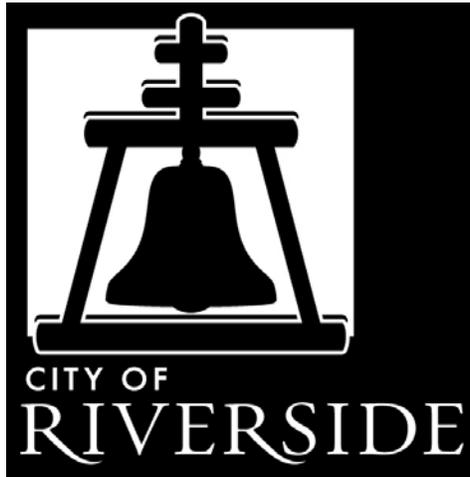


CITY OF RIVERSIDE GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES
FOR
SITING NEW AND/OR MODIFIED
WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES



CITY OF RIVERSIDE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION

3900 MAIN STREET
RIVERSIDE, CA 92522

ADOPTED OCTOBER 14, 2008
RESOLUTION No. 21734

In September, 2005, the Western Riverside Council of Governments (WRCOG) and the Regional Air Quality Task Force (RAQTF) approved the *Good Neighbor Guidelines For Siting New and/or Modified Warehouse/Distribution Facilities*. The Good Neighbor Guidelines that follow, adopted by the City Council on October 14, 2008, are a modified version of the WRCOG's RAQTF Guidelines, and include goals and strategies tailored to the unique characteristics and specific needs of the City of Riverside.

These "Good Neighbor Guidelines for Siting New and/or Modified Warehouse/Distribution Facilities," (referred to as "Good Neighbor Guidelines") focus on the relationship between land use, permitting, and air quality, highlighting strategies that can help minimize the impacts of diesel emissions associated with warehouse/distribution centers. These Guidelines are intended to assist developers, property owners, elected officials, community organizations, and the general public address some of the complicated choices associated with siting warehouse/distribution facilities and understanding the options available when addressing environmental issues. The Guidelines will help to minimize the impacts of diesel particulate matter (PM) from on-road trucks associated with warehouses and distribution centers on existing communities and sensitive receptors located in the City. Sensitive receptors include residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and other public places where residents are most likely to spend time.

For the purpose of these Guidelines, warehouse/distribution center means a building used for the storage, receiving, shipping, or wholesaling of goods and merchandise, and any incidental or accessory activities that is greater than 400,000 square feet. This shall be cumulative to include multiple warehouse buildings exceeding a total combined building area of 400,000 square feet, including phased projects. For the purpose of these Guidelines, a warehouse and distribution center is not intended to include "big box" discount or warehouse stores that sell retail goods, merchandise or equipment, or storage and mini-storage facilities that are offered for rent or lease to the general public.



PURPOSE

The purpose of the Good Neighbor Guidelines is to provide the City and developers with a variety of strategies that can be used to reduce diesel emissions from heavy-duty trucks that are delivering goods to and from warehouse and distribution centers.

In 1998, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) conducted its second Multiple Air Toxics Emissions Study (MATES II)¹. Considered the nation's most comprehensive study of toxic air pollution to date, the study found that:

- Diesel exhaust is responsible for about 70 percent of the total cancer risk from air pollution;
- Emissions from mobile sources -- including cars and trucks as well as ships, trains and planes -- account for about 90 percent of the cancer risk. Emissions from businesses and industry are responsible for the remaining 10 percent; and
- The highest cancer risk occurs in south Los Angeles County -- including the port area--and along major freeways².

Implementation of the recommended guidance for proposed facilities is technically more feasible than a retroactive application to existing warehouse/distribution centers. However, there is an educational component of these Guidelines aimed at existing facilities. As well, there are mechanisms in the planning process that will encourage developers to incorporate the recommended guidelines upfront in the design phase of a project.

These Guidelines are intended to be considered when issuing permits such as conditional use permits, or zoning permits. In addition, the recommended Guidelines can be used to mitigate potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that are identified under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The recommended Guidelines are intended to be used for new warehouses and can be incorporated in the design phase of the proposed warehouse or distribution center.

