, see the CPAD manual from their website at http://www.calands.org/download/CPAD_Manual_June2010.pdf

The database is prepared into three feature classes; Holdings, Units, and Super Units. Holdings are the parcel level open space information, which correspond to assessor or tax parcel boundaries. Units and Super Units are the aggregated features for the cartographic representation. (Units: the aggregation of Holdings into specific parks and reserves/ Super Units: the aggregation of federal and state Holdings regardless county boundaries) All classes of data

³ Department of Fish and Game sponsors two grant programs for NCCP/HCPs: Local Assistance Grants (LAG) with the state funds for urgent tasks associated with implementing approved NCCPs or NCCPs anticipated to be approved within 12 months of grant application, and ESA SECTION 6 GRANTS program through the federal grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

are downloadable through their website at <http://www.calands.org/uses>. For user constraints, refer to the License Agreement. GreenInfo Network has released several versions of the CPAD since March, 2008. The most updated available is version 1.9 released in March, 2013. For more information on CPAD update histories and changes, see their website at <http://www.calands.org/data>

The map included in this document is presented by ownership. The lands in CPAD range from huge national forests to very small urban parks. Federal, state, county, city, special district and non-governmental agency holdings are included and have been mapped at the high levels of accuracy.

Farmland

Farmland information was obtained from the Farmland Mapping & Monitoring Program (FMMP) in the Division of Land Resource Protection in the California Department of Conservation. Established in 1982, the FMMP is to provide consistent and impartial data and analysis of agricultural land use and land use changes throughout the State of California.⁴

SCAG obtains the Important Farmland Map created by FMMP. The study area is in accordance to the soil survey developed by NRCS (National Resources Conservation Service) in the United States Department of Agriculture. Important Farmland Map is biennially updated based on a computer mapping system, aerial imagery, public review, and field interpretation.

The minimum land use mapping unit is 10 acres. The classification system of the map was developed by combining technical soil rating and current land use. For more information, refer to the website at <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/overview/Pages/index.aspx>.

PRIME FARMLAND (P)	Farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.
FARMLAND OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE (S)	Farmland similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.
UNIQUE FARMLAND (U)	Farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.
FARMLAND OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE (L)	Land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county's board of supervisors and a local

⁴ The FMMP was signed by the Legislature in 1982, and the first Important Farmland Maps were produced in 1984, covering 30.3 million acres. Through 12 biennial mapping cycles, data has expanded to 48.1 million acres as modern soil surveys were completed by USDA.

	advisory committee.
GRAZING LAND (G)	Land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. This category was developed in cooperation with the California Cattlemen's Association, University of California Cooperative Extension, and other groups interested in the extent of grazing activities. The minimum mapping unit for Grazing Land is 40 acres.
URBAN AND BUILT-UP LAND (D)	Land occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. This land is used for residential, industrial, commercial, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad and other transportation yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, water control structures, and other developed purposes.
OTHER LAND (X)	Land not included in any other mapping category. Common examples include low density rural developments; brush, timber, wetland, and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing; confined livestock, poultry or aquaculture facilities; strip mines, borrow pits; and water bodies smaller than 40 acres. Vacant and nonagricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development and greater than 40 acres is mapped as Other Land.
WATER (W)	Perennial water bodies with an extent of at least 40 acres.
NOT SURVEYED (Z)	Large government land holdings, including National Parks, Forests, and Bureau of Land Management holdings are not included in FMMP's survey area.

The map included in this document is prepared based on the guidelines in (b) of Section 65080.01.

(b) "Farmland" means farmland that is outside all existing city spheres of influence or city limits as of January 1, 2008, and is one of the following:

- (1) Classified as prime or unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance.
- (2) Farmland classified by a local agency in its general plan that meets or exceeds the standards for prime or unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance.

Transit Priority Project

According to SB 375, 'a transit priority project' can be exempt from, or subject to the limited review of CEQA (the California Environmental Quality Act). The implementation of the SCS only includes 'a transit priority project' that is 'consistent with the general use designation, density, building intensity, and applicable policies specified for the project area in either a sustainable communities strategy or an alternative planning strategy, for which the State Air Resources Board, pursuant to subparagraph (H) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 65080 of the Government Code, has accepted a metropolitan planning organization's determination that the sustainable communities strategy or the alternative planning strategy would, if implemented, achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.' [Section 2115. (a)]

The bill specifically states that the transit priority project should:

- (1) *contain at least 50 percent residential use, based on total building square footage and, if the project contains between 26 percent and 50 percent nonresidential uses, a floor area ratio of not less than 0.75;*
- (2) *provide a minimum net density of at least 20 dwelling units per acre; and*
- (3) *be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor included in a regional transportation plan. A major transit stop is as defined in Section 1064.3, except that, for purposes of this section, it also includes major transit stops that are included in the applicable regional transportation plan. For purposes of this section, a high-quality transit corridor means a corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. A project shall be considered to be within one-half mile of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor if all parcels within the project have no more than 25 percent of their area farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor and if not more than 10 percent of the residential units or 100 units, whichever is less, in the project are farther than one-half mile from the stop or corridor. [Section 2115. (b)]*

A transit priority project, which meets all the requirements of subdivision (a) and (b), and one of the requirements of subdivision (c) in Section 21155.1, can be declared by the legislative body of the jurisdiction, after conducting a public hearing, to be a Sustainable Communities Project (SCP). Once the project is designated as SCP, it can benefit from CEQA streamlines. For detailed information on SCP, refer to [Appendix 1: Sustainable Communities Project \(SCP\) Criteria](#).

Major Stops & High Quality Transit Corridors

To assist to identify the transit priority project areas, SCAG identifies the major stops and high quality transit corridors, and their surrounding areas in one-half mile radius distance, as specified in Section 2115. (b) (3). Major transit stops and high-quality transit corridor extracted from 2035 planned year data in the 2012-2035 RTP/SCS amendment #1.

The definitions of major transit stops and high quality transit corridors are as follows:

Major transit stop

A site containing an rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods (CA Public Resource Code Section 21064.3). It also includes major transit stops that are included in the applicable regional transportation plan.

High-quality transit corridor

A corridor with fixed route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours.

Geographical boundaries

SCAG is considering the collection and adoption of data at a small-area level as optional for local agencies in order to make accessible the CEQA streamlining provisions under SB3 75. The variables of population, households, employment and land use are prepared at city, census tract, and transportation analysis zone (TAZ) level.

[City boundary & Sphere of Influence](#)

City boundary and sphere of influence information are from each County's Local Agency Formation Commissions (LAFCO). The information included here are as of July 2012, the base year for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS. SCAG only uses the data directly from LAFCO as the legitimate source based on the legal requirement of SB 375. For inaccuracy or changes in city boundaries or sphere of influences, local jurisdictions need to contact LAFCO to reflect the most accurate city and sphere boundaries.

[Census tract boundary](#)

The census tract boundaries are the 2010 TIGER/Line Shapefiles version, downloaded from U.S. Census, TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) Products website (<http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>).

[TAZ boundary](#)

SCAG developed the Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZ) for the SCAG Region, based on the 2010 Tiger Census Block. This is used to facilitate Travel Demand and Land Use Modeling needs at SCAG.

Appendix 1: Sustainable Communities Project (SCP) Criteria

(Extracted from Senate Bill No. 375 Chapter 728)

Chapter 4.2. Implementation of the Sustainable Communities Strategy

21155.1. If the legislative body finds, after conducting a public hearing, that a transit priority project meets all of the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b) and one of the requirements of subdivision (c), the transit priority project is declared to be a sustainable communities project and shall be exempt from this division.

