



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION NOTICE

Public Participation Accessibility for the City Council and Successor Agency for the Paramount Redevelopment Agency meetings scheduled for **March 1, 2022**.

In-person Attendance:

The public may attend the City Council meeting in-person. All individuals will be required to wear a face covering.

View the City Council meeting live stream:

- YouTube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/user/cityofparamount>
- Spectrum Cable TV Channel 36

Public Comments:

Members of the public wanting to address the City Council, either during public comments or for a specific agenda item, or both, may do so by the following methods:

- **In-Person**

If you wish to make a statement, please complete a Speaker's Card prior to the commencement of the Public Comments period of the meeting. Speaker's Cards are located at the entrance. Give your completed card to a staff member and when your name is called, please go to the podium provided for the public.

- **E-mail:** crequest@paramountcity.com

E-mail public comments must be received by **5:45 p.m. on Tuesday, March 1, 2022**. The e-mail must specify the following information: 1) Full Name; 2) City of Residence; 3) Phone Number; 4) Public Comment or Agenda Item No; 5) Subject; 6) Written Comments.

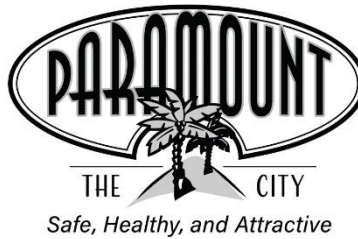
- **Teleconference: (562) 220-2225**

Participants wishing to address the City Council by teleconference should call City Hall at **(562) 220-2225** by **5:45 p.m. on Tuesday, March 1, 2022** and provide the following information: 1) Full Name; 2) City of Residence; 3) Phone Number; 4) Public Comment or Agenda Item No; 5) Subject. Teleconference participants will be logged in, placed in a queue and called back during the City Council meeting on speaker phone to provide their comments.

All public comments are limited to a maximum of three minutes unless an extension is granted. Please be mindful that the meeting will be recorded as any other person is recorded when appearing before the City Council, and all other rules of procedure and decorum will apply when addressing the City Council by teleconference.

AGENDA

Paramount City Council
March 1, 2022



Regular Meeting
City Hall Council Chambers
6:00 p.m.

City of Paramount

16400 Colorado Avenue ♦ Paramount, CA 90723 ♦ (562) 220-2000 ♦ www.paramountcity.com

Public Comments: If you wish to make a statement, please complete a Speaker's Card prior to the commencement of the Public Comments period of the meeting. Speaker's Cards are located at the entrance. Give your completed card to a staff member and when your name is called, please go to the podium provided for the public. Persons are limited to a maximum of three (3) minutes unless an extension of time is granted. No action may be taken on items not on the agenda except as provided by law. For additional ways to participate and provide public comments, see the preceding Public Participation Notice.

Americans with Disabilities Act: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's office at (562) 220-2225 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

Note: Agenda items are on file in the City Clerk's office and are available for public inspection during normal business hours. Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted after distribution of the agenda packet are also available for public inspection during normal business hours in the City Clerk's office. The office of the City Clerk is located at City Hall, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount.

Notes

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| CALL TO ORDER: | Mayor Brenda Olmos |
| PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: | Vanessa Peña, Paramount High School Corsairs |
| INVOCATION: | Pastor Laura Warth Chapel of Change |
| ROLL CALL OF COUNCILMEMBERS: | Councilmember Isabel Aguayo Councilmember Laurie Guillen Councilmember Peggy Lemons Vice Mayor Vilma Cuellar Stallings Mayor Brenda Olmos |

PRESENTATIONS

1. [PRESENTATION](#) Mayor's Award of Excellence
2. [PROCLAMATION](#) Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month
3. [PROCLAMATION](#) National Women's History Month
4. [PROCLAMATION](#) American Red Cross Awareness Month
5. [VIDEO](#) US Women's Ice Hockey Olympic Gold Medal Game Watch Party Hosted by LA Kings

[CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC COMMENT UPDATES](#)

PUBLIC COMMENTS

CONSENT CALENDAR

All items under the Consent Calendar may be enacted by one motion. Any item may be removed from the Consent Calendar and acted upon separately by the City Council.

6. [APPROVAL OF MINUTES](#) February 1 and February 15, 2022
7. [APPROVAL](#) Register of Demands
8. [ORDINANCE NO. 1159 \(Adoption\)](#) Amending Chapters 10.04.010 and 10.04.020 of the Paramount Municipal Code Regarding Incorporation of the County Traffic Code
9. [ORDINANCE NO. 1160 \(Adoption\)](#) Amending Chapters 8.04.010 and 8.04.040 of the Paramount Municipal Code Regarding Incorporation of the County Health and Safety Code

NEW BUSINESS

10. [ORAL REPORT](#) Paramount Youth Commission Presentation

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- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 11. | <u>APPROVAL</u> | 1660 Adult Recreation Program |
| 12. | <u>RESOLUTION NO. 22:016</u> | Supporting The “Our Neighborhood Voices” Initiative to Amend Article XI of the Constitution of the State of California to Make Zoning and Land Use Community Affairs, and Not of State Interest |
| 13. | <u>RESOLUTION NO. 22:015</u> | Opposing State Ballot Measure Initiative No. 21-0042A1 Restricting Voters' Input and Local Taxing Authority |
| 14. | <u>CONSIDERATION</u> | Options for City Council Reorganization under the New Election Cycle |
| 15. | <u>PUBLIC HEARING RESOLUTION NO. 22:014</u> | General Plan Amendment No. 21-2. Amending the General Plan to add the 2021-2029 (6th Cycle) Housing Element, superseding and replacing the existing Housing Element; update the Health and Safety Element; and add the Environmental Justice Element |
| 16. | <u>RESOLUTION NO. 22:011</u> | Amending the City’s Personnel Manual to Incorporate a Cellphone Stipend for City Use Policy and Bilingual Skill Pay Policy |
| 17. | <u>RESOLUTION NO. 22:017</u> | Approving the Application for Land and Water Conservation Fund Dills Park Renovation Project |
| 18. | <u>APPROVAL</u> | Award of Contract to Vidiflo for Audio-Visual System Renovation at the Clearwater Auditorium and the City Hall Downstairs Conference Room |

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY NEW BUSINESS

None

COMMENTS/COMMITTEE REPORTS

- Councilmembers
- Staff

CLOSED SESSION

None

ADJOURNMENT

To a meeting on March 15, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.

MARCH 1, 2022

PRESENTATION

MAYOR'S AWARD OF EXCELLENCE

MARCH 1, 2022

PROCLAMATION

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AWARENESS MONTH: SPECIAL
OLYMPICS

MARCH 1, 2022

PROCLAMATION

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH: WOMEN'S CLUB

MARCH 1, 2022

PROCLAMATION

AMERICAN RED CROSS AWARENESS MONTH

MARCH 1, 2022

VIDEO

US WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY OLYMPIC GOLD MEDAL GAME WATCH
PARTY HOSTED BY LA KINGS

City Council Public Comment Updates

March 1, 2022

From the February 15, 2022 City Council Meeting:

| Commenter | Request/Issue/Concern | Action/Comment |
|--|--|---|
| Claudia Castaneda Dolores Hurtado | Requested assistance from the City to look into the West Coast Rebels Cheer program regarding mishandling of funds and poor operations. Both speakers reported that the Cheer participants were promised uniforms as part of their registration fees, but never received them. | Community Services Director David Johnson and staff met with the West Coast Rebels on February 23, 2022 to discuss this and other reported incidents. Staff is still looking into the matter to gather more information and will report back to the City Council on its findings. The West Coast Rebels indicated that they are holding a Board meeting on Saturday, February 26 to discuss these incidents and have invited Ms. Castaneda and Ms. Hurtado to attend. |

MARCH 1, 2022

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

PARAMOUNT CITY COUNCIL

MOTION IN ORDER:

APPROVE THE PARAMOUNT CITY COUNCIL MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 1
AND FEBRUARY 15, 2022.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____

**PARAMOUNT CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING
FEBRUARY 1, 2022**

City of Paramount, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount, CA 90723

CALL TO ORDER: The regular meeting of the Paramount City Council was called to order by Mayor Brenda Olmos at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall, Council Chambers, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount, California.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Laylaa' Hawkins, President of the Paramount High School Black Student Union led the pledge of allegiance.

INVOCATION: Pastor Grady Jones from New Commandment Missionary Baptist Church delivered the invocation.

ROLL CALL OF COUNCILMEMBERS: Present: Councilmember Isabel Aguayo
Councilmember Laurie Guillen
Councilmember Peggy Lemons
Vice Mayor Vilma Cuellar Stallings
Mayor Brenda Olmos

STAFF PRESENT: John Moreno, City Manager
John Cavanaugh, City Attorney
Andrew Vialpando, Assistant City Manager
John Carver, Planning Director
Adriana Figueroa, Public Works Director
David Johnson, Com. Serv. & Recreation Director
Margarita Matson, Interim Public Safety Director
Kim Sao, Finance Director
Danny Elizarraras, Management Analyst
Heidi Luce, City Clerk
Anthony Martinez, Management Analyst II
Daniel Martinez, Information Technology Analyst I
Viridiana Reyes, Information Technology Specialist
Elida Zaragoza, Information Technology Specialist

PRESENTATIONS

1. **PROCLAMATION**
National Black History Month
CF 39.12
Mayor Olmos, on behalf of the City Council, recognized February as National Black History Month. Laylaa' Hawkins, President of the Paramount High School Black Student Union; along with the Union advisor and fellow members were present to accept the proclamation.

2. PRESENTATION
Mayor's Award of Excellence
CF 39.7

Mayor Olmos, on behalf of the City Council, presented the Mayor's Award of Excellence to Dr. Eugene Allen. Dr. Allen was present to accept the award and thanked the City Council for the recognition.
3. RECOGNITION
Winter 2021 Holiday Home Decorating Contest Winners
CF 39.7

Mayor Olmos, on behalf of the City Council, recognized the winners of the 2021 Holiday Home Decorating Contest: Best Use of Holiday Light, Rosa Garcia, 6813 San Juan Street; Most Original, Rolando Jimenez, 8406 Jefferson Street; and Best Holiday Scene, Julio Jimenez. Julio Jimenez was present to accept the recognition and the Rolando Jimenez family submitted a written comment expressing appreciation for the recognition.
4. RECOGNITION
Winter 2021 Special Event Volunteers
CF 39.6

Mayor Olmos, on behalf of the City Council, presented certificates of recognition to the following individuals and groups for volunteering at the Winter 2021 Special Events: Anthony Yanez, Matthew Cobian and Christian Fuentes from the City's Adaptive Recreation Program; MUSA; Paramount Youth Commission; Public Works Commissioner Alvin Parks; Alexander Lopez from Enterprise Fleet Services; and the following Paramount High School groups and clubs: Cheer, Song, Corsairs Club, ASB, AVID Club, Culinary Baking and Pastry Club; Baseball Team, Book Club, Chess Club, Health Career Academy Club, Interact Club, Leo Club, Mesa Club, Unity Club, Volleyball Team, and JROTC.

Paramount High School ASB President Anahi Garcia was present to accept the certificates of recognition on behalf of all of the groups from Paramount High. The following individuals were also present to accept the certificates: Anthony Yanez, Matthew Cobian, and Christian Fuentes from the Adaptive Recreation program; MUSA; Public Works Commissioner Alvin Parks; and Alexander Lopez from Enterprise Fleet Services.
5. PROCLAMATION
National Children's Dental Health Month:
Children's Dental Clinic
CF 39.12

Mayor Olmos, on behalf of the City Council, proclaimed February as National Children's Dental Health Month. Dr. John Blake of the Children's Dental Health Clinic was present to accept the proclamation.

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|----|---|--|
| 6. | PROCLAMATION National Human Trafficking Prevention Month CF 39.12 | Mayor Olmos, on behalf of the City Council, proclaimed February as National Human Trafficking Prevention Month. Deputy District Attorney Kelly Tatman was present to accept the proclamation. |
| 7. | RECOGNITION City of Paramount Retiree - Adriana Lopez CF 39.7 | Mayor Olmos, on behalf of the City Council, recognized City of Paramount retiree Adriana Lopez. Lt. Omar Camacho presented Ms. Lopez with a certificate of recognition on behalf of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. |

CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC COMMENT UPDATES

- | | |
|---------|--|
| CF 10.4 | City Manager Moreno responded to comments made by Alejandro Yanez at the January 18, 2022 City Council meeting. Mayor Olmos commented that City Council is also available via e-mail, text, and in person to address any concern residents may have. |
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PUBLIC COMMENTS

- | | |
|---------|---|
| CF 10.3 | The following individuals provided written public comments which were read during the public comment portion of agenda: Alejandro Yanez and Andrea Crow, Paramount Library. |
|---------|---|

CONSENT CALENDAR

It was moved by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings and seconded by Councilmember Lemons to approve Consent Calendar Items 8, 9, 10, and 11 as shown below. The motion passed by the following roll call vote:

| | |
|----------|--|
| AYES: | Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen, Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings; and Mayor Olmos* |
| NOES: | None |
| ABSENT: | None |
| ABSTAIN: | None |

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------|
| 8. | APPROVAL OF MINUTES January 4 and January 18, 2022 | Approved. |
|----|---|-----------|

**Mayor Olmos abstained from voting on the January 18, 2022 minutes.*

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|-----|---|---------------------|
| 9. | APPROVAL Register of Demands CF 47.2 | Approved. |
| 10. | RECEIVE AND FILE Treasurer's Report for the Quarter Ending December 31, 2021 CF 47.3 | Received and filed. |
| 11. | ORDINANCE NO. 1158 (Adoption) Establishing Water Conservation and Water Supply Program and Regulations CF 113 | Adopted. |

NEW BUSINESS

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 12. | ORAL REPORT Unity in the Community Youth Forum Presentation CF 62.38 | <p>Pastor Grady Jones presented a PowerPoint Presentation providing the background, mission and vision of the organization as well as an overview of the Unity in the Community's efforts since 2016. The presentation also provided the results of the recent Youth Forum at Paramount High School and future opportunities to connect with the City's teenage residents.</p> <p>The City Council expressed sincere appreciation to Unity in the Community members for their efforts to bring the community together.</p> |
| 13. | ORAL REPORT Paramount Youth Commission Presentation CF 62.35 | Andrea Perez, Youth Commission Chair addressed the City Council to share information on the Youth Commission's activities and topics the Commission is discussing including the City's water system and proposed new Metro line. |
| 14. | PUBLIC SAFETY 2021 Annual Reports | |
| | a) ORAL REPORT Uniform Crime Report (UCR) CF 79 | Acting Captain Juan Briseño presented a PowerPoint presentation providing a detailed review of the City's 2021 crime statistics and response times. |

- b) ORAL REPORT
Resident Satisfaction
Survey
CF 79
- Interim Public Safety Director Matson gave the report and presented a PowerPoint presentation providing an overview of the results of the Resident Satisfaction Survey conducted in 2021
15. PUBLIC HEARING
ORDINANCE NO. 1159
(Introduction)
Amending Chapters
10.04.010 And
10.04.020 of the
Paramount Municipal
Code Regarding
Incorporation of the
County Traffic Code
CF 98.1
- Interim Public Safety Director Matson gave the report.
- Mayor Olmos opened the public hearing and called for public testimony.
- There being no public testimony, it was moved by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings and seconded by Councilmember Lemons to close the public hearing. The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:
- AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
- NOES: None
- ABSENT: None
- ABSTAIN: None
- It was moved by Councilmember Lemons and seconded by Councilmember Aguayo to read by title only, waive further reading, introduce Ordinance No. 1159, " AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 10.04.010 AND 10.04.020 OF THE PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTY TRAFFIC CODE," and place it on the next regular agenda for adoption. The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:
- AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
- NOES: None
- ABSENT: None
- ABSTAIN: None
16. PUBLIC HEARING
ORDINANCE NO. 1160
(Introduction)
Amending Chapters
8.04.010 and 8.04.040 of
the Paramount Municipal
- Interim Public Safety Director Matson gave the report.
- Mayor Olmos opened the public hearing and called for public testimony.

Code Regarding
Incorporation of the
County Health and
Safety Code
CF 61.23

There being no public testimony, It was moved by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings and seconded by Councilmember Aguayo to close the public hearing. The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

It was moved by Councilmember Lemons and seconded by Councilmember Cuellar Stallings to read by title only, waive further reading, introduce Ordinance No. 1160, " AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 8.04.010 AND 8.04.040 OF THE PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTY HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE," and place it on the next regular agenda for adoption. The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

17. ORDINANCE NO. 1161
(Introduction)
Amending the Contract
Between the Board of
Administration of the
California Public
Employees' Retirement
System and the City of
Paramount to Terminate
the Police Member
Retirement Group Plan
CF 76.2

Assistant City Manager Vialpando gave the report and presented a PowerPoint presentation.

It was moved by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings and seconded by Councilmember Lemons to read by title only, waive further reading, introduce Ordinance No. 1161, " AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT, CALIFORNIA AMENDING THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT TO TERMINATE THE POLICE MEMBER RETIREMENT GROUP PLAN," and place it on the February 18, 2022 agenda for adoption.

The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

18. ORAL REPORT
Planning Department
Year-end Summary
CF 78

Planning Director Carver gave the report and presented a PowerPoint presentation providing an overview of the Planning Department's development and other activities in 2021.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY NEW BUSINESS

19. APPROVAL
Agreement with
Craftwater for Design for
the Safe, Clean Water
(SCW) Program – Spane
Park Stormwater
Capture Project (City
Project No. 9295)
CF CIP 9295

Public Works Director Figueroa gave the report and presented a PowerPoint presentation.

It was moved by Councilmember Cuellar Stallings and seconded by Councilmember Aguayo to approve the agreement with Craftwater in the amount of \$786,153 for design of City Project No. 9295 and authorize the Mayor to execute the agreement. The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

20. RESOLUTION NO. 22:010
Public Works Director Figueroa gave the report.
- Authorizing the Submittal of a Cooperative Grant Application for Funding from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) for the Edible Food Recovery Grant Program Relating to Senate Bill 1383
CF 86.6
- It was moved by Councilmember Lemons and seconded by Councilmember Aguayo to read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:010, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AUTHORIZING THE SUBMITTAL OF A COOPERATIVE GRANT APPLICATION FOR FUNDING FROM THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (CALRECYCLE) FOR THE EDIBLE FOOD RECOVERY GRANT PROGRAM RELATING TO SENATE BILL 1383."
The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:
- AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen, Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings; and Mayor Olmos
- NOES: None
- ABSENT: None
- ABSTAIN: None

COMMENTS/COMMITTEE REPORTS

Councilmembers

Councilmember Guillen reported that she has received comments from concerned residents in the area near Village Park and asked for an update on the monitoring and effectiveness of security cameras. She also asked for an update on the citation statistics related to the signage placed on Downey Avenue to address the traffic issues related to Tam's. City Manager Moreno stated that staff will gather the citation statistics and provide an update to the City Council. Assistant Public Safety Director Matson provided an overview of how the cameras at Village Park are used. Discussion ensued concerning the process for reporting suspicious activity.

Councilmember Guillen also reported that she has received complaints of illegal parking and vehicles blocking the view of the roadway at a body shop operating near Adams and Jefferson and requested extra patrol in the area.

Councilmember Aguayo thanked the businesses and residents that participated in Dine Paramount events last week. She also commented that she has received messages from residents expressing appreciation for mask distribution, and reminded residents to take advantage of Covid-19 testing and vaccination sites in town. She also reminded residents about this Friday's Friday Night Paramount event. Lastly she commented that she received a message from a resident expressing appreciation for the Sheriff's Department's efforts to address street racing and intersection takeovers, and reminded residents to continue to call to report these illegal activities.

Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings reported on her recent attendance at the mask giveaway and Clutter Free Paramount events. She expressed appreciation to staff for continuing to move the City forward. Lastly she encouraged residents to take advantage of the Covid-19 testing and vaccination sites in the City.

Councilmember Lemons commented that she received a call regarding trash and debris along Interstate 105 and reminded residents that when they call councilmembers to address issues, they are addressed as expeditiously as possible; and residents do not need to wait to bring their issues up at a City Council meeting.

Mayor Olmos reported on her attendance at the US Conference of Mayors and the topics discussed including: transportation and infrastructure; housing and homelessness; and issues related to PFAS. She also commented that she attended the Metro WSAB Rally where City Manager Moreno gave a presentation and the Metro Board approved the Locally Preferred Alternative for the extension of the line.

She encouraged residents to reach out to the City Council if they see posts on social media related to City matters and have questions regarding the validity of the claims.

Lastly, she wished the City of Paramount a Happy 65th Birthday!

Staff

City Manager Moreno commented that the City's "Year in Review" has been placed on the dais and will be in the mail this week. He also provided a brief update on the City's new 1660 adult recreation program and commented that more information about the program will be coming soon.

Assistant City Manager Vialpando reviewed the effectiveness and statistics related to the City's social media campaign for the Dine Paramount program

Councilmember Guillen commented that the City Council needs to respond to the concerns of the caller who keeps calling regarding handball. Mayor Olmos and Councilmember Lemons both commented that they have individually met with the caller to respond to his concerns and that information has been presented at City Council meetings related to the City's adult recreation programs.

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At 7:53 p.m., Mayor Olmos recessed the City Council meeting to conduct the meeting of the Successor Agency for the Paramount Redevelopment Agency.

At 7:54 p.m., Mayor Olmos called the City Council meeting back to order.

CLOSED SESSION

At 7:54 p.m. Mayor Olmos recessed the meeting to closed session to discuss the matter listed below.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

EVALUATION: City Manager

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957(b)(1)

Mayor Olmos called the meeting back to order in open session at 9:19 p.m.

City Attorney Cavanaugh reported that the City Council conducted a duly authorized closed session to consider the matter listed above and that on a vote of 5-0, the City Council proclaimed a vote of

confidence for the City Manager, and that the City Council will consider a salary increase for the City Manager at a future City Council meeting contingent upon the following: 1) the midyear budget which will be out at the next Council meeting; and 2) there will be a proposed COLA increase of the employees.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the City Council, Mayor Olmos adjourned the meeting at 9:20 p.m. to a meeting on February 15, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

**PARAMOUNT CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF AN ADJOURNED MEETING
FEBRUARY 15, 2022**

City of Paramount, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount, CA 90723

CALL TO ORDER: The adjourned meeting of the Paramount City Council was called to order by Mayor Olmos at 5:05 p.m. at City Hall, Council Chambers, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount, California.

ROLL CALL OF COUNCILMEMBERS: Present: Councilmember Isabel Aguayo*
Councilmember Laurie Guillen
Councilmember Peggy Lemons
Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings
Mayor Olmos

**Participated via teleconference*

STAFF PRESENT: John Moreno, City Manager
John E. Cavanaugh, City Attorney
Andrew Vialpando, Assistant City Manager
John Carver, Planning Director
Adriana Figueroa, Public Works Director
David Johnson, Community Services Director
Margarita Matson, Interim Public Safety Director
Kim Sao, Finance Director
Rafael Casillas, City Engineer
Clyde Alexander, Assistant Finance Director
Rebecca Bojorquez, Management Analyst
Chris Callard, Public Information Officer
Steve Coumparoules, Management Analyst
Danny Elizarraras, Management Analyst
Sarah Ho, Assistant Public Works Director
Nicole Lopez, HR Manager
Heidi Luce, City Clerk
Wendy Macias, Public Works Manager
Anthony Martinez, Management Analyst II
Daniel Martinez, Information Technology Analyst I
Ivan Reyes, Associate planner
Johnnie Rightmer, Building & Safety Manager
Elida Zaragoza, Information Technology Specialist

CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC COMMENT UPDATES

CF 10.4 City Manager Moreno responded to comments made by Alejandro Yanez at the February 1, 2022 City Council meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

CF 10.3

The following individuals addressed the City Council and provided public comments: Claudia Castaneda, Dolores Hurtado, and Alejandro Yanez.

City Manager Moreno provided a brief overview of the City Council's Rules of Decorum and Procedures explaining what is and is not allowed during public comment.

In response to Mr. Yanez' comments, Mayor Olmos commented that the City Council has had discussions regarding handball at several City Council meetings and individual City Council members have held numerous meetings with handball enthusiasts and the Community Services Director over the last several years to seek ways to accommodate the request for handball. She noted that staff also provided a comprehensive report at the March 2021 City Council meeting and reviewed the facts presented at that meeting. She also reviewed the efforts the City has made over the last several years to provide handball at the City's existing handball courts which resulted in very limited participation. Lastly, she reviewed the results of the adult recreation survey conducted by the City which listed soccer, slow-pitch softball and basketball as the top three activities requested for adult recreation programming. In summary, she commented that all of these actions combined, show that there is no community-wide interest in participating in handball in the City of Paramount.

CONSENT CALENDAR

1. RESOLUTION NO.
22:012
Continuing the Declared
State Emergency and
Reauthorizing the Use of
Remote
Teleconferencing
Provisions pursuant to
Government Code
Section 54953 through
March 17, 2022.
CF 10.5

It was moved by Councilmember Lemons and seconded by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings to read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:012, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT CONTINUING THE DECLARED STATE OF EMERGENCY AND REAUTHORIZING THE USE OF REMOTE TELECONFERENCING PROVISIONS PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54953 THROUGH MARCH 17, 2022."

The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

OLD BUSINESS

2. ORDINANCE NO. 1161 (Adoption)
Amending the Contract Between the Board of Administration of the California Public Employees' Retirement System and the City of Paramount to Terminate the Police Member Retirement Group Plan CF 76.2
- Assistant City Manager Vialpando gave the report.
- It was moved by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings and seconded by Councilmember Lemons to read by title only, waive further reading, and adopt Ordinance No. 1161, "AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT, CALIFORNIA AMENDING THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT TO TERMINATE THE POLICE MEMBER RETIREMENT GROUP PLAN" The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:
- AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

NEW BUSINESS

3. ORAL REPORT
City Attorney
Presentation of City of Paramount's Street Racing Enforcement Program
CF 79.20, 79.21
- City Attorney Cavanaugh, joined by LASD Paramount Station Lieutenant Omar Camacho, CHP Street Racing Enforcement Lieutenant Joseph Zagorski, Deputy District Attorney Kelly Tatman and City Engineer Rafael Casillas, presented a series of comprehensive PowerPoint presentations providing a detailed overview of the City of Paramount's Street Racing Enforcement Program and the efforts being undertaken to address street racing and intersection takeovers in the City.

City Attorney Cavanaugh also reviewed several actions that will be taken over the next several months to further enhance the City's street racing enforcement program.

During the presentation, the City Council expressed appreciation for the comprehensive local enforcement efforts related to this regional, state and nationwide problem, and encouraged residents to continue calling to report these types of activities. It was suggested that an abbreviated version of the presentation be posted on the City's social media platforms. Additionally, the City Council expressed interest in receiving a report and suggestions for implementing some of the traffic calming items presented.

4. RESOLUTION NO.
20:013
Approving the
Acquisition of 16247
Vermont Avenue,
Paramount, California
CF 82:Ver

Planning Director Carver gave the report and presented a PowerPoint presentation.

Councilmember Guillen left the dais at 7:55 p.m. and was not present during consideration of this item.

It was moved by Councilmember Lemons and seconded by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings to read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:013, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT SETTING FORTH ITS FINDINGS OF FACT AND DECISION RELATIVE TO APPROVING THE ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY LOCATED AT 16247 VERMONT AVENUE IN THE M-1 (LIGHT MANUFACTURING) ZONE, AS SHOWN ON THE ATTACHED EXHIBIT "A" AND DESCRIBED IN THE ATTACHED EXHIBIT "B" IN THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT." The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

| | |
|----------|--|
| AYES: | Councilmembers Aguayo, Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings; and Mayor Olmos |
| NOES: | None |
| ABSENT: | Councilmember Guillen |
| ABSTAIN: | None |

Councilmember Guillen returned to the dais.

5. APPROVAL
- Amendment No. 2 to Agreement with AKM Consulting Engineers for Continued Construction Management/Inspection Services; and Amendment No. 3 to Agreement with Bucknam & Associates for Continued Program Management for Water Well 16 (City Project No. 9116)
CF CIP 9116
- Public Works Director Figueroa gave the report and presented a PowerPoint presentation.
- Mayor Olmos called for public comment from the speaker that submitted a public comment request for this item. The speaker, Mr. Yanez, was no longer present.
- It was moved by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings and seconded by Councilmember Aguayo to approve the following items:
1. Amendment No. 2 to the Agreement with AKM Consulting Engineers for continued construction management/inspection services for Water Well 16 and authorize the Mayor or her designee to execute the amendment.
 2. Amendment No. 3 to the Agreement with Bucknam & Associates for continued program management for Water Well 16 and authorize the Mayor or her designee to execute the amendment.
- The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:
- AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen, Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings; and Mayor Olmos
- NOES: None
- ABSENT: None
- ABSTAIN: None

6. RESOLUTION NO.
22:009
Approving and Adopting
the Fiscal Year (FY)
2022 Midyear Municipal
Operating and Capital
Improvement Budget
and Authorizing the City
Manager to Administer
Said Budget and Make
Such Changes As May
Be Necessary During the
Fiscal Year to Maintain
Standards and Levels of
Services and Achieve
the Intent of the City
Council in Providing
Municipal Services for
FY 2022
CF 28.1

Finance Director Sao gave the report and provided PowerPoint presentation. During the presentation, Assistant City Manager Vialpando briefed the City Council on two additional employee programs that involve cellphone stipends and bilingual pay that will be brought before the City Council in the coming weeks but have been included in the midyear budget.

In response to Councilmember Guillen regarding the steps listed in the full-time and part-time salary tables, Assistant City Manager Vialpando explained that each step, in the five-step tables shown, represents a 12-month period of time. Councilmember Guillen suggested that the City consider incorporating a seniority pay system for those employees that have longevity with the City.

Also in response to Councilmember Guillen, regarding the proposed bilingual pay program, Assistant City Manager Vialpando explained that the policy is currently being drafted; but will not be based on a limit per department and the less advanced tiers will not involve testing, rather just the ability to speak and understand Spanish..

Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings commented that she would be supportive of incorporating a longevity pay policy in the future.

It was moved by Councilmember Lemons and seconded by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings to read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:009, "A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT, APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2022 MIDYEAR MUNICIPAL OPERATING AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BUDGET AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO ADMINISTER SAID BUDGET AND MAKE SUCH CHANGES AS MAY BE NECESSARY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR TO MAINTAIN STANDARDS AND LEVELS OF SERVICES AND ACHIEVE THE INTENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL IN PROVIDING MUNICIPAL SERVICES FOR FY 2022." The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

7. CONSIDERATION
Approval of Amended
and Restated City
Manager Employment
Agreement
CF 43.1026

City Attorney Cavanaugh gave the report.

It was moved by Councilmember Lemons and seconded by Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings to approve the Amended and Restated City Manager Employment Agreement between the City of Paramount and John Moreno. The motion was passed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Aguayo, Guillen,
Lemons; Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings;
and Mayor Olmos
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

COMMENTS/COMMITTEE REPORTS

Councilmembers

Councilmember Aguayo encouraged residents to not let a language barrier prevent them from coming to City Council meetings. She also reminded residents that the LA Kings will be hosting a hockey clinic tomorrow followed by a watch party for the US Women's Ice Hockey gold medal game. She thanked all of the presenters for the comprehensive street racing presentation and encouraged residents to continue call in to report these types of illegal activities. She expressed appreciation for the strong relationship the City shares with the various agencies.

Councilmember Lemons reported that at the last SEALCO meeting, it was announced that SEALCO will be working with local communities in moving toward more regionally focused job fair events that will be supported by SEALCO, but run by local entities like chambers of commerce. She thanked all of the volunteers that showed up for the Caltrans cleanup event this past Saturday.

Councilmember Guillen commented that she appreciates the collaborative effort between LASD, CHP to address illegal street racing and intersection takeovers. She also reminded residents to stay alert and remain vigilant to help prevent burglaries

Vice Mayor Cuellar Stallings commented that the Caltrans freeway clean-up was very successful and thanked the volunteers. She also thanked the presenters for the thorough street racing enforcement presentation and encouraged residents to continue calling to report street racing activity. She reported that at the recent PUSD adhoc committee meeting they discussed implementing a pilot pick-up program next school year at Paramount Park Elementary School to address traffic congestion issues.

Mayor Olmos expressed appreciation to Speaker Anthony Rendon for his efforts in making the Caltrans cleanup happen last weekend. She also commented that she attended the PHIT program last weekend and encourage residents to participate in the free program at our local parks.

Staff

City Manager Moreno reminded residents that the City offers live translation during the City Council meetings, as well a translator to interpret any public comments, and encouraged residents not to let language be a barrier.

City Manager Moreno introduced the City's new Building & Safety Manager Johnnie Rightmer.

City Manager Moreno mentioned that City staff will be meeting with Caltrans representatives on Friday to conduct a debriefing from last weekend's freeway cleanup event and asked the City Council to provide any feedback to staff to be shared with Caltrans.

City Manager Moreno also reminder the public that City Hall and the City Yard will be closed on Monday, February 21, 2022 in observance of the President's Day Holiday; but, the Sheriff's Station will be open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Lastly, regarding environmental sustainability, he reported that the City achieved Tree City USA designation once again and staff presented information on the City's new organic waste recycling program at a recent Paramount Chamber of Commerce meeting.

CLOSED SESSION

At 7:56 p.m. Mayor Olmos recessed the meeting to closed session to discuss the matter listed below.

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL -
EXISTING LITIGATION pursuant to Govt. Code
Section 54956.9(d)(1) - State of California v. Janssen
Pharmaceutical; State of California v. Pharmaceutical
Distributors

Mayor Olmos called the meeting back to order in open session at 8:16 p.m.

City Attorney Cavanaugh reported that the City Council conducted a duly authorize closed session to discuss the matter listed above and unanimously took action to enter into the Participation Agreement with the State of California to receive an amount of approximately \$176,000 in the settlement; and as a result of that action, the City Manager will execute the agreement and forward to the State of California.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to come before the City Council, Mayor Olmos adjourned the meeting at 8:17 p.m. to a meeting beginning at 6:00 p.m. on March 1, 2022.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

MARCH 1, 2022

REGISTER OF DEMANDS

PARAMOUNT CITY COUNCIL

MOTION IN ORDER:

APPROVE THE PARAMOUNT CITY COUNCIL REGISTER OF DEMANDS.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____

**CITY OF PARAMOUNT
FINAL CHECK REGISTER
February 28, 2022
Pre-issue Checks**

| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 323068 | A & G FENCE AND SUPPLY SALES | 163.35 | PW - STREET MNTC SVCS |
| 323117 | | 415.80 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Total | 579.15 | |
| 323156 | ADVANCE ELEVATOR, INC | 300.00 | PW - ELEVATOR MNTC (2/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 300.00 | |
| 322897 | ADVANCED AQUATIC TECHNOLOGY | 975.00 | PW - CIVIC CENTER FOUNTAIN MNTC (1/22) |
| 323118 | | 975.00 | PW - CIVIC CENTER FOUNTAIN MNTC (11/21) |
| | Vendor Total | 1,950.00 | |
| 323157 | ADVANCED CHEMICAL TRANSPORT, | 6,080.07 | PW - HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SVCS |
| | Vendor Total | 6,080.07 | |
| 322959 | AFLAC | 1,909.98 | AFLAC VOLUNTARY INSURANCE (1/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 1,909.98 | |
| 323119 | AIRGAS | 107.18 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323176 | | 595.97 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Total | 703.15 | |
| 323158 | AKESO OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH | 444.00 | HR - HEALTH SCREENINGS (1/22) |
| | | 160.00 | CSR - STAR HEALTH SCREENINGS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 604.00 | |
| 323011 | AKM CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC | 32,215.45 | CIP - WELL #16 CONSTRUCTION MGMT(12/21) |
| | Vendor Total | 32,215.45 | |
| 323159 | ALL CITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES | 12,711.75 | PS - CROSSING GUARD SVCS (1/9 - 1/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 12,711.75 | |
| 323212 | AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOC. | 108.00 | PW - AWWA MEMBERSHIP (BL) |
| | | 108.00 | PW - AWWA MEMBERSHIP (IV) |
| | | 108.00 | PW - AWWA MEMBERSHIP (DA) |
| | | 108.00 | PW - AWWA MEMBERSHIP (JM) |
| | | 108.00 | PW - AWWA MEMBERSHIP (MH) |
| | | 108.00 | PW - AWWA MEMBERSHIP (NM) |
| | Vendor Total | 648.00 | |
| 323053 | ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICES, INC. | 211.84 | CSR - LAUNDRY SVCS (1/19) |
| | | 211.84 | CSR - LAUNDRY SVCS (1/5) |
| 323213 | | 211.84 | CSR - LAUNDRY SVCS (2/2) |
| | Vendor Total | 635.52 | |
| 322898 | ARTESIA FERTILIZER | 300.00 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323012 | | 105.00 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323177 | | 2,101.60 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,050.80 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Total | 3,557.40 | |
| 322995 | AT & T | 112.35 | GEN - CLRWTR INTERNET (1/22) |
| 322996 | | 64.20 | GEN - SPLASH PAD INTERNET (1/22) |
| 323090 | | 3,245.39 | GEN - TELEPHONE SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 1,061.57 | PW - WATER SYSTEM SERVICE (1/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 4,483.51 | |
| 322927 | AT&T MOBILITY | 44.05 | CSR - CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 44.05 | CSR - STAR CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| 323054 | | 987.61 | CSR - STAR CELLULAR SERVICE (2/22) |
| | | 37.99 | CSR - PARK CELLULAR SVC (2/22) |
| 323214 | | 44.73 | PW - CELLULAR SERVICE (2/22) |
| | | 44.73 | FIN - CELLULAR SERVICE (2/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 1,203.16 | |

**CITY OF PARAMOUNT
FINAL CHECK REGISTER
February 28, 2022
Pre-issue Checks**

| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|
| 322960 | ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA | 3,307.00 | HR - COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SVCS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,307.00 | |
| 322928 | BARKER, MICHAEL A | 200.00 | PS - HOME SECURITY REBATE PROGRAM |
| | Vendor Tota | 200.00 | |
| 322929 | BARR COMMERCIAL DOOR REPAIR | 399.82 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| 323013 | | 317.50 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| 323120 | | 361.37 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,078.69 | |
| 323178 | BEE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM | 145.00 | PW - BEE REMOVAL SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 145.00 | |
| 323014 | BEIGHTON, DAVE | 1,850.00 | PS - DETECTIVE SPECIALIST (1/15 - 1/28) |
| 323215 | | 1,700.00 | PS - DETECTIVE SPECIALIST (1/29 - 2/11) |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,550.00 | |
| 323121 | BIOMETRICS4ALL, INC | 225.00 | HR - FINGERPRINTING SVCS (1/22) |
| | | 90.00 | CSR - STAR FINGERPRINTING SVCS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 315.00 | |
| 322961 | BISHOP COMPANY | 793.77 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323055 | | 221.57 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,015.34 | |
| 322962 | BLUESPACE INTERIORS | 4,353.04 | CSR - STAR FURNITURE |
| | | 589.84 | CSR - STAR FURNITURE |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,942.88 | |
| 323015 | BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPE | 30,141.57 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SVCS (2/22) |
| | | 14,457.59 | PW - MEDIAN MNTC SVCS (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 44,599.16 | |
| 323122 | BROWN BOLT & NUT CORP. | 22.16 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323179 | | 175.74 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 197.90 | |
| 323216 | BUCKNAM & ASSOCIATES, INC | 6,690.00 | CIP - WELL #16 PROGRAM MGMT (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 6,690.00 | |
| 323016 | BUTKA, ANTHONY H | 1,500.00 | HR - COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,500.00 | |
| 322997 | C J CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION, | 6,497.18 | PW - SIDEWALK CONCRETE MNTC |
| | Vendor Tota | 6,497.18 | |
| 323091 | C S LEGACY CONSTRUCTION | 35,501.31 | CIP - BUS SHELTERS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 35,501.31 | |

**CITY OF PARAMOUNT
FINAL CHECK REGISTER
February 28, 2022
Pre-issue Checks**

| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 322930 | CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF CODE | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (BC) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (NH) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (NH) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (JD) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (JD) |
| | | 32.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (BC) |
| | | 32.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (NH) |
| | | 32.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| | | 32.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (JD) |
| 322998 | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (BC) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (NH) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (JD) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (JD) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (BC) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (NH) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (BC) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (NH) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (JD) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (BC) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (JD) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (NH) |
| 323038 | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| | | 38.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| | | 25.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| 323069 | | 82.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (BC) |
| | | 82.00 | PS - CACEO TRAINING (ER) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,062.00 | |
| 322931 | CALIFORNIA PERMITS | 88.36 | BLDG PERMIT REFUND (CA PERMITS) |
| | | 4.80 | STORM DRAIN FEE REFUND (CA PERMITS) |
| | | 1.00 | STATE GREEN FEE REFUND (CA PERMITS) |
| | | 2.40 | STORM DRAIN FEE REFUND (CA PERMITS) |
| | | .50 | SMI FEE REFUND (CA PERMITS) |
| | Vendor Tota | 97.06 | |
| 15194 | CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' | 101,179.46 | MEDICAL INSURANCE (ACTIVE) - 2/22 |
| | | 8,642.00 | MEDICAL INSURANCE (RETIRED) - 2/22 |
| | | 399.36 | MEDICAL INSURANCE (ADMIN) - 2/22 |
| 15232 | | 38,843.88 | PERS RETIREMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| 15233 | | 2,843.50 | PERS RETIREMENT - CC 1/22 |
| 15234 | | 11,700.65 | PERS RETIREMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| 15235 | | 492.81 | PERS RETIREMENT - CC 1/22 |
| 15242 | | 49,950.11 | PERS RETIREMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| 15243 | | 15,953.10 | PERS RETIREMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| | Vendor Tota | 230,004.87 | |
| 323017 | CALIFORNIA STEEPLEJACK | 2,366.14 | PW - FLAGS |
| | | 761.50 | PW - FLAGS |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,127.64 | |
| 323092 | CALIFORNIA WATERS | 389,162.08 | CIP - PARAMOUNT POOL REPAIR (12/21) |
| | | 42,207.27 | CIP - PARAMOUNT POOL REPAIR(12/21-CNRA) |
| | Vendor Tota | 431,369.35 | |
| 323039 | CALPERS LONG-TERM CARE PROGRAM | 47.54 | CALPERS LTC - PPE 1/28 (AF) |
| | Vendor Tota | 47.54 | |

**CITY OF PARAMOUNT
FINAL CHECK REGISTER
February 28, 2022
Pre-issue Checks**

| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 323217 | CASTANEDA, LAURA G | 198.44 | PS - HOME SECURITY REBATE PROGRAM |
| | Vendor Tota | 198.44 | |
| 323180 | CELEDON, MIGUEL | 320.00 | PW - GYM EQUIPMENT MNTC |
| | Vendor Tota | 320.00 | |
| 322980 | CENTRAL BASIN MUNI WATER DIST | 251,031.54 | PW - PURCHASED WATER (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 251,031.54 | |
| 322963 | CHAMPION TEAMWEAR | 198.43 | CSR - UNIFORMS |
| | Vendor Tota | 198.43 | |
| 323123 | CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS | 769.00 | GEN - CITY YARD FIBER INTERNET (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 769.00 | |
| 323124 | CHICAGO TITLE COMPANY | 95.00 | PL - RECORDING FEE (15504 PARMOUNT) |
| | Vendor Tota | 95.00 | |
| 323160 | CINTAS #053 | 44.52 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (FACILITIES) |
| | | 36.50 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (LANDSCAPE) |
| | | 20.31 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (ROADS) |
| | | 20.63 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR PROD) |
| | | 22.27 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR DIST) |
| | | 21.18 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR CUST SVC) |
| | | 44.52 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (FACILITIES) |
| | | 36.50 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (LANDSCAPE) |
| | | 20.31 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (ROADS) |
| | | 20.63 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR PROD) |
| | | 22.27 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR DIST) |
| | | 21.18 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR CUST SVC) |
| | | 44.52 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (FACILITIES) |
| | | 36.50 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (LANDSCAPE) |
| | | 20.31 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (ROADS) |
| | | 20.63 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR PROD) |
| | | 22.27 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR DIST) |
| | | 21.18 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR CUST SVC) |
| | | 44.52 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (FACILITIES) |
| | | 36.50 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (LANDSCAPE) |
| | | 20.31 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (ROADS) |
| | | 20.63 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR PROD) |
| | | 22.27 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR DIST) |
| | | 21.18 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR CUST SVC) |
| | | 44.52 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (FACILITIES) |
| | | 36.50 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (LANDSCAPE) |
| | | 20.31 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (ROADS) |
| | | 20.63 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR PROD) |
| | | 22.27 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR DIST) |
| | | 21.18 | PW - UNIFORM SVC (WTR CUST SVC) |
| | Vendor Tota | 661.64 | |
| 322899 | CIT TECHNOLOGY FIN SERV, INC | 187.07 | PW - COPIER (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 187.07 | |
| 15195 | CITY OF PARAMOUNT PAYROLL | 5,147.53 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15200 | | 66,969.17 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15202 | | 967.48 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15206 | | 344.85 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 1/14 |
| 15218 | | 273,742.84 | NET PAYROLL - PPE 01/28 |
| 15236 | | 413.82 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 2/7 |
| 15239 | | 3,382.37 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 2/28 |
| 15245 | | 351.57 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 2/4 |
| 15248 | | 11,396.35 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 2/10 |
| 15252 | | 367.23 | NET PAYROLL - SPEC 2/8 |
| | Vendor Tota | 363,083.21 | |

**CITY OF PARAMOUNT
FINAL CHECK REGISTER
February 28, 2022
Pre-issue Checks**

| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 322981 | CITY OF PARAMOUNT WATER DEPT | 11,242.87 | GEN - PARKS & FACILITIES (11/21-12/21) |
| | | 28,387.72 | PW - MEDIAN IRRIGATION (11/21-12/21) |
| | | 612.67 | GEN - ASSESSMENT DISTRICT (11/21-12/21) |
| | | 37.19 | GEN - CLRWTR BLDG (11/21-12/21) |
| | | 240.04 | GEN - PARAMOUNT PARK (11/21-12/21) |
| | | 1,243.24 | PW - PARAMOUNT PARK (11/21-12/21) |
| | Vendor Totals | 41,763.73 | |
| 323125 | CLEANSTREET | 17,384.90 | PW - STREET SWEEPING (1/22) |
| | Vendor Totals | 17,384.90 | |
| 323070 | COAST FITNESS REPAIR SHOP | 232.71 | PS - GYM EQUIPMENT MNTC |
| | Vendor Totals | 232.71 | |
| 323018 | COCA COLA ENTERPRISES | 96.25 | GEN - VENDING MACHINE (REIMB) |
| 323161 | | 133.78 | GEN - VENDING MACHINE (REIMB) |
| | Vendor Totals | 230.03 | |
| 322900 | COLANTUONO, HIGHSMITH & | 224.26 | CA - LEGAL SVCS (SCE COALITION) - 12/21 |
| | Vendor Totals | 224.26 | |
| 323071 | COLORS PRINTING, INC | 214.99 | CSR - BANNER REPAIR |
| | | 192.94 | CSR - STREET BANNER UPDATE |
| | Vendor Totals | 407.93 | |
| 323126 | COMMERCIAL BUILDING MANAGEMENT | 11,882.05 | PW - JANITORIAL SVCS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Totals | 11,882.05 | |
| 322932 | CONFIDENCE CONSULTING | 1,500.00 | HR - LEADERSHIP ASSESSMENT (KS) |
| | Vendor Totals | 1,500.00 | |
| 322933 | CONTINENTAL INTERPRETING | 50.00 | PL - TRANSLATION SVCS (PH - 1/11) |
| 323162 | | 127.80 | PL - TRANSLATION SVCS (PH-2/8) |
| | Vendor Totals | 177.80 | |
| 322934 | COPY PLACE | 8.19 | PL - PRINTING/REPRO SVCS |
| | Vendor Totals | 8.19 | |
| 323127 | COPY R OFFICE SOLUTIONS | 69.23 | CSR - COM CTR COPIER (1/22) |
| 323181 | | 69.70 | CSR - COM CTR COPIER (2/22) |
| | Vendor Totals | 138.93 | |
| 323093 | CRYSTAL CLEAR CLEANERS | 724.41 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Totals | 724.41 | |
| 322965 | CSMFO | 535.00 | FIN - CSMFO ANNUAL CONF (CA) |
| 322966 | | 110.00 | FIN - CSMFO MEMBERSHIP (KS) |
| | Vendor Totals | 645.00 | |
| 323056 | DATA TICKET, INC | 5,165.92 | PS - PARKING CITATION SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 122.00 | PS - CODE ENF CITATION SVCS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Totals | 5,287.92 | |
| 323182 | DE LAGE LANDEN | 215.33 | CSR - COM CTR COPIER (2/22) |
| | Vendor Totals | 215.33 | |
| 322889 | DEPT OF JUSTICE | 79.00 | HR - FINGERPRINTING SVCS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Totals | 79.00 | |
| 323094 | DEPT OF JUSTICE - OJP | 621.96 | PS - LASD NIBRS (JAG 20) REFUND |
| | Vendor Totals | 621.96 | |
| 323163 | DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION | 1,919.50 | PW - TRAFFIC SIGNAL MNTC (10/21-12/21) |
| | Vendor Totals | 1,919.50 | |

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| 322999 | DFM ASSOCIATES | 64.35 | CM - 2022 CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS CODE |
| | Vendor Tota | 64.35 | |
| 323040 | DIAMOND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES | 693.13 | PW - DILLS PARK RESTROOM (2/22) |
| 323128 | | 322.98 | PW - SALUD PARK RESTROOM (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,016.11 | |
| 323057 | DIRECTV | 86.99 | PS - EOC SATELLITE SVCS (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 86.99 | |
| 323183 | DUKE SERVICE COMPANY | 251.08 | PS - EQUIPMENT MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 251.08 | |
| 323019 | DYVINIAK WORD PROCESSING SVCS | 55.00 | PL - TRANSCRIPTION SVCS (1/5) |
| | Vendor Tota | 55.00 | |
| 323218 | ECHO FIRE PROTECTION CO | 162.64 | PW - FIRE PROTECTION SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 162.64 | |
| 323219 | EIDE BAILLY, LLP | 4,200.00 | FIN - STATE CONTROLLER'S RPT(FY21 CITY) |
| | | 1,260.00 | FIN - STATE CONTROLLER'S RPT (FY21 PA) |
| | | 525.00 | FIN - STATE CONTROLLER'S RPT (FY21 FA) |
| | Vendor Tota | 5,985.00 | |
| 15229 | ELAVON, INC | 334.53 | GEN-CS CREDIT CARD TERMINAL SVCS(1/22) |
| 15230 | | 475.02 | GEN-PL CREDIT CARD TERMINAL SVCS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 809.55 | |
| 15203 | EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPT | 9.15 | STATE PAYROLL TAX - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15220 | | 10,618.19 | STATE PAYROLL TAX - PPE 1/28 |
| 15240 | | 149.29 | STATE PAYROLL TAX - SPEC 2/28 |
| 323129 | | 7,320.99 | UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (10/21 - 12/21) |
| | | -1,443.00 | UI CARES ACT CREDIT (10/21 - 12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 16,654.62 | |
| 322967 | ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING | 8,211.00 | PL - EIR FOR SPECIFIC PLAN(PARAMOUNT) |
| | Vendor Tota | 8,211.00 | |
| 323095 | ESPINAL, OLGA | 150.00 | FACILITY DEPOSIT REFUND (ESPINAL, 6938) |
| | Vendor Tota | 150.00 | |
| 322901 | ESTRADA, BALTAZAR | 300.00 | CSR - SENIOR ENTERTAINMENT (1/13) |
| 323096 | | 300.00 | CSR - SENIOR ENTERTAINMENT (2/10) |
| | Vendor Tota | 600.00 | |
| 322982 | ETERNITY CARPET | 1,140.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,140.00 | |
| 323058 | FACILITY WERX, INC | 217.30 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 217.30 | |
| 322983 | FEDEX | 41.73 | GEN - POSTAGE EXPENSE |
| | | 28.71 | GEN - POSTAGE EXPENSE |
| | | 23.04 | GEN - POSTAGE EXPENSE |
| 323072 | | 116.53 | GEN - POSTAGE EXPENSE |
| 323130 | | 141.40 | GEN - POSTAGE EXPENSE |
| 323164 | | 70.76 | GEN - POSTAGE EXPENSE |
| 323220 | | 239.88 | GEN - POSTAGE EXPENSE |
| | Vendor Tota | 662.05 | |

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| 323020 | FERGUSON ENTERPRISES, INC | 124.27 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323073 | | 64.76 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323131 | | 4.66 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323184 | | 91.80 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 285.49 | |
| 322935 | FERRELL, TIFFANY | 200.00 | PS - HOME SECURITY REBATE PROGRAM |
| | | 200.00 | |
| 323041 | FILE KEEPERS, LLC | 93.19 | PS - SHREDDING SVCS (11/21) |
| | | 304.95 | FIN - SHREDDING SVCS (11/21) |
| | | 398.14 | |
| 322968 | FIRST VEHICLE SERVICES | 27,044.58 | PW - VEHICLE MNTC SVCS (1/22) |
| 323021 | | 8,851.29 | PW - VEHICLE NON-CONTRACT MNTC (1/22) |
| 323132 | | 27,044.58 | PW - VEHICLE MNTC SVCS (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 62,940.45 | |
| 323097 | FLORES, SARA LINA | 48.00 | PARKING CITATION REFUND (FLORES) |
| | | 48.00 | |
| 323042 | FRANCHISE TAX BOARD | 300.00 | PAYROLL DEDUCTION - PPE 1/28 |
| | | 300.00 | |
| 323133 | FRIZE CORPORATION | 10,110.00 | RECYCLING DEPOSIT REFUND - 7743 ADAMS |
| | | 10,110.00 | |
| 323221 | FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS OF CA | 107.54 | GEN - PS CIRCUIT LINE (2/22) |
| | | 107.54 | GEN - PS CIRCUIT LINE (1/22) |
| | | 215.08 | |
| 322969 | FUN EXPRESS | 2,229.62 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| 323185 | | 352.97 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 2,582.59 | |
| 322936 | FUSION | 209.08 | GEN - STATION ETHERNET (2/22) |
| | | 189.71 | GEN - PROGRESS PLAZA ETHERNET (2/22) |
| | | 162.61 | GEN - PARAMOUNT PARK ETHERNET (2/22) |
| | | 561.40 | |
| 323222 | GARIBALDO'S NURSERY | 171.99 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 171.99 | |
| 322890 | GAS COMPANY | 2,396.72 | GEN - FACILITIES NATURAL GAS (12/21) |
| | | 457.85 | GEN - CLRWTR NATURAL GAS (12/21) |
| | | 563.28 | GEN - WELLS#13 & #14 NATURAL GAS(12/21) |
| 323098 | | 2,495.52 | GEN - FACILITIES NATURAL GAS (1/22) |
| | | 331.83 | GEN - CLRWTR NATURAL GAS (1/22) |
| | | 270.71 | PW - WELLS #13 & #14 NATURAL GAS (1/22) |
| | | 6,515.91 | |
| 322937 | GBS LINENS | 1,068.44 | CSR - LAUNDRY SVCS (1/14) |
| 323165 | | 376.65 | CSR - LAUNDRY SVCS (12/11) |
| | | 1,445.09 | |
| 322984 | GOGO TECHNOLOGIES, INC | 200.00 | CSR - RIDE DISPATCH & MONITOR SVC(1/22) |
| | | 400.00 | CSR - RIDE SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION FEE |
| 323074 | | 200.00 | CSR - RIDE DISPATCH & MONITOR SVC(2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 800.00 | |
| 323223 | GOGOVAPPS | 15,756.00 | PW - WORK ORDER ACCESS FEE |
| | | 15,756.00 | |

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|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 323186 | GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY | 510.80 | PW - MEDIAN IRRIGATION (1/22) |
| | | 775.82 | GEN - ALL AMERICAN PARK WATER (1/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 1,286.62 | |
| 323022 | GOMEZ, TRACY | 512.00 | PS - YAL SVCS (1/15 - 1/28) |
| 323224 | | 512.00 | PS - YAL SVCS (1/29 - 2/11) |
| | Vendor Total | 1,024.00 | |
| 323134 | GOVCONNECTION, INC | 1,335.00 | GEN - ADOBE ACROBAT LICENSE RENEWAL(20) |
| | Vendor Total | 1,335.00 | |
| 323187 | GRAINGER | 6.80 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Total | 6.80 | |
| 323000 | GRANICUS, LLC | 7,648.78 | GEN - WEBSITE MNTC (11/21 - 11/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 7,648.78 | |
| 323135 | GREENFIELDS OUTDOOR FITNESS, | 1,031.94 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Total | 1,031.94 | |
| 323075 | GUS'S DELI BBQ & GRILL | 765.00 | CSR - ENP MEALS (1/20) |
| | Vendor Total | 765.00 | |
| 323099 | GUTIERREZ, ELIZABETH | 40.00 | JUJITSU CLASS REFUND (GUTIERREZ) |
| | Vendor Total | 40.00 | |
| 322985 | HAL'S GLASS CO., INC. | 429.68 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | Vendor Total | 429.68 | |
| 15219 | HASLER MAILING SYSTEMS | 2,500.00 | GEN - POSTAGE METER (1/26) |
| | Vendor Total | 2,500.00 | |
| 323076 | HDL COREN & CONE | 3,150.00 | SA - PROPERTY TAX SVCS (1/22 - 3/22) |
| | Vendor Total | 3,150.00 | |
| 323136 | HI-WAY SAFETY INC | 2,452.79 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Total | 2,452.79 | |

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| 323059 | HOME DEPOT/GECF | 244.59 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 219.36 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 39.87 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 47.83 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 57.26 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 18.72 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 81.54 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 26.20 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 49.58 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 163.92 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 172.97 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 388.50 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 229.17 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 25.27 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 560.24 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,301.04 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 26.89 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 19.22 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 24.92 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 32.98 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 42.90 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 4.93 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 464.62 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 62.26 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 13.98 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 24.22 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 341.44 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 223.32 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 145.38 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 48.93 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 312.22 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | -164.27 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES (CREDIT) |
| | | -68.29 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES (CREDIT) |
| | Vendor Tota | 5,181.71 | |
| 323023 | HOUSTON ENGINEERING, INC | 2,100.00 | PW - MS4 FRONT MNTC (2/22 - 1/23) |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,100.00 | |
| 322938 | HUMAN SERVICES ASSOCIATION | 4,110.75 | CSR - ENP MEALS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,110.75 | |
| 322902 | IMAGE 2000, INC | 34.94 | FIN - COPIER MNTC (1/22) |
| | | 34.94 | CSR - COPIER MNTC (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 69.88 | |
| 322939 | INK HEAD DESIGN & PRINTS | 2,234.36 | CSR - STAR UNIFORMS |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,234.36 | |
| 322940 | INSTAZORB INTERNATIONAL, INC | 550.00 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 550.00 | |

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| 15196 | INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE | 166.40 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15201 | | 1,970.68 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15204 | | 28.20 | FED PAYROLL TAX - SPEC 1/28 |
| | | 32.28 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15207 | | 10.98 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 1/14 |
| 15221 | | 28,387.95 | FED PAYROLL TAX - PPE 1/28 |
| | | 10,299.10 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| 15237 | | 13.18 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 2/7 |
| 15241 | | 395.46 | FED PAYROLL TAX - SPEC 2/28 |
| | | 133.28 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 2/28 |
| 15246 | | 2.73 | FED PAYROLL TAX - SPEC 2/4 |
| | | 11.28 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 2/4 |
| 15249 | | 335.36 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 2/10 |
| 15253 | | 13.81 | FED PAYROLL TAX - SPEC 2/8 |
| | | 12.14 | MEDICARE PAYMENT - SPEC 2/8 |
| | Vendor Tota | 41,812.83 | |
| 323137 | J & B MATERIALS | 116.83 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323188 | | 191.49 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 308.32 | |
| 322903 | JANKOVICH COMPANY | 1,053.45 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 1,049.46 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 868.12 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/1 - 1/7) |
| | | 858.34 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/1 - 1/7) |
| | | 678.24 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 547.17 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 501.36 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/1 - 1/7) |
| | | 216.66 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 177.83 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 166.83 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/1 - 1/7) |
| | | 134.49 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 130.39 | CSR - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 109.14 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| | | 62.72 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/1 - 1/7) |
| | | 20.85 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/8 - 1/14) |
| 323077 | | 1,586.05 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 1,436.45 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 448.02 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 186.10 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 88.29 | CSR - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 87.48 | PL - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 73.99 | CSR - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 68.27 | PS - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| 323100 | | 1,371.70 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 1,192.33 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 957.03 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 577.71 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 390.18 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 300.87 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 174.55 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 172.19 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| | | 163.95 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 89.23 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/15 - 1/21) |
| | | 54.78 | PW - FLEET FUEL (1/22 - 1/31) |
| 323225 | | 1,383.11 | PS - FLEET FUEL (2/1 - 2/7) |
| | | 136.65 | PS - FLEET FUEL (2/1 - 2/7) |
| | | 45.42 | CSR - FLEET FUEL (2/1 - 2/7) |
| | | 37.98 | PS - FLEET FUEL (2/1 - 2/7) |
| | Vendor Tota | 17,597.38 | |

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| 322970 | JK DESIGNS, INC | 18,000.00 | CIP - PROGRESS PLAZA EVENT HORIZON ART |
| | Vendor Tota | 18,000.00 | |
| 323138 | JMD NET | 2,500.00 | GEN - COMPUTER NETWORK SUPPORT (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,500.00 | |
| 323139 | JOE GONSALVES & SON INC | 3,000.00 | CC - LEGISLATIVE LOBBYIST (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,000.00 | |
| 322941 | JOHN L HUNTER | 2,990.00 | PW - STORMWATER MGMT SVCS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,990.00 | |
| 323189 | JOHN'S WHOLESALE ELECTRIC, INC | 1,527.29 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,527.29 | |
| 322904 | JONES & MADHAVAN | 2,000.00 | CIP - PARAMOUNT POOL REPLASTER (CNRA) |
| 323226 | | 2,000.00 | CIP - PARAMOUNT POOL REPLASTER (CNRA) |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,000.00 | |
| 322905 | JUNIOR'S CONSTRUCTION, INC | 19,325.92 | CIP - NEIGHBORHOOD IMP (CARO/ANSMITH) |
| | | 4,600.00 | CIP - DILLS PARK SIGN REPLACEMENT |
| 323001 | | 24,055.00 | CIP - DROUGHT TOLERANT MEDIAN CONV |
| 323024 | | 27,998.98 | CIP - PROGRESS PLAZA EXTERIOR LIGHTING |
| 323101 | | 6,112.38 | PW - MEDIAN REPAIRS (HAYTER/SOMERSET) |
| | | 3,820.24 | PW - MEDIAN REPAIRS (GARFIELD/PETERSON) |
| 323166 | | 5,500.00 | PW - WALL REPAIR (COM CTR) |
| | | -3,000.00 | CIP - PROGRESS PLAZA EXT LIGHT(CREDIT) |
| | Vendor Tota | 88,412.52 | |
| 323078 | KELTERITE CORPORATION | 220.30 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 220.30 | |
| 322906 | KEN'S WELDING | 2,100.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | | 2,100.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | | 1,500.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | | 1,486.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | | 610.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| 323002 | | 1,430.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | | 1,050.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | | 490.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | | 190.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 10,956.00 | |
| 322942 | KLM, INC. | 993.70 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (CITY HALL) |
| | | 888.69 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (CITY YARD) |
| | | 727.45 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (COM CTR) |
| | | 573.49 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (CITY HALL) |
| | | 552.58 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (MARIPOSA) |
| | | 462.57 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (PROGRESS PLAZA) |
| | | 250.00 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (CLRWTR) |
| | | 215.00 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (SPANE PARK) |
| | | 160.00 | PW - A/C SYSTEM SVCS (FINE ARTS CTR) |
| 323025 | | 745.88 | PW - KITCHEN REF MNTC (PROGRESS PLAZA) |
| | | 225.00 | PW - KITCHEN REF MNTC (CLRWTR) |
| | Vendor Tota | 5,794.36 | |
| 322907 | KONE, INC | 1,220.85 | PW - CLRWTR ELEVATOR MNTC (1/22 - 3/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,220.85 | |
| 322971 | KTS NETWORKS, INC. | 200.00 | GEN - TELEPHONE MNTC (1/19) |
| | Vendor Tota | 200.00 | |

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| 322943 | L A COUNTY DEPT OF PUBLIC WORK | 1,086.96 | PW - INDUSTRIAL WASTE SVCS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,086.96 | |
| 322986 | L A COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY | 72,418.61 | PS - D.A. LEGAL SVCS (7/21 - 12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 72,418.61 | |
| 322908 | L A COUNTY SHERIFF | 483,579.45 | PS - GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT (11/21) |
| | | 144,249.57 | PS - SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OFFICER (11/21) |
| | | 49,309.74 | PS - SWORN SUPERVISION (11/21) |
| | | 421.26 | PS - VEHICLE MDC (11/21) |
| 323060 | | 31,473.45 | PS - STREET RACING ENFORCEMENT (12/21) |
| | | 18,552.63 | PS - CRIME SUPPRESSION (SCOPS) - 12/21 |
| | | 14,464.03 | PS - TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT (12/21) |
| | | 8,315.93 | PS - TRANSIT ENFORCEMENT (12/21) |
| | | 6,932.88 | PS - SPECIAL OPERATION (12/21) |
| | | 6,400.28 | PS - TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT (12/21) |
| | | 3,834.72 | PS - SUPERVISOR OVERTIME (12/21) |
| | | 2,976.82 | PS - SPECIAL EVENT SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 1,878.12 | PS - PARTY PATROL (SCOPS) - 12/21 |
| | | 1,771.86 | PS - HELICOPTER SVCS (12/21) |
| 323227 | | 483,579.45 | PS - GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT (1/22) |
| | | 144,249.57 | PS - SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OFFICER (1/22) |
| | | 49,309.74 | PS - SWORN SUPERVISION (1/22) |
| | | 421.26 | PS - VEHICLE MDC (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,451,720.76 | |
| 322891 | L A SIGNS & BANNERS | 265.76 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SVCS |
| 322944 | | 100.00 | CSR - EQUIPMENT MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 365.76 | |
| 323228 | L.N. CURTIS AND SONS | 321.94 | PS - UNIFORMS (RM) |
| | Vendor Tota | 321.94 | |
| 323190 | LANAIR GROUP, LLC | 1,156.00 | GEN - VIRTUAL SERVER SUPPORT RENEWAL |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,156.00 | |
| 322909 | LDI COLOR TOOLBOX | 26.87 | PW - COPIER OVERAGE (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 26.87 | |
| 323043 | LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES | 18,980.00 | CC - LOCC MEMBERSHIP (CY 2022) |
| | Vendor Tota | 18,980.00 | |
| 323167 | LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INS CO | 8,448.25 | DENTAL INSURANCE (PPO) - 2/22 |
| | | 512.60 | DENTAL INSURANCE (HMO) - 2/22 |
| | | 1,353.04 | LIFE INSURANCE (2/22) |
| | | 3,244.01 | DISABILITY INSURANCE (2/22) |
| | | .00 | DISABILITY INSURANCE (2/22) |
| | | 450.90 | VOLUNTARY LIFE INSURANCE (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 14,008.80 | |

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| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 322945 | LINDSAY LUMBER CO., INC | 278.26 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 53.95 | CSR - RECREATION SUPPLIES |
| | | 35.10 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| 323102 | | 4.99 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323191 | | 615.64 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 505.34 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 220.85 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 154.59 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 110.21 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 82.38 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 76.25 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 53.91 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 50.43 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 49.72 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 45.15 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 40.98 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 35.10 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 27.51 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 15.86 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 15.78 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 15.42 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 13.21 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 5.51 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 5.20 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323229 | | 84.58 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 81.27 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 70.45 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 24.22 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 8.81 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 6.60 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 5.50 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,792.77 | |
| 323140 | LOGMEIN COMMUNICATIONS, INC | 2,025.86 | GEN - VOIP TELEPHONE SVC (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,025.86 | |
| 322946 | LONG BEACH TRANSIT | 89,161.00 | CSR - LB TRANSIT SVCS (10/21 - 12/21) |
| | | 22,500.00 | CSR - LB TRANSIT TAP CARDS(10/21-12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 111,661.00 | |
| 323103 | LOPEZ, BRENDA | 40.00 | JUJITSU CLASS REFUND (LOPEZ) |
| | Vendor Tota | 40.00 | |
| 323104 | LOPEZ, ERIC | 40.00 | JUJITSU CLASS REFUND (LOPEZ) |
| | Vendor Tota | 40.00 | |
| 323026 | LUCAMBIO, HAROLD | 640.00 | PS - YAL SVCS (1/15 - 1/28) |
| 323230 | | 640.00 | PS - YAL SVCS (1/29 - 2/11) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,280.00 | |
| 322972 | M. HARA LAWNMOWER CENTER | 164.08 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 109.68 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 102.51 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323061 | | 102.60 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SVCS |
| | | 82.16 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SVCS |
| | | 73.68 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323141 | | 164.08 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 798.79 | |
| 323027 | MACIAS, GENEISSIS | 640.00 | PS - YAL SVCS (1/15 - 1/28) |
| 323231 | | 640.00 | PS - YAL SVCS (1/29 - 2/11) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,280.00 | |

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| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 323062 | MARQUEZ, JORGE | 200.00 | CSR - SENIOR ENTERTAINMENT (2/17) |
| | Vendor Tota | 200.00 | |
| 322973 | MATRIX TRUST TPA 000363 | 44,562.62 | RETIREE HEALTH TRUST (3/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 44,562.62 | |
| 323003 | MDG ASSOCIATES, INC | 1,600.00 | PL - RES ADMIN (15157 CASTANA) - 12/21 |
| | | 2,000.00 | PL - RES ADMIN (6506 SAN LUIS) - 12/21 |
| | | 800.00 | PL - RES ADMIN (15354 PERILLA) - 12/21 |
| | | 3,108.00 | FIN - CDBG PROGRAM ADMIN (12/21) |
| | | 1,252.25 | FIN - FIVE YEAR CON PLAN (2022 - 2026) |
| | | 450.00 | PL - SBA RELIEF ADMIN SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 342.88 | FIN - FAIR HOUSING ASSESSMENT (12/21) |
| | | 232.00 | PL - CDBG-CV TA ADMIN SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 211.00 | PL - COM ADMIN(15504-08 PARAMOUNT)12/21 |
| | | 199.00 | FIN - HOME PROGRAM ADMIN (12/21) |
| | | 150.00 | FIN - SUBORDINATION SVCS(6556 SAN LUIS) |
| | | 75.00 | FIN - DEMAND SVCS (7403 WALNUT) |
| | Vendor Tota | 10,420.13 | |
| 322947 | MOBILE ILLUMINATION | 4,192.04 | CSR - ASHE TREE LIGHTS |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,192.04 | |
| 323028 | MOBILE RELAY ASSOCIATES | 725.00 | GEN - WIRELESS SITE RENT (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 725.00 | |
| 323037 | MONDRAGON, RIGOBERTO | 500.00 | FACILITY DEPOSIT REFUND(MONDRAGON,6819) |
| | Vendor Tota | 500.00 | |
| 323142 | MRC SMART TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS | 1,327.47 | GEN - PRINTER TONER (2/22) |
| | | 88.97 | GEN - PRINTER TONER (11/29 - 12/9) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,416.44 | |
| 323192 | NAPA AUTO PARTS | 7.01 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 7.01 | |
| 323029 | NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES | 4,688.00 | CC - NLC MEMBERSHIP |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,688.00 | |
| 323193 | NOW DOCS INTERNATIONAL, INC. | 198.48 | FIN - CHECK STOCK |
| | Vendor Tota | 198.48 | |
| 322974 | OFFICE DEPOT, INC. | 864.78 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 534.81 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 290.65 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 60.14 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 45.40 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 18.73 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 14.32 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 5.82 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| 323079 | | 817.94 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 66.13 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | -5.82 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES (CREDIT) |
| | | -122.83 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES (CREDIT) |
| 323194 | | 491.25 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 268.32 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,349.64 | |

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| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 322948 | OFFICE SOLUTIONS | 2,085.93 | PW - KN95 MASKS (COVID-19) |
| 323030 | | 671.70 | PW - N95 MASKS (COVID-19) |
| | | 28.94 | PL - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 28.05 | PL - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 11.55 | PL - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| 323080 | | 61.63 | GEN - PAPER STOCK |
| 323105 | | 40.86 | AS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 22.04 | PL - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| 323168 | | 1,746.42 | PW - N95 MASKS (COVID-19) |
| | | 694.77 | PW - DISINFECTANT SPRAY (COVID-19) |
| | | 314.35 | PW - DISINFECTANT WIPES (COVID-19) |
| | | 123.26 | GEN - PAPER STOCK |
| | | 123.26 | GEN - PAPER STOCK |
| | | 80.53 | PW - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 61.63 | GEN - PAPER STOCK |
| | | 61.63 | GEN - PAPER STOCK |
| | | -61.63 | GEN - PAPER STOCK (CREDIT) |
| | Vendor Tota | 6,094.92 | |
| 323143 | OPEN AIR CINEMA LLC | 8,960.40 | CSR - STAR INFLATABLE MOVIE SCREEN |
| | | 876.18 | CSR - STAR INFLATABLE MOVIE SCREEN(TAX) |
| | | -876.18 | OPEN AIR CINEMA, LLC |
| | Vendor Tota | 8,960.40 | |
| 15231 | OPENEDGE | 3,740.12 | GEN - UB WEB BANK CHARGES (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,740.12 | |
| 322975 | OVERLAND PACIFIC & CUTLER INC | 61.25 | PL - PROPERTY MGMT SVCS (12/21) |
| 323004 | | 113.75 | PL - PROPERTY MGMT SVCS (9/21) |
| | | 113.75 | PL - PROPERTY MGMT SVCS (11/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 288.75 | |
| 322949 | PACIFIC RIM AUTOMATION, INC. | 2,000.00 | PW - DIALER CONVERSION |
| | | 1,050.00 | PW - SCADA SYSTEM MNTC (1/22) |
| 323195 | | 1,050.00 | PW - SCADA SYSTEM MNTC (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,100.00 | |
| 323063 | PAPER MART | 3,308.00 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,308.00 | |
| 323196 | PARAMOUNT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE | 350.00 | CP - PULSE BEAT CITY SCAPE (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 350.00 | |
| 323081 | PARAMOUNT ICELAND | 120.00 | CSR - ICE SKATING CLASS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 120.00 | |

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| Check Number | Vendor Name | Amount | Description |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 323082 | PARAMOUNT JOURNAL | 297.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/27) |
| | | 272.25 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/27) |
| | | 264.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/27) |
| | | 258.20 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/27) |
| | | 255.75 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/27) |
| | | 247.50 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/27) |
| | | 137.50 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/27) |
| 323106 | | 126.50 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/20) |
| | | 126.50 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/20) |
| | | 112.75 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/20) |
| 323144 | | 605.00 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 374.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 374.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 352.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (4/1) |
| | | 330.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/28) |
| | | 330.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 313.50 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 264.00 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (9/8) |
| | | 255.20 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (10/1) |
| | | 220.00 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (9/8) |
| | | 214.50 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (10/28) |
| | | 195.25 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/20) |
| | | 145.75 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 132.00 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 129.25 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (4/1) |
| | | 129.25 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/27) |
| | | 126.50 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (5/28) |
| | | 126.50 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (4/1) |
| 323175 | | 456.50 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/6) |
| | | 255.75 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (12/30) |
| | | 200.75 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (12/30) |
| | | 148.50 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (1/6) |
| | Vendor Tota | 7,776.15 | |
| 322976 | PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST | 266.35 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| 323197 | | 252.70 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 519.05 | |
| 323031 | PARKINS & ASSOCIATES | 1,250.00 | PW - PARK MNTC CONSULTANT (1/22) |
| | | 2,210.00 | PW - ANNUAL PESTICIDE TRAINING |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,460.00 | |
| 323198 | PEETE'S PARTY SUPPLY & GIFTS | 442.00 | CSR - PEP MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 442.00 | |
| 322950 | PENNER PARTITIONS, INC | 258.60 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 258.60 | |
| 322987 | PETTY CASH | 220.00 | PL - PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING |
| 323107 | | 623.06 | PETTY CASH REPLENISHMENT |
| | Vendor Tota | 843.06 | |
| 323232 | PHAY, MELISA | 200.00 | PS - HOME SECURITY REBATE PROGRAM |
| | Vendor Tota | 200.00 | |
| 322951 | POLYDOT | 5,943.47 | CP - AROUND TOWN BROCHURES(2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 5,943.47 | |
| 322911 | POOL & ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS, INC | 251.51 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323199 | | 69.32 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 51.68 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 372.51 | |