The recommended Guidelines format identifies the overall goal and the recommended strategies that can be implemented to achieve the goal. The Guidelines include a series of strategies that can be implemented in part or whole, or tailored to

¹ For more information on the MATES II Study visit <http://www.aqmd.gov/matesiidf/matestoc.htm>.

² Taken from the MATES II Fact Sheet found at <http://www.aqmd.gov/news1/2005/matesiiifactsheet.html>.

the specific needs of a project. They will provide a general framework for planners and developers regarding how to achieve a specified goal.

It should be noted that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has adopted two airborne toxic control measures that will reduce diesel particulate materials (PM) emissions associated with warehouse/distribution centers. The first will limit nonessential (or unnecessary) idling of diesel-fueled commercial vehicles, including those entering from other states or countries³. This measure prohibits idling of a vehicle for more than five minutes at any one location. The second measure requires that transport refrigeration units (TRUs) operating in California become cleaner over time⁴. The measure establishes in-use performance standards for existing TRU engines that operate in California, including out-of-state TRUs. The requirements are phased-in beginning in 2004, and extend to 2019.

CARB also operates a smoke inspection program for heavy-duty diesel trucks that focuses on reducing truck emissions in California communities. Areas with large numbers of distributions centers are a high priority.

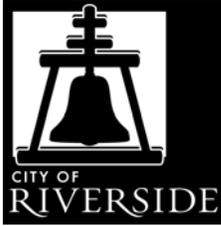
While CARB has these measures in place, local agencies need to acknowledge that the enforcement of these measures is through the California Highway Patrol and do not provide a swift resolve to local air quality issues.

ACRONYMS USED THROUGHOUT THIS DOCUMENT

CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
EMFAC	EMission FACtors (EMFAC) Model for On-Road Vehicle Emissions
PM	Particulate Matter
RAQTF	Regional Air Quality Task Force
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
TRU	Transportation Refrigeration Unit
URBEMIS	Urban Emissions Software
WRCOG	Western Riverside Council of Governments

³ For more information visit <http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/idling/idling.htm>.

⁴ For more information visit <http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/tru.htm>.



CITY OF RIVERSIDE GOOD NEIGHBOR GUIDELINES

GOAL 1: Minimize exposure to diesel emissions to neighbors that are situated in close proximity to the warehouse/distribution center.

Recommended Strategies:

- 1a. Design facilities to allow for the queuing of trucks on-site and away from sensitive receptors. Conversely, prevent the queuing of trucks on streets or elsewhere outside of facility in compliance with Title 10 – Vehicles and Traffic – Chapter 10.44 – Stopping, Standing and Parking.
- 1b. To the extent possible, locate driveways, loading docks and internal circulation routes away from residential uses or any other sensitive receptors.
- 1c. In compliance with CEQA, conduct SCAQMD URBEMIS and EMFAC computer models, as appropriate, to initially evaluate warehouse and distribution projects on a case by case basis to determine the significance of air quality impacts and whether air quality thresholds would be exceeded as a result of a project. Where thresholds are exceeded, a more detailed air quality analysis/health risk assessment prepared by an air quality specialist is required to be prepared and submitted by the project applicant. As a general rule, the following guidelines can be used to determine whether a proposed project will be required to prepare additional technical analyses:
 - i. An air quality study for an industrial project is required when the proposed project has the potential to exceed established thresholds as noted by URBEMIS and EMFAC computer models provided by SCAQMD. If these models indicate the project will exceed thresholds due to existing or proposed site conditions, intensity of development, location of nearest sensitive receptor, or any other exceptional circumstance warranting the need for

additional review the preparation of an air quality study will be required.

- ii. A health risk assessment is required when the truck traffic areas of an industrial project are located within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors, in accordance with SCAQMD guidelines and/or practices.
- 1d. Enforce compliance with Riverside Municipal Code Section 19.880 – “Transportation Demand Management Regulations”. This section of the Code requires trip reduction plans to be submitted for all businesses, including warehouses, with over one hundred employees to reduce work-related vehicle trips by six and one half percent from the number of trips related to the project.