(a) The transit priority project complies with all of the following environmental criteria:

(1) The transit priority project and other projects approved prior to the approval of the transit priority project but not yet built can be adequately served by existing utilities, and the transit priority project applicant has paid, or has committed to pay, all applicable in-lieu or development fees.

(2)

(A) The site of the transit priority project does not contain wetlands or riparian areas and does not have significant value as a wildlife habitat, and the transit priority project does not harm any species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code), or the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), and the project does not cause the destruction or removal of any species protected by a local ordinance in effect at the time the application for the project was deemed complete.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, "wetlands" has the same meaning as in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Manual, Part 660 FW 2 (June 21, 1993).

(C) For the purposes of this paragraph:

(i) "Riparian areas" means those areas transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and that are distinguished by gradients in biophysical conditions, ecological processes, and biota. A riparian area is an area through which surface and subsurface hydrology connect waterbodies with their adjacent uplands. A riparian area includes those portions of terrestrial ecosystems that significantly influence exchanges of energy and matter with aquatic ecosystems. A riparian area is adjacent to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines.

(ii) "Wildlife habitat" means the ecological communities upon which wild animals, birds, plants, fish, amphibians, and invertebrates depend for their conservation and protection.

(iii) Habitat of "significant value" includes wildlife habitat of national, statewide, regional, or local importance; habitat for species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531, et seq.), the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), or the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code); habitat identified as candidate, fully protected, sensitive, or species of special status by local, state, or federal agencies; or habitat essential to the movement of resident or migratory wildlife.

- (3) The site of the transit priority project is not included on any list of facilities and sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.
- (4) The site of the transit priority project is subject to a preliminary endangerment assessment prepared by a registered environmental assessor to determine the existence of any release of a hazardous substance on the site and to determine the potential for exposure of future occupants to significant health hazards from any nearby property or activity.
- (A) If a release of a hazardous substance is found to exist on the site, the release shall be removed or any significant effects of the release shall be mitigated to a level of insignificance in compliance with state and federal requirements.
- (B) If a potential for exposure to significant hazards from surrounding properties or activities is found to exist, the effects of the potential exposure shall be mitigated to a level of insignificance in compliance with state and federal requirements.
- (5) The transit priority project does not have a significant effect on historical resources pursuant to Section 21084.1.
- (6) The transit priority project site is not subject to any of the following:
- (A) A wildland fire hazard, as determined by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, unless the applicable general plan or zoning ordinance contains provisions to mitigate the risk of a wildland fire hazard.
- (B) An unusually high risk of fire or explosion from materials stored or used on nearby properties.
- (C) Risk of a public health exposure at a level that would exceed the standards established by any state or federal agency.
- (D) Seismic risk as a result of being within a delineated earthquake fault zone, as determined pursuant to Section 2622, or a seismic hazard zone, as determined pursuant to Section 2696, unless the applicable general plan or zoning ordinance contains provisions to mitigate the risk of an earthquake fault or seismic hazard zone.
- (E) Landslide hazard, flood plain, flood way, or restriction zone, unless the applicable general plan or zoning ordinance contains provisions to mitigate the risk of a landslide or flood.
- (7) The transit priority project site is not located on developed open space.
- (A) For the purposes of this paragraph, "developed open space" means land that meets all of the following criteria:
- (i) Is publicly owned, or financed in whole or in part by public funds.
- (ii) Is generally open to, and available for use by, the public.
- (iii) Is predominantly lacking in structural development other than structures associated with open spaces, including, but not limited to, playgrounds, swimming pools, ballfields, enclosed child play areas, and picnic facilities.
- (B) For the purposes of this paragraph, "developed open space" includes land that has been designated for acquisition by a public agency for developed open space, but does not include lands acquired with public funds dedicated to the acquisition of land for housing purposes.
- (8) The buildings in the transit priority project are 15 percent more energy efficient than required by Chapter 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and the buildings and landscaping are designed to achieve 25 percent less water usage than the average household use in the region.

- (b) The transit priority project meets all of the following land use criteria:

- (1) The site of the transit priority project is not more than eight acres in total area.
- (2) The transit priority project does not contain more than 200 residential units.
- (3) The transit priority project does not result in any net loss in the number of affordable housing units within the project area.
- (4) The transit priority project does not include any single level building that exceeds 75,000 square feet.
- (5) Any applicable mitigation measures or performance standards or criteria set forth in the prior environmental impact reports, and adopted in findings, have been or will be incorporated into the transit priority project.
- (6) The transit priority project is determined not to conflict with nearby operating industrial uses.
- (7) The transit priority project is located within one-half mile of a rail transit station or a ferry terminal included in a regional transportation plan or within one-quarter mile of a high-quality transit corridor included in a regional transportation plan.

(c) The transit priority project meets at least one of the following three criteria:

- (1) The transit priority project meets both of the following:
 - (A) At least 20 percent of the housing will be sold to families of moderate income, or not less than 10 percent of the housing will be rented to families of low income, or not less than 5 percent of the housing is rented to families of very low income.
 - (B) The transit priority project developer provides sufficient legal commitments to the appropriate local agency to ensure the continued availability and use of the housing units for very low, low-, and moderate-income households at monthly housing costs with an affordable housing cost or affordable rent, as defined in Section 50052.5 or 50053 of the Health and Safety Code, respectively, for the period required by the applicable financing. Rental units shall be affordable for at least 55 years. Ownership units shall be subject to resale restrictions or equity sharing requirements for at least 30 years.
- (2) The transit priority project developer has paid or will pay in-lieu fees pursuant to a local ordinance in an amount sufficient to result in the development of an equivalent number of units that would otherwise be required pursuant to paragraph (1).
- (3) The transit priority project provides public open space equal to or greater than five acres per 1,000 residents of the project.

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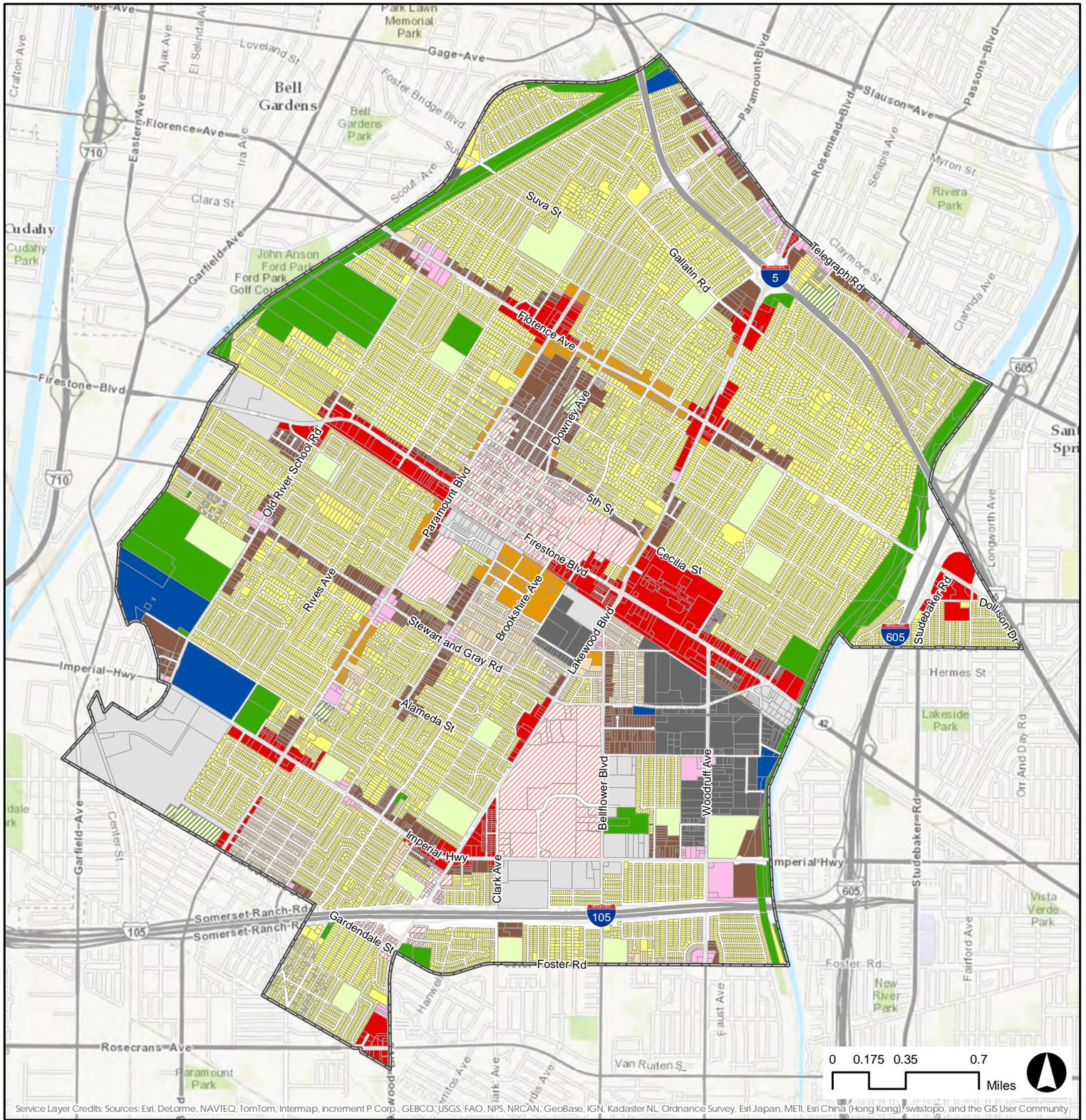
Maps