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|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 322988 | PRINTTIO | 185.22 | PW - PRINTING/REPRO SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 185.22 | |
| 322912 | PSOMAS | 27,894.98 | CIP - WSAB BIKEWAY PHASE 2 (12/21-ATP) |
| | | 12,107.50 | CIP - WSAB BIKEWAY PHASE 2 (12/21-ATP) |
| | Vendor Tota | 40,002.48 | |
| 322913 | Q DOXS | 84.89 | PL - COPIER USAGE (1/22) |
| | | 65.78 | PL - COPIER USAGE OVERAGE (12/21) |
| 323169 | | 712.22 | CSR - COPIER USAGE (2/22) |
| | | 412.34 | GEN - COLOR COPIER USAGE (2/22) |
| | | 192.54 | GEN - COLOR COPIER OVERAGE (1/22) |
| | | 84.89 | PL - COPIER USAGE (2/22) |
| | | 101.51 | PL - COPIER USAGE OVERAGE (1/22) |
| | | 132.30 | GEN - COPIER USAGE (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,786.47 | |
| 322952 | R & R FIRE PROTECTION | 1,063.59 | PW - FIRE EXTINGUISHER SVCS |
| 323200 | | 190.00 | PW - FIRE EXTINGUISHER SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,253.59 | |
| 323145 | RAYVERN LIGHTING SUPPLY CO INC | 1,180.79 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 62.00 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,242.79 | |
| 323233 | RCI IMAGE SYSTEMS | 1,096.13 | PL - DOCUMENT IMAGING SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,096.13 | |
| 322914 | RED WING SHOE STORE | 225.98 | PL - WORK BOOTS (DM) |
| | | 234.26 | PL - WORK BOOTS (RB) |
| | Vendor Tota | 460.24 | |
| 322989 | REGISTRAR-RECORDER/L.A. COUNTY | 75.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (2/9) |
| | | 75.00 | PL - PUBLISHED NOTICE (2/9) |
| | Vendor Tota | 150.00 | |
| 15197 | RELIANCE TRUST COMPANY | 100.00 | FT DEF COMP 457 - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15205 | | 92.00 | PT DEF COMP 457 - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15208 | | 28.41 | PT DEF COMP 457 - SPEC 1/14 |
| 15222 | | 12,910.59 | FT DEF COMP 457 - PPE 1/28 |
| 15223 | | 7,849.92 | PT DEF COMP 457 - PPE 1/28 |
| 15224 | | 2,009.03 | DEF COMP 457 ROTH - PPE 1/28 |
| 15238 | | 34.09 | PT DEF COMP 457 - SPEC 2/7 |
| 15247 | | 29.19 | PT DEF COMP 457 - SPEC 2/4 |
| 15254 | | 31.39 | PT DEF COMP 457 - SPEC 2/8 |
| 15198 | | 148.81 | 457 LOAN PAYMENT - SPEC 1/28 |
| 15225 | | 157.66 | 401A EXEC LOAN PAYMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| 15226 | | 982.82 | 401A LOAN PAYMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| 15227 | | 1,070.21 | 457 LOAN PAYMENT - PPE 1/28 |
| 15228 | | 665.54 | FT 401 QUAL COMP - PPE 1/28 |
| | Vendor Tota | 26,109.66 | |
| 322953 | REMMI CONSTRUCTION, INC | 50,000.00 | CIP - CITY YARD ROOF REPLACEMENT |
| | | 7,030.68 | CIP - CITY YARD ROOF REPLACEMENT |
| 323032 | | 5,546.25 | CIP - 19TH AMENDMENT SCULPTURE |
| 323170 | | 60,000.00 | CIP - CITY YARD ROOF REPLACEMENT |
| | | 12,423.00 | CIP - CITY YARD ROOF REPLACEMENT |
| | Vendor Tota | 134,999.93 | |
| 322915 | RETAIL MARKETING SERVICES | 2,100.00 | PW - CART SERVICES (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,100.00 | |

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|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|
| 323064 | RIO VERDE NURSERY | 1,061.70 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,061.70 | |
| 323171 | RIVERA, JULIO | 150.00 | CSR - SENIOR ENTERTAINMENT (2/3) |
| | Vendor Tota | 150.00 | |
| 322916 | ROADLINE PRODUCTS INC | 2,064.63 | PW - TRAFFIC SAFETY SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,044.81 | PW - TRAFFIC SAFETY SUPPLIES |
| 323116 | | 1,438.76 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323201 | | 1,771.44 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,151.01 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 7,470.65 | |
| 322917 | RON'S MAINTENANCE | 7,798.00 | PW - CATCH BASIN MNTC (12/21) |
| 323202 | | 7,798.00 | PW - CATCH BASIN MNTC (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 15,596.00 | |
| 322990 | ROYAL PAPER CORPORATION | 974.61 | GEN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 284.91 | PW - DISINFECTANT (COVID-19) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,259.52 | |
| 322918 | RPW SERVICES, INC. | 3,600.00 | PW - WEED CONTROL SVCS (SIDEWALKS) |
| | | 1,500.00 | PW - WEED CONTROL SVCS (ALLEYS) |
| | | 190.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (COM CTR) |
| | | 190.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (COM CTR) |
| | | 120.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (SIDEWALKS) |
| | | 95.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (STATION) |
| | | 95.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (POND) |
| | | 90.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (CIVIC CENTER) |
| | | 88.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (GYM) |
| | | 88.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (PARAMOUNT PARK) |
| | | 88.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (PROGRESS PARK) |
| | | 88.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (DILLS PARK) |
| | | 88.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (SALUD PARK) |
| | | 88.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (SPAN PARK) |
| | | 80.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (CITY YARD) |
| | | 80.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (ALL AMERICAN) |
| | | 65.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (FIREHOUSE) |
| | | 45.00 | PW - PEST CONTROL SVCS (SNACK SHACK) |
| | Vendor Tota | 6,678.00 | |
| 322977 | S & J SUPPLY CO. | 976.38 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323044 | | 971.77 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 971.77 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323203 | | 763.24 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,683.16 | |
| 322919 | SCOTT FAZEKAS & ASSOCIATES, | 8,327.19 | PL - PLAN CHECK SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 250.00 | PL - BUILDING OFFICAL SVCS (12/31) |
| 323234 | | 10,405.15 | PL - PLAN CHECK SVCS (1/22) |
| | | 2,770.18 | PL - BLDG INSPECTION SVCS (1/22) |
| | | 500.00 | PL - BLDG OFFICIAL SVCS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 22,252.52 | |
| 323033 | SESAC, LLC | 1,669.00 | GEN - EVENTS MUSIC LICENSE (CY 2022) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,669.00 | |

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| 322892 | SHOETERIA | 100.00 | PW - WORK BOOTS (WTR PROD) |
| 323108 | | 173.63 | PW - WORK BOOTS (ROADS) |
| | | 158.75 | PW - WORK BOOTS (ROADS) |
| | | 100.00 | PW - WORK BOOTS (ROADS) |
| | | -24.81 | PW - WORK BOOTS (ROADS) - CREDIT |
| | Vendor Tota | 507.57 | |
| 323235 | SILLAS, GUADALUPE R | 104.72 | PS - HOME SECURITY REBATE PROGRAM |
| | Vendor Tota | 104.72 | |
| 322954 | SMART & FINAL IRIS CO | 290.05 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 143.37 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 104.93 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 72.58 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| 322978 | | 127.25 | CSR - ENP EVENT SUPPLIES |
| 323034 | | 142.57 | PS - YAL SUPPLIES |
| 323065 | | 101.62 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES |
| 323083 | | 80.96 | PS - CWPC MEETING SUPPLIES (2/24) |
| 323204 | | 483.85 | GEN - KITCHEN SUPPLIES |
| | | 271.38 | GEN - KITCHEN SUPPLIES |
| 323205 | | 115.30 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 40.44 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | | 31.48 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | | 31.35 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | | 16.68 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES |
| 323236 | | 114.49 | CP - PITCH-IN PARAMOUNT SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,168.30 | |
| 322893 | SMITH PAINT | 52.92 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323146 | | 544.01 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 596.93 | |
| 323172 | SO CAL INDUSTRIES | 2,350.22 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SVCS |
| | | 2,350.22 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SVCS |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,700.44 | |
| 323147 | SOURCE GRAPHICS | 2,954.70 | GEN - LETTERHEAD ENVELOPES |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,954.70 | |
| 323173 | SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY | 440.15 | PW - FY22 GENERATOR FEE(15001 PARAMOUNT |
| | | 440.15 | PW - FY22 GENERATOR FEE (15966 DOWNEY) |
| | | 142.59 | PW - FY22 EMISSIONS FEE(15001 PARAMOUNT |
| | | 142.59 | PW - FY 22 EMISSIONS FEE (15966 DOWNEY) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,165.48 | |
| 323109 | SOUTHERN CALIF NEWSPAPER GROUP | 684.20 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (12/21) |
| | | 585.80 | CM - PUBLISHED NOTICE (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,270.00 | |
| 323005 | SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO. | 36,122.03 | GEN - FACILITIES & PARKS (12/21) |
| | | 4,018.98 | GEN - CLRWTR BLDG (12/21) |
| | | 7,044.33 | PW - STREET LIGHTS & MEDIANS (12/21) |
| | | 25,401.33 | PW - WATER PRODUCTION WELLS (12/21) |
| | | 831.05 | GEN - PARAMOUNT PARK (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 73,417.72 | |
| 322992 | SPECTRUM | 124.18 | GEN - CITY YARD CABLE (1/22) |
| 323110 | | 5,800.48 | GEN - INTERNET SVCS (2/22) |
| | | 104.76 | GEN - CITY HALL CABLE (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 6,029.42 | |
| 323148 | STAPLES - DEPT 51-7862079851 | 27.64 | FIN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 27.64 | |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|
| 323045 | STATE DISBURSEMENT UNIT | 250.00 | PAYROLL DEDUCTION - PPE 1/28 |
| | Vendor Tota | 250.00 | |
| 322920 | STEAMX - SIGNAL HILL | 1,030.14 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| 323206 | | 73.16 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,103.30 | |
| 322894 | STEPHEN DORECK | 3,421.11 | PW - WATER LEAK REPAIR (6541 MOTZ) |
| 323046 | | 5,748.29 | PW - WATER SVC REPAIR (14323 ORANGE) |
| | Vendor Tota | 9,169.40 | |
| 323047 | STEVE A FILARSKY | 837.00 | HR - LEGAL SVCS (12/21) |
| 323111 | | 1,519.00 | HR - LEGAL SVCS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,356.00 | |
| 323066 | STOVER SEED COMPANY | 2,430.90 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 2,430.90 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,861.80 | |
| 323035 | STUDIO ONE ELEVEN | 2,000.00 | CIP - BUS SHELTERS |
| | | 840.00 | CIP - BUS SHELTER ADMIN |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,840.00 | |
| 323207 | SUGAR FROM THE HEART | 531.00 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 531.00 | |
| 322895 | SUPERCO SPECIALTY PRODUCTS | 1,863.57 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| 323084 | | 536.08 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| 323149 | | 2,515.79 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,915.44 | |
| 322921 | SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA | 11,183.80 | PS - PARKING VIOLATIONS (12/21) |
| | Vendor Tota | 11,183.80 | |
| 15199 | SUPERIOR PRESS | 55.34 | GEN - ENDORSEMENT STAMPS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 55.34 | |
| 323208 | TARGET SPECIALTY PRODUCTS INC | 625.24 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 625.24 | |
| 322922 | TAYLOR'S LOCK & KEY SVCS | 21.49 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 322955 | | 230.75 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| 323085 | | 43.54 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 295.78 | |
| 323150 | TECHNICAL & BUSINESS SYSTEMS, | 16,925.15 | PL - AIR MONITORING SVCS (12/21-1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 16,925.15 | |
| 322991 | THE CAVANAUGH LAW GROUP, APLC | 26,122.00 | CA - CITY ATTORNEY SVCS (1/22) |
| | | 6,787.20 | PS - CITY PROSECUTOR (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 32,909.20 | |
| 323067 | THE PLOTTER DOCTOR | 1,882.98 | CIP - TRAFFIC IMP SIGNAGE |
| | | 179.66 | CP - WINTER CLUTTER- FREE SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,062.64 | |
| 323086 | THE SAUCE CREATIVE SERVICES | 225.00 | CSR - FLYER DESIGN |
| 323174 | | 1,102.85 | CSR - FRIDAY NIGHT MARKET FLYERS |
| | | 420.25 | CSR - TOY DRIVE FLYERS |
| | | 255.25 | CSR - CROPSWAP POSTCARDS |
| | | 91.23 | CSR - HALLOWEEN DECORATING WINNER SIGNS |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,094.58 | |

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| 323151 | TONY'S GLOVES & SAFETY SUPPLY | 2,454.45 | PW - N95 MASKS (COVID-19) |
| | | 2,146.20 | PW - N95 MASKS (COVID-19) |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,600.65 | |
| 15193 | TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES | 394.21 | FT FSA - PPE 1/14 |
| 15244 | | 394.21 | FT FSA - PPE 1/28 |
| 323152 | | 232.05 | HR - FSA ACCT SVCS (3/22 - 5/22) |
| | | 500.00 | HR - FSA ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP (3/22-2/23) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,520.47 | |
| 323112 | TRIPEPI SMITH & ASSOCIATES | 2,766.76 | AS - COMMUNICATION CONSULTANT (1/22) |
| | | 273.00 | PW - WATER CONSULTING SVCS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 3,039.76 | |
| 322896 | TRIPLE CROWN PRODUCTS | 118.38 | PW - UNIFORMS (WTR PROD) |
| | | 118.37 | PW - UNIFORMS (ROADS) |
| | | 118.37 | PW - UNIFORMS (LANDSCAPE) |
| | | 211.26 | PW - UNIFORMS (WTR PROD) |
| | Vendor Tota | 566.38 | |
| 322993 | U S POSTAL SVC/ U S POSTMASTER | 2,733.62 | CP - AROUND TOWN POSTAGE (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,733.62 | |
| 322956 | UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT | 57.85 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 47.68 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SVCS (12/21) |
| 323209 | | 118.90 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SVCS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 224.43 | |
| 323087 | UNISHIELD | 929.34 | PS - FIRST AID SUPPLIES |
| | | 421.75 | PS - FIRST AID SUPPLIES |
| | | 347.60 | PS - FIRST AID SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,698.69 | |
| 322923 | UNITED RENTALS | 1,989.96 | PW - STREET MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323006 | | 656.98 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,646.94 | |
| 323048 | UNITED STATES TREASURY | 636.00 | PAYROLL DEDUCTION - PPE 1/28 |
| | Vendor Tota | 636.00 | |
| 322979 | UNIVAR USA | 1,453.95 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 983.33 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 809.36 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323049 | | 1,517.72 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| 323210 | | 1,058.97 | PW - WATER OPER MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 5,823.33 | |
| 323088 | UNIVERSITY TROPHIES | 101.43 | CP - PLAQUE (AL) |
| | | 72.77 | CP - MAYOR'S AWARD |
| 323153 | | 29.55 | CC - NAMEPLATE |
| | | 21.50 | CC - NAMEPLATE |
| | Vendor Tota | 225.25 | |
| 323036 | US BANK VOYAGER FLEET | 114.62 | PW - CNG FUEL (1/22) |
| | | 229.07 | PW - CNG FUEL (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 343.69 | |
| 323007 | V V & G CONSTRUCTION | 4,912.70 | PL - RES REHAB (15157 CASTANA) |
| | Vendor Tota | 4,912.70 | |
| 323050 | VALVERDE CONSTRUCTION | 12,641.93 | PW - WATER LEAK REPAIR (7032 SOMERSET) |
| | | 4,600.00 | PW - WATER SVC REPAIR (15718 PARAMOUNT) |
| | Vendor Tota | 17,241.93 | |

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|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 323008 | VERIZON WIRELESS - LA | 128.01 | AS - CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 92.86 | CM - CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 141.62 | PS - CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 489.48 | PS - CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 474.58 | PW - CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 190.05 | PS - CELLULAR SERVICE (1/22) |
| | | 33.05 | AS - CELLULAR EQUIPMENT (SOCIAL MEDIA) |
| | | 38.03 | PW - USB AIRCARD WELLS #13 & #14 (1/22) |
| | | 20.58 | GEN - EOC CELLULAR & P/R DEVICE (1/22) |
| | | 41.00 | AS - SOCIAL MEDIA CELLULAR SVC (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,649.26 | |
| 323089 | VIEJAS CASINO | 500.00 | CSR - ENP EXCURSION (3/9) |
| | Vendor Tota | 500.00 | |
| 322957 | VISION SERVICE PLAN | 1,542.90 | VISION INSURANCE (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,542.90 | |
| 323211 | WALMART COMMUNITY | 219.63 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 385.96 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 254.74 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 214.98 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 114.66 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 131.48 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 96.85 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 292.58 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 70.96 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 49.09 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,830.93 | |
| 322958 | WECK LABORATORIES, INC. | 330.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| 323051 | | 1,200.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| | | 180.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| | | 30.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| 323154 | | 30.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| 323237 | | 340.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| | | 180.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| | | 30.00 | PW - WATER CHEMICAL TESTING |
| | Vendor Tota | 2,320.00 | |
| 15250 | WELLS FARGO BANK | 1,405.92 | GEN - CITY BANK ANALYSIS (1/22) |
| 15251 | | 47.41 | GEN - HA BANK ANALYSIS (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,453.33 | |
| 322924 | WELLS FARGO FINANCIAL LEASING | 184.97 | FIN - COPIER (2/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 184.97 | |

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|--------------|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 15209 | WELLS ONE COMMERCIAL CARD | 2.26 | CSR - RECREATION SUPPLIES |
| | | 226.22 | CSR - RECREATION SUPPLIES |
| | | 15.41 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 190.54 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 23.13 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 67.99 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 88.19 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 72.08 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 127.48 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 55.74 | CSR - RECREATION SUPPLIES |
| | | 855.97 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 20.00 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 10.00 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 84.00 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 192.86 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,280.32 | CSR - ENP EXCURSION (12/6 - 12/8) |
| | | 172.19 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 30.00 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 39.50 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/8) |
| | | 36.91 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/8) |
| | | 40.74 | CSR - EQUIPMENT MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 41.87 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 329.65 | CIP - PROGRESS PLAZA AMENITIES |
| | | 57.02 | CSR - ENP SUPPLIES |
| | | -506.90 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES (CREDIT) |
| | | 285.25 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 440.78 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,267.62 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 66.12 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 564.52 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 148.00 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 148.00 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 322.87 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 88.02 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 41.88 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 174.17 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/13) |
| | | 28.67 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | -10 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES (CREDIT) |
| | | 362.61 | CIP - PROGRESS PLAZA AMENITIES |
| | | 13.65 | GEN - CC MEETING SUPPLIES (12/14) |
| | | 283.80 | GEN - CC MEETING SUPPLIES (12/14) |
| | | 16.53 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 59.20 | CSR - PEP MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | | 109.00 | CSR - RECREATION SUPPLIES |
| | | 30.60 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 31.48 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 147.00 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 130.92 | GEN - EVENTS MUSIC LICENSE (12/21) |
| | | 111.81 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 647.82 | CSR - PEP MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | | 49.05 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 395.63 | CSR - PEP SUPPLIES |
| | | 111.53 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 112.63 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 91.78 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 116.26 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 199.27 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 48.95 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 316.09 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 48.95 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |

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| 15209 | WELLS ONE COMMERCIAL CARD | 218.18 | CSR - ENP EVENT SUPPLIES |
| | | 52.52 | CSR - ENP EVENT SUPPLIES |
| | | 99.00 | CSR - RECREATION SUPPLIES |
| | | 284.39 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 119.88 | CSR - STAR SOFTWARE LICENSES |
| | | 241.71 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 89.80 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 18.18 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 51.78 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 233.05 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 5.50 | CSR - STAR SUPPLIES |
| | | 96.36 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/30) |
| 15210 | | 75.08 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 166.61 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 51.88 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 162.15 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 43.76 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 110.14 | CP - CHRISTMAS TRAIN SUPPLIES |
| | | 18.71 | CSR - SANTA HOUSE EVENT |
| | | 59.49 | CSR - SANTA HOUSE EVENT |
| | | 60.37 | CSR - SANTA HOUSE EVENT |
| | | 14.44 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/7) |
| | | 76.37 | CSR - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/9) |
| 15211 | | 80.08 | FIN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 12.11 | FIN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 13.99 | FIN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 5.83 | FIN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 38.00 | FIN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 610.00 | FIN - GFOA AWARD APPLICATION (FY21) |
| | | 81.01 | FIN - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| 15212 | | 330.70 | GEN - WEBCAMS (5) |
| | | 190.00 | HR - RAPID TEST (COVID-19) |
| | | 10.59 | HR - EMPLOYEE HOLIDAY MEETING (12/15) |
| | | 146.71 | HR - EMPLOYEE HOLIDAY MEETING (12/15) |
| | | 69.32 | HR - EMPLOYEE HOLIDAY MEETING (12/15) |
| | | 55.11 | AS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 16.53 | AS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 400.00 | AS - CCMF MEMBERSHIP (AV) |
| | | 129.00 | HR - RAPID TEST (COVID-19) |
| | | 299.00 | HR - RAPID TEST (COVID-19) |
| | | 129.00 | HR - RAPID TEST (COVID-19) |
| | | 149.00 | HR - RAPID TEST (COVID-19) |
| | | 75.00 | AS - CCMF MEETING (AV) |
| 15213 | | 100.00 | CP - FLOWERS |
| | | 59.98 | CP - FRUIT ARRANGEMENT |
| | | 47.10 | CM - MEETING SUPPLIES (11/30) |
| | | 37.43 | CM - MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | | 38.58 | CM - MEETING SUPPLIES |
| | | 71.95 | CM - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/6) |
| | | 110.25 | CP - FLOWERS |
| | | 175.30 | CP - FRAME (BO) |
| | | 1,500.00 | CC - US CONFERENCE OF MAYORS (BO) |
| | | 127.96 | CM - CCCA LEGISLATIVE TOUR (JM) |
| | | 129.00 | HR - RAPID TEST (COVID-19) |
| | | 22.04 | CC - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 47.40 | CM - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| 15214 | | 833.49 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 213.43 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 876.82 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 440.99 | PW - KN95 MASKS (COVID-19) |

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| 15214 | WELLS ONE COMMERCIAL CARD | 56.48 | PW - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 60.60 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,176.04 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 110.20 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 1,058.20 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 625.00 | PW - LOCC CONFERENCE (AF) |
| | | 139.90 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 557.24 | PW - SCADA UPGARDES (TV) |
| | | 107.92 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | | 9.68 | PW - FACILITY MNTC SUPPLIES (TAX) |
| | | -9.68 | WF - APOLLO CASTER |
| | | 24.22 | PW - GRAFFITI REMOVAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 55.11 | PW - SCADA UPGRADES (TV MOUNT) |
| 15215 | | 93.86 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 600.00 | PS - YAL SUPPLIES |
| | | 52.80 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 197.33 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 23.25 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 349.00 | PS - STAR12 MEMBERSHIP |
| | | 71.30 | PS - CODE ENF TRAINING (ER) |
| | | 46.08 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 53.55 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 43.25 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| | | 197.35 | PS - AMAZON PRIME MEMBERSHIP |
| 15216 | | 139.55 | PS - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/2) |
| | | 14.20 | PS - OFFICE SUPPLIES |
| 15217 | | 82.00 | PL - MEETING SUPPLIES (12/9) |
| | | 15.00 | PL - APA CALIFORNIA WEBINAR (JK) |
| | Vendor Tota | 26,535.01 | |
| 322925 | WEST COAST ARBORISTS, INC | 3,024.00 | PW - TREE MNTC SVCS (1/1 - 1/15) |
| 323113 | | 4,065.38 | PW - TREE MNTC SVCS (1/16 - 1/31) |
| | Vendor Tota | 7,089.38 | |
| 322926 | WEST COAST SAND & GRAVEL INC. | 888.62 | PW - LANDSCAPE MNTC SUPPLIES |
| | Vendor Tota | 888.62 | |
| 323052 | WESTERN WATER WORKS | 11,149.37 | PW - FIRE HYDRANTS (6) |
| | Vendor Tota | 11,149.37 | |

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| 322994 | WILLDAN ASSOCIATES, INC | 16,960.00 | CIP - ARTERIAL STREET RESURF (10/21) |
| | | 12,800.00 | CIP - NEIGHBORHOOD STREET RESURF (10/21) |
| | | 3,750.00 | CIP - BUS SHELTERS (10/21) |
| | | 7,500.00 | CIP - BUS SHELTERS (10/21) |
| | | 600.00 | CIP - PARAMOUNT POOL REPAIRS (10/21) |
| | | 3,000.00 | CIP - PARAMOUNT POOL REPAIRS (10/21) |
| 323009 | | 500.00 | CIP - TRAFFIC SAFETY IMP |
| | | 450.00 | CIP - TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMP(ALONDRA/PASS) |
| 323114 | | 89,899.00 | CIP - ALONDRA WIDENING DESIGN(12/21EA |
| | | 21,913.75 | PW - GENERAL ENG SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 8,057.50 | PW - LSRP ENG SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 5,852.50 | CIP - EV CHARGING STATION (12/21) |
| | | 4,475.00 | PW - TRAFFIC ENG SVCS (12/21) |
| | | 2,250.00 | CIP - PARAMOUNT POOL REPAIRS(12/21) |
| | | 986.04 | CIP - WSAB BIKEWAY PHASE 4 (12/21-CNRA) |
| | | 163.00 | CIP - TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMP (ALONDRA/PASS) |
| 323155 | | 21,200.00 | CIP - ARTERIAL STREET RESURF (12/21) |
| | | 12,800.00 | CIP - NEIGHBORHOOD STREET RESURF (12/21) |
| | | 8,158.25 | CIP - WSAB BIKEWAY PHASE 2 (12/21) |
| | | 750.00 | CIP - NEIGHBORHOOD STREET RESURF(12/21) |
| | | 6,300.00 | CIP - NEIGHBORHOOD STREET RESURF(12/21) |
| | | 199.00 | CIP - ROSECRANS BRIDGE (12/21-HBR) |
| | Vendor Tota | 228,564.04 | |
| 323010 | XEROX FINANCIAL SERVICES, LLC | 415.96 | GEN - CITY HALL COPIER (1/22) |
| | | 162.26 | GEN - CITY HALL COLOR COPIER (1/22) |
| | | 169.24 | PL - COPIER (1/22) |
| | | 370.76 | CSR - COPIER (1/22) |
| | Vendor Tota | 1,118.22 | |
| 323115 | ZAMORA, ERENDIRA MORA | 250.00 | CSR - SENIOR ENTERTAINMENT (1/27) |
| | Vendor Tota | 250.00 | |
| A total of 409 checks were issued for | | \$4,498,329.06 | |

MARCH 1, 2022

ORDINANCE NO. 1159

“AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 10.04.010 AND 10.04.020 OF THE PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTY TRAFFIC CODE.”

MOTION IN ORDER:

READ BY TITLE ONLY, WAIVE FURTHER READING, AND ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 1159.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council
From: John Moreno, City Manager
By: Heidi Luce, City Clerk
Date: March 1, 2022

Subject: ORDINANCE NO. 1159

The City Council, at its regularly scheduled meeting on February 1, 2022, introduced Ordinance No. 1159 and placed it on the March 1, 2022 agenda for adoption.

ORDINANCE NO. 1159

“AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 10.04.010 AND 10.04.020 OF THE PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTY TRAFFIC CODE.”

Attached is the agenda report from the February 1, 2022 meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council read by title only, waive further reading, and adopt Ordinance No. 1159.



To: Honorable City Council

From: John Moreno, City Manager

By: Margarita Matson, Interim Public Safety Director
Gloria Hannah, Administrative Assistant

Date: February 1, 2022

Subject: ORDINANCE NO. 1159 – READOPTING THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY TRAFFIC CODE

The City of Paramount Municipal Code has always adopted and incorporated by reference the Los Angeles County Traffic Code. To ensure that our code is up-to-date, we annually reincorporate the latest version of the County code into our municipal code.

State law requires that a certain procedure be followed for adopting the County codes by reference. The City Council must have a first reading of the ordinance, and set a date for a public hearing on the ordinance. The first reading was conducted at the January 18, 2022 City Council meeting, and the public hearing was set for this evening.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES, AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decision making. The Strategic Outcomes were implemented to provide a pathway to achieving the City's Vision. This item aligns with Strategic Outcome No. 1. Safe Community.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council read by title only, waive further reading and introduce Ordinance No. 1159, and place it on the next regular agenda for adoption.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

ORDINANCE NO. 1159

“AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 10.04.010 AND 10.04.020 OF
THE PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION
OF THE COUNTY TRAFFIC CODE”

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS
FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapters 10.04.010 and 10.04.020 of the Paramount Municipal Code
is hereby amended in its entirety as follows:

10.04.010 County Traffic Code Adopted.

Title 15 of the Los Angeles County Code, entitled "Vehicles and Traffic," being a code
regulating traffic upon public highways, is hereby adopted by reference as the Traffic Code
of the City.

10.04.020 Penalties - Continuing Violations.

- A. The first and second violation of any provision of this title may be cited as an
infraction or punished as a misdemeanor. The third such violation shall be punished
as a misdemeanor by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for a term not
exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Such violations may
also be redressed by civil action.
- B. Each day that any violation of this title continues shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 2. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase in
this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason
held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the ordinance or the application of such
provision to other persons or circumstances shall be adopted thereby. The City Council
hereby declares it would have passed this ordinance and each section, subsection,
sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that one or more sections,
subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases or the application thereof to any person or
circumstance be held invalid.

SECTION 3. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its
adoption, shall be certified as to its adoption by the City Clerk, and shall be published once
in the Paramount Journal within 15 days after its adoption together with the names and
members of the City Council voting for and against the Ordinance.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paramount
this 1st day of March 2022.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

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CITY OF PARAMOUNT
16400 COLORADO AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE NO. 1159

Notice is hereby given that the City of Paramount will conduct a hearing to consider adopting by reference the Los Angeles County Traffic Code.

The Public Hearing will be held at the regular meeting of the City Council to be held at 6:00 p.m. on February 1, 2022, in the Council Chambers, City Hall, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount, California. In accordance with Government Code Section 54953(e), this meeting may be conducted electronically or by teleconference, without a physical location from which members of the public may observe and offer public comment. In order to effectively accommodate public participation, participants are encouraged to provide their public comments via email before 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 1, 2022 at crequest@paramountcity.com. Additional Information about how to observe the meeting and offer public comment electronically or telephonically will be included in the meeting agenda.

Comments will be limited to those issues raised at the Public Hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence to the City of Paramount at, or prior to, the Public Hearing.

If you challenge the Ordinance in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Paramount at, or prior to, the public hearing.

Any correspondence regarding this matter should be sent to the City Clerk, City Hall, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount California. For information please contact the Interim Public Safety Director, Margarita Matson, at (562) 220-2002.

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

PARAMOUNT JOURNAL
DATE OF PUBLICATION: January 20, 2022
3 affidavits please

MARCH 1, 2022

ORDINANCE NO. 1160

“AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 8.04.010 AND 8.04.040 OF THE PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTY HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE.”

MOTION IN ORDER:

READ BY TITLE ONLY, WAIVE FURTHER READING, AND ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 1160.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council
From: John Moreno, City Manager
By: Heidi Luce, City Clerk
Date: March 1, 2022

Subject: ORDINANCE NO. 1160

The City Council, at its regularly scheduled meeting on February 1, 2022, introduced Ordinance No. 1160 and placed it on the March 1, 2022 agenda for adoption.

ORDINANCE NO. 1160

“AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 8.04.010 AND 8.04.040 OF THE PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION OF THE COUNTY HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE”

Attached is the agenda report from the February 1, 2022 meeting.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council read by title only, waive further reading, and adopt Ordinance No. 1160.



To: Honorable City Council

From: John Moreno, City Manager

By: Margarita Matson, Interim Public Safety Director
Gloria Hannah, Administrative Assistant

Date: February 1, 2022

Subject: ORDINANCE NO. 1160 - READOPTING THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

The City of Paramount Municipal Code has always adopted and incorporated by reference the Los Angeles County Health and Safety Code. To ensure that our code is up-to-date, we annually reincorporate the latest version of the County code into our municipal code.

State law requires that a certain procedure be followed for adopting the County codes by reference. The City Council must have a first reading of the ordinance, and set a date for a public hearing on the ordinance. The first reading was conducted at the January 18, 2022 City Council meeting, and the public hearing was set for this evening.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES, AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission, and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decision making. The Strategic Outcomes were implemented to provide a pathway to achieving the City's Vision. This item aligns with Strategic Outcome No. 1: Safe Community.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council read by title only, waive further reading and introduce Ordinance No. 1160, and place it on the next regular agenda for adoption.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

ORDINANCE NO. 1160

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
PARAMOUNT AMENDING CHAPTERS 8.04.010 AND 8.04.040 OF THE
PARAMOUNT MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING INCORPORATION OF
THE COUNTY HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS
FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapters 8.04.010 and 8.04.040 of the Paramount Municipal Code is hereby amended in its entirety as follows:

8.04.010 County Health Code Adopted.

Title 11 of the Los Angeles County Code, entitled "Health and Safety Code," being a code regulating public health and sanitation, is hereby adopted by reference as the Health Code of the City.

8.04.040 Penalty.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, violation of any of the provisions of this chapter incorporating the County Health Code and portions of the County Consumer Protection Code is punishable as misdemeanor by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or both. Each day during any portion of which any violation herein is committed, or continued to be permitted makes such violation a separate chargeable offense.

SECTION 2. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase in this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the ordinance or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall be adopted thereby. The City Council hereby declares it would have passed this ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases or the application thereof to any person or circumstance be held invalid.

SECTION 3. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its adoption, shall be certified as to its adoption by the City Clerk, and shall be published once in the Paramount Journal within 15 days after its adoption together with the names and members of the City Council voting for and against the Ordinance.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paramount
this 1st day of March 2022.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

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CITY OF PARAMOUNT
16400 COLORADO AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE OF PROPOSED ORDINANCE NO. 1160

Notice is hereby given that the City of Paramount will conduct a hearing to consider adopting by reference the Los Angeles County Traffic Code.

The Public Hearing will be held at the regular meeting of the City Council to be held at 6:00 p.m. on February 1, 2022, in the Council Chambers, City Hall, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount, California. In accordance with Government Code Section 54953(e), this meeting may be conducted electronically or by teleconference, without a physical location from which members of the public may observe and offer public comment. In order to effectively accommodate public participation, participants are encouraged to provide their public comments via email before 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 1, 2022 at crequest@paramountcity.com. Additional Information about how to observe the meeting and offer public comment electronically or telephonically will be included in the meeting agenda.

Comments will be limited to those issues raised at the Public Hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence to the City of Paramount at, or prior to, the Public Hearing.

If you challenge the Ordinance in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Paramount at, or prior to, the public hearing.

Any correspondence regarding this matter should be sent to the City Clerk, City Hall, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount California. For information please contact the Interim Public Safety Director, Margarita Matson, at (562) 220-2002.

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

PARAMOUNT JOURNAL
DATE OF PUBLICATION: January 20, 2022
3 affidavits please

MARCH 1, 2022

ORAL REPORT

YOUTH COMMISSION PRESENTATION – VICE CHAIR ALYSSA BRAVO



To: Honorable City Council
From: John Moreno, City Manager
By: David Johnson, Community Services Director
Date: March 1, 2022

Subject: ORAL REPORT – YOUTH COMMISSION

The Paramount Youth Commission exists to allow Paramount residents in 9th-12th grade or Paramount Unified School District high school students an opportunity to serve their City. The Commission provides a seat at the table for teens to become involved in youth-related issues in the community and to learn how the City operates. This report is a presentation by a member(s) of the Youth Commission on topics presented to or discussed by the Youth Commission.

MARCH 1, 2022

1660 ADULT RECREATION PROGRAM

MOTION IN ORDER:

APPROVE OR MODIFY THE PROPOSED 1660 ADULT RECREATION PROGRAM.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council

From: John Moreno, City Manager

By: David Johnson, Community Services Director

Date: March 1, 2022

Subject: 1660 ADULT RECREATION PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

Over the years, the Community Services Department has offered a variety of Adult Recreation opportunities ranging from excursions to sport activities. Adult Recreation programs have generally been met with limited success and have been discontinued when enrollment is low.

1660 ADULT RECREATION PROGRAM

Staff recognizes that opportunities for our adult residents to engage in sports, fitness programs, and other activities is a valuable resource. Collectively, our parks currently offer walking paths, basketball courts, futsal/mini-pitch courts, a rubberized jogging track, sand volleyball court, exercise equipment, open field space, and a pool open throughout most of the year for lap swim and swim lessons through our partnership with the YMCA. We also open the Paramount Gymnasium during spring break and the summer for a variety of basketball, volleyball, and pickle-ball opportunities.

Staff is proposing to rebrand these current adult recreation activities with a relaunch of former adult recreation activities and new proposed activities as the 1660 Adult Recreation Program. The 1660 Adult Recreation Program will consist of the all the sports, fitness, and recreation activities geared toward adults. The 1660 refers to the targeted age range of participants from 16 years old to 60 years old. While there will not actually be a top age range, we chose 60 because residents of that age and older can also access our senior programming.

The list of current, relaunched and proposed new adult recreation activities are:

Sports

1. **PHIT (Paramount High-Intensity Training)** – A free 16-week workout course with a certified trainer conducted on Saturdays at various park locations.
2. **Paramount Cup** (relaunch) – Single day sports tournaments that include: dodgeball, kickball, futsal, pickleball, basketball, and flag football. The Paramount Cup is a program that allows us to offer 1-day tournament

opportunities for a variety of sports that may be of interest to the community. The type of sports can change each year as interests change or new sports are requested.

3. **Softball League** (relaunch) – A competitive co-ed league in a recreational atmosphere offered in the summer. Teams will consist of 10 players.
4. **Futsal League** (new) – A scaled down version of soccer. It is a 5 on 5 player game played on a smaller field (roughly the size of a basketball court) with a smaller sized soccer-type ball.
5. **Open Gym** – During spring and summer break the gymnasium is available to residents 14 and over to play pick-up sports such as basketball, volleyball, and pickleball.
6. **Softball Over-the-Line Tournament** (new) – Over-the-line is a bat-and-ball sport related to baseball and softball. The game requires only three people per team which makes it considerably easier to form a team.

Fitness

1. **Walking Club** (new) – An opportunity to meet other active people, stay fit and discover safe and new places to walk in your communities, while learning the proper way to fitness walk by a certified trainer.
2. **Zumba Fitness at Spane Park**– A fitness program that combines Latin and international music with dance moves. Its routines incorporate interval training, alternating fast and slow rhythms, to help improve cardiovascular fitness.
3. **MUSA Walk-a-Thon & Zumba-Thon** (new) – A great way to engage with community members, stay fit, and build community. These will be MUSA activities using City facilities and open to the community.
4. **Self-Defense Training** – A comprehensive 8-week course of simple and realistic self-defense techniques that are highly useful and effective. This is currently being offered as a women-only safety activity.
5. **Water Aerobics** – A form of exercise which provides cardiovascular conditioning, increasing your pulse and your breathing rate using low-impact activities at Paramount Park Pool.
6. **Swim Lesson/Lap Swim** – Curriculum taught is based on a continuum that focuses on a skill-based progression that builds confidence and supports swimming skills. Additionally, residents will have the opportunity to utilize the pool for an impactful cardiovascular workout.

Recreation

1. **Comedy on the Plaza** (new) – An evening event for adults 21 & over to enjoy a night of comedy and community outside under the lights at Progress Plaza.
2. **Excursions** (relaunch) – One day, family friendly, year-round excursions. These trips will be designed to provide opportunities to learn and explore, as well as build community.
3. **Forever Young Dance Nights** (new proposal for FY 23) – A night out to socialize, dance, and most importantly, have fun.

4. **Date Night Day Care** (new proposal for FY 23) – An opportunity for parents to plan out their next date night around the proposed dates; allowing them to drop off their children knowing that they will be in safe & sound location participating in recreational activities.

The proposed 1660 Adult Recreation Program was reviewed by the Parks & Recreation Commission at their February 16, 2022 meeting. Staff envisions the 1660 Adult Recreation Program as an excellent way for Paramount adults 16 to 60 years of age to meet their community, have fun, and stay active. Marketing of the program will be through the City's website, social media platforms, and Around Town and Pulse Beat publications.

MISSION, VISION, VALUE AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission, and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decision making. The Strategic Outcomes were implemented to provide a pathway to achieving the City's Vision. This item aligns with Strategic Outcome No. 2: Community Health.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council approve or modify the proposed 1660 Adult Recreation Program.

MARCH 1, 2022

RESOLUTION NO. 22:016

“A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT, SUPPORTING THE “OUR NEIGHBORHOOD VOICES” INITIATIVE TO AMEND ARTICLE XI OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO MAKE ZONING AND LAND USE COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, AND NOT OF STATE INTEREST”

MOTION IN ORDER:

REVIEW AND DISCUSS THE “OUR NEIGHBORHOOD VOICES” BALLOT INITIATIVE; AND, IF THE CITY COUNCIL IS SUPPORTIVE OF THE BALLOT INITIATIVE, ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 22:016 SUPPORTING THE “OUR NEIGHBORHOOD VOICES” BALLOT INITIATIVE AND AUTHORIZING THE LISTING OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AS A SUPPORTER.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council
From: John Moreno, City Manager
By: Andrew Vialpando, Assistant City Manager
Date: March 1, 2022

**Subject: RESOLUTION NO. 22:016
SUPPORTING THE “OUR NEIGHBORHOOD VOICES” INITIATIVE TO
AMEND ARTICLE XI OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA TO MAKE ZONING AND LAND USE COMMUNITY AFFAIRS,
AND NOT OF STATE INTEREST**

BACKGROUND

A coalition of local government leaders and neighborhood groups filed a Constitutional Amendment request with the California Attorney General’s Office in an effort to place an initiative on California’s November 2022 statewide ballot. In response to the undermining of local control that was enacted through Senate Bill 9 (SB 9), this Constitutional Amendment would require that all decisions regarding local land-use controls, including zoning regulations, be made by the affected communities in accordance with applicable law. In order to get the initiative onto the election ballot for the voters’ consideration, the coalition needs to collect about 1 million signatures by April 1, 2022.

DISCUSSION

Over the past several years, the State Legislature has passed numerous laws that have taken away or threatened the ability for local governments to make thoughtful planning decisions that align with their community’s vision. These “one-size-fits-all” laws, like SB 9, effectively dismiss the voice of local residents by circumventing any public input on how the law impacts their neighborhoods.

When analyzing the impact of SB 9 on Paramount specifically, staff has assessed that it will allow developers to build large multifamily buildings next door to single-family homes without local approval, without community input, and without any new contributions to fund transit, schools, parks, roads, public safety or other services. Furthermore, SB 9 would allow developers the opportunity to build expensive new housing without requiring any units to be reserved for affordable housing and with zero contributions to affordable housing programs.

In response to these concerns, a coalition of community proponents introduced the “Our Neighborhood Voices” ballot initiative (Exhibit A of the attached Resolution). The following is an analysis of the key points of the ballot initiative:

- ***Specifies Local Laws Related to Zoning or Land Use Generally Prevail Over Conflicting State Laws.*** This measure would amend the California Constitution to specify that actions by a charter city or county related to zoning, development, or land use – hereafter referred to as local laws – would be a local affair and prevail over conflicting state laws. The measure also specifies that zoning and land use laws in general law cities and counties would prevail over conflicting state general law. Consequently, under the measure, local laws that currently conflict with state law generally would become enforceable. Moreover, local initiatives related to zoning or land use not only would prevail over laws passed by local governing bodies but also state law. While the state could continue to enact legislation related to local zoning and land use, rather than follow state law, cities and counties could enact conflicting laws. These local laws generally would prevail over state law.
- ***Identifies Areas of Statewide Concern Where State Law Could Continue to Prevail.*** The measure identifies certain areas in which courts could determine whether state laws could continue to prevail over local laws. This authority extends to zoning or land use in (1) the coastal zone; (2) the siting of a power plant that can generate more than 50 megawatts of electricity; or (3) the development of water, communications, or transportation infrastructure projects that the State declares are matters of statewide concern. These same exemptions apply to general law cities and counties, although no court ruling is necessary.
- ***Limits State's Discretion When Appropriating State Funds.*** The measure amends the California Constitution to specify that the state could not modify how it appropriates state funding as a result of this measure. Specifically, the state could not deny funding to cities or counties that opt to enact zoning or land use laws that conflict with state law. Furthermore, the state could not provide a preference in appropriating state funding to local governments that choose to conform with state law related to zoning or land use.

The principles of the proposed ballot initiative align with the 2022 Legislative Platform adopted by the City Council. However, because this matter is regarding a proposed ballot initiative, not a legislative bill, the action requested of the City Council this evening is to take a position on the proposed ballot initiative by Resolution.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council review and discuss the “Our Neighborhood Voices” ballot initiative; and, if the City Council is supportive of the ballot initiative, adopt Resolution No. 22:016 supporting the “Our Neighborhood Voices” ballot initiative and authorizing the listing of the City of Paramount as a supporter.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 22:016

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT
SUPPORTING THE “OUR NEIGHBORHOOD VOICES” INITIATIVE TO
AMEND ARTICLE XI OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA TO MAKE ZONING AND LAND USE COMMUNITY
AFFAIRS, AND NOT OF STATE INTEREST

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of California in recent years has proposed, passed, and signed into law a number of bills addressing a range of land use planning and housing issues; and

WHEREAS, the majority of these bills usurp the authority of local jurisdictions to determine for themselves the land use policies and practices that best suit each city and its residents and instead impose “one-size-fits-all” mandates that do not take into account the unique needs and differences of local jurisdictions throughout the State of California; and

WHEREAS, the majority of these bills do not provide any incentives or requirements for low-income affordable or moderate income workforce housing, but instead impose new policies that will incentivize speculation and result in the addition of market-rate or luxury housing, thereby eliminating the opportunity for local jurisdictions to implement effective policies that will create more affordable housing and affirmatively further fair housing practices; and

WHEREAS, the ability of local jurisdictions to determine for themselves which projects require review beyond ministerial approval; what parking requirements are appropriate for various neighborhoods; what housing plans and programs are suitable and practical for each community; and what zoning should be allowed for residential properties, rather than having these decisions imposed upon cities without regard for the unique circumstances and needs of each individual community, is a matter of critical importance to the City of Paramount and many other municipalities focused on local zoning and housing issues; and

WHEREAS, the City Council hereby determines that local government entities are best able to assess and respond to the unique needs of their respective communities and hereby objects to the proliferation of State legislation (including SB 9 and SB 10) that would deprive us of that ability.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The above recitations are true and correct.

SECTION 2. That the City Council is opposed to the legislature of the State of California continually proposing and adopting legislation that overrides the zoning and land use authority of local government and inhibits the ability of local government to effectively plan for and implement policies to stimulate the efficient production of affordable housing in the City of Paramount. That the City Council supports the “Our Neighborhood Voices” initiative (Exhibit A) to ensure that zoning and land use authority rests with the local government entities that represent the communities in which the residents reside, and to allow local government to participate in solving our affordable housing crisis through solutions that effectively address the unique needs and conditions of each local community.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paramount this 1st day of March 2022.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

November 1, 2021
Initiative 21-0016 (Amdt. 1)

The Attorney General of California has prepared the following title and summary of the chief purpose and points of the proposed measure:

PROVIDES THAT LOCAL LAND-USE AND ZONING LAWS OVERRIDE

CONFLICTING STATE LAWS. INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Provides that city and county land-use and zoning laws (including local housing laws) override all conflicting state laws, except in certain circumstances related to three areas of statewide concern: (1) the California Coastal Act of 1976; (2) siting of power plants; or (3) development of water, communication, or transportation infrastructure projects. Prevents state legislature and local legislative bodies from passing laws invalidating voter-approved local land-use or zoning initiatives. Prohibits state from changing, granting, or denying funding to local governments based on their implementation of this measure. Summary of estimate by Legislative Analyst and Director of Finance of fiscal impact on state and local governments: **Fiscal effects of the measure depend on future decisions by the cities and counties and therefore are unknown.**

(21-0016A1.)

SECTION 1. The people of the State of California find and declare all of the following:

- (a) The circumstances and environmental impacts of local land use decisions vary greatly across the state from locality to locality.
- (b) The infrastructure required to maintain appropriate levels of public services, including police and fire services, parklands and public open spaces, transportation, water supply, schools, and sewers varies greatly across the state from locality to locality.
- (c) Land use decisions made by local officials must balance development with public facilities and services while addressing the economic, environmental, and social needs of the particular communities served by those local officials.
- (d) Thus, it is in the best interests of the state and local communities for these complex decisions to be made at the local level to ensure that the specific, unique characteristics, constraints, and needs of those communities are properly analyzed and addressed.
- (e) Gentrification of housing adjacent to public transportation will reduce or eliminate the availability of low or very low income housing near public transit, resulting in the loss of access by low or very low income persons to public transit, declines in public transit ridership, and increases in vehicle miles travelled.
- (f) The State Legislature cannot properly assess the impacts upon each community of sweeping centralized and rigid state land use rules and zoning regulations that apply across the state without regard to community impacts and, as a result, statewide land use and zoning will do great harm to local communities with differing circumstances and concerns.
- (g) Community development should not be controlled by state planners, but by local governments that know and can address the needs of, and the impacts upon, local communities. Local initiatives approved by voters pertaining to land use and zoning restrictions should not be nullified or superseded by the actions of any local or state legislative body.
- (h) Numerous state laws that target communities for elimination of zoning standards have been enacted, and continue to be proposed, that eliminate or erode local control over local development and circumvent the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”), creating the potential for harmful environmental impacts to occur.
- (i) The purpose of this measure is to ensure that all decisions regarding local land use controls, including zoning law and regulations, are made by the affected communities in accordance with applicable law, including but not limited to CEQA (Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.), the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Government Code §§ 12900 – 12996), prohibitions against discrimination (Government Code § 65008), and affirmatively furthering fair housing (Government Code § 8899.50). This constitutional amendment would continue to provide for state control in the coastal zone, the siting of a power plant that can generate more than 50 megawatts of electricity, or the development or construction of water, communication or transportation infrastructure projects which the Legislature declares are matters of statewide concern and are in the best interests of the state. For purposes of this measure, it is the intent that a transportation infrastructure project shall not include a transit-oriented development project that is residential, commercial, or mixed-use.

SECTION 2. Section 4.5 is added to Article XI of the California Constitution, to read:

SEC. 4.5. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), in the event of a conflict with a state statute, a county charter provision, general plan, specific plan, ordinance or a regulation adopted pursuant to a county charter, that regulates the zoning, development or use of land within the boundaries of an unincorporated area of the county shall be deemed a county affair within the meaning of Section 4 and shall prevail over a conflicting state statute. No voter approved local initiative that regulates the zoning, development or use of land within the boundaries of any county shall be overturned or otherwise nullified by any legislative body.

(b) A county charter provision, general plan, specific plan, ordinance or a regulation adopted and applicable to an unincorporated area within a county, may be determined only by a court of competent jurisdiction, in accordance with Section 4, to address either a matter of statewide concern or a county affair if that provision, ordinance, or regulation conflicts with a state statute with regard to only the following:

(1) The California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), or a successor statute.

(2) The siting of a power generating facility capable of generating more than 50 megawatts of electricity and the California Public Utilities Commission has determined that a need exists at that location that is a matter of statewide concern.

(3) The development or construction of a water, communication or transportation infrastructure project for which the Legislature has declared in statute the reasons why the project addresses a matter of statewide concern and is in the best interests of the state. For purposes of this paragraph, a transportation infrastructure project does not include a transit-oriented development project, whether residential, commercial, or mixed-use.

(c) No modification to appropriations for state funded programs shall occur, and no state grant applications or funding shall be denied as a result of the application of this section. No benefit or preference in state appropriations or grants shall be given to an entity that opts not to utilize the provisions of this section.

(d) The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SECTION 3. Section 5.5 is added to Article XI of the California Constitution, to read:

SEC. 5.5. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), in the event of a conflict with a state statute, a city charter provision, general plan, specific plan, ordinance or a regulation adopted pursuant to a city charter, that establishes land use policies or regulates zoning or development standards within the boundaries of the city shall be deemed a municipal affair within the meaning of Section 5 and shall prevail over a conflicting state statute. No voter approved local initiative that regulates the zoning, development or use of land within the boundaries of any city shall be overturned or otherwise nullified by any legislative body.

(b) A city charter provision, general plan, specific plan, ordinance or a regulation adopted pursuant to a city charter, may be determined only by a court of competent jurisdiction, in accordance with Section 5, to address either a matter of statewide concern or a municipal affair

if that provision, ordinance, or regulation conflicts with a state statute with regard to only the following:

- (1) The California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), or a successor statute.
 - (2) The siting of a power generating facility capable of generating more than 50 megawatts of electricity and the California Public Utilities Commission has determined that a need exists at that location that is a matter of statewide concern.
 - (3) The development or construction of a water, communication or transportation infrastructure project for which the Legislature has declared in statute the reasons why the project addresses a matter of statewide concern and is in the best interests of the state. For purposes of this paragraph, a transportation infrastructure project does not include a transit-oriented development project, whether residential, commercial, or mixed-use.
- (c) No modification to appropriations for state funded programs shall occur, and no state grant applications or funding shall be denied as a result of the application of this section. No benefit or preference in state appropriations or grants shall be given to an entity that opts not to utilize the provisions of this section.
- (d) The provisions of this section are severable. If any provision of this section or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SECTION 4. Section 7 of Article XI of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 7. (a) A county or city may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not that are not, except as provided in subdivision (b), in conflict with general laws. A county or city may not supersede or otherwise interfere with any voter approved local initiative pertaining to land use or zoning restrictions.

(b) A county or city general plan, specific plan, ordinance or regulation that regulates the zoning, development or use of land within the boundaries of the county or city shall prevail over conflicting general laws, except for only the following:

(A) A coastal land use plan, ordinance or regulation that conflicts with the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code), or a successor statute.

(B) An ordinance or regulation that addresses the siting of a power generating facility capable of generating more than 50 megawatts of electricity and the California Public Utilities Commission has determined that a need exists at that location that is a matter of statewide concern.

(C) An ordinance or regulation that addresses the development or construction of a water, communication or transportation infrastructure project for which the Legislature has declared in statute the reasons why the project addresses a matter of statewide concern and is in the best interests of the state. For purposes of this subparagraph, a transportation infrastructure project does not include a transit-oriented development project, whether residential, commercial, or mixed-use.

(c) No modification to appropriations for state funded programs shall occur, and no state grant applications or funding shall be denied as a result of the application of this section. No benefit or preference in state appropriations or grants shall be given to an entity that opts not to utilize the provisions of this section.

(d) The provisions of this subdivision are severable. If any provision of this subdivision or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

MARCH 1, 2022

RESOLUTION NO. 22:015

“A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT,
OPPOSING STATE BALLOT MEASURE INITIATIVE NO. 21-0042A1
RESTRICTING VOTERS' INPUT AND LOCAL TAXING AUTHORITY”

MOTION IN ORDER:

REVIEW AND DISCUSS THE STATE BALLOT INITIATIVE NO. 21-0042A1;
AND, IF THE CITY COUNCIL OPPOSES THE BALLOT INITIATIVE, READ BY
TITLE ONLY AND ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 22:015 OPPOSING STATE
BALLOT MEASURE INITIATIVE NO. 21-0042A1 AND AUTHORIZING THE
LISTING OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AS AN OPPONENT.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council

From: John Moreno, City Manager

By: Andrew Vialpando, Assistant City Manager
Anthony Martinez, Senior Management Analyst

Date: March 1, 2022

**Subject: RESOLUTION 22:015
OPPOSING STATE BALLOT MEASURE INITIATIVE NO. 21-0042A1
RESTRICTING VOTERS' INPUT AND LOCAL TAXING AUTHORITY**

DISCUSSION

In 2018, the California Business Roundtable (CBRT) circulated the "Tax Fairness, Transparency, and Accountability Act" initiative to qualify for the November 2018 statewide ballot; as a result of the efforts of the League of California Cities (Cal Cities) and its coalition of partners, the measure's proponents withdrew the initiative. This deceptive measure would have drastically limited local revenue authority.

On January 4, 2022, CBRT filed Initiative No. 21-0042A1 and unlike the 2018 measure, this new Initiative appears far more detrimental to cities because it would eliminate the City's local authority to recover costs through fees and charges, jeopardizing critical services.

The California Attorney General has issued an official measure title and summary that allows CBRT to begin collecting signatures. CBRT needs to submit nearly one million signatures before the State's recommended April 29, 2022 deadline to qualify for the November 2022 statewide ballot. Cal Cities, along with several coalition partners, strongly oppose Initiative No. 21-0042A1.

Cal Cities is urging California cities to adopt a Resolution that formally opposes a State ballot measure Initiative No. 21-0042A1 on the following grounds:

1. Initiative No. 21-0042A1 would create new State constitutional loopholes that allow corporations to pay far less than their fair share for the negative effects they impose on California communities, including our environment and local infrastructure.
2. Initiative No. 21-0042A1 creates processes that make it much more difficult for local regulators, such as AQMD, County Public Health, or the City's Code Enforcement Division to issue and collect fine revenue and levies on violations for corporations that violate laws intended to protect our environment, public health and safety, and local neighborhoods.

3. Initiative No. 21-0042A1 jeopardizes billions of dollars currently dedicated to cities for critical local services, which would initiate force cuts to essential services, such as public schools, emergency services, law enforcement, public health, and more further harming disadvantaged communities, such as Paramount.
4. Initiative No. 21-0042A1 limits voter input by prohibiting local advisory measures, where voters provide direction to politicians on how they want their local tax dollars spent, and is armed with a hidden provision that would retroactively cancel measures that were passed by local voters, effectively undermining voters to decide what their communities need.

The principles of the proposed ballot initiative do not align with the 2022 Legislative Platform adopted by the City Council. However, because this matter is regarding a proposed ballot initiative, not a legislative bill, the action requested of the City Council this evening is to take a position on the proposed ballot initiative by Resolution.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council review and discuss the State ballot Initiative No. 21-0042A1; and, if the City Council opposes the ballot initiative, read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:015 opposing State ballot measure Initiative No. 21-0042A1 and authorizing the listing of the City of Paramount as an opponent.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 22:015

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT
OPPOSING STATE BALLOT MEASURE INITIATIVE NO. 21-0042A1
RESTRICTING VOTERS' INPUT AND LOCAL TAXING AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, the League of California Cities (Cal Cities) requests the City of Paramount ("City") to adopt a Resolution that formally opposes Initiative No. 21-0042A1; and

WHEREAS, an association representing California's wealthiest corporations is behind a deceptive proposition aimed for the November 2022 statewide ballot; and

WHEREAS, the measure creates new constitutional loopholes that allow corporations to pay far less than their fair share for the impacts they have on our communities, including local infrastructure, our environment, water quality, air quality, and natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the measure includes undemocratic provisions that would make it more difficult for local voters to pass measures needed to fund local services and infrastructure, and would limit voter input by prohibiting local advisory measures where voters provide direction on how they want their local tax dollars spent; and

WHEREAS, the measure makes it much more difficult for state and local regulators to issue fines and levies on corporations that violate laws intended to protect our environment, public health and safety, and our neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the measure puts billions of dollars currently dedicated to state and local services at risk, and could force cuts to public schools, fire and emergency response, law enforcement, public health, parks, libraries, affordable housing, services to support homeless residents, mental health services, and more; and

WHEREAS, the measure would also reduce funding for critical infrastructure like streets and roads, public transportation, drinking water, new schools, sanitation, and utilities; and

WHEREAS, adopting a Resolution that formally opposes Initiative No. 21-0042A1 aligns with the City's 2022 Legislative Platform.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The above recitations are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The Paramount City Council formally opposes Initiative 21-0042A1 and the City of Paramount will join the NO on Initiative 21-0042A1 coalition, a growing coalition of public safety, labor, local government, infrastructure advocates, and other organizations throughout the state.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paramount this 1st day of March 2022.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

MARCH 1, 2022

CONSIDERATION OF OPTIONS FOR CITY COUNCIL REORGANIZATION
UNDER THE NEW ELECTION CYCLE

MOTION IN ORDER:

REVIEW AND DISCUSS THE REORGANIZATION OPTIONS PRESENTED
AND SELECT WHICH OPTION TO PROCEED WITH.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council
From: John Moreno, City Manager
By: Heidi Luce, City Clerk
Date: March 1, 2022

Subject: OPTIONS FOR CITY COUNCIL REORGANIZATION UNDER THE NEW ELECTION CYCLE

BACKGROUND

In December 2017, the City's election date was changed to March of even years to coincide with the statewide primary election as a result of the requirements of Senate Bill 415 (SB 415) the California Voter Participation Rights Act.

SB 415, now codified as California Elections Code Sections 14050-14057, prohibits cities from holding a regular municipal election on any date other than a statewide election date if doing so resulted in voter turnout being at least 25% below the average voter turnout in that jurisdiction in the previous four statewide general elections. The public policy behind SB 415 was to address declining voter turnout in federal, state and municipal elections. The legislative analysis asserted that one major contributing factor to low voter turnout, the timing of elections, could be addressed by synchronizing municipal elections with statewide elections. At the time SB 415 was implemented, statewide elections dates were recognized to occur in November and March of even-numbered years.

However, in 2020, Senate Bill 970 (SB 970) Primary Election Date, changed the date of the statewide primary election to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of each even-numbered year that is not evenly divisible by four and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March in each even-numbered year that is evenly divisible by four (Presidential primary years). This change was to address the delay in release of the 2020 Census data as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which in-turn delayed the drawing of Federal and State district lines.

As a result of SB 970, the City adopted Ordinance No. 1153 in September 2021 specifying that the City's elections will be held in even years to coincide with the statewide primary elections rather than specifying a particular month. Adoption of Ordinance No. 1153 effectuated the following election cycle for the City's General Municipal Elections:

2022 - June
2024 - March

2026 - June
2028 - March
2030 - June
2032 - March

DISCUSSION

In election years, Government Code Section 36801 requires that the City Council select one of its members to serve as Mayor and one member to serve as Vice Mayor at the meeting at which the election results are declared. Historically, when the City's elections were held in March, the City Council would hold its annual reorganization to select a Mayor and Vice Mayor at its second meeting in March or more recently, at the first meeting in April.

Because the election date moves back and forth between June and March under the new election cycle, the City Council will need to review its options and determine when the City Council will hold its annual reorganization, while remaining in compliance with Government Code Section 36801 in election years. Below are several options for consideration:

Option 1 – April Reorganization

Under this option, the City Council would hold its reorganization in April of each year, except the years where the election is in June in which case, the reorganization is required to be held in July. This option will result in Mayoral/Vice Mayoral terms which vary from 9 to 15 months.

Option 2 – July Reorganization

Under this option, the City Council would hold its reorganization in July of each year, except the years where the election is in March in which case, the reorganization is required to be held in April. This option will result in Mayoral/Vice Mayoral terms which vary from 9 to 15 months.

Option 3 – Rotating Reorganization

Under this option, the City Council would hold its reorganization in July of June election years, in April of March election years, and in June of non-election years. This option will result in Mayoral/Vice Mayoral terms which vary from 10 to 15 months.

Option 4 – April & July Reorganization

Under this option, the City Council would hold its reorganization in April of each year; and in the years where the election is in June a second reorganization would be held in July, in compliance with Government Code Section 36801, to affirm the Mayor and Vice Mayor selected in April. Of the four options presented, this option could achieve the

more traditional one year Mayoral/Vice Mayoral terms with more consistency, thereby allowing councilmembers the fairest opportunity to serve their constituents as Mayor/Vice Mayor. However, there could be a disruption with this option if, in an election year, a member of the City Council selected to serve as Mayor or Vice Mayor is not reelected.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES, AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission, and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decision making. The Strategic Outcomes were implemented to provide a pathway to achieving the City's Vision. This item aligns with Strategic Outcome No. 6: Efficient, Effective, and Fiscally Responsible to deliver an efficient and effective City government in a fiscally responsible, transparent and collaborative manner.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council review and discuss the reorganization options presented and select which option to proceed with. Upon the City Council's direction, staff will prepare a resolution memorializing the selected option for approval at the March 15, 2022 City Council meeting.

MARCH 1, 2022

PUBLIC HEARING

RESOLUTION NO. 22:014

“A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT SETTING FORTH ITS FINDINGS OF FACT AND DECISION RELATIVE TO GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 21-2, TO AMEND THE GENERAL PLAN TO ADD THE 2021-2029 (6TH CYCLE) HOUSING ELEMENT, SUPERSEDING AND REPLACING THE EXISTING HOUSING ELEMENT; UPDATE THE HEALTH AND SAFETY ELEMENT; AND ADD THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT.”

- A. HEAR STAFF REPORT.
- B. OPEN THE PUBLIC HEARING.
- C. HEAR TESTIMONY IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
 - (1) THOSE IN FAVOR
 - (2) THOSE OPPOSED
- D. MOTION TO CLOSE THE PUBLIC HEARING.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| <u>MOTION:</u> | <u>ROLL CALL VOTE:</u> |
| MOVED BY: _____ | AYES: _____ |
| SECONDED BY: _____ | NOES: _____ |
| [] APPROVED | ABSENT: _____ |
| [] DENIED | ABSTAIN: _____ |

E. MOTION IN ORDER:

ADOPT A NEGATIVE DECLARATION RELATIVE TO RESOLUTION NO.
22:014/GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 21-2.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| <u>MOTION:</u> | <u>ROLL CALL VOTE:</u> |
| MOVED BY: _____ | AYES: _____ |
| SECONDED BY: _____ | NOES: _____ |
| [] APPROVED | ABSENT: _____ |
| [] DENIED | ABSTAIN: _____ |

F. MOTION IN ORDER:

READ BY TITLE ONLY AND ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 22:014; AND
AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT
STAFF TO UNDERTAKE MINOR REVISIONS TO THE HOUSING
ELEMENT AS NEEDED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATION FROM
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| <u>MOTION:</u> | <u>ROLL CALL VOTE:</u> |
| MOVED BY: _____ | AYES: _____ |
| SECONDED BY: _____ | NOES: _____ |
| [] APPROVED | ABSENT: _____ |
| [] DENIED | ABSTAIN: _____ |



To: Honorable City Council

From: John Moreno, City Manager

By: John Carver, Planning Director
John King, AICP, Assistant Planning Director

Date: March 1, 2022

**Subject: RESOLUTION NO. 22:014
APPROVING GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 21-2 – HOUSING
ELEMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY ELEMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE ELEMENT**

Resolution No. 22:014 is an agenda item requesting the City Council to amend the Paramount General Plan to add the 2021-2029 (6th Cycle) Housing Element, superseding and replacing the existing Housing Element; update the Health and Safety Element; and add the Environmental Justice Element.

BACKGROUND

State law requires each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan to address the physical development of the city. The City Council most recently adopted a comprehensive update to the Paramount General Plan in 2007. The current General Plan is made up of eight elements: Land Use, Housing, Transportation, Resources Management, Health and Safety, Economic Development, Public Facilities, and Implementation.

California law requires the City to update its Housing Element in eight-year cycles, and the City must plan for 364 new housing units for the period between October 2021 and October 2029 as part of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) determined by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The Housing Element must be adopted by the City Council and certified by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The City Council adopted the previous Housing Element (5th Cycle) on February 4, 2014.

Due to recent State legislation, an update to a housing element also triggers an assessment of the City's Safety Element. The Health and Safety Element has been updated concurrently with the Housing Element to share resources with the public engagement program and other tasks and data. As the City adopted the Climate Action Plan on July 6, 2021 and has taken numerous actions to improve local air quality, those efforts are integrated into the Health and Safety Element. The Local Hazard Mitigation Program update will also be incorporated into the Health and Safety Element.

Moreover, a new “Environmental Justice Element” section is now required when a jurisdiction has a State-designated “disadvantaged community” in compliance with SB 1000 and California Government Code Section 65302(h). On August 4, 2020, the City Council approved the decision to prepare and adopt a complete Environmental Justice Element concurrently with an update to the Housing Element and Health and Safety Element.

During a joint special meeting on May 18, 2021, the City Council and Planning Commission met and reviewed Housing Element issues and programs, examined issues and potential programs for the Environmental Justice Element, and were introduced to the Health and Safety Element.

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 65358, General Plan amendments require review and recommendation by the City’s Planning Commission and approval of the City Council. On February 8, 2022, the Planning Commission unanimously approved Resolution No. PC 21:019, recommending that the City Council adopt and approve General Plan Amendment No 21-2.

DISCUSSION

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

Housing elements are also used to identify how the City will produce its share of the housing need that is established by the California HCD through the RHNA process. Housing need requirements are established for each region in California. Regional planning agencies are then responsible to determine the number of housing units for each city in its region. The SCAG is the agency responsible for the region that Paramount is located in, and has determined that Paramount’s share of the regional housing need is 364 housing units for the RHNA planning period from October 2021 to October 2029. The City’s allocation in the previous cycle was 105 housing units. The stark increase from 105 to 364 units is due to State efforts to minimize the housing affordability and availability crisis with changes to RHNA methodology. The 364 units are allocated based on household income categories as noted below:

| Category | Final Allocation Plan |
|---|-----------------------|
| Total RHNA | 364 |
| Very-low income (<50% of Average Monthly Income) | 92 |
| Low income (50-80% of Average Monthly Income) | 43 |
| Moderate income (80-120% of Average Monthly Income) | 48 |
| Above moderate income (>120% of Average Monthly Income) | 181 |

Housing Element Update

One of the more important sections of the Housing Element is the Housing Plan. This section addresses policies and programs that the City has implemented or will implement to facilitate the production of new housing and preserve the existing housing stock. The City sponsors and participates in a wide range of programs that are designed to encourage construction of new homes and to assist residents in the purchase of homes, and the Housing Element update is an opportunity to improve programs.

Goals and policies include housing maintenance and preservation, increasing housing opportunities, providing regulatory and available financial assistance to support the production of affordable housing, removing constraints, and ensuring equal and fair housing opportunities are available to all residents.

The Housing Plan is built around the following 18 implementation programs which replace the 30 programs from the 2014-2021 (5th Cycle) Housing Element:

Program 1: Affordable Housing Incentives. Continue grants and loans through the Home Improvement Program. Actively support efforts to secure State, federal, and private funding sources as a means of leveraging local funds and maximizing assistance.

Program 2: Homebuyer Assistance Programs. Assist lower-income households to become or remain homeowners by promoting and implementing homebuyer incentive programs such as the Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program, CalHome Program, Single-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program, and First Home Mortgage Program.

Program 3: Code Enforcement. Address code violations through this Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)-funded activity, including graffiti abatement, unpermitted/illegal construction, vehicles parked on lawns, illegal garage conversions, roofs in disrepair, broken windows, and over-accumulation of trash and/or debris. The Public Safety Department is the lead City department.

Program 4: Developer Consultation Program. This program promotes consultation with developers to assist in expanding housing opportunities for development of affordable housing. Complementary actions also include financial and regulatory incentives, expedited processing, and fee waivers for affordable housing projects.

Program 5: Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Program. The City Council adopted an ordinance in July 2021 permitting SRO development in the R-M (Multiple-Family Residential) zone.

Program 6: Mixed-use Development Program. The City will encourage housing development in those zone districts where mixed-use development is permitted.

Program 7: Adequate Sites and Monitoring of No Net Loss (SB 166). This program connects the 364 housing units for the eight-year cycle through 2029 with a sites inventory and projected ADU development.

Program 8: Specific Plan Minimum Densities. The City will prepare revisions to the Clearwater East Specific Plan to include residential categories and development standards with a minimum density of at least 30 dwellings per acre. The new North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan, underway as of 2021, will identify design and development standards for mixed-use and transit-oriented development standards at a minimum housing density of 30 dwelling units per acre for sites along Paramount Boulevard.

Program 9: Zoning Amendments. Update the Zoning Ordinance (Title 17 of the Municipal Code) as needed.

Program 10: Energy Conservation Program. Promote energy conservation in housing rehabilitation and in the construction of new housing. The program complements goals of the Paramount Climate Action Plan (adopted in 2021).

Program 11: Lead-based Paint Hazard Removal Program. Encourage participation of residents in lead removal and lead-abatement programs, and removal/abatement for indoor air pollutants, including radon and transportation air pollution.

Program 12: Homeless Plan. Implement the Plan to Prevent and Combat Homelessness and as amended over time. The Public Safety Department is the lead City department.

Program 13: Residential Rehabilitation Program (“Home Improvement Program”). Examples of eligible repairs and improvements include but are not limited to energy efficiency improvements, removal of impediments and material barriers that obstruct accessibility, roofing, plumbing repairs, electrical repairs, exterior painting, and window replacement.

Program 14: Sites for Special Needs Housing. Ensure that special needs housing is located in or adjacent to lands zoned for or that allow for residential or mixed-use development.

Program 15: Update Fees and Exactions. Adopt resolutions that update development, capital, and permit fees in a manner that encourages housing projects and furthers other housing programs.

Program 16: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). Promote and advertise the ADU permitting process, and develop model templates for site plans and building plans provided at no charge to applicants.

Program 17: At-risk Unit Preservation Program. Pursue the retainment of all at-risk units that are available to lower-income households by consulting with potential purchasers and establishing contact with public and nonprofit agencies interested in purchasing and/or managing at-risk units.

Program 18: Fair Housing Services. Continue to assist households through the Fair Housing Foundation, providing fair housing services and educational programs concerning fair housing issues. Refer fair housing complaints to the Fair Housing Foundation and continue to provide funding support.

Sites Inventory

Moreover, Government Code Section 65583(a) requires local governments to prepare an inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having the potential for redevelopment (sites inventory). The inventory of land suitable for residential development shall be used to identify sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period. To meet the 364 housing units required to be planned for the eight-year period between 2021 and 2029, the City can meet 62% of the RHNA with approved projects, projected ADU development, and development on underutilized sites. After accounting for this capacity, a shortfall of 138 units remains. The City also falls short of any site at the 30 dwelling units per acre density, which is the default density for the lower-income household sites. To address the shortfall, the City has identified two specific plans – one existing (Clearwater East Specific Plan – which includes the Paramount Swap Meet and other properties south of Rosecrans Avenue, west of Paramount Boulevard, north of Somerset Boulevard, and east of the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way) and a new specific plan under development (Paramount North Gateway Specific Plan, which is the area south of Century Boulevard/Howe Street, west of Anderson Street, north of Rosecrans Avenue, and east of the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way). The Housing Element includes land use designations and development standards to accommodate a minimum 30 dwelling units per acre to meet the lower-income categories.

Attachment A provides a map that identifies the residential sites designated for additional RHNA housing units. In addition to properties within the Clearwater East Specific Plan and the North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan, the underutilized sites are located at 6709 72nd Street, 15356 Gundry Avenue, 14917 Indiana Avenue, and 17008 Passage Avenue.

HCD Review and Compliance

On September 22, 2021, the City submitted its Draft Housing Element for the 2021-2029 RHNA planning period for review to the California HCD. On November 16, 2021, the City participated in a videoconference call with HCD staff to discuss their comments regarding the Paramount Draft Housing Element. On November 17, 2021, the City received HCD's comment letter, which outlined specific necessary changes to the Draft Housing Element.

Comments from HCD focused primarily on the following topics: evaluation of effectiveness of existing policies and programs in meeting the housing needs for special needs populations; housing needs, resources, and constraints; housing programs; and, public participation. A copy of HCD's comment letter has been attached for reference (Attachment B).

It is imperative that the City Council adopt a revised Housing Element within 120 days from the statutory due date of October 15, 2021. If HCD does not certify the Housing Element, the City will be subject to significant penalties and/or legal action.

Health and Safety Element Update

Maintaining a safe community requires assessment of the City's public safety needs. The Health and Safety Element identifies, evaluates, and addresses such safety issues and provides the goals, policies, and implementation programs that will help reduce future loss of life, injuries, property loss, environmental damage, and social and economic disruption from natural and human-caused emergencies and other public safety concerns. Key health and safety objectives will be realized through the implementation of the following policies contained in the updated Health and Safety Element:

- **Emergency preparedness.** The City's continued commitment to identifying emergency response strategies to improve the community's overall safety.
- **Seismic safety.** The continuation of efforts to prepare for, and response to emergencies arising from a major earthquake.
- **Fire protection.** The continued support of the Fire Department and fire prevention programs.
- **Law enforcement.** The ongoing support of law enforcement efforts and crime prevention programs.
- **Noise control.** The reduction of noise in the community.
- **Climate adaptation.** Climate change is a long-term shift in global or regional climate patterns. Climate adaptation refers to the process of preparing for these evolving environmental conditions. The Paramount Climate Action Plan, adopted in 2021, provides the roadmap for reducing greenhouse gases (GHG).

Environmental Justice – New Element

An environmental justice element is the most recently mandated general plan element, and it has the potential to help the City in its positive trajectory. An environmental justice element identifies objectives and policies to reduce pollution exposure, improve air quality, promote public facilities, improve food access, advance access to housing, and increase physical activity. According to a mapping tool known as CalEnviroScreen from the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), Paramount meets the State-defined threshold that triggers the Environmental Justice Element.

The following is a summary of recommended environmental justice goals, and each include a series of implementation policies to guide the City into the future:

Addressing Pollution Burdens

- Goal 1. Reduced exposure to air pollution and hazardous materials.
- Goal 2. Improve physical conditions of residential areas adjacent to pollution sources.