GOAL 2: Eliminate diesel trucks from unnecessarily traversing through residential neighborhoods.

Recommended strategies:

- 2a. Require warehouse/distribution centers to establish a specific truck route between the warehouse/distribution center and the SR-60 and I-215 freeways for City approval as part of the Design Review process. In addition, a haul route plan for construction activities should also be provided as part of the Design Review process.
- 2b. Require warehouse/distribution centers to clearly specify all entrance and exit points on the site plan submitted for City review and approval.
- 2c. Require warehouse/distribution centers to provide on-site signage for directional guidance to trucks entering and exiting the facility
- 2d. Require warehouse/distribution centers to provide signage or flyers that advise truck drivers of the closest restaurants, fueling stations, truck repair facilities, lodging and entertainment.

GOAL 3: Eliminate trucks from using residential areas and repairing vehicles on the streets.

Recommended Strategies:

- 3a. Enforce compliance with Riverside Municipal Code Section 10.44.155 – “Parking of certain commercial vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers prohibited; exceptions”.
- 3b. Enforce compliance with Riverside Municipal Code Section 10.44.160 – “Parking of certain commercial vehicles prohibited in residential districts”.
- 3c. Enforce compliance with Section 10.44.040 Parking for certain purposes prohibited.

GOAL 4: Reduce and/or eliminate diesel idling within the warehouse/distribution center.

Recommended Strategies:

- 4a. Promote the installation of on-site electric hook-ups to eliminate the idling of main and auxiliary engines during loading and unloading of cargo and when trucks are not in use – especially where TRUs are proposed to be used.
- 4b. Implement General Plan 2025 Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report, Mitigation Measure MM Air 12. This Mitigation Measure requires that all new truck terminals, warehouses and other shipping facilities requiring the use of refrigerated trucks and with more than 50 truck trips per day shall provide electrical hookups for the refrigerated units to reduce idling and its associated air quality pollutants. Additionally, future tenant improvements involving conversion of a warehouse for refrigeration storage shall include electrical hookups for refrigerated units.
- 4c. Require signage (posted inside and outside of the warehouse facility) to inform truck drivers of CARB regulations, idling limits, authorized truck routes, and designated truck parking locations. Post signs requesting truck drivers to turn off engines when not in use and restrict idling within facilities to less than 5 minutes.

DEFINITIONS

Buffer Zone:	An area of land separating one parcel or land from another that acts to soften or mitigate the effects of one land use on the other.
DPM - Diesel Particulate Matter:	Refers to the particles found in the exhaust of diesel-fueled CI engines. DPM may agglomerate and absorb other species to form structures of complex physical and chemical properties (identified in 1998 as a toxic air contaminant).
Idling:	The operation of the engine of a vehicle while the vehicle is not in motion.
Mobil Source:	Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, trains and airplanes.
PM - Particulate Matter:	Refers to the particles found in the exhaust of CI engines, which may agglomerate and absorb other species to form structures of complex physical and chemical properties.
Risk:	For cancer health effects, risk is expressed as an estimate of the increase chances of getting cancer due to facility emissions over 70-year lifetime. The increase in risk expressed as chances in a million (e.g., 1,400 in a million)
TRU:	A Transport Refrigeration Unit refers to refrigeration systems powered by integral internal combustion engines designed to control the environment of temperature sensitive products that are transported in trucks and refrigerated trailers. TRUs may be capable of both cooling and heating.

Warehouse/Distribution Center: For the purpose of these Guidelines, a warehouse/distribution center means a building used for the storage, receiving, shipping, or wholesaling of goods and merchandise, and any incidental or accessory activities that is greater than 400,000 square feet. This shall be cumulative to include multiple warehouse buildings exceeding a total combined building area of 400,000 square feet including phased projects. For the purpose of these Guidelines, a warehouse and distribution center is not intended to include “big box” discount or warehouse stores that sell retail goods, merchandise or equipment, or storage and mini-storage facilities that are offered for rent or lease to the general public.

WRCOG: Western Riverside Council of Governments