The list of GIS maps included:

- General Plan Land Use (Based on City Codes)
- General Plan Land Use (Based on 2012 SCAG General Plan Land Use Codes)
- Zoning
- Existing Land Use (Based on 2012 SCAG Existing Land Use Codes)
- Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plant and Animal Species
- Federally Designated Flood Hazard Zones
- Natural Community & Habitat Conservation Plans
- Protected Open Space
- Farmland
- Major Stops & High Quality Transit Corridors
- Sphere of Influence
- Census Tract boundary
- Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) boundary

It should be noted that some maps may be missing for a few jurisdictions due to insufficient local input data.

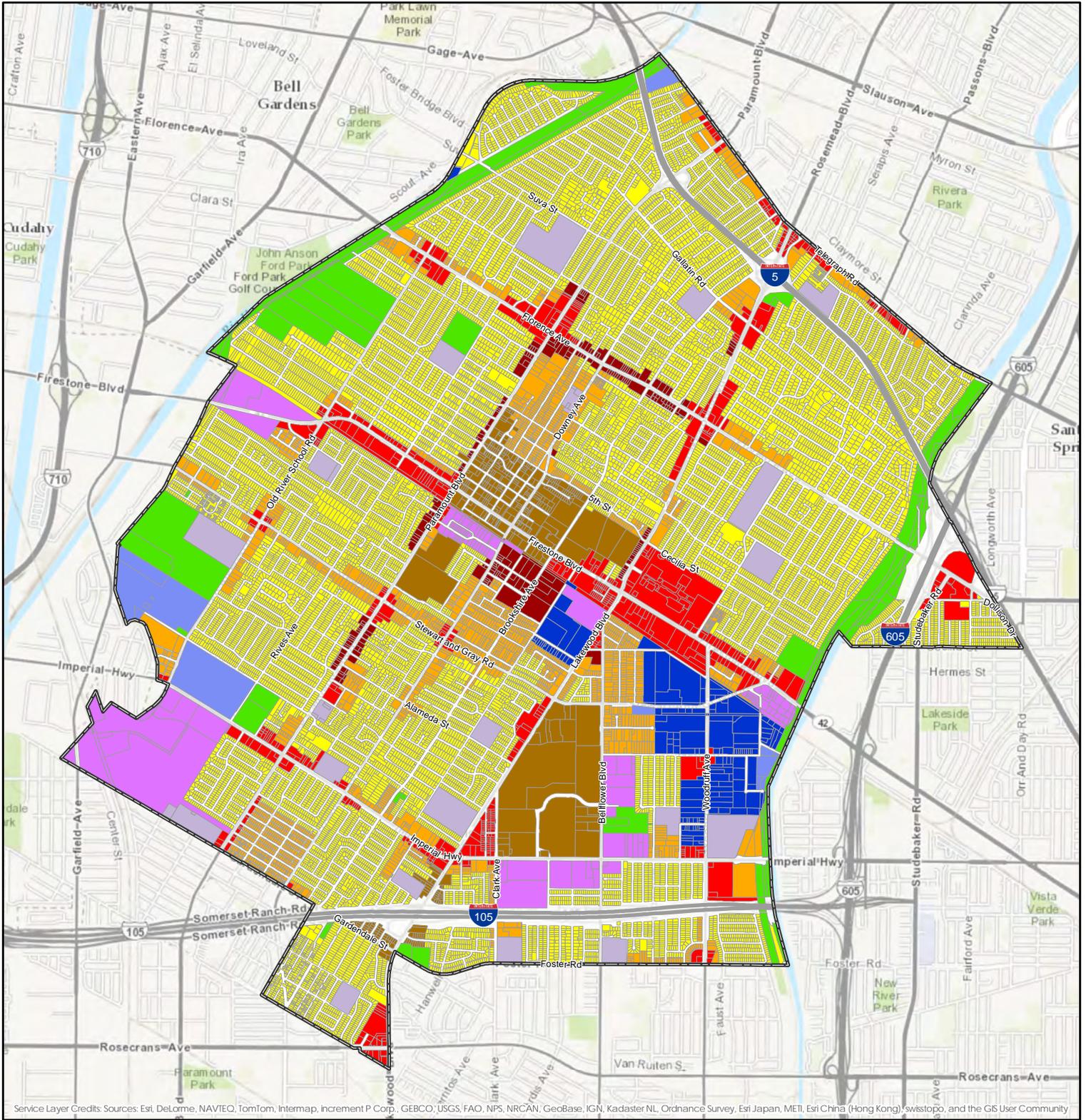
General Plan Land Use in City of Downey



General Plan Land Use Designations of the City of Downey

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| CM (Commercial Manufacturing) | MDR (Medium Density Residential) | P (Public) |
| GC (General Commercial) | MU (Mixed Use) | S (School) |
| GM (General Manufacturing) | NC (Neighborhood Commercial) | S-PR (School - Private) |
| LDR (Low Density Residential) | O (Office) | |
| LMDR (Low Medium Density Residential) | OS (Open Space) | |