- Goal 3. Proper management and disposal of hazardous waste from industrial activities.

Open Space and Physical Activity

- Goal 4. Accessible open spaces and increased levels of physical activities.

Community Facilities and Public Improvements

- Goal 5. Prioritizing community needs.

Expanding Access to Healthy and Nutritious Foods

- Goal 6. Improved community health and wellness through healthier food options.

Expanding Community Engagement

- Goal 7. Increased civic engagement that is inclusive and transparent.

Attachment C identifies healthy foods, physical activity, walking/biking improvements, urban greening, and pollution burden strategies within Paramount's neighborhoods. In conjunction with the goals and policies, together these strategies and policies form the City's approach in addressing Environmental Justice challenges.

Community Outreach

Given the importance of housing and environmental justice concerns, a number of public outreach and community engagement events were conducted. Community workshops, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and other meetings with the public were facilitated with Zoom meetings. Surveys, workshops, and important dates were advertised through the City's social media platforms. Downloadable presentations and summaries of public comments from workshops and surveys were made available during study sessions and public hearings. The following chart summarizes community engagement events:

| Engagement Events | Dates |
|--|--------------------------------|
| City Council interviews and stakeholder focus group | October 2020 and November 2020 |
| Online survey (English and Spanish) | January 2021 to June 2021 |
| #1 Community Workshop #1 (English) | February 1, 2020 |
| #1 Community Workshop #1 (Spanish) | February 3, 2020 |
| Study Session (City Council and Planning Commission) | May 18, 2021 |
| Community Workshop #2 (Spanish) | June 17, 2021 |
| Community Workshop #2 (English) | June 21, 2021 |
| Planning Commission Public Hearing | February 8, 2022 |

Environmental Assessment

MIG, a multidisciplinary planning firm contracted by the City, prepared an Initial Study in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines to determine whether the project (updating the Housing Element, updating the Health and Safety Element, and developing a new Environment Justice Element) would have a significant impact on the environment. The Initial Study evaluated required environmental criteria such as aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology/soils, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, noise, public services, transportation/traffic, and tribal cultural resources. The Initial Study determined that the project would not result in any significant impacts on the environment, and a Negative Declaration is recommended for project adoption. The Initial Study and Negative Declaration are included.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES, AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission, and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity, and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decisionmaking. The City Council implemented the Strategic Outcomes to provide a pathway to achieving the Vision of a city that is safe, healthy, and attractive. This item aligns with Strategic Outcomes No. 1: Safe Community; No. 2: Community Health; No. 3: Economic Health; No. 4: Environmental Health; and No. 5: Attractive and Well-Maintained City Infrastructure.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council:

- 1.) Adopt a Negative Declaration relative to Resolution No. 22:014/General Plan Amendment No. 21-2.
- 2.) Read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:014; and authorize the City Manager and Planning Department staff to undertake minor revisions to the Housing Element as needed in order to obtain certification from the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 22:014

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT SETTING FORTH ITS FINDINGS OF FACT AND DECISION RELATIVE TO GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 21-2, TO AMEND THE GENERAL PLAN TO ADD THE 2021-2029 (6TH CYCLE) HOUSING ELEMENT, SUPERSEDING AND REPLACING THE EXISTING HOUSING ELEMENT; UPDATE THE HEALTH AND SAFETY ELEMENT; AND ADD THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Paramount has considered an amendment to the General Plan to add the 2021-2029 (6th Cycle) Housing Element, superseding and replacing the existing Housing Element; update the Health and Safety Element; and add the Environmental Justice Element; and

WHEREAS, the Paramount General Plan was most recently comprehensively updated and adopted by the City Council in 2007; and

WHEREAS, a required element of the General Plan is the Housing Element; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Element must be updated every eight years; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Element update must assess current and future housing needs; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Element update must identify constraints that may limit a city's ability to meet future housing needs in the community; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Element update must contain goals, policies and objectives to meet future housing needs in the community; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Element update must identify policies and programs to encourage new housing development; and

WHEREAS, the Housing Element update must identify sites where new housing can be constructed; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Government Code Section 65583, the City finds that the 2021-2029 Housing Element complies with the duty to affirmatively further fair housing; and

WHEREAS, the 2021-2029 Housing Element fully complies with the requirements of State law by identifying adequate sites for a variety of housing types and makes adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the Paramount community; and

WHEREAS, based on factors such as the age and condition of existing uses, the site land versus improvement value, lack of recent enhancements to existing uses, increased development intensity potential, and development interest, the existing uses on the sites identified in the site inventory to accommodate the lower income Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) are likely to be discontinued during the planning period, and therefore do not constitute an impediment to additional residential development during the period covered by the housing element; and

WHEREAS, the Health and Safety Element is a required element of the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Health and Safety Element identifies, evaluates, and addresses such safety issues and provides the goals, policies, and implementation programs that will help reduce future loss of life, injuries, property loss, environmental damage, and social and economic disruption from natural and human-caused emergencies and other public safety concerns; and

WHEREAS, the Health and Safety Element includes the State-mandated health element and noise element in compliance with requirements of Government Code Section 65302(f); and

WHEREAS, a number of revisions to the California Government Code have been enacted and require an update of the Health and Safety Element to be in compliance with SB 1241, SB 379 and SB 99 defined under State law under Section 65302(g) of the California Government Code; and

WHEREAS, a new Environmental Justice Element or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, is required when a jurisdiction has a State-designated disadvantaged community in compliance with SB 1000 and California Government Code Section 65302(h); and

WHEREAS, a city subject to SB 1000 and California Government Code Section 65302(h) shall adopt or review the Environmental Justice Element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements, upon the adoption or next revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018; and

WHEREAS, an Environmental Justice Element identifies objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity.

WHEREAS, on August 4, 2020, the City Council approved the decision to prepare and adopt an Environmental Justice Element concurrently with an update to the Housing Element and Health and Safety Element; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission of the City of Paramount conducted a public hearing relative to General Plan Amendment No. 21-2 on February 8, 2022 and approved Resolution No. PC 21:019, recommending City Council approval to add the 2021-2029 (6th Cycle) Housing Element, superseding and replacing the existing Housing Element; update the Health and Safety Element; and add the Environmental Justice Element.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The above recitations are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The City Council finds that it has conducted all the public hearings necessary and in compliance with State Law and the Municipal Code of the City of Paramount.

SECTION 3. The City Council hereby adopts a Negative Declaration relative to General Plan Amendment No. 21-2 in accordance to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

SECTION 4. The City Council finds that all requirements of notice have been complied with pursuant to State Law and the Municipal Code.

SECTION 5. The City Council finds that the evidence presented does justify the adoption of this Resolution for General Plan Amendment No. 21-2 for the following reasons:

1. That modified conditions warrant a revision in the General Plan, including an updated Housing Element, and updated Health and Safety Element, and a new Environmental Justice Element.
2. That a need for the proposed changes in programs and policies is necessary and proper and is unlikely to be detrimental to the surrounding community.
3. That the particular properties under consideration for a sites inventory for the Housing Element are suitable in terms of access and size of parcels.
4. That the proposed amendment will be in the interest of public health, safety, and general welfare.
5. That such amendment is necessary or desirable for the development of the community, is essentially in harmony with the various elements of the General Plan, and is not detrimental to existing uses.

SECTION 6. Based on the foregoing findings, the City Council adopts this Resolution approving General Plan Amendment No. 21-2 and authorizing the City Manager and Planning Department staff to undertake minor revisions to the Housing Element as needed in order to obtain certification from the California Department of Housing and Community Development.

SECTION 7. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paramount this 1st day of March 2022.

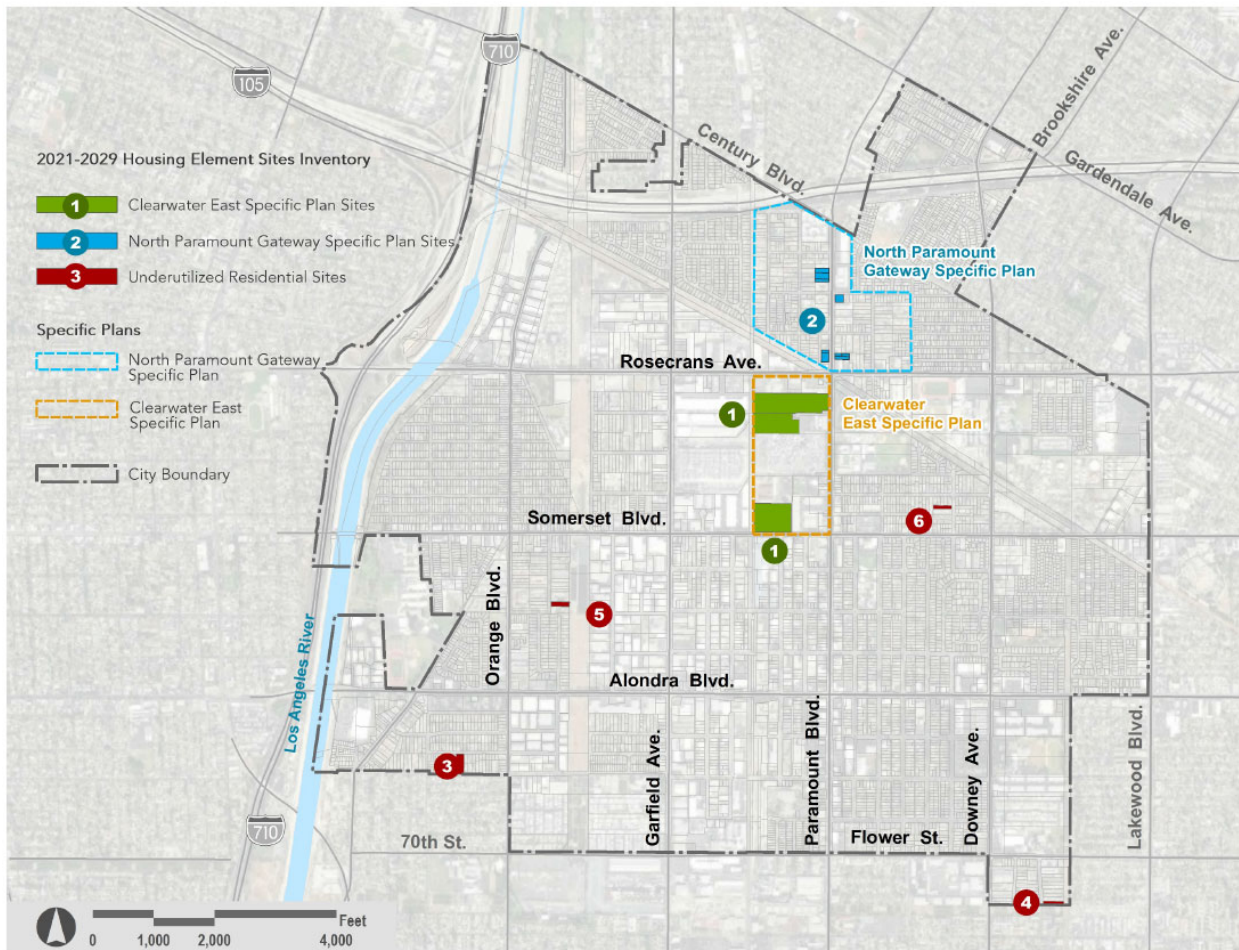
Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

ATTACHMENT A

Housing Element Sites Inventory



1. Clearwater East Specific Plan Sites
2. North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan Sites
3. 6709 72nd Street
4. 15356 Gundry Avenue
5. 14917 Indiana Avenue
6. 17008 Passage Avenue

ATTACHMENT B

**Letter from California Department of Housing and
Community Development**

11/17/21

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HOUSING POLICY DEVELOPMENT**

2020 W. El Camino Avenue, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95833
(916) 263-2911 / FAX (916) 263-7453
www.hcd.ca.gov



November 17, 2021

John Carver, Director
Planning Department
City of Paramount
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Dear John Carver:

RE: City of Paramount's 6th Cycle (2021-2029) Draft Housing Element

Thank you for submitting the City of Paramount's (City) draft housing element received for review on September 22, 2021. Pursuant to Government Code section 65585, subdivision (b), the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is reporting the results of its review. Our review was facilitated by a telephone conversation on November 16, 2021 with you, Assistant Community Development Director John King, Associate Planner Ivan Reyes, and Jose Rodriguez of MIG.

The draft element addresses many statutory requirements; however, revisions will be necessary to comply with State Housing Element Law (Article 10.6 of the Gov. Code). The enclosed Appendix describes revisions needed to comply with State Housing Element Law.

The City's statutory deadline to adopt a housing element was October 15, 2021. For your information, pursuant to Assembly Bill 1398 (Chapter 358, Statutes of 2021), if a local government fails to adopt a compliant housing element within 120 days of this statutory deadline, then any rezoning to accommodate the regional housing needs allocation (RHNA), including for lower-income households, shall be completed no later than one year from the statutory deadline. Otherwise, the local government's housing element will no longer comply with State Housing Element Law, and HCD may revoke its finding of substantial compliance pursuant to Government Code section 65585, subdivision (i).

Public participation in the development, adoption and implementation of the housing element is essential to effective housing planning. Throughout the housing element process, the City should continue to engage the community, including organizations that represent lower-income and special needs households, by making information regularly available and considering and incorporating comments where appropriate.

Several federal, state, and regional funding programs consider housing element compliance as an eligibility or ranking criterion. For example, the CalTrans Senate Bill (SB) 1 Sustainable Communities grant; the Strategic Growth Council and HCD's Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities programs; and HCD's Permanent Local Housing Allocation consider housing element compliance and/or annual reporting requirements pursuant to Government Code section 65400. With a compliant housing element, the City will meet housing element requirements for these and other funding sources.

For your information, some general plan element updates are triggered by housing element adoption. HCD reminds the County to consider timing provisions and welcomes the opportunity to provide assistance. For information, please see the Technical Advisories issued by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research at:

http://opr.ca.gov/docs/OPR_Appendix_C_final.pdf and
http://opr.ca.gov/docs/Final_6.26.15.pdf.

HCD is committed to assisting the City in addressing all statutory requirements of State Housing Element Law. If you have any questions or need additional technical assistance, please contact Colin Cross, of our staff, at colin.cross@hcd.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul McDougall", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Paul McDougall
Senior Program Manager

Enclosure

APPENDIX CITY OF PARAMOUNT

The following changes are necessary to bring the City's housing element into compliance with Article 10.6 of the Government Code. Accompanying each recommended change, we cite the supporting section of the Government Code.

Housing element technical assistance information is available on HCD's website at <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/housing-element/housing-element-memos.shtml>. Among other resources, the housing element section contains HCD's latest technical assistance tool, *Building Blocks for Effective Housing Elements (Building Blocks)*, available at <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/building-blocks/index.shtml> and includes the Government Code addressing State Housing Element Law and other resources.

A. Review and Revision

Review the previous element to evaluate the appropriateness, effectiveness, and progress in implementation, and reflect the results of this review in the revised element. (Gov. Code, § 65588 (a) and (b).)

General: While the element includes some information on the progress in implementation from the previous element, it must evaluate the effectiveness of programs. Several programs from the previous housing element cycle include quantified objectives, but the 6th Cycle draft does not include quantified measures of progress against those objectives. Based on the outcomes of this evaluation, the element should revise programs for the 6th Cycle element as appropriate.

Special Needs: As part of the review of programs in the past cycle, the element must provide a cumulative evaluation of the effectiveness of goals, policies, and related actions in meeting the housing needs of special needs populations (e.g., elderly, persons with disabilities, large households, female-headed households, farmworkers and persons experiencing homelessness).

B. Housing Needs, Resources, and Constraints

1. *Affirmatively further[ing] fair housing in accordance with Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 8899.50) of Division 1 of Title 2...shall include an assessment of fair housing in the jurisdiction. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(10)(A).)*

Patterns and Trends: For all categories of analysis (segregation and integration, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty and affluence, access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement), the element minimally addresses requirements to analyze local patterns and trends based on race. However, the element must also analyze local and regional patterns and trends for each category and subcategory of analysis. A local analysis should compare conditions between

neighborhoods, census tract or some other similar measure. A regional analysis should compare conditions at the local level to the rest of the region, for example at the level of the County or other subregional geography.

Please see the HCD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Data Viewer at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/affh/index.shtml>.

Segregation and Integration: The element analyzes segregation and integration on the basis of race. However, this analysis should also address segregation and integration by disability, familial status, and income.

Disparities in Access to Opportunity: The element includes some discussion on indicators of access to opportunity, but it should still evaluate patterns and trends as described above. The analysis should address access to opportunities for education, economy, transportation, and environmental quality.

Disproportionate Housing Needs, Including Displacement: The housing element must assess disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk on people with protected characteristics and lower-income households. The element generally mentions City-wide cost burdens, but it must still analyze patterns and trends of overpayment, overcrowding, substandard housing, homelessness, and displacement risk.

Local Data and Knowledge: The element should incorporate local data and knowledge of the jurisdiction into the AFFH section. To assist in meeting this requirement, the element should provide local data not captured in regional, state, or federal data analysis, including information obtained through community participation or consultation.

Other Relevant Factors: The element must include other relevant factors that contribute to fair housing issues in the jurisdiction. For instance, the element can analyze historical land use, zoning, governmental and nongovernmental spending including transportation investments, history of lending practices and demographic trends.

Site Inventory: The element notes the geographic distribution of sites with respect to TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps but does not identify whether sites are isolated by income group or whether sites improve or exacerbate conditions. A full analysis should address the income categories of identified sites with respect to location and how that affects the existing patterns for all components of the assessment of fair housing (e.g., segregation and integration, access to opportunity). The element should also discuss whether the distribution of sites improves or exacerbates conditions. If sites exacerbate conditions, the element should identify further program actions that will be taken to mitigate this (e.g., anti-displacement strategies).

Contributing Factors: Based on the outcomes of a complete analysis, the element should re-evaluate and prioritize contributing factors to fair housing issues as appropriate.

Strategies and Actions: Goals and actions must significantly seek to overcome contributing factors to fair housing issues. Current program actions include the City's already existing strategies to amend its zoning ordinance for compliance with state law, as well as Program 18 (Fair Housing Services), which continues the City's practice of referring fair housing complaints, among other things. This is not adequate to satisfy the requirement for specific and meaningful actions. Program actions should be proactive, facilitate meaningful change, and respond directly to the contributing factors to fair housing issues that were identified. Furthermore, the element must include metrics and milestones for evaluating progress on programs, actions, and fair housing results. The element must add and revise programs based on a complete analysis, including prioritized contributing factors and address housing mobility enhancement, new housing choices and affordability in high opportunity areas, place-based strategies for community preservation and revitalization and displacement protection.

2. *Include an analysis of population and employment trends and documentation of projections and a quantification of the locality's existing and projected needs for all income levels, including extremely low-income households. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(1).)*

Include an analysis and documentation of household characteristics, including level of payment compared to ability to pay, housing characteristics, including overcrowding, and housing stock condition. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(2).)

Housing Needs Assessment: The element quantifies household characteristics, but it should also analyze those characteristics. For example, the analysis could address trends, comparisons to other jurisdictions, impacts of characteristics on housing affordability and quality of life, availability of resources to address needs, effectiveness of programs and determine the magnitude of gaps in housing needs.

Extremely Low-Income (ELI) Households: While the element identifies the projected number of ELI households, it must still analyze their existing housing needs. This is particularly important given the unique and disproportionate needs of ELI households. For example, the element could analyze tenure, cost burden, overcrowding and other household characteristics then examine trends and the availability of resources to determine the magnitude of gaps in housing needs. For additional information, see the Building Blocks at <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/building-blocks/housing-needs/extremely-low-income-housing-needs.shtml>.

3. *An inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having realistic and demonstrated potential for redevelopment during the planning period to meet the locality's housing need for a designated income level, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(3).)*

Site Inventory: The element must identify the number of units by income category for each site. The element assumes a certain capacity for each site, it but does not assign

income categories to the units assumed. Additionally, the element must provide the zoning and general plan designation for each site (Table H-25); currently, the element only provides this information for underutilized residential sites (Table H-24).

Realistic Capacity: The methodology for calculating residential capacity on identified sites must account for land use controls, site improvements and typical densities of existing or approved residential developments at a similar affordability level. The element must support its assumptions of potential yield. For example, for underutilized residential sites and for the North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan, the element assumes 80 percent of potential yield (pp. 58-60), it but does not explain how the City arrived at this percentage. Further support is needed to justify this assumption. The element should demonstrate what specific trends, factors, and other evidence led to the assumptions.

Suitability of Nonvacant Sites: The element must include an analysis demonstrating the potential for redevelopment of nonvacant sites. To address this, the element briefly describes some existing uses and provides a conservative capacity estimate for sites in the Clearwater East Specific Plan, but it must still include analysis. The analysis should consider factors including the extent to which existing uses may constitute an impediment to additional residential development, the City's past experience with converting existing uses to higher density residential development, the current market demand for the existing use, an analysis of any existing leases or other contracts that would perpetuate the existing use or prevent redevelopment of the site for additional residential development, development trends, market conditions, and regulatory or other incentives or standards to encourage additional residential development on these sites. For example, the element could consider indicators such as age and condition of the existing structure, potential floor area relative to existing floor area, presence of expiring leases, expressed developer interest in residential development, low improvement to land value ratio, and other factors.

In addition, if the housing element relies upon nonvacant sites to accommodate more than 50 percent of the RHNA for lower-income households, it must demonstrate existing uses are not an impediment to additional residential development and will likely discontinue in the planning period. (Gov. Code, § 65583.2, subd. (g)(2).) Absent findings (e.g., adoption resolution) based on substantial evidence, the existing uses will be presumed to impede additional residential development and will not be utilized toward demonstrating adequate sites to accommodate the RHNA.

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs): The element assumes an average of 20 ADUs per year will be constructed during the planning period, for a total of 166 ADUs. The element's analysis and programs do not support this assumption. Based on HCD records and numbers reported in the element, the City is averaging about 8 ADU permits per year since 2018. To include a realistic estimate of the potential for ADUs, the element should reduce the number of ADUs assumed per year or include analysis, policies and programs as appropriate.

Small Sites: The element identifies several sites at less than a half-acre (pp. 58-60). These sites are not eligible absent a demonstration that sites of equivalent size were successfully developed during the prior planning period for an equivalent number of lower-income housing units as projected for the site or unless other evidence is provided. If the inventory indicates some sites can be consolidated it should also provide analysis demonstrating the potential for consolidation. For example, the analysis could describe the City's role or track record in facilitating small-lot consolidation, policies or incentives offered or proposed to encourage and facilitate lot consolidation, conditions rendering parcels suitable and ready for lot consolidation, or information from the owners of each aggregated site.

Sites Identified in Prior Planning Periods: Sites identified in prior planning periods shall not be deemed adequate to accommodate the housing needs for lower-income households unless a program, meeting statutory requirements, requires rezoning within three years. While the element includes a program to address this requirement, it should clarify which sites were identified in prior planning periods.

Environmental Constraints: While the element generally describes a few environmental conditions within the City (p. 23), it must relate those conditions to identified sites and describe any other known environmental or other constraints that could impact housing development on identified sites in the planning period.

Infrastructure: The element generally describes infrastructure. However, it must also demonstrate sufficient total water, sewer, and dry utilities capacity (existing and planned) to accommodate the RHNA.

In addition, water and sewer service providers must establish specific procedures to grant priority water and sewer service to developments with units affordable to lower-income households. (Gov. Code, § 65589.7.) Local governments are required to immediately deliver the housing element to water and sewer service providers. The element should discuss compliance with these requirements and if necessary, add or modify programs to establish a written procedure by a date early in the planning period. For additional information and sample cover memo, see the Building Blocks at <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/building-blocks/other-requirements/priority-for-water-sewer.shtml>.

Electronic Sites Inventory: For your information, pursuant to Government Code section 65583.3, the City must submit an electronic sites inventory with its adopted housing element. The City must utilize standards, forms, and definitions adopted by HCD. Please see HCD's housing element webpage at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/housing-element/index.shtml#element> for a copy of the form and instructions. The City can reach out to HCD at sitesinventory@hcd.ca.gov for technical assistance.

Zoning for a Variety of Housing Types:

- *Emergency Shelters:* The element describes that emergency shelters are permitted in a certain designation of the M-1 zone by-right. The element should

also clarify emergency shelters are permitted without discretionary action and describe development standards, including parking requirements, for compliance with statutory requirements. For your information, zoning may impose sufficient parking to accommodate all staff working in the emergency shelter, provided that the standards do not require more parking for emergency shelters than other residential or commercial uses within the same zone. In addition, the element should discuss the suitability of acreage in the zone for the development of emergency shelters, including typical parcel sizes and the presence of reuse opportunities and address any conditions inappropriate for human habitability.

- *Permanent Supportive Housing*: Supportive housing shall be a use by-right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses pursuant to Government Code section 65651. The element must demonstrate compliance with this requirement and include programs as appropriate.
- *Low Barrier Navigation Centers*: Low Barrier Navigation Centers shall be a use by-right in zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted, including nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses pursuant to Government Code section 65660. The element must demonstrate compliance with this requirement and include programs as appropriate.
- *Manufactured Housing*: Government Code section 65852.3 requires manufactured homes on foundations to be allowed on lots zoned for single-family residential uses and only subject to the same standards as single-family residential uses. While the element generally describes these requirements, it must also demonstrate compliance with statutory requirements or add or modify programs as appropriate.
- *Employee Housing*: The element must demonstrate zoning is consistent with the Employee Housing Act (Health and Safety Code, § 17000 et seq.) or add or modify programs. Specifically, section 17021.5 requires employee housing for six or fewer employees to be treated as a single-family structure and permitted in the same manner as other dwellings of the same type in the same zone. Section 17021.6 requires employee housing consisting of no more than 12 units or 36 beds to be permitted in the same manner as other agricultural uses in the same zone.

4. *An analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including the types of housing identified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), and for persons with disabilities as identified in the analysis pursuant to paragraph (7), including land use controls, building codes and their enforcement, site improvements, fees and other exactions required of developers, and local processing and permit procedures... (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(5).)*

Land-Use Controls: The element must identify and analyze all relevant land use controls impacts as potential constraints on a variety of housing types. The analysis should analyze land use controls independently and cumulatively with other land use controls. The analysis should specifically address requirements related to parking, heights and minimum unit sizes. The analysis should address any impacts on cost, supply, housing choice, affordability, timing,

approval certainty and ability to achieve maximum densities and include programs to address identified constraints.

Proposition FF: The element describes Proposition FF, which establishes a citywide density cap of 22 units per acre. While the element also states the City considers the Proposition inapplicable at this time (2021), it should clearly state how this impacts (e.g., allowable densities) identified sites to accommodate the RHNA and other multifamily zoned sites throughout the planning period, clarify the inapplicability of the proposition in policies or programs and commit to action to address the constraint if it becomes operable.

Fees and Exactions: The element describes application fees for multifamily and various other planning fees, but it should also list all fees for a typical single family and multifamily development, including impacts fees, and analyze the cumulative effect of fees on the cost of development. For example, the analysis could identify the total amount of fees and their proportion to the development costs for both single family and multifamily housing.

Processing and Permit Procedures: While the element generally describes typical residential development is subject to a Residential Review Board or Development Review Board, it should also list and evaluate approval findings for impacts on housing cost, supply, timing, and approval certainty.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities: The element notes the City has a reasonable accommodation procedure. The element should also describe the City's reasonable accommodation procedure, including any approval findings, and analyze as a potential constraint. In addition, the element identifies the definition of family (p. 45), but it should also evaluate the impacts on housing for persons with disabilities. For example, limits on the number of people may act as a constraint on housing for persons with disabilities. The element should add or modify programs as appropriate to address any identified constraints.

Zoning and Fees Transparency: The element commits to post fees to the City's website (Program 15), but it should also clarify its compliance with new transparency requirements for posting all zoning and development standards or add or modify programs as appropriate.

5. *Analyze any special housing needs such as elderly; persons with disabilities, including a developmental disability; large families; farmworkers; families with female heads of households; and families and persons in need of emergency shelter. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (a)(7).)*

The element includes some general quantification; however, the element should include analysis of households with special housing needs. The analysis should include, but is not limited to, factors such as trends, household income, tenure, housing types, zoning, and available resources. Specifically, the element should address persons with disabilities by type

(e.g., ambulatory, hearing difficulties, cognitive), elderly households by tenure and permanent, seasonal farmworkers (e.g., USDA county level data).

C. Housing Programs

1. *Include a program which sets forth a schedule of actions during the planning period, each with a timeline for implementation, which may recognize that certain programs are ongoing, such that there will be beneficial impacts of the programs within the planning period, that the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals and objectives of the housing element through the administration of land use and development controls, the provision of regulatory concessions and incentives, and the utilization of appropriate federal and state financing and subsidy programs when available. The program shall include an identification of the agencies and officials responsible for the implementation of the various actions. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c).)*

To have a beneficial impact in the planning period and address the goals of the housing element, programs must be revised with discrete timelines, objectives, and specific and clear commitment to outcomes, as follows:

- *Objectives:* Programs to be revised with objectives include Programs 1 (Affordable Housing Incentives), 2 (Homebuyer Assistance Programs), and 11 (Lead-based Paint Hazard Removal Program).
 - *Discrete Timelines:* Program to be revised with discrete timelines include Programs 1 (Affordable Housing Incentives), 4 (Developer Consultation Program), 6 (Mixed-Use Development Program), 12 (Homeless Plan) and 13 (Residential Rehabilitation). Additionally, Program 5 (Single Room Occupancy Housing Program) should be completed earlier in the planning period (e.g., within one year) and Program 16 should commit to a timeline for updating the ADU ordinance.
 - *Specific Commitment:* Program 9 (Zoning Amendment) should commit to when zoning amendments will be completed.
2. *Identify actions that will be taken to make sites available during the planning period with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate that portion of the city's or county's share of the regional housing need for each income level that could not be accommodated on sites identified in the inventory completed pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) without rezoning, and to comply with the requirements of Government Code section 65584.09. Sites shall be identified as needed to facilitate and encourage the development of a variety of types of housing for all income levels, including multifamily rental housing, factory-built housing, mobilehomes, housing for agricultural employees, supportive housing, single-room occupancy units, emergency shelters, and transitional housing. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(1).)*

As noted in Finding B3, the element does not include a complete site analysis; therefore, the adequacy of sites and zoning was not established. Based on the results of a complete sites inventory and analysis, the City may need to add or revise programs to address a shortfall of sites or zoning available to encourage a variety of housing types. In addition, the element should be revised as follows:

- *Shortfall of Adequate Sites:* Programs 8 (Specific Plan Minimum Densities) and 9 (Zoning Amendments) commit to rezoning sites to accommodate the regional housing need. The programs must commit to the shortfall of adequate sites, allowable densities, minimum acreage and all by-right requirements pursuant to Government Code section 65583.2, subdivisions (h) and (i) such as permitting multifamily developments without discretionary action with a minimum of 16 units per site and meeting affordability and residential only provisions.
- *Program 16 (ADUs):* The Program should commit to monitor ADUs every two years and include a timeline (e.g., within six months) for implementing alternative strategies if assumptions are not met.

3. *The housing element shall contain programs which assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely low-, very low-, low- and moderate-income households. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(2).)*

While the element includes Program 4 (Developer Consultation) to expand housing opportunities, this Program should be complemented with additional actions such as incentives, expedited processing and fee waivers. In addition, the Program should clarify the intention to assist in development of housing for lower-income households. Further, as noted on pages 79 and 80, the element should include actions to adopt a density bonus ordinance and assist in development of housing for ELI households. Finally, the element should include a program(s) to assist in the development of housing for all special needs households (e.g., elderly, homeless, farmworkers, persons with disabilities, female-headed households). Program actions could include proactive outreach and assistance to non-profit service providers and developers, prioritizing some funding for housing developments affordable to special needs households and offering financial incentives or regulatory concessions to encourage a variety of housing types.

4. *Address and, where appropriate and legally possible, remove governmental and nongovernmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing, including housing for all income levels and housing for persons with disabilities. The program shall remove constraints to, and provide reasonable accommodations for housing designed for, intended for occupancy by, or with supportive services for, persons with disabilities. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(3).)*

As noted in Finding B4, the element requires a complete analysis of potential governmental constraints. Depending upon the results of that analysis, the City may need to revise or add programs and address and remove or mitigate any identified constraints.

Additionally, as noted on page 45, the element should include a program to address the conditional use permit for residential care facilities of seven or more persons as a constraint on housing for persons with disabilities.

5. *Promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community or communities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2), Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd. (c)(5).)*

As noted in Finding B1, the element does not contain a complete analysis of AFFH requirements. The element must add or revise programs based on a complete analysis.

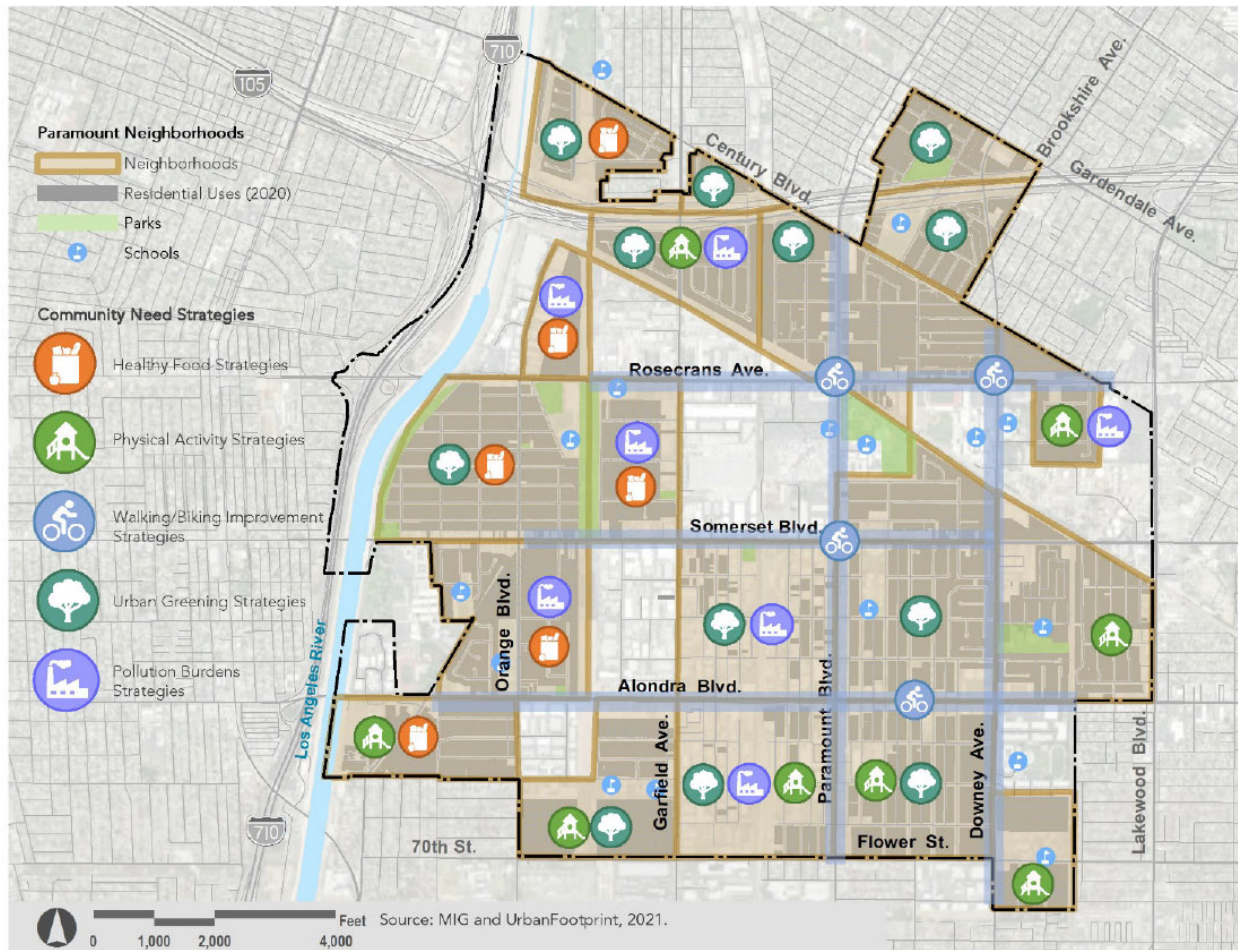
D. Public Participation

Local governments shall make a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element, and the element shall describe this effort. (Gov. Code, § 65583, subd.(c)(8).)

While the element profiles the strategies undertaken to achieve public participation, it must also demonstrate diligent efforts to achieve participation from all economic segments of the community. Specifically, the element should either describe efforts to achieve participation from lower income and special needs households or employ different methods, moving forward. For example, the City could conduct targeted stakeholder interviews or establish a committee representative of lower-income households in future public outreach efforts.

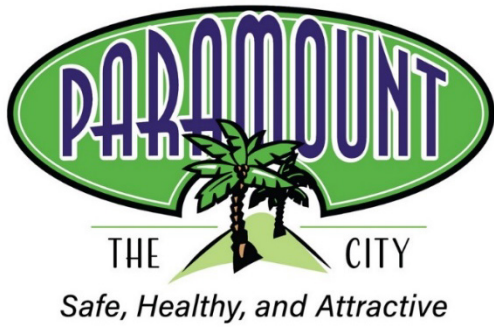
ATTACHMENT C

Environmental Justice – Neighborhood Community Needs



A prioritization of community needs has been developed at the neighborhood level based on identified strategies. The above Neighborhood Community Needs map identifies healthy foods, physical activity, walking/biking improvements, urban greening, and pollution burden strategies within Paramount's neighborhoods. In conjunction with the goals and policies of the Environmental Justice Element, these strategies and policies form the City's approach in addressing challenges.

Each icon illustrates a recommended strategy within each neighborhood. Implementing these strategies will be based on feasibility and available funding resources.



Paramount General Plan

2021-2029 Housing Element

City of Paramount

Public Hearing Draft
January 2022



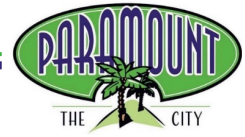
Public Hearing Draft

City of Paramount 2021-2029 Housing Element Update



City of Paramount
Planning Department
16400 Colorado Avenue Paramount,
California 90723

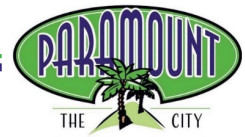
January 6, 2021



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Introduction

Purpose

The 6th cycle (2021-2029) of the Housing Element provides the City of Paramount ("City") with a coordinated and comprehensive strategy for promoting within its borders the production of safe, decent, and affordable housing. On October 2019, the California Department of Housing and Community Development identified for the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) a regional housing need determination of 1,344,740 total units among four income categories to distribute among its local governments. Table H-1 is Paramount's Regional Housing Need Assessment (RHNA) pursuant to the Final Allocation Plan that was adopted by SCAG's Regional Council on March 4, 2021, and approved by the Department of Housing and Community Development on March 22, 2021.

Table H-1: Total RHNA for Paramount (2021 – 2029)

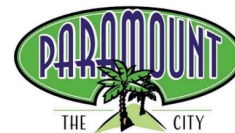
| Category | Final Allocation Plan |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total RHNA | 364 |
| Very-low income (<50% of AMI) | 92 |
| Low income (50-80% of AMI) | 43 |
| Moderate income (80-120% of AMI) | 48 |
| Above moderate income (>120% of AMI) | 181 |

Community Context

The City of Paramount is located in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County, approximately 16 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles. Located in the Gateway Cities region, it is bordered by Compton and Lynwood on the west, South Gate and Downey on the north, Bellflower on the east, and Long Beach on the south. Paramount encompasses a total land area of 3,072 acres, or 4.8 square miles. Prior to incorporation in 1957, Paramount was made up of two small communities called Hynes and Clearwater. The City incorporated on January 30, 1957, under the general laws of the State of California and enjoys all the rights and privileges pertaining to "General Law" cities. It is governed by a five-member council and operates under a Council-Manager form of government. It is considered a "contract city" since it provides some of its municipal services through contracts with private entities or other governmental agencies.



Artist: Tracy Negrete



The City's overall operations include governance of the Paramount Housing Authority, Paramount Successor Agency, and the Paramount Public Financing Authority. The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) administers Paramount's federal grants assigned to Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing. Its Finance Department is responsible for administering Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which are then allocated to programs and services of the Planning Department, Public Safety Department, and Public Works Department. The City contracted with MDG Associates, Inc. to prepare the 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan, AFH and the five Annual Action Plans including the 2021-2022 Action Plan. The Fair Housing Foundation is the provider of fair housing services, which includes handling fair housing inquiries, virtual workshops, counseling, and education. The Planning Department manages the Successor Agency as well as operates the Home Improvement Program, which provides financial assistance to Paramount residents for upgrading deteriorated properties and correcting code violations.

The 5th cycle (2014-2021) was the first cycle of the Housing Element to be carried out without the tools of redevelopment agencies to fund and finance affordable housing. The 2007 General Plan's direction for housing growth closely reflected the priorities of the redevelopment agency. This Housing Element updates the General Plan to broaden the available current and potential resources to increase affordable housing and housing for populations with special needs. Housing production in the State has not recovered from the levels seen just prior to the Great Recession (2007-2009). Data provided by the Construction Industry Research Board shows that in 2005, 208,972 units were constructed in California compared to just 117,892 units in 2018. When it comes to the number of housing units per capita,

California ranks 49th among all other states. The average cost to build a unit in California is \$480,000, a 17 percent increase since 2008. As of March 2021, data from the California Association of Realtors shows the median home price in Los Angeles County at \$667,000. As of 2020, the City has permitted 93 units out of the 105 units it is allocated for the 5th cycle.

Scope and Content of the Housing Element

This Housing Element covers the planning period of October 15, 2021 through October 15, 2029 and identifies strategies and programs to: 1) encourage the development of a variety of housing opportunities; 2) provide housing opportunities for persons of lower and moderate incomes; 3) preserve the quality of the existing housing stock in Paramount; 4) minimize governmental constraints; and 5) promote equal housing opportunities for all residents.

Toward these ends, the Housing Element consists of:

1. A statement of scope and purpose, a summary of community participation, and a description of the means by which consistency with the general plan will be achieved and maintained
2. A schedule of action and programs to develop and maintain adequate sites, to remove identified constraints for the construction and preservation of housing, and to identify financial and technical assistance to improve existing housing and promote Accessory Dwelling Units
3. An analysis of the City's demographic and housing characteristics and housing needs of specific populations
4. An assessment of fair housing issues including an analysis of integration and segregation patterns and trends

5. An analysis of actual and potential market, governmental, and environmental constraints to meeting the RHNA
6. An evaluation of land, administrative, and financial resources available to meet RHNA
7. A review of past accomplishments under the previous Housing Element

Relation to, and Consistency with, Other General Plan Elements

The adoption of the Housing Element triggers an assessment of its contents against other general plan topics. The City's planning area does not include a sphere of influence (Gov. Code § 65302.10) nor is it located within fire hazard areas (Gov't Code 65302 and 65302.5). The Paramount General Plan was last updated in 2007. The City prepares a General Plan Annual Report and its content includes the Annual Progress Report required by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The Planning Department prepared the Housing Element as part of a focused update to the General Plan, which includes drafting the first Environmental Justice Element, Zoning Text Amendments for a Housing Density Overlay, and an update of the Health and Safety Element to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies (Gov. Code § 65583 subd. (c)(8)).

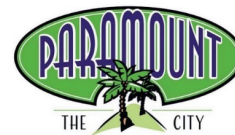
By statute, the Housing Element must strongly correlate to the topics and contents of the Environmental Justice Element; and strongly correlate with the topics and contents of the Safety Element. To ensure internal consistency between the elements, the Housing Element identified sites and densities that are based on factors such as access to the transportation system, proximity to noise sources (primarily traffic and airport-related), access and proximity to open space, commercial and industrial uses, and topography. The Environmental Justice Element strengthens the development of safe and

sanitary housing in disadvantaged communities by promoting programs that protects residents from outdoor and indoor air and water pollution and by identifying housing sites outside of low resource areas (Gov. Code § 65302 subd. (h)). The Safety Element comprehensively accounts for Paramount's exposure to the risk of natural hazards, technological hazards, and climate hazards and makes recommendations to strengthen emergency preparedness, climate adaptation and resiliency strategies (Gov't Code 65302(g)(4)).

Paramount is located along the Los Angeles River approximately 10 miles north of the Pacific Ocean and is situated within areas covered by regulatory hazard maps. These maps identify areas where flooding is a hazard (Gov. Code § 65302 subds. (d)(3) and (g)(2)(B)) as is liquefaction. It also identifies seismic hazards due to the presence of the Puente Hills blind thrust system which lies underneath the city as well as other nearby faults. Programs, goals, and policies of this element reflected each elements' prioritization of the needs of vulnerable populations, low-income areas, and disadvantaged communities in order to help develop equitable land use, transportation, housing strategies, and community engagement in areas exposed to high pollution burdens and climate hazards.



Artist: J. Gurantz



Public Participation

Government Code 65583(c)(7) requires that "The local government shall make a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element, and the program shall describe this effort." Under State law, local governments must be diligent in soliciting participation by all segments of the community in this effort. The City identified key audiences and engagement methods to encourage participation from a broad cross-section of the community in Paramount and in the region that represents diverse cultural groups, income levels, ages, and interests. **Appendix A** includes contents and materials, including summaries as well as comments, that formed the whole of the public participation process from which the Housing Element's Programs were developed.

Engagement Tools and Methods

Due to the local and statewide COVID-19 emergency orders that prohibited in-person meetings and the State's authorization of public meetings to be held online, the public engagement process was experienced online and by video teleconferencing where social interaction can safely take place. When available, the City's homepage

[\[https://www.paramountcity.com/\]](https://www.paramountcity.com/) and Housing Element Update site

[\[https://www.paramountcity.com/community/planning-department/housing-element\]](https://www.paramountcity.com/community/planning-department/housing-element) provided links to upcoming workshops, surveys, news, and background information. Community workshops, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and other meetings with the public were facilitated using Zoom, a free software app available on either computers or mobile devices. Surveys, workshops, and important dates were advertised through the City's social media platforms— Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. Downloadable presentations and summaries of public comments from workshops and

surveys were made available during study sessions and public hearings.

A Public Engagement Plan for the Housing Element identified the scope and purpose of engagement methods used by City staff to ensure inclusive and diverse perspectives were provided on housing issues and solutions. Each of the activities for the Housing Element update on **Table H-2** were marketed and advertised to the public and to community-based organizations and other organizations. Spanish language materials and translations were provided to advertise events and to give background information.

Fair Housing

Preparation of the Housing Element coincided with the City's preparation of the Annual Action Plan FY 2021-2022, which was adopted by the City Council on April 2021. Since both documents have fair housing as core topics, the Housing Element considered comments received from both projects. **Appendix A** contains a comprehensive account of the organizations and individuals whose comments serve as the foundation for fair housing and outreach pursuant to the requirements of AB 686 (Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing). The Housing Element referenced as appropriate LACDA's Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice/AFH (2018) and the City of Paramount's Assessment of Fair Housing (2016) that were prepared in response to HUD's various policy shifts regarding affirmatively furthering fair housing rules.

Survey

The City launched an English and Spanish survey online to gather the public's perception on some challenging housing questions on where to place 364 units. The survey was advertised and promoted with multiple social media posts and direct flyer

distribution) and was made available to the public from January 29, 2021 to June 2021.

Interviews and Focus Groups Meetings

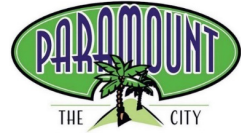
City Council interviews were conducted during the second week of October 2020. Interviewees included Mayor Peggy Lemons, Vice Mayor Brenda Olmos, Councilmember Isabel Aguayo, Councilmember Laurie Guillen, and Councilmember Vilma Cuellar Stallings. All interviews were conducted via a digital platform due to restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The comments are summarized below by topic areas. Focus group meetings were conducted during November 2020. Focus groups included the Paramount Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) members, Paramount commissions, local organization and advocacy groups, and a general focus group meeting. All focus group meetings were conducted digitally. Notes from the focus group meetings were recorded in real time on a digital “white board.” **Table H-3** identifies the individuals and organizations that participated. In these interviews and focus groups meetings, participants shared valuable local insight on the policy landscape for housing in Paramount regarding affordable housing, fair housing, neighborhood conditions, special needs populations, and potential locations for housing.

Community Workshops

On February 1 and 3, 2021, the City of Paramount, with assistance from the MIG consultant team, held two community workshops to present information and receive community input on the 2021-2029 Housing Element and new Environmental Justice Element, both components of the General Plan. Given restrictions on public gatherings imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, both workshops were conducted using Zoom. The first workshop was conducted in English and the second in Spanish. The workshops provided residents with contextual information regarding the Housing Element update and the requirements for the Environmental Justice Element. The workshops also provided an opportunity for residents to participate in a discussion with City staff and consultants and express their ideas and concerns related to housing, pollution burdens, and health. Participants from both the English and Spanish workshops expressed diverse viewpoints when it comes to housing density, renters, ADU programs, overcrowding, housing choices, and cost of housing. Ideas mentioned during the workshops would likely require additional resources such as establishing a Housing Department in the City, right to counsel program, database to track rents citywide, and for the City to provide financial support for housing.

Table H-2: Community Engagement Events

| Engagement Event | Dates |
|--|--------------------------------|
| City Council interviews and stakeholder focus group | October 2020 and November 2020 |
| Online survey (English and Spanish) | January 2021 to June 2021 |
| #1 Community Workshop #1 (English) | February 1, 2020 |
| #1 Community Workshop #1 (Spanish) | February 3, 2020 |
| Study Session (City Council and Planning Commission) | May 18, 2021 |
| Community Workshop #2 (Spanish) | June 17, 2021 |
| Community Workshop #2 (English) | June 21, 2021 |



Study Sessions

Study sessions are formal public meetings by the Planning Commission and City Council which will ultimately have the responsibility for amending and/or adopting the Housing Element and associated environmental documents at public hearings. The public is able to participate during these meetings, and the minutes are published afterwards. During the May 18, 2021, joint study session of the City Council and the Planning Commission, discussion centered on repealing or modifying the Proposition FF density-cap ballot measure, pursuing new grants (the California Tax Credit Tax Allocation Committee), as well as enhanced implementation of its ADU and Density Bonus programs.

Table H-3: Focus Group Attendees

| Group | Attendees |
|---|--|
| Advocacy Groups and Service Providers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larry Jameson, Lifegate Church • Mike McKown, Paramount Care Foundation • Nicandro Nava, Fair Housing Foundation • Danaly Leon, Latinas Art Foundation • Becky Vanderzee, Kingdom Causes Bellflower • Ashley McKay, Kingdom Causes Bellflower • Gilbert Saldate, Gateway Cities Council of Governments |
| Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard Griffin • Moses Huerta • Magdalena Guillen • Jaime Lopez • Margarita Osuna |
| Paramount City Commissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlene Landry, Parks and Recreation Commission • Marcie Garcia-Bridges, Public Safety Commission • Jaime Abrego, Planning Commission |
| General Focus Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elisa Trasoras, Paramount Women's Club • Alfredo Banuelos • Pam Chudilowsky • Gerald Cerda • Margarita Osuna • Sandy Jay • Gonzalo Salazar |
| Paramount Unified School District Focus Groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scott Law • Kelly Anderson • Lourdes Aguayo • Topekia Jones • Ruben Frutos • Jessie Flores • Michelle Soto • Margaret Garcia • Amelia Nuñez |

Community Profile/Needs Assessment

Population and Employment Trends

To best understand the types of housing that are needed to meet existing and future demand, Housing Element law requires that the Housing Element assess local population demographics and housing stock characteristics. Demographic characteristics such as age, ethnicity, and employment influence the type and cost of housing needed or in high demand. Tracking changes in the demographics can also help City leaders better respond to or anticipate changing housing demand.

Current Population and Population Growth

Between 2010 and 2020, as reported by the California Department of Finance, the population of Paramount grew approximately 2.5 percent, from 54,098 to 55,461 residents. The Paramount growth rate was slightly less than in Los Angeles County as a whole (4.1 percent). The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) growth forecast predicts a steady increase in population through 2045. From 2020 to 2045, SCAG estimates that Paramount's population will grow by nearly 3.7 percent, while countywide population is expected to increase by 14.8 percent.

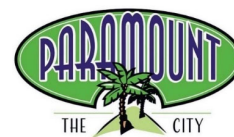
In addition to population projections, several other demographic characteristics and trends can be used to anticipate future housing needs. Among these characteristics are age composition, racial and ethnic composition, and employment.

Age

Population age distribution serves as an important indicator of housing needs, because housing needs and preferences change as individuals or households grow older. Young families tend to focus more on cost and the ability to become first-time homebuyers.

Table H-5 shows the age groups of Paramount residents. In 2019, residents between 25 and 44

years old represented the largest age group (28.3 percent). Residents within the age groups zero to 14, and ages 45 to 64 years old, represented nearly a quarter of the population each. When compared with the Southern California region at large, Paramount has a larger share of its population that is younger than 18 (28.5 percent compared to 23.4 percent). Paramount's seniors (65 and above) make up nearly 9 percent of the population, which is lower than the regional share of 13 percent. This younger demographic is also reflected in the median age; Paramount's median age is 30.9 years, compared with the County (36.2 years) and the state (36.3 years). The large population of children and young adults means that demand will likely continue to grow for larger family-sized units. When comparing the City of Paramount to neighboring cities such as Compton, Downey, or Lynwood, the median age remains fairly consistent, where the ages range between 30 and 35. The largest age groups are, once again, those between the ages 25 to 44.

**Table H-4: Population Growth and Projected Growth**

| City/County | 2010 | 2020 | 2045 | % Change | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | 2010-2020 | 2020-2045 |
| Paramount | 54,098 | 55,461 | 57,500 | 2.5% | 3.7% |
| Los Angeles County | 9,818,605 | 10,172,951 | 11,677,000 | 4.1% | 14.8% |

Source: CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Estimates, SCAG Demographics & Growth Forecasts

Table H-5: Age

| Age Range | 2010 | | 2019 | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 0-14 | 14,567 | 26.9% | 12,546 | 23.0% |
| 15-24 | 9,660 | 17.8% | 9,724 | 17.8% |
| 25-44 | 16,504 | 30.5% | 15,445 | 28.3% |
| 45-64 | 9,987 | 18.4% | 12,119 | 22.2% |
| 65+ | 3,469 | 6.4% | 4,679 | 8.6% |
| Total | 54,187 | 100.0% | 54,513 | 100.0% |
| Median Age | 28.4 | | 30.9 | |

Sources: US Census Bureau 2010 Census, American Community Survey 2010 5-year estimates and U.S. Census Bureau 2019 Census, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Race and Ethnicity

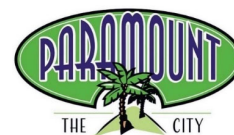
Table H-6 shows the racial/ethnic distribution of population in the City of Paramount. Hispanic or Latino (81 percent) residents make up the majority of the City's population, followed by Black or African American (8.8 percent), and White (5.5 percent). When compared with Los Angeles County at large, Paramount has a higher Hispanic or Latino percentage of residents (81 percent, compared to 48.5 percent), slightly higher Black or African

American percentage of residents (8.8 percent, compared to 7.8 percent in the County), but less White residents (5.5 percent compared to 26.2 percent in the County). Neighboring cities such as Compton, Downey, and Lynwood are very similar in terms of demographics, where majority of the population is Hispanic/Latino or Black/African American.

**Table H-6: Race and Ethnicity**

| Race/Ethnicity (2019) | Paramount | | Los Angeles County | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| White alone | 3,004 | 5.5% | 2,641,770 | 26.2% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 44,144 | 81.0% | 4,888,434 | 48.5% |
| Black or African American alone | 4,804 | 8.8% | 790,252 | 7.8% |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native alone | 27 | 0.0% | 20,831 | 0.2% |
| Asian alone | 1,555 | 2.9% | 1,454,769 | 14.4% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone | 370 | 0.7% | 24,597 | 0.2% |
| Other (some other race alone or two or more races) | 609 | 1.1% | 260,917 | 2.6% |
| Total | 54,513 | 100.0% | 10,081,570 | 100.0% |

Sources: US Census Bureau Census, American Community Survey 2014-2019 5-year estimates



Employment

Paramount has 24,511 workers living within its borders who work across 13 major industrial sectors. Table H-7 provides detailed employment information.

Many Paramount residents work in Education and Social Services with a total of 4,944 employees (20.2%) working in these sectors.

Between the years 2010 and 2019, Paramount experienced an occupational increase in sectors related to Educational Services, Arts and Entertainment, and Retail Trade, while other sectors such as Manufacturing, Construction, and Transportation saw a decrease.

These trends are important to understand, as certain industries are generally associated with lower median earnings. In Paramount, educational services, or

higher health care and social assistance workers have a median income of \$30,693, and those in retail trade have a median income of \$21,151, representing a difference of over \$10,000.

The 10 largest employers in Paramount are outlined in Table H-8. Paramount's Unified School District, Weber Metals, and Walmart are Paramount's largest employers.

Table H-7: Employment by Industry

| Employment by Industry | 2010 | | 2019 | |
|--|--------|------------|--------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Educational services, and health care and social assistance | 3,507 | 16.0% | 4,580 | 18.4% |
| Retail trade | 2,566 | 11.7% | 3,615 | 14.5% |
| Manufacturing | 4,225 | 19.2% | 3,364 | 13.5% |
| Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services | 1,944 | 8.9% | 2,227 | 9% |
| Construction | 2,011 | 9.2% | 1,837 | 7.4% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services | 1,909 | 8.7% | 2,788 | 11.2% |
| Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing | 958 | 4.4% | 1,066 | 4.3% |
| Other services, except public administration | 1,016 | 4.6% | 1,082 | 4.3% |
| Transportation and warehousing, and utilities | 1,997 | 9.1% | 1,932 | 7.8% |
| Public Administration | 571 | 2.6% | 672 | 2.7% |
| Wholesale Trade | 898 | 4.1% | 1,161 | 4.7% |
| Information | 310 | 1.4% | 413 | 1.7% |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining | 41 | 0.2% | 138 | 0.6% |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey and 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Table H-8: Top 10 Employers (2020)

| Employer | Number of Employees |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Paramount Unified School District | 2,011 |
| Weber Metals | 667 |
| Walmart Store #2210 | 402 |
| Ittella/ Tattooed Chef, Inc | 361 |
| Carlton Forge Works | 359 |
| Ralphs Grocery Distribution Center | 353 |
| City of Paramount | 302 |
| Kindred Hospital/ Promise Hospital | 291 |
| M V Public Transportation | 209 |
| The Home Depot #1037 | 204 |

Source: 1.) City of Paramount Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Fiscal Year 2020 (July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)

2.) City of Paramount Planning Department

Household Characteristics

Characteristics for Paramount households are summarized in Table H-9. The number of households in Paramount have increased by 2.5% (1,363 households) since 2010. Over the past two decades (2000-2020), there has been a total increase of 188 single-family residential units. This data suggests that there are many renter households living in single-family structures, and points to need for the City to encourage the diversification of future housing construction.

Income

According to the 2019 American Community Survey, the median household income for Paramount was \$55,670, which is lower than the County of Los Angeles median household income of \$68,044. Median household income differs significantly by tenure in Paramount; owner households earn more than double what renter households make. When compared to median household incomes to other

cities in the region, such as Compton, Downey, and Lynwood, Paramount residents have lower median household incomes. Compton households have a median income of \$52,883, Downey households have a median income of \$75,878, and Lynwood households \$52,213.

Census data estimates that 13.4 percent of Paramount households live in poverty, as defined by federal guidelines. This proportion is lower than Los Angeles County where 16 percent of residents live in poverty. The poverty threshold is set by the U.S. government to indicate the least amount of income a person or family needs to meet their basic needs. Poverty thresholds are established based on family size and are updated annually in relation to the Consumer Price Index, but do not vary geographically. In Paramount, certain populations are much more likely to be living in poverty. For example, 16.9 percent of Hispanic or Latino residents, 16.9 percent of Black or African American residents, and 17.8 percent of adult residents without a high school education are living in poverty.

Because poverty thresholds do not differ based on geographic differences, a better measure to understand income disparities can be to identify various percentages compared to the median income for a particular area. For housing planning and funding purposes, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) uses five income categories to evaluate housing need based on the Area Median Income (AMI) for the county:

- Moderate-Income Households earn 80-100 percent of AMI (HCD uses 120%)
- Above Moderate-Income Households earn over 100 percent of AMI (HCD uses 120%+)

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data provides special Census tabulations (developed for HUD) and calculates household income adjusted for family size and tenure. As shown

Table H-9: Household Characteristics by Tenure

| Household Characteristic | Owner Households | Renter Households | All Households |
|---|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Number of Households ¹ | 5,823 (41.0%) | 8,384 (59.0%) | 14,207 |
| Median Household Income ¹ | \$71,498 | \$46,615 | \$55,670 |
| Household Income Categories² | | | |
| Extremely Low Income (0-30% AMI) | 730 (13%) | 2,520 (29%) | 3,250 (23%) |
| Very Low Income (30-50% AMI) | 775 (14%) | 2,060 (24%) | 2,835 (20%) |
| Low Income (50-80% AMI) | 1,505 (27%) | 2,085 (24%) | 3,590 (25%) |
| Moderate Income (80-100% AMI) | 895 (16%) | 1,015 (12%) | 1,910 (13%) |
| Above Moderate Income (100% + AMI) | 1,675 (30%) | 1,075 (12%) | 2,750 (19%) |
| Total | 5,585 | 8,755 | 14,340 |
| Total Number of Projected Extremely Low-Income Households (RHNA) ² | N/A | N/A | 92 |
| Overpayment | | | |
| All Households Overpaying for Housing | 1,745 (30%) | 4,930 (59%) | 6,684 (47%) |
| Lower Income Households Overpaying for Housing (*0-80%) ² | 6,750 (55%) | 10,380 (60%) | 17,130 (58%) |

Source: 1) U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Source: 2) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Tables 2013-2017 ACS

- Extremely Low-Income Households earn 0-30 percent of AMI
- Very Low-Income Households earn 30-50 percent of AMI
- Low-Income Households earn 50-80 percent of AMI

in Table H-9, in Paramount low-income households comprise the largest share of all households (25 percent), and extremely low-income households comprise the second largest category (23 percent). Income also differs by tenure; as indicated in Table H-9, more renter households are in the lower income

categories (0-80 percent AMI) than owner households.

Housing Overpayment

State and federal standards specify that households spending more than 30 percent of gross annual income on housing experience a housing cost burden. Housing cost burdens occur when housing costs increase faster than household income. When a household spends more than 30 percent of its income on housing costs, it has less disposable income for other necessities such as health care, child-care, and food. In the event of unexpected circumstances such as loss of employment or health problems, lower-income households with a housing cost burden are more likely to become homeless or double up with other households. In Paramount, 47 percent of households are overpaying for housing. Lower income households have a higher rate of overpayment at 58 percent. Similar to Paramount, other neighboring cities experience levels of cost burden. In Compton, 49 percent of residents experience housing cost burden, or pay more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. In Downey,

42 percent of households experience housing cost burden, and in Lynwood the number is 52 percent.

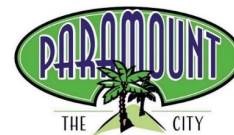
Extremely Low-Income (ELI) Households Needs

Households with incomes that are below 30 percent of the local area median income (AMI) are considered Extremely Low-Income, or "ELI," as defined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Given that most federal and State housing assistance programs use income to determine eligibility to live in assisted housing, it is important to identify those residents who find themselves in the extremely low-income range, as these households are more likely to experience difficulties related to housing cost burden and overcrowding.

In Paramount, the race/ethnicity with the highest share of extremely-low income households is Black, non-Hispanic (31.3 percent compared to 24.4 percent of total population). In the SCAG region, the highest share of extremely-low income households

Table H-10: Extremely Low-Income (ELI) Households

| | Paramount | | Los Angeles County | |
|---|------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | Homeowners | Renters | Homeowners | Renters |
| Household Income <=30% Median Family Income | | | | |
| Number of Households | 770 | 2,650 | 129,340 | 471,000 |
| Cost Burden (>30%) | 450 | 1,995 | 97,570 | 384,595 |
| Household has a least 1 of 4 Housing Problems | 450 | 2,025 | 99,275 | 393,815 |



are also Black, non-Hispanic, where 37.1 percent of Black households have extremely-low income.

Table H-10 demonstrates the number of extremely low-income households by tenure that experience cost burden and at least one of four housing problems (which include incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than 1 person per room, and cost burden greater than 30 percent). As seen in the table, the majority of households are renter-occupied in Paramount and in Los Angeles County as a whole. The majority of housing challenges identified affect renters more than they do homeowners, despite both being extremely low-income. A similar trend can be observed for the majority of Los Angeles County, where renters are again faced with several burdens related to housing cost burden and one of four housing problems.

Another vulnerable group identified using 2012-2016 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data is elderly households. Federal housing data defines a household to be considered an “elderly family household” if it consists of two persons with either or both age 62 or over. The City of Paramount has a total of 1,678 elderly households; of these, 575 households (or 34.3 percent) earn less than 30 percent of the surrounding area income.

Housing Stock Characteristics

Housing Stock

In 2020, the Department of Finance estimated there are 14,690 housing units in the city. Compared to 2010, the city’s housing stock has increased by 119 units. Over the past two decades (since 2000), there was a net increase of 97 units, with single-family residential units having increased by 187; multi-family units having increased by 152; and mobile homes having decreased by 242 units.

Paramount was developed as a community of single-family dwelling units and has primarily remained as

such. Single-family detached units represent 45.5 percent of the City’s housing stock, with single-family attached units representing 11.6 percent, multi-family units representing 35.2 percent, and mobile homes and other housing filling out the remaining 7.7 percent. Census data indicates that 1.2 percent of owner units and 3.7 percent of rental units are vacant.

Overcrowding

In response to a mismatch between household income and housing costs in a community, some households may not be able to buy or rent housing that provides a reasonable level of privacy and space. According to both California and federal standards, a housing unit is considered overcrowded if it is occupied by more than one person per room (excluding kitchens, bathrooms, and halls). In Paramount, 4.2 percent of housing units are overcrowded. Overcrowding is more prevalent in rental households than owner households. Paramount experiences less overcrowding than Los Angeles County at large, where 11 percent of households are overcrowded.

Housing Condition

The condition of housing stock can be an indicator of potential rehabilitation needs. Based upon observations and experiences of the Code Enforcement Division of the Public Safety Department and the Building and Safety Division of the Planning Department, the City estimates that in 2020, approximately 275 housing units are in severe need of replacement or substantial rehabilitation due to housing conditions. The estimated number is based on structure year-built date and building-to-land value ratio based on Los Angeles County Assessor data (2020). The 275 units consist of residential buildings that are 80 years or older and have a 0.50 building-to-land value ratio or smaller. This ratio means the value of the structure is worth 50 percent or less than the value of the land.

The good condition of most housing in Paramount is primarily due to the City’s relatively young housing stock. According to the American Community Survey,

33.9 percent of Paramount's housing stock was built in 1980 or later, and 16.7 percent was built in 1990 or later. Since the age of housing in Paramount is fairly

substandard conditions. The Paramount median home price in September 2020, based on information provided by CoreLogic, was \$417,750, which is 15.9

Table H-11: Housing Stock Characteristics by Tenure

| Housing Characteristic | Owner Households | Renter Households | All Households |
|--|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Single-Family Detached | N/A | N/A | 6,693 (45.5%) |
| Single-Family Attached | | | 1,706 (11.6%) |
| Multi-Family Units | | | 5,178 (35.2%) |
| Mobile home, other units | | | 1,133 (7.7%) |
| Average or median Household Size | | | 3.89 |
| Vacancy Rate | | | 3.6% |
| Overcrowded Units | 5,823 | 8,384 | 14,207 |
| Units Needing Replacement/Rehabilitation | N/A | N/A | City contact |
| Housing Cost | \$417,750 | \$1,388 | N/A |

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, CoreLogic September 2020, and California Department of Finance E-5 Population and Housing Estimates

new, the housing condition of these units is generally good. Approximately 1 to 1.5 percent of Paramount's housing stock needs rehabilitation or replacement due to inadequate kitchen and/or plumbing facilities. A higher percentage of renter-occupied housing units lack kitchen and/or plumbing facilities (1.6 percent) than owner-occupied housing units (1.1 percent). There is a small portion of the substandard housing stock that is not physically suitable for rehabilitation (275 units). Substandard housing that is dilapidated beyond repair is usually demolished. The City's ongoing program of rehabilitation, combined with the number of units demolished, has substantially reduced the number of substandard units within the City.

Housing Cost

The cost of housing in a community is directly correlated to the number of housing problems and affordability issues. High housing costs can price low-income families out of the market, cause extreme cost burdens, or force households into overcrowded or

percent higher than the median price in September 2019. The median home price in Los Angeles County in September 2020 was \$710,000, nearly double the median price in Paramount.

According to the 2018 Census, 59.0 percent of Paramount households live in rental housing. Census data shows that the average rent in Paramount is \$1,388 per month with most (39.6 percent) paying between \$1,500 and \$1,999 in rent. The real estate website Zumper.com reports an average of \$1,460 for one-bedroom units, \$1,850 for two-bedroom units, and \$2,825 for three-bedroom units in Paramount as of January 2021. Table H-12 shows that the HUD-determined fair market rents for Los Angeles fall within the range of the rents within Paramount. The rental rates in Paramount generally are less than the HUD-determined fair market rents, indicating that

Table H-12: Fair Market Rents in Los Angeles County

| Year | Efficiency | One-Bedroom | Two-Bedroom | Three-Bedroom | Four-Bedroom |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| FY 2020 FMR | \$1,279 | \$1,517 | \$1,956 | \$2,614 | \$2,857 |

Sources: FY2020 Fair Market Rents. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

certain parts of Los Angeles County are potentially more expensive than local rents.

Special Housing Needs

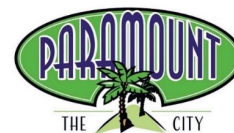
Housing-element law requires local governments to include an analysis of housing needs for residents in

specific special needs groups and to address resources available to address these needs. These special needs groups often spend a disproportionate amount of their income to secure safe and decent housing and are sometimes subject to discrimination based on their specific needs or circumstances.

Table H-13: Special Needs Groups

| Special Needs Category | Count | Percent |
|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Persons with Disabilities ¹ | 4,308 | 7.9% of population |
| Hearing and Vision Difficulty | 1,951 | 45.3% of Disability |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 1,505 | 34.9% of Disability |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 2,436 | 56.5% of Disability |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,191 | 27.6% of Disability |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 1,851 | 43.0% of Disability |
| Persons with Developmental Disabilities ² | 543 | 1% of residents |
| Elderly (65+ years) ¹ | 1,752 | 3.2% of residents |
| | 8,658 households | 18.2% of households |
| | 1,406 owner occupied housing units | |
| | 700 renter occupied housing units | |
| Large Households (5+ members) ¹ | 3,798 households | 26.3% of households |
| Farmworkers ¹ | 94 persons | 0.38% of labor force |
| Female Headed Households ¹ | 3,417 households | 23.6% households |
| People Experiencing Homelessness ³ | 85 | N/A |

Sources: 1. US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates; 2. California Department of Developmental Services, 2020; DDS consumer count by CA ZIP Codes 90723; 3. 2020 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Report



Persons with Disabilities, Including Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Disabled residents face housing access and safety challenges. Disabled people, in many cases, are of limited incomes and often receive Social Security income only. As such, most of their monthly income is often devoted to housing costs. In addition, disabled persons may face difficulty finding accessible housing (housing that is made accessible to people with disabilities through the positioning of appliances and fixtures, the heights of installations and cabinets, layout of unit to facilitate wheelchair movement, etc.) because of the limited number of such units.

There are 4,308 residents with a disability in Paramount, representing 7.9 percent of residents. The majority of residents with a disability are 75 years or older (53 percent), followed by those 65 to 74 years (30.2 percent). The most commonly occurring disability amongst seniors 65 and older is an ambulatory disability, experienced by 25.4 percent of Paramount's seniors. Understanding the employment status of people with disabilities may also be an important component in evaluating specialized housing needs. In Paramount, 37.2 percent of the population with a disability is employed, compared to 71.4 percent of the non-disabled population.

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) provides community-based services to persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers. The South-Central Los Angeles Regional Center serves residents in Paramount. The center is a private, nonprofit community agency that contracts with local service providers to offer a wide range of services to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families. Some of the services and support that regional centers provide include information and referral; assessment and diagnosis; counseling; individualized planning and service coordination; resource development; advocacy; family support; and placement of out-of-home care. In Paramount, 543 persons are reported as consumers of the services provided at the local Regional Center. This includes

223 persons 18 years and older and 320 persons under 18 years old receiving services from DDS. The majority of individuals with developmental disabilities live in home settings, often with service and care from a family member and/or health provider. Licensed residential care facilities are also located in Paramount.

Elderly (65+ years)

Many senior-headed households have special needs due to their relatively low incomes, disabilities or limitations, and dependency needs. Specifically, many people aged 65 years and older live alone and may have difficulty maintaining their homes, are usually retired and living on a limited income, and are more likely to have high health care costs and rely on public transportation, especially those with disabilities. The limited income of many elderly persons often makes it difficult for them to find affordable housing. There are 682 households headed by elderly residents, representing 4.8 percent of total households in Paramount. The majority of households headed by elderly residents are non-family households and live alone. A total of 12.1 percent of seniors over 65 years old are living in poverty in Paramount.

Large Households (5+ members)

Large households, defined by HCD as households containing five or more persons, have special housing needs due to the limited availability of adequately sized, affordable housing units. Larger units can be very expensive; as such, large households are often forced to reside in smaller, less expensive units or double-up with other families or extended family to save on housing costs, both of which may result in unit overcrowding. There are 3,798 large households in Paramount, representing 26.3 percent of all households. A larger percentage of owner households (10.7 percent) are large (5+ members) as compared to rental households (16.1 percent).



Farmworkers

Due to the high cost of housing and low wages, a significant number of migrant farm workers have difficulty finding affordable, safe, and sanitary housing. There are 94 residents who may work as farmworkers in Paramount, representing only 0.38 percent of the city's labor force. Maps from the State of California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program show no farmland in Paramount. However, urban agriculture is known within electrical utility corridors. Agriculture in Paramount has declined during the past decades and will continue to do so as the City continues to urbanize. Due to the low number of agricultural workers in the City, the housing needs of migrant and/or farm worker housing need can be met through general affordable housing programs.

Female Headed Households

Single-parent households require special consideration and assistance because of the greater need for day care, health care, and other services. In particular, female-headed households with children tend to have lower incomes and a greater need for affordable housing and accessible daycare and other supportive services. The relatively low incomes earned by female-headed households, combined with the increased need for supportive services, severely limit the housing options available to them. There are 3,417 female-headed family households in Paramount, representing 23.6 percent of households. A total of 886 female-headed family households lives in poverty.

People Experiencing Homelessness

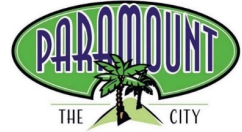
Homelessness continues to be a regional and national issue. The City of Paramount is part of the county-wide Los Angeles Continuum of Care (LACoC) system which provides assistance to homeless persons at every level of need and assists in the move from homelessness to permanent housing. The continuum of care begins with an assessment of the needs of the homeless individual or family. The person/family may then be referred to

permanent housing or to transitional housing where supportive services are provided to prepare them for independent living. The goal of a comprehensive homeless service system is to ensure that homeless individuals and families move from homelessness to self-sufficiency, permanent housing, and independent living. The LACoC services and facilities available for the homeless in Paramount are coordinated by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA).

Because of the transient nature of homelessness, gauging an estimate of the number of homeless persons is difficult. One source of information on homelessness is the Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Report. For the Homeless Count of 2020, there was a total of 85 homeless individuals in Paramount, all of whom were unsheltered. Homelessness has fluctuated in Paramount; the 2016 count identified 50 individuals, 2017 count identified 110, 2018 count identified 83, and the 2019 count identified 105 homeless individuals.

In accordance with the LACoC, Paramount's Public Safety Department (along with a dedicated "homeless liaison"), and the Homeless Outreach Program Integrated Care System (HOPICS), provide outreach services that offer the opportunity for homeless individuals to find permanent housing. The HOPICS offers a wide range of resources related to behavioral health, housing, re-entry for those who have been incarcerated, and other supportive services. The organization operates an emergency access center for individuals and families who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless; providing resources that aid in long-term stability.

The City of Paramount has also partnered up with the City of Bellflower and the nonprofit organization, People Assisting the Homeless (PATH), in developing the "Plan to Prevent and Combat Homelessness." This is an action plan that aims to identify priorities in addressing issues related to homelessness in both cities due to the similarity in regional nature and funding.



Energy Conservation Opportunities

Energy-related housing costs can directly impact the affordability of housing. While state building code standards contain mandatory energy efficiency requirements for new development, the City and utility providers are also important resources to encourage and facilitate energy conservation and to help residents minimize energy-related expenses.

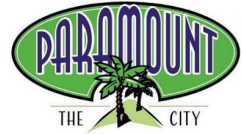
Paramount is serviced by Southern California Edison (SCE), which is responsible for renewable energy production in the form of wind and solar farms. Paramount has implemented zoning regulations that require the generation of solar energy from new residential development, at a minimum average of one kilowatt per house. The City also encourages ride share opportunities to reduce energy consumption. Paramount is also a member of the Clean Power Alliance, a Joint Power Authority (JPA), which is an electricity provider that brings clean, renewable power to Southern California.