General Plan Land Use in City of Downey

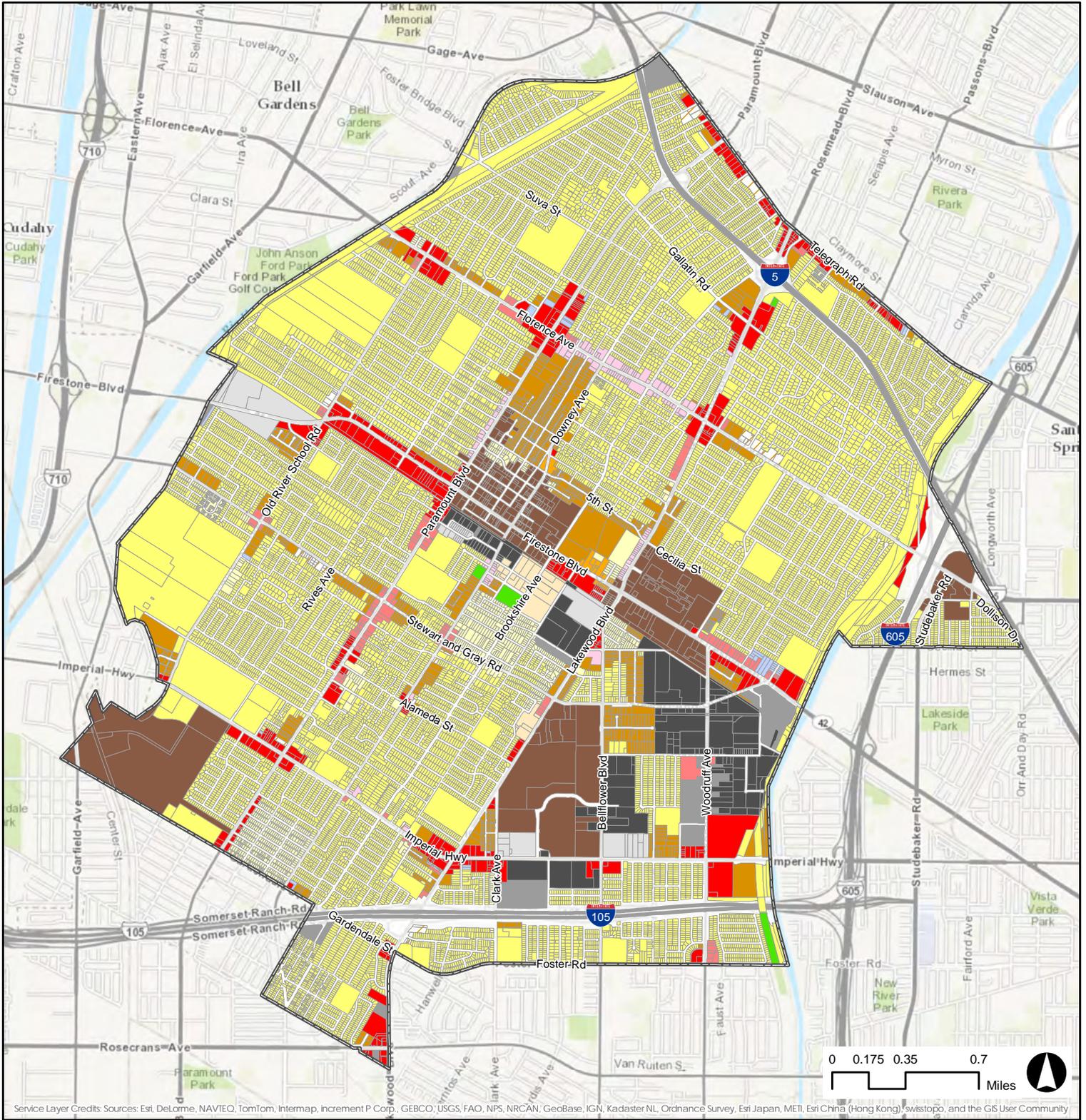


Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

2012 SCAG General Plan Land Use Codes

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Single Family Residential |  Education |  Open Space and Recreation |
|  Multi-Family Residential |  Military Installations |  Agriculture |
|  Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks |  Industrial |  Vacant |
|  Mixed Residential |  Transportation, Communications, and Utilities |  Water |
|  General Office |  Mixed Commercial and Industrial |  Specific Plan |
|  Commercial and Services |  Mixed Residential and Commercial |  Undevelopable or Protected Land |
|  Facilities |  Unknown | |

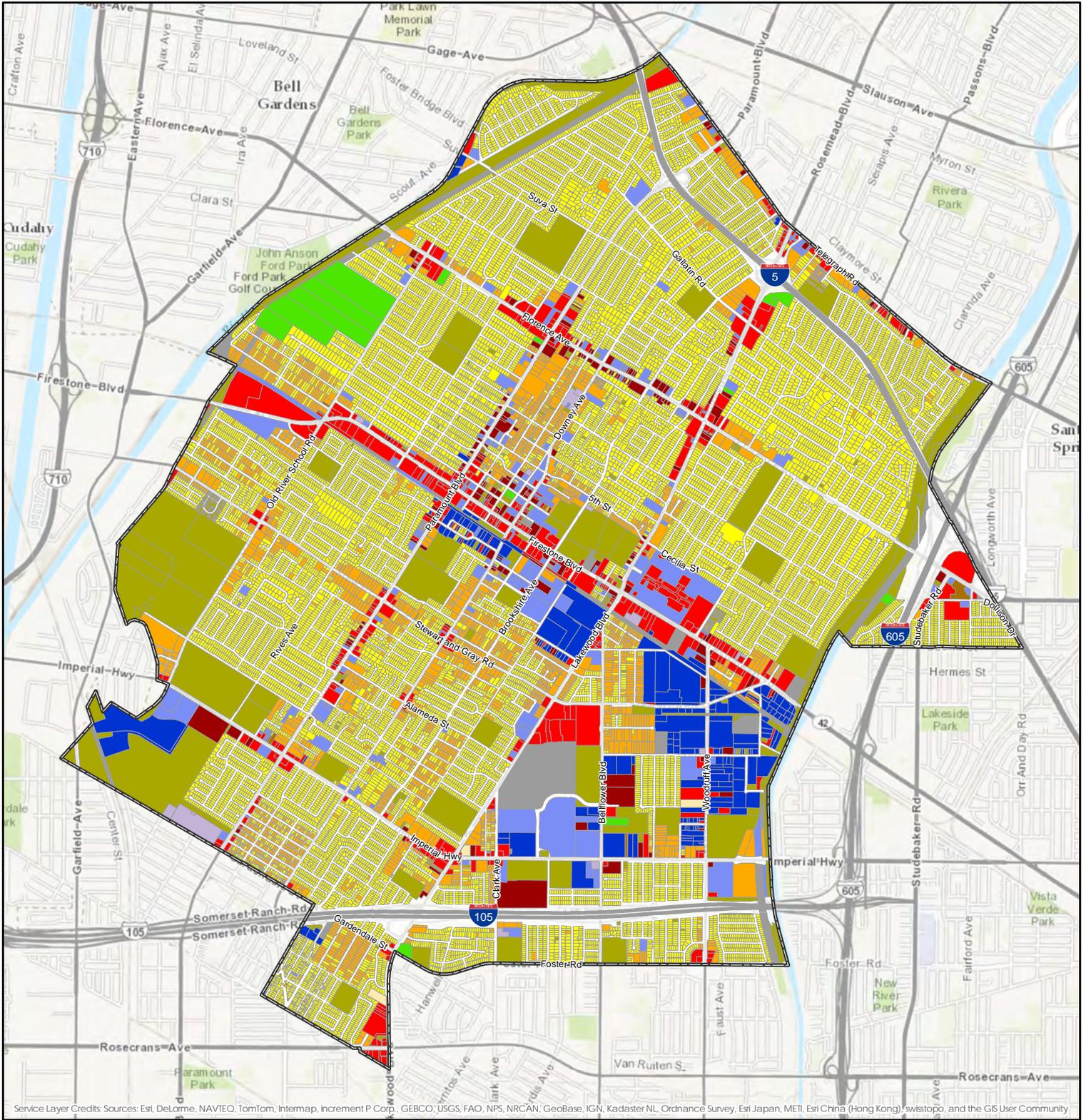
Zoning in City of Downey



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 C-1	 M-1	 R-1 5,000	 SP 85-1 (Rancho Los Amigos)
 C-2	 M-2	 R-1 6,000	 SP 88-1 (Rancho Business Park)
 C-3	 O-S	 R-1 7,500	 SP 89-1 (Stonewood)
 C-M	 O-S (PM)	 R-2	 SP 90-1 (Florence/I-5)
 C-P	 O-S (PU)	 R-3	 SP 91-2 (Lakewood/Firestone)
 DDSP (Downtown Downey)	 P-B	 R-3-O	 TLSP (Tierra Luna)
 H-M	 R-1 10,000	 SP 01-1 (Downey Landing)	

Existing Land Use in City of Downey



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Single Family Residential | Education | Open Space and Recreation |
| Multi-Family Residential | Military Installations | Agriculture |
| Mobile Homes and Trailer Parks | Industrial | Vacant |
| Mixed Residential | Transportation, Communications, and Utilities | Water |
| General Office | Mixed Commercial and Industrial | Under Construction |
| Commercial and Services | Mixed Residential and Commercial | Undevelopable or Protected Land |
| Facilities | | Unknown |

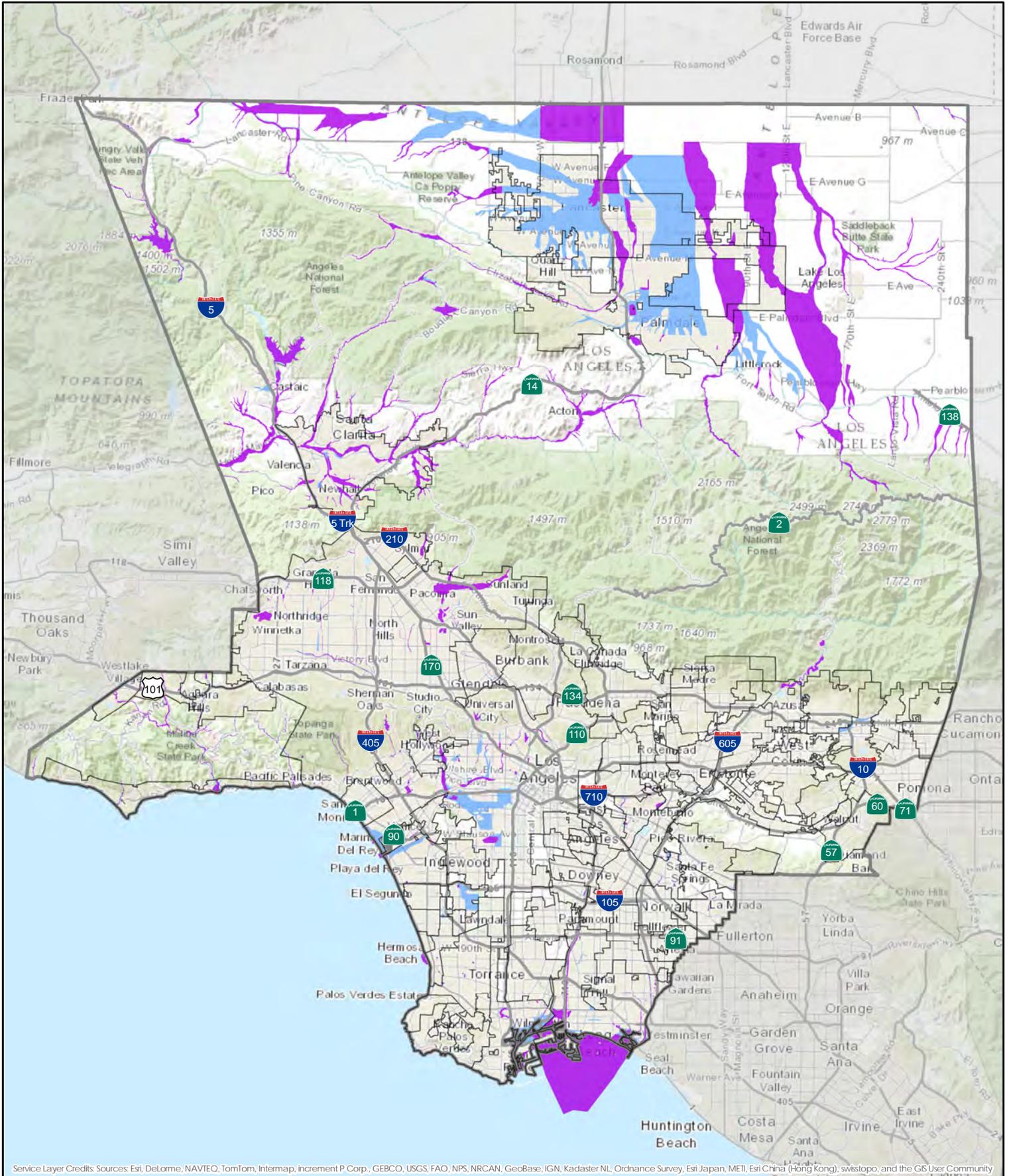
Known Sightings of Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plant and Animal Species in City of Downey



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Plant (80m) | Animal (circular) | Aquatic Comm. (non-specific) |
| Plant (specific) | Terrestrial Comm. (80m) | Aquatic Comm. (circular) |
| Plant (non-specific) | Terrestrial Comm. (specific) | Multiple (80m) |
| Plant (circular) | Terrestrial Comm. (non-specific) | Multiple (specific) |
| Animal (80m) | Terrestrial Comm. (circular) | Multiple (non-specific) |
| Animal (specific) | Aquatic Comm. (80m) | Multiple (circular) |
| Animal (non-specific) | Aquatic Comm. (specific) | |

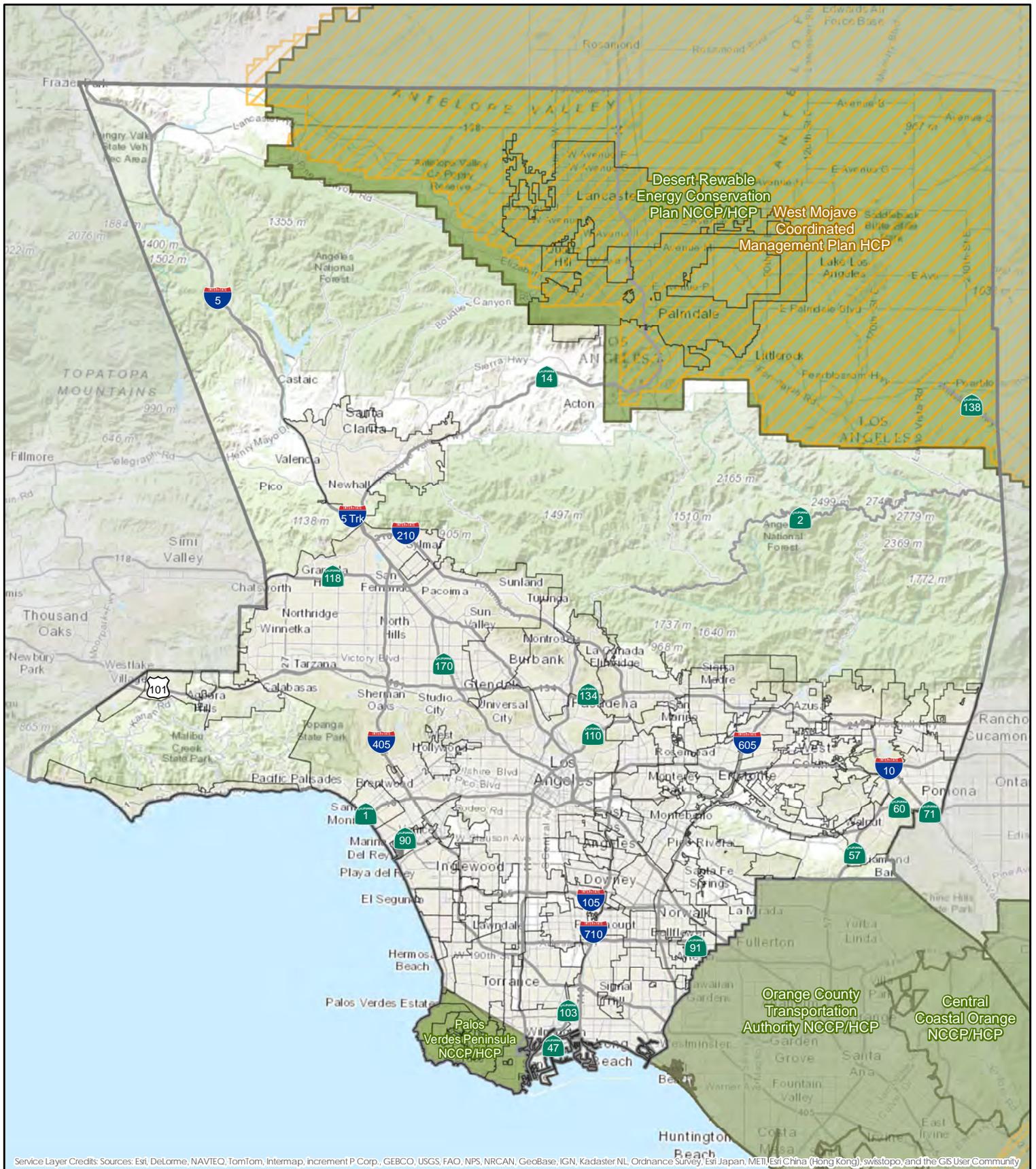
Federally Designated Flood Hazard Zones in Los Angeles County