Southern California Edison (SCE) offers a variety of energy conservation services as part of its Energy Savings Assistance Fund. The energy assistance fund helps those who qualify by income manage their electricity bills. This program primarily benefits low-income households, seniors, disabled, and non-English speaking residents. Another program, the Residential Multifamily Energy Efficiency Rebate Program, provides incentives for property owners to create energy efficient improvements through lighting, HVAC, and insulation. SCE also offers a number of rebate programs, making energy efficient kits available to residents at no cost.

At-Risk Housing Analyses

State housing law requires an inventory and analysis of government-assisted dwelling units eligible for conversion from lower income housing to market rate housing during the next ten years. Reasons for this conversion may include expiration of subsidies, mortgage pre-payments or pay-offs, and concurrent expiration of affordability restrictions.

Based on City records and information from the California Housing Partnership Corporation, in the next 10 years (2021-2031), no assisted housing developments in Paramount are at risk of losing their affordability status.



Projected Housing Need (RHNA)

Housing Element law requires a quantification of each jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need as established in the RHNA Plan prepared by the jurisdiction's council of governments. The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), in conjunction with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), determine a projected housing need for the region covered by SCAG. This share, known as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), is 1,341,834 new housing units for the 2021-2029 planning period throughout the SCAG region. SCAG has, in turn, allocated this share among its constituent jurisdictions, distributing to each its own RHNA divided along income levels. The City of Paramount has a RHNA of 364 housing units to accommodate in the housing element period from 2021 through 2029. The income distribution is as shown in Table H-14.

Table H-14: Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2021-2029

| Income Group | % of County AMI | Number of Units Allocated | Percent of Total Allocation |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Very Low ¹ | 0-50% | 92 | 25.1% |
| Low | >50-80% | 43 | 11.9% |
| Moderate | >80-120% | 48 | 13.3% |
| Above Moderate | 120%+ | 181 | 49.7% |
| Total | -- | 364 | 100% |

Note: Pursuant to AB 2634, local jurisdictions are also required to project the housing needs of extremely low-income households (0-30% AMI). In estimating the number of extremely low-income households, a jurisdiction can use 50% of the very low-income allocation or apportion the very low-income figure based on Census data.

Constraints on Housing Production

This chapter identifies and analyzes actual or potential constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, for persons with disabilities. Government Code section 65583, subdivisions (a)(5), (a)(4), (c)(1), and section 65583.2, subdivision (c). The five-member City Council of Paramount has had an active role in securing affordable housing in the city for a range of income levels and special population needs. As the governing body of the Paramount Housing Authority and the former Paramount Redevelopment Agency, it assists developers with funding and financing of new affordable housing. It retains its role in housing as the governing board for the Successor Agency providing Low- and Moderate-Income Housing funds.

Paramount's RHNA allocation is 105 units during the 5th Cycle period ending October 2021, and the RHNA allocation for the 6th Cycle (October 2021 to October 2029) is 364 housing units. During 2020, the Planning Division reviewed and approved 35 applications for a total of 45 housing units, including 33 accessory dwelling units (ADUs). The Building and Safety Division reviewed plans and issued permits for 13 new homes, including 12 ADUs. The General Plan was last comprehensively updated in 2007.

Nongovernmental Constraints

The availability and cost of housing is strongly influenced by market factors. A local government has little or no control over environmental constraints. A general assessment of constraints includes a description of existing actions that the city has undertaken to either offset development costs or assist in reducing the effects of environmental constraints that are unique to the city.

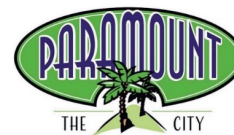
A. Development Costs

- B. Environmental and Public Health
- C. Requests to develop housing at densities below maximum allowed in the zone
- D. Length of time between receiving approval for a housing development and submittal of an application for building permits
- E. Local Efforts to Remove Nongovernmental Constraints.

Housing prices in Southern California soared to record highs during the COVID-19 pandemic. Southern California home prices in March 2021 have risen by double digits for the eighth straight month. The six-county region's median home price increased 14.5% from a year earlier to a record \$630,000, according to data released in late 2021 by real estate firm DQNews. The number of houses, condos and townhomes that sold rose 32.2%. The runup on home prices extends nationwide. Since then, mortgage rates have tumbled, and people are looking for more space. Millennials have replaced Baby Boomers as the largest market for homes. The health of the housing market as reflected in home prices and sheer demand would ensure private investments. However, it also renders government financing or any other household financial support even more limited in affecting affordability.

Development Costs

Market-driven constraints or the economic factors that drive private housing development are land costs, construction costs, and availability of financing. The portions of the development costs that are nongovernmental constraints refer to the market-driven costs associated with housing developments: hard costs (construction and labor), soft cost (financing, fees, tax, title, and insurance), and land costs. According to the UC Berkeley Turner Center for Housing Innovation, hard construction costs (materials and labor) represented 63% percent of the



total cost of producing a new residential building in California (2008-2018). Soft costs, such as legal fees, insurance, professional fees, and development fees are 19% of the total development cost followed by land costs and conversion costs (18%). The average cost per unit in California is \$480,000, a 17 percent increase since 2008. The increases are driven by construction costs, which already accounts for the largest share of development costs. Factors influencing the cost of affordable housing are no different from market-rate construction. However, affordable housing developments face increased complexity in financing affordable projects and the need to manage multiple funding sources and meet their respective requirements. Development costs are sometimes broken down into components known as the Five L's as provided by the UCLA Lewis Center Regional Policy Studies:

- Lumber: materials required for construction of a new building, including not just lumber but concrete, steel, windows, flooring, HVAC, electrical, drywall, etc.
- Labor: wages and salaries paid to the people who build the projects
- Lending: interest paid on debt and returns on investment owed to project investors
- Laws: rules and regulations that increase costs, such as onsite affordability requirements, impact fees, and minimum parking requirements
- Land: the value of the property itself, whether it is currently vacant or used for another purpose and intended for redevelopment

When assessing the financial feasibility of a new development, developers must first estimate the cost of project approvals (entitlement), design and other soft costs, financing, construction, and profit margin before land costs. Local governments that impose higher fees and affordability requirements can lead to less new housing, especially when the additional

costs cannot be added to rents or sale prices and thus are “baked into” the price of the land.

Land Costs

After developers estimate the value of the potential development, based either on projected rents or sale prices, the gap between those two values is what they can afford to pay for the land, known as the “residual land value”. When residual land value falls below the land’s value based on its present use (e.g., a strip mall or surface parking lot), or if it simply falls below what the current owner is willing to accept, new development — residential or otherwise — is unlikely to occur. Land costs include acquisition and the cost of holding land throughout the development process. Among the variables affecting the cost of land are the size of lots, location and amenities, the availability and proximity of public services, and the financing arrangement between the buyer and seller. Cost considerations include the cost of the land per square foot determined by the current market as well as the intended use, the number of proposed units, or density of development permitted on the site. Local governments can significantly affect land costs of a housing development by increasing the supply of land for residential uses, or increasing the number of units that can be built.

Labor and Construction Costs

The Turner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California, Berkeley states that the cost of building a 100-unit affordable housing project in the state was almost \$425,000 per unit in 2016, up from \$265,000 per unit in 2000. Since hard construction costs comprise more than 60 percent of total development costs, that may be an important reason developers hesitate to pull building permits to construct housing. Between 2008 and 2018, the core components of a building—wood, plastics, and composites costs—rose by 110 percent after accounting for inflation, and finishes costs rose by 65 percent. These components are global commodities and prices move in line with unpredictable geopolitical situations.

- Metals costs include metal framing, joists, decking, stairs, and railings, among others.
- Concrete costs cover concrete forming and accessories, concrete reinforcing, cast-in-place concrete, precast concrete, cast decks and underlayment, mass concrete, and concrete cutting and boring.
- Finishes costs consist of plaster and gypsum board, tiling, ceilings, flooring, wall finishes, painting, and coating, among others.
- Wood, plastics, and composites costs include rough carpentry, finish carpentry, architectural woodwork, structural plastics and composites, and plastic fabrications such as railings and paneling.

The cost and availability of workers ranks as the top concern of housing developers affiliated with the National Association of Home Builders, outranking prices of building materials. The total number of units included in each year's permitted projects increased 430% between 2009 and 2018, but the number of construction workers has only expanded by 32%. Construction work is a skilled trade, and housing construction work is deemed an essential business activity. Contractors note a shortage of workers with more multifamily construction experience. Prevailing wage requirements that are sometimes associated with streamlining legislation can cost an average of \$30 more per square foot.

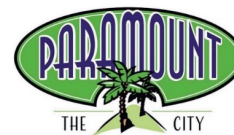
One of the recommendations for governments to reduce construction cost and address labor shortages is to encourage industrialized construction; that is, off-site construction or manufacturing of building components, which is then transported and assembled at the building site. This process saves as much as 20% on the cost of building a three- or four-story wood-frame multifamily development and shortens the construction timeline by between 40 and 50%.

Financing Cost

Developers finance housing projects with a mix of equity and debt. Equity pays for early development activities like land acquisition and project entitlements. This source of financing come from developers themselves and investors such as pension funds and high net worth individuals. Because equity bears greater risk than debt — if a project doesn't meet its financial targets, the losses are taken from equity — equity investors expect a relatively high return on investment, perhaps 10% per year or more. Debt comes in later, usually once a project has secured city approval and is ready to be built, and once 100% of the equity has been funded. Because debt is lower risk, it commands a lower interest rate, today often 6% or less. Within reasonable limits, the city's development review process can work with the developers by timing fees that reduce financing costs ("carrying costs") by minimizing the equity share of project funding and maximizing the debt share.

Mortgage Lending

Barriers to access and use of government-backed financing such as discrimination based on the applicant's race/ethnicity or an area's race/ethnicity composition are fundamental non-governmental constraints. Planned housing growth and investments seek to maintain affordability through strategies that hold down housing cost at no more than 35% of total household income regardless of race/ethnicity. Paramount is 81.5% Latino of mostly Mexican national origin. Demand from Latinos drive the housing market in the region. C.A.R. Traditional Housing Affordability Index reports that for Los Angeles County, 38% of White and just 19% Latino of households can buy a median-priced home in 2020. Obtaining funding is significantly affected by the applicant's race/ethnic identity in the Los Angeles market: 19.3% of Latinos and 24.4% Blacks had their applications for conventional home mortgages denied compared to 14.3% of White applicants. Discriminatory practices show up as depressed home prices, sending a distorted picture of the housing need and ability to meet demand.



Environmental and Public Health Constraints

The Housing Element's Sites Inventory Analysis and related Programs recommends rezoning of infill sites that include existing natural hazards or sites located adjacent to pollution sources. New developments may encounter added cost as well as reduced potential density pursuant to the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) due to mitigations or compliance with newer, more stringent construction codes that protect public health and safety. The city is entirely urbanized and one of the park-poor jurisdictions in the county. New development would have to avoid non-infill sites such as parks, natural open spaces, and special habitat areas. These hazards are concerned with quality-of-life issues such as public health and safety along with natural hazards that could negatively influence housing developers, investors, and potential residents. Ministerial review or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) streamlining options may not be feasible on many sites as a result.

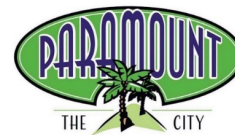
Paramount's pollution problems arise from its transportation corridors. It borders three freeways and the Union Pacific Railroad cuts across the heart of the city. Air quality filters are recommended to reduce exposure to air pollutants such as diesel, PM_{2.5}, and NO_x for developments within a 500-foot buffer along these freeway routes and qualifying major arterials. The AQMD Proposed Rule 2305 identify eight warehouse sites to be monitored as indirect sources of toxic air contaminants due to the volume of trucking involved. AQMD recommends a 1,000-foot buffer from warehouses that accommodate more than 100 trucks per day. Noise from transportation corridors including the railroad are also a potential constraint unless noise attenuation is incorporated into construction and the railroad observes quiet zone regulations. Proposed housing developments have been delayed due to the existence of neighboring polluting industries. Rather than penalize new

housing, the city has been actively shrinking the footprint where polluting industries can locate.

Paramount is at the western edge of the Puente Hills blind-thrust fault, and according to the State Hazard Mitigation Plan Potential Earthquake Scenario an earthquake here will produce its deadliest scenario for any Southern California fault. The US Army Corps of Engineers (US ACE) has been fortifying the Whittier Narrows Dam after its assessment showed that the "dam is almost certain to fail under normal operations within a time frame from immediately to within a few years without intervention". US ACE further advises that a high-risk of failure applies to the Los Angeles/Rio Hondo Rivers levee (east bank) that protects an area between the Union Pacific rail right-of-way and the Los Angeles River¹. The Los Angeles County Department Public Works shows that the city lies in the path of three modeled dam inundation areas for Whittier-Narrows, Hansen Dam, and Sepulveda Dam. Heatwaves and extreme precipitation and drought as the result of climate change increase the adverse health effects of air pollution and further stresses on the power infrastructure and water supply.

The US Environmental Protection Agency's databases that track sources of pollutants, chemicals, toxic release, greenhouse gas, and hazardous waste include 493 regulated facilities at the geographic center of the city. Among these include facilities that release major air pollutants (6), toxic pollutants (21), reported hazardous waste activities (269), and one Superfund site (AAD Paramount). Highly elevated levels of hexavalent chromium were detected in the industrialized sections of Paramount prompting a multi-year monitoring program by the South Coast Air Quality Management District that the City of Paramount assumed responsibility for in 2021. Five out of 11 census tracts of the city are ranked at the top 5% statewide in pollution burden – the

¹ Los Angeles River/Rio Hondo Diversion 1 Levee System Final Periodic Inspection Report No. 1, 2013.



overconcentration of pollutants and the adverse environmental conditions caused by pollution.

Entitlement Approval to Building Permit

Nongovernmental constraints can include the length of time between when a developer receives approval for a housing development and later when the developer submits an application for building permits. A delay submitting the application can hinder the construction of RHNA housing. Developers may delay submitting for building permit application because of regulatory uncertainty as is often the case with the triennial updates of the California Building Code, economic recessions, or the lengthy process of annexation to a community facility district. In these cases, the jurisdiction may provide a 'hold harmless' option for the developer to submit a building permit application while final actions on entitlements are pending.

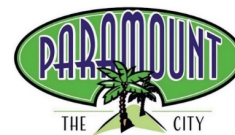
When developers do not proceed in a timely manner there are negative consequences for the jurisdiction since only issued building permits can be used to evaluate a jurisdiction's progress towards meeting its RHNA goal. This nongovernmental constraint often stems from speculative entitlements made by more investor-driven developers. Entitlement approvals tend to magnify a property's value by making them "shovel-ready" through securing approval of the environmental document, vesting of subdivision maps, fees and public improvements, and setting development standards (floor area or units) that allow the highest density possible for the site. With construction costs high and return-on-investment in markets like Gateway Cities not guaranteed, the jurisdiction may not receive an application for a building permit until years after approval of the entitlement or beyond the RHNA planning period. Jurisdictions are also negatively affected in other ways by speculative activity since developers do not have to pay impact fees, construct mitigations, or make other improvements unless and until it obtains building permits and a certificate of occupancy.

Requests to develop housing at densities below those anticipated in the analysis required by subdivision (c) of Section 65583.2

The Housing Resources chapter contains the analysis required by Section 65583.2 subdivision (c) to determine which sites are suitable for residential development, specifically, housing for lower-income households and a variety of other types of housing, including multifamily rental housing, factory-built housing, emergency shelters, and transitional housing. A minimum and maximum density are identified for each site and the Program 9 (Zoning Amendments) under the Housing Plan describes the rezoning that the City would undertake in the next three years. So far, developers have not submitted applications for housing with units less than a site's housing capacity. The total housing unit capacity on a site is based on the minimum density. A housing development that did propose below the minimum density would require approval of an amendment to the zoning code or general plan. However, If there are no other available sufficient sites to accommodate its unmet RHNA, then other sufficient sites to accommodate the remaining unmet RHNA will need to be identified and made available.

Regardless, a jurisdiction may not disapprove a housing project on the basis that approval of the development would trigger the identification or zoning of additional adequate sites to accommodate the remaining RHNA.

Under limited circumstances the statute does allow a jurisdiction the option to require the applicant to assist the jurisdiction in meeting these provisions. The HCD's guidance on the No Net Law states "Types of assistance required could include help with the identification of additional sites for potential rezones or community outreach". The agency cautions that burdensome requirements may make a development project financially infeasible and could, in effect, constitute a denial of the project or may violate the Housing Accountability Act.



Local Efforts to Remove Nongovernmental Constraints

This analysis looks at local efforts to remove nongovernmental constraints that influence market actors such as developers, potential homebuyers, and renters which can limit a jurisdiction's ability to meet its RHNA by income category. Paramount's constraints are mostly constitutional in nature; that is, as a general law city its ability to raise revenues, construct housing, or regulate market decisions are extremely constrained. It relies on programs that incentivizes market actors to promote housing activity.

Paramount Housing Authority

The Paramount Housing Authority partners with private developers in order to mitigate some of the risk and cost of private development in an effort to increase housing production. PHA is a separate entity from the City of Paramount. The Paramount City Council serves as its board, and City management operates the agency. It has set aside more than \$1.1 million from the Low-to-Moderate Income Housing fund to support three active projects. The fund assisted developers with property purchase and development and subsidized low-income units at a senior housing project.

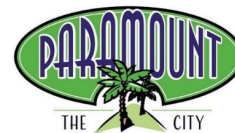
Financial Government Assistance

The availability of capital to finance new residential development is a significant factor that can impact both the cost and supply of housing. A fluctuation in interest rates of just a few percentage points can make a dramatic difference in the annual income needed to qualify for a loan. As of 2020, while interest rates are low, lenders are considering applicants much more closely than in the past, leading to credit tightening despite affordable interest rates. In February of 2016, California's Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) estimated that new construction to address a shortfall of 1.7 million housing units would cost at least \$250 billion in public subsidies.

Four state agencies contribute to the State's basic housing efforts by applying their financial resources to support affordable housing: the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), the California Housing Finance Agency, the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (Tax Committee), and the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee (Debt Limit Committee).

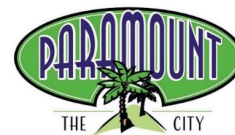
State, county, and the federal government along with private organizations have financial assistance programs for agencies, jurisdictions, and developers. Currently active as of 2021 are the following programs that are specifically designed to finance affordable housing. There are additional financial sources not mentioned in the list such as COVID-19 specific federal housing programs or for special needs housing, residential care, or housing for targeted populations:

- **AHSC.** Administered by the Strategic Growth Council and implemented by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program funds land-use, housing, transportation, and land preservation projects to support infill and compact development that reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions. It includes new construction, acquisition, and substantial rehabilitation, including preservation of affordable housing at risk, or conversion of one or more nonresidential structures to residential dwelling units.
- **CalHome.** This program provides grants to local public agencies and nonprofit corporations to assist first-time homebuyers become or remain homeowners through deferred-payment loans. Funds can also be used to assist in the development of multiple-unit ownership projects.
- **CDBG.** Community Development Block Grants fund housing activities, public works, community facilities, public service projects serving lower-income people, and planning and evaluation studies related to any eligible activity. It includes single- and multi-family rehabilitation, rental

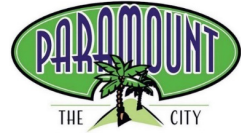


housing acquisition, or homeownership assistance, and activities that support new housing construction.

- **CDLAC.** California Debt Limit Allocation Committee was created to set and allocate California's annual debt ceiling and administer the State's tax-exempt bond program to issue the debt. CDLAC's programs are used to finance affordable housing developments for low-income Californians, build solid waste disposal and waste recycling facilities, and to finance industrial development projects. The Qualified Residential Rental Project Program helps spur affordable housing production by assisting developers of multifamily rental housing units with the acquisition and construction of new units, or the purchase and rehabilitation of existing units. The Single-Family First-Time Homebuyer Program helps homebuyers of single-family homes, condominiums, or townhouses use mortgage credit certificates to reduce their federal tax liability by applying the credit to their net tax due. State and local governmental agencies and joint powers authorities can issue both tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds (MRBs) or mortgage credit certificates (MCCs) to assist first-time homebuyers when they purchase a home.
- **GSAF.** The Golden State Acquisition Fund (GSAF) is a \$93 million flexible, low-cost financing program aimed at supporting the creation and preservation of affordable housing throughout the State of California. Financing is available for rental housing and homeownership opportunities in urban and rural communities. GSAF was established with \$23 million in seed funding from the California Department of Housing and Community Development. These funds are leveraged with additional capital from the seven-community development financial institutions that serve as originating lenders.
- **HOME.** The HOME Investment Partnership Program assists cities, counties, and nonprofit community housing development organizations (CHDOs) to create and retain affordable housing for lower-income renters or owners. HOME funds are available as loans for housing rehabilitation, new construction, and acquisition and rehabilitation of single- and multifamily projects and as grants for tenant-based rental assistance
- **Homekey.** Homekey provides grants to local entities (including cities, counties, and other local public entities such as housing authorities and federally recognized tribes) to acquire and rehabilitate a variety of housing types — such as hotels, motels, vacant apartment buildings, and residential care facilities — in order to serve people experiencing homelessness or who are also at risk of serious illness from COVID-19.
- **HHC.** Housing for a Healthy California provides funding on a competitive basis to deliver supportive housing opportunities to developers using the federal National Housing Trust Funds (NHTF) allocations for operating reserve grants and capital loans.
- **IIG.** Infill Infrastructure Grant Program is grant assistance, available as gap funding for infrastructure improvements necessary for specific residential or mixed-use infill development projects or areas. A Capital Improvement Project must be an integral part of, or necessary for the development of, either a Qualifying Infill Project or housing designated within a Qualifying Infill Area. Eligible costs include the construction, rehabilitation, demolition, relocation, preservation, and acquisition of infrastructure.
- **LHTF.** Local Housing Trust Fund Program. Affordable Housing Innovation's LHTF lends money for construction of rental housing projects with units restricted for at least 55 years to households earning less than 60 percent of area median income. State funds match local housing trust funds as down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers.



- **LIHTC.** Low-Income Housing Tax Credit allocates federal and state tax credits to developers of affordable rental housing for low-income Californians.
 - **MHP.** The Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) makes low-interest, long-term deferred-payment permanent loans for new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent and transitional rental housing for lower-income households.
 - **MHSA.** Mental Health Services Act, No Place Like Home Program dedicates bond proceeds to invest in the development of permanent supportive housing for persons who are in need of mental health services and are experiencing homelessness, chronic homelessness, or who are at risk of chronic homelessness. The purpose is to acquire, design, construct, rehabilitate, or preserve permanent supportive housing for persons who are experiencing homelessness, chronic homelessness or who are at risk of chronic homelessness, and who are in need of mental health services.
 - **MPRROP.** Mobilehome Park Rehabilitation and Resident Ownership Program makes short- and long-term low interest rate loans for the preservation of affordable mobile home parks for ownership or control by resident organizations, nonprofit housing sponsors, or local public agencies. MPRROP also makes long-term loans to individuals to ensure continued affordability.
 - **NHTFP.** National Housing Trust Fund Program assists in new construction of permanent housing for extremely low-income households. It is a permanent federal program with dedicated source(s) of funding not subject to the annual appropriations. The funds can be used to increase and preserve the supply of affordable housing, with an emphasis on rental housing for extremely low-income households (ELI) households, with incomes of 30 percent of area median or less.
 - **PLHA.** Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) provides a permanent source of funding to all local governments in California to help cities and counties implement plans to increase the affordable housing stock; increase the supply of housing for households at or below 60% of area median income; increase assistance to affordable owner-occupied workforce housing; assist persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness; facilitate housing affordability, particularly for lower- and moderate-income households; promote projects and programs to meet the local government's unmet share of regional housing needs allocation; and ensure geographic equity in the distribution of the funds
 - **PDLP.** The Predevelopment Loan Program provides predevelopment capital to finance the start of low-income housing projects, including projects to construct, rehabilitate, convert, or preserve assisted housing, including manufactured housing and mobilehome parks. Eligible costs include but are not limited to site control, site acquisition for future low-income housing development, engineering studies, architectural plans, application fees, legal services, permits, bonding, and site preparation
 - **TOD.** Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Housing Program offer low-interest loans available as gap financing for rental housing developments near transit that include affordable units
 - **VHHP.** Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program makes long-term loans for the development or preservation of rental housing for very low- and low-income veterans and their families. Funds are made available to sponsors who are for-profit or nonprofit corporations and public agencies.
- Tax-Increment Financing**
- Assets of the Redevelopment Agency accrued for almost 40 years and has supported the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund and countless



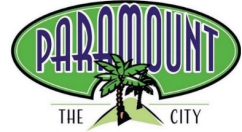
residents continue to benefit from its past housing program. Various tax increment financing tools, promoting use of local tax increment financing tools such as Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFDs), include Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities (CRIAs), Affordable Housing Authorities (AHAs), Infrastructure and Financing Revitalization Districts (IFRDs) and Neighborhood Infill Finance and Transit Improvements (NIFTI) districts.

Federal Grants

The Los Angeles County Development Authority administers federal grants assigned to Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing. The Finance Department is responsible for administering Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds from HUD, which are allocated to programs and services of the Planning Department, Public Safety Department, and Public Works Department. The 2021-2022 Action Plan allocates the total of \$1,066,504 CDBG and HOME funds. The Planning Department manages the Successor Agency for the Paramount Redevelopment Agency. The department administers the Home Improvement Program which provides financial assistance to Paramount residents for upgrading deteriorated properties and correcting code violations. Four residential projects were completed in 2020 at a total project construction expenditure of \$117,300.

Grants are available to alleviate housing hardships resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Homeowners and tenants receive support from the CDBG in the form of Emergency Mortgage Assistance Grant Program (EMAG) and Emergency Rental Assistance Grant Program (ERAG). EMAG sets the maximum amount of assistance to \$1,000 per month for two consecutive months. The grant is paid directly to the mortgage company, or utility company, and does not need to be paid back. ERAG pays rental and/or utility payments made on behalf of an income-eligible applicant, up to \$1,000 per month for a period of up to two consecutive months.



Governmental Constraints

The section analyzes the actual and potential governmental constraints on housing production for all income levels, including multifamily rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, housing for agricultural employees, supportive housing, single-room occupancy units, emergency shelters, and transitional housing. All the city's zoning and land use regulations evaluated are from the written text of the Paramount Municipal Code (Title 15 Buildings and Construction, Title 16 Subdivisions and Other Divisions of Land, and Title 17 Zoning), General Plan, specific plans, and publicly available information regarding housing developments in the city.

- A. Locally adopted ordinances that directly impact the cost and supply of housing
- B. Zoning for a Variety of Housing Types
- C. Permits and Procedures
- D. Land Use Controls
- E. Fees and Exactions
- F. On and Off-Site improvement requirements
- G. Building codes and their enforcement
- H. Constraints for People with Disabilities

Section 65940.1 Available Information

The City's website is referred to for the majority of the information provided and evaluated in this section. Section 65940.1 requires that the city publish online all of the following:

- A current schedule of fees, exactions, and affordability requirements imposed by that city, county, or special district, including any dependent special districts, as defined in Section 56032.5, of the city or county applicable to a proposed housing development project. The city shall present the information in a manner that clearly identifies the fees, exactions, and affordability requirements that apply to each

parcel and the fees that apply to each new water and sewer utility connection.

- The current and five previous annual fee reports or the current and five previous annual financial reports.
- An archive of impact fee nexus studies, cost of service studies, or equivalent, conducted by that city, county, or special district on or after January 1, 2018.

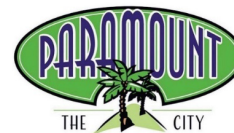
A Locally Adopted Ordinance that Directly Impacts the Cost And Supply of Housing

State law requires that cities include an analysis of any locally adopted ordinance that directly impacts the cost and supply of housing.

Proposition FF

On November 8, 1988, city voters approved Proposition FF, and its provisions are incorporated in Chapter 17.20 of the Zoning Code. Proposition FF established a citywide maximum density of 22 dwelling units per acre for all residential developments and 70 dwelling units per acre for senior citizen housing development as defined in California Civil Code Section 51.3: a residential development developed, substantially rehabilitated, or substantially renovated for, senior citizens that has at least 35 dwelling units. Any reference to high density housing in the General Plan of the City of Paramount is intended to apply only to senior citizen housing development. The maximum density of 22 dwelling units per acre also applies to Special Housing Opportunities (SHO), a designation not found in the current General Plan. The proposition requires that developer make a preliminary submittal of the application prior to formal requests for general plan amendments, zoning amendments, or subdivision map approval.

At this time (2021), the City considers the provisions of Proposition FF inapplicable by operation of law.



Zoning for a Variety of Housing Types

The zoning code and zoning map identifies three residential zones (R-1, R-2, and R-M) and three specific plans, the Clearwater East Specific Plan, the Clearwater North, and the Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans, where housing is allowed. (Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba will be combined to create the North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan.) Housing is also allowed in some Planned Development with Performance Standards (PD-PS) zones. The zoning map provides the geographical location and boundaries of these zones. Residential dwellings are defined in the zoning code to broadly include a variety of housing: house, apartment, motel, hotel, or other type of residential dwelling subject to the State Housing Law (Part 1.5 commencing with Section 17910 of Division 13) and a manufactured home, mobile-home, and multi-unit manufactured housing as defined in the Mobile-Home Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 (Part 2 commencing with Section 18000 of Division 13). The zoning code retains archaic terms such as boardinghouse, lodging house, rest home, convalescent home, guest home or home for the aged, all of which are defined as a type of group housing for specific populations and criteria.

Pursuant to Section 17.44.020 of the Municipal Code, uses not listed in the zones are expressly prohibited. Specifically these limitations on land use are stated as follows, “no building shall be erected, reconstructed or structurally altered, nor shall any building or land be used for any purpose other than is specifically permitted in the zone in which such building or land is located.”

Multifamily Rental Housing

The General Plan sets aside 53.3% of land in Paramount for residential use with slightly over half of that share (28.5%) designated Multiple-Family Residential. The R-M, Multiple Family Residential Variable Density Zone is the implementing zoning district for Multiple-Family Residential and its purpose states that “in part, assists in the implementation of the residential land use and housing element of the general plan.” The General Plan was last updated in

2007, and it identifies two Area Plans for residential growth: The Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Area Plans and Somerset Ranch Area Plan. Due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency in 2012, housing plans in these areas were disrupted.

Multifamily units either for ownership or for rent are permitted in the R-2 and R-M zones; residentially zoned PD-PS zones; in the Medium density residential areas and High-density residential areas of the Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba specific plans; and the Clearwater East Specific Plan.

The R-M zoning standards allow for generous building and lot dimension to accommodate housing of up to 22 dwelling units per acre. It also contains provisions that protect rental units from condominium conversions and from infill developments that have substandard lots which apply for a density bonus up to the maximum allowed in the zone. The R-M zone contains provisions for a density bonus based on demonstrated hardship (Section 17.16.090) and as approved by the Planning Commission. Eligibility criteria for the bonus apply for applicants who have been property owners since 1988 of lots that have 76 feet or less of street frontage adjacent to properties developed with at least two dwelling units in buildings no more than 15 years old. Condominium conversions of apartments which do not meet current zone standards for R-M (Multiple-Family Residential) development are subject to Section 17.44.160, and the conversion must be approved by the Planning

Table H-15: Housing by Zoning District

| Housing Type | R-1 | R-2 | R-M | Specific Plans or Other Zones |
|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| Multifamily Dwelling | X | P | P | P |
| Emergency Shelters | X | X | X | P in M-1 |
| Low Barrier Navigation Centers | X | X | X | X |
| Housing for Agricultural Employees (permanent and seasonal) | Where residential is allowed | | | |
| Supportive Housing | Where residential is allowed | | | |
| Transitional Housing | Where residential is allowed | | | |
| Single-Room Occupancy Units | | | X | |
| Manufactured homes | Where residential is allowed | | | |
| Mobile Home Parks | Where residential is allowed | | | |
| Accessory Dwelling Units | Where residential is allowed | | | |

Notes: P= Permitted, C= Conditional, X= Prohibited

R-2 and R-M development is reviewed by the Paramount Development Review Board.

Commission and the City Council. This section includes standards concerning the addition of appliance, noise insulation, security system, and air conditioning. Projects which contain less than three dwelling units shall not be eligible for conversion.

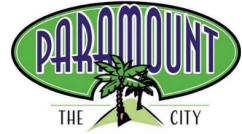
Housing for Agricultural Employees (permanent and seasonal)

Aside for a small amount of urban farming in utility rights-of-way, there are no agricultural lands in the City. According to U.S. Census American Community Survey 2014-2018, 70 were full-time farmworkers and 90 were employed in the agricultural sector out of a total of 24,511 workers. Paramount has workers living within its borders who work across 13 major industrial sectors. The average annual salary of agricultural worker is \$32,000, which is significantly lower than the average annual salary of \$48,000 for workers in all employment sector. There is no data that suggest that non-permanent housing with rural amenities is

suitable for agricultural employees residing in a metropolitan jurisdiction. The City's programs funds increase affordable housing opportunities for lower-income households, particularly in low-wage industries.

Emergency Shelters and Low Barrier Navigation Centers

State legislation requires jurisdictions to permit emergency shelters without a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) or other discretionary permits. Emergency shelters are permitted by-right within a designated geographic area of the M-1 zone located at 6301-6439 Alondra Boulevard (Paramount Business Center), a 17-acre industrial business park between Dominguez High School and the Los Angeles River. The location is in a heavily urbanized area bordering the City of Long Beach and City of Compton and is served by Metro bus lines on Alondra Boulevard, several parks and large employment centers.



The City does not have its own emergency shelters; however, it cooperates with the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) which provides financial support to local services in efforts to house and assist the homeless. The availability of land that can accommodate shelters for the 85 unsheltered homeless persons identified in the City during the 2020 Point-In-Time Homeless Count. Assembly Bill 101 (AB 101) requires that Low-Barrier Navigation Centers be allowed as a by-right use in areas zoned for mixed-use and nonresidential zones permitting (by right or conditionally) multi-family uses. There are no mixed-use zones and no non-residential zones that permit multifamily residential.

Transitional and Supportive Housing

Transitional housing and supportive housing are terms defined in the zoning code as residential uses and subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone. AB 2162 requires that supportive housing be a by-right use in all zones where multifamily and mixed uses are permitted. Additional elements of AB 2162 include the following:

- Requires a developer to submit a plan for providing supportive services, with documentation demonstrating that supportive services will be provided onsite to residents in the project and describing those services as provided.
- Prohibits the local government from imposing any minimum parking requirement for units occupied by supportive housing residents if the development is located within ½ mile of a public transit stop.
- States that provisions of AB 2162 shall not be construed to do either of the following (1) preclude or limit the ability of a developer to seek a density bonus from the local government or (2) expand or contract the authority of a local government to adopt or amend an ordinance, charter, general plan, specific plan, resolution, or other land use

policy or regulation that promotes the development of supportive housing.

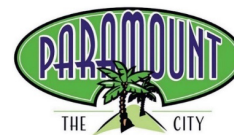
Single Room Occupancy

In accordance with State Law, cities must identify adequate sites, appropriate zoning, development standards, and a permitting process to facilitate the development of Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing. The City of Paramount Zoning Ordinance provides zoning and development standards that facilitate the siting and development of SROs. Zoning regulations identifying the adequate sites, appropriate zoning, development standards, and a permitting process to facilitate the development of Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing pursuant to its Housing Plan programs as well as Consolidated Action Plan.

Manufactured Homes and Mobile Home Parks

State law requires that mobile and manufactured homes be considered a single-family dwelling and permitted in all zones that allow single-family housing. Manufactured homes are subject to special construction standards established in the Floodplain Management Regulations requiring floodproof construction, anchoring that resists flotation, and that locate floors above the base flood elevation.

Paramount has 17 mobile home park sites for a total of 1,418 spaces per HCD's Codes and Standards Automated System (CASAS). Its Municipal Code protects mobile home parks as a source of affordable housing. Mobile homes are permitted in the R-1 (Single-Family Residential) zone and are subject to the same development standards as conventional single-family residential dwellings. Chapter 15.24 of the Paramount Municipal Code establishes regulations that ensure mobile homes retain their residential purpose while prohibiting attempts to remove wheels or otherwise affix the dwelling to the ground with a permanent foundation. Chapter 17.64 addresses the shortage of spaces for the location of mobile home parks. The ordinance requires Planning Commission approval for a change to long-term tenancy of mobile home park spaces or a sale of individual spaces and to further provide standards for



the location, design, and development of such mobile home parks.

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU)

Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) can be an important source of affordable housing since they are smaller than primary units and do not have direct land acquisition costs. ADU development expands housing opportunities for very low-, low-, and moderate-income households by increasing the number of rental units available within existing neighborhoods. In June 2021, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1151, an amendment to the zoning code that incorporates Accessory Dwelling Unit regulations that comply with State law. The proposed ordinance set a maximum size of ADUs at 1,000 square feet and maximum of height of 16 feet. The proposed ordinance replaced noncompliant provisions of the existing ADU regulations, which allowed ADUs only on lots developed with an existing single-family dwelling unit in the R-1 zone.

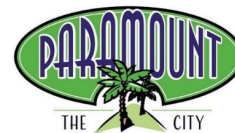
Processing and Permit Procedures

Processing and permit procedures may pose a considerable constraint to the production and improvement of housing. Common constraints include lengthy processing time, unclear permitting procedures, layered reviews, multiple discretionary review requirements, and costly conditions of approval. These constraints increase the final cost of housing, uncertainty in the development of the project, and overall financial risk assumed by the developer. Amendments to the Housing Accountability Act (HAA) have supplanted a jurisdiction's processing and permit procedures for a housing development. The city is required to use objective standards and conform to a 30-day/60-day limit established for jurisdiction to deem a project consistent with these objective standards.

Under the HAA, a housing development cannot be denied or reduced in density, inclusive of conditions of approvals that have the same effect, unless the jurisdiction finds that the project would have a specific, adverse impact upon the public health or

safety. Jurisdictions are required to apply only objective standards and zoning criteria which are consistent with the general plan and criteria to facilitate and accommodate development at the density allowed on the site by the general plan and proposed by the proposed housing development project. Understanding of the HAA's effect on local processes reflects the information presented by the HCD's Housing Accountability Act Technical Assistance Advisory (Government Code Section 65589.5) released on September 2020. SB 330 suspends certain restrictions on the development of new housing until January 1, 2025 and requires jurisdictions to adhere to the following provisions:

- **Preliminary Applications.** This new development application available through the city website is required by state law to collect specific site and project information in order to determine the zoning, design, subdivision, and fee requirements that shall apply to a housing development project. If the applicant submits a complete development application within 180 days of submitting a preliminary application, then the zoning, design, subdivision, and fee requirements in effect at the time the preliminary application was submitted shall remain in effect for the remainder of the entitlement and permitting process.
- **Replace and Protect Existing Housing.** No housing development project on a site where any existing residential units would be demolished, including any "protected" units as described below, may be approved unless the replacement project includes at least as many residential units as the existing residential building.
- **Zoning Actions.** The city is prohibited from taking any legislative action, including by voter initiative, that would reduce the zoned capacity of housing development below what was allowable as of January 1, 2018, including but not limited to: reducing the



maximum allowable height, density, or floor area ratio (FAR), imposing new or increased open space, lot size, setback or maximum lot coverage requirements; adopting or enforcing any moratorium or cap on housing approvals.

- **Objective Design.** The city may not apply new design standards that were adopted on or after January 1, 2020 unless these design standards meet the definition of objective standards provided in state law.
- **CEQA.** The required timeframe to approve or disapprove a housing development project is limited to 90 days after certification of an EIR for a housing development project.
- **Limit Public Hearings.** The city cannot hold more than five public hearings on a housing development project that complies with all applicable zoning standards and is not seeking any exceptions or rezoning or other legislative actions.

The existing zoning code and existing procedures do not contradict the provisions of the HAA. The Zoning Code largely reflects that of other jurisdictions where timelines and procedures set forth in the Permit Streamlining Act, HAA, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are referenced.

Article 34 – Voter Approval of “Low Rent Housing Project”

Article 34 of the California Constitution requires local voter approval of housing projects that are intended for low-income people and that receive funding or assistance from the federal, state, or local government. Due to this law, public housing agencies tend to scrutinize affordable housing developments that propose a low-income rental project where more than 49% of units are set-aside for low-income persons.

Review Process

Applicants for housing developments are required to complete and obtain approval of a Development

Review Application from either a Residential Review Board or Development Review Board prior to issuance of a building permit. There is no conditional use permit or any other discretionary approval required for housing developments permitted in its zone. The Development Review Application reviews housing by-right as no public hearing is required and applications that conform to zoning and general plan are not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act. The city jointly processes all required project entitlements and the environmental review. This means elimination of redundant public hearings and facilitates environmental review based on a single project description.

The Development Review Board composed of ex officio Planning Commissioners reviews and approves Development Review Applications in the R-2 and R-M zones. The Planning Director and the Chief Building Official are non-voting advisory members of the Development Review Board. Board meetings are not public hearings allowing a 72-hour public review period. However, by practice, the City disseminates agendas 72 hours in advance to a meeting. Approval or conditional approval of the application requires findings of fact.

Additional relief for housing developments incorporate variances that are administratively processed. The Planning Director may grant variances of 10% for front yard, side yard, and rear yard setback requirements and for dwelling unit size requirements relating to attached additions, remodeling, or rehabilitating existing developed dwelling units in all residential zones.

Table H-16 : Timelines for Permit Procedures

| Type of Approval, Permit, or Review | Typical Processing Time | Approval Body |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| Development Review Application | 60 days | Residential Review Board/Development Review Board |
| Development Review Application w/ Minor Variance | 1-2 weeks | Planning Director |
| Conditional Use Permit | 60-90 days | Planning Commission |
| Variance | 60-90 days | Planning Commission |
| Zone Change | 90-120 days | Planning Commission/ City Council |
| General Plan Amendment | 90-120 days | Planning Commission/ City Council |
| Final Subdivision Map | 6-8 months | Planning Commission/ City Council |
| Tentative Subdivision Maps | 60-90 days | Planning Commission/ City Council |
| Parcel Maps | 60-90 days | City Council |
| Negative Declaration | 3-4 months | Planning Commission |
| Environmental Impact Report | 6-8 months | Planning Commission/ City Council |

Source: City of Paramount, 2021.

Specific Plans

The Clearwater East Specific Plan states “Nondiscretionary approval of housing projects is permitted for projects in compliance with the adopted and certified Paramount Housing Element”. Such projects are subject to review by the Planning Director for compliance with City of Paramount development standards as provided by the Clearwater East Specific Plan. In the Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans permitted by-right are apartment and condominium dwellings; and a planned residential district of single- or multi-family dwellings with one or more dwellings on the same lot.

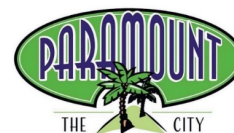
SB 35 Approval Process

SB 35 requires cities and counties to streamline review and approval of eligible affordable housing projects by providing a ministerial approval process, exempting such projects from environmental review

under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Paramount is one of the 289 jurisdictions that have made insufficient progress toward their Above Moderate income RHNA and/or have not submitted the latest APR (2020) and therefore are subject to the streamlined ministerial approval process (SB 35 [Chapter 366, Statutes of 2017] streamlining) for proposed developments with at least 10% affordability. The city reports that no SB 35 application has been submitted. SB 35 will automatically sunset on January 1, 2026.

Land Use Controls

Conventionally, development and design standards limit the buildable envelope and impose architectural design requirements that add cost to building housing. Achieving density would be more difficult to achieve if the standards affect any one of the



component properties such as lot area, floor area, and number of units.

General Plan

Proposition FF limits residential development intensities to 22 units per acre. The Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Area Plans and Somerset Ranch Area Plan are identified in the Land Use Element for residential growth. The General Plan was last updated in 2007 and both the zoning and general plan have become inconsistent with regards to housing policy, land use designations, and zoning districts over time.

county's share of the regional housing need for each income level as identified in the housing element of the general plan. "Appropriate standards" means densities and requirements with respect to minimum floor areas, building setbacks, rear and side yards, parking, the percentage of a lot that may be occupied by a structure, amenities, and other requirements imposed on residential lots pursuant to the zoning authority.

Table H-17: Residential General Plan Land Use Designations and Zoning Districts

| General Plan Land Use Designations | Density | Corresponding Zoning Districts |
|--|----------------|--|
| Single-Family Residential | 8 units/ acre | R-1 Single Family |
| Multiple-Family Residential | 22 units/ acre | R-2 Medium Density Residential (if min. lot size is 7,500 sq. ft.) |
| Somerset Ranch Area Plan | 22 units/ acre | Variable |
| Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Area Plans | 22 units/ acre | Variable |

Source: City of Paramount, General Plan, 2007.

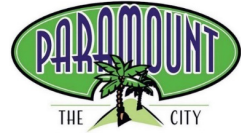
Zoning and Development Standards

Housing development standards are contained in the zoning code. The zoning code also incorporates the provisions of Clearwater East Specific Plan and the Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans. Table H-18 identifies the essential development standards that may be constraints to achieving the density assigned for a housing site: lot coverage, height, unit size requirements, open space requirements, and floor area ratio.

The State Housing Element Law identifies actions that will be taken to make sites available during the planning period with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate that portion of the city's or

Table H-18: Residential Zoning and Specific Plan Development Standards

| Development Standard | R-1 | R-2 | R-M | Clearwater East | Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Floor Area Maximum | None | None | None | 4:1; 50% residential if mixed-use | None |
| Lot Coverage | None | None | None | None | Single lot: 10- 15-25% 2 adjacent lots: 25-35% 3 adjacent lots: 35-50% |
| Density (units per acre) | None | None | Up to 22 units per acre | Min. 20 up to max. 22 | MDR: 35 HDR: 75 |
| Density (unit per lot area) | 1/7,500 sf | 1/3,750 sf | Legal lot on record | None | None |
| Setbacks (feet) | | | | | |
| Front | 20 | 20 | 15 | 10 | Front 15 + 5 at second story |
| Street side | 15 | 15 | | 10 | 10 |
| Sides (each) | 5 | 5 | Variable up to 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Rear | 15 | 10 | Variable up to 15 | 0 | 15-20 |
| Height Limit (ft.) | 25 | 25 | 30 | 45 | 25 ft, 35 ft w/ tuck under |
| Minimum Unit Size (sq. ft.) | | | | | |
| 1 bedroom | 800 | 800 | 850; 1,300 sf for single family | | 750 |
| 2 bedroom | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | |
| 3 bedroom | 1,250 + 2 bath | 1,250 + 2 bath | 1,250 | | |
| 4 bedroom | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,250 + 160 sf per each add'l bdrm over 3 | | |
| Outdoor Area (Common) | | | 50 sq. ft. | | |
| Note: Does not include ADUs | | | | | |



Design Standards

Design review is not a separate process from the Development Review Application and is reviewed concurrently with the entire contents of the application. In the R-1 and R-2 zones, the following design standards are identified.

R-1 and R-2 zones:

A. Architectural and Design Elements. All proposed developments shall incorporate to the maximum extent possible the following architectural and design elements:

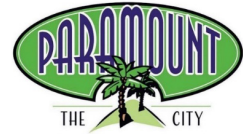
1. Multi-level roof lines.
2. Covered individual entries for each unit.
3. Front doors shall be solid, with peepholes, and shall include metal door jambs.
4. Varying building setbacks of at least three feet.
5. Exterior trim, including, but not limited to, wood siding, brick, stone, slumpstone, or other decorative treatments.
6. Varied exterior building materials and textures, including details such as doors, windows, palladium windows, balconies, porches, arches, columns, hand rails and other decorative treatments, and architectural details.
7. Architectural quality fire resistant roofing material, siding material, entry doors, windows, and garage doors. Asphalt composition shingles do not constitute architectural quality roofing material. Colors and materials shall be subject to the approval of the Planning Director.
8. Concrete areas shall incorporate a stamped or stained pattern throughout

the parking and circulation areas, as well as at the vehicular entrance.

9. Each unit shall include washer and dryer hook-ups and provision for air conditioning.
10. Each unit shall have at least two exits.

The R-M zone has similar requirements except that no. 9 and no. 10 are not included and contains the following provisions instead.

9. Developments shall incorporate an entry kiosk for pedestrian access into the project as well as a mechanism for emergency access.
10. Roofing.
 - a. New Construction. Architectural quality fire resistant roofing material. Asphalt composition shingles do not constitute architectural quality roofing material. Colors and materials shall be subject to the approval of the Planning Director.
 - b. Reroofing. A 25-year dimensional high profile thick butt asphalt composition shingle with built-up ridgeline is the minimum for reroofing. Color and material shall be subject to approval of the Planning Director.
11. Tarps.
 - a. Tarps made from materials including, but not limited to, canvas, fabric, plastic, rubber, nylon, or acetate are prohibited from use as carports, patio covers, and shade covers in required front, rear, and side setback areas, and over driveways.



These are objective design standards and are not additional impositions that would restrict the buildable envelope that would limit the number of units or housing capacity on a site or proposed development. Each and every design element are enumerated as appropriate as well as specifically identified.

Open Space

In the R-M zone, developers are given a menu of amenities to choose from to fulfill open space requirements in addition to the minimum common and private outdoor area identified in Table H-19. These areas are to be made available to all residents of the development. Amenities shall be maintained in good working order for the life of the development. Provision of a greater number of these amenities shall be dependent on the size and nature of the proposed development and shall be encouraged for larger developments.

Listed below are the menu of amenities:

9. Fireplaces in units either wood burning or gas.
10. Security systems, including knox boxes.
11. Water element (if substantial, may count for three required amenities).
12. Outdoor sculpture.
13. Other amenities as approved by the Planning Director.

Off-street Parking Spaces.

Table H-20 lists minimum off-street parking spaces and parking space development standards for residential uses allowed for each zone. Garages and carport requirements are viewed as constraints. These standards are not as onerous as found in numerous adjacent jurisdictions; however, these standards do not anticipate for ones required by higher-density mixed-use and transit-oriented developments.

Table H-19: Amenities

| Minimum Lot Size | Number of Amenities Required |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Over 36,000 sq. ft. | 5 |
| 18,000 to 36,000 sq. ft. | 4 |
| 0 to 17,999 sq. ft. | 3 |

Source: City of Paramount.

1. Children's lawn play area, including play equipment.
2. Barbecues.
3. Spa or jacuzzi.
4. Swimming pool.
5. Covered common patio or patios.
6. Community rooms.
7. Tennis courts.
8. Weight or exercise rooms.

Table H-20: Off-street Parking Development Standards

| General Plan Land Use Designations | Density |
|---|---|
| R-1 | Two per unit both of which must be covered via carport or garage |
| R-2 | Two per unit one of which must be covered via carport or garage |
| R-M | Two covered spaces per unit plus guest parking space at one-quarter space per unit |
| Rest homes, nursing and convalescent homes | One parking for each four beds |
| Rooming houses and boarding houses | One parking space for each sleeping room |
| Off-street parking space | 180 square feet and a 9-foot-width |
| Compact automobile parking spaces | Max. 7.5 feet in width or 15 feet in depth not exceed 35% of the required number of parking |
| Clearwater East Specific Plan | |
| Efficiency/studio | 1.5 per unit for resident parking and 0.15 per unit for guest parking |
| One, two, or three bedroom units | 2 per unit for resident parking and 0.2 per unit for guest parking |
| Senior housing | 0.8 per unit for resident parking and 0.3 per unit for guest parking |
| Live/work units | 2 per unit for resident parking and 0.15 per unit for guest parking |
| Clearwater North And Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans | 1 Bedroom 1.5 Spaces 2 Bedroom 2.0 Spaces 3 Bedroom 2.5 Spaces |

Source: City of Paramount Zoning Ordinance and Clearwater East Specific Plan

Fees and Exactions

Housing construction imposes certain short- and long-term costs upon local government, such as the cost of providing planning services and inspections. Table H-21 identifies the planning and development fees that are current as of July 1, 2019. The analysis concludes that fee amounts known from public sources are less of a constraint than in other jurisdictions. However, when the user fee study is released (currently in progress as of August 2021), revisions to the Municipal Code and the fee schedule are warranted to ensure housing builders are provided certainty about project costs throughout the development and construction process. The user fee

study will seek to update the fee schedule by disclosing all fees and exactions upfront as is now required by the HAA. This list does not comprehensively account for the application and development fees and exactions identified in the Municipal Code. Some fees provided in Table H-21 lists the amount established in Chapter 17.56 that identifies filing fees for applications that require Planning Commission approval based on the first lot or acre.

Application fees are approximately \$1,065 for a multifamily housing development with a zone change (Development Review Application and Zone Change).



This is less expensive than fees in comparable jurisdictions.

and capital improvement projects. In Paramount, revenues from application and development fees

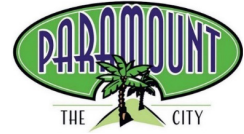
Table H-21: Planning Application Fees

| Fee Category | Fee Amount |
|---|---|
| Planning and Application Fees | |
| Development Review Application | \$465 (Two or less residential units exempt) or 800.00 for the first lot or acre. |
| Zone Change (R-1 zone) | \$500* or \$150 |
| Zone Change | \$1,150* |
| Zone Variance | \$1,150* or \$500.00 for the first lot or acre. |
| Conditional Use Permit | \$850* or \$800.00 for the first lot or acre. |
| Unclassified Use Permit | \$850* or \$500.00 for the first lot or acre. |
| General Plan Amendment | \$1,150 or \$800.00 for the first lot or acre. |
| Zoning Ordinance Text Amendment | \$1,150 |
| Subdivision | |
| Certificate of Compliance | \$426.00 |
| Lot Line Adjustment | Call for price and info. |
| Tentative Tract/ Parcel Map | \$425 Up to five parcels. \$5 each additional parcel over five. |
| Final Parcel Maps | \$325 Up to four parcels. \$20 each additional parcel over four. |
| Final Tract Maps | \$625 Up to 19 parcels. \$20 each additional parcel over 19. |
| Certificate of Compliance | \$100 Plus checking fee of \$325. |
| Condo Conversion | \$1,150 |
| Merger | \$425 |
| Environmental (CEQA) | |
| Developer pays for the preparation of the environmental document for City review. | |

Source: City of Paramount

The same housing development applications in neighboring Compton would be charged \$13,000 (Zone Change and multi-family architectural review) and \$4,546 in Bellflower (CEQA exempt Development Review and Zone Change). Some jurisdictions rely on development fees to fund government operations

contribute less than a percent to the city's budget. The city's first user fee study is being prepared and information from that study will help establish reasonable user fees that also continue to promote streamlined and efficient review and permitting.



Subdivision applications generally indicate that the project is an investment by the developer on a site's transformation and these fees ensure that the physical infrastructure to support this transformation is there for the long-term.

Park Fees for New Residential Units

Under Section 16.24.060, the subdivider or developer shall pay a fee for park or recreational purposes on a building permit for a new residential dwelling unit in an R-M (Multiple-Family Residential) zone or a PD-PS (Planned Development with Performance Standards) zone for multiple-family dwellings. Funds are used exclusively for the purposes of developing new or rehabilitating existing neighborhood or community park or recreational facilities. The interest earned on the accumulated in-lieu fees shall be used for the same purposes. Fees are calculated based on the general standard of two acres of park and recreation land for each 1,000 residents. The total amount that can be charged is the product of the average number of persons per unit, the general standard, and total cost of land and park development per acre.

Sewer Reconstruction Fund

This fee is charged at time of issuance of a building permit, and the charge is based on the anticipated additional peak flow created by the new construction, or change of use, at the rate of \$0.20 per gallon per day of additional peak flow less any credit. A default rate for dwellings is 600 gallons per day per dwelling unit.

Water Capital Improvement Charges

Applicants for water service connection are charged to establish service installation and to pay the applicable capital improvement charge to the Water Division of the Public Works Department. The capital improvement charge is based upon the Fire Department requirements for fire flow and duration and is computed on the per acre charge.

Art in Public Places

Under Chapter 17.112 of the Municipal Code, private residential building developments of five or more new

dwelling units must devote an amount not less than one percent of building development costs for acquisition and installation of freely accessible art on the development site or the adjacent right-of-way within one-fourth mile.

At the discretion of the developer and/or owner, and in lieu of installing public art at the project site, an in-lieu contribution is placed into the Public Art Development Fund account for acquisition and placement of public art throughout the City in publicly accessible locations. The Clearwater East Specific Plan requires a mandatory one percent (1%) of construction cost assessment be contributed to the general "Art in Public Places" fund of the City of Paramount by the developer of projects within the Specific Plan area.

The Building and Safety Division issues building permits and provides information to the public, contractors, and architects on building-related issues. See Table H-22 for construction permit fees. In 2020, building inspectors conducted 7,158 inspections, and the Building and Safety Division issued 399 permits with a total valuation of \$5,100,300.

Hypothetical Development Fees Calculation

Most, if not all, developers consider any fee a significant constraint to the development of affordable housing. For affordable housing projects, financing generally includes some form of state or federal assistance, with rents set through the funding program. As such, fees cannot and do not increase the rents. Although the various fees account for a significant portion of the development cost, the fees collected are necessary to pay for much needed infrastructure and to help mitigate new growth throughout the city.

On-/Off-Site Improvements

Housing developments may be conditioned to construct off-site improvements or agree to dedicate a portion of the property site to accommodate planned right-of-way improvements. Their effective impact on the housing development reduces the site's housing capacity by shrinking the buildable envelope.

Table H-22: Construction Permit Fees

| Fee Category | Fee Basis |
|----------------------|--|
| Building Permit | Based on valuation. |
| Plan Check Fee | 85% of permit fee. |
| Electrical Permit | \$2.04/ outlet or fixture + \$19.63 issuance fee |
| Plumbing Permit | \$17.07/ fixture + \$19.63 issuance fee |
| Mechanical Permit | Per item fixture count + \$19.63 issuance fee |
| Grading Permit | Based on Cubic Yards |
| Sewer/ Septic Permit | \$47.79/ connection + \$19.63 issuance fee |
| School District | \$2.97/ sq. ft. |

Source: City of Paramount

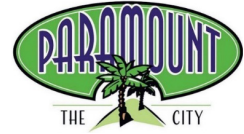
Construction of onsite connections to utility services, easements and other encumbrances on the property or implementation of a jurisdiction's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements can be potential constraints, but are less consequential as they preserve existing lot sites and development standards. Chapter 16.16 lists required onsite/off-site improvements that must be constructed prior to the approval of the final tract or parcel map. The subdivider/developer is generally responsible for covering the full cost of these improvements within their projects and prohibited from passing on the cost to residents.

- Highways, streets, street lighting and street trees. Roadways are to be improved with full width grading, cement concrete curbs and gutters, full width roadway paving, drainage facilities, street signs, and trees in the parkway.
- Sidewalks. Concrete sidewalks between 4 to 5 feet wide.
- Protection of property. Require such structures to be installed as are necessary for the proper functioning and maintenance

of the improvements required to remove a flood or geological hazard.

- Walls adjacent to highways. Five-foot masonry wall along the property line continuous to the highway.
- Drainage facilities, fencing of watercourse or drainage facility, underground utilities, sanitary sewers.
- Underground utility district. Requires placing poles, overhead wires, and associated overhead structures underground.

Another method by which a development can contribute to on- and off-site improvements is through assessment districts as authorized by the State. City of Paramount Landscape and Maintenance Assessment District No. 81-1 affects 29 parcels and consists of maintaining the landscaping within the public rights-of-way at the entranceway to the Orange Avenue Redevelopment Project. Maintenance includes but is not limited to watering, fertilizing, mowing, weed control, shrubbery and tree pruning, removal and replacement of dead growth,



maintenance of irrigation facilities, and other necessary work.

Onsite improvements typically include driveways, parking areas, drainage, and amenities such as landscaping, fencing, and open space.

Codes and Enforcement

Paramount implements the 2019 edition of the California Building Code, and 2019 edition of the California Green Building Standards Code. These codes establish standards and require inspections at various stages of construction to ensure code compliance and minimum health and safety standards. Although these standards and the time required for inspections increase housing production costs and may impact the viability of rehabilitation of older properties, the codes are mandated for all jurisdictions in California. No amendments have been made that diminish the ability of new housing to accommodate persons with disabilities. There are no locally amended universal design elements; the universal design provisions of the California Building Code are enforced. The city has no local ability to waive the provisions of the State building codes. However, a mechanism within the building code allows for an appeal process to challenge interpretations of the building code requirements. The City enforces building code on a complaint basis.

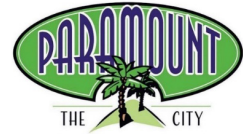
As part of the Public Safety Department, the Code Enforcement Division is comprised of trained officers responsible for administering Paramount Municipal Codes that relate to residential and business property maintenance standards, health and safety hazards, zoning, land use, and business licensing. The Code Enforcement Division also administers building and health and safety standards related to environmental protection and neighborhood preservation. The Code Enforcement Division works in close cooperation with all City departments and the City Prosecutor to educate the public and gain voluntary compliance. Example of code violations types include:

- Building and safety
- Health and safety

- Fire
- Plumbing
- Electrical
- Mechanical
- Zoning
- Land use
- Business licenses
- Maintenance

Code Enforcement ensures that properties throughout the City are maintained in conformance with zoning and property maintenance codes to preserve a safe and attractive living and working environment. For purposes of code enforcement, in most cases, violations can be divided into two types: 1) those that result in a substandard condition of a property and 2) those that are property maintenance violations of the Municipal Code. The most common violations include:

- Storage of wrecked, inoperable and/or abandoned vehicles on private property
- Overgrown vegetation
- Dead landscaping
- Unpermitted alterations to a dwelling or structure without permits
- Unpermitted interior alterations to a dwelling or structure (electrical, plumbing, mechanical, building)
- Garage conversions without permits
- Outside storage or junk, debris, trash in front, side, or rear yards visible from public view or neighboring properties
- Trash cans stored in public view
- Overflowing trash containers or dumpsters
- Major auto repair on residential property
- Conducting a business without a business license
- Unpermitted or illegal signs
- Commercial vehicles parked on residential property



The City's HOME and CDBG grants funds the Home Improvement Program and code enforcement to assist low- and moderate-income homeowners with critical home repairs and general property improvements. Focus areas for enforcement are Low-Moderate Areas and Slum and Blight Areas. CDBG funds were used in 2019-2020 to inspect 360 residential units through the City's Code Enforcement Program.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Housing element law requires that in addition to the needs analysis for people with disabilities, the housing element must analyze potential governmental constraints to the development, improvement, and maintenance of housing for people with disabilities; demonstrate local efforts to remove any such constraints; and provide for reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities through programs that remove constraints.

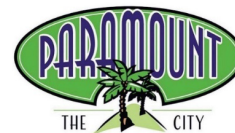
The zoning code incorporates reasonable accommodations in housing under Section 17.44.190 of the Zoning Code. This review process applies to an individual with a physical or mental impairment that limits one or more major life activities, anyone who is regarded as having any such an impairment, or anyone who has a record of having such an impairment.

A residential care facility is any family home, group care facility, or similar facility licensed by a Federal, State, or local health/welfare agency for non-medical care of persons in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of an individual. Under State Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (known as the Lanterman Act) the use of property for the care of six or fewer disabled persons is to be classified as a residential use under zoning. More specifically, a State-authorized, certified, or licensed family care home, foster home, or a group home serving six or fewer disabled persons or dependent and neglected children on a 24-hour-a-day basis is considered a residential use that is to be permitted in all residential

zones. No local agency can impose stricter zoning or building and safety standards on these homes.

Licensed Residential Care Facilities serving six or fewer persons are permitted in the R-1, R-2, and R-M zones. A conditional use permit (CUP) is required in the R-1, R-2, and R-M zones for 24-hour foster care home, foster family day care, and homes for the aged and rest homes regardless of whether they serve six or fewer or seven or more persons. The zoning code largely does not place any additional restrictions or management requirements for these uses. The zoning ordinance does include a definition for "family" that includes a group of not more than five persons who are not related by blood or marriage.

A CUP process through discretionary findings and public hearing may present a constraint on housing for persons with disabilities. To address this possible constraint, the housing element includes a program to evaluate single-family zones allowing residential care facilities for seven or more persons, establish a ministerial permit process and ensure residential care facilities for seven or more persons are only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.



Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

Introduction

In January 2017, California Assembly Bill 686 (AB 686) introduced an obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). AB 686 defined “affirmatively further fair housing” to mean “taking meaningful actions, in addition to combat discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity” for persons of color, persons with disabilities, and other protected classes. The law added a requirement for an assessment of fair housing in the Housing Element to include the following components: 1) a summary of fair housing issues and assessment of the City’s fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity, 2) an analysis of segregation patterns and disparities in access to opportunities, 3) an assessment of contributing factors, and 4) an identification of fair housing goals and actions. For Paramount, the primary data sources for the AFFH analysis are the 2017-2021 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFA) and the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) AFFH Data Viewer.

Fair Housing Enforcement and Capacity

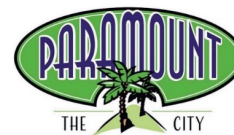
The City prepared an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) FY 2017-2022 to accompany the City of Paramount’s 2017-2021 Consolidated Plan, as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program statutes. The AFH contains the following information about fair housing enforcement and capacity.

The City of Paramount contracts with the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF), a nonprofit organization dedicated to affirmatively furthering fair housing

choice through the provision of education and direct client services. To promote awareness of fair housing laws, FHF implements targeted outreach and education programs for Paramount residents for housing consumers including homeowners, prospective homebuyers, and tenants, as well as housing providers such as sellers, owners, real estate professionals, brokers, landlords, and property management firms. Using available data to analyze current discrimination trends, FHF disseminates brochures that promote awareness of specific fair housing issues to ensure that all persons have the opportunity to secure safe and decent housing that they desire and can afford, without regard to their race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, familial status, marital status, disability, ancestry, age, source of income, or other characteristics protected by laws. Direct client services range from providing advice concerning general housing issues to performing investigations and advising residents of their rights and remedies under the law in cases where evidence sustains the allegations of discrimination.

General housing services provided by FHF involve the provision of advice to landlords, property owners, and tenants requesting advice on their rights and responsibilities under federal and State law. Most of the general housing services provided by FHF for Paramount residents are by phone to FHF’s toll-free hotline. Residents may speak with a trained staff member with expertise in the resolution of many common landlord-tenant disputes. FHF also conducts periodic web-based question and answer sessions.

Between July 1, 2013, and August 31, 2016, no cases were filed in a court of competent jurisdiction by FHF to enforce fair housing laws. FHF was successful in conciliating or otherwise addressing the fair housing cases that were investigated on behalf of Paramount residents during this time period; therefore, there is no litigation reported in the AFH.



Segregation and Opportunity Patterns and Trends

Segregation is the social division of human beings based on any number of factors, including race, ethnicity, or nationality. Racial segregation is one of the most common forms of segregation and is generally illegal but can still exist through social norms even when there is no strong individual preference for it. Racial integration, or simply integration, includes desegregation (the process of ending systematic racial segregation). In addition to desegregation, integration includes goals such as leveling barriers to association, creating equal opportunity regardless of race, and the development of a culture that draws on diverse traditions, rather than merely bringing a racial minority into the majority culture.

Dissimilarity Index

According to HUD, "The dissimilarity index (or the index of dissimilarity) is a commonly used measure of community-level segregation. The dissimilarity index represents the extent to which the distribution of any two groups (frequently racial or ethnic groups) differs across census tracts or block groups. The values of the dissimilarity index range from 0 to 100, with a value of zero representing perfect integration between the racial groups in question, and a value of 100 representing perfect segregation between the racial groups."

According to the Dissimilarity Index with census data from 1990, 2000, and 2010, the population in Paramount continues to experience a significantly higher level of integration than the region based on this metric, with the lowest score in 1990 for Asian or Pacific Islander/White of 11.84 and the highest score in 2010 of 39.52 for Black/White. The most noticeable difference over time is Asian or Pacific Islander/White,

which has risen from 11.84 in 1990 to 14.88 in 2000 to 27.15 in 2010.

The City has been predominantly Hispanic for more than 20 years. The greatest trend has been that the City has fewer non-Hispanic White residents than there were 20 years ago. Non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander residents have remained about the same. In 1990, 60.8 percent of the population was Hispanic, and 22.7 percent residents were White.

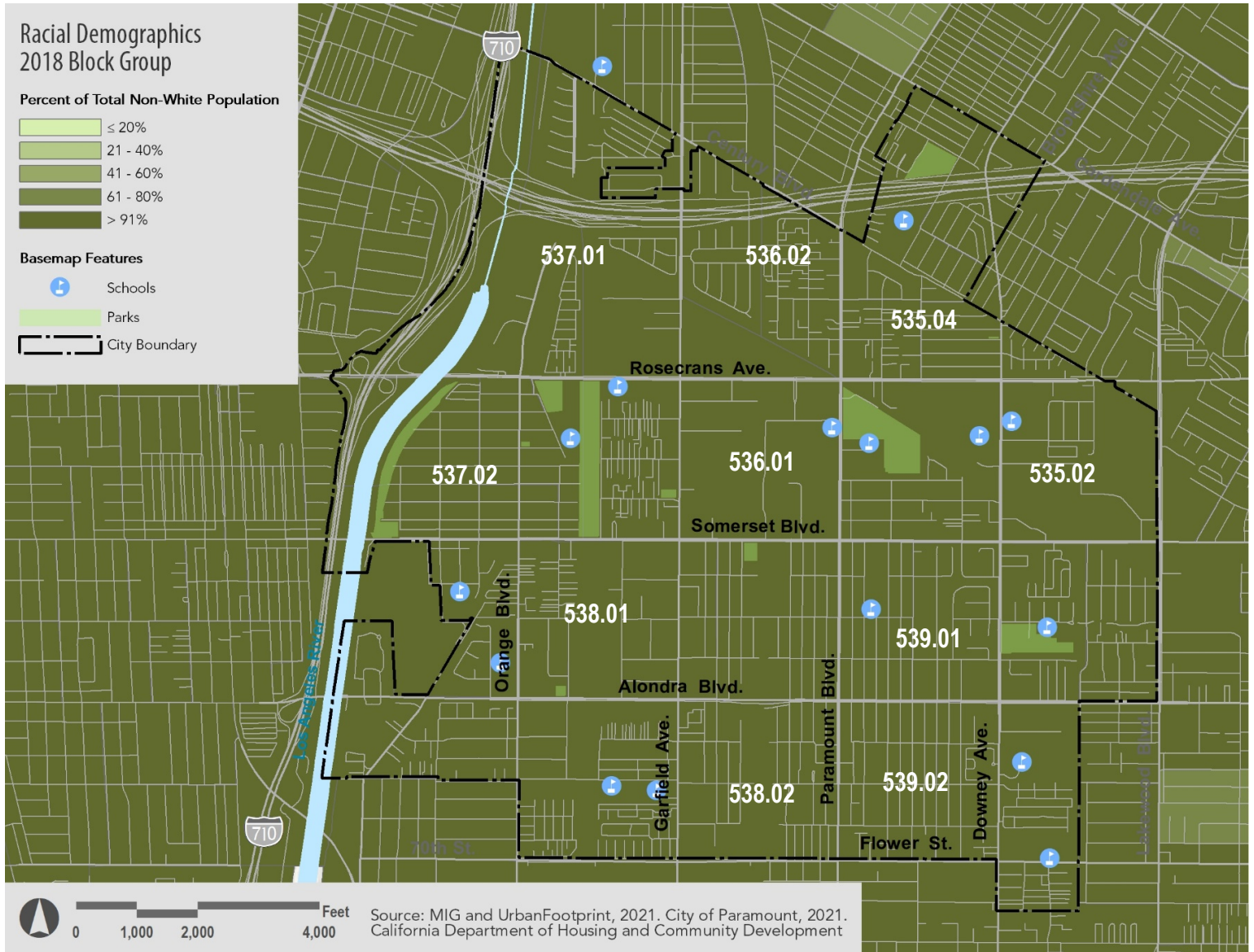
As previously indicated, the City has experienced relatively high levels of integration over the last 20 years while the region has consistently shown moderate-high levels of segregation over that time period.

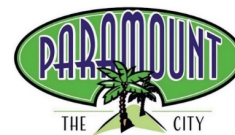
Race and Ethnicity

Data from the 2014-2019 American Community Survey indicate that Hispanic or Latino (81 percent) residents make up the majority of the City's population, followed by Black or African American (8.8 percent) and White (5.5 percent). When compared with Los Angeles County at large, Paramount has a higher Hispanic or Latino percentage of residents (81 percent, compared to 48.5 percent), slightly higher Black or African American percentage of residents (8.8 percent, compared to 7.8 percent), but fewer White residents (5.5 percent compared to 26.2 percent in the County).

Figure H-1 illustrates which block groups are dominated heavily by one racial or ethnic group in Paramount. The map colors identify the predominant racial or ethnic group in specific areas (block groups). The strength of the color indicates the extent to which one group is dominant over the next most populous. As indicated in the map, all of the City's block groups have concentrations of non-white residents that are greater than 90 percent, with few to no White residents in some groups.

Figure H-1: Racial Demographics





Persons with Disabilities

There are roughly 4,308 residents living with a disability in Paramount, representing 7.9 percent of residents. The majority of residents with a disability are 75 years or older (53 percent), followed by those 65 to 74 years (30.2 percent). The most commonly occurring disability amongst seniors 65 and older is an ambulatory disability experienced by 25.4 percent of Paramount's seniors, followed by those with an independent living difficulty at 19 percent.

Figure H-2 demonstrates that overall, the City has a lower percentage of persons living with disabilities, although there are a couple tracts that have concentrations of 10 to 20 percent of residents living with disabilities.

Familial Status

Single-parent households require special consideration and assistance due to the greater need for services such as child care, health care, and other services. In particular, female-headed households with children tend to have lower incomes and a greater need for affordable housing and accessible child care and other supportive services. The relatively low incomes earned by female-headed households, combined with the increased need for supportive services, severely limit the housing options available to them. Furthermore, economic constraints also place female-headed households at a greater risk of experiencing food insecurity and stress-related health problems. There are 3,417 female-headed family households in Paramount, representing 23.6 percent of households. A total of 886 female-headed family households lives in poverty.

Figure H-3 and Figure H-4 show the percent of children in married-couple households in the region and the percent of children in female-headed households (no spouse/partner) using ACS data from 2015-2019. The percentage of children living in

married-couple households is higher than children living in female-headed households throughout the City. Most census tracts in Paramount have 40 percent or less of female-headed households, while the number of married-couple households across census tracts are 60 percent or higher. Neighboring cities also have about the same levels of familial statuses.

Income Level

According to the 2019 American Community Survey, the median household income for Paramount was \$55,670, which is lower than the County of Los Angeles median household income of \$68,044. Median household income differs significantly by tenure in Paramount; owner households earn more than double what renter households make, with homeowners earning as much as \$71,498 and renter-occupied households earning \$46,615 in median household income.

Census data estimates that 13.4 percent of Paramount residents live in poverty, as defined by federal guidelines. This proportion is lower than Los Angeles County, where 16 percent of residents live in poverty.

Figure H-5 indicates that the City has a broad range of income levels per household. Some block groups had incomes in the \$87,000 to \$125,000 range. The one block group that stands out amongst the others is Block Group 1, between Garfield Ave. and Paramount Blvd., where median income is \$30,000 or less, which is well below the California median income level.

Figure H-2: Population with a Disability

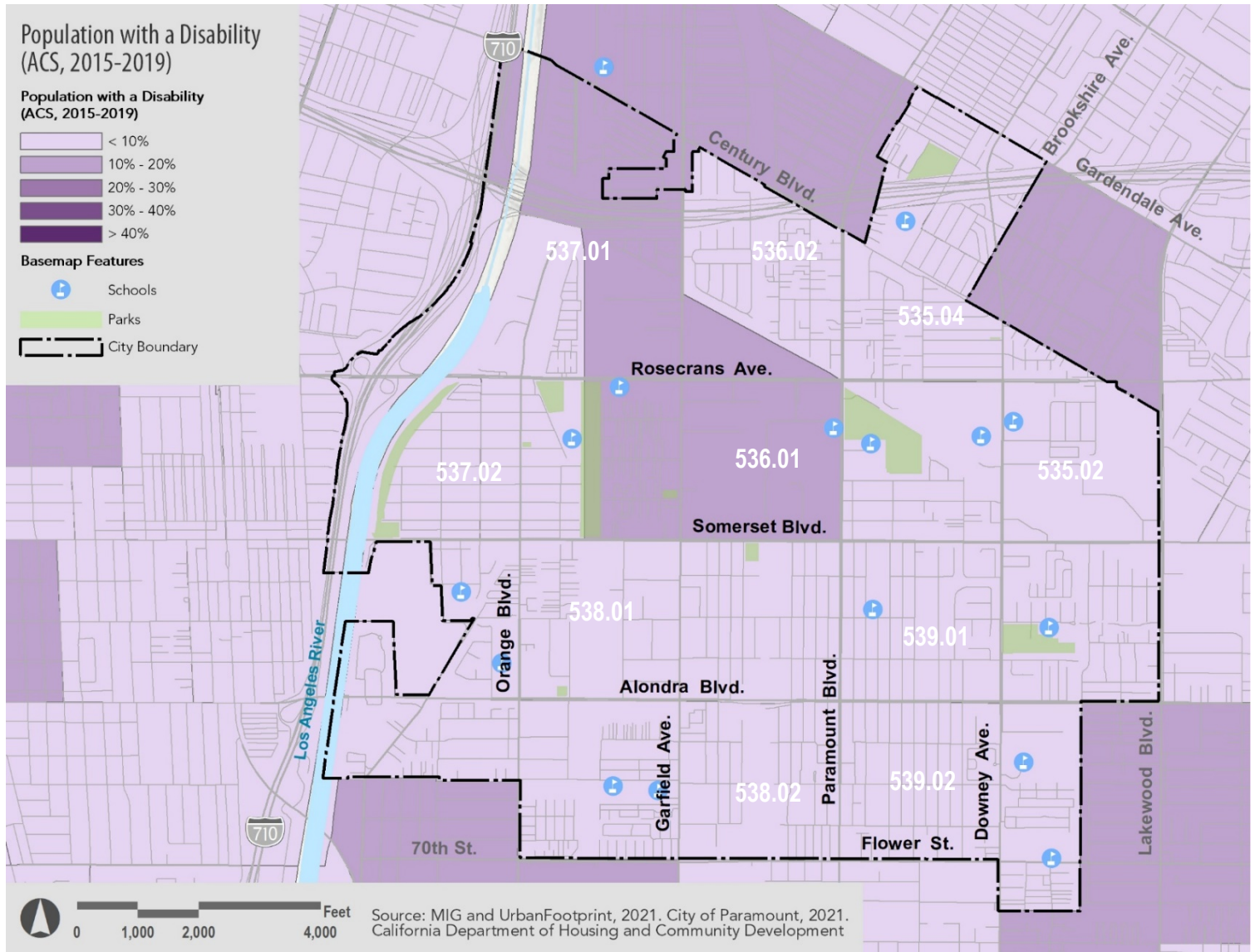


Figure H-3: Children in Married-Couple Households

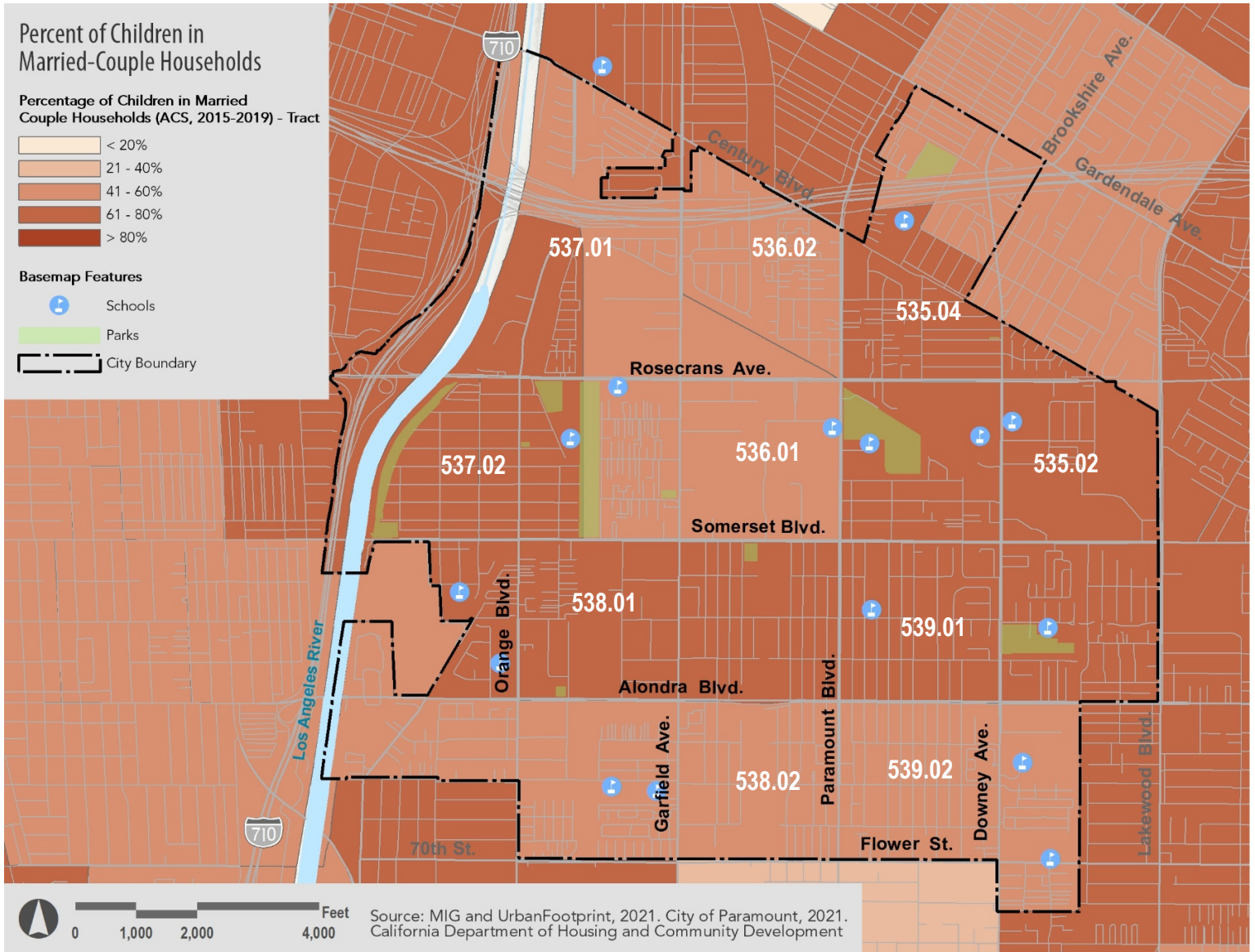


Figure H-4: Children in Female-Headed Households (No Spouse/ Partner)

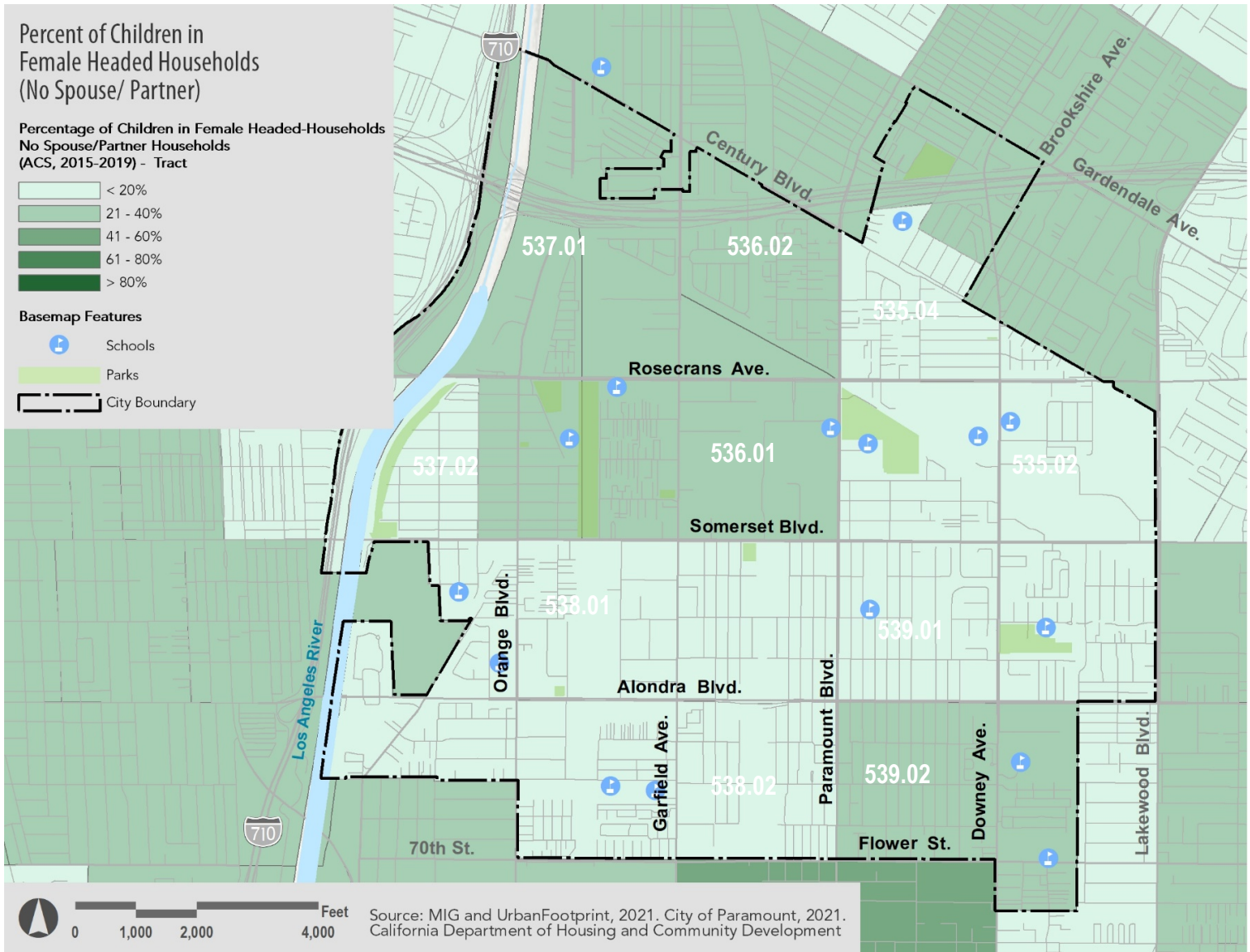
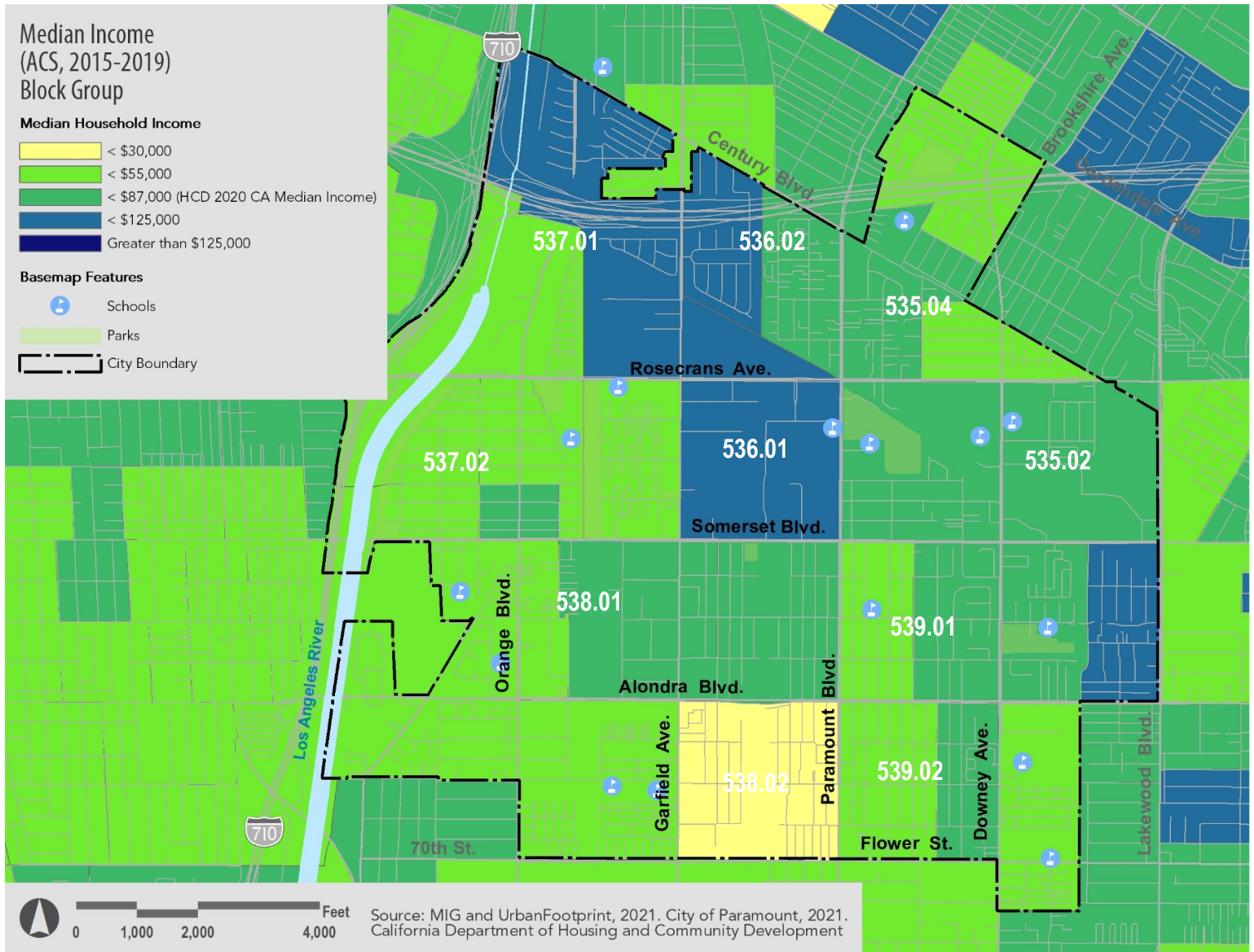
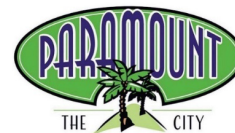


Figure H-5: Median Household Income





Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAP)

Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) are census tracts with relatively high concentrations of non-white residents living in poverty. An area is designated a R/ECAP if two conditions are satisfied: first, the non-white population, whether Hispanic or non-Hispanic, must account for at least 50 percent of the census tract population. Second, the poverty rate in that census tract must exceed a certain rate of either 40 percent or three times the overall poverty rate, whichever is lower. The AFH does not address R/ECAPs due to their absence within City boundaries.

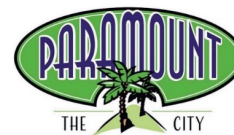
Opportunity Access

The City's AFH presents findings for seven opportunity indices: environmental health, low poverty index, school proficiency index, labor market index, transit index, low transportation index, and the job proximity index.

- The environmental health index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. The higher the value, the better the environmental quality of a neighborhood. In this regional context, Paramount's scores were even lower, ranging from 2.7 for non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic residents to 3.0 for non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Native American residents.
- The low poverty index captures poverty in a neighborhood or jurisdiction where the higher the score, the lower the area's exposure to poverty. The low scores for Paramount ranging from 23.1 to 28.9 indicate that Paramount residents have a high exposure to poverty as compared to the Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim MSA, which scores between 36.0 and 65.3. Closer

examination of the Low Poverty Index scores for Paramount residents indicates that the low score of 23.1 is in the non-Hispanic Native American category, which has a relatively small population of less than 1,000 in the City.

- The school proficiency index uses test scores from fourth grade students to determine whether neighborhoods have high-performing, or low-performing, elementary schools. The higher the score, the higher the quality of elementary schools in the area. Fourth graders of all races and ethnicities in Paramount were somewhat below average with the school proficiency index and significantly lower than those in the region. There does not appear to be any disparities in access to education based on national origin with Native Americans scoring 45.1 to Blacks scoring 39.8. Whites scored in between at 43.5. Blacks in Paramount scored slightly higher than the rest of the region, while Whites, Native Americans, and Asians scored significantly lower than those in the region. Hispanics were about the same as the region. There was some difference for those children below the poverty rate except that Asians and Hispanics were scoring higher than their counterparts above the poverty rate. Asians scored 51.6, nearly 10 points above Asians who are above the poverty rates, while Hispanics scored slightly above at 42.7 compared to 40.7. Blacks and Hispanics scored significantly higher than their counterparts in the region.
- The labor market index presents the general strength of human capital and labor market engagement in each area. The higher the score, the higher labor market engagement. The City has a very low Labor Market Index



score compared to the region. There is no significant difference between racial and ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Native American residents had a score 23.1 on the high end and with Hispanic residents at 21.3 on the low end. Non-Hispanic White residents had 22.9. This compared to 35.4 for Hispanic residents regionally to 67.9 for non-Hispanic White residents.

- The transit index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by a family. The higher the score, the more likely residents are to utilize public transportation. For this index, the jurisdiction is performing similar to the region. More importantly, use of transit is relatively consistent across each racial group, suggesting that there does not exist a racial disparity in residents' reliance on, or use of, public transit. The low transportation index is based on estimates of transportation expenses for a family. The higher the score, the lower the transportation cost for an area. The City of Paramount and the region have very high scores with respect to access to public transportation and low transportation cost. There was no significant difference between races and ethnicities or between those above and below the poverty level. They were about the same with those in the region.
- The job proximity index quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within the region, with larger employment centers weighted more heavily. The higher the score, the better access to employment opportunities is for a given area. For every racial category, Paramount is performing slightly above the regional averages.

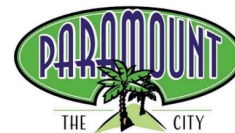
Disproportionate Need and Displacement Risk

None of the Race/Ethnic groups in Paramount experience a disproportionate housing need with respect to housing problems. Hispanic households in Paramount experience housing problems about three percent more than Hispanic households in the region, and non-Hispanic Black households experience housing problems seven percent more than non-Hispanic Black households in the region. Similarly, none of the Race/Ethnic groups in Paramount experience a disproportionate housing need with respect to severe housing problems.

According to data shown in the AFH, a larger proportion of Paramount residents experience housing problems than the overall proportion for the region. Regionally, Hispanic households experience a disproportionate level of housing problems and severe housing problems, which corresponds with the high level of housing problems experienced by Paramount's Hispanic residents (70.5 percent of Hispanic households experience one of four housing problems and 53.5 percent of Hispanic households experience one of four severe housing problems).

Over 82 percent of large family households with five or more people experience housing problems in Paramount. It is reasonable to expect large households to fare worse in this category than small households or non-family households because large family households are predisposed to housing overcrowding even when they do not have any of the other three housing problems.

Demographic data of households with severe housing cost burden demonstrates the number and percentage of persons by race/ethnicity and family size experiencing severe housing cost burden. Nearly 61 percent of all Paramount households with a severe housing problem are severely cost burdened – paying more than 50 percent of their total income for housing



costs. Again, none of the racial or ethnic groups experience a disproportionately high level of severe housing cost burden.

Cost Burden (Overpayment)

State and federal standards specify that households spending more than 30 percent of gross annual income on housing experience a housing cost burden. When a household spends more than 30 percent of its income on housing costs, it has less disposable income for other necessities such as health care. In Paramount, 47 percent of households are overpaying for housing. Lower-income households have a much higher rate of overpayment, 58 percent. Overpayment also varies by tenure. For owner-occupied households, 30 percent of all households are overpaying compared with 55 percent of lower-income, owner households. For renter households, 59 percent of all households are overpaying compared with 60 percent of lower-income, renter households.

Figure H-6 and Figure H-7 show cost burden (overpayment) for homeowners and renters. Throughout the entire City, 20 percent or more of homeowners experience housing cost burden, with renter-occupied households experiencing cost burdens even more. The maps demonstrate that compared to homeowners, more census tracts have 60 to 80 percent of renters overpaying in rent..

Overcrowding and Substandard Housing

In response to a mismatch between household income and housing costs in a community, some households may not be able to buy or rent housing that provides a reasonable level of privacy and space. According to both California and federal standards, a housing unit is considered to be overcrowded if it is occupied by more than one person per room (excluding kitchens, bathrooms, and halls). In Paramount, 4.2 percent of housing units are overcrowded. Overcrowding is more prevalent in rental households than owner households.

Paramount experiences less overcrowding than Los Angeles County at large, where 11 percent of households are overcrowded.

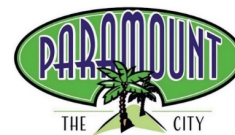
Figure H-8 illustrates that all areas throughout the City experience overcrowding, with the majority of the census tracts having 70 percent or more of households experiencing overcrowding. Although some census tracts distinctively experience less overcrowding than others, these tracts are seen in the east side of the City where the rates are 15 percent or less.

Environmental Justice

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) developed a screening methodology to help identify California communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution called the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen).

The CalEnviroScreen ranks 10 of the 11 census tracts in the City of Paramount in the top 25 percent of census tracts in California with the highest pollution burden and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. All but one census tract (Tract 535.03) in Paramount are designated as “disadvantaged communities”. Disadvantaged communities include those census tracts with CalEnviroScreen percentiles of 75 percent to 100 percent compared to other areas of the State. These percentile scores reflect a combination of a variety of social and environmental factors that disproportionately affect residents in these disadvantaged communities and their way of life.

In addition to environmental factors (pollutant exposure, groundwater threats, toxic sites, and hazardous materials exposure) and sensitive receptors (seniors, children, persons with asthma, and low birthweight infants), CalEnviroScreen takes into consideration socioeconomic factors. These factors include educational attainment, linguistic



isolation, poverty, and unemployment. Research has shown a heightened vulnerability of people of certain ethnicities and lower socioeconomic status to environmental pollutants.

Figure H-9 shows the CalEnviroScreen results for Paramount. As previously noted, all but one census tract within the City boundary meet the 75 percentile threshold to be characterized as disadvantaged communities.

Displacement Risk

Displacement refers to instances where a household is forced or pressured to move from their home against their wishes. Areas with high demand for homes drives up housing costs and increases pressure for redevelopment, resulting in the potential for displacement. The displacement risk in Paramount can be evaluated based on physical and economic displacement. Physical displacement is the result of eviction, acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition of property, the expiration of covenants on rent- or income-restricted housing, or the rising cost of housing. Physical displacement may also be linked to non-financial forces such as segregation. Economic displacement is due to inability to afford rising rents or costs of homeownership like property taxes. Another component that has been identified as a driver of displacement, especially in Los Angeles County, are areas that have already experienced some gentrification, as well as disadvantaged areas located near major transit assets and anchor institutions (i.e., hospitals and universities).

Physical Displacement

State housing law requires an inventory and analysis of government-assisted dwelling units eligible for conversion from lower-income housing to market rate housing during the next 10 years. Reasons for this conversion may include expiration of subsidies, mortgage pre-payments or pay-offs, and concurrent

expiration of affordability restrictions. Paramount has no units at risk of conversion by 2031.

Segregation can also contribute to displacement. The most common index of racial segregation is the dissimilarity index, which measures the extent to which different groups of people live in different neighborhoods in a city or metro area. Generally, Paramount is less segregated than most parts of the County, despite having a higher concentration of non-white population. It is possible for local government policies to result in the displacement or affect representation of minorities or persons living with a disability.

Economic Displacement

Paramount residents have a higher risk of economic displacement due to the higher cost of housing in the City. The high housing costs are due in part to high demand, high land values, and scarcity of vacant land. State and federal standards specify that households spending more than 30 percent of gross annual income on housing experience a housing cost burden. Housing cost burdens occur when housing costs increase faster than household income. When a household spends more than 30 percent of its income on housing costs, it has less disposable income for other necessities such as health care.

Figure H-6: Overpayment by Homeowners

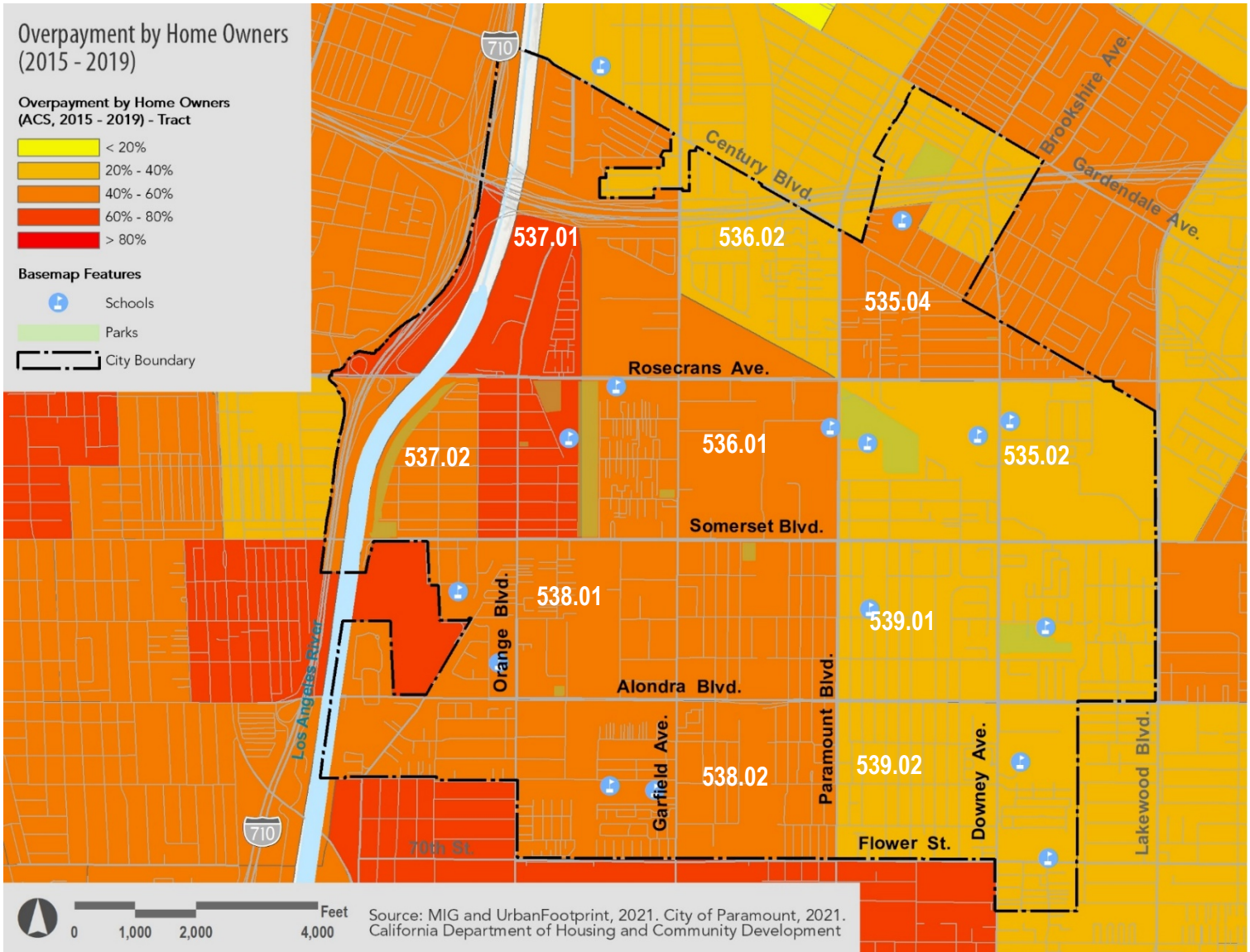


Figure H-7: Overpayment by Renters

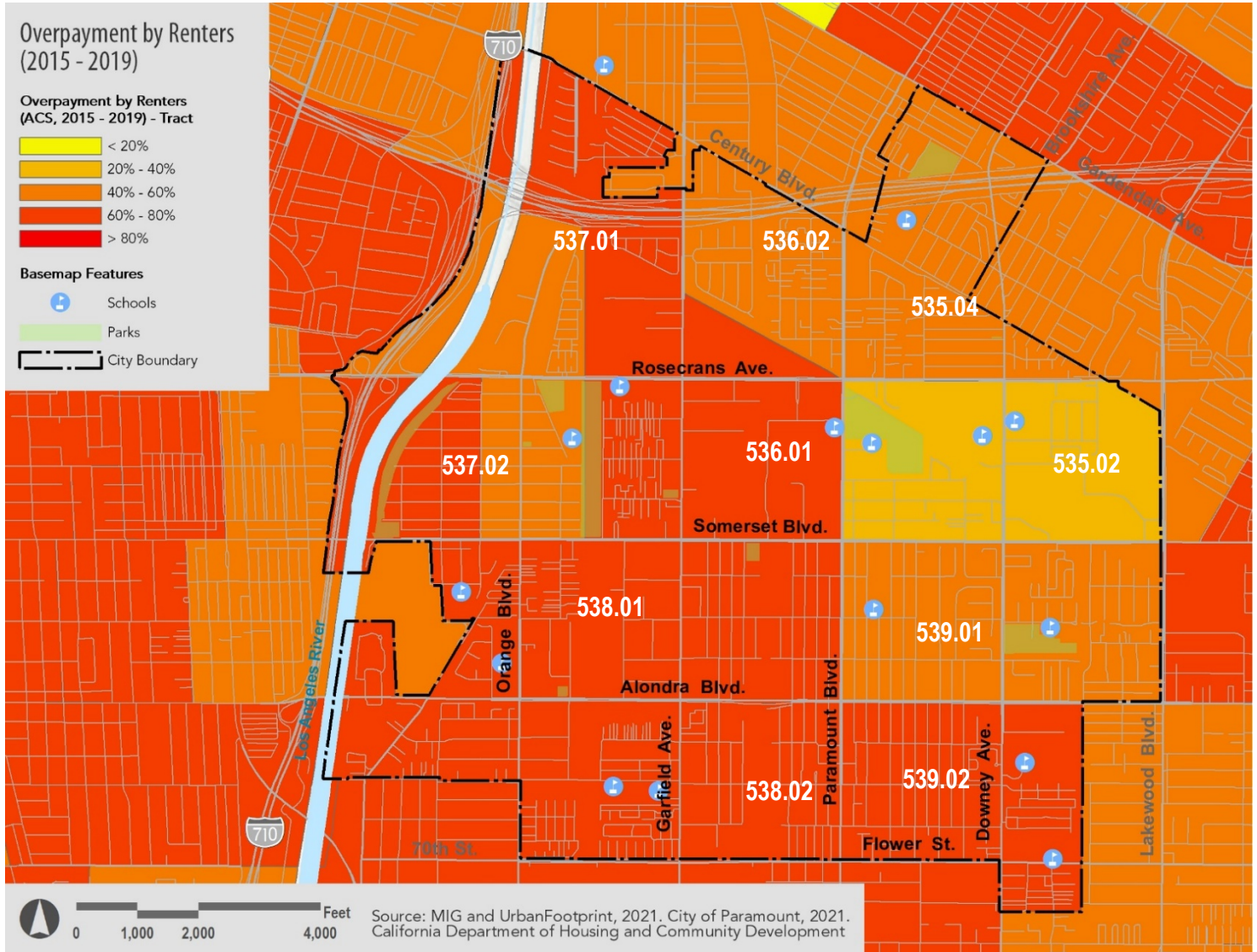


Figure H-8: Overcrowded Households

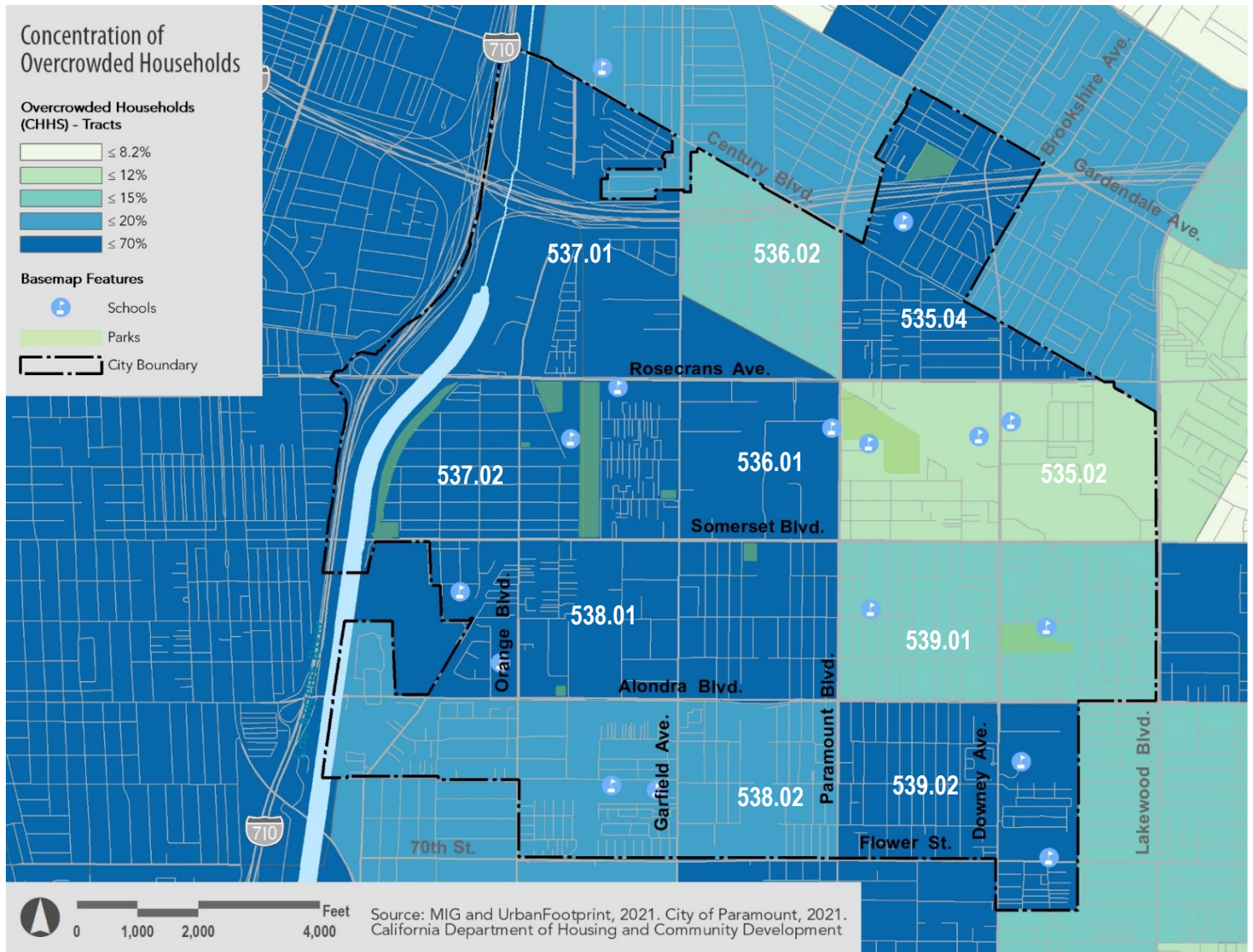
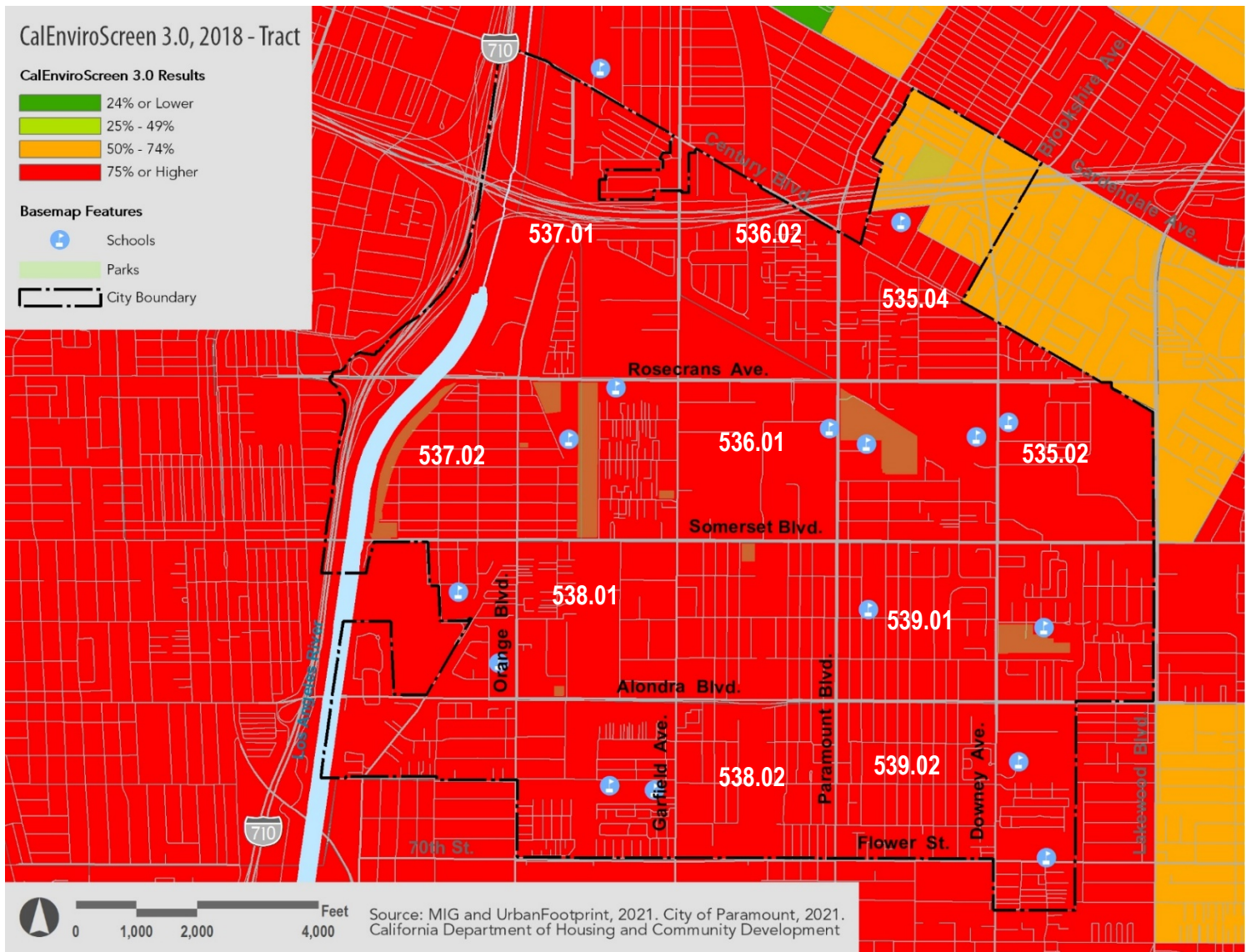
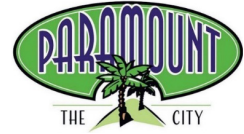


Figure H-9: CalEnviroScreen 3.0





Fair Housing Issues

Fair housing contributing factors are those that create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of one or more fair housing issues. In the City of Paramount and throughout California, several factors can contribute to fair housing issues:

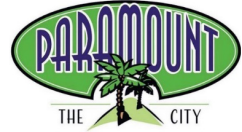
- **Access to Opportunity:** The City's residents experience a high exposure to poverty and scored in the lower to mid-range area of the School Proficiency Index that measures fourth grade academic performance.
- **Disabled Access:** To make Paramount a suitable living environment for all residents, including residents with a variety of physical or cognitive disabilities, the City is establishing goals through the AFH to study, prioritize and improve public facilities, infrastructure, and City policies to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504.
- **Access to Decent Affordable Housing:** To increase the availability of decent affordable housing in Paramount, the City is establishing goals through the AFH to complete a series of Zoning Ordinance Amendments and to effectively deploy affordable housing resources to develop additional high-quality income-restricted rental units. Contributing factors include land use and zoning laws as well as the scarcity of resources to make public investments in affordable housing. The City will continue to identify and engage nonprofit housing development partners that qualify as HOME Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) to leverage HOME funds for newly created affordable housing. As part of this effort, the City may also consider leveraging local Affordable Housing

Fund resources from the former redevelopment agency to create additional affordable housing units where infill opportunities exist.

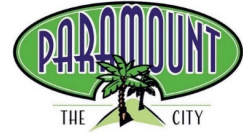
Assessment of Fair Housing Recommendations to Improve Fair Housing in the City of Paramount

The Assessment of Fair Housing did not identify any actions, omissions, or decisions by the City of Paramount which restrict or limit the housing choices of residents in Paramount on the basis of their age, race, color, ancestry, national origin, age, religion, sex, disability, marital status, familial status, source of income, sexual orientation, or any other arbitrary factor. The AFH identified six recommendations to improve fair housing choice in Paramount. All six of the recommendations have been addressed with corresponding ordinances adopted by the City Council.

1. Amend the Zoning Ordinance to permit "Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU)" by right in all residential zones, subject to ministerial review and compliance with property standards. In July 2021, the City adopted an Accessory Dwelling Unit ordinance consistent with State law.
2. Include licensed residential care facilities, serving six (6) or fewer persons as a permitted use by right in all residential zones. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1104 on August 7, 2018 to address this recommendation.
3. Amend the Zoning Ordinance to include an overlay zone within a specific area of the city where an emergency shelter would be permitted by right. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1104 on August 7, 2018 to address this recommendation.



4. Amend the Zoning Ordinance to include transitional housing as a defined permitted use by right. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1104 on August 7, 2018 to address this recommendation.
5. Amend the City's Zoning Ordinance and Municipal Code to address Single Room Occupancy (SRO) housing. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1152 on July 6, 2021 to address this recommendation.
6. Provide exception in zoning and land use regulations for housing for persons with disabilities whereby improvements may be approved by the Community Development Director within objective, nondiscriminatory criteria to be set forth in the Zoning Ordinance amendment. The City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1074 on October 4, 2016, to address this recommendation.



Housing Resources

This chapter describes the land, financial, and administrative resources available in the City of Paramount to address existing and future housing needs, including the City's share of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). Government Code Section 65583(a) requires local governments to prepare an inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having the potential for redevelopment. The inventory of land suitable for residential development shall be used to identify sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period. Also discussed are the financial and administrative resources available to support affordable housing.

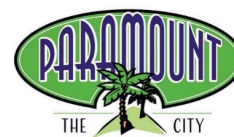
Housing in Paramount

Demand for housing in Paramount, and Southern California in general, has significantly increased over the past decade due to slow housing production. The City has worked to encourage housing development but is constrained, as are other urbanized jurisdictions, by lack of undeveloped (vacant) land, high land prices, open space deficits, and productive industrial uses that create land use conflicts if too close to residential neighborhoods.

All the while, the cost of developing subsidized affordable housing has increased while public funding has decreased. According to a study produced by the Turner Center at UC Berkeley, across the United States, the high costs of developing subsidized housing hinders efforts to address the affordability crisis of low- and moderate-income families and provide homes for unhoused individuals. The number of people overpaying for housing remains at historically high levels, and after many years of decline, homelessness has been on the rise in California. Levels of public subsidy for housing have not kept pace with these growing needs. At the same time, higher costs per unit to build affordable housing means that states and localities produce fewer units with the same amount of subsidy, even as more

people need these units. Many of the factors that have influenced housing affordability and availability were intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic. The rise in cost of building materials, the skyrocketing demand for more affordable housing, and the increase in persons struggling to afford housing costs have exacerbated an already serious situation.

In response to these circumstances, the City of Paramount has been proactive in addressing most immediate housing needs brought on by COVID-19, such as disseminating information on local and regional assistance programs. The City continues to be committed to being part of the statewide process to provide adequate housing, challenges notwithstanding.



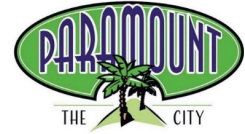
Regional Housing Needs Assessment

California General Plan law requires each city and county to have land zoned to accommodate its fair share of the regional housing need. HCD allocates a numeric regional housing goal to SCAG, and SCAG is then mandated to distribute the numerical goal among the cities and counties in the region. This share for the SCAG region is known as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment, or RHNA. The housing allocation targets are not building requirements; rather, they are planning goals for each community to accommodate through appropriate planning policies and land use regulations. Allocation targets are intended to ensure that zoning is in place and appropriately zoned sites are available to address anticipated housing demand during the Housing Element planning period.

The sixth cycle RHNA for the SCAG region covers an 8.3-year planning period (July 1, 2021 to October 15, 2029). To address a diversity of housing need, the RHNA is divided into four income categories: very low, low, moderate, and above moderate. As determined by SCAG, the City of Paramount's draft allocation is 364 new housing units during this planning cycle, with the units divided among the four income categories as shown in Table H-23.

Table H-23: Total RHNA for Paramount (2021 to 2029)

| Category | Final Allocation Plan |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Very-low income (<50% of AMI) | 92 |
| Low income (50-80% of AMI) | 43 |
| Moderate income (80-120% of AMI) | 48 |
| Above moderate income (>120% of AMI) | 181 |
| Total RHNA | 364 |



Approved and Proposed Projects

Approved and proposed residential development projects can be credited toward the 2021-2029 RHNA. In Paramount, six projects can be credited towards the RHNA, as shown in Table H-24.

In total, the approved/proposed projects will result in 28 new units. After these projects are considered, the City has a remaining RHNA of 336 units.

6500-6510 Alondra Boulevard

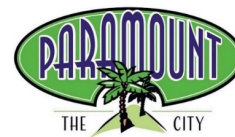
This approved project required a zone change from M-1 (Light Manufacturing) to PD-PS (Planned Development with Performance Standards)/Single-Family to allow for the development of 10 small-lot single-family housing units.

Paramount Senior Living

The Paramount Senior Living project includes a 38,380 square foot mixed-use assisted living facility on a 0.31-acre site located along the northwest corner of the Paramount Boulevard and 70th Street intersection. The project includes 14 units, a 900-square foot commercial tenant space, a 1,100-square foot laundry, and amenities for residents. This is an assisted living facility reserved for seniors who are either disabled or cannot live independently. Two units will be reserved for low-income households.

Table H-24: Approved and Proposed Projects

| Project Name/ Address | Affordability Level | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | Ex./Very Low Income (0-50% AMI) | Low Income (50-80% AMI) | Moderate Income (80-120% AMI) | Above Moderate Income (120%+ AMI) | |
| Paramount Senior Living 16675-83 Paramount Boulevard | -- | 2 | -- | 12 | 14 |
| 6500-6510 Alondra Boulevard | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 10 |
| 7254 Motz Street | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| 15922 Georgia Avenue | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Rancho Camino (APN: 6236-001-013) | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| 15942 Orizba Avenue | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Total | -- | 2 | -- | 26 | 28 |
| 2021-2029 RHNA | 92 | 43 | 48 | 181 | 364 |
| Remaining RHNA | 92 | 41 | 48 | 155 | 336 |



Residential Sites Inventory

Assumptions and Methodology

Consistent with HCD guidelines, the methodology for determining realistic capacity on each identified site must account for land use controls and site improvements. Due to the limited availability of residential land, many property owners and developers may opt for a density bonus to increase the unit count. Starting in 2021, residential projects in California with onsite affordable housing can get a density bonus of up to 50 percent. Previously, under Government Code Section 65915—commonly known as the Density Bonus Law—the maximum bonus was 35 percent. The following assumptions are consistent with current trends and considered realistic:

Lower-density residential sites: Realistic capacity for sites in land use designations that allow 22 units or fewer units per acre is calculated at 80 percent density allowed. Paramount is a built-out city with very few opportunities for development in lower-density areas. As such, the assumption is that due to the high cost of developing housing, most developments at these densities will reach maximums. There are very few sites identified at these densities, and those sites only yield 31 units at an assumed affordability level of above moderate-income. However, four recent projects in the adjacent City of Downey show that calculating realistic capacity at 80 percent maximum density is realistic:

- 10341 Western Avenue (permitted in 2019): 8 units on 0.34 acres and a density of 23.5 units per acre in the R-3 zone (which allows a maximum density of 24 units per acre)
- 10303/10221 Downey Avenue (approved in 2021): 12 units on 0.83 acres and a density of 14.5 units per acre in the R2 zone (which allows a maximum density of 17 units per acre)

- 7940 Telegraph Road (completed in 2021): 39 condominiums on 1.6 acres and a density of 24 units per acre in the R3 zone (which allows a maximum density of 24 units per acre)
- 9553 Firestone Boulevard (permitted in 2019): 24 townhomes on 1.1 acres and a density of 22 units per acre in the R3 zone (which allows a maximum density of 24 units per acre)

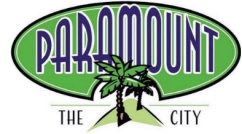
Mixed use, higher-density residential sites:

Realistic capacity for sites in the Clearwater East Specific Plan that is calculated at 50 percent maximum density since there are no existing trends of large-scaled mixed-use projects. This low assumption takes in account mixed-use development that could accommodate commercial uses. For sites in the North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan, the sites inventory uses an 80 percent capacity due to the smaller sites. As part of Housing Element implementation, the City will undertake specific plan amendments to allow mixed-use developments, and both will include a minimum density of 30 units per acre. This approach provides for a conservative estimate of development potential, as many of the identified mixed-use sites can achieve significantly higher residential capacity. The realistic capacity calculation using the minimum density also accounts for the development of non-residential uses, as the actual adopted maximum densities will be higher.

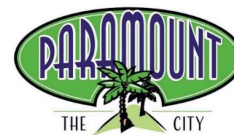
Site Selection

To identify additional sites with potential for new development or recycling opportunities, the following criteria were used:

- Parcel is currently vacant; or
- If parcel is not vacant:
 - Existing uses are not higher-density residential (condominiums or apartments)
 - Age of structure: most sites in the inventory have existing uses that were



- built over 30 years ago, but most are older than 40 years old.
- Characteristics of existing uses such as declining uses and large underused portions of the property.
 - Review of building-to-land value ratio: compare the building value to the land value and is shown as a ratio). If the property has a low building-to-land value ratio, it is likely that building has not improved and deterioration may be occurring to structure, including to the façade, decline of the roof, and equipment and services (e.g., space and heating, ductwork, electrical work, etc.).
 - No recent, significant enhancements have been made (exempt enhancements include site cleanup or paint)
 - Potential for lot consolidation is also taken into consideration, including common ownership of adjacent parcels. Sites with multiple parcels are only included if the site functions as one use (one structure over multiple parcels) and the parcels are under common ownership.



Densities Appropriate for Accommodating Lower-Income Housing

The capacity of sites that allow development densities of at least 30 units per acre are credited toward the lower-income RHNA, as allowed by State law. The California Government Code states that if a local government has adopted density standards consistent with the population-based criteria set by State law (at least 30 units per acre for Paramount), HCD is obligated to accept sites with those density standards (30 units per acre or higher) as appropriate for accommodating the jurisdiction's share of regional housing need for lower-income households. Land use designations with density ranges near the default density are considered appropriate to accommodate housing for moderate-income households.

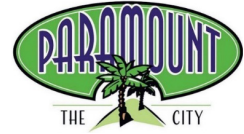
Assembly Bill 1397

Consistent with updated Housing Element law (Assembly Bill 1397) related to the suitability of small and large sites, the lower-income sites inventory presented in this section is predominately limited to parcels between 0.5 and 10 acres in size, as HCD has indicated these size parameters best accommodate lower-income housing need. In this inventory, several sites comprising one or more parcels are less than one-half acre in size. These sites are included because the multiple parcels function as one site, such as a structure and its attached parking lot or a single structure located on multiple parcels. Small sites (less than one-half acre) meeting the default density standard are credited toward the moderate- and above-moderate income categories to account for a potential variety of types, sizes, and amenity levels in future higher-density development projects.

AB 1397 also adds specific criteria for assessment of the realistic availability of non-vacant sites during the planning period. If non-vacant sites accommodate

half or more of the lower-income need, the Housing Element must present "substantial evidence" that the existing use does not constitute an impediment for additional residential use on the site. Due to the built-out nature of Paramount, most sites have existing uses. Non-vacant sites included in the inventory have been chosen due to their location, existing uses, and potential for intensification. To ensure that appropriate sites have been chosen, properties that show recent investments or updates or that contain uses of local importance are not included.

Five parcels within seven properties in the Clearwater East Specific Plan are subject to the re-use provisions of AB 1397, which requires that vacant sites identified in the previous two Housing Elements and non-vacant sites identified in the previous Housing Element only be deemed adequate to accommodate a portion of the housing need for lower-income households if the site is zoned at residential densities consistent with the default density established by HCD (30 units per acre) and the site allows residential use by right for housing developments in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower-income households. The parcels subject to AB 1397 are identified in the sites inventory Table H-22. Non-vacant sites identified in the previous Housing Element but credited toward the moderate-or above moderate-income RHNA in the current Housing Element are not subject to the provisions of AB 1397 since they are not being used to address the lower-income RHNA.



Detailed Sites Inventory

Currently Available Sites

The inventory of sites that have appropriate zoning in place includes underutilized land in the R-M (Multiple-Family Residential). The sites have the appropriate land use and zoning designations in place and do not require any rezoning actions. Projected accessory dwelling unit (ADU) production is also included in this section as a resource to meet the RHNA.

Additional land resources are available for future residential development on underutilized land within an existing specific plan (Clearwater East Specific Plan) and a specific plan under development (North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan, which will replace the Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans). The Clearwater East Specific Plan will require an amendment (Program 8) to allow for housing at 30 dwelling units per acre since there are no sites in the City that could accommodate the RHNA at the lower density. These specific plans will be discussed later in this section as sites that require rezoning actions to become adequate sites.

Accessory Dwelling Units

The City projects that during the planning period (2021-2029), approximately 166 ADUs, or 20 ADUs per year, will be developed based on ADU trends in Paramount and recent, favorable ADU legislation which has created new incentives and streamlined processes to build ADUs. The City has seen a steady increase in ADU development and expects a continued increase given the lack of new, affordable housing units in the region and the emerging ease and resources available for ADU development. As of 2021, the City issued permits for 36 ADUs. As part of Housing Element implementation under Program 16, the City will take actions to foster and facilitate ADU development, including developing model site plan templates and creating marketing materials to promote ADUs and the application process. The projected ADUs are included in the sites inventory consistent with HCD guidelines and SCAG's affordability distribution assumptions (approved by HCD).

Underutilized Residential Sites

The sites inventory includes 2.43 acres of underutilized land in the R-M zone. This zone allows a maximum residential density of 22 units per acre, but the density may be lower depending on the lot width. Table H-254 and Figure H-10 identifies the residential sites, density allowed, and realistic unit capacity. Altogether, the four sites have a development capacity of 31 units.

Figure H-10: Sites Inventory

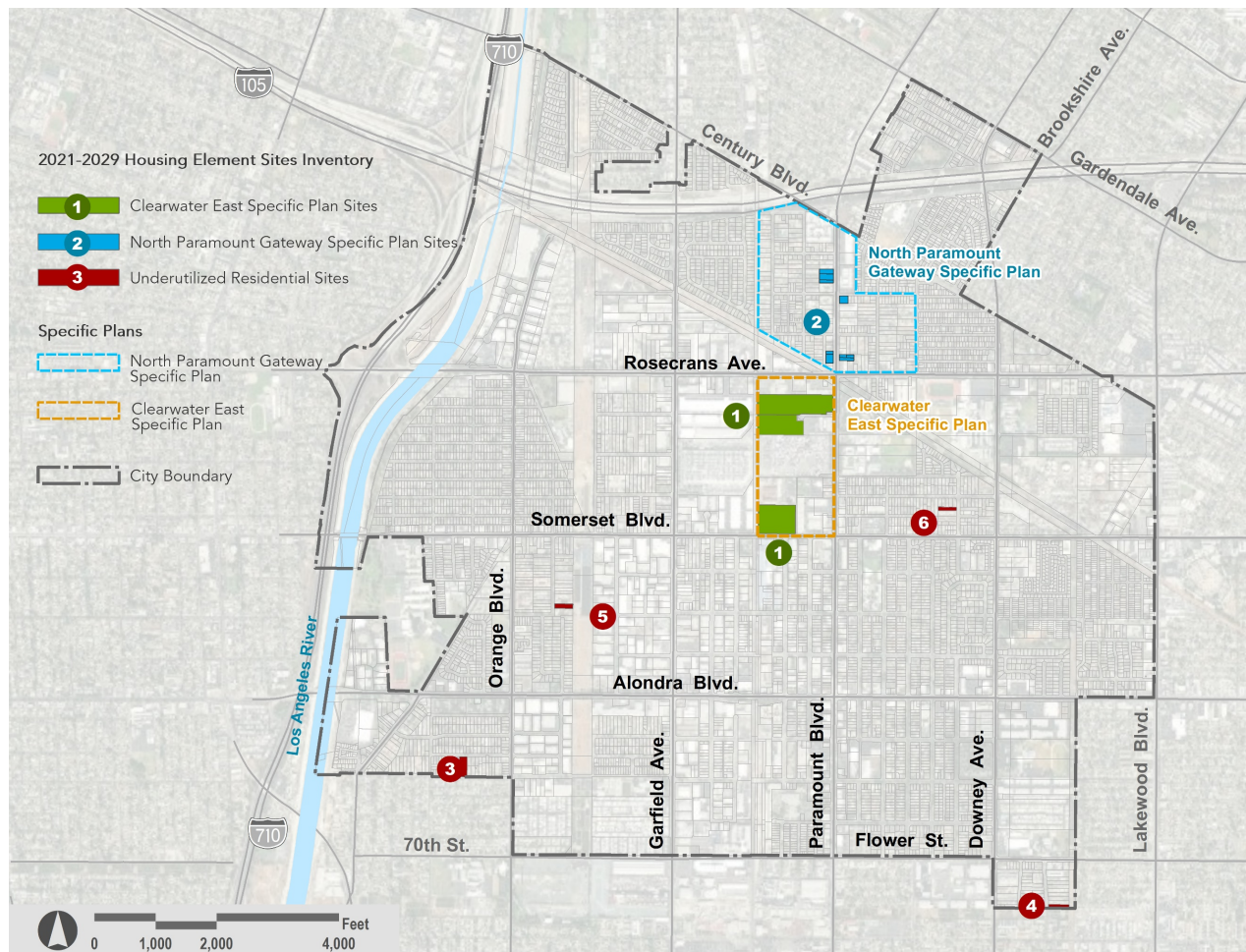


Table H-25: Underutilized Residential Sites

| Assessor Parcel Number | Existing Use | General Plan/Zoning | Parcel Size | Density Allowed | Realistic Capacity Percentage | Realistic Capacity | RHNA Income Affordability |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Underutilized Multiple Family Residential (R-M) Sites | | | | | | | |
| 7101-008-029 | Single-Family Unit | General Plan: Medium Density Residential Zoning: Multiple Family Residential (R-M) | 0.99 | 22 | 80% | 17 | Above Moderate |
| 7107-009-014 | Single-Family Unit | | 0.50 | 12 | 80% | 5 | Above Moderate |
| 6240-004-010 | Single-Family Unit | | 0.52 | 12 | 80% | 5 | Above Moderate |
| 6241-008-048 | Single-Family Unit | | 0.42 | 12 | 80% | 4 | Above Moderate |
| Total | | | | | | 31 | N/A |

Remaining RHNA

The City can meet over half (62 percent) of the RHNA with approved projects, projected ADU development, and development on underutilized sites. After accounting for this capacity, a shortfall of 138 units remains. The City also falls short of any site at the 30 dwelling units per acre density, which is the default density for the lower-income household sites.

To address the shortfall, the City has identified two specific plans—one existing (Clearwater East Specific Plan) and a new specific plan under development (Paramount North Gateway Specific Plan)—to include land use designations and development standards to accommodate a minimum 30 dwelling units per acre to meet the lower-income categories.

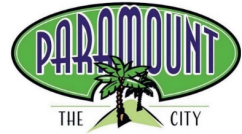
RHNA Shortfall Site Requirements

Sites that will be rezoned and used to address an unaccommodated, lower-income RHNA are subject to additional requirements under State law. Housing Element law (Government Code 65583.2[h]) requires

that the City accommodate all the lower-income, unaccommodated RHNA on sites that are:

1. Zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use by right for developments in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower-income households during the planning period; and
2. Permit at least 16 units per site at a density of at least 20 units per acre.

Also, at least half of the very low- and low-income housing need must be accommodated on sites designated for residential use and for which nonresidential uses or mixed-uses are not permitted, except that a city or county may accommodate all the very low- and low-income housing need on sites designated for mixed-uses if those sites allow 100 percent residential use and require that residential use occupy 50 percent of the total floor area of a mixed-use project.



Sites to accommodate the moderate- and above moderate-income RHNA are not subject to these requirements. Sites that meet the density requirement but do not have a minimum capacity for 16 units are credited toward the moderate- and above moderate-income RHNA shortfall.

Sites that Need to Be Rezoned

Clearwater East Specific Plan

The Clearwater East Specific Plan provides an ideal central-city location to provide residential development given the site configuration and the amount of available surface parking lots. The 68-acre area includes parcels consisting of the Paramount Swap Meet/Drive-In, Bianchi Stadium Theaters, Paramount Adult School, Our Lady of Rosary Parish Catholic Church, industrial uses, and a large parking lot with a commercial building. The Specific Plan allows mixed-use, residential, commercial, industrial, business park, and public facilities. Future development on the Clearwater East Specific Plan comes with a level of uncertainty about the type and configuration that residential development can take. To account for this, the estimates of capacity for purposes of this Housing Element are very conservative. While the entire site (68.0 acres) developed at a minimum residential density of 30 units per acre could yield over 1,600 units, the Housing Element estimates a much lower realistic capacity to account for some existing uses to remain, site improvements, commercial development, public amenities, and interior roadways. The realistic capacity assumes redevelopment of only the parcels currently used as surface parking lots (21.18 acres) to account for the potential of some existing uses to remain or develop into commercial or business park uses. Using this methodology yields a capacity of 234 units at a residential density of 22 units per acre using a 50 percent capacity (see Table H-26).

Program 8 will require the Specific Plan to be amended to allow for residential development at a minimum of 30 dwelling units per acre to accommodate lower-income category sites.

Three sites, primarily consisting of existing parking lots, could accommodate 234 units (see Figure H-11).

To

Figure H-11: Clearwater East



account for the inclusion of affordable units and the potential for development of smaller units affordable by design or by market costs, capacity at the Clearwater East Specific Plan is credited toward the low-income (39 percent or 101 units), moderate-income (69 percent or 61 units) and above moderate-income (40 percent of capacity or 72 units) categories.

The City has communicated with the property owner of the Paramount Swap Meet and some of the surrounding properties, and the property owner has expressed interest in developing the site into residential and mixed-use development.

Table H-26: Sites to be Rezoned to Accommodate RHNA Shortfall

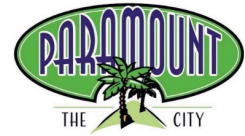
| Assessor Parcel Number | Existing Use | Parcel Size | | Density Assummed ¹ | Realistic Capacity Percentage | Realistic Capacity | RHNA Income Level | Suitability Nonvacant Sites |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | Parcel | Combined | | | | | |
| Clearwater East Specific Plan ^{1,4} | | | | | | | | |
| 6241-017-026 | Parking Lot | 9.14 | 9.14 | 22 | 50% | 101 | Lower | Owner interest in development; parking; BLVR ³ : 0.69 |
| 6241-017-021 | Parking Lot | 5.51 | 5.51 | 22 | 50% | 61 | Moderate | |
| 6241-016-023 | Retail Store/ Parking Lot | 6.53 | 6.53 | 22 | 50% | 72 | Above Moderate | |
| Total | | | | | | 234 | | |
| North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 6242-035-005 | Commercial | 0.14 | 0.14 | 30 | 80% | 3 | Moderate | N/A |
| 6242-035-004 | Commercial | 0.41 | 0.41 | 30 | 80% | 10 | Moderate | N/A |
| 6265-014-041 | Parking Lot | 0.27 | 0.54 | 30 | 80% | 13 ² | Lower | Parking lot; No buildings |
| 6265-014-022 | Parking Lot | 0.14 | | | | | | |
| 6265-014-027 | Parking Lot | 0.13 | | | | | | |
| 6265-013-027 | Auto Repair | 0.39 | 0.65 | 30 | 80% | 16 | Lower | BLVR ³ : 0.18 |
| 6242-033-005 | Single Family | 0.26 | | | | | | BLVR ³ : 0.39 |
| 6242-033-006 | Single Family | 0.53 | 0.53 | 30 | 80% | 13 ² | Lower | N/A |
| 6242-033-007 | Office | 0.40 | 0.40 | 30 | 80% | 10 | Moderate | N/A |
| Total | | | | | | 65 | | |

Note: 1) Program 9 will require the Clearwater East Specific Plan and the North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan to include mixed-use or residential land use categories with a minimum residential density of 30 dwelling units per acre. To be conservative, the Clearwater East Specific Plan uses a 22 dwelling units per acre for the sites inventory analysis.

2) For development to count as lower income, the site must be between 0.5 to 10 acres, have density of 30 dwelling units per acre, and must allow at least 16 units. Since the sites inventory takes a conservative approach of realistic development, we only account for 80% of the realistic capacity, and these two sites each have a capacity of 13 units. However, a developer can build up to 16 dwellings if a full capacity is calculated. Therefore, these sites are listed under the lower-income category.

3) Building-to-Land Value Ratio (BLVR) is calculated by comparing the building improvement value (the value of improvements to the structure of the building) to the land value. These numbers are derived from the Los Angeles County Assessor Department and are the assessed values for determining property taxes. If the building-to-land value ratio is less than one, it means that the building improvements are worth less than the property value. If building improvements are relatively new or the building is newer, typically a building-to-land value ratio can easily go above 2.0 to as high as 10.0. If the ratio is below one, or even below 0.5, it is a clear sign that there have not been recent building improvements to improve the condition. If the property has a low building-to-land value ratio, it is likely that building has not improved and deterioration may be occurring to structure, including to the façade, decline of the roof, and equipment and services (e.g., space and heating, ductwork, electrical work, etc.).

4) This site was used in the 5th Cycle Housing Element (2014 to 2021). Program 7 includes the very low- income and low-income RHNA shortfall units which are subject to the requirements of Government Code 65583.2(h) and (i)). Consistent with the requirements of Government Code 65583.2(h) and (i), the sites rezoned will allow owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential uses "by-right" for developments in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower income households. The sites will have capacity for at least 16 units per site at a density of at least 30 units per acre.



North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan

This new Specific Plan is under development (as of 2021) and will replace both the Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans. Program 8 requires that this Specific Plan, when adopted, to include residential and mixed-use categories that accommodate a minimum of 30 dwelling units per acre. The North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan will identify design and development standards for mixed-use and transit-oriented development standards at a minimum housing density of 30 dwelling units per acre for sites along Paramount Boulevard. The Plan complements the proposed light rail station of the West Santa Ana Branch Transit Corridor at Rosecrans Avenue and Paramount Boulevard.

To account for the inclusion of affordable units and the potential for development of smaller units affordable by design or by market costs, capacity at the North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan is credited toward the low-income (16 percent or 42 units) and moderate-income (16 percent or 23 units) categories. Nine sites have been identified in the Specific Plan that could accommodate up to 65 dwelling units under the above-moderate income affordability level.

Adequacy of the Sites Inventory

Overall, the sites inventory identified in this chapter (including sites that require rezoning actions) total 507 units, 216 units of which are in the very low- and low-income RHNA categories (see Table H-27).

Overall, the City can adequately accommodate—and have excess capacity for—the RHNA once rezoning actions are completed.

Table H-27: Sites Inventory Summary

| Sites Inventory | Affordability Level | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Ex./Very Low Income (0-50% AMI) | Low Income (50-80% AMI) | Moderate Income (80-120% AMI) | Above Moderate Income (120%+ AMI) | |
| Approved Projects | -- | 2 | -- | 26 | 28 |
| ADUs | 39 | 74 | 4 | 49 | 166 |
| Sites Currently Available: Underutilized Residential Sites | | -- | -- | 31 | 31 |
| Sites to be Rezoned | | | | | |
| Clearwater East Specific Plan | | 101 | 61 | 72 | 234 |
| North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan | | 42 | 23 | -- | 65 |
| Total Sites | | 258 | 88 | 178 | 524 |
| 2021-2029 RHNA | 92 | 43 | 48 | 181 | 364 |
| RHNA status (-shortfall/+surplus) | | +123 | +40 | -3 | +160 |

Consistency with Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)

State law requires that for housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, sites must be identified throughout the community in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing opportunities (Government Code Section 65583(c)(10)).

Affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity. For purposes of the Housing Element site inventory, this means that sites identified to accommodate the lower-income need are not concentrated in low-resourced areas (for example, lack of access to high performing schools, proximity to jobs, location disproportionately exposed to pollution or other health impacts) or areas of segregation and concentrations of poverty.

HCD and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) coordinated efforts to produce opportunity maps that evaluate specific economic, environmental, and educational characteristics that have been shown by research to support positive economic, educational, and health outcomes for low-income families. As shown on Figure H-12 and Table 28, most TCAC opportunity areas in Paramount are in the Moderate or Lowest Resource categories.

Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs) are HUD-designated census tracts with relatively high concentrations of non-white residents living in poverty. There are no R/ECAPs within the City of Paramount.

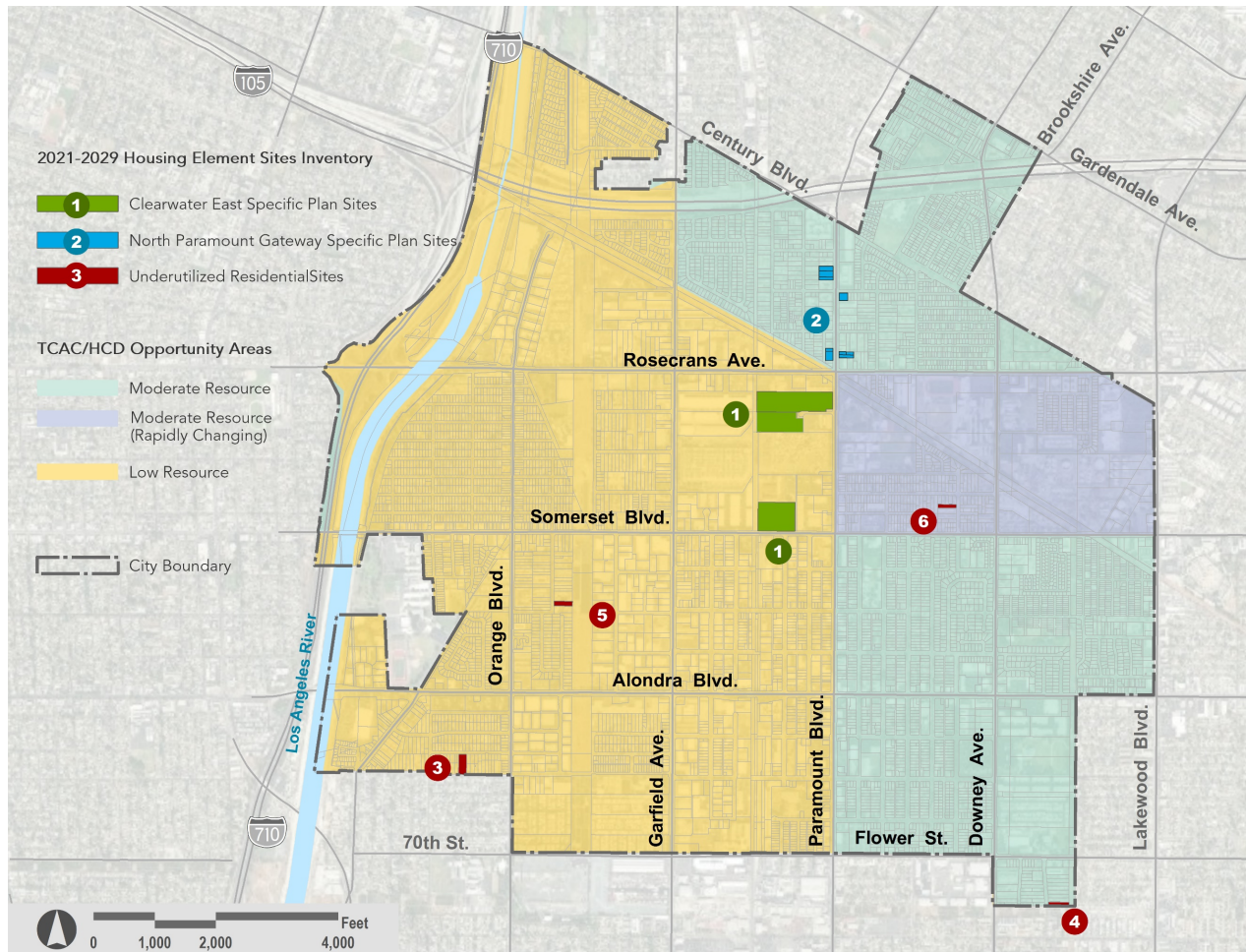
Since the distribution of identified sites in Paramount almost all lie within Low Resource areas, the City will include expanded programs (Program 19) to identify additional affordable housing sites within the Moderate Resource opportunity areas. Additionally, areas within the Low Resource opportunity areas and adjacent to industrial uses will benefit from the policies identified in the Paramount Environmental Justice Element. The Element includes goals and policies to improve industrial burdens and implement improvements to address community needs within established and planned residential developments.

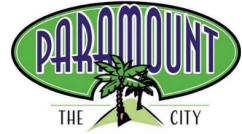
A thorough AFFH analysis based on the most current Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice is included in the Housing Constraints section of this Housing Element.

Table H-28: Sites Inventory and TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas

| TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas | Affordability Level | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Lower Income | Moderate Income | Above Moderate Income | |
| Moderate Resource | 42 | 23 | 28 | 93 |
| Moderate Resource (Rapidly Changing) | -- | -- | 4 | 4 |
| Low Resource | 101 | 61 | 71 | 233 |
| Total Sites | 143 | 84 | 101 | 330 |

Figure H-12: Sites Inventory and TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas





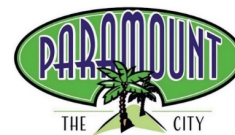
No Net Loss Provision

Government Code Section 65863 stipulates that a jurisdiction must ensure that its Housing Element inventory can accommodate its share of the RHNA by income level throughout the planning period. If a jurisdiction approves a housing project at a lower density or with fewer units by income category than identified in the Housing Element, it must quantify at the time of approval the remaining unmet housing need at each income level and determine whether there is sufficient capacity to meet that need. If not, the city must “identify and make available” additional adequate sites to accommodate the jurisdiction’s share of housing need by income level within 180 days of approving the reduced-density project.

Site Infrastructure and Constraints

The sites inventoried in this Housing Element all lie within urban areas well served by street and utility infrastructure. The City operates its own street, water, wastewater, and storm drain systems, and prepares master plans to ensure infrastructure improvements are planned and funded to meet growth needs. Aside from the non-governmental and governmental constraints discussed in Chapter 3: Constraints on Housing Production, no additional constraints would impede the development of new housing units in the future on the identified sites.

The Housing Element promotes the production of housing, which in turn may result in population growth. Paramount is fully developed, and full urban-level services are available to each site in the inventory. Specifically, water and sewer service are available for all the sites included in the inventory. To ensure that infrastructure needs of specific projects are addressed, the City requires that project applications for new development be reviewed for adequate infrastructure. Applications are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to ensure the capacity exists to service new developments.



Financial and Administrative Resources

Financial Resources

A variety of potential funding sources are available to finance housing activities in Paramount. Due to both the high cost of developing and preserving housing, and limitations on both the amount and uses of funds, layering of funding sources may be required for affordable housing programs and projects.

The City participates in HUD federal funding programs and receives CDBG and HOME funds from HUD on a formula basis each year. In turn, the City awards grants and loans to nonprofit and public organizations for programs and projects in furtherance of Housing Element goals and policies. The CDBG and HOME programs generally provide for a wide range of eligible activities for the benefit of low- and moderate-income residents. For the 2019-2020 program year, the City received \$802,549 of CDBG funds and \$303,294 of HOME funds.

- In partnership with housing developers, the City will leverage HOME and CDBG funds to support the development or creation of affordable housing opportunities for homebuyers, with units affordable to households earning less than 80 percent of Area Median Income, including units for individuals, families, persons with special needs, and persons experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness.
- Using CDBG and HOME funds, the City will continue to provide a Residential Rehabilitation Program (known as the Home Improvement Program) for existing housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households.

- The City will continue to use CDBG funds to affirmatively further fair housing choice through by funding fair housing education, counseling, antidiscrimination, and landlord-tenant mediation services.

As a City with substantial housing and community development needs, Paramount leverages its CDBG and HOME entitlement grants with a variety of funding resources including but not limited to those listed below to maximize the effectiveness of available funds.

State Resources

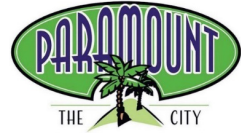
- State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program
- Building Equity and Growth in Neighborhoods Program (BEGIN)
- CalHome Program
- Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)
- Housing Related Parks Grant
- CalHFA Single and Multi-Family Program
- Mental Health Service Act (MHSA) Funding

Local Resources

- Los Angeles County Continuum of Care (CoC)
- Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA)
- Southern California Home Financing Authority (SCHFA)

Private Resources

- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program (AHP)
- Community Reinvestment Act Programs



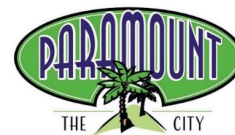
- United Way Funding
- Private Contributions

The City has also received funding from the State of California Local Early Action Planning Grant Program (LEAP) for planning activities that accelerate housing production. LEAP provides one-time grant funding to cities and counties to update their planning documents and implement process improvements that will facilitate the acceleration of housing production and help local governments prepare for their sixth cycle housing elements.

Several resources from the County of Los Angeles are available to the Paramount community. The federally funded Housing Choice Voucher program (formerly Section 8) is overseen by the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) and provides rental assistance payments to owners of private market rate units on behalf of low-income tenants. LACDA also oversees the First Home Mortgage Program, which is open to all Los Angeles County residents (outside of the City of Los Angeles). The Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) program provides federal tax credit for low- and moderate-income homebuyers who have not owned a home in the past three years. Allocation for MCC is provided by the State and administered by the County of Los Angeles.