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

County Boundary
 City Boundary
 100-year Flood Hazard Zone
 500-year Flood Hazard Zone

Natural Community & Habitat Conservation Plans (NCCP & HCP) in Los Angeles County



County Boundary

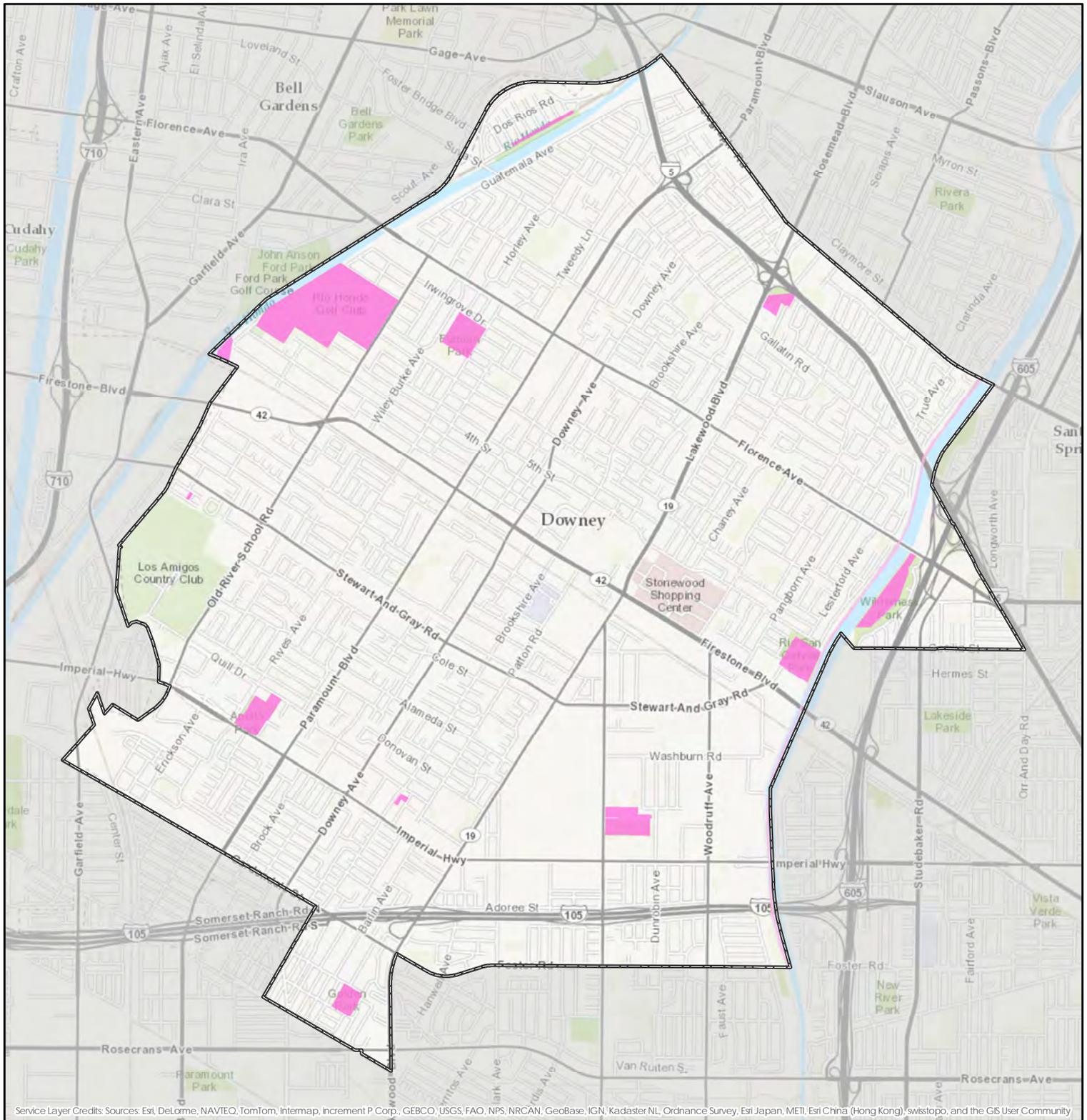
City Boundary

NCCP / HCP

HCP



Protected Open Space in City of Downey

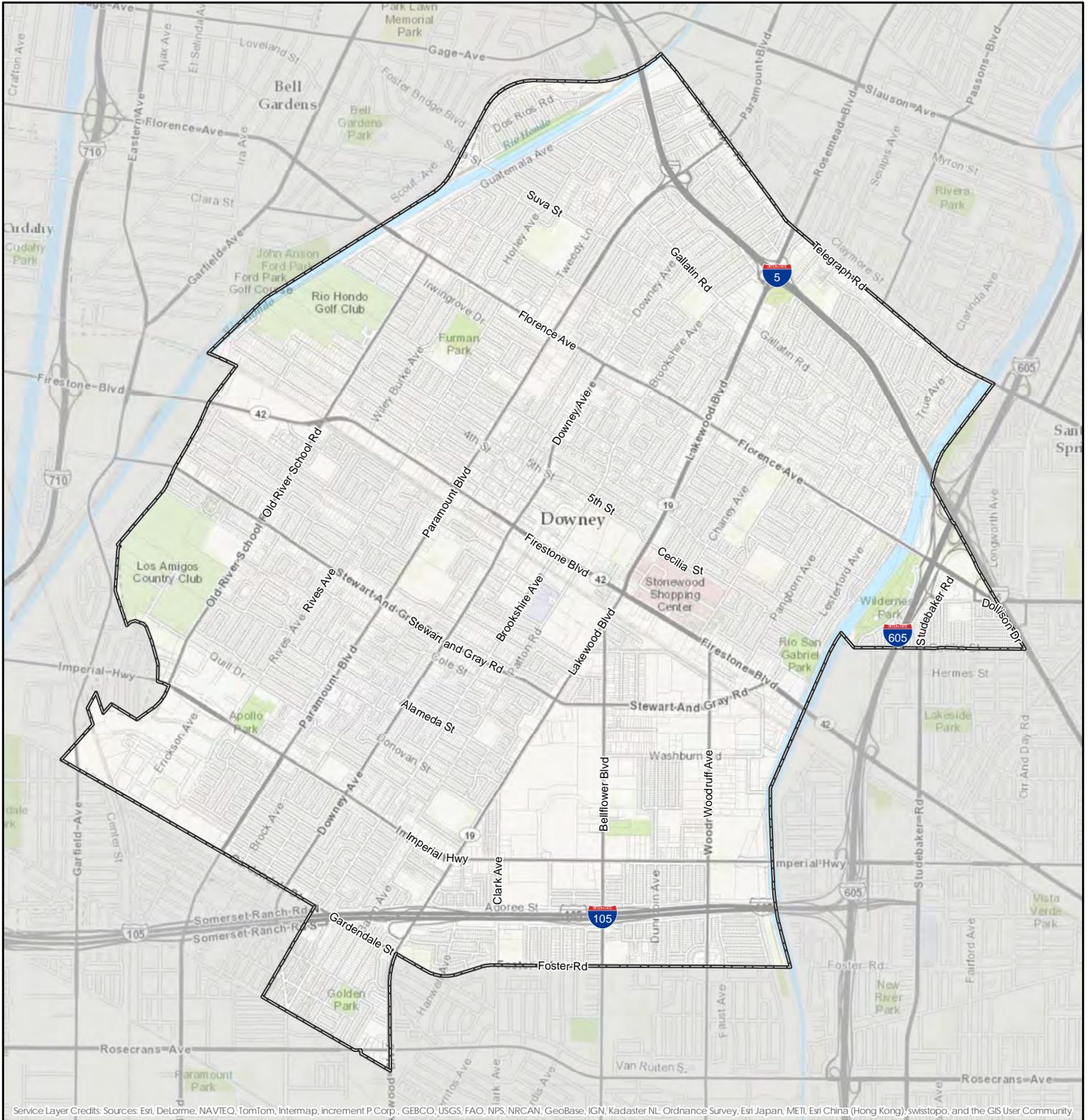


Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

By Ownership

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  US Forest Service |  California Department of Parks and Recreation |  Non Governmental Organization |
|  US Bureau of Land Management |  California Department of Fish and Wildlife |  Special District |