Administrative Resources

Agencies with administrative capacity to implement programs contained in the Housing Element include the City of Paramount and local and regional non-profit private developers. The Planning Department takes the lead to implement Housing Element programs and policies. The Department is responsible for implementing the General Plan by ensuring that development projects are consistent with the General Plan, the Zoning Ordinance, and State codes.



Housing Plan

With this Housing Element, the City establishes a policy foundation for committing available resources to meet the housing needs of all economic segments of the community. The Housing Element sets forth long-term goals and policies and defines specific programs to meet those needs. This section describes the qualitative goals, policies, and programs and the quantified objectives for the provision of safe, adequate housing for Paramount residents. An assessment of current (2021) local housing conditions and needs has been prepared to inform the formulation of qualitative goals, policies, and action items and quantitative objectives.

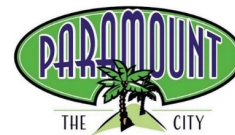
To make adequate provision for the housing needs of people at all income levels, State law (Government Code 65583[c]) requires that the City, at a minimum, identify programs that do all the following:

1. Identify adequate sites, with appropriate zoning and development standards and services, to accommodate the locality's share of the regional housing needs for each income level.
2. Assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.
3. Address and, where possible, remove governmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing, including housing for people at all income levels, as well as housing for people with disabilities.
4. Conserve and improve the condition of the existing affordable housing stock, and preserve assisted housing developments at risk of conversion to market-rate housing.
5. Promote equal housing opportunities for all people, regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability.

Programs generally include a statement of specific City action(s) necessary to implement a policy or goal and identify the City department or other agency responsible for implementation, the quantified objectives (where applicable), and a timeframe for completion. A summary of quantified objectives is included following the program descriptions.

On January 30, 1957, Paramount incorporated under the general laws of the State of California and enjoys all the rights and privileges pertaining to "General Law" cities. The City is governed by a five-member council and operates under a Council-Manager form of government. The City is considered a "contract city" since it provides some of its municipal services through contracts with private entities or other governmental agencies. Responsibility for carrying out the Housing Plan rests with the City Council and City Manager of the City of Paramount. The City's overall operations include governance of the Paramount Housing Authority, Paramount Successor Agency, and the Paramount Public Finance Authority.

Paramount is one of many jurisdictions for which the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) administers federal grants assigned to Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers and Public Housing. The Finance Department is responsible for administering Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) funds from HUD, which are allocated to programs and services of the Planning Department, Public Safety Department, and Public Works Department. The 2019-2020 Action Plan allocates the total of \$1,105,843 CDBG and HOME funds that could fluctuate over the years depending on the level



allocated for COVID-19 emergency funds. The Planning Department manages the Successor Agency for the Paramount Redevelopment Agency.

Goals and Policies

Housing Maintenance and Preservation

Housing and neighborhood conservation is an important component of maintaining and improving the quality of life for residents. In general, housing over 30 years old usually needs some major rehabilitation, such as a new roof, repair of termite damage, and plumbing. With approximately 66 percent of Paramount's housing stock built prior to 1980, preventive maintenance is essential to guard against housing deterioration. Paramount must continually assess potential neighborhood and community impacts associated with aging housing, infrastructure, and community facilities. Maintenance and rehabilitation efforts contribute to the preservation and enhancement of neighborhoods and the individual housing units within these neighborhoods.

GOAL H-1: HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS THAT ARE WELL MAINTAINED

Policy 1.1: Neighborhood Preservation.

Preserve the character, scale, and quality of established residential neighborhoods.

Policy 1.2: Maintenance and Rehabilitation.

Continue to promote the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing housing stock in Paramount.

Policy 1.3: Adverse Impacts. Protect established residential neighborhoods from potential adverse impacts associated with existing and proposed non-residential land uses.

Policy 1.4: Preserve Housing Stock. Assist in the elimination of substandard construction, overcrowding, and other

factors that contribute to the deterioration of the existing housing stock.

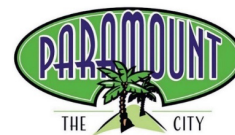
Policy 1.5: Healthy Neighborhoods. Support healthy neighborhoods by addressing public health and safety issues, proactively resolving code violations; and minimizing threats from pollution contamination, industrial uses, and incompatible uses.

Increasing Housing Opportunities

Continuing to provide a balanced inventory of housing in terms of types (e.g., accessory dwelling units, single-family, duplexes, apartments, and condominiums), cost, and style will allow the City to fulfill a variety of housing needs, including increasing the housing supply for employees who work in the city. Maintaining diversity in housing choice and cost will provide Paramount residents with opportunities to find housing that meets their individual and household needs regardless of age, disability, household type, or income. Because Paramount is a built-out community with a limited amount of remaining vacant residential land, the City will play a role in facilitating new residential development by identifying and promoting of potential sites for development, and by putting land use regulations in place that encourage and ease new housing construction.

GOAL H-2: A RANGE OF HOUSING TYPES, DENSITIES, AND AFFORDABILITY LEVELS THAT MEET THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY, INCLUDING A BALANCED SUPPLY OF OWNERSHIP AND RENTAL UNITS

Policy 2.1 Adequate Sites. Provide a zoning context that creates adequate sites to support the production of 364 housing units through October 2029 to meet the demands of present and future residents, including an adequate number and range of new dwelling types affordable to extremely low-, very



low-, low-, moderate-, and above moderate- income households.

Policy 2.2: Diversified Housing Types. Facilitate the development of a range of residential development types which fulfill regional housing needs, including accessory dwelling units, low- to moderate-density townhomes, and higher-density apartments and condominiums and mixed-use projects.

Policy 2.3: New Residential Development. Promote new residential development and ensure this housing—including affordable units—provides a healthy, safe, and attractive living environment.

Policy 2.4: Housing Near Transit. Encourage transit-oriented development within walking distance of planned light rail stations and high-frequency bus stops, including higher residential densities, public gathering places, urban parks, streetscape amenities, and commercial and entertainment uses.

Policy 2.5: Infill Housing. Encourage infill housing development that is compatible in character with the surrounding established residential neighborhood.

Housing Resources and Assistance

In the City, building affordable housing is challenging without financial assistance. The City can pursue building additional affordable housing that targets lower-income residents by providing regulatory and available financial assistance to support the production of affordable housing.

GOAL H-3: ADEQUATE HOUSING AND RESOURCES THAT MEET THE NEEDS OF LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME AND SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSEHOLDS

Policy 3.1: Affordable Housing. Ensure that affordable housing in the city is developed to the highest standards possible in a manner consistent with local market-rate housing.

Policy 3.2: Housing for Persons with Disabilities. Encourage the development of residential units accessible to persons with disabilities or units that are adaptable for conversion for persons with disabilities.

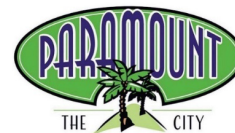
Policy 3.3: Homelessness. Consult with local social service providers to address the needs of the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness.

Policy 3.4: Senior Housing. Promote the development and rehabilitation of senior housing specifically designed to meet their needs and living arrangement.

Policy 3.5: Special Needs. Consider opportunities for new housing—including housing for special needs households—in the planning and review of new development proposals.

Removal of Constraints

The City works with the Paramount Housing Authority to pursue, plan, and implement grants and other funds to relieve market-driven or regulatory constraints. Governmental constraints that inhibit housing production will be removed through Zoning Ordinance Text Amendments, revisions of the Zoning Map, updates to the General Plan, and putting up for voter approval ordinances that will remove current limits on density and the number of affordable housing units (to repeal restrictive regulations adopted by voters in the past).



GOAL H-4: A REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT THAT DOES NOT CONSTRAIN HOUSING PRODUCTION—AND PRODUCTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN PARTICULAR

Policy 4.1: Streamline Review Process. Amend existing codes, regulations, and interdepartmental development review processes for new residential development through implementation of streamlined review processes.

Policy 4.2: Innovative Strategies. Explore innovative strategies that will facilitate the planning and design process while providing clear and consistent direction to housing providers.

Policy 4.3 Development Approval Process Education. Educate applicants on how to navigate the development approval process; facilitate building permit and development plan processing for residential construction.

Policy 4.4: Governmental Constraints. Periodically review City regulations, ordinances, procedures, and fees to ensure they do not unduly constrain the production of housing.

Policy 4.5 Avoid Restrictive Ordinances. Ensure that any voter-approved ordinance related to housing does not conflict with State and federal housing laws.

Equal and Fair Housing

The City seeks to expand the range of housing opportunities in Paramount, including housing for seniors on fixed incomes, lower- and moderate-income residents (including extremely low-income households), the disabled, large families, female-headed households with children, people

experiencing homelessness, and foster youth aging out of the foster system. To make adequate provision for the housing needs of all segments of the community, the City must ensure equal and fair housing opportunities are available to all residents.

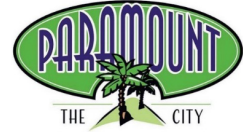
GOAL 5: AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING EQUAL AND FAIR ACCESS TO HOUSING AND HOUSING SERVICES FOR ALL RESIDENTS

Policy 5.1 Discrimination. Prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, or funding of housing based on race, color, ancestry, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability/medical condition, familial status, marital status, source of income, or any other arbitrary factor.

Policy 5.2: Fair Housing Services. Incorporate housing plan strategies and the enforcement of fair housing laws to eliminate barriers to fair housing choice or access to opportunity; support activities of fair housing organizations, including receiving and investigating fair housing allegations, monitoring compliance with fair housing laws, referring possible violations to enforcing agencies, counseling and training to tenants and landlords, and multilingual outreach.

Policy 5.3: Equitable Housing. Encourage investments and the siting of new housing in an equitable and fair manner that prevents discrimination, overcomes pattern of segregation, and fosters inclusive communities.

Policy 5.4: Underrepresented Groups. Facilitate increased participation among traditionally underrepresented groups in the public decisionmaking process.



Implementation Programs

The Housing Plan includes the Schedule of Actions/Programs as required by Government Code, section 65583, subdivisions (c)(1-7), and (10) that enables decisionmakers to evaluate the progress the City is making towards becoming a pro-housing jurisdiction.

Program 1: Affordable Housing Incentives

As federal funding permits, continue to provide loans and grants as part of the Residential Rehabilitation Program, also known as the Home Improvement Program (see Program 14), as a means to maintaining a high-quality housing stock and assisting lower-income households and property owners in maintaining affordable housing units. Actively support efforts to secure State, federal, and private funding sources as a means of leveraging local funds and maximizing assistance.

Establish written procedures and/or adopt an ordinance requiring that applicants of housing development of a site identified for affordable housing provide replacement units when occupied by, or deed restricted to lower-income households within the last five years.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** General Funds, Federal, State, and local grants, and private funding
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing; pre-application technical assistance to all residential development applicants that includes options, incentives, and resources (list of affordable housing developers and affordable housing financing agencies/programs) or technical assistance for including affordable units in the project
- **Objective:** Assist five affordable housing projects

Program 2: Homebuyer Assistance Programs

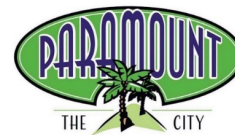
Assist lower-income households to become or remain homeowners by promoting and implementing homebuyer incentive programs such as the Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program, CalHome Program, Single-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program, and First Home Mortgage Program.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** General Funds, Federal, State, and local grants
- **Timeframe:** Promote homebuyer incentive programs in brochures, online, and other media and provide for bilingual information and market at-risk units for potential homeowners as they become available no later than 2023.
- **Objective:** Assist five lower-income households

Program 3: Code Enforcement

The City of Paramount Code Enforcement Program, in conjunction with the Residential Rehabilitation Program, also known as the Home Improvement Program (see Program 14), aids in addressing the decline of residential low- and moderate-income areas that have been deemed deteriorating or deteriorated. Code violations addressed through this CDBG-funded activity include graffiti abatement, unpermitted/illegal construction, vehicles parked on lawns, illegal garage conversions, roofs in disrepair, broken windows, and over-accumulation of trash and/or debris.

- **Responsibility:** Public Safety Department
- **Funding:** General Fund and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)



- **Timeframe:** Ongoing
- **Quantified Objectives:** 128 units corrected during the planning period

Program 4: Developer Consultation Program

This program promotes consultation with developers to assist in expanding housing opportunities for development of affordable housing. This early consultation will also provide developers with information needed to assist them in applying for funding to develop affordable and assisted housing. Complementary actions also include financial and regulatory incentives, expedited processing, and fee waivers for affordable housing projects.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department.
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Complete Developer Consultation Program within one year of Housing Element adoption; implementation of program is ongoing

Program 5: Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing Program

Establish and implement regulations in the City's Zoning Ordinance that would permit SRO development in the City's R-M multiple-family zones as well as in those areas where mixed-use development is being considered. An SRO development includes multiple single-room dwelling units that may serve as affordable housing for lower-income individuals, seniors, and persons with disabilities. Each unit is for occupancy by a single eligible individual.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department.
- **Funding:** General Fund
- **Timeframe:** The SRO ordinance was adopted in July 2021; implementation is ongoing

Program 6: Mixed-Use Development Program

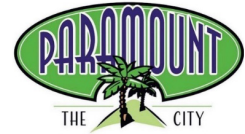
The City will encourage housing development in those zone districts where mixed-use development is permitted by allowing administrative processing of lot consolidation requests, providing assistance with site identification and entitlement processing, offering fee waivers and deferrals for affordable housing projects, modifying development standards such as setbacks and parking, and providing financial support where available for mixed-use affordable projects. On an annual basis, the City will also organize special marketing events geared toward the development community and will post the sites inventory on the City's webpage.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department.
- **Funding:** General Fund
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing; annual review of progress

Program 7: Adequate Sites and Monitoring of No Net Loss (SB166)

The City has a Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) of 92 extremely low/very low-income, 43 low-income, 48 moderate-income, and 181 above moderate-income units for the 2021-2029 RHNA planning period (364 units total). A portion of this target will be achieved with credits for approved and proposed projects. The sites inventory identifies underutilized land in residential zones, as well as projections for accessory dwelling units (ADUs). Rezoning will occur via two specific plans to accommodate lower-income housing development by establishing a minimum density of at least 30 dwelling units per acre (as opposed to the current cap of 22 units per acre).

The 101 very low- income and low-income RHNA shortfall units are subject to the requirements of Government Code 65583.2(h) and (i)). Consistent



with the requirements of Government Code 65583.2(h) and (i), the sites rezoned will allow owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential uses “by-right” for developments in which at least 20 percent of the units are affordable to lower income households. The sites will have capacity for at least 16 units per site at a density of at least 30 units per acre.

The sites inventory shows that not enough identified capacity exists on sites designated exclusively for residential use. Thus, the very low- and low-income RHNA shortfall will be accommodated on sites designated for mixed use, with land use regulations that allow stand-alone residential uses and require that at least 50 percent of the total floor area of mixed-use projects have a residential use.

To help track adequate sites, the City will monitor development and create procedures, process, and/or database to track: 1) unit count and income/affordability assumed on parcels included in the sites inventory, 2) actual units constructed and income/affordability when parcels are developed, and 3) net change in capacity and summary of remaining capacity in meeting remaining RHNA.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing

Program 8: Specific Plan Minimum Densities

The City will prepare revisions to the Clearwater East Specific Plan to include residential categories and development standards with a minimum density of at least 30 dwellings per acre. The new North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan, underway as of 2021, will identify design and development standards for mixed-use and transit-oriented development standards at a minimum housing density of 30 dwelling units per acre for sites along Paramount Boulevard. This Specific Plan provides for transit-oriented development around the proposed station for the West Santa Ana Branch

Transit Corridor at Rosecrans Avenue and Paramount Boulevard.

Responsibility: Planning Department

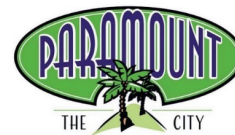
Funding: State and local grants, General Fund

Timeframe: Complete by 2023.

Program 9: Zoning Amendments

Remove governmental constraints on housing that exist in Title 17 of the Paramount Municipal Code as outlined below to remove or minimize governmental constraints on housing for lower-income Households and housing for persons with disabilities.

- a. Add design and development standards such as density, lot area, floor area, and number of units to facilitate construction of housing that meet planned densities as recommended:
 - Set building height maximum for new multifamily residential dwellings (minimum 22 du/ac) at 40 feet in R-M or other areas zoned for multifamily or mixed-use developments. Analyze and revise parking, heights and minimum unit sizes for all other residential zones to address any impacts on housing cost, supply, housing choice, affordability, timing, approval certainty, and ability to achieve maximum densities.
- b. Add design and development standards appropriate for housing developments that feature transit-oriented, mixed-use housing design and configuration to minimize the need for discretionary review or legislative action.
- c. Update findings required to approve housing developments to include only



- objective criteria, revise design regulations to be consistent with objective design standards and update local administration of CEQA guidelines as necessary to facilitate ministerial/non-discretionary review of conforming housing developments.
- e. Include provisions that identify procedures to approve a “use by right” that is consistent with Government Code § 65583.2(i) for the following housing developments:
 - That include 20 percent of the units as housing affordable to lower income households, on sites being used to meet the 6th cycle RHNA that represent a “reuse” of sites previously identified in the 5th cycles Housing Element.
 - Supportive and transitional housing, manufactured housing, and accessory dwelling units in areas zoned for residential uses.
 - Employee housing for six or fewer employees to be treated as a single-family structure and permitted in the same manner as other dwellings of the same type in the same zone
 - Low Barrier Navigation Centers in areas zoned for nonresidential or mixed-use developments and allow multifamily housing
 - Multifamily rental housing subject to subdivision (f) of Section 65589.5
- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** State, local grants, General Fund

- **Timeframe:** Complete Zoning Code consistency within 24 months of approval of the Housing Element and taking into account new legislation.

Program 10: Energy Conservation Program

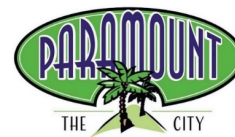
Under this program, the City will review the Zoning Code and subdivision requirements, as well as other applicable codes, to promote energy conservation in housing rehabilitation and in the construction of new housing. This program will supplement existing City efforts in the enforcement of the State’s construction codes requiring energy efficiency in new construction. The program will also complement goals of the Paramount Climate Action Plan (adopted in 2021).

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department, Building and Safety Division
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing

Program 11: Lead-based Paint Hazard Removal Program

Encourage participation of residents in lead removal and lead-abatement programs, and removal/abatement for indoor air pollutants, including radon and transportation air pollution. Encourage home rehabilitation programs to reduce or replace the use of gas appliances and other combustion devices that release carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particles gas and programs to remove asbestos.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** None required
- **Timeframe:** Coordinate marketing efforts that will increase awareness and participation of residents in the Los Angeles County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) and Low-



Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

- **Objective:** Assist 20 households

Program 12: Homeless Plan

Pursuit of funding for grants and other financial support to implement the Plan to Prevent and Combat Homelessness and as amended over time.

- **Responsibility:** Public Safety Department and Planning Department
- **Funding:** General Funds, Federal, State, and local grants
- **Timeframe:** Maintain existing grants to fund homeless services and providers per the Plan. Assist developers to obtain funds from Mental Health Services Act, No Place Like Home Program to acquire, design, construct, rehabilitate, or preserve permanent supportive housing for persons who are experiencing homelessness, chronic homelessness or who are at risk of chronic homelessness, and who in need mental health services by no later than 2023. Continue to implement the Homeless Plan's Goals and Supporting Actions.

Program 13: Residential Rehabilitation Program ("Home Improvement Program")

Using available funding sources, the City will provide grants to low- and moderate-income households for the rehabilitation of residences. Examples of eligible repairs and improvements include but are not limited to energy efficiency improvements, removal of impediments and material barriers that obstruct accessibility, roofing, plumbing repairs, electrical repairs, exterior painting, and window replacement. The City will also promote energy efficiency improvements to households participating in rehabilitation programs. The City will continue to promote funding opportunities on the City's website

and through placement of brochures in public locations and at community events.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** HOME, CDBG, and other funding sources
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing
- **Quantified Objectives:** 48 units

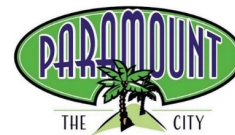
Program 14: Sites for Special Needs Housing

Update the Zoning Code and Zoning Map as described in the Housing Plan, and ensure that special needs housing is located in or adjacent to lands zoned for or that allow for residential or mixed-use development. Develop special needs housing in areas zoned for or which allow for residential or mixed-use developments that are adequately served by public transportation and access to employment, recreational, health, care, and educational resources. Allow for the inclusion of appropriately scaled services on- or off-site consistent with the Municipal Code and the provisions of the State's Planning and Zoning Laws. If necessary, apply reasonable accommodation procedure, including any approval findings, and analyze as a potential constraint.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** None required
- **Timeframe:** Initiate Zoning Amendments and revisions to the Zoning Map for adoption no later than 2023.

Program 15: Update Fees and Exactions

Adopt resolutions that update development, capital, and permit fees in a manner that encourages housing projects and furthers other housing programs. Post on the City website the schedule of fees, exactions, and affordability requirements; annual fee reports; and fee studies pursuant to Section 65940.1.



- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Complete within two years of Housing Element adoption

Program 16: Accessory Dwelling Units

Promote and advertise the accessory dwelling unit permitting process, develop model templates for site plans and building plans provided at no charge to applicants, and create compliance measures to help bring unpermitted ADUs into compliance. As revisions to State law occur, update the City's ADU Ordinance to comply. Additionally, develop a public outreach program to encourage ADU development. Opportunities to promote ADUs could include advertising ADU development opportunities on the City's website, through social media, at City Hall, and at City events. Monitor ADU permit applications and approvals through the Housing Element Annual Progress Report process. Identify assumptions to determine if ADUs are meeting RHNA projections in the Housing Resources chapter of this Housing Element. Identify and implement additional incentives or other strategies, as appropriate, to ensure adequate sites during the planning period.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget, State grants
- **Timeframe:** Offer pre-approved model template plans no later than 2023; ongoing ADU development support; monitor ADUs annually and implement alternative strategies within one year of the annual report if assumptions are not met.

Program 17: At-Risk Unit Preservation Program

Pursue the retainment of all at-risk units that are available to lower-income households by consulting with potential purchasers and establishing contact with public and nonprofit agencies interested in

purchasing and/or managing at-risk units. The City will also consult with tenants of at-risk units to provide them with information regarding tenant rights and conversion procedures.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** General Fund
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing

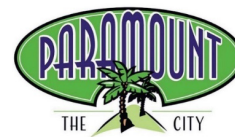
Program 18: Fair Housing Services

Continue to assist households through the Fair Housing Foundation, providing fair housing services and educational programs concerning fair housing issues. Refer fair housing complaints to the Fair Housing Foundation and continue to provide funding support. Continue to promote fair housing practices, including advertisement on the City's website, and provide educational information on fair housing to the public. Continue to comply with all State and federal fair housing requirements when implementing housing programs or delivering housing-related services.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing

Program 19: Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

The City promotes and affirmatively furthers fair housing opportunities and promotes housing for all persons, including those protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and any other State and federal fair housing and planning laws. The Constraints on Housing Production in this Housing Element summarizes the fair housing issues and concerns in Paramount based on research conducted as part of this Housing Element update and supplemented by findings of the City's 2017-2021 Assessment of Fair Housing. This program includes the following summary of the



issues, contributing factors, and the City's actions in addressing these fair housing issues: 1)

Displacement risk due to regional economic pressure and 2) disproportionate housing needs in areas with lower incomes and higher proportions of renters.

Meaningful Actions:

- **Promote public awareness of federal, State, and local regulations regarding equal access to housing.** Provide information to the public on various State and federal housing programs and fair housing law. Maintain referral information on the City's web site and at a variety of other locations such as community and senior centers, local social service offices, social media, via email, and at other public locations including City Hall and the library.

Timeframe: four times per year as part of fair housing workshops by the Fair Housing Foundation and other housing-related events.

- **Implement an accessibility policy** that establishes standards and procedures for providing equal access to City services and programs to all residents, including persons with limited proficiency in English, and persons with disabilities.

Timeframe: By 2023

- **Ensure that all development applications are considered, reviewed, and approved without prejudice to the proposed residents,** contingent on the development application's compliance with all entitlement requirements.

Timeframe: Ongoing

- **Evaluate all proposed amendments to the General Plan Land Use Map and the Zoning Map for their effect on the City's**

policy (Goal H-2) of integrating diverse housing opportunities in each neighborhood or planning district and on potential residential displacement.

Timeframe: Ongoing; when any land use policy changes are evaluated such as a General Plan update or Zoning Amendment adoptions.

- **Pursue funding and target neighborhoods of concentrated poverty for investment in rehabilitation, parks, transit, and active transportation.** Ensure economic development plans reflect the needs of lower-opportunity neighborhoods.

Timeframe: one funding application annually.

- **Continue to implement the Assessment of Fair Housing.**

Timeframe: Ongoing

Conduct public meetings at suitable times, accessible to persons with disabilities, and near public transit. Resources will be invested to provide interpretation and translation services when requested at public meetings.

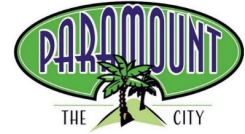
Timeframe: Ongoing

- **Prioritize community and stakeholder engagement during controversial development decisions.**

Timeframe: Ongoing

- Related program actions in other programs in this Housing Plan (details and timeframe for implementation can be found under each program):

- Program 1: Affordable Housing Incentives



- Program 2: Homebuyer Assistance Programs
- Program 4: Developer Consultation Program
- Program 5: Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing Program
- Program 11: Lead-based Paint Hazard Removal Program
- Program 12: Homeless Plan
- Program 13: Residential Rehabilitation Program (“Home Improvement Program”)
- Program 14: Sites for Special Needs Housing
- Program 16: Accessory Dwelling Units
- Program 17: At-Risk Unit Preservation Program

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Varies by action item, see action items above.
- **Objective:** Promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities for all persons.

Program 20: Water and Sewer Service Providers

Submit the adopted Housing Element to City of Paramount water and sewer service providers—including internal City departments—in accordance with Government Code Section 65589.7—and coordinate with relevant contacts regarding their review and input. The City provides water and sewer services in Paramount and do not have procedures in place to grant priority for the provision of water and sewer services to proposed developments that include units affordable to lower-income households as required by law. The City will adopt required procedures to grant priority for the provision of water

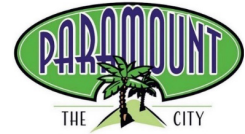
and sewer services to proposed developments that include units affordable to lower-income households as required by Government Code 65589.7.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department, Public Works
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Submit the adopted Housing Element to City of Paramount water and sewer service providers within 30 days of adoption of Element; adopt required procedures to grant priority for the provision of water and sewer services to proposed developments that include units affordable to lower-income households as required by Government Code 65589.7 within three years of Housing Element adoption.

Program 21: Remove Constraints

Continue to monitor and evaluate development standards and advances in housing construction methods. Although the City has limited influence over non-governmental constraints, if non-governmental constraints are identified, the City will review, and if necessary, revise, any development regulations or processes that can potentially lessen those constraints. Governmental constraints are addressed in Program 9: Zoning Amendments and Program 15: Update Fees and Exactions.

- **Responsibility:** Planning Department, Public Works Department
- **Funding:** Departmental Budget
- **Timeframe:** Ongoing implementation



Quantified Objectives

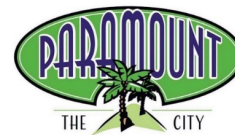
Table H-28 summarizes the City's quantified objectives for the 2021-2029 planning period by income group as required by law.

Table H-29: Quantified Objectives

| Objectives ¹ | Income Levels | | | | Total |
|--|--------------------|------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| | Extremely/Very Low | Low | Moderate | Above Moderate | |
| Construction Objective | | 143 | 84 | 103 | 330 |
| Rehabilitation Objective | | 48 | -- | -- | 48 |
| Conservation/Preservation Objective ² | | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total | | 191 | 84 | 103 | 378 |

Note: 1) The City of Paramount is not responsible for the actual construction of these units. The City is, however, responsible for creating a regulatory environment in which the private market could build these units. This includes the creation, adoption, and implementation of General Plan policies, zoning standards, and/or incentives to encourage the construction of various types of units.

2) Based on City records and information from the California Housing Partnership Corporation, in the next 10 years (2021-2031), no assisted housing developments in Paramount are at risk of losing their affordability status (see page 19).



2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishment

This chapter analyzes program performance from the 2014-2021 Housing Element programs. State law (California Government Code Section 65588[a]) requires jurisdictions to review their Housing Element as frequently as appropriate and evaluate:

1. The appropriateness of the housing goals, objectives, and policies in contributing to the attainment of the state housing goal
2. The effectiveness of the Housing Element in attainment of the community's housing goals and objectives
3. Progress in implementation of the Housing Element

The accomplishments summary identifies the extent to which program have achieved the stated objectives, and whether these programs continue to be relevant to addressing current and future housing needs in Paramount. The evaluation provides the basis for recommended modifications to policies and programs and the establishment of new housing objectives.

Through program implementation during the 2014-2021 planning period, the City of Paramount has made considerable progress in addressing the housing needs of special needs populations (elderly, persons with disabilities, large households, female headed households, and persons experiencing homelessness).

In August 2018, the City adopted the *2018 Plan to Prevent and Combat Homelessness* (City of Paramount and City of Bellflower). The plan identifies goals and supporting actions to address homelessness in the City. For example, Action 6A requires the City to track vacant rental units and identify incentive programs to encourage landlords to rent units to people transitioning from homelessness. To implement this action, the City had a training

session with Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority staff and landlords in the City to educate them and promote available incentive programs for renting to persons previously experiencing or exiting homelessness.

In July 2021, the City adopted a Single-Room Occupancy ordinance (Ordinance No. 1152) that provides standards for single-room occupancy developments in the R-M (Multiple-Family Residential) zone. These developments can provide low-cost housing options for persons experiencing homelessness and can be used to support lower-income individuals, seniors, and persons with disabilities.

In 2018, the City updated the Zoning Code to allow emergency shelters within the M-1 zone and permit them by right in the Emergency Shelter Overlay Zone. Emergency shelters are defined as housing with minimal supportive services for people experiencing homelessness; no individual or household may be denied emergency shelter because of an inability to pay.

In early 2021, the City approved the Paramount Senior Living project that provides a 14-unit assisted living facility reserved for seniors who are either disabled or cannot live independently. Two units will be reserved for low-income households.

Table H-30 summarizes the quantified objectives for the 2014-2021 Housing Element and compares the City's progress toward fulfilling these objectives.

Table H-30: Summary of 2014-2021 Quantified Objectives and Progress

| Objectives | | Cycle | Income Levels | | | | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|-----|----------|----------------|-------|
| | | | Extremely Low | Very Low | Low | Moderate | Above Moderate | |
| New Construction Objective | Goal | 4th | 124 | 124 | 151 | 165 | 397 | 961 |
| | | 5th | 13 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 44 | 103 |
| | | Total | 137 | 137 | 167 | 182 | 441 | 1,064 |
| | Progress | | -- | -- | 10 | 9 | 108 | 127 |
| Rehabilitation Objective | Goal | 4th | 500 | | | -- | 500 | |
| | | 5th | 150 | | | -- | 150 | |
| | Progress | | 16 | 8 | 8 | -- | 32 | |
| Conservation/ Preservation Objective | Goal | 4th/5th | 125 | | | | | 125 |
| | Progress | | -- | | | | | -- |

Table H-31 summarizes the 2014-2021 Housing Element program objectives and accomplishments and whether individual programs are appropriate to continue in the 2021-2029 Housing Element.

Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments

| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|-------|---|---|--|--|
| 3.5.1 | Affordable Housing Bonuses and Incentives Ordinance | This program provides incentives to developers who create projects with affordable housing units. | The City will advertise this program through handout materials, the City's web page, and through periodic advertisements in the City newsletter. | The City plans to adopt a Density Bonus Ordinance in early 2022. This program will remain in the Housing Element as other affordable housing incentives will be pursued. |
| 3.5.2 | Affordable Housing Program | The program "provides grants or subsidized interest rate loans for purchase, construction, and/or rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing for low-income, rental, and transitional housing." | Not applicable | Due to lack of funding, this program is being removed but affordable housing incentives will be integrated into Program 3.5.1. |
| 3.5.3 | CalHome Program | The program provides grants to local public agencies and nonprofit developers to assist individual households through deferred-payment loans. | The City will assist 40 homeowners through this program. | Implementation of Program 3.5.3 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element with modification objectives that reflect available funding. |
| 3.5.4 | Code Enforcement Program | The program is designed to bring properties up to City code requirements and to clean up and improve unsightly or unsafe properties. | 125 units corrected. | Implementation of Program 3.5.4 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element. |

Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments

| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|-------|--|---|--|--|
| 3.5.5 | Extremely Low-income Housing Program | The program aims to promote the development of housing units for households earning 30 percent or less of the Median Family Income for Los Angeles County. | <p>The City will initiate 2 grant applications on an annual basis.</p> <p>The City will apply for grants as they become available.</p> <p>The City will adopt the resolution within 12 months of Housing Element adoption.</p> | The program will remain in the Housing Element with modification to the objectives. |
| 3.5.6 | Developer Consultation Program | This program promotes consultation with developers to assist in expanding housing opportunities to assist in the development of affordable housing. This early consultation will also provide developers with information needed to assist them in applying for funding to develop affordable and assisted housing. | This program is ongoing and will be continued and consultation will be based on the request for services. | Implementation of Program 3.5.6 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element. Consultations have been and will remain on no-fee basis. |
| 3.5.7 | Down Payment and Closing Cost Assistance Program | This program provides a 4% down payment and closing cost assistance for those who do not have the funds or for those who do have the funds, but the ratio is too high. | The City will continue to advertise this program through handout materials available at the public counter; through the City's web page; and through periodic advertisements in the City newsletter | Implementation of Program 3.5.7 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element. |
| 3.5.8 | Emergency Shelter Rezoning Program/ HUD Emergency Shelter Grants | This program provides for the creation of an overlay zone within a specific area of the City where an emergency shelter would be permitted by right. The base zone district, and the uses permitted, would continue to apply. | The City will implement this program as required by State law. | This program has been fully implemented. An overlay zone was adopted in 2018 during the 5th Housing Element Cycle. |

Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments

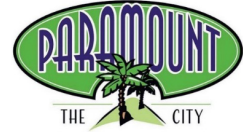
| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|--------|--|---|--|---|
| 3.5.9 | Transitional Housing Program | The program allows for the accommodation of transitional housing, as an effort to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. | The City will implement this program as required by State law. | This program has been fully implemented and will no longer remain in the Housing Element. Section 17.04.010 (Definitions) was updated to consider transitional and supportive housing as a residential use in all zones that allow residential uses subject to those restrictions that are applicable to the other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. |
| 3.5.11 | Single Room Occupancy Housing Program | The program aims to address the need for affordable housing. Single room occupancy (SRO) development can be used to support lower-income individuals, seniors, and persons with disabilities. | Comply with applicable State requirements. | City adopted SRO ordinance. This program will remain in the housing element. |
| 3.5.12 | Infill Incentive Sites Redevelopment Program | The City will encourage and facilitate development on the two infill sites identified in Section 3.3 by providing technical assistance to interested developers. (REWORK) | Comply with applicable State requirements. | This program will be removed. |

Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments

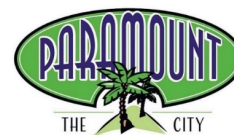
| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|--------|--|--|--|--|
| 3.5.13 | Mixed-Use Development Program | The program encourages the development of housing in zone districts (C-3) where mixed-use development is permitted by allowing administrative processing of lot consolidation requests, aid with site identification and entitlement processing, offering fee waivers and deferrals for affordable housing projects, modifying development standards, and providing financial support where available. | Comply with applicable State requirements. | Implementation of Program 3.5.13 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element. |
| 3.5.14 | Lot Consolidation Program | The City will play an active role in facilitating lot consolidation, particularly as it relates to parcels listed in Section 3.3 of the sites inventory. | Comply with applicable State requirements. | Program 3.5.14 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element and additional regulatory incentives will be added. |
| 3.5.15 | RHNA Objective/ Constraints Monitoring Program | To ensure adequate sites are available throughout the planning period to meet the City's RHNA, the City will continue to annually update an inventory that details the amount, type, and size of vacant and underutilized parcels to assist developers in identifying land suitable for residential development. | Comply with applicable State requirements. | The City will develop and implement a formal ongoing (project-by-project) evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code Section 56863. Monitor RNHA and No Net Loss – a part of Annual Report |
| 3.5.16 | Energy Conservation Program | Under this program, the City will review the City's Zoning code and subdivision requirements, as well as other applicable codes, to promote energy conservation in housing rehabilitation and in the construction of new housing. | The City will revise its ordinance consistent with State law and advertise it through handout materials available at the public counter; through the City's website; and through periodic advertisements in the City newsletter. | The City adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) in July 2021. This program will remain in the Housing Element to provide for its continued implementation. |

Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments

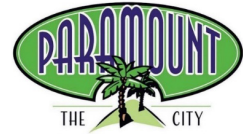
| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|--------|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| 3.5.17 | Environmental Review (CEQA) Program | The City shall continue to evaluate the environmental impact of new development and provide mitigation measures prior to developmental approval, as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). | Not applicable | This program will be removed from the Housing Element. CEQA is routine function of City government in the review of development projects and therefore this program is not required. |
| 3.5.18 | Fair Housing Program | The City will continue to contract Fair Housing of Long Beach to process complaints regarding housing discrimination within the City and to provide counseling in landlord/tenant disputes. | 100 households referred | Implementation of Program 3.5.18 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element and will be expanded to address affirmatively further fair housing requirements. |
| 3.5.19 | Lead-based Paint Hazard Removal Program | The City will undertake actions to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards. | 32 units assisted | This program presently exists and will continue over the entire planning period applicable to the Housing Element. |
| 3.5.20 | Residential Rehabilitation | The City of is offering cash grants through the Residential Rehabilitation Program (known as the Home Improvement Program) to qualified homeowners for necessary exterior improvements to their property. | 75 units | A total of 62 units were assisted during the planning period. Implementation of Program 3.5.20 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element. |
| 3.5.21 | Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program | This program offers the first-time home buyer a Federal income tax credit by reducing the amount of Federal taxes to be paid. | 5 certificates per year. | Implementation of Program 3.5.21 is ongoing. This program will be continued and combined with other homeownership programs. |

**Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments**

| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|--------|---|---|--|--|
| 3.5.22 | Accessory Dwelling Unit | The City will revise its ordinance consistent with State law and | The City will revise its ordinance consistent with State law. | The City adopted an updated ADU ordinance in June 2021 and promptly sent the ordinance to HCD for review. The City received a SCAG grant to promote and advertise ADUs, as well as to prepare model template plans. The City will promote and prepare model template plans within two years of adopting the Housing Element. |
| 3.5.23 | Single-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program | Southern California Home Financing Authority (SCHFA) is a joint power authority between Los Angeles and Orange Counties. SCHFA issues tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds for low and moderate-income first-time homebuyers. | 10 units | Implementation of Program 3.5.23 is ongoing. The program will remain in the Housing Element and be combined with other first-time homebuyer programs. |
| 3.5.24 | Zoning Conformity | The City will review the Zoning Ordinance to ensure that the development standards are consistent with those identified in the Land Use Element. The City will initiate appropriate changes to the Zoning Map to ensure conformity between the Land Use Element and Zoning Map. | The City will revise its ordinance consistent with State law and advertise it through handout materials available at the public counter; through the City's website; and through periodic advertisements in the City newsletter. | The City has updated the Zoning Map and General Plan Land Use Plan. The City will identify and remove any inconsistencies. The program will remain in the Housing Element however, will be renamed. |

**Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments**

| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|--------|---|---|--|---|
| 3.5.25 | Underutilized Parcel Information | To encourage and facilitate the development of housing affordable to lower income households on sites zoned R-M (Multiple-family Residential) the City will continue to work with residential developers that are constructing affordable units to identify alternatives that may represent a cost savings on a case-by-case basis. | Not applicable | Implementation of Program 3.5.25 is ongoing. This program will be removed. included as part of the adequate sites inventory available to any in the development community. |
| 3.5.26 | Reasonable Accommodation Program | Under the program, the City will adopt a reasonable accommodation ordinance to provide exceptions in zoning and land-use regulations for housing for persons with disabilities. | Facilitate the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing for persons with disabilities; reduce processing time for reasonable accommodation requests by 50 percent. | Section 17.44.190 (Reasonable Accommodations in Housing) was adopted in 2016. This program was completed and is removed from this Housing Element. |
| 3.5.27 | Clearwater East Specific Plan Amendment Program | This program accommodates 404 units affordable to lower-income households within 1 year of 5th Cycle Housing Element Planning Period and accommodates an additional 42 units affordable to lower-income households within three years of 5th Cycle Adoption. | Create an opportunity for at least 446 units for lower income households. | The Clearwater East Specific Plan was amended by ordinance (No. 1114) on May 19, 2019. The Specific Plan will need to be amended again to address residential densities to accommodate affordable housing at 30 dwelling units per acre and refine development standards. |

**Table H-31: 2014-2021 Housing Element Program Accomplishments**

| ID | Program | Summary | Objectives | Progress and Continued Appropriateness |
|--------|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5.28 | Removal of Governmental Constraints Program | This program involves a review and update of the City's Zoning Ordinance. The update is designed to eliminate duplication and redundancy and to make the Zoning Ordinance more user-friendly. The update removes the definition of "family" and includes development standards. | Mitigate constraints to height and parking. | The City completed the revision to the Municipal Code that updated the "Family" definition. This program will be removed and combined with the Zoning Amendment program. |
| 3.5.29 | At-Risk Unit Preservation Program | This program aims to retain all at-risk units that are available to lower-income households. | Review grants on an annual basis. | Implementation of Program 3.5.29 is ongoing. An updated version of this program is included in the updated Housing Element, as preservation of affordable housing remains an important goal for the City. |

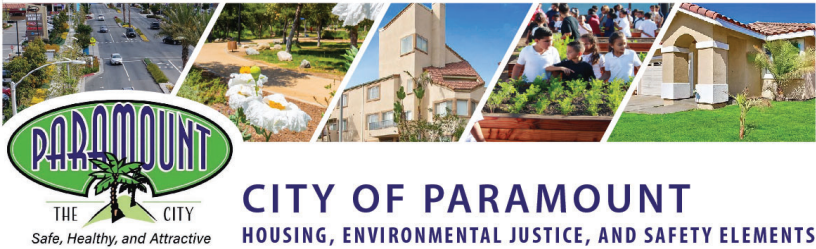
Appendix A: Engagement Summaries

Focus Group Summaries

- Advocacy Focus Group Summary
- Citizens Emergency Response Team (CERT) Focus Group Summary
- Commissions Focus Group Summary
- General Focus Group Summary
- School District Focus Group Summary

Workshop Summaries

- February 2021 Community Workshops Summary (Spanish and English)
- June 2021 Community Workshops Summary (Spanish and English)



AGENDA:
Welcome and Introductions - 5 mins
Overview - 5 minutes
Discussion - 45 mins
Summary and Next Steps - 5 mins

| Attendees | City Staff and Consultants |
|--|------------------------------|
| Larry Jameson, Lifegate Church | John King, City of Paramount |
| Mike McKown, Paramount Care Foundation | Jose M. Rodriguez, MIG |
| Nicandro Nava, Fair Housing Foundation | |
| Danaly Leon, Latinas Art Foundation | |
| Becky Vanderzee, Kingdom Causes Bellflower | |
| Ashley McKay, Kingdom Causes Bellflower | |
| Gilbert Saldade, Gateway Cities | |

Organizations and Advocacy Groups

Focus Group Meetings

November 4, 2020, 4:00 p.m.

Key Themes



Paramount Community Assets

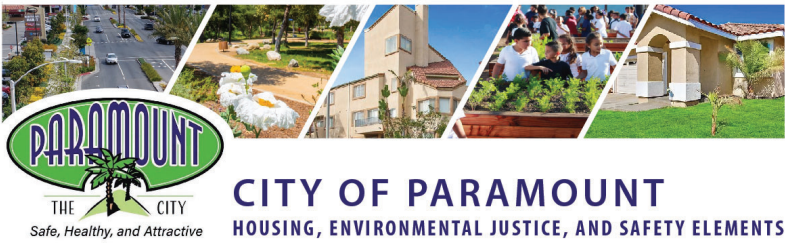
| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| Family Oriented - Tight Community ✓ | Connected Community ✓ | Family atmosphere - Parks | City Staff - Advocacy - to benefit residents | Celebrate Community History (Cultures) | Multi-cultural - roots 135 years (various cultures - diversity) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|

Housing

| Challenges | | | | | | | Opportunities | | | | Potential Housing Locations | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Difficult to find housing for younger adults to purchase | High rents | Limited availability of one-bedrooms apartments | Overcrowding conditions | Squeeze 55K people in 2+ sq. miles | Impact of Covid and loss of jobs: tunability to sustain rent | Evictions | City funding to shift to assist with funding losses with homeless | Transient tax or other fund (e.g., parking tickets, etc.) | ADU and/or JADU (assist with RHNA numbers) ✓ | Mixed Use - commercial first floor, residential upper floors (renters and younger population) | Paramount/ Summerset: early mixed use in the 1950s (retail/ residential) | Blanchi properties (near swap meet) near future transit station |
| Homelessness continuing to increase | Homeless: called Paramount home (hard to find housing unit in the City) | Stay at home challenges (schooling and working at home) | Homeless: funding availability to meet city needs | Due to Covid reduced taxes - future available funding for services | Housing discrimination: perceived race/gender | Costs to start a housing rental (and income) | Bring up unpermitted ADU to meet RNHA | No impact fees if they rent to specific populations (homeless) | Rethink services/funding for homeless | Housing for veterans? Downey | | |
| Severely short on housing in the city; more housing needed ✓ | New housing currently is higher end housing (\$500K) | Difficult for working families (multi-families) | City needs to be more creative to construct various housing to meet housing needs | 1988 Zoning Code Limits Density: (22 du/acre) | ADU Parking Challenges | | ADU: Granny units (units in the back); Deep lots opportunity (to build additional ADU - add 2-bedroom house) | ADU needs to fit in the neighborhood character; address parking | Family rental assistance from non-profit organizations (e.g., medical emergency or job loss due to Covid) | Adjusting zoning regulations to add more housing opportunities | | |

Environmental Justice and Community Health

| Challenges | | | | | | | Opportunities | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Safer sidewalks - trees/shade - getting to parks open space | Need alternatives access to cars: walking and biking | Safer access: protected bike lanes (for younger children) | Long term side affects living near industrial / trucking/ air quality | Long blocks along arterials - cross walks are needed | What are the air quality issues | Industrial workplace provide local employment | Access to parks - contribute to quality of life | Community Garden: unit neighborhood - affordable food access | Funding opportunities to address air quality issues (upgrade trucks) | Build smart and creatively | Easy fixes, easy wins (low cost) |
| Regulation can restrict local economy and business | Air quality: last few years (on set of asthma issues) | Lots of companies are under attached due to pollution issues | Long established industrial businesses | Wide streets - attractive for for small manufacturing businesses - easy for truck access | Large and small industrial business contributing air quality issues to the community | Funding not always available | Creative ways to achieve EJ./Housing | Look at approaches differently (rethink how we live in the City we want) | Create the city we want to live in and business to come to | LA River (funding resources - connect the city to the River) | Air quality funding through State/Fed |



AGENDA:
Welcome and Introductions - 5 mins
Overview - 5 minutes
Discussion - 45 mins
Summary and Next Steps - 5 mins

| |
|-------------------|
| Attendees |
| Richard Griffin |
| Moses Huerta |
| Magdalena Guillen |
| Jaime Lopez |
| Margarita Osuna |

| |
|------------------------------|
| City Staff and Consultants |
| John King, City of Paramount |
| Jose M. Rodriguez, MIG |

Paramount Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

Focus Group Meetings

October 29, 2020, 5:30 p.m.

Key Themes



Paramount Community Assets

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ✓ Located near Downtown Los Angeles and beaches | ✓ Small like community feel - Sense of Community | ✓ Small area with diverse population | Long-time resident: safe and secure | Thank Neighborhood Watch Program: great at advising on safety | Best city | Long-time resident: can't compre to other cities | Generational participation/ volunteer at city | Access to City staff and leadership | ✓ Close knit family/friends |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Housing

Challenges

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| ✓ No available property to build housing | Parking issues in neighborhoods (limited on-street parking) | High density (housing challenges) | Multi-generation in one household and ADU creates higher population density | Suburban environment but higher density | Vacant lots - not generating city revenue | Gentrification due to rent increases (local context) | Larger cities have resources to market services; Paramount smaller (need every dollar) |
| Different needs: affordable housing and access to transit | Children who grew up in City want to move and stay here (limited housing available) | High density because people squeezing into properties | Mixed housing from the 1940/50s housing near businesses | housing near business: decision - catch 22 (build more housing/business) | City historically used eminent domain threat | New housing at higher price range - out of existing community price range | Political priorities driven by business and homeownership leads to equity issues (related to housing issues) |
| Don't want to stack housing to high (5-story) more people in one spot (more cars) | Over development problem | Zoning - many businesses - integrating/ into mixed use | Land use problematic - residents living close to industrial facilities | Against rent control | Senior apartments - no availability | Higher housing price and limited availability: leads to homelessness | |

Opportunities

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Small city - more nimble than bigger city | Lots of local ownership for investments | Need for senior housing |
| Tenant protections - could be further | Consider rent control | Federal funding (FHA) - low income residents/ grants |
| Funding (city leases property) opportunity for mixed use | Uptown Long Beach - development doesn't stop at the city borders | |

Potential Housing Locations

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Paramount drive-in turn into housing (stacking) | Drive-in (potential housing) near industrial uses - Carlton Forge | Irish Harp (tear down) - Planning Commission |
|---|---|--|

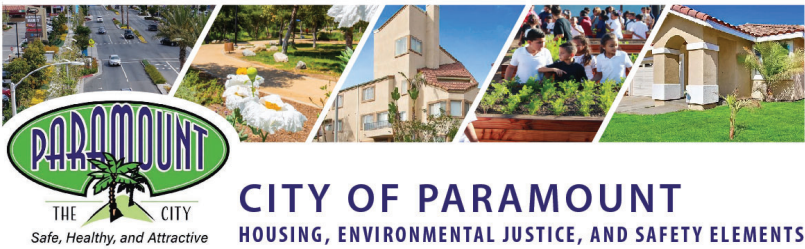
Environmental Justice and Community Health

Challenges

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Land use problematic - residents living close to industrial facilities | Freeway caused many homes to loss during construction (hundreds of homes) | Carlton Forge - stamp metal - causes vibratations | Housing vs. Industry (catch 22) | EJ not good for small local industrial businesses (e.g. machine shop) | Local restaurants - emitting grease and pollution | Look at Paramount differently | Big business vs local business |
| Limited transit access - western portion of the City | Viable industry (land asset but business outdated) property becoming eyesore | North Long Beach - businesses can impact neighbors (parking, dispensary) | Long Beach: building huge warehouse at Paramount and Artesia | Cleaner equipment/ machinery more expensive - affects local businesses - no cash flow | Lawnmower (gas power) local/ mobile pollution issues | Mattco - operating time limit regulations | Paramount: former cow town; everything was buried |
| AQMD - Environmental Justice: advisory group (good reference) | Diesel Particulate Matter - higher 10-15 year projections | More trailer trucks (idling) | Container ships - from ports | Funding not going to local businesses for greener approaches | ✓ Extremely - critical, urgent and complicated problem | Compton chemical spill | |
| Small delivery truck; employees traffic | Traffic has increase three-fold over last 10 years - higher pollution | EJ: fundamental - look past distribution paradigm | Distribution (general pollution burdens - materials focused) | Anaplex reopened multiple occasions-paid fines | Complication: adminstrative, legal in addressing these issues | Community vs metal industry coalition - processing limitation | |

Opportunities

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Incorporate public in the decision making process | ✓ Environmental Commission - (permanent committee) Guided by the community | Faciliate open dialogue with the community (transparent) | Need to hear all sides: business owners, residents, and activitsts | ✓ Committee: Equal representation (need to identify power dynamics) | Electric buses (improving transit oportunities) |
| Conversations should happen now and ongoing; not wait five years | Goal (community a part of the conversation): Proactive vs Reactive | More adult recreation programs | More handball and soccer fields | Right Direction: Zoning ordinance text amendments - transition away from heavy industry to recreation | |
| ✓ Balance of representation (community vs businesses) | San Francisco: Precautionary measures approach | Need local businesses' perspective | Trees: benefits, aesthetics | Drive-through business - impacts | |
| Soil and sonar samples to see what is buried - before new development | Bicycling and walking - great paths | Incentivize to walk/bike/ scooter than driving | Los Angeles River improvements - conservancy | Cycling infrastructure - short sighted (need comprehensive approach to solving issues) | |



AGENDA:
Welcome and Introductions - 5 mins
Overview - 5 minutes
Discussion - 45 mins
Summary and Next Steps - 5 mins

| | |
|---|--|
| Attendees | |
| Charlene Landry, Community Services and Recreation Commission | |
| Marcie Garcia-Bridges, Public Safety Commission | |
| Jaime Abrego, Planning Commission | |
| City Staff and Consultants | |
| John King, City of Paramount | |
| Jose M. Rodriguez, MIG | |
| Cristhian Barajas, MIG | |

Paramount City Commissions

Focus Group Meetings

October 28, 2020, 5:30 p.m.

Key Themes



Housing

| Challenges | | | | | Opportunities | | | | | Potential Housing Locations | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Lack of Parking (on-street & off-street) | Garages are not being used for parking | Lack of rental housing | Rents are not affordable | Lack of houses to buy | New zone changes for residential developments | City land currently being leased throughout Paramount | Explore unused industrial land | Metro Light Rail project might open opportunities for new housing | Mixed Use - Retail on first floor and residential and upper floors | Site between Madison & Jefferson Blvds | Drive-in Theater as an opportunity for Mixed Use | Mixed Use opportunity around planned Metro station |
| Not enough room to build new housing | Schools losing students, city losing residents | Multi-family parking needs affect ex. single-family parking locations | Some people can find housing to move to Paramount | | City has approved several small-lot developments | Likes mixed-use project in Bellflower on Alondra | | | | | | |

Environmental Justice and Community Health

| Challenges | | | | Opportunities | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Chromium 6 emissions have been reduced | Air quality overall is an issue | City is located between four freeways | Need for more groceries stores | More electric cars to reduce emissions | Renewable fuel sources vs petroleum products | Key emissions have been lowered to acceptable levels | Paramount parks are equipped with fitness equipment | Walking tracks at many spots around the City | Existing softball & swimming facilities | | | |
| Students with asthma (more prevalent) | Need for soccer programs and facilities | Need for futsal facilities | | Activities and facilities for senior residents | Plenty of walking paths and recreation areas ✓ | Breakfast & lunch provided to students (even on weekends) | Good local food program (school district / city) | Good relations between school district and the City | Paramount Pool & splash pad | | | |



AGENDA:
Welcome and Introductions - 5 mins
Overview - 5 minutes
Discussion - 45 mins
Summary and Next Steps - 5 mins

Attendees

| |
|--|
| Elisa Trasoras, Paramount Women's Club |
| Alfredo Bañuelos |
| Pam Chudilowsky |
| Gerald Cerda |
| Margarita Osuna |
| Sandy Jay |

City Staff and Consultants

| |
|------------------------------|
| John King, City of Paramount |
| Jose M. Rodriguez, MIG |

Paramount General Focus Group

Focus Group Meetings

November 17, 2020, 5:30 p.m.

Key Themes



Paramount Community Assets

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Like to keep living in City where children grow | Long-term, retired residents | Paramount Blvd Eateries | Proud residents | Appreciate City services: graffiti and trash removal | Small Community |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|

Housing

Challenges

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Town Center Terrace: Senior Housing - Too expensive (\$\$) | Some housing costs outside of budget | Waiting list are long for many programs | Section 8 - Housing Programs on Hold |
| Former perception of gangs | Parking Issues | Buying Home: hurdles and requirements | City always welcome corporations; should partner local residents |
| Why long-term rental when purchase should have been an option | | | |

Opportunities

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| Wants to stay; happy to live here | Assistance for long-term residents; help purchase property ✓ | Provide affordable options for long-term residents - Housing Options | Require developers to provide community benefits - coexist with local residents | Former home improvement programs | Veterans Housing |
| Look at best interest for older residents; fixed incomes | advocate retired working class ✓ | Affordable Housing Options | Eminent Domain | City led program | Look at City that have sucessfully completed programs |
| Converted old mall - senior living Redondo Beach | More housing purchasing options | Education/talk about discrimination and assistance | Rent control | Protection of unlawful evictions - punish landlords | Rent forgiveness, rollback, tenant protections |

Potential Housing Locations

| | |
|--|--|
| Empty lot; closed up market - Paramount and McKinley | Affordable sites; outskirts of City |
| Large companies exiting the city - Housing Opportunities | Affordable Housing Projects |
| Mobile Parks - develop as new modern housing - 3-4 stories height; parking | Kindred Hospital being Fully Used??? Near Civic Center- Shopping |
| Incentives for affordable housing develoments | |

Environmental Justice and Community Health

Challenges

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Effects of larger metal companies: Carlton Forge | Air quality issues - asthma causes | Air quality data transparent - access to information | Air quality - most important issue | Contaminated water wells | Need for more crosswalk improvements - safer - Stater Bros incident - accident | Bus stop - stagger crosswalk - not near stop leads to jaywalking |
| Safer walking conditions around stations | Existing Companies creating harm: pay for solutions and housing | Unemployed; bills - prioritize | Health industry/ insurance is complicated | Paramount Refinery - school near Sommerset - smells from refinery | Large businesses - cant use land-reinvest or tax benefits put back into the City ✓ | Businesses have a pollution treshold - monitor by AQMD and regional agencies |
| Cannot underestimate health effects from pollution - laundry detergent smell (additive?) | Residents have to be concerned about health | Toxins emitting by businesses change/ spikes - residents don't want pollution | Demand for clean air | Business will pollute again | Profits over community | Health issues - headaches |
| Contaminated air in the evenings - during limited monitoring | Petroleum refinery - flame - what is it burning | Petroleum refinery - tree buffers - reinvestments- beautify | | | | |

Opportunities

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Rubbish Company - lien for defaults - trash bill - City should remove | Health/ Community Event - Health Insurance - to inform residents | Remove/ ban pollution industries and business |
| More regulation for polluting businesses | Health before wealth | |
| Legal approaches to remove companies that pollute | Air Quality Management District fines - enforcement | |



AGENDA:
Welcome and Introductions - 5 mins
Overview - 5 minutes
Discussion - 45 mins
Summary and Next Steps - 5 mins

| Attendees | City Staff and Consultants |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Scott Law | John Carver, City of Paramount |
| Kelly Anderson | Jose M. Rodriguez, MIG |
| Lourdes Aguayo | |
| Topekia Jones | |
| Rebuen Frutos | |
| Jessie Flores | |
| Michelle Soto | |
| Margaret | |
| Amelia | |

Paramount Unified School District Focus Group

Focus Group Meetings
December 2, 2020, 5:00 p.m.

Key Themes

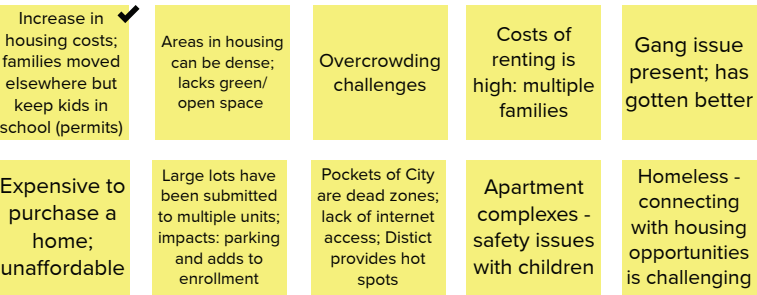


Paramount Community Assets

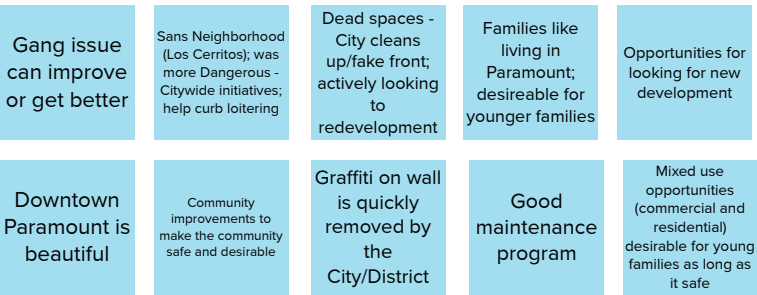


Housing

Challenges



Opportunities



Environmental Justice and Community Health

Challenges



Opportunities





City of Paramount

HOUSING, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND HEALTH AND SAFETY ELEMENTS

Workshops Summary

Paramount Housing, Safety, Environmental Justice Elements

February 2021

Consultant to the City:



www.migcom.com

Introduction

On February 1 and 3, 2021, the City of Paramount, with assistance from the MIG consultant team, held two community workshops to present information and receive community input on the 2021-2029 Housing Element and new Environmental Justice Element, both components of the General Plan. Given restrictions on public gatherings imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, both workshops were conducted using Zoom. The first workshop was conducted in English and the second in Spanish. The workshops provided residents with contextual information regarding the Housing Element update and the requirements for the Environmental Justice Element. The workshops also provided an opportunity for residents to participate in a discussion with City staff and consultants and express their ideas and concerns related to housing, pollution burdens, and health.

Workshop Presentations

At the February 1 session, MIG Principal Laura Stetson and Project Manager Jose Rodriguez served as moderators and presenters. For the February 3 workshop MIG Project Manager Noe Noyola conducted the session entirely in Spanish, and Alfonso Ramirez from took meeting notes on a digital whiteboard. Paramount Assistant Planning Director John King provided opening remark to introduce the General Plan Update and MIG's role in advancing these efforts.

The Housing Element presentation focused on legislative intent of housing law, population and housing characteristics in Paramount, how affordable housing is defined, and how can the City accommodate its Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) of 364 units. Under State law, every city and county in California is required to update its Housing Element every eight years. The due date for the 2021-2029 Housing Element for most Southern California cities and counties is October 15, 2021.

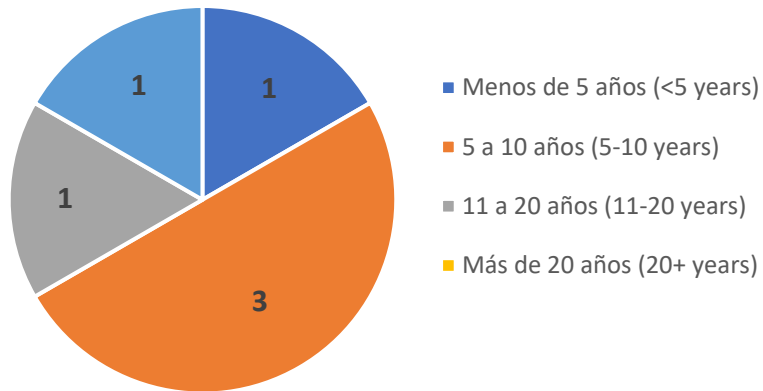
The Environmental Justice presentation described pollution burdens and socioeconomic characteristics in the community and defined "disadvantaged community." MIG presented potential strategies to address conditions of concern in the community: improving access to parks and open spaces, expanding safe and sanitary housing, enhancing access to healthy foods and grocery stores, improving community engagement, and reducing pollution burdens.

Polling Questions

Polling questions were used throughout the workshop to engage participants. The following pages and charts show poll results.

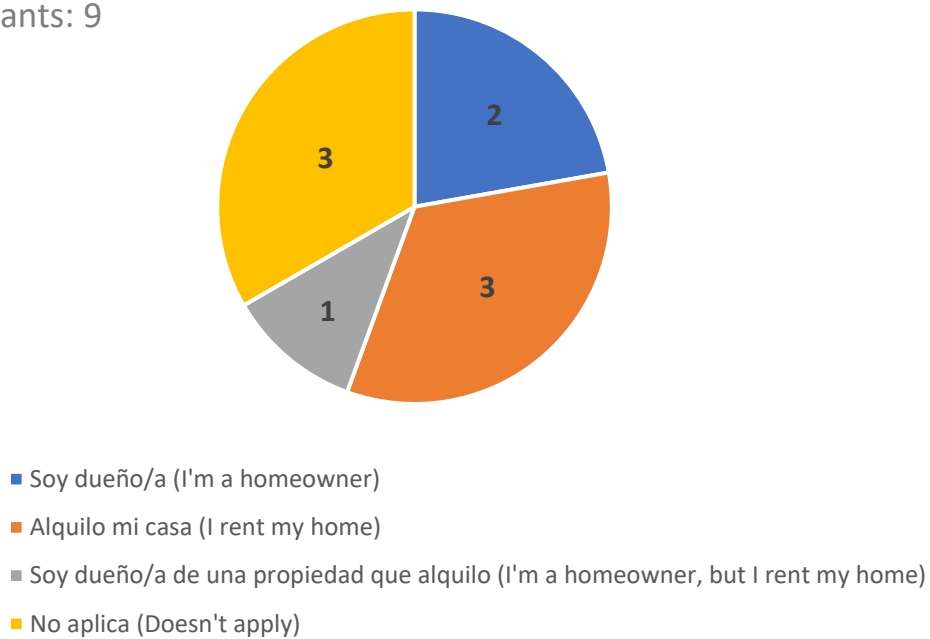
Question 1:
¿Cuánto tiempo llevas viviendo en Paramount?
How long have you lived in Paramount?

Number of Participants: 6



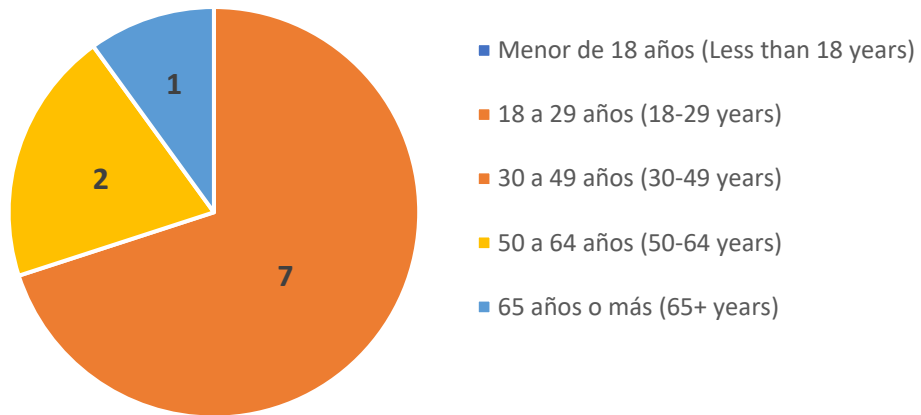
Question 2:
¿Es dueño o alquila su casa?
Do you rent or own your home?

Number of
Participants: 9



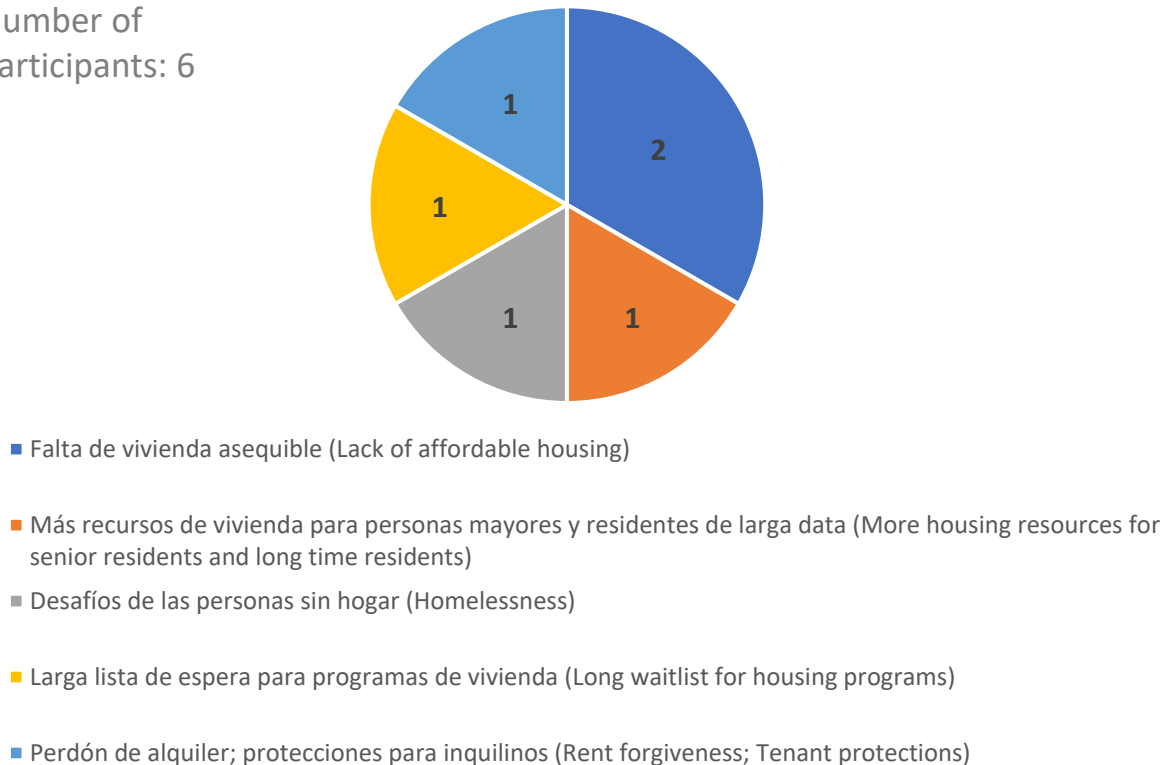
Question 3:
¿A qué grupo de edad pertenece usted?
What age group are you in?

Number of Participants: 10



Question 4:
¿Qué desafío de vivienda le preocupa más?
What housing issue concerns you the most?

Number of
Participants: 6



Key Themes

After the presentations, workshop participants engaged in a discussion with workshop facilitators about key housing and environmental justice questions:

1. What are the major housing challenges in the community?
2. Are there opportunities or creative solutions to address these challenges?
3. Where can new housing be accommodated in the City?
4. How can City policies best address local housing needs?
5. What are the major environmental justice challenges in the community?
6. What are the community priorities and needs?

The following summarizes key themes expressed by participants at both workshops:

- **Lack of Available Housing:** Participants expressed that lack of affordable and available housing options for different ages and income levels. Middle housing (duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, small lot single-family homes, and townhomes) was identified as a type of housing that could alleviate housing demand and lower housing costs. There is a need for more housing options for future residents. Participants also expressed the lack of vacant land to building more housing.
- **Housing Costs:** Participants identified a lack of affordable housing in the community and the need for programs and funding resources. Some participants expressed that many long-time residents who are currently renters are facing increased housing costs and cannot afford to purchase a home in order to remain living in the community.
- **Overcrowding Housing Conditions:** Participants expressed the lack of available housing in the community and overcrowding as a concern. Participants pointed out the implications of overcrowding issues, such as reduced quality of education in overcrowded classrooms and lack of parking on public streets.
- **Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs):** Participants identified the lack of resources and information available to assist the community in the development of ADUs. While there may be resources available, many residents are not aware of the availability of such resources. Along with ADU programs, residents would also like to see resources available for residents interested in converting their garages into permitted dwelling units.
- **Lack of Street Parking:** There is a lack of availability street parking in residential neighborhoods adjoining multi-family residential projects and within high parking demand areas. If more ADUs are developed, this would exacerbate the existing parking problem, especially with households parking multiple vehicles on their property and street spaces.
- **Regulatory Constraints:** Participants explained the community supports development of denser multiple-family dwelling units, as well as mixed-use development. They suggested adjusting zoning regulations to allow denser and taller development projects to increase the supply of housing.

- **Tenant Protection:** Lack of tenant protection was mentioned by participants and the gap in enforcement or resources to assist tenants facing eviction and fair housing challenges from landlords and due to economic conditions. These programs could be funded through small fees on rental properties.
- **Youth Recreation Facilities:** Participants expressed the lack resources for younger residents to engage in physical activity and programs that promote health and wellness.
- **Funding Programs and Improvements:** Several participants expressed interest in imposing taxes to fund programs that would benefit elderly and low-income residents, programs to facilitate new accessory dwelling units, and programs that help improve environmental quality (e.g., tree planting and preservation programs and increasing park access).
- **Air Pollution:** Participants recognized air quality challenges in the community relating to industrial businesses and proximity to local freeways and the associated emissions from vehicles. Some expressed lax enforcement and the need for additional regulations for industrial businesses that pollute excessively or impact residential neighborhoods.
- **Multimodal Transportation Options:** Participants expressed the need for more transit system improvements and expanded bicycle infrastructure so that residents can travel comfortably without the use of motor vehicles.

Workshop Summary Notes

The following meeting notes were taken at the community workshops. Check marks in the boxes indicate that more than one participant made the comment.

English Workshop (February 1, 2021)

KEY THEMES



HOUSING

major housing issues and challenges

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overcrowded housing, implications on educational attainment. | Need to look at resources (infrastructure) when adding more housing | ✓ Parking, unit ratio. ADU adds to parking challenges. |
| Restrictions to building on existing properties (additional floor). | ✓ Housing costs | Addressing community safety/home protection. |
| City not promoting ADU programs to residents. | Difficult finding available single-family home | Consider moving out of state due to availability or affordable |
| Address school overcrowding if more housing is built | Small city creates housing challenges; do not create New York City densities/conditions | What is the City trying to accomplish; what is the City vision? |
| Ugly big box homes on Somerset | Housing opportunity for future residents | |

opportunities and creative solutions

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Opportunities for Mixed Use Housing | Encourage "Missing Middle" housing; adding housing in lower density neighborhoods. ✓ | ADUs could be helpful to facilitate additional housing options |
| Garage conversion (ADU) opportunities for more housing | Allow additional electric metering when adding ADU units to homes. | City grants possibly for garage conversions |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

major issues and challenges

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Living in overcrowding environment: effects educational attainment | Lack of age-inclusive recreational opportunities, e.g. younger residents/ Programs that promote social mobility. | Resources limitations- water/ power/ public safety services. |
| Increase vehicles in the city- more emissions- reduced ambient air quality. | Overcrowding in schools. Quality of education. | Racial challenges |
| Improving quality of life | | |

what are the community priorities and needs

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Reach out to younger age groups - civic engagement | Need for neighborhood watch | More green open space and parks. Connecting to LA River. More space for recreation (soccer). |
| Increasing bike infrastructure. | Tree preservation programs, or a tree ordinance. | |

Spanish Workshop (February 3, 2021)

VIVIENDAS

problemas principales y desafíos de la vivienda
key problems and housing disadvantages

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| Spanish | No poder encontrar vivienda asequible. falta de apoyo para residentes de mayor edad. | el gobierno no permite agregar casas nuevas en lotes subutilizados. | muchas veces en la política local no protege derechos de inquilinos. |
| English | Not being able to find affordable housing. Poor resource and assistance for elderly population. | Local government doesn't permit new homes on property that have the vacant space. | Local government does not protect renter rights. |
| | no hay informacion sobre programas que pueda ayudar a gente que necesita vivienda transitoria. | no hay propiedades disponibles (lack of vacancies) | mayor riesgo de exposicion en edificios de alta densidad durante pandemias. |
| | There aren't any programs available to help people who are in need of transitional housing. | There is a lack of vacancies, available property. | There is a greater risk of exposure in housing structures during epidemics. |
| | muchos inquilinos a largo plazo que permanecen en la ciudad. | seguran siendo lo mismo los costos de viviendas economicos en el futuro? | con mas viviendas= mas gente= mas caros = menos espacio para estacionamiento en las calles. |
| | Renters occupy homes in the city for a long time. | Will housing costs be the same in the future? | More housing means more people; more people means more cars, and more cars means less parking space. |
| | la renovacion del sistema transitorio, regresar a la comunidad y resolver el problema de estacionamiento. | organizar un departamento de vivienda. | los impuestos no se utilizan suficientemente para beneficiar a los inquilinos. |
| | Investment and renovation of the transit system gives back to community members and solves the parking problem. | Need to establish a Housing Department for City of Paramount. | Taxes are not being used efficiently to benefit renters. |

que tipo de viviendas serán necesarias
what types of housing are necessary

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Spanish | edificios de alta densidad. | casa móviles (temporales), casas economicas. | Things Paramount could do for tenants - Set up a database to track rents citywide (base de datos para rastrear rentas) |
| English | High density structures. | Mobile homes (temporary homes), affordable housing. | Set up a database to track rents citywide |
| | Set up a Right to Counsel Program (Establecer un programa de derecho a asesoramiento) | UDU programs - Programa de unidades de vivienda no permitidas (Cities can fund these programs through relatively small fees on all rental property owners) | Los Angeles's Systematic Code Enforcement Program (SCEP) costs landlords just \$43.32 per year, or \$3.61 per month—supplemented by hefty fines for violators, especially repeat offenders.) |
| | Set up a Right to Counsel Program | Cities can fund these programs through relatively small fees on all rental property owners | |

dónde se pueden ubicar viviendas nuevas?
where can we place new homes

| | | | |
|----------------|--|---|---|
| Spanish | para poder hacer vivienda economica, se necesitan mas impuestos, y ayuda financiera del gobierno | edificios industriales que se puedan convertir a unidades residenciales/ habitacions asequible. | Paramount Drive-in housing opportunity; will it go through? |
| English | In order to make housing affordable, we need more taxing, and financial assistance. | Industrial buildings that can be converted into residential neighborhoods/ affordable units. | |
| | utilizar basements en viviendas que los tienen. | | |
| | Using basements in homes that have them. | | |

comentario
comments

| | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Spanish | Haga que el gobierno local ayude pagar la construccion de nuevas viviendas. | que limitaciones hay para poder construir torres? hay reglas de zonificación, al momento el limite es algo que fue elegido por votantes. Al momento es 22 unidades por acre. | residentes de la comunidad apoyarán proyectos de alta densidad. |
| English | Make local government help pay for new housing construction. | What limitations are in place to building taller housing structures? There are zoning ordinances in place that was agreed upon by voters. 22 units per acre. | Residents in the community would support tall housing structures. |
| | hay un programa donde se pueda convertir edificios de zona industriales a residenciales. | Cuándo y cómo deben construirse las 362 viviendas RHNA? (2021 to 2029) | la demografia de las ciudad a cambiado mucho desde los '80s. el resultado del voto seria snonimo con las necesidades. |
| | Is there a program that help convert industrial land uses into residential land uses? | When and how is Paramount going to construct 362 new units for RHNA. | City demographics have changed since the 80s. The results for units per acre limit would reflect the needs of the community. |
| | hay un lote de 2000 sq ft y la ciudad no permite agregar nuevas casas. | algun programa que apoye la construccion de ADU/ conversion de garajes. | Las ciudades pueden financiar estos programas a través de tarifas relativamente pequeñas para todos los propietarios de propiedades de alquiler. |
| | There is a 2000 sq ft vacany lot and the city does not permit constructing a new unit. | A program that helps construct ADUs/ covert garages into units. | The city can finance these types of programs with small taxes on owners who rent out their homes. |

JUSTICIA AMBIENTAL

problemas principales y desafíos

key problems and disadvantages

English Spanish

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| el cambio de zonas que permiten usos industriales cercas de areas residenciales. | la zonificacion pemite que las casas existan junto a los negocios/ negocios industriales. | falta de cobertura de árboles |
| Zoning changes that permit industrial uses near residences. | Zoning that permits that homes be built on the same lots as industrial business. | Lack of tree canopy. |
| Enforcement of rules are lax for some industrial businesses | | |

que necesita y prioriza la comunidad

what does the community need and prioritize

English Spanish

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| mas restricciones a las empresas industriales que contaminan. | agregar impuestos a las viviendas para construir programas que ayuden el ambiente. | |
| More restrictions on industrial businesses that pollute. | Property taxes that help fund programs that improve environmental quality. | |



City of Paramount

HOUSING, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND HEALTH AND SAFETY ELEMENTS

Workshops Summary

Paramount Housing and Environmental Justice Element Update

June 2021

City of Paramount

16400 Colorado Avenue

Paramount, CA 90723

<https://www.paramountcity.com/>



www.migcom.com

Introduction

In June 2021, the City of Paramount conducted two workshops to engage the community in a discussion about the General Plan focusing on the Housing and Environmental Justice Elements. The first workshop was held in Spanish on June 17th, and the second workshop was conducted in English on June 21st. Approximately 20 participants in total attended both workshops. Both workshops, facilitated by consultants MIG, involved a brief presentation, then following by facilitated discussion regarding environmental justice and housing strategies. Due to safety precautions for public gatherings as a result of the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic, both sessions occurred as digital online workshops via Zoom.

Workshop Presentations

MIG Project Manager, Jose Rodriguez, facilitated the presentation and discussion for both workshops. The presentation focused on strategy prioritization that included options to address pollution burdens; park access and active living; healthy food access; increasing walking, biking and transit use; urban greening; and expanding affordable housing strategies and services. A series of options were presented to participants and a poll was administered to register preference. Participants were also asked to provide qualitative responses to the polls for each topic area. The responses are summarized at the end of this summary and were recorded on a Mural digital whiteboard. Planning Department staff were also present to answer questions from the public.

Polling Questions

Polling questions were administered throughout the workshop to engage participants in understanding the preference for potential strategies in addressing community needs. The polls were conducted through Zoom and the participant's responses were anonymous. The results of the polling are summarized on the following pages. A context statement and visual maps were presented for each topic area.

Park Access and Active Living



Establish more parks and/or playground amenities in neighborhoods in need.



Integrate exercise equipment and running tracks within established parks.



Ensure park improvements are designed strategically to reflect community needs.

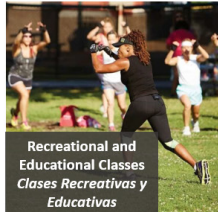


Park Access and Active Living

Acceso a Parques y Vida Activa

Choose your top strategy for promoting access to parks and active living.

Elija su estrategia principal para promover el acceso a los parques y la vida activa.



Expand citywide physical activity and educational programs at community centers and in parks.



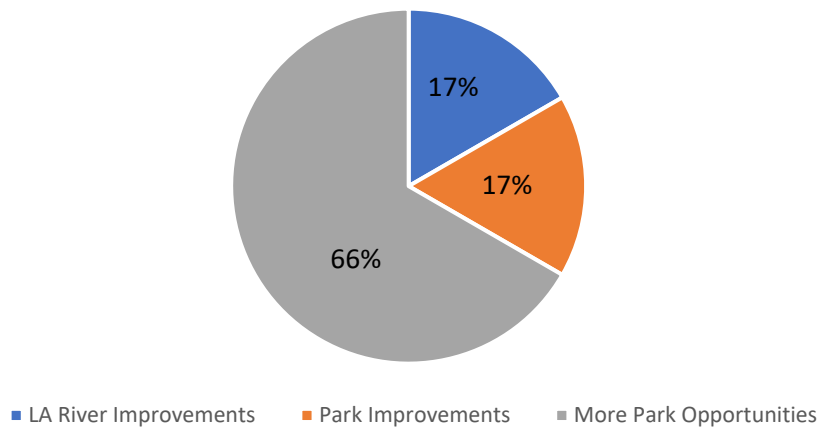
Support and expand sports fields and courts, where feasible, in local parks.



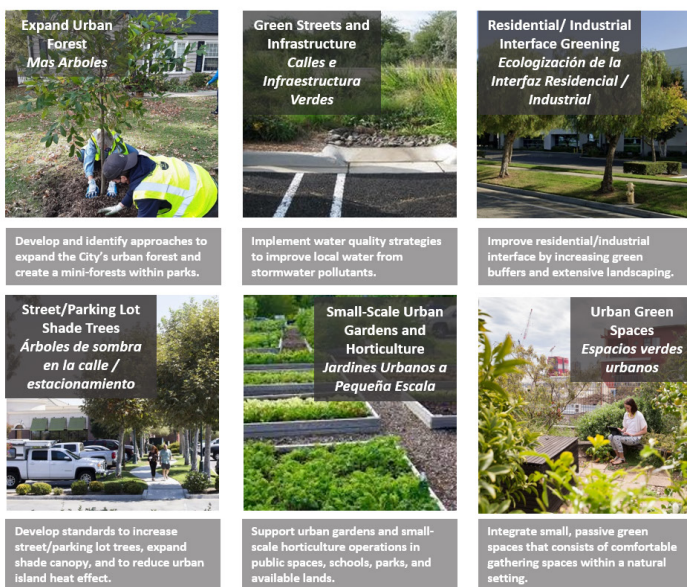
Revitalize Los Angeles River, bicycle trails, access points, and adjoining parks and open spaces.

Participant Responses

Choose your top strategy for promoting access to parks and active living.



Urban Greening



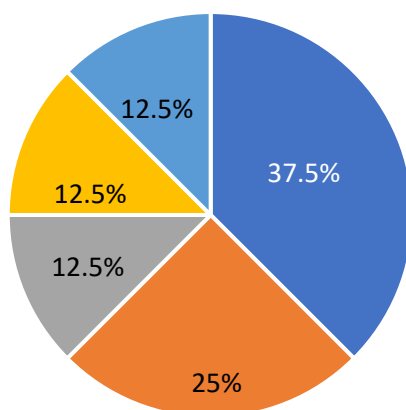
Urban Greening
Ecologización Urbano

Choose your top strategy for promoting urban greening.

Elija su mejor estrategia para promover la ecologización urbana.

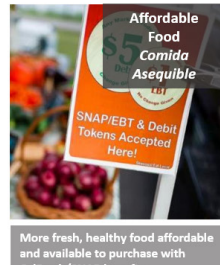
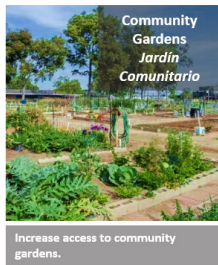
Participant Responses

Choose your top strategy for promoting urban greening.



- Street/ Parking Lot Shade Trees
- Residential/ Industrial Interface Greening
- Small-scale Urban Gardens and Horticulture
- Urban Green Spaces
- Expand Urban Forest

Access to Healthy Foods



Access to Healthy Foods
Acceso a Alimentos Saludables

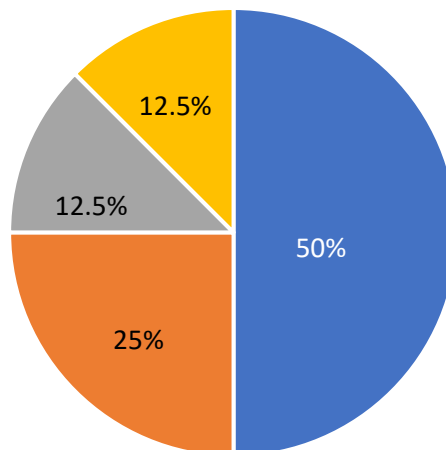


Choose your top strategy for promoting access to healthy foods.

Elija su estrategia principal para promover el acceso a alimentos saludables.

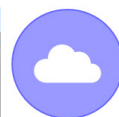
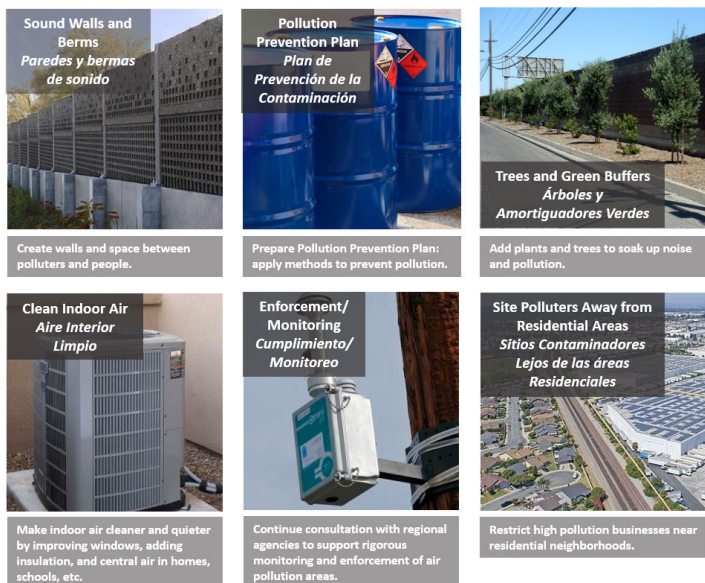
Participant Responses

Choose your top strategy for promoting access to healthy foods.



■ Community Gardens ■ Farmers' Markets ■ Affordable Food ■ Local Grocery Stores

Pollution and Noise Burdens



Minimize air and noise pollution burdens

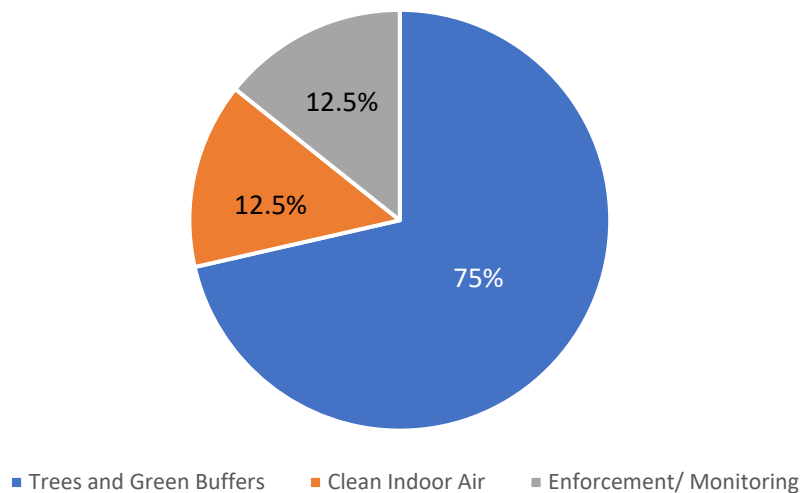
Minimizar la carga de contaminación del aire y el ruido.

Choose your top strategy to improve air quality and reduce pollution.

Elija su mejor estrategia para mejorar el aire y reducir la contaminación acústica en su vecindario.

Participant Responses

Choose your top strategy to improve air quality and reduce pollution.



Increase Walking, Biking and Transit Use



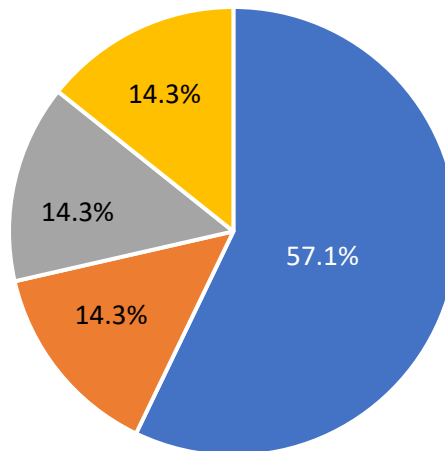
**Increase Walking,
Biking, and Transit Use**
*Aumente el uso para
caminar, andar en bicicleta
y el transporte público*

**Choose your top priority for
increasing walkability, biking, and
transit use.**

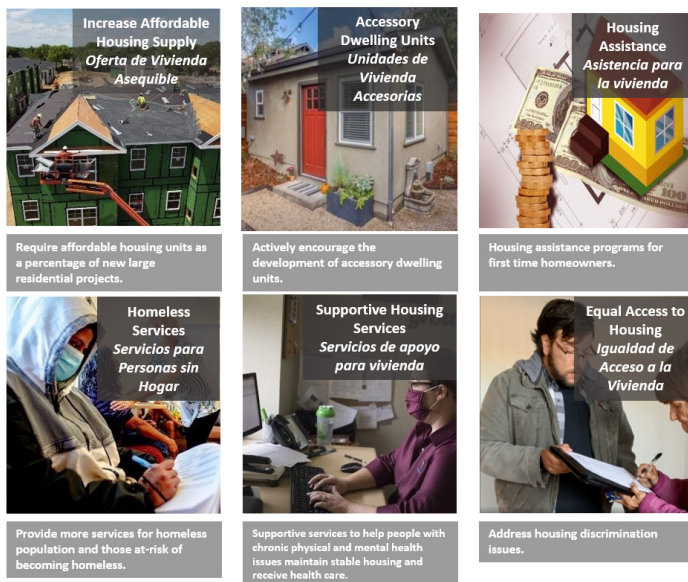
*Elija su prioridad para aumentar la
accesibilidad para peatones y el ciclismo.*

Participant Responses

Choose your top priority for increasing walkability, biking,
and transit use.



■ Traffic Calming ■ Improving Access to Transit ■ More Shade Trees ■ More bike and trail facilities



Expanding Affordable Housing and Services

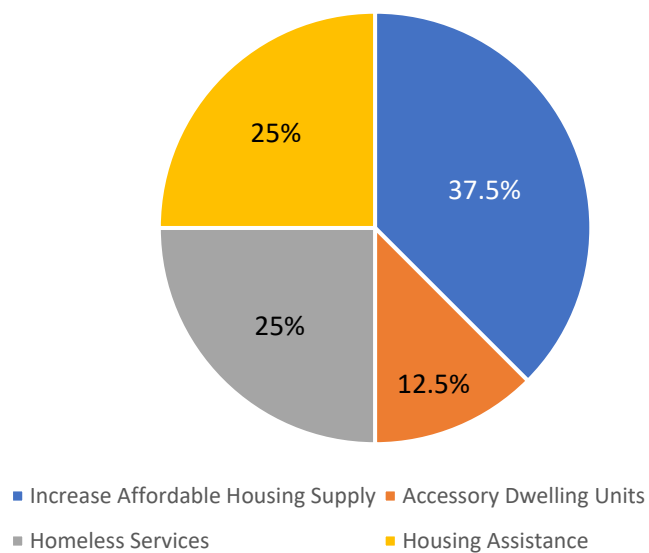
Ampliación de servicios y viviendas asequibles

Choose your top strategy for expanding housing and services.

Elija su mejor estrategia para expandir viviendas y servicios.

Participant Responses

Choose your top strategy for expanding housing and services.



Key Themes

Trees and Green Buffers

Workshop participants expressed a strong desire to increase trees and green landscape buffers to help reduce gaseous air pollution near industrial uses, freeways, and major roadways, as well as to shade surfaces, such as sidewalks and parking lots.

Parks and Open Spaces

As for parks, participants conveyed for more quality parks with amenities that serve the community. A participant explained that Paramount has its share of “pocket parks,” but that the City should allocate more space for green areas and open space.

Community Gardens & Home Gardens

Some participants expressed a desire to provide more access to local and fresh foods. This initiated a discussion regarding community gardens available in the 80s and 90s in the City. Some participants expressed that there should be more opportunities for residents to grow fresh produce. Some participants acknowledged the lack of space to be able to develop community gardens, and instead proposed that the City should encourage allowing for more “home gardens” where residents can create small commercial gardens in their front or backyards and/or coordinate with non-profit organizations that specialize in gardening at home.

Community Engagement

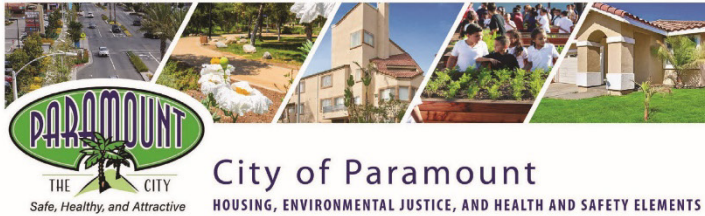
Some participants explained that the City needs to produce more strategic programming throughout the Paramount community. They said that the City should try and cultivate a stronger sense of community pride, so that residents are proud of their community and in turn, contribute to its maintenance and cleanliness.

Traffic Calming and Walking and Biking

Participants highlighted the importance of more preventative and responsive actions addressing issues related to traffic calming measures and cyclist safety. Participants explained that there are certain streets where the community feels unsafe walking and parking their vehicles due to the amount of speeding and cut-through traffic. Other participants pointed out that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase of bicyclists on the roads, which demonstrated the need to expand bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure in the City. The Bellflower-Paramount Active Transportation Plan was identified as a plan that identifies implementation strategies to build new bicycle and pedestrian improvements.

Mural Digital Whiteboard

Comments and questions regarding the presentation and discussion topics were noted using the digital Mural whiteboard tool.

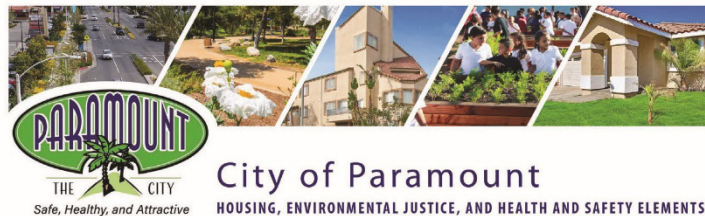


Taller Comunitario: Elemento de Vivienda y Justicia Ambiental

17 de Junio 2021
6 PM

Commentario Comments

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| English Spanish | El monitoreo de la calidad del aire es importante, como solución a largo plazo. (AQMD) | Una gran necesidad de educación para la salud pública. La diabetes es algo que afecta a estas comunidades. Algunas cosas que abordan estos problemas de salud pública requieren un largo camino. Estos problemas solo se agravan con estos problemas. | El tamaño y las condiciones de los parques son importantes. Tener un parque solo a veces no es suficiente. | El acceso para bicicletas es excelente. | Zonas donde existen opciones de tránsito. Esas son áreas clave en las que centrarse en ecologizar. | Con espacios limitados para desarrollado, estas cosas son difíciles. | debería existir un requisito ecológico en el futuro, para los negocios nuevos que se hagan cargo de parcelas. | Más accesibilidad de ADU. Optimización del proceso de permisos. |
| | Air quality monitoring is important, as a long term solution. (AQMD) | A strong need for public health education. Diabetes is something that plagues these communities. Somethings that addresses these public health issues go a long way. These issues are only being exacerbated with these issues. | The size and conditions of parks are important. Having a park alone sometimes is not enough. | Bike access is great. | Areas where there are transit options. Those are key areas to focus on greening. | With limited developed spaces these things are difficult. | Whatever new businesses take over certain parcels, there should be a green requirement going forward. | More ADU accessibility. Streamlining the permitting process. |

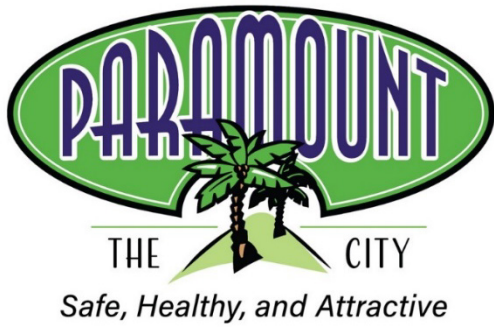


Community Workshop: Housing and Environmental Justice Elements

June 21, 2021
6 PM

Comments

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Would much prefer see trees and bushes, natural strategies, to improve air quality in the city. | Participants prefer more "Trees and Green Buffers" | Participants prefer "More Park Opportunities" | We need more security from gang activities, if there are more parks developed. | Participants prefer more "Community Gardens" | What about home gardens? And process for foods to be approved by the USDA for residents to sell at Farmers' Markets. | Affordability of fresh foods, talk about bringing in "Everytable" | Paramount does not have a lot of options for "public community gardens". Residents have a lot of space, front and backyards, to grow fresh produce. |
| Community gardens during the 80s-90s, problems with theft of produce. | Participants have a stronger preference for "Traffic Calming Measures" | Participants have a stronger preference for "Street/ Parking Lot Shade Trees" | One solution is not enough to solve the Affordable Housing Crisis. Plenty of money is needed to produce and maintain. | Participants have a stronger preference for increasing the Affordable Housing Supply | City needs to address an increase in trash/ illegal dumping; need for a campaign on community pride/ beautification. | Lack of strategic and effective community engagement. | More trash bins, and recycling resources. |
| Strategic community programming is underway. Small programs that bring a sense of pride to residents. | Who is responsible for developing policy and legislation? There is a lot of listening, but not enough action (policy-making). | Paramount/McKinley-vacant lot/ former market (South Gate). Site for affordable housing. | Need for traffic calming mechanisms. Drivers engaging in "donuts" are a public safety hazard. | Accessory Dwelling Units permit fees should be decreased | Encouraging renters/ property owners to partner with organizations as a potential source of funding; developing an affordable housing inventory. | Provide agencies that provides rental assistance for residents to be able to keep up with the market price. | Partnering with neighboring cities, connectivity between bike path routes/lanes. Promoting mobility. |
| Traffic lights needed along the 105 FWY exits, speed reduction measures. (Specifically Gardendale St.) | Bellflower-Paramount Active Transportation Plan provides a good guide for potential bike routes and connectivity. | Pandemic increased bike usage; inefficient infrastructure increases likelihood of bike collision incidents. | "How are other cities successful in providing senior housing?" | Paramount Works App is a great resource for reports/requests, and documentation. | "Ask the big corporations like McDonalds to give back to seniors" | "Limit the number of liquor stores in the city." | Paramount has some of the most over-crowded housing in CA. |
| Conditions of housing can have implications on quality of education, and educational attainment. | Addressing the parking situation as ADU developments rollout. | | | | | | |



Paramount General Plan

Environmental Justice Element

City of Paramount

Public Hearing Draft
January 2022



CARLSON GRACIE
MIXED MARTS

164

6460

Jiu Jitsu
Boxing
Thai

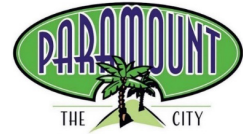
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Public Hearing Draft

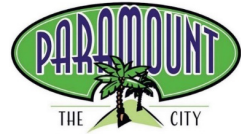
City of Paramount

Environmental Justice Element



City of Paramount
Community Development Department
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, California 90723

January 6, 2022



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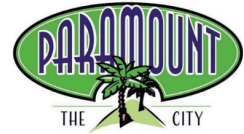


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Environmental Justice Element

Introduction

Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental regulations and policies implemented by local agencies. Fair treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental, and commercial operations and policies, whether recent or from decade-old decisions that may even predate city incorporation.

Equity is grounded in principles of justice and fairness, focused on creating a society in which everyone can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential. Equitable outcomes come about when smart, intentional strategies are put in place to ensure that everyone can participate in and benefit from decisions that shape their neighborhoods and regions.

Legal Requirements

In 2016, Senate Bill 1000 amended California Government Code Section 63502 to require cities and counties with disadvantaged communities to incorporate environmental justice (EJ) policies into their general plans – a master plan for how the community will grow and develop over time. Cities and counties may choose to adopt a separate standalone Environmental Justice Element or address environmental policies throughout the General Plan. The City of Paramount has decided to adopt an Environmental Justice Element ahead of state-mandated deadlines to address important land use and equity issues throughout the City. The Environmental Justice Element includes a comprehensive set of goals and policies aimed at increasing the influence of target populations in the public decisionmaking process and reducing their exposure to environmental hazards. As a General Plan element, the Environmental Justice Element connects to other sections of the General Plan.

Disadvantaged Communities

Disadvantaged communities refer to areas that are most afflicted with a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens. California law requires local governments to identify any disadvantaged communities that exist within their jurisdiction. The California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool “CalEnviroScreen 3.0” was developed by the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities using the following indicators of pollution burden and population characteristics:

- **Pollution Burden.** Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.
- **Population Characteristics.** Areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, higher rent burden, sensitive populations, and/or low levels of educational attainments.

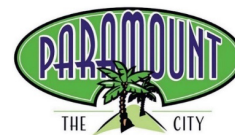
Table 1 summarizes the indicators used in the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 analysis.

Table 1: CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Indicators

| Pollution Burdens | |
|--|--|
| Exposure Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ozone concentrations in air ▪ PM_{2.5} concentrations in air ▪ Diesel particulate matter emissions ▪ Drinking water contaminants ▪ Use of certain high-hazard, high volatility pesticides ▪ Toxic releases from facilities ▪ Traffic density | Environmental Effect Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toxic cleanup sites ▪ Groundwater threats from leaking underground storage sites and cleanups ▪ Hazardous waste facilities and generators ▪ Impaired water bodies ▪ Solid waste sites and facilities |
| Population Characteristics | |
| Sensitive Population Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asthma emergency department visits ▪ Cardiovascular disease (emergency department visits for heart attacks) ▪ Low birth weight infants | Socioeconomic Factor Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educational attainment ▪ Housing burdened low-income households ▪ Linguistic isolation ▪ Poverty ▪ Unemployment |

Source: California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen 3.0), Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), 2017.

Note: The CalEnviroScreen 3.0 tool only reports on a census tract level for the entirety of the State. It is important to note that although these attributes are used to characterize the concentration of burdens within a tract, it is not limited to the tract and can have impacts on the surrounding area.



Public Engagement

The public engagement process emphasized people-centered strategies and public education activities. The process was designed to help participants understand how environmental justice can impact their community and daily lives and for the City to learn from the participants. Following COVID-19 guidance from local, State, and federal public health agencies, engagement activities were held online. Outreach materials and engagement activities were provided in English and Spanish.

Focus Group Interviews

Throughout November 2020, a series of focus groups were held with key members of the public in the City of Paramount. These groups included:

- City Commissions
- Community Organizations and Advocacy Groups
- Paramount Community Emergency Response Team
- Paramount Unified School District

The interviews conducted touched on topics related to housing and pollution within the City. The interviewees mentioned the following:

- Waitlists for housing programs
- First-time homebuyer assistance
- Tenant protections
- Incentivizing affordable housing development
- Parking accommodations
- Identifying mixed-use development opportunities
- Improving air quality
- Regulating polluters

Online Surveys

A community survey was launched on January 29, 2021, as an effort to give residents a chance to give their thoughts and suggestions in helping the City develop the General Plan. The topics addressed in the survey focused on Housing and Community Health & Safety. A total of 103 surveys were completed.

When asked questions about the environment, survey responses indicated the following were concerns among the respondents:

- Industrial businesses that handle or release toxic material
- Living close to businesses that release toxic materials

Survey responses also indicated the following are values of survey respondents:

- More open spaces, street trees, and community gardens
- High-quality parks and recreational facilities
- Neighborhoods that provide safe sidewalks, and crosswalks.
- Easy access to bike routes, and connectivity
- Easy access to public transit

Community Workshops

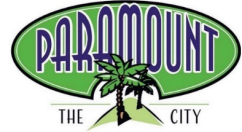
On February 1 and 3, 2021, the City of Paramount held its first two community workshops to present information and receive community input on the 2021-2029 Housing Element and introduce the new Environmental Justice Element, both components of the General Plan.

The City held a second set of workshops on June 17 and 21, to present information and receive community input with a primary focus on the Environmental Justice element of the 2021-2029 General Plan update. Given restrictions on public gatherings imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, all workshop sessions were conducted using Zoom.

The workshops provided residents with contextual information regarding the Housing Element update and the requirements for the Environmental Justice Element. The workshops also provided an opportunity for residents to participate in a discussion with City staff and consultants and express their ideas and concerns related to housing, pollution burdens, and health.

Topics mentioned during the workshop include:

- The need for more single-family homes
- Lack of affordable housing
- Overcrowding, limited access to parking



- Need for higher density buildings, such as condominiums or townhomes
- Stronger monitoring and regulation of heavy industrial polluters
- Insufficient transparency and community engagement efforts on part of the City
- Creating efficient supportive/transitional housing for homeless individuals
- Housing for seniors, large families, veterans, and persons with disabilities
- Easier permitting process for Accessory Dwelling Units
- Homebuyer assistance programs



Background

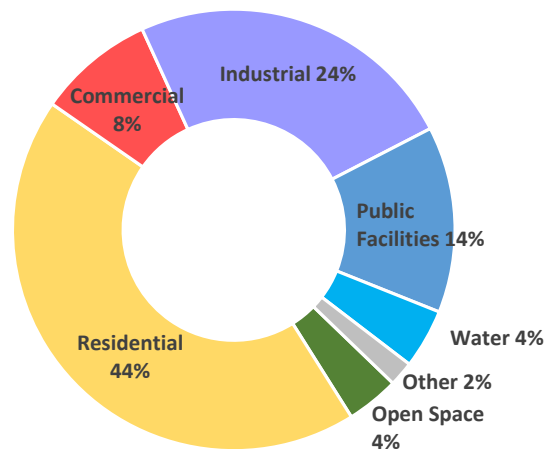
The City is located approximately 17 miles southeast of Downtown Los Angeles. Paramount is part of the Gateway Cities region, which includes many communities such as South Gate, Downey, Compton, and Long Beach which historically have supported large and diverse industrial businesses, including extensive oil industry operations. The city incorporated in 1957 as a result of local campaign to fight its annexation to neighboring cities.

Two large freeways and a major arterial roadway generally define Paramount's boundaries: I-105 near the north, I-710 on the west, State Route 19 (Lakewood Boulevard) on the east. The State Route-91 freeway runs east-west just beyond the City's southern border. Paramount is a small but densely populated community. Per 2020 data from the State Department of Finance, 55,461 people live within Paramount's 4.8 square miles.

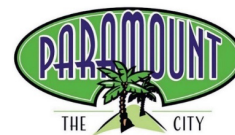
According to 2019 land use data, approximately 44 percent of the city is developed with residential uses. Industrial land uses account for 24 percent of the total land area, and commercial land uses account for

eight percent. The remaining 24 percent is comprised of open spaces, public facilities, water bodies, roadways, and other uses. Land use acres as a percentage is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Land Use Acres Distribution



Source: UrbanFootprint and CoreLogic Real Estate Data, 2019.



CalEnviroScreen 3.0 produces a percentile ranking of Paramount's census tracts (small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a city or county). The percentile ranking for each census tract demonstrates the degree of burdens present in that tract relative to the rest of the State's census tracts. Using the 20 indicators listed in Table 5, an overall CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score is created for each census tract. All census tracts across the State are then ordered from highest to lowest based on their CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score and assigned a percentile

rank. A percentile ranking above 75 would mean that the census tract is in the top 25% of all CalEnviroScreen 3.0 scores statewide, which classifies the census tract as a "Disadvantaged Community."

Table 2 lists the census tracts within the City with their overall percentile score. All but one is in the top 25%, qualifying each of these tracts as a Disadvantaged Community (DAC).

Table 2: CalEnviroScreen (CES) 3.0 Percentile Scores

| Census Tracts (Paramount, CA) | Percentiles and Indicators | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | CES 3.0 Percentile Score | Pollution Indicators Percentile | Population Characteristics Percentile |
| 536.01 | 98 | 98 | 87 |
| 537.01 | 98 | 97 | 88 |
| 537.02 | 97 | 92 | 93 |
| 538.01 | 97 | 92 | 92 |
| 538.02 | 96 | 98 | 80 |
| 536.02 | 94 | 90 | 87 |
| 539.02 | 91 | 84 | 85 |
| 535.04 | 90 | 84 | 84 |
| 535.02 | 89 | 86 | 80 |
| 539.01 | 87 | 78 | 84 |
| 535.03 ¹ | 71 | 69 | 63 |

Source: CalEnviroScreen 3.0 the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, June 2018.

Note: 1) Census tracts with a percentile of 75 or greater are highlighted, indicating these areas are within the top 25 percentiles in the State. Census tract 535.03 is not designated as a Disadvantaged Community.

Figure 2 portrays the Census Tracts and their percentile scores, per the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 ranking. The CalEnviroScreen ranks ten of the eleven census tracts in the City of Paramount in the top 25% of census tracts in California with the highest pollution burden and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. All but one census tract (Tract 535.03) in the City of Paramount is therefore designated as Disadvantaged Communities. As previously mentioned, disadvantaged communities include those census tracts with CalEnviroScreen percentiles of 75% to 100% compared to other areas of the state. These percentile scores reflect a combination of a variety of social and environmental factors that

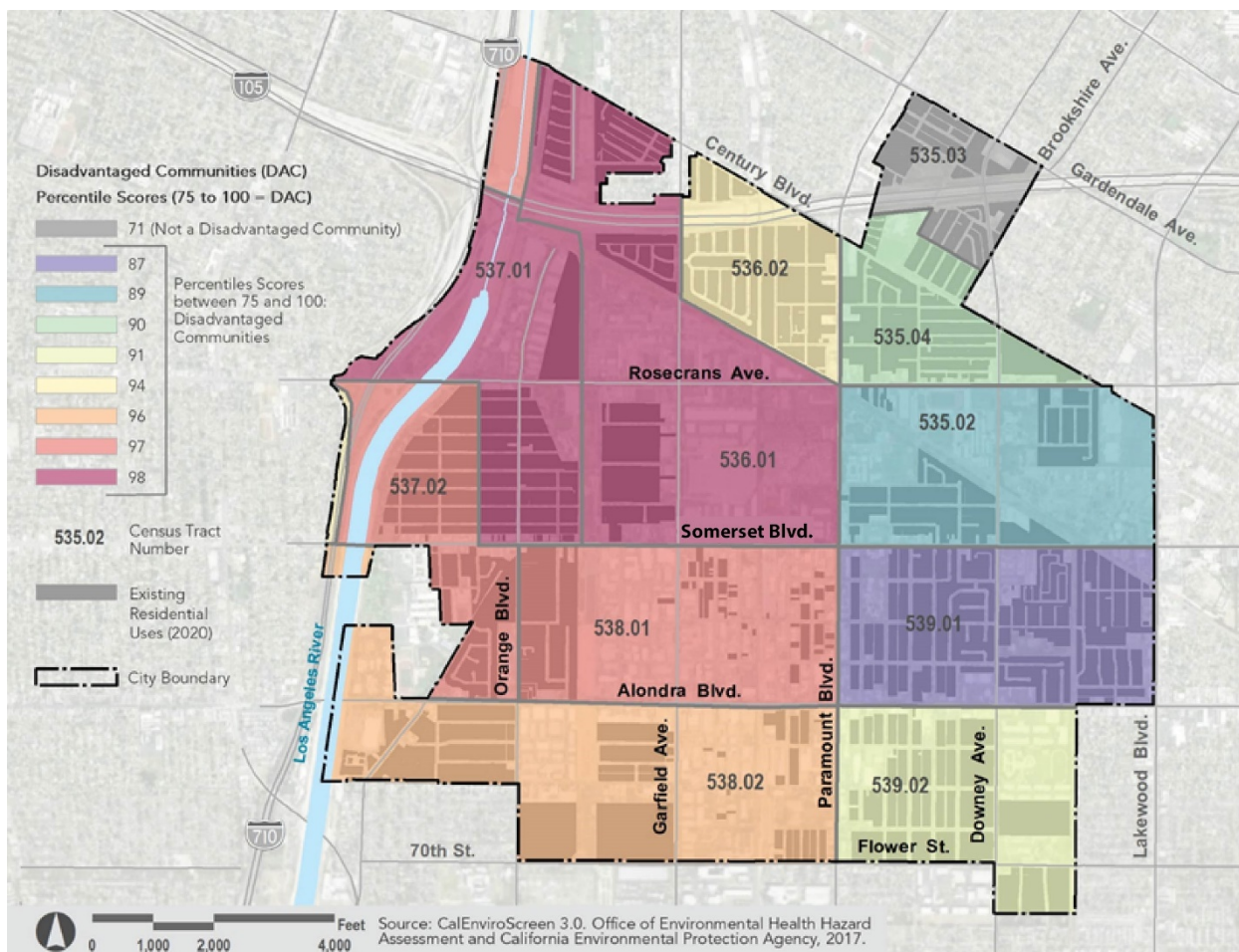
disproportionately affect residents in these DACs and their way of life.

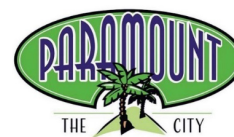
Population Characteristics

Race and Ethnicity

In 2019, the City of Paramount had a total population of approximately 54,513. The City is predominantly comprised of a large Latino population with as much as 81 percent of the City being Latino or Hispanic of any race, whereas the non-Hispanic white population makes up 5.5 percent of the population (see Table 3).

Figure 2: Census Tracts and Disadvantaged Communities



**Table 3: Paramount Population by Race and Ethnicity**

| Race/ Ethnicity | Paramount | | Los Angeles County | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| White | 3,004 | 5.5% | 2,641,770 | 26.2% |
| Hispanic or Latino | 44,144 | 81.0% | 4,888,434 | 48.5% |
| Black or African American | 4,804 | 8.8% | 790,252 | 7.8% |
| American Indian and/or Alaskan Native | 27 | 0.0% | 20,831 | 0.2% |
| Asian, Hawaiian, and/or Pacific Islander | 1,925 | 3.5% | 1,479,366 | 14.7% |
| Other | 609 | 1.1% | 260,917 | 2.6% |
| Total | 54,513 | 100.0% | 10,081,570 | 100.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2019 5-Year Estimates.

Income and Poverty

There are a total of 14,179 occupied housing units in the City (2020) with the majority being single-family homes. The average number of persons per household is 3.89 and most working residents are employed in the educational services, health care, social assistance, and retail trade industries. Paramount residents have a lower per capita and household income than the rest of Los Angeles County, and the State of California. Approximately 16.7 percent of residents lived within the designated federal poverty level in 2015-2019.

Educational attainment is an important element of socioeconomic status and a social determinant of health, as a person with a higher educational attainment (i.e., a degree in higher education) tends to have greater employment opportunities, greater income, and access to more resources than someone without a high school diploma or GED.

Table 4 identifies the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 percentiles scoring for the population characteristics indicators. Both linguistic isolation and poverty ranked fairly high across all census tracts.

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment measures the highest level of education that an individual has completed. Within the City of Paramount, 33 to 59 percent of the adult population have less than a high school education. Information on education attainment is collected annually in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS).

Table 4: Population Characteristics Indicators Scores

| Indicators | Census Tracts | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 536.01 | 537.01 | 537.02 | 538.01 | 538.02 | 536.02 | 539.02 | 535.04 | 535.02 | 539.01 | 535.03 |
| CES 3.0 Percentile | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 71 |
| Population Characteristics Indicators | 87 | 88 | 93 | 92 | 80 | 87 | 85 | 84 | 80 | 84 | 63 |
| Asthma | 86 | 77 | 71 | 87 | 65 | 46 | 29 | 21 | 47 | 46 | 0 |
| Low Birth Weight | 86 | 74 | 72 | 91 | 91 | 57 | 75 | 57 | 86 | 83 | 43 |
| Cardiovascular Disease | 92 | 87 | 67 | 77 | 67 | 76 | 89 | 59 | 76 | 89 | 0 |
| Education | 98 | 90 | 57 | 95 | 86 | 90 | 69 | 63 | 70 | 76 | 37 |
| Linguistic Isolation | 91 | 89 | 88 | 96 | 87 | 87 | 94 | 85 | 87 | 92 | 85 |
| Poverty | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| Unemployment | 85 | 95 | 89 | 30 | 69 | 84 | 35 | 79 | 38 | 31 | 97 |
| Housing Burden | 80 | 80 | 80 | 77 | 81 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |

Source: CalEnviroScreen 3.0 the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, June 2018.

Note: Census tracts with a population characteristic percentile of 75 or greater are in bold, indicating these areas are within the top 25 percentiles in the State.

Population characteristics indicators in Paramount ranking in the top 25% of all census tracts in the State are identified and described in detail below:



Asthma. Asthma increases an individual's sensitivity to pollutants. Air pollutants, including particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and

diesel exhaust can trigger symptoms among asthmatics. Children living along major roadways and freeways have been known to suffer from asthma at a disproportionate rate. Asthma can also increase susceptibility to respiratory diseases such as pneumonia and influenza.



Low Birth Weight. Low birth weight is a key marker of overall population health. Babies born of low weight are at higher risk of health conditions that can make

them more sensitive to environmental exposures. Risk of low birth weight is increased by certain environmental exposures and social factors, making these individuals more prone to asthma, coronary heart disease, and type 2 diabetes.



Cardiovascular Disease.

Cardiovascular diseases refer to conditions that involve blocked or narrowed blood vessels, that increase the risk of heart attacks

and other heart related problems. Recent studies have shown that individuals with preexisting heart disease respond differently to the effects of pollution than individuals without heart diseases.



Education. Educational attainment is an important independent predictor of health. As a component of socioeconomic status,

education is also related to the degree of indoor and outdoor pollution exposure. Studies have demonstrated that the likeliness of exposure to environmental pollutants was associated with educational attainment. Low educational attainment increases the likelihood of experiencing economic hardship, stress, and lack of social support and reduced access to medical care, which can significantly affect health.



Linguistic Isolation. The inability to speak English well can have impacts on an individual's communication with service providers and their ability to

perform daily social activities. People with limited English are less likely to have regular medical care and are more likely to report difficulty getting medical information or advice. Linguistic isolation is also an indicator of one's ability to participate in local politics and decision-making, as there is a disconnect between government and residents who are not well versed in English writing or speaking.



Poverty. Poverty is an important social determinant of health. Numerous studies have suggested that lower income populations are likelier than wealthier populations

to experience adverse health outcomes when exposed to environmental pollution. Wealth impacts health, as it determines one's living conditions, occupations, nutrition, and access to proper health care services.



Unemployment. At an individual level, unemployment can be associated with stress. Individuals who are unemployed tend to have higher annual illness rates and

lack health insurance and access to health care. Stress from being unemployed and not securing

income can result in chronic illnesses related to stress.



Housing Burden. Housing affordability is an important part of the framework of social and economic conditions that can have impacts on the health and

well-being of individuals. Individuals of lower income levels are often faced with high housing costs which can result in several health-related concerns, due to the significant stress that comes with trying to afford rent.

Pollution Burdens

Proximity to Industrial Uses

About a quarter of Paramount, 24 percent, is designated for industrial land use. Residents living near major industrial sites are facing a complex situation consisting of multiple exposures, to a variety of hazards including exposures to noise, dust, visual pollution, stress, etc.

Table 6 identifies the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 percentile scoring for the pollution burden indicators. Both toxic release inventory and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), which is fine inhalable particles with diameters that are generally 2.5 micrometers and smaller, consistently scored high across all census tracts in the City.

Hazardous Waste and Toxic Materials Release

Hazardous waste is created by different commercial or industrial activities containing chemicals that may be dangerous or harmful to health. Only certain regulated facilities are allowed to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste includes a range of materials from automotive oil to

high toxic waste materials produced by businesses and industries. Hazardous waste may also be transported from businesses that generate waste to permitted facilities for recycling, treatment, storage, or disposal.

Facilities that make or use toxic chemicals sometimes release these chemicals into the air, creating a Toxic Materials Release. See Table 5 and Figure 3 for location and the number of toxic pollutions released annually.

**Table 5: Toxic Pollutants in 2018
(Pounds per Year)**

| Business Name | RCRA Type | Toxic Pollutants Pounds Released Annually |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Ace Clearwater Enterprises | Large Quantity Generator | 90 lbs. |
| Aerocraft Heat Treating Co., Inc. | Transporter | 152 lbs. |
| Press Forge Co. | Transporter | 1,063 lbs. |
| Weber Metals, Inc. | Large Quantity Generator | 1,330 lbs. |
| Anaplex Corp. | Large Quantity Generator | 2,645 lbs. |
| Carlton Forge Works | Transporter | 12,020 lbs. |

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District, AB 2588 Emissions Reporting, 2018.

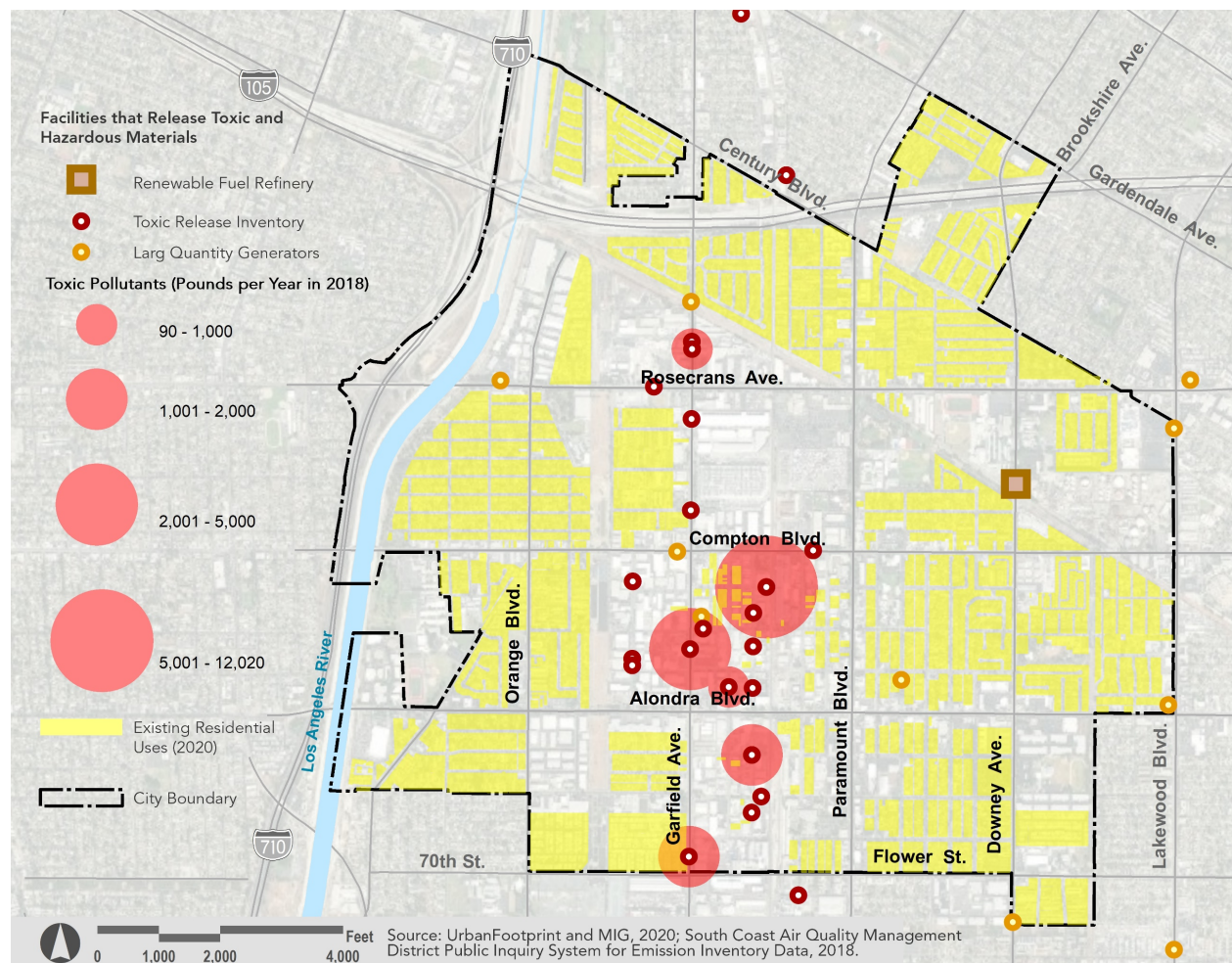
The Toxic Release Inventory tracks toxicity-weighted concentrations of modeled chemical releases into the air from facility emissions and off-site incinerations as reported by industrial and federal facilities. The USEPA has additional information regarding toxic releases from facilities. All Paramount Planning Area census tracts are in proximity to facilities that handle toxic chemicals.

Table 6: Pollution Burden Indicators Percentile Scores

| Indicators | Census Tracts | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 536.01 | 537.01 | 537.02 | 538.01 | 538.02 | 536.02 | 539.02 | 535.04 | 535.02 | 539.01 | 535.03 |
| CES 3.0 Percentile | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 94 | 91 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 71 |
| Pollution Indicators | 98 | 97 | 92 | 92 | 98 | 90 | 84 | 84 | 86 | 78 | 69 |
| Toxic Release Inventory | 91 | 89 | 88 | 96 | 87 | 87 | 94 | 85 | 87 | 92 | 85 |
| PM _{2.5} | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| Solid Waste Facilities | 98 | 90 | 57 | 95 | 86 | 90 | 69 | 63 | 70 | 76 | 37 |
| Groundwater Threats | 92 | 87 | 67 | 77 | 67 | 76 | 89 | 59 | 76 | 89 | 0 |
| Hazardous Waste | 86 | 74 | 72 | 91 | 91 | 57 | 75 | 57 | 86 | 83 | 43 |
| Diesel PM | 80 | 80 | 80 | 77 | 81 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Traffic Density | 85 | 95 | 89 | 30 | 69 | 84 | 35 | 79 | 38 | 31 | 97 |
| Cleanup Sites | 86 | 77 | 71 | 87 | 65 | 46 | 29 | 21 | 47 | 46 | 0 |
| Ozone | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Drinking Water | 32 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 23 | 79 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 39 |
| Pesticides | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: CalEnviroScreen 3.0 the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, June 2018.

Note: Census tracts with a pollution burden percentile of 75 or greater are highlighted, indicating these areas are within the top 25 percentiles in the State

Figure 3: Air Pollution Sites and Concentrations


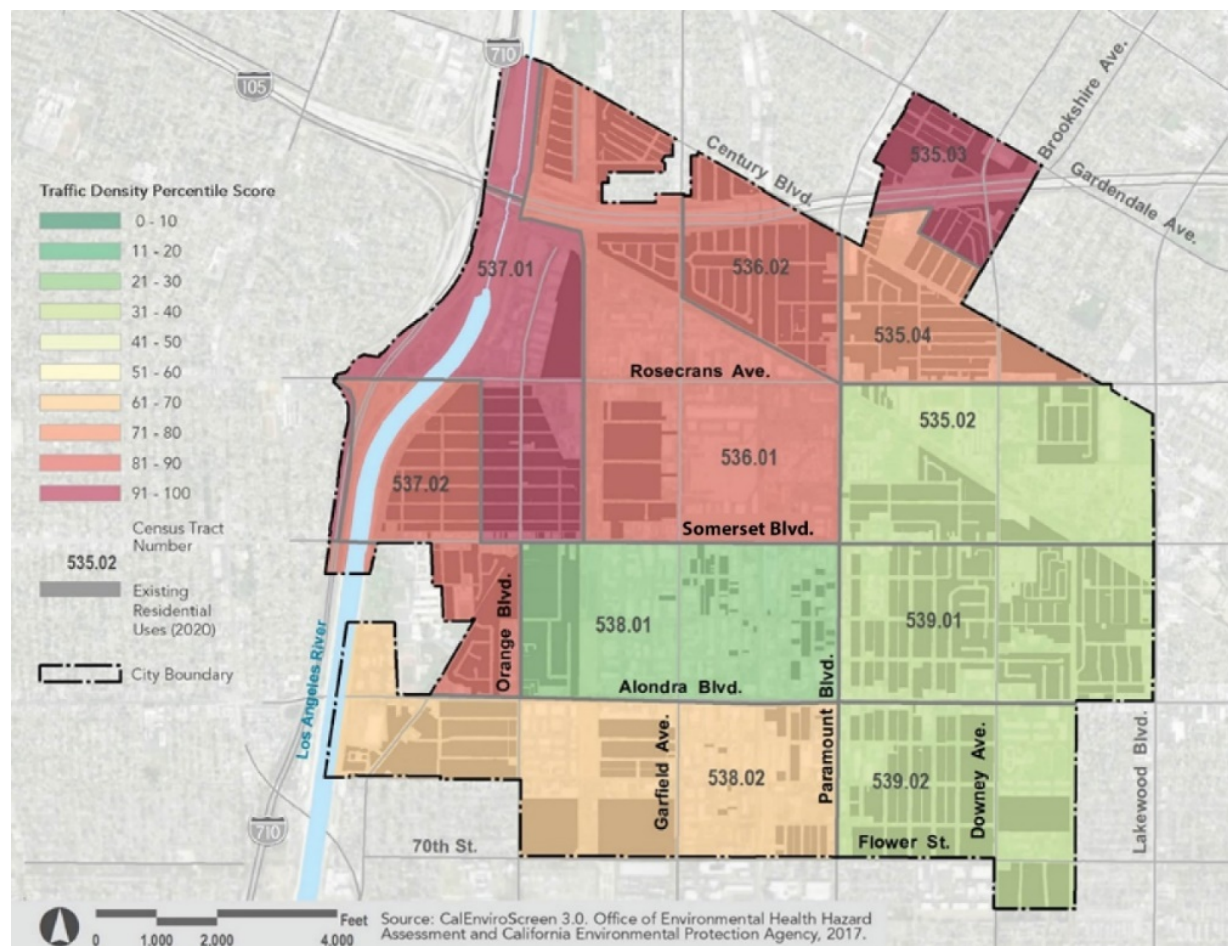
Vehicle/ Truck Emission - Traffic Density, Particulate Matter (PM)

While California has the strictest auto emissions standards in the U.S., the state is also known for its freeways and heavy traffic. Traffic is a significant source of air pollution, particularly in urban areas, where more than 50 percent of particulate emissions come from traffic. Exhaust from vehicles contains a large number of toxic chemicals, including nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and benzene. Traffic exhaust also plays a role in the formation of

photochemical smog. Health effects of concern from these pollutants include heart and lung disease, cancer, and increased mortality.

Reported traffic density in the city and surrounds is linked to the freeway network crossing Paramount. Census tracts closer to the freeways (north and west) present higher percentile scores than the tracts located in the south and east, see Figure 4.

Figure 4: Traffic Density Percentile Scores



Solid Waste

Many newer solid waste landfills are designed to prevent the contamination of air, water, and soil with hazardous materials. However, older sites that are out of compliance with current standards or illegal solid waste sites may degrade environmental conditions in the surrounding area and pose a risk of exposure. Other types of facilities, such as composting, treatment and recycling facilities, may raise concerns about odors, vermin, and increased truck traffic. While data that describe environmental effects from the siting and operation of all types of

solid waste facilities are not currently available, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) maintains data on facilities that operate within the state, as well as sites that are abandoned, no longer in operation, or illegal. Solid waste sites heavily engaged in recycling and scrap metals facilities are located in certain Paramount industrial areas. Residential areas present similar solid waste scores that are comparable to the residential areas of other cities.

Pollution burden indicators in Paramount that are ranking in the top 25% of all census tracts in the State are identified and described in detail below:

**Toxic Release Inventory.**

Facilities that make or use toxic chemicals can release these chemicals into the air. The Toxic Release Inventory is a database that tracks toxicity-weighted concentrations of modeled chemical releases into the air from facility emissions and off-site incinerations as reported by industrial and federal facilities. The USEPA has additional information regarding toxic releases from facilities. All Planning Area census tracts are in proximity to facilities that handle toxic chemicals.



PM_{2.5}. Particulate matter (PM) is a complex measure of aerosolized solids and liquid particles, which include substances such as organic chemicals, dust, allergens, and metals. These

particles can be emitted through vehicles, industrial processes, wood burning, and other activities involving combustion. PMs have adverse health effects depending on their size, as the smaller the particle the more deeply the particle may penetrate into the lungs. Children, elderly, persons suffering from cardiopulmonary disease, and other respiratory illness are vulnerable to the effects of PM.



Solid Waste Facilities. Solid waste facilities are places where household garbage and similar kinds of waste are collected, processed, or stored. These include landfills and composting

or recycling facilities. Solid waste disposal can release waste gases such as methane and carbon dioxide and may do so for decades after site closure.

Exposure to landfill leachate can have adverse impacts on reproductive and respiratory systems. Composting, recycling, and waste treatment facilities may produce odors, attract pests, and increase local truck traffic.

**Groundwater Threats.**

Hazardous chemicals can be stored in containers on land or in underground storage tanks. Common soil and groundwater pollutants include gasoline and diesel fuel, solvents, heavy metals, and pesticides. Leaks from containers and tanks can contaminate soil and pollute groundwater. Human-made ponds containing water produced from oil and gas activities may also contain pollutants.



Hazardous Waste. Hazardous waste is potentially dangerous or harmful to human health and the environment. Potential health effects associated with living in proximity to hazardous waste

processing and disposal sites include diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Only certain licensed facilities are allowed to treat, store, or dispose of this type of waste. Hazardous waste can range from used automotive oil to highly toxic waste materials produced by factories and businesses.



Diesel PM. Diesel particulate matter is emitted into the environment from on- and off-road sources. These sources include trucks, buses, cars, ships, and locomotive engines. Diesel

particulate matters are found in higher concentrations near ports, rail yards, and freeways. As with other particulate matters, diesel PM can enter into an individual's airways and cause, or worsen, chronic respiratory illnesses.



Traffic Density. Heavy traffic is common in major cities. Traffic density is used to represent the number of vehicles on the road in a specific area, resulting in human exposures to chemicals

that are released into the air by the exhaust of vehicles. Major roadways have several effects on communities, including noise, vibration, and injuries. Exhaust fumes contain toxic chemicals that can damage DNA, cause cancer, make breathing difficult, and cause low weight and premature births. Children who live or go to schools near busy roads can have higher rates of asthma and other lung diseases.



Cleanup Sites. Contaminated sites can pose a variety of risks to nearby residents. Hazardous substances can move off-site and impact surrounding communities.

In general, it takes many years for a site to be certified as clean, and cleanup work is often delayed due to cost, litigation, concerns about liability or detection of new contaminants.



Drinking Water. Californians receive their water from a variety of sources and distribution systems. As such, drinking water varies with location, water

sources, and treatment methods. Contaminants are introduced into water sources through natural occurrences, industrial releases, accidental contaminant spills, and runoff from agricultural or industrial facilities. Lower income and rural communities are disproportionately exposed to contaminants in their drinking water.

Environmental Justice Approaches

Pollution Exposures and Health Risks

Pollution is the presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance that has harmful or poisonous effects. In the city environment (though not only within cities) there are three major types of pollution: air pollution, water pollution, and land pollution. The concentration and exposure time of certain pollutants are factors that are considered when identifying the risk that is posed to human health.

Pollution sources include household activities, mobile sources (such as vehicles and planes), agricultural activities, and stationary sources (such as factories and landfills). However, some pollution sources are not always easily traced to one particular source, making it hard to identify the polluter, which is why there are regulations and procedures in place for handling toxic material. Reducing the overall risk of exposure to pollution in areas where there are several types of pollution sources is important in preserving public health and quality of life.

Previous sections have demonstrated the pollution burdens placed on the communities of Paramount. Strategies for mitigating the risk of exposure and ensuring that resident health is priority are important to implement. The following strategies are potential methods of addressing industrial and air pollution throughout the city.

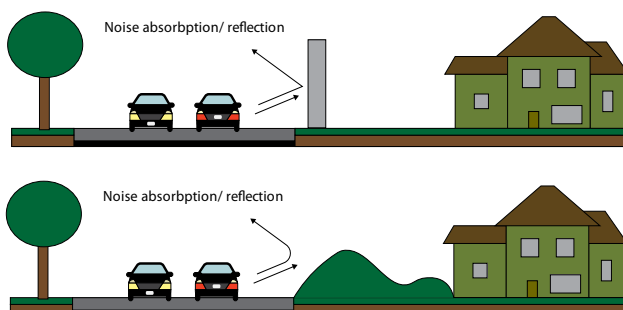
Addressing Industrial and Air Pollution

Sound Walls and Berms

Residents in the City of Paramount are surrounded by major freeways and arterial streets (I-105, I-710, and State Route 91) serving as significant noise pollution sources. Sound becomes unwanted when it interferes

with normal activities such as sleep and diminishes one's quality of life. Studies have shown that there are direct links between the amount of noise one is exposed to in the urban environment and their health. Some noise-related problems include high blood pressure, speech interference, hearing loss, sleep disruption, loss of productivity, and other stress related illnesses. Among these problems Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) is the most common and adverse health effect as a result of noise pollution. Some studies have shown that sounds measuring 70 decibels (dB) or more for a prolonged period of time may result in damage to hearing, while the average level of highway traffic noise ranges from 70-80 dB at a range of 50 feet.

Sound Walls & Berms



The use of sound walls or sound berms (detailed in the illustration above) would be a way that the city can mitigate and address the problem related to noise from trucks and vehicles. Placing sound walls/berms along freeway or major corridors that reside next to residential areas is a design-based approach that would significantly reduce the amount of noise residents in the area are exposed to.

Pollution Prevention Plan

A Pollution Prevention Plan would be a city led effort to address issues of pollution that directly affect residents. A proactive, rather than reactive approach, ensures that the city has measures and operational procedures in place to address pollution concerns

and issues. A Pollution Prevention Plan would be any effort that reduces, eliminates, or prevents pollution at its source, also known as "source reduction".

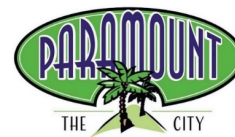
Transportation Strategies

Expanding means to reliable public transportation and providing efficient infrastructure that encourage active transportation aims to address the issue of ambient air quality within the city. By offering different methods of transportation, residents may seek alternatives that reduce the number of vehicles on the roads within the city. With fewer vehicles being used to travel locally, there will be a reduction in PM pollution from vehicle exhausts.

Trees and Green Buffers

Urban greening efforts such as increasing the amount of tree canopy coverage along residential and commercial corridors are among some of the ways of addressing the issue of ambient air pollution. Harmful air pollutants such as airborne particles, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide are found in high concentrations along busy roadways. Tree cover near these busy roadways may serve as a buffer from these pollutants by, helping to reduce their concentration. On the ground, green buffers such as rain gardens collect and treat stormwater that comes from streets and sidewalks and often times carry pollutants from vehicles and other pollution sources into waterways.





Building Design Measures

Building design measures that ensure that there is proper and filtered airflow in building structures helps ensure that occupants are breathing clean air. Along with air quality benefits, constructing buildings with double-pane windows helps reduce the amount of sound pollution from busy roadways.

Enforcing and Monitoring

Consultation with regional agencies supports rigorous monitoring and enforcement of air pollution standards. Proper enforcement and monitoring keep local industrial sites accountable and regulates the amount and type of pollution that is being released. Paramount lies within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), an agency responsible for attaining state and federal clean air standards in the South Coast Air Basin. The basin covers an area of 6,745 square miles with a population of 14.6 million. The South Coast AQMD offers a broad range of programs to help achieve cleaner air quality through financial assistance and incentives for business and local government to adopt clean air technologies.

Site Polluters Away from Residential Uses

Adjustment of zoning ordinances to prevent and restrict high pollution business from being in close proximity to residential neighborhoods reduces the number of households that are exposed to harmful pollutants. The map below demonstrates the concentration of toxic pollutants and industrial land uses (seen in grey blue color) and their proximity to land designated for residential uses (seen in yellow).

Social Well-being

Community health starts with the individual. As an individual develops, they learn to interact with others, conduct everyday healthy habits, and formulate a

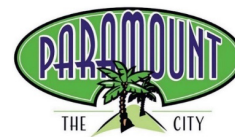
sense of identity and interests. Positive social habits can help build stronger support systems and allow an individual to stay healthier mentally and physically. Proper social well-being is cultivated in different spaces such as at home, school, and in the community at-large, which is why Paramount aims to address these particular spaces in order to develop stronger social well-being for its residents. Ways to improve social well-being include improving educational resources, expanding safe and affordable housing, and adopting community programs and services that benefit Paramount residents.

Improving Educational Resources

By improving educational resources, the City is better able to provide essential tools and guidance that benefit the students of Paramount. These educational resources can be tailored to address several social factors that can have a strong impact on the lives of students, such as adopting curriculums that address everyday life, such as: health (both mental and physical), environmental justice, and climate change.

Other approaches include expanding funding for resources such as effective guidance counseling for students seeking higher education, scholarships (such as the Paramount Education Partnership), and awards, and other educational opportunities. With equitable guidance counseling, students are better informed on the options when it comes to pursuing higher education.

Improving educational resources may have implications for the advancement of educational attainment by residents of Paramount. Educational attainment, as defined earlier, is an important component of socioeconomic status and a social determinant of health. Resources that improve the quality of education ensures that students are adequately supported and accommodated in their educational pursuits.



Expanding Safe and Affordable Housing

Housing is essential for all individuals. Safe and affordable housing is also identified as a key determinant of proper social well-being. When considering ways to improve mental health and well-being, housing usually is not the first factor that comes to mind. However, safe and affordable housing is crucial in ensuring a stable housing situation for all families. Households who struggle to pay rent often have difficulty attending to other immediate needs, often times neglecting their mental and physical health. Children who undergo a variety of transitions from one home to the next or experience homelessness, are prone to developmental delays, depression, and mental health problems more often than those who are in a more stable housing condition. Threats of foreclosure and eviction instill stress on families and can then increase the risk of stress-related health conditions. By expanding access to safe and affordable housing for current and future residents of Paramount, the city is investing in the well-being of its residents.

Community Programs and Services

Creating and implementing community programs and services that benefit the various residents of Paramount is crucial in cultivating a stronger sense of belonging and community pride. Over the years, Paramount has held a number of community wide events and programs that engage residents of all ages.

Increasing Health Food Access

Access to affordable and nutritious food plays an important role in the optimal growth, development, health, and well-being of individuals in all stages of life. Healthy eating can reduce the risk of chronic disease, such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and other types of cancers. Limited access to food

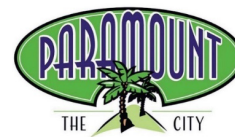
retailers, such as grocery stores, farmers' markets, cooperatives, and other vendors of fresh food may make it more difficult for residents to adopt a healthier diet. Many communities that lack access to healthy foods are also oversaturated with fast-food restaurants, liquor stores, and other sources of inexpensive and processed foods that have no nutritional value. Increasing resident accessibility to fresh and affordable foods is therefore critical in addressing the risk to chronic diseases caused by poor nutrition.

Grocery Store Access

Within the City of Paramount, a number of residents do not have a grocery store within walking distance, limiting adequate access to grocery stores. Areas with large concentration of residents have to walk more than one mile to reach the nearest grocery offering nutritious foods. Improving access to grocery stores that offer affordable and nutritious produce can encourage residents in the area to adopt healthier habits. Healthier eating habits provide a variety of health-related benefits. Improving grocery store access may also enable residents to seek alternatives to driving a vehicle when taking a quick trip to the grocery store. Instead of driving they may choose to bike or walk, which in turn can improve local air quality by reducing the number of vehicles on the road.

Healthy Food Access

Ensuring that all Paramount residents have access to nutritious and affordable foods addresses the problem of food deserts. A food desert is characterized as an area where it is difficult to find and buy affordable and fresh foods, making it more difficult for residents to maintain a healthy diet. Developing and equipping grocery stores, small retailers, corner markets, and farmers' markets to provide more nutritious and affordable foods not only addresses this problem but



is also an important part of creating a healthy community.

Community Gardens

The City of Paramount has a long history of supporting urban agriculture. Community gardens are a great way of utilizing vacant lots, and turning them into hubs of community engagement, while addressing issues related to access to healthy foods and food sovereignty. Gardens in the urban area can help improve air and soil quality, as well as reduce the “food miles” required to transport nutritious food. In many cases, community gardens can be operated in an individual manner, where people are assigned their own plots of land, or in a co-operative style where everyone shares the work and the harvest. Community gardens are beneficial to the health of residents, but also are great ways for cultivating community and culture within the City. Through collaborative efforts amongst residents and neighbors, these gardens help build trust between community members. Along with the social benefits of community gardening come the mental health benefits of reducing stress and improving mental health when partaking in gardening activities such as tree pruning, cleaning, and other activities that keep the body moving and the mind focused.

Access to Open Space and Physical Activity

Urban green spaces, such as parks, sports fields, and gardens give people the space needed to engage in physical activity, relaxation, and to cool off on warm days. Green and open spaces are important resources for the physical activity of residents within a city, as they have the potential to reduce chronic illnesses such as obesity and diabetes, as well as other cardiovascular-related illnesses. Green space also provides a means for climate mitigation by reducing heat island effects in cities and reducing air pollution effects. Seeing that access to open spaces

provides a variety of benefits to everyone's mental and physical well-being, it is important that all residents have equal access to these spaces throughout Paramount. Figure 5 portrays the degree of current access to parks and recreational facilities throughout the City of Paramount.

Physical Activity (More walking, biking- physical activity at parks)

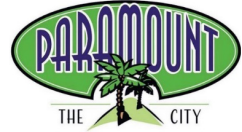
Regular physical activity is one of the most important things that someone can do for health. Research shows that regular physical activity improves health in people of all ages, as certain activities can improve heart and lung function, strengthen muscles and bones, and help people maintain a healthy weight. Small changes such as choosing to walk to the grocery store instead of driving or biking around the neighborhood can be very beneficial. Parks through the city provide residents with several amenities such as pathways, tracks, sporting fields and courts, and exercise equipment.

Park Access

Currently within the city of Paramount, there is little open space other than the park system for residents to enjoy, with a variety of small pocket parks and larger parks such as Paramount, Salud, and Progress Parks. Figure 5 illustrates that people living in the more densely populated areas have to walk more than 10 minutes (half mile) to reach the nearest park.

Identify and Maximizing Use of Green and Open Space (Urban Greening)

Maximizing use of green and open space in a mostly developed city is challenging, but with innovative designs and improvement to existing space, a city can work towards expanding access to green and open space. As previously mentioned, green and open space is important for one's physical and mental health. Ways to maximize green space within the city



include green streets and infrastructure, more trees on streets, and small-scale urban gardens.

Community Engagement

Linguistic Isolation

According to the most recent 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), nearly 43 percent of Californians speak a language at home other than English, about 20 percent of the state's population speaks English "not well" or "not at all," and 10 percent of all households in California are linguistically isolated. The Census Bureau uses the term "linguistic isolation" to measure households where all members 14 years of age or above have at least some difficulties speaking English. A high degree of linguistic isolation among members of a community raises concerns about access to health information and public services, and effective engagement with regulatory processes. Information on language use is collected annually in the ACS. In contrast to the decennial census, the ACS surveys a small sample of the U.S. population to provide more current and detailed economic and social information regarding the country's population.

Paramount presents some tracts in which Latino populations make up to 93 percent of the demographic makeup in that census tract. Tracts like this often present the highest linguistic isolation, a pattern that is also observable in nearby cities like South Gate and Bell. Tract 536.02 presents the least linguistic isolation in the city, but its racial demographic makeup still consists of 70 percent Hispanic/Latino population.