|  National Park Service |  Other State |  US Military/Defense |
|  US Fish and Wildlife Service |  County | |
|  Other Federal |  City | |

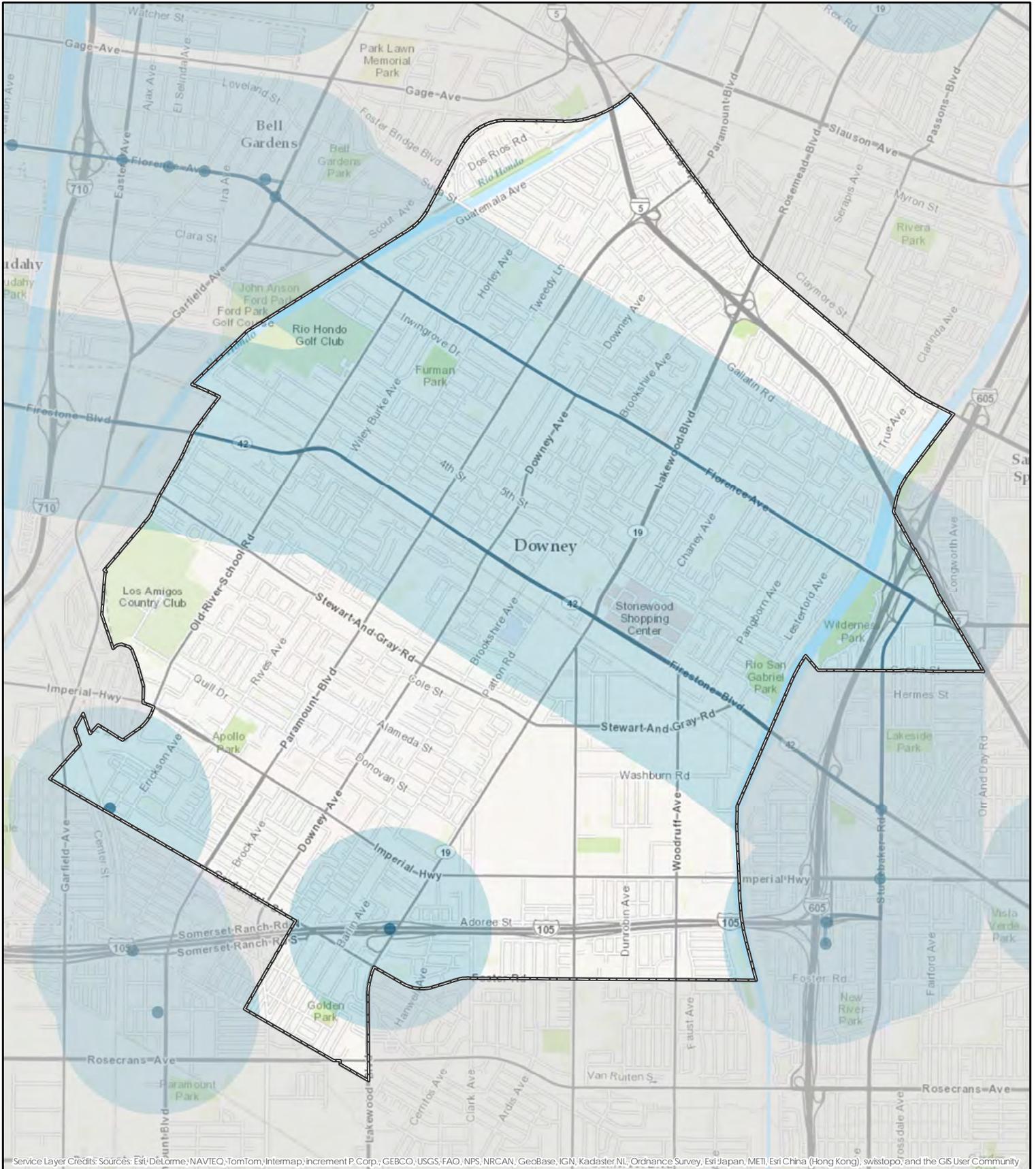
Farmland in City of Downey



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Prime Farmland |  Confined Animal Agriculture |  Water Area |
|  Farmland of Statewide Importance |  Nonagricultural or Natural Vegetation |  Irrigated Farmland |
|  Unique Farmland |  Vacant or Disturbed Land |  Nonirrigated Farmland |
|  Grazing Land |  Rural Residential Land |  Out of Survey Area |
|  Farmland of Local Importance |  Semi-agricultural and Rural Commercial Land | |
|  Farmland of Local Potential |  Urban and Built-Up Land | |
|  Other Land | | |