Figure 5: Park Access

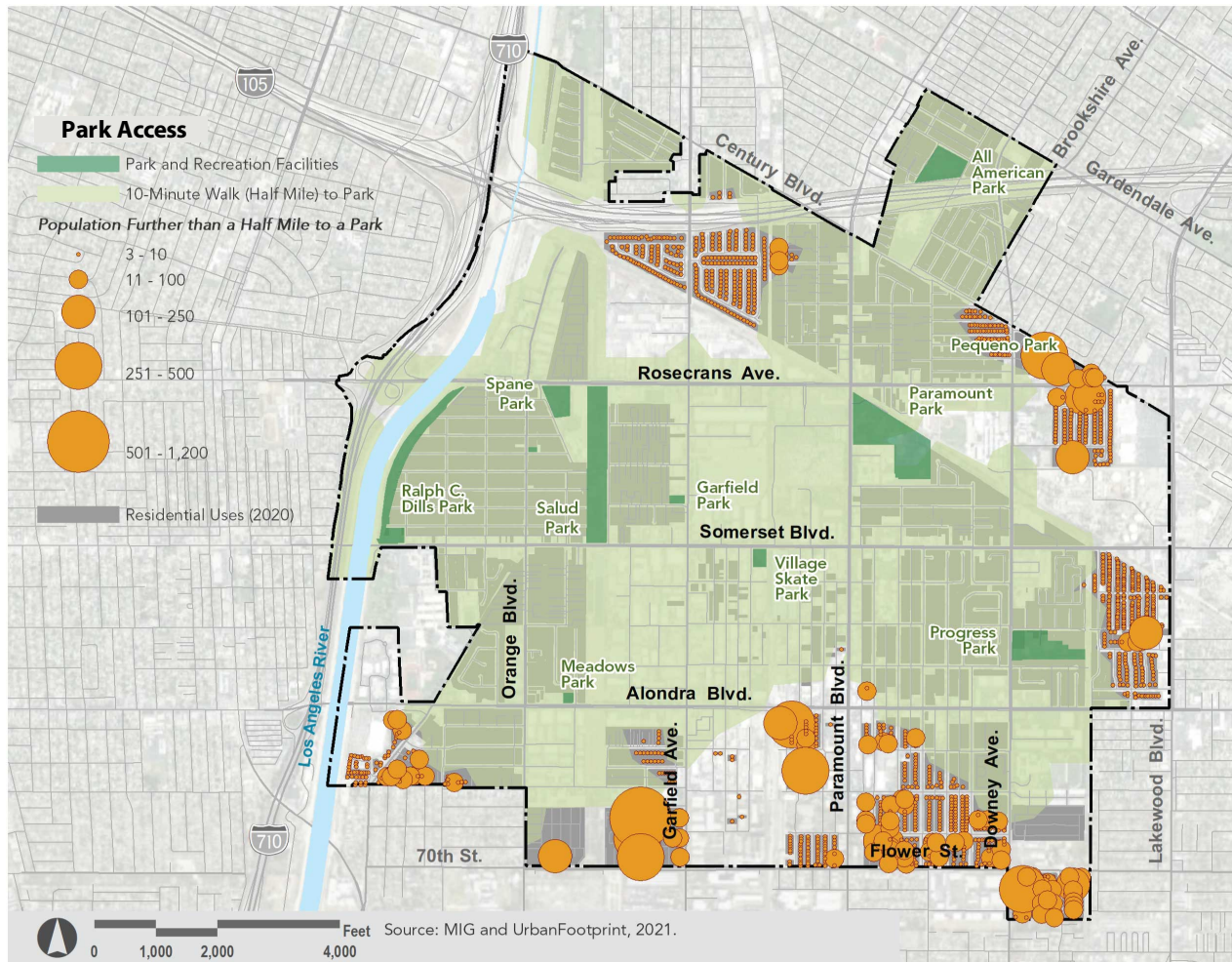
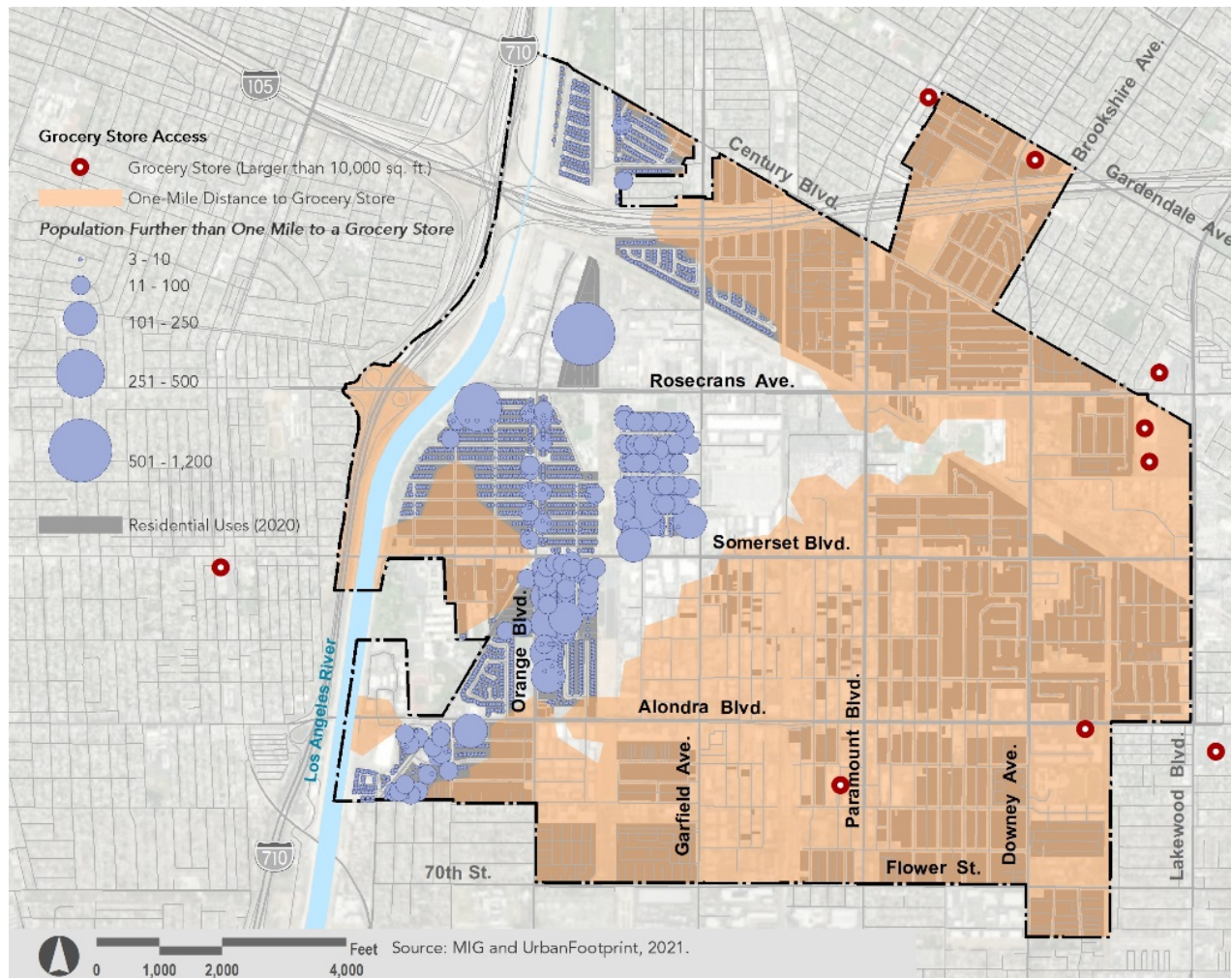


Figure 6: Grocery Store Access

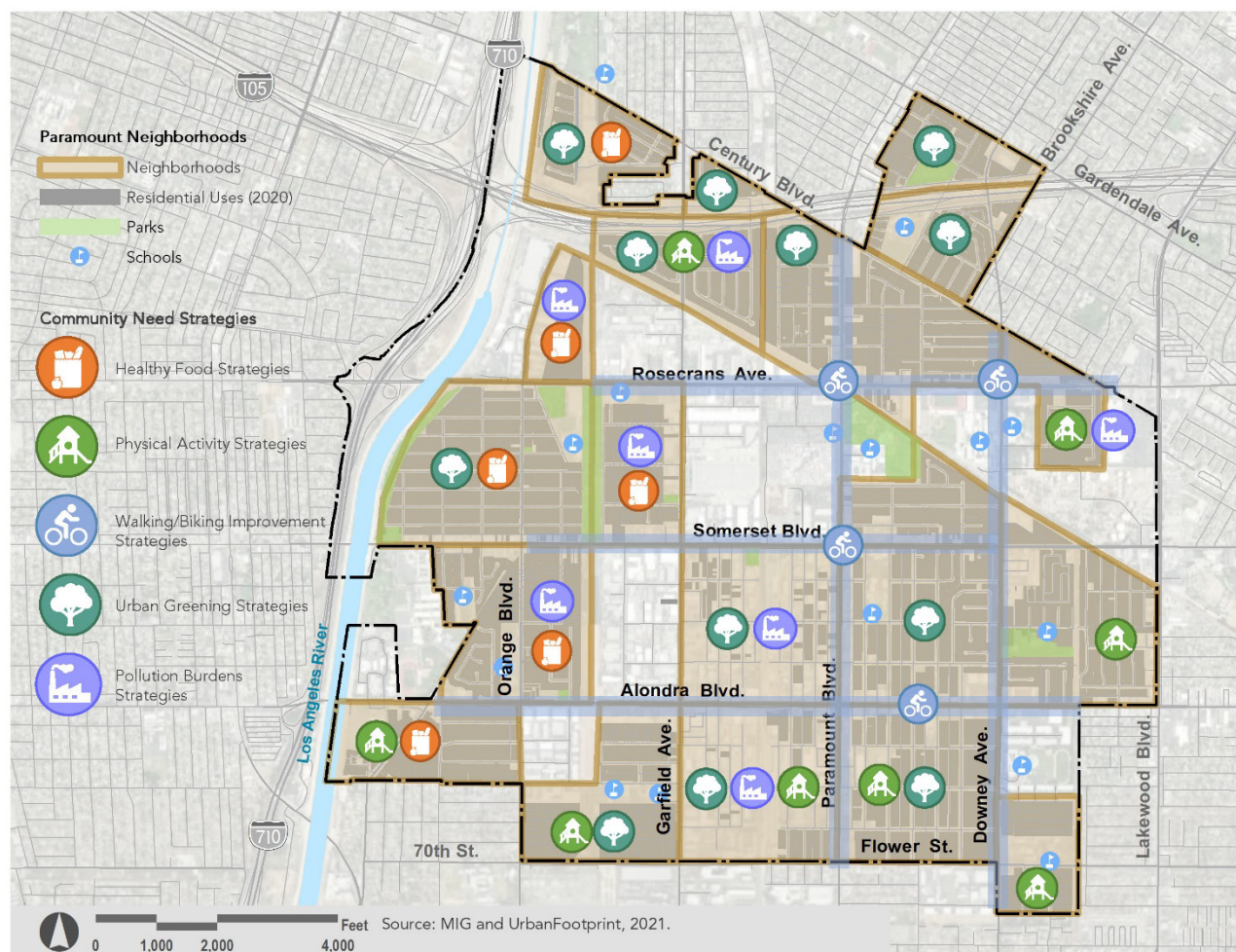


Neighborhood Community Needs

Based on the strategies identified in the previous pages, a prioritization of community needs has been developed at the neighborhood level. Figure 7 identifies healthy foods, physical activity, walking/biking improvements, urban greening, and pollution burden strategies within Paramount's neighborhoods. In conjunction with the goals and policies on the following pages, together these strategies and policies form the City's approach in addressing Environmental Justice challenges.

Each of the icon illustrates a recommended strategy within each neighborhood. Implementing these strategies will be based on feasibility and available funding resources

Figure 7: Neighborhood Community Needs



Goals and Policies

Addressing Pollution Burdens

GOAL EJ-1: REDUCED EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Policy EJ-1.1: Truck Idling Restrictions.

Designate acceptable and unacceptable areas for freight trucking and diesel truck idling to limit impacts on residential neighborhoods overburdened by air pollution. Require businesses to install signs prohibiting idling. Promote contact information of regulatory agency for reporting violations.

Policy EJ-1.2: Industrial Pollution. Reduce pollution exposure in residential neighborhoods by limiting industrial operations that generate potentially hazardous air pollutants.

Policy EJ-1.3: Enforcement/ Monitoring. Consult with California Air Resources Board and the South Coast Air Quality Management District to ensure the appropriate monitoring and enforcement of mobile and stationary source emissions and to receive aid and assistance in reducing exposures to harmful air pollutants.

Policy EJ-1.4: Emission Data Collection. Coordinate with the South Coast Air Quality Management District to explore ways to initiate data collection efforts for a community emissions reduction and/or community air quality monitoring plan, including the identification of: information needed (new or updated), potential data sources and the resources needed, and strategies to engage residents and

GOAL EJ-2: IMPROVE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS ADJACENT TO POLLUTION SOURCES

Policy EJ-2.1: Industrial Air Pollution and Noise.

Mitigate impacts on residential neighborhoods immediately adjacent to industrial areas by utilizing tree and green buffers, and sound walls, and similar strategies.

Policy EJ-2.2: Minimizing Pollution Burdens. Require new residential development and encourage established residential units to include building design features, equipment, and/or site planning measures to protect occupants from air pollution.

Policy EJ-2.3: Weatherization Programs. Assist residents in retrofitting their homes to be more energy efficient, weatherproofed, and better protected from air and noise pollution.

Policy EJ-2.4: Community Complaints. Develop a proactive process that allows the City to quickly connect with City departments and regional agencies in order to promptly respond to community complaints concerning odors, emissions, noise, and vibration from industrial businesses.

Policy EJ-2.5: Public Education. Develop community programs to improve public awareness of State, regional and local agencies, and resources to assist with air quality and other environmental quality concerns.

Policy EJ-2.6: World Energy Paramount Consultation. Consult with World Energy Paramount for development of a community education campaign about the use of biodiesel at the former Paramount Petroleum Refinery.

GOAL EJ-3: PROPER MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Policy EJ-3.1: Hazardous Waste Siting. Discourage the siting of facilities that utilize hazardous materials or generate hazardous wastes within one-quarter mile of any private or public school, park, or similar place where people congregate in numbers.

Policy EJ-3.2: Hazardous Materials Locations. Monitor and evaluate commercial and industrial uses that generate, store, and transport hazardous materials to determine the need for buffer zones or setbacks to minimize risks to residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, and community facilities.

Policy EJ-3.3: Contamination Protection. Protect natural resources—including groundwater—from hazardous waste and materials contamination, and leaking underground storage tanks.

Policy EJ-3.4: Agency Collaboration. Consult with State, federal, and Los Angeles County agencies to develop and promote best practices related to the use, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials.

Policy EJ-3.5: Hazard Mitigation. Coordinate and integrate hazard mitigation activities with emergency operations plans and procedures.

Policy EJ-3.6: Proper Hazardous Materials Management. Promote the proper collection, handling, recycling, reuse, treatment, and long-term disposal of hazardous waste from households, businesses, and government operations.

Open Space and Physical Activity**GOAL EJ-4: ACCESSIBLE OPEN SPACES AND INCREASED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES**

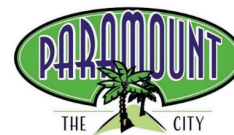
Policy EJ-4.1: Park Facility. Develop park facilities in residential neighborhoods that are lacking park opportunities within a 10-minute walk.

Policy EJ-4.2: Active Recreation Programming. Develop methods to provide active recreation programming for resident in neighborhoods that are lacking park opportunities within a 10-minute walk.

Policy EJ-4.3: Park Enhancements. Improve existing parks to include active recreational opportunities, such as additional exercise equipment or walking trails and tracks.

Community Facilities and Public Improvements**GOAL EJ-5: PRIORTIZING COMMUNITY NEEDS**

Policy EJ-5.1: Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety. Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements along major corridors, focusing on the following roadways: Rosecrans Avenue, Paramount Boulevard, Downey Avenue, Somerset Boulevard, and Alondra Boulevard.



Policy EJ-5.2: **Tree Canopy.** Expand the tree canopy and improve the urban forest in areas without a lot of trees to promote healthier communities and expand shade opportunities along sidewalks and parking areas.

Policy EJ-5.3: **Urban Greening.** Encourage urban greening and green infrastructure elements to increase groundwater recharge, reduce urban runoff, improve water quality, and create public green spaces.

Policy EJ-5.4: **Gathering Spaces.** Support expansion of new community gathering spaces with flexible areas to allow for special events and activities.

Policy EJ-5.5: **Supporting Health Services.** Collaborate with community-based organizations and local health providers engaged in improving public health and wellness, expanding access to affordable quality health care, and providing medical services offer fresh foods, where feasible.

Policy EJ-5.6: **Equitable Programming and Services.** Ensure educational, recreational, and cultural programs and activities of local interest that are inclusive and affordable to all.

Expanding Access to Healthy and Nutritious Foods

GOAL EJ-6: IMPROVED COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS THROUGH HEALTHIER FOOD OPTIONS

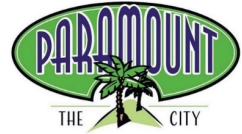
Policy EJ-6.1: **Community Gardens.** Work with organizations and other community groups to build and manage community gardens throughout the City, specifically on unique properties that cannot be developed or are vacant.

Policy EJ-6.2: **Access Healthy Foods.** Encourage the provision of safe, convenient opportunities to access healthy food products by ensuring that sources of healthy foods are easily accessible from all neighborhoods.

Policy EJ-6.3: **Urban Agriculture.** Promote and expand urban agricultural opportunities, including home gardens, community gardens, urban orchards, and small-lot urban agricultural projects on underutilized sites, park or community facilities, schools, and remnant vacant properties.

Policy EJ-6.4: **Food Education.** Support food education programs and messaging about healthy eating habits, food choices, culinary classes, nutrition, and related food education programs.

Policy EJ-6.5: **Grocery Stores.** Encourage new grocery stores and small markets that offer fresh foods, where feasible.



Expanding Community Engagement

GOAL EJ-7: INCREASED CIVIC ENGAGEMENT THAT IS INCLUSIVE AND TRANSPARENT

Policy EJ-7.1: Outreach Strategy Plan. Create a comprehensive Community Outreach Strategy that serves as a framework for all departments to participate in meaningful two-way communication with the public, prioritizing residents with language barriers.

Policy EJ-7.2: Youth Engagement. Encourage community engagement activities that connect with youth and young adults.

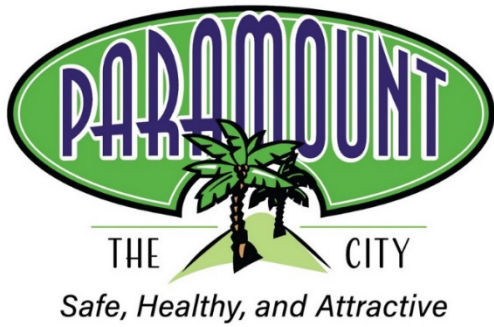
Policy EJ-7.3: Multimedia Engagement. Connect with the community by using multimedia and other technologies.

Policy EJ-7.4: Connect with Community Based Organizations. Consult with community-based organizations to expand outreach and connect with residents and community members. Assist with development of new community-based organizations.

Policy EJ-7.5: Multilingual Engagement. Support multilingual community engagement including Spanish translators at meetings and publishing digital and paper materials translated in Spanish.

Policy EJ-7.6: Civic Engagement. Support an equitable and comprehensive approach to civic engagement and public outreach on all aspects of City governance and delivery of services.

Policy EJ-7.7: Special Meetings. Conduct special informational meetings for projects that could pose an impact on residential neighborhoods, including projects that may affect specific neighborhoods.



Paramount General Plan

Health and Safety Element

City of Paramount

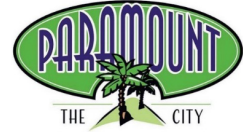
Public Hearing Draft
January 2022



PARAMOUNT STATION



ENTRANCE



Health and Safety Element

Public safety and community health are fundamental to long-term community stability. This Health and Safety Element establishes City policy relative to the reduction and mitigation of natural and human-made hazards that must be considered in future planning and decision-making. Due to Paramount's location in a seismically active region, public health and safety has always been a critically important component of the City's General Plan.

Maintaining a safe community requires assessment of the City's public safety needs. The Health and Safety Element identifies, evaluates, and addresses such safety issues and provides the goals, policies, and implementation programs that will help reduce future loss of life, injuries, property loss, environmental damage, and social and economic disruption from natural and human-caused emergencies and other public safety concerns.

This Health and Safety Element meets the State's requirements for a safety element and a noise element. The Health and Safety Element is concerned with identifying natural and human-made hazards and ways to reduce the risk of property damage, injury, or loss of life associated with living in an urban environment. State law requires that every safety element consider the following:

- The identification, mapping, and appraisal of seismic hazards that should be of concern to planning and future development, including areas subject to liquefaction, ground-shaking, surface rupture or seismic sea waves (Government Code Section 65302); and,
- An appraisal of mudslides, landslides, and slope stability that might occur as a result of seismic disturbance (Government Code Section 65302) and,
- The identification of potential for fires and other natural and human-made disasters and measures designed to reduce the loss of life,

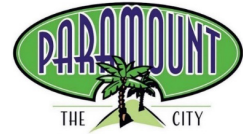
injury, and damage to property (Government Code Section 65302(i)).

This element contains a plan that identifies evacuation resources and the locations of emergency shelters. The Element also emphasizes the importance of emergency preparation in reducing the impacts of natural and human-made disasters. Effective disaster response requires the cooperation of many government agencies. A primary goal of the City is to continue working with other agencies, both to prevent accidents (as much as this is possible) and to minimize risk.

Early Safety Element Requirements

The seismic safety element was one of the first mandatory general plan elements. Since 1970, changes in planning law require those issues previously considered in the seismic safety element to be incorporated into the "safety elements," the scopes of which were broadened to consider other safety-related issues of concern. Seismic hazards, though, continue to be a central theme of the Paramount General Plan Health and Safety Element. As an example, the City has experienced the damaging effect of the 1991 Northridge Earthquake. This earthquake revealed that there was a much more extensive fault system underlying the Los Angeles Basin compared to what was previously known. It is probable that an earthquake of even greater intensity will occur sometime during the "life" of this General Plan.

As indicated previously, this Element also addresses those issues mandated by the State for consideration in noise elements. The State recognizes that noise may have a significant impact on a community's well-being, and therefore requires all jurisdictions to



prepare a noise element to identify ways to minimize exposure to excessive noise levels.

The State guidelines are also very specific as to the content of noise elements. Government Code Section 65302(f) describes requirements for a noise element. At a minimum, the Government Code requires that the Element analyze and project noise levels for the following:

- Highways and Freeways;
- Primary arterial and major local streets;
- Passenger and freight online railroad operations and ground rapid transit systems;
- Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations; aircraft overflights, jet engine test stands, and all other ground facilities and maintenance functions related to airport operations;
- Local industrial plants, including, but not limited to, railroad classification yards; and,
- Other ground stationary sources identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment.

The State General Plan guidelines further indicate that noise exposure information should be used to develop the Land Use Element to achieve noise-compatible land use patterns (Section 65302(f)). Because land use patterns in Paramount generally are well-established, this Element focused on resolving existing noise concerns. The policies related to noise issues stress the importance of protecting residents from excessive noise. Complementary policies, and programs that address noise impacts, are also found in the other elements.

Health and Safety Element Policies

The Health and Safety Element is organized according to the following sections, reflecting the format of the other Elements included in the Paramount General Plan:

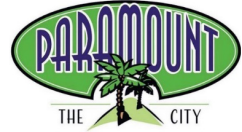
- The Introduction to the Element sections provided an overview of objectives with respect to health and safety, summarizes key issues, and discusses this Element's relationship to the other General Plan elements.
- The Health and Safety Policies section states the City's vision with respect to emergency preparedness and response, as well as environmental health.
- The Health and Safety Plan indicates standards and plans related to emergency preparedness, response, and environmental health.

Fire Protection in Early Paramount...

One of the endeavors of the public-spirited citizens was the establishment of a fire-protection district in 1925. A 350-gallon pumping engine was purchased and placed in a rented garage on Ocean Avenue in Hynes and a volunteer fire department was formed. There was only one fire hydrant in the district at that time. Water was obtained from irrigation ditches, deep-well pumps, and wherever else it could be found. As this was most unsatisfactory, the people elected to form a water district. In 1927 the Clearwater-Hynes County Water District was formed which later became the Paramount County Water District.

The policies included in this section will serve as the foundation for the Health and Safety Element. The following key health and safety objectives will be realized through the implementation of the policies contained in this Element:

- The City's continued commitment to identifying emergency response strategies that will improve the community's overall safety;
- The continuation of efforts to prepare for, and response to emergencies arising from a major earthquake;



- The continued support of the Fire Department and fire prevention programs;
- The ongoing support of law enforcement efforts and crime preventions programs; and,
- The reduction of noise in the community.

Issue: Emergency Preparedness

The following policies underscore the City's continued commitment to identifying strategies that will improve the community's overall safety. The policies included in this section promote education and prevention as a means to address a number of safety-related issues.

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 1.** The City of Paramount will strive to minimize damage to life and property in the event of a major disaster.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 2.** The City of Paramount will work to identify and improve existing buildings that do not meet fire or earthquake standards.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 3.** The City of Paramount will identify areas of high risk (high densities, older structures, fire hazards) so that disaster response may be prioritized.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 4.** The City of Paramount will maintain an inventory of alternative emergency resources in the City (portable water, water delivery systems, communication, security, waste collection, and emergency power for critical facilities).
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 5.** The City of Paramount will identify critical facilities for use during disasters and inform appropriate disaster assistance agencies of their location and capabilities.

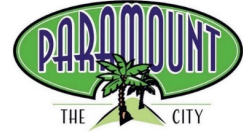
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 6.** The City of Paramount will assign disaster response duties to appropriate public employees.

Long Beach Earthquake...

The Long Beach earthquake on Friday, March 10, 1933, did considerable damage to Hynes-Clearwater. The town was practically closed Saturday and Sunday following the quake, but on Monday people commenced to stir about to remove the wreckage. Some made impromptu camps on lawns and vacant lots. The Red Cross set a tent on Paramount Boulevard.

Issue: Seismic Safety

- The major natural hazard that will face the City and region in the coming years is related to the numerous earthquake faults found in the Southern California region. The following policies underscore the City's recognition of these hazards.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 7.** The City of Paramount will work to minimize serious injury and loss of life in the event of a major disaster.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 8.** The City of Paramount will strive to prevent serious structural damage to critical facilities and structures, particularly where large numbers of people are apt to congregate.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 9.** The City of Paramount will work to ensure that vital services and functions can continue following a major earthquake.



- **Health and Safety Element Policy 10.** The City of Paramount will work to educate the community on how the effects of a major earthquake can be reduced.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 11.** The City of Paramount will develop an information program to familiarize citizens with emergency preparedness in the event of a major earthquake.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 12.** The City of Paramount will require special soils and structural investigations for all larger structures or development involving large groups of people pursuant to State requirements.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 13.** The City of Paramount will continue to employ the code enforcement program, including the identification of pre-1933 structures, and require their rehabilitation.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 14.** The City of Paramount will continue redevelopment efforts, particularly in older commercial and industrial areas.

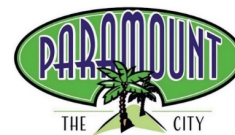
Creation of the Fire Department...

A regular fire station was erected later at 345 North Ocean in Clearwater. A fireman's ball was held to supply the station with cooking utensils, dishes and a radio. The sign over the door read "Los Angeles County Fire Department, Engine No. 31." Captain T. F. Mitchell was in charge and he had two assistants. In 1949, the Paramount Fire Protection District merged with nine other county districts to form the Los Angeles County Consolidated Fire Protection District. Another larger fire station was constructed on Colorado Street in 1952.

Issue: Fire Protection

The City has maintained a contract with the Los Angeles County Fire Department since incorporation. The Department currently operates one station (Station 31) on Somerset Boulevard in the City, and the fire protection rating overall is very good. The City, through the following policies, remains committed to the Fire Department's ongoing prevention and inspection programs, and the continued maintenance of the high standards related to emergency response.

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 15.** The City of Paramount will strive to protect life and property from fire damage.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 16.** The City of Paramount will work to reduce fire danger.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 17.** The City of Paramount will continue to provide efficient fire protection services.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 18.** The City of Paramount will continue code enforcement efforts as a means to reduce fire hazards often associated with older buildings and unpermitted structures.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 19.** The City of Paramount will require contemporary fire protection for multi-story structures and larger industrial facilities.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 20.** The City of Paramount will require all development to comply with established fire safety standards.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 21.** The City of Paramount will require new development to install sprinkler systems and smoke detectors, as appropriate.



- **Health and Safety Element Policy 22.** The City of Paramount will encourage improved fire insurance programs.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 23.** The City of Paramount will monitor, review, and improve, as needed, the City's emergency response capabilities.

Issue: Law Enforcement

The City has also utilized the services of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department since incorporation. The Sheriff's Department maintains a station on Paramount Boulevard. In addition, the Sheriff's Department is able to draw on its extensive resources from nearby communities, should the need arise. As indicated in the following policies, the City remains committed to the support of those services provided by the Sheriff's Department.

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 24.** The City of Paramount will strive to provide an atmosphere of security and safety for residents and businesses in the City.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 25.** The City of Paramount will encourage good relations between all residents and police.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 26.** The City of Paramount will cooperate with local law enforcement as a means to suppress crime.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 27.** The City of Paramount will support "neighborhood watch" programs in conjunction with neighborhood improvement associations to encourage cooperation between residents, businesses, and police.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 28.** The City of Paramount will cooperate with police and probation departments in the rehabilitation of residents involved in crimes through

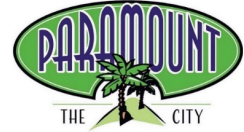
employment assistance, counseling, and related programs.

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 29.** The City of Paramount will strive to continue the development of youth programs.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 30.** The City of Paramount will incorporate defensible space design principles and other security measures into new development in the City.

Issue: Noise Control

Noise levels may be significantly reduced by employing relatively simple design measures, such as the use of sound walls, extra insulation, double-paned windows, etc. The following policies underscore the City's continued efforts to control noise exposure through land use planning and building design.

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 31.** The City of Paramount will strive to ensure that public buildings (schools, libraries, etc.) are sufficiently noise insulated to permit their intended function to be uninterrupted by exterior noise.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 32.** The City of Paramount will cooperate with State and Federal agencies so as to minimize transportation related noise.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 33.** The City of Paramount will ensure that the design and improvement of future master planned roadway links in the City are accomplished in a manner that minimizes noise impacts on adjacent noise sensitive land uses.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 34.** The City of Paramount will promote the development of a compatible noise environment throughout the City.



- **Health and Safety Element Policy 35.** The City of Paramount will continue to require noise attenuation in new residential developments that are exposed to significant noise levels from freeway and arterial roadway traffic.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 36.** The City of Paramount will periodically review County and regional plans for land use, transportation, airport operation, etc. to identify any potential noise impacts and to develop corresponding noise attenuation strategies.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 37.** The City of Paramount will continue to promote the application of noise insulation and other noise control techniques in new schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes consistent with State and Federal regulations.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 38.** The City of Paramount will consider the effects of truck mix, speed limits, and ultimate motor vehicle volumes on noise levels adjacent to master planned roadways when improvements to the circulation system are planned.

Flooding in the City...

Flooding was one of the big problems facing the Hynes-Clearwater territory. In 1884 the San Gabriel River went out of its bounds. Its tributary became the Rio Hondo. Thousands of acres of farmland were inundated. Bridges and roads were washed out. Some people were stranded for ten days at a time. The Los Angeles river, too, changed its channel many times. One of the most destructive storms in the history of California occurred in February of 1927.

Issue: Climate Adaptation

Climate change is a long-term shift in global or regional climate patterns. Climate adaptation refers to the process of preparing for these evolving environmental conditions. The leading cause of the changing climate are greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In response, California law requires that the cities throughout the State, take actions to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions toward State reduction goals. State legislation under AB 320 (2006) set out goals to reduce emissions by at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, with this target date subject to change based on measured progress. Thus, it is critical that the General Plan include policies not merely to comply with State requirements but to be part of the California-wide solution. The Paramount City Council adopted a Climate Action Plan in 2021 to guide local reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

Vulnerability Assessment: Climate Adaptation:

By itself, the mitigation of greenhouse gases as required by State law will not be enough to protect the community from the dangerous effects of climate change.

In particular, climate change will exacerbate numerous natural hazards that face the Paramount community. A vulnerability assessment, as developed with the Paramount Climate Action Plan, helps identify priority climate vulnerabilities. The vulnerability rating identified here identify the potential impact and adaptive capacity. Table 5-1 identifies risks that could affect Paramount and the impact it could pose to the community.

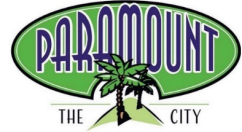
Extreme Heat. A study by the California Energy Commission states that "over the past 15 years, heat waves have claimed more lives in California than all other declared disaster events combined," and the

state continues to get warmer. Given higher temperatures, the City is expected to experience more extreme heat events, and these are expected to occur more frequently and to persist for longer time periods. City residents will face increased risk of death from dehydration, heat stroke, heat exhaustion, heart attack, stroke and respiratory distress caused by extreme heat. In response, the City will need to designate more cooling centers and take preventive actions such as planting more trees to help cool buildings and neighborhoods.

Extreme Storms. According to the California Climate Adaptation Study (CAS), climate change is expected to only cause a slight increase or decrease in average annual rainfall. However, the intensity of individual rainfall events is anticipated to increase. The prospect of more intense rainfall events increases the likelihood that these storms will overwhelm stormwater systems built to historic rainfall averages, making localized flooding more likely. In addition, more intense thunderstorms as a result of climate change are also likely to bring stronger more destructive winds.

Table 5-1 Vulnerability Assessment

| Table 5-1 Vulnerability Assessment | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Risk | Potential Impact | Adaptive Capacity |
| Extreme Heat (EH) | Medium | Low |
| Extreme Storms (ES) | Medium | Low |
| Droughts and Water Shortages (D) | Medium | Medium |
| Power Outage (P) | Medium | Medium |
| Flooding (F) | Low | High |
| Dam Failure (DF) | Low | Low |
| Score | Potential Impact | Adaptive Capacity |
| Low | Impact is unlikely based on projected exposure; would result in minor consequences to public health, safety, and/or other metrics of concern. | The population lacks capacity to manage climate impact; major changes would be required. |
| Medium | Impact is somewhat likely based on projected exposure; would result in some consequences to public health, safety, and/or other metrics of concern. | The population has some capacity to manage climate impact; some changes would be required. |
| High | Impact is highly likely based on projected exposure; consequences to public health, safety, and/or other metrics of concern | The population has high capacity to manage climate impact; minimal to no changes are required. |



Droughts and Water Shortages. Given warmer temperatures, droughts are more likely to become more frequent and persistent in coming decades. The CAS notes that climate change is likely to significantly diminish California's future water supply and create greater competition for limited water supplies needed by the environment, agriculture, and cities. Given the increasing vulnerability of its water supply, the City will need to verify that new developments will have access to a reliable water supply. Long-term conservation efforts will be critical to maintaining economic and social well-being, especially in light of the impacts of climate change on California's water supply. Additionally, droughts will also cause local trees to dry out and become more vulnerable to falling over during storm events.

The Central Basin Water District, which services the City of Paramount (Division V) has prepared a Drought Response Plan that identifies actions to address changes in future water supplies as a result of climate change and increase in regular drought conditions.

Flooding and Dam Failure. Climate change can influence variables that contribute to floods such as the more intense rainfall events described above. In early 1995, heavy winter rains caused local flooding events in Los Angeles County in close proximity to the City of Paramount. Typically, portions of the City of Paramount have been prone to occasional urban flooding due to debris accumulation on storm drains and aged drainage systems. Otherwise, the City of Paramount has long had a high degree of flood protection due to the construction of dams along the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Rivers and the channelization of the Los Angeles River in the 1950s.

There are, however, two major dams that could potentially affect the City in the event of a dam failure. The Whittier Narrows Dam on the San Gabriel River at the southern end of the San Gabriel Valley, and the

Hansen Dam located on the northern edge of the San Fernando Valley. In particular, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has determined that the 60-year-old Whittier Narrows Dam is structurally unsafe and poses a potentially catastrophic risk to the communities along the San Gabriel River floodplain, including the City of Paramount, which is geographically located in the flood inundation area should a dam failure occur.

Power Outage. Climate change is causing an increase in many types of extreme weather. Heat waves are hotter, heavy rain events are heavier, and winter storms have increased in both frequency and intensity. To date, these kinds of severe weather are among the leading causes of large-scale power outages in the United States.

Vulnerable Population: Climate Adaptation

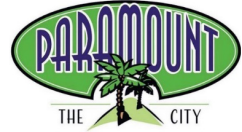
Due to the rise and frequency of extreme weather and climate-related events, it's important to emphasize the health threats and challenges imposed by climate change. While most residents and businesses will be faced with the health impacts inflicted by climate change, certain groups will disproportionately feel the health impacts, as they can be less climate resilient. Evacuation scenarios are particularly difficult for seniors and people with disabilities who may be physically unable or prepared to leave their homes.

Secondary health impacts that are indirectly exacerbated by climate change include air pollution complicated by warmer weather and increase in vector-borne diseases with the prolonged stay of mosquitos.

Table 5-2 identifies specific populations in Paramount the potential climate effects that will impact them the most.

| Table 5-2 Vulnerable Population | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Population (2019) | Percent of Total | | Climate Effects |
| | Paramount | LA County | |
| Total | 54,205 | 10,012,895 | DW, P, AP, V |
| Children (age 0 to 17) | 28.7% | 22.1% | AP, EH, DW, V |
| Older Adults (age 65 and over) | 8.2% | 13.1% | AP, EH, F PO, DW, DF, V |
| Disability | 15.4% | 20.7% | AP, EH, F PO, DF, V |
| Below Poverty | 16.7% | 14.9% | EH, P, AP, V |

Notes: Climate Effects acronym: Extreme Heat (EH), Extreme Storms (ES), Droughts and Water Shortages (DW), Flooding (F), Dam Failure (DF), Power Outage (P), Air Pollution (AP), Vector (V).



Policies

- **Health and Safety Policy Element 39.**
Integrate climate change hazards, adaptation, and resiliency into the update of city plans, regulatory codes, and policies
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 40.** Evaluate, identify, and implement strategies to reduce the negative effects of climate change on the health of disadvantaged communities and socially vulnerable populations lacking adaptive capacities (e.g., older population, children, low-income households, disability, etc.)
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 41.** Set up systems to predict and communicate with the public about heat waves and severe storm events.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 42.** Establish cooling centers and emergency shelters to reduce City of Paramount residents' vulnerability to extreme heat events and severe storms.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 43.** Update the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan regularly to assess hazard vulnerabilities and identify mitigation to pursue in order to reduce the level of injury, property damage, and community disruption
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 44.**
Maximize the resiliency of essential public facilities to risks and hazards of flooding.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 45.** Evaluate the need to expand the capacity of flood control facilities to minimize flood hazards resulting from extreme weather events.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 46.** Monitor the work of the Army Corps of Engineers' and other federal agencies' response plan to repair the Whittier Narrows Dam.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 47.**
Encourage natural flood control infrastructure and techniques to capture storm water, recharge aquifers, and prevent flooding near established drainage systems and channels.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 48.** Conduct appropriate outreach and engagement efforts with community residents and businesses for community feedback and buy-in, particularly targeting vulnerable populations.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 49.**
Decrease the urban heat island effect, especially in areas with populations most vulnerable to heat.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 50.** Enhance resilience of community tree canopy and urban forest.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 51.** Enhance the resilience of buildings within the community to extreme heat, weather, and energy disruptions.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 52.** Improve the energy efficiency and weatherization of homes and businesses to reduce energy costs and carbon pollution.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 53.** Consult with Greater Los Angeles County Vector Control District to address the potential increased risk of disease due to changes in vector populations.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 54.** Consult with Central Basin Water District to implement Drought Response Plan.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 55.** Monitor progress of implementation of the Paramount Climate Action Plan and update the plan regularly.

Health and Safety Element Plan

The graphic depiction of the City of Paramount's official policy relative to emergency preparedness is presented on Exhibit 5-1 that includes an identification of critical facilities and potential evacuation centers as well as evacuation routes. The COVID-19 pandemic and the local emergency response highlighted the need to prepare for and adapt to unique and unusual emergencies. The areas of the City that may be impacted by natural hazards is indicated in the environmental impact report (EIR) prepared for the General Plan. The information contained in the EIR includes the existing seismic hazards, soil constraints, and flood hazards that impact the community. These hazards are identified to alert the City to the naturally occurring hazards that are to be mitigated in order to reduce the risk to life and property in the City.

The City seeks to control noise levels within those areas of Paramount that include noise sensitive receptors. These areas are shown in Exhibit 5-2.

Appropriate measures should be implemented as a means to reduce the effects of noise exposure in these areas.

Noise and Land Use Compatibility

The State Office of Noise Control has prepared Guidelines for the Preparation and Content of Noise Elements of General Plans. These guidelines serve as a guide for compatibility of noise-sensitive land uses. Residential uses should not be located in areas exceeding 70 dB CNEL. Schools, libraries, hospitals, and nursing homes are treated as noise-sensitive land uses, requiring mitigation when such development occurs in areas where the ambient noise levels exceed 60 dB CNEL. These guidelines are shown in Table 5-3.

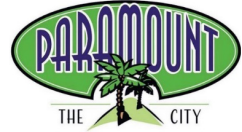
Table 5-3 Noise and Land Use Compatibility Guidelines

| Land Use | Maximum Desirable Noise Level | Maximum Acceptable Noise Level |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Low Density Residential | 55 dBA | 65 dBA |
| Medium Density Residential | 60 dBA | 65 dBA |
| High Density Residential | 65 dBA | 70 dBA |
| Schools | 60 dBA | 70 dBA |
| Office and Commercial | 65 dBA | 75 dBA |
| Industrial | 70 dBA | 75 dBA |

Noise Control Regulations

A number of other federal, state, and local agencies have adopted standards and recommended noise criteria to protect people in both the working and home environments. A summary of major existing noise regulations is provided below:

- The **Federal Highway Works Administration (FHWA)** has established noise exposure standards for different land uses. These standards apply to the planning and design of federally funded highway projects and are expressed in terms of both Equivalent Noise Level (Leq) and L₁₀.
- The **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** has adopted



environmental criteria and standards for determining project acceptability and necessary mitigation measures to ensure that projects assisted by HUD provide a suitable living environment. Standards include maximum levels of 65 dB Ldn for residential areas.

- The **Noise Control Act of 1972** authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to publish descriptive data on the effects of noise and establish levels of sound "requisite to protect the public welfare with an adequate margin of safety." These levels are separated into health (hearing loss levels), and welfare (annoyance levels), with an adequate margin of safety.
- The **California Motor Vehicle Code** establishes noise standards for those areas not regulated by the federal government. State standards regulate the noise levels of motor vehicles and motorboats; establish noise impact boundaries around airports; regulate freeway noise affecting classrooms, sound transmission control, and occupational noise control; and identify noise insulation standards. The California Motor Vehicle Code sets operational noise limits according to the type of vehicle and date of manufacture.
- **Sound Transmission Control Standards** contained in the California Administrative Code, Title 24, Building Standards, Chapter 2.35, outline noise insulation performance standards to protect persons within new hotels, motels, apartment houses, and dwellings other than detached single-family dwellings. These standards require an interior noise level of 45 dB CNEL or less for residential projects. For residential buildings or structures within the 60 dB CNEL of an airport, or vehicular or industrial noise source, an acoustical analysis

must be conducted to show compliance with the standards.

- The **California Occupational Noise Control Standards** contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Industrial Relations, Chapter 4, outline permissible noise exposure at a workplace. Employees should not be exposed to noise levels of 90 dBA for more than eight hours in any workday.

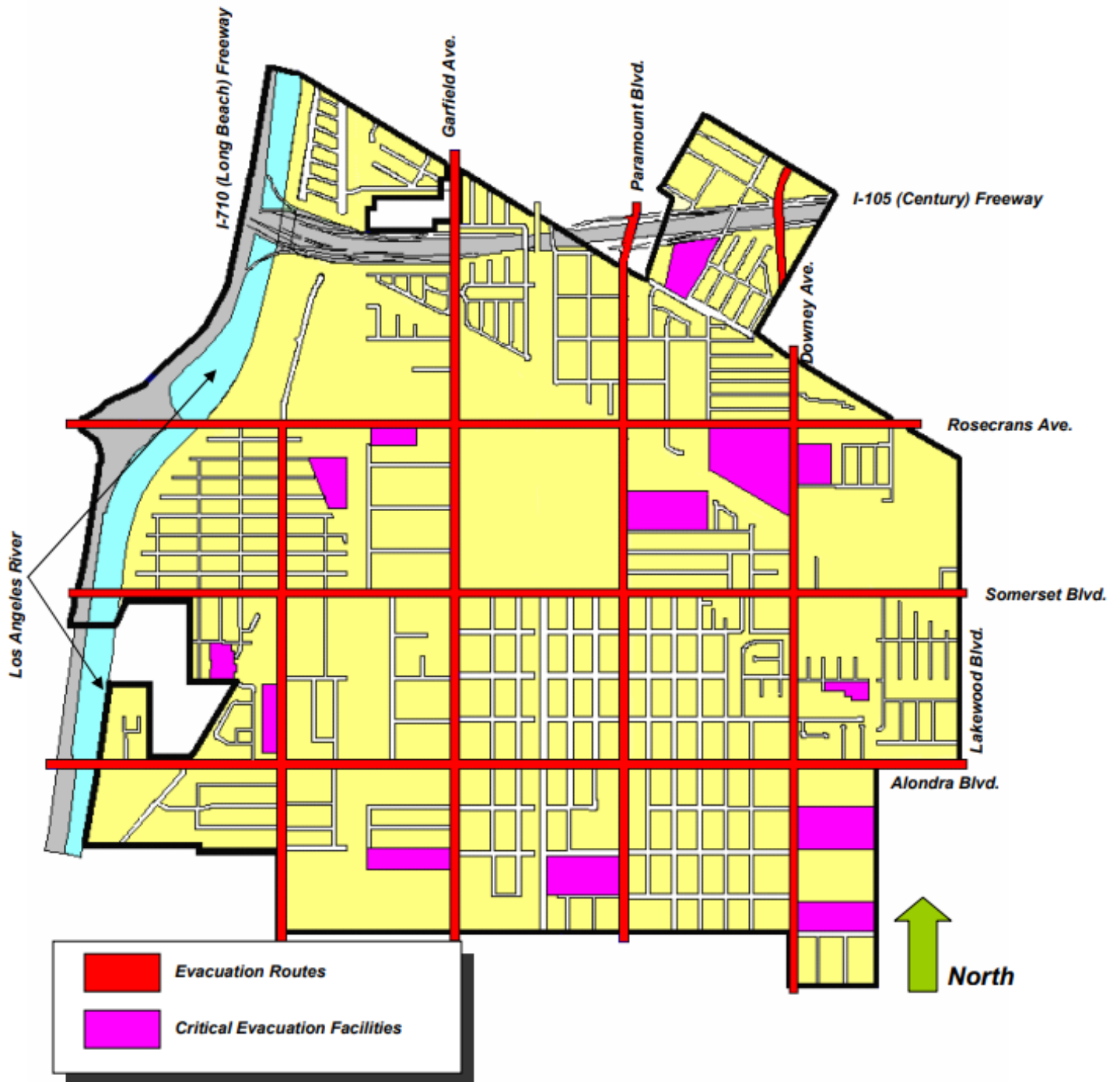


Exhibit 5-1
Health and Safety Plan –Critical Facility & Evacuation Routes
 City of Paramount General Plan

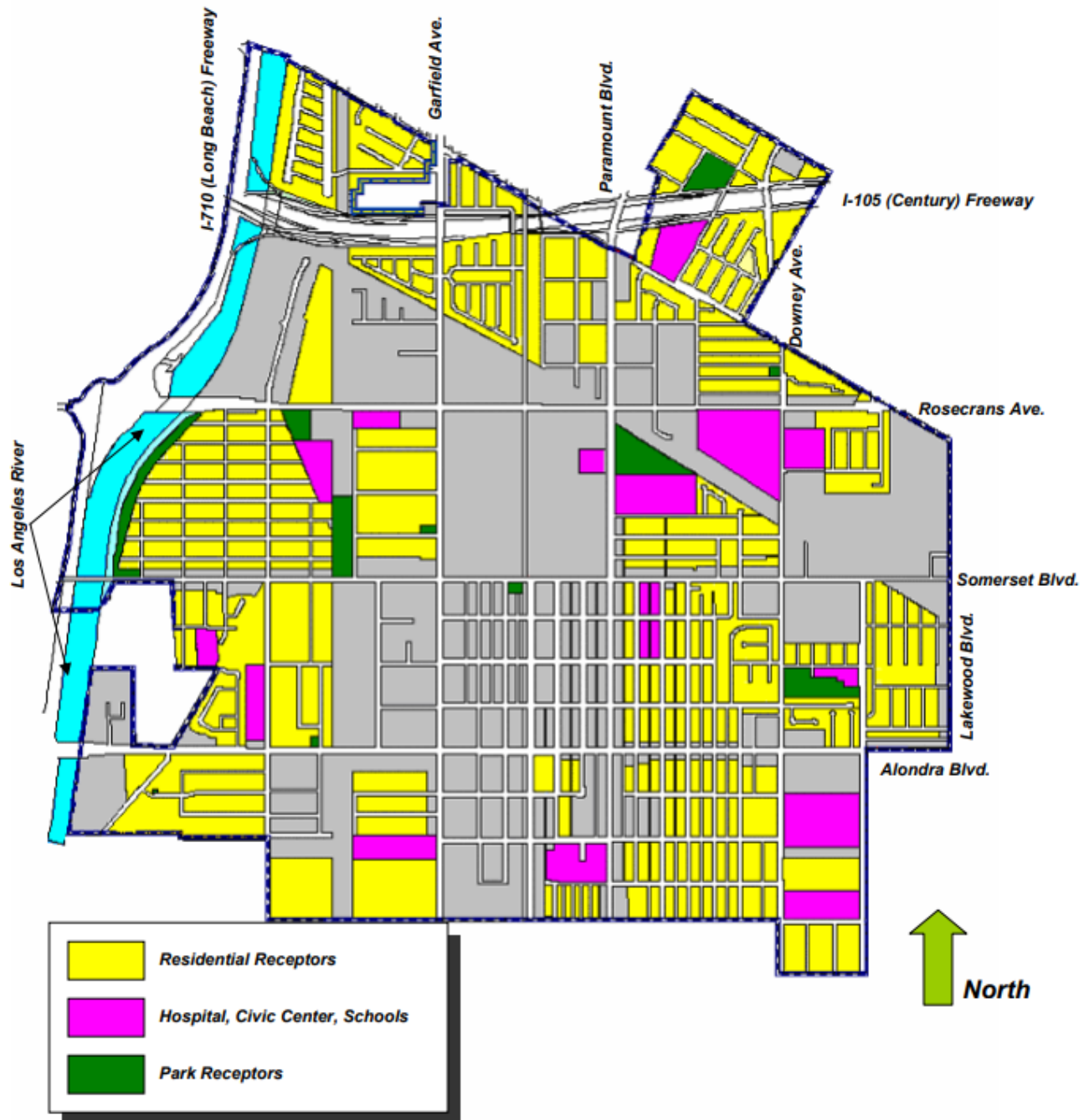
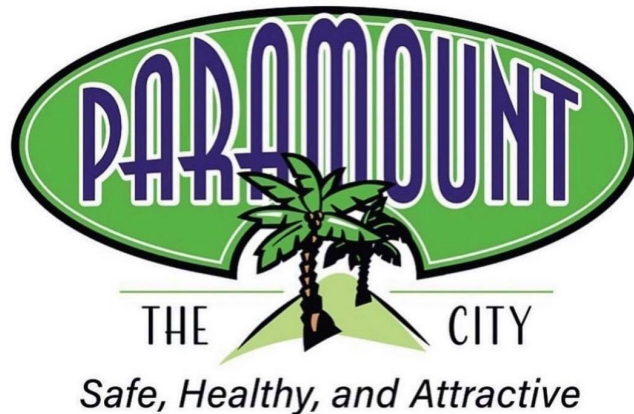


Exhibit 5-2
Noise Exposure-Noise Sensitive Land Uses
 City of Paramount General Plan

**City of Paramount
2021-2029 Housing Element Update
Health and Safety Element Update
and new Environmental Justice Element**

**Initial Study and
Negative Declaration**



Lead Agency

City of Paramount
Planning Department
16400 Colorado Avenue
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November 3, 2021

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1 PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

The purpose of this Initial Study is to identify and assess the significance of the physical effects on the environment due to potential future development guided by the goals, policies, and implementation programs of the City of Paramount 2021-2029 Housing Element Update, Health and Safety Element Update, and new Environmental Justice Element. Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the proposed Housing Element Update, Health and Safety Element Update, and Environmental Justice Element is considered a “Project” and thus requires analysis and determination of environmental effects prior to approval.

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines and the City of Paramount local rules and regulations. The proposed Project requires discretionary approval by the City of Paramount and review by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). As the project initiator, and because of the legislative approvals involved, the City of Paramount is the Lead Agency with respect to this Initial Study pursuant to §15367 of the CEQA Guidelines. Specifically, the Project requires City of Paramount approval of a General Plan Amendment No. 21-2. No other governmental agencies have discretionary permitting authority with respect to approval of the proposed Project, and no Trustee Agencies, as defined in §21070 of the CEQA Statutes, has jurisdiction over resources such that Trustee agency approval is required for entitlement approval.

Pursuant to §15074 of the CEQA Guidelines, prior to approving the Project, the City of Paramount is obligated to consider the findings of this Initial Study and to either adopt a Negative Declaration (ND) or a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or determine that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required due to potentially significant, unavoidable environmental impacts. The findings of this Initial Study support adoption of Negative Declaration (ND), as discussed in Section 4, indicating that the environmental impacts of the Project will be less than significant and that an EIR is not required.

CONTENTS

This document has been prepared to comply with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines that sets forth the required contents of an Initial Study. These include:

- A description of the project, including the location of the project (see Section 2)
- Identification of the environmental setting (see Section 2.11)
- Identification of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other methods, provided that entries on the checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries (see Section 3)
- Examination of whether the project is compatible with existing zoning, plans, and other applicable land use controls (see Sections 2.6 and 2.7)
- The name(s) of the person(s) who prepared or participated in the preparation of the Initial Study (see Section 5.1)

TIERING

Section 15152 et al of the CEQA Guidelines describes “tiering” as a streamlining tool as follows:

- (a) "Tiering" refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (such as one prepared for a general plan or policy statement) with later EIRs and negative declarations on narrower projects; incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR; and concentrating the later EIR or negative declaration solely on the issues specific to the later project.*
- (b) Agencies are encouraged to tier the environmental analyses which they prepare for separate but related projects including general plans, zoning changes, and development projects. This approach can eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues and focus the later EIR or negative declaration on the actual issues ripe for decision at each level of environmental review. Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of analysis is from an EIR prepared for a general plan, policy, or program to an EIR or negative declaration for another plan, policy, or program of lesser scope, or to a site-*

specific EIR or negative declaration. Tiering does not excuse the lead agency from adequately analyzing reasonably foreseeable significant environmental effects of the project and does not justify deferring such analysis to a later tier EIR or negative declaration. However, the level of detail contained in a first tier EIR need not be greater than that of the program, plan, policy, or ordinance being analyzed.

- (c) Where a lead agency is using the tiering process in connection with an EIR for a large-scale planning approval, such as a general plan or component thereof (e.g., an area plan or community plan), the development of detailed, site-specific information may not be feasible but can be deferred, in many instances, until such time as the lead agency prepares a future environmental document in connection with a project of a more limited geographical scale, as long as deferral does not prevent adequate identification of significant effects of the planning approval at hand.*
- (d) Where an EIR has been prepared and certified for a program, plan, policy, or ordinance consistent with the requirements of this section, any lead agency for a later project pursuant to or consistent with the program, plan, policy, or ordinance should limit the EIR or negative declaration on the later project to affects which:*
 - (1) Were not examined as significant effects on the environment in the prior EIR; or*
 - (2) Are susceptible to substantial reduction or avoidance by the choice of specific revisions in the project, by the imposition of conditions, or other means.*
- (e) Tiering under this section shall be limited to situations where the project is consistent with the general plan and zoning of the city or county in which the project is located, except that a project requiring a rezone to achieve or maintain conformity with a general plan may be subject to tiering.*
- (f) A later EIR shall be required when the initial study or other analysis finds that the later project may cause significant effects on the environment that were not adequately addressed in the prior EIR. A negative declaration shall be required when the provisions of Section 15070 are met.*
 - (1) Where a lead agency determines that a cumulative effect has been adequately addressed in the prior EIR that effect is not treated as significant for purposes of the later EIR or negative declaration and need not be discussed in detail.*
 - (2) When assessing whether there is a new significant cumulative effect, the lead agency shall consider whether the incremental effects of the project would be considerable when viewed in the context of past, present, and probable future projects. At this point, the question is not whether there is a significant cumulative impact, but whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. For a discussion on how to assess whether project impacts are cumulatively considerable, see Section 15064(i).*
 - (3) Significant environmental effects have been "adequately addressed" if the lead agency determines that:*
 - (A) they have been mitigated or avoided as a result of the prior environmental impact report and findings adopted in connection with that prior environmental report; or*
 - (B) they have been examined at a sufficient level of detail in the prior environmental impact report to enable those effects to be mitigated or avoided by site specific revisions, the imposition of conditions, or by other means in connection with the approval of the later project.*
- (g) When tiering is used, the later EIRs or negative declarations shall refer to the prior EIR and state where a copy of the prior EIR may be examined. The later EIR or negative declaration should state that the lead agency is using the tiering concept and that it is being tiered with the earlier EIR.*

- (h) *There are various types of EIRs that may be used in a tiering situation. These include, but are not limited to, the following:*
- (1) General Plan EIR (Section 15166)*
 - (2) Staged EIR (Section 15167)*
 - (3) Program EIR (Section 15168)*
 - (4) Master EIR (Section 15175)*
 - (5) Multiple-family residential development/residential and commercial or retail mixed-use development (Section 15179.5)*
 - (6) Redevelopment project (Section 15180)*
 - (7) Projects consistent with community plan, general plan, or zoning (Section 15183)*

This Initial Study for the 2021-2029 Housing Element, Health and Safety Element Update, and Environmental Justice Element has been prepared to tier from the General Plan “Program” EIR of the City of Paramount dated August 2007, as amended or otherwise supplemented. For the City of Paramount, documents by which the analysis recorded herein has been tiered from are available for public review at:

City of Paramount
Planning Department
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

PROJECT TITLE

City of Paramount 2021-2029 Housing Element Update, Health and Safety Element Update, and new Environmental Justice Element

LEAD AGENCY/PROJECT SPONSOR NAME AND ADDRESS

City of Paramount
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723
(562) 220-2000

CONTACT PERSON AND PHONE NUMBER

John King, AICP, Assistant Planning Director
City of Paramount
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723
Telephone: 562-220-2049
Email: JKing@paramountcity.com

THE PROJECT

This Initial Study analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with:

- Adoption of the City of Paramount's sixth cycle (2021-2029) Housing Element.
- Adoption of an update to the City of Paramount's Safety Element
- Adoption of a new Environmental Justice Element

The Housing Element is a required component of the City's General Plan and must be updated on a regular basis, as set forth in Government Code Section 65588. The Housing Element consists of these components, described in detail below: 1) housing needs, 2) constraints to housing development, 3) housing resources (available sites and funding sources), and 4) a housing plan.

The 2021-2029 Housing Element applies to all properties within the City of Paramount on which existing and proposed General Plan land use designations and zoning districts allow residential and/or mixed-use development. The Housing Element does not specifically authorize the construction of any housing development, nor does it indicate where and when specific housing projects will occur. The Housing Element is a policy document setting forth the City's plan to accommodate its share of regional housing needs, as determined by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). For the 2021-2029 planning period, the City of Paramount's share is 364 housing units. This allocation is referred to as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment, or RHNA.

In conjunction with this Housing Element update, the City is also undertaking an update to the Health and Safety Element to align it with the recently adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and adopt climate adaptation strategies, and adding a new Environmental Justice Element to comply with SB 1000 and SB 244.

This Initial Study examines the potential environmental impacts at a program level for the Housing Element, Safety Element, and Environmental Justice Element, since these policy documents do not specifically authorize the construction of any development, nor do they indicate where and when specific housing projects will occur.

PROJECT LOCATION

The City of Paramount is fifteen miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles and borders North Long Beach to the south. Known in the 1930s as the communities of Hynes and Clearwater, the area was a nationally prominent center of the dairy and hay industries. Hynes-Clearwater joined together under the common name of Paramount in 1948, grew steadily, and in 1957 was incorporated as a City. Today a modern city, Paramount provides a broad range of municipal services. Approximately five square miles in size, Paramount has close to 54,000 residents and over 3,000 businesses. The Planning Area of the General Plan consists of the corporate boundaries of the City of Paramount. Six cities total and unincorporated Los Angeles County areas border the City: (clockwise from the north): South Gate, Downey, Bellflower, Long Beach, Compton, unincorporated Los Angeles County (East Rancho Dominguez) and Lynwood. The regional and local context of the Planning Area is identified on Exhibit 2-1 (Vicinity Map and Planning Area) located on page 19.

GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

The Paramount General Plan provides for a range of land use designations in the City that can accommodate residential units. Multiple residential General Plan land use designations within the City provide opportunities for development of housing projects, including the Single-Family and Multiple Family Residential designations. The Housing Element 2021-2029 Update, Health and Safety Element update, and new Environmental Justice Element project does not propose to change any particular parcel's General Plan land use designation. The 2021-2029 Housing Element recognizes that the City considers Proposition FF (established in 1988), which caps housing density at 22 dwelling units per acre, to be invalid based on operation of law; therefore, City zoning is in compliance with California Department of Housing and Community Development's default density of 30 dwelling units per acre established for affordable housing. The Housing Element 2021-2029 Update sites inventory analysis continues to use the 22 dwelling units per acre density approach to meet the 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Assessment.

ZONING DISTRICTS

Multiple residential districts within the City provide opportunities for development of housing projects at various densities. Residential density within the various zones is calculated at dwelling units per acre (du/acre). Residential uses are permitted in the following zones: R-1 (Single-Family Residential), R-2 (Medium Density Residential), R-M (Multiple-Family Residential), and some PD-PS (Planned Development with Performance Standards) zones as well as various Specific Plans, including the Clearwater East Specific Plan (Chapter 17.88) and Clearwater North and Howe/Orizaba Specific Plans (Chapter 18.84). The Housing Element 2021-2029 Update, Health and Safety Element update, and new Environmental Justice Element project does not propose to change any particular parcel's zoning.

SPECIFIC PLAN

CLEARWATER EAST SPECIFIC PLAN

In May 2019, the City amended the Clearwater East Specific Plan, which encompasses approximately 68 acres within North-Central Paramount. Specific land uses include multiple family dwellings, live-work units, senior housing, office/business park, commercial, public/quasi-public, and light industrial uses. The amendment focused on revising the minimum density of 20 units per acre and a maximum density of 22 units per acre.

NORTH PARAMOUNT GATEWAY SPECIFIC PLAN

The City is preparing a new North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan that will combine Clearwater North and Howe-Orizaba Specific Plan. The new Specific Plan will emphasize residential, commercial, and mixed uses to be integrated with the proposed Metro West Santa Ana Branch Transit Corridor light rail station near the intersection of Rosecrans Avenue and Paramount Boulevard. The Specific Plan, when adopted, will require its own environmental documentation associated with the growth projected by the new land use plan. The sites inventory under the Housing Element 2021-2029 Update does not apply any units toward the 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Assessment.

HOUSING ELEMENT

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTENT

A Housing Element is one of the required General Plan elements. It addresses existing and future housing needs of persons of all income levels and provides policy guidance to decision-makers and City staff. The City is not required to construct housing to meet those needs, but it must create a regulatory environment that supports and encourages housing production and equal access to housing.

State law requires that all housing elements address four key topics: 1) housing needs, 2) constraints to housing development, 3) housing resources, and 4) a housing plan. Article 10.6, Section 65580 – 65589.8, Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the California Government Code establishes the legal requirements for a housing element and encourages the provision of affordable and decent housing, in suitable living environments, in all communities, in working toward statewide goals. The 2021-2029 Housing Element is the policy document that addresses current and projected housing needs consistent with State law.

HOUSING NEEDS AND RESOURCES

Several factors influence the demand for housing in the City of Paramount, including population growth, the cost of housing, and housing needs of "special needs groups" that include the elderly, large families, female-headed households, households with a physically or developmentally disabled person, farm workers, and the homeless. The 2021-2029 Housing Element examines the housing needs of different groups of people based on demographic metrics that include owners versus renters, lower-income households, overcrowded households, elderly households, special needs groups, and homeless persons.

SCAG has assigned the City of Paramount a RHNA allocation of 364 housing units for the 2021-2029 planning period, divided among the household income categories identified in Table 1. Housing units that have been approved or proposed but not yet built or that are under construction as of June 2021 may be credited toward the RHNA. Table 2 (RHNA Credits and Remaining Need) identifies RHNA credits, and the remaining housing need to be accommodated by land use policy and zoning regulations (see Exhibit 2-2: Sites Inventory located on page 21).

Table 1
City of Paramount Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA)

| Income Group | Total Allocation (DU) | Income Group Ratio (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Very Low (<50% of AMI) | 92 | 25.3% |
| Low (50% - 80% of AMI) | 43 | 11.8% |
| Moderate (80% - 120% of AMI) | 48 | 13.2% |
| Above Moderate (>120% of AMI) | 181 | 49.7% |
| Total | 364 | 100.0% |

Source: SCAG 2021

Table 2
RHNA Credits and Remaining Need

| | Ex./Very Low (0-50% AMI) | Low (50-80% AMI) | Moderate Income (80-120% AMI) | Above Moderate Income (120%+ AMI) | Total |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| APPROVED PROJECTS/PROPOSED PROJECTS | | | | | |
| 16675 to 16683 Paramount Blvd. | -- | 2 | -- | 12 | 14 |
| 6500 to 6510 Alondra Blvd. | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 10 |
| 7254 Motz St. | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| 15922 Georgia Ave. | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Rancho Camino (APN: 626-600-1013) | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| 15942 Orazba Ave. | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 |
| Total | -- | 2 | -- | 26 | 28 |
| RHNA | 92 | 43 | 48 | 181 | 364 |
| Remaining RHNA | 92 | 41 | 48 | 155 | 335 |

State law requires that jurisdictions demonstrate in the Housing Element that land inventory is available and adequate to accommodate the RHNA allocation. Sites currently available and appropriate to accommodate a portion of the RHNA are categorized and summarized in Table 3.

Table 3
Currently Available Vacant/Underutilized Land Inventory

| Site Type (Map No.) | Affordability Level | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Ex./Very Low Income (0-50% AMI) | Low Income (50-80% AMI) | Moderate Income (80-120% AMI) | Above Moderate Income (120%+ AMI) | Total |
| Estimated Accessory Dwelling Unit Production | 39 | 74 | 4 | 49 | 166 |
| Clearwater East Specific Plan (Site 1) | | 47 | 46 | 140 | 233 |
| North Paramount Gateway Specific Plan (Site 2) | | 18 | 18 | 28 | 64 |
| Residential Recycling Sites (Sites 3 to 6) | | -- | -- | 31 | 31 |
| Total Sites Currently Available and ADU Production | | 216 | 65 | 226 | 507 |
| Remaining RHNA after approved/proposed projects | 92 | 43 | 48 | 181 | 364 |
| Updated Remaining RHNA | | +45 | +20 | +93 | +158 |

The estimated accessory dwelling unit production and residential recycling sites can be accommodated in the existing 2007 General Plan Land Use Plan and the associated City of Paramount General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

The EIR, when completed and certified in 2007, identified 14,575 existing housing units in 2006, 22,000 units¹ allowed under the Land Use Plan build-out growth projections, and as of May 2021, the City consisting of 14,723 housing units². The EIR addresses potential impacts to General Plan Update. The Clearwater East Specific Plan units identified in the sites inventory are accommodated by a Negative Declaration which addresses potential impacts of the Specific Plan Amendment in conformance with the guidelines of the State of California.

HOUSING CONSTRAINTS

The Housing Constraints section identifies and addresses regulations and conditions that constitute constraints to housing production and preservation, including governmental and nongovernmental regulations, infrastructure requirements and market conditions such as land, construction and labor costs as well as restricted financing availability. Where constraints were identified, programs to address those constraints were included in the Housing Plan.

AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

The Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) mandate imposed by AB 686 requires a detailed analysis of segregation/integration patterns and disparities in access to opportunity is included in the Housing Element. The City of Paramount contracts with the Fair Housing Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to affirmatively furthering fair housing choice through the provision of education and direct client services. In response to this analysis, a program was included in the Housing Plan to update the existing Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2016) and to continue the City's efforts to affirmatively further fair housing.

SUMMARY OF GOALS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies to direct housing decisions over the 2021-2029 planning period:

GOAL 1: ***Established housing and residential neighborhoods in Paramount are maintained and enhanced.***

Policy 1.1: ***Neighborhood Preservation.** Preserve the character, scale, and quality of established residential neighborhoods.*

Policy 1.2: ***Maintenance and Rehabilitation.** Continue to promote the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing housing stock in Paramount.*

Policy 1.3: ***Adverse Impacts.** Strive to ensure that future development in Paramount does not adversely impact the established residential neighborhoods.*

Policy 1.4: ***Preserve Housing Stock.** Assist in the elimination of substandard construction, overcrowding, and other factors that contribute to the deterioration of the existing housing stock.*

Policy 1.5: ***Healthy Neighborhoods.** Support healthy neighborhoods by addressing public health and safety issues; proactively resolve code violations; and minimize threats from pollution contamination, industrial uses, and incompatible uses.*

GOAL 2: ***A range of available housing types, densities, and affordability levels to meet the diverse needs of the community, maintaining a balanced supply of ownership and rental units.***

¹ Final Environmental Impact Report Paramount General Plan Update, City of Paramount, August 2007.

² California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table 2: E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates, January 1, 2021.

- Policy 2.1** **Adequate Sites.** Provide for adequate sites that will enable the production of 364 housing units through October 2029 to meet the demands of present and future residents, including an adequate number and range of new dwelling types affordable to extremely low, very low, low, moderate and above moderate-income households.
- Policy 2.2:** **Diversified Housing Types.** Facilitate the development of a range of residential development types in Paramount which fulfill regional housing needs, including accessory dwelling units, low density single-family uses, moderate density townhomes, and higher density apartments and condominiums and mixed-use projects.
- Policy 2.3:** **New Residential Development.** Promote new residential development and ensure this housing, including affordable units, provides a healthy, safe, and attractive living environment.
- Policy 2.4:** **Housing Near Transit.** Encourage transit-oriented development, including higher residential densities, gathering places, amenities, commercial, and entertainment uses within walking distance of planned rail stations and bus stops.
- Policy 2.5:** **In-Fill Housing.** Encourage in-fill housing development that is compatible in character with the established residential neighborhood.
- Goal 3:** **Adequate housing and provide resources to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income and special needs households.**
- Policy 3.1:** **Affordable Housing.** Strive to ensure that affordable housing in the City is developed to the highest standards possible in a manner consistent with market rate housing in the City.
- Policy 3.2:** **Housing for Persons with Disabilities.** Encourage the development of residential units accessible to persons with disabilities or are adaptable for conversion for persons with disabilities.
- Policy 3.3:** **Homelessness.** Consult with local social service providers to address the needs of the homeless and persons at-risk of homelessness.
- Policy 3.4:** **Senior Housing.** Promote the development and rehabilitation of senior housing specifically designed to meet their needs and living arrangement.
- Policy 3.5:** **Special Needs.** Consider opportunities for new housing, including housing for special needs households, in the planning and review of new development proposals.
- Goal 4:** **Housing production and housing affordability that is free from governmental and non-governmental constraints.**
- Policy 4.1:** **Streamline Review Process.** Facilitate the review of new residential development through the implementation of the “streamlined” review process.
- Policy 4.2:** **Innovative Strategies.** Explore innovative strategies that will facilitate the planning and design process while providing clear and consistent direction to housing providers.
- Policy 4.3:** **Agency Consultation.** Consult with other public agencies and the adjacent cities in identifying strategies to promote and facilitate new housing construction.
- Policy 4.4** **Development Approval Process Education.** Educate applicants on how to navigate the development approval process; facilitate building permit and development plan processing for residential construction.

Policy 1.7: Governmental Constraints. Periodically review City regulations, ordinances, procedures, and fees to ensure they do not unduly constrain the production of housing.

GOAL 5: Affirmatively further equal and fair access to housing opportunities for all residents.

Policy 5.1 Discrimination. Prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, or financing of housing based on race, color, ancestry, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability/medical condition, familial status, marital status, source of income, or any other arbitrary factor.

Policy 5.2: Fair Housing. Assist in the enforcement of fair housing laws by providing support to organizations that can receive and investigate fair housing allegations, monitor compliance with fair housing laws, and refer possible violations to enforcing agencies.

Policy 5.3: Equitable Housing. Encourage investments and the siting of new housing in an equitable and fair manner that prevents discrimination, overcomes pattern of segregation, and fosters inclusive communities.

Policy 5.4: Underrepresented Groups. Facilitate increased participation among traditionally underrepresented groups in the public decision-making process.

In addition to goals and policies, the Housing Element includes a number of implementation action programs to implement the policy direction. Many programs are included to comply with new State laws. Some of the most significant programs include:

SAFETY ELEMENT

The purpose of the update to the Health and Safety Element is to comply with recent State legislation and guidelines (including Assembly Bill 162, Senate Bill 1241, Senate Bill 99, Assembly Bill 747, Senate Bill 1035 and Senate Bill 379). The technical amendments incorporate data and maps, address vulnerability to climate change, and incorporate policies and programs from the City's update to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The proposed Health and Safety Element Update organizes safety goals and policies into the following sections: Geology and Seismicity, Flooding, Noise, Air Installation Land Use Compatibility, Hazardous Materials, Crime Prevention and Protection Services, Fire Prevention and Suppression Services, Disaster Preparedness and Evacuation, Emergency Medical Facilities, and Climate Adaptation. The Health and Safety Element includes the following goals and policies. Additional specific actions are included in the Element to implement these goals and policies.

SUMMARY OF GOALS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 1.** The City of Paramount will strive to minimize damage to life and property in the event of a major disaster.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 2.** The City of Paramount will work to identify and improve existing buildings that do not meet fire or earthquake standards.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 3.** The City of Paramount will identify areas of high risk (high densities, older structures, fire hazards) so that disaster response may be prioritized.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 4.** The City of Paramount will maintain an inventory of alternative emergency resources in the City (portable water, water delivery systems, communication, security, waste collection, and emergency power for critical facilities).

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 5.** The City of Paramount will identify critical facilities for use during disasters and inform appropriate disaster assistance agencies of their location and capabilities.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 6.** The City of Paramount will assign disaster response duties to appropriate public employees. The major natural hazard that will face the City and region in the coming years is related to the numerous earthquake faults found in the Southern California region. The following policies underscore the City's recognition of these hazards.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 7.** The City of Paramount will work to minimize serious injury and loss of life in the event of a major disaster.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 8.** The City of Paramount will strive to prevent serious structural damage to critical facilities and structures, particularly where large numbers of people are apt to congregate.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 9.** The City of Paramount will work to ensure that vital services and functions can continue following a major earthquake.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 10.** The City of Paramount will work to educate the community on how the effects of a major earthquake can be reduced.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 11.** The City of Paramount will develop an information program to familiarize citizens with emergency preparedness in the event of a major earthquake.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 12.** The City of Paramount will require special soils and structural investigations for all larger structures or development involving large groups of people pursuant to State requirements.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 13.** The City of Paramount will continue to employ the code enforcement program, including the identification of pre-1933 structures, and require their rehabilitation.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 14.** The City of Paramount will continue redevelopment efforts, particularly in older commercial and industrial areas.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 15.** The City of Paramount will strive to protect life and property from fire damage.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 16.** The City of Paramount will work to reduce fire danger.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 17.** The City of Paramount will continue to provide efficient fire protection services.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 18.** The City of Paramount will continue code enforcement efforts as a means to reduce fire hazards often associated with older buildings and unpermitted structures.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 19.** The City of Paramount will require contemporary fire protection for multi-story structures and larger industrial facilities.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 20.** The City of Paramount will require all development to comply with established fire safety standards.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 21.** The City of Paramount will require new development to install sprinkler systems and smoke detectors, as appropriate.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 22.** The City of Paramount will encourage improved fire insurance programs.

- **Health and Safety Element Policy 23.** The City of Paramount will monitor, review, and improve, as needed, the City's emergency response capabilities.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 24.** The City of Paramount will strive to provide an atmosphere of security and safety for residents and businesses in the City.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 25.** The City of Paramount will encourage good relations between all residents and police.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 26.** The City of Paramount will cooperate with local law enforcement as a means to suppress crime.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 27.** The City of Paramount will support "neighborhood watch" programs in conjunction with neighborhood improvement associations to encourage cooperation between residents, businesses, and police.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 28.** The City of Paramount will cooperate with police and probation departments in the rehabilitation of residents involved in crimes through employment assistance, counseling, and related programs.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 29.** The City of Paramount will strive to continue the development of youth programs.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 30.** The City of Paramount will incorporate defensible space design principles and other security measures into new development in the City.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 31.** The City of Paramount will strive to ensure that public buildings (schools, libraries, etc.) are sufficiently noise insulated to permit their intended function to be uninterrupted by exterior noise.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 32.** The City of Paramount will cooperate with State and Federal agencies so as to minimize transportation related noise.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 33.** The City of Paramount will ensure that the design and improvement of future master planned roadway links in the City are accomplished in a manner that minimizes noise impacts on adjacent noise sensitive land uses.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 34.** The City of Paramount will promote the development of a compatible noise environment throughout the City.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 35.** The City of Paramount will continue to require noise attenuation in new residential developments that are exposed to significant noise levels from freeway and arterial roadway traffic.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 36.** The City of Paramount will periodically review County and regional plans for land use, transportation, airport operation, etc. to identify any potential noise impacts and to develop corresponding noise attenuation strategies.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 37.** The City of Paramount will continue to promote the application of noise insulation and other noise control techniques in new schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes consistent with State and Federal regulations.
- **Health and Safety Element Policy 38.** The City of Paramount will consider the effects of truck mix, speed limits, and ultimate motor vehicle volumes on noise levels adjacent to master planned roadways when improvements to the circulation system are planned.

- **Health and Safety Policy Element 39.** Integrate climate change hazards, adaptation, and resiliency into the update of city plans, regulatory codes, and policies
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 40.** Evaluate, identify, and implement strategies to reduce the negative effects of climate change on the health of disadvantaged communities and socially vulnerable populations lacking adaptive capacities (e.g., older population, children, low- income households, disability, etc.)
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 41.** Set up systems to predict and communicate with the public about heat waves and severe storm events.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 42.** Establish cooling centers and emergency shelters to reduce City of Paramount residents' vulnerability to extreme heat events and severe storms.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 43.** Update the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan regularly to assess hazard vulnerabilities and identify mitigation to pursue in order to reduce the level of injury, property damage, and community disruption
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 44.** Maximize the resiliency of essential public facilities to risks and hazards of flooding.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 45.** Evaluate the need to expand the capacity of flood control facilities to minimize flood hazards resulting from extreme weather events.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 46.** Monitor the work of the Army Corps of Engineers' and other federal agencies' response plan to repair the Whittier Narrows Dam.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 47.** Encourage natural flood control infrastructure and techniques to capture storm water, recharge aquifers, and prevent flooding near established drainage systems and channels.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 48.** Conduct appropriate outreach and engagement efforts with community residents and businesses for community feedback and buy-in, particularly targeting vulnerable populations.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 49.** Decrease the urban heat island effect, especially in areas with populations most vulnerable to heat.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 50.** Enhance resilience of community tree canopy and urban forest.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 51.** Enhance the resilience of buildings within the community to extreme heat, weather, and energy disruptions.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 52.** Improve the energy efficiency and weatherization of homes and businesses to reduce energy costs and carbon pollution.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 53.** Consult with Greater Los Angeles County Vector Control District to address the potential increased risk of disease due to changes in vector populations.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 54.** Consult with Central Basin Water District to implement Drought Response Plan.
- **Health and Safety Policy Element 55.** Monitor progress of implementation of the Paramount Climate Action Plan and update the plan regularly.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

The City is developing a new Environmental Justice Element to be part of the General Plan and reflect current and planned efforts in addressing environmental protection, public health, public participation, and equitable distribution of services. As provided by State Government Code 65302(h), the Environmental Justice Element has the same weight as the mandatory elements of the General Plan and is internally consistent with the other elements.

SUMMARY OF GOALS, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Addressing Pollution Burdens

GOAL EJ-1: REDUCED EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Policy EJ-1.1: Truck Idling Restrictions. Designate acceptable and unacceptable areas for freight trucking and diesel truck idling to limit impacts on residential neighborhoods overburdened by air pollution. Require businesses to install signs prohibiting idling. Promote contact information of regulatory agency for reporting violations.

Policy EJ-1.2: Industrial Pollution. Reduce pollution exposure in residential neighborhoods by limiting industrial operations that generate potentially hazardous air