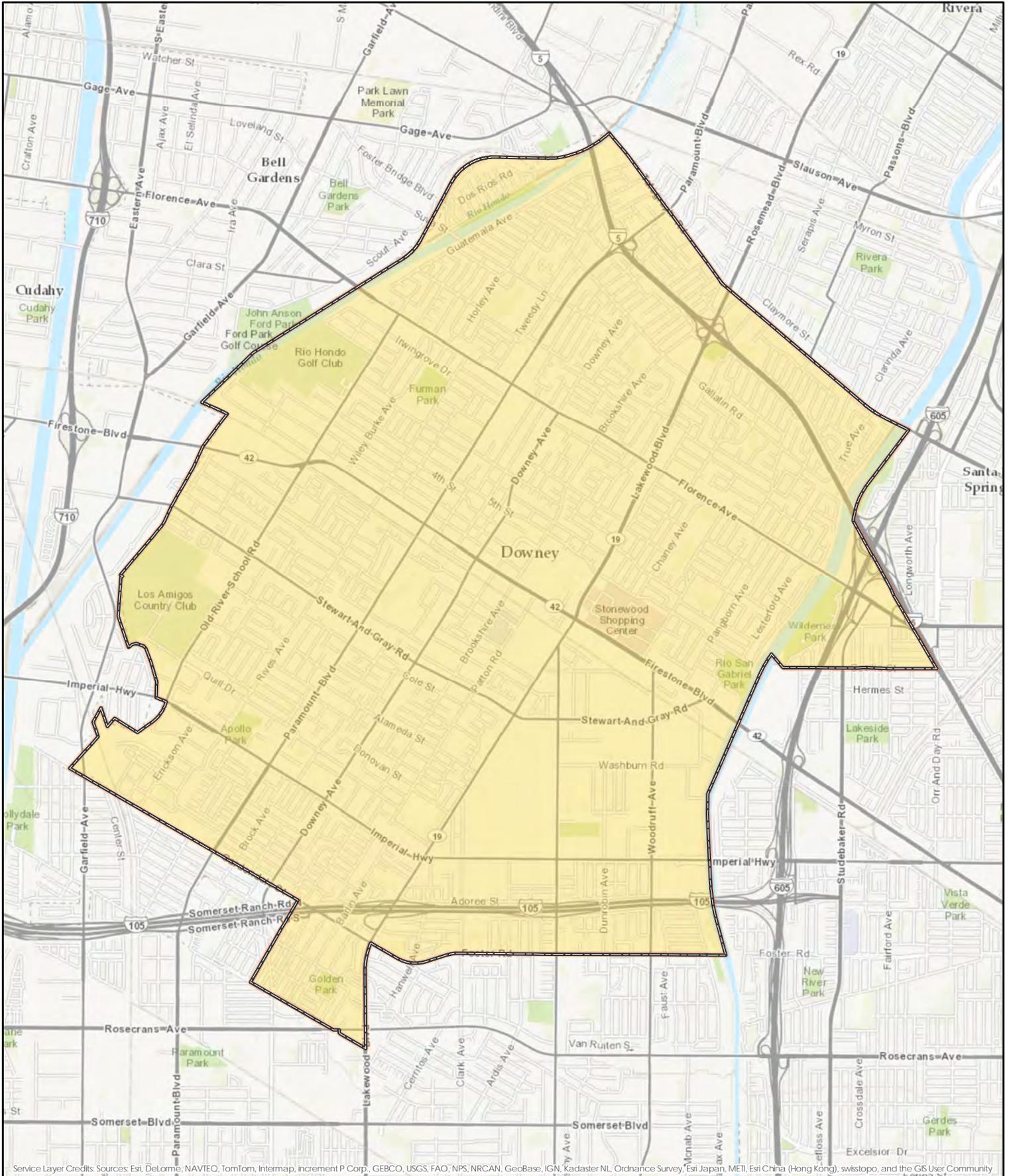
Major Transit Stops & High-Quality Transit Corridor (HQTC) in City of Downey



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

- City Boundary
- Major Transit Stops
- HQTC
- 0.5 mile Buffer from Major Transit Stops & HQTC

Sphere of Influence for City of Downey



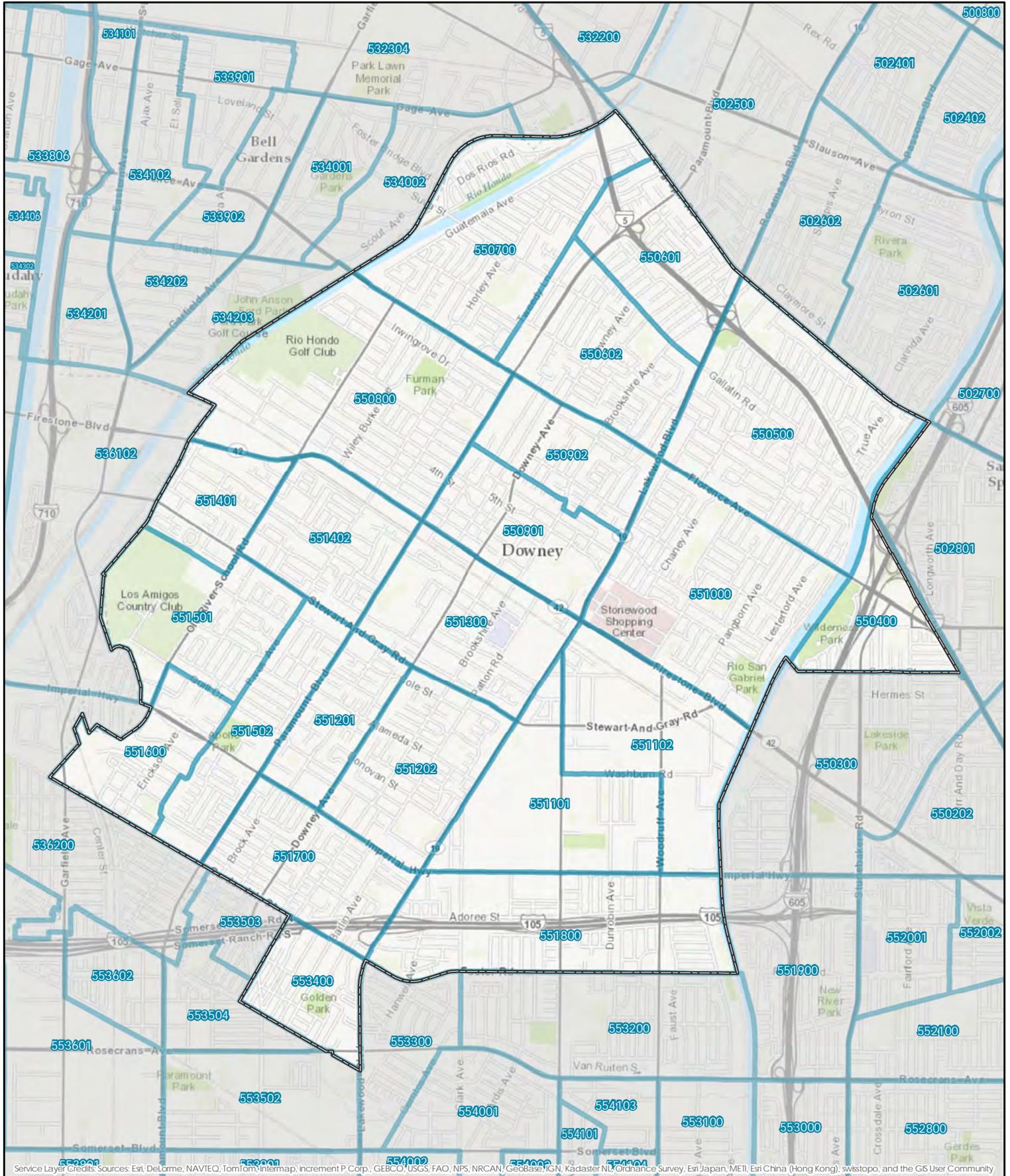
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

 City Boundary

 Sphere of Influence



Census Tracts in City of Downey



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 City Boundary

 2010 Census Tracts



Transportation Analysis Zones in City of Downey



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

 City Boundary

 Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZ)



Acknowledgments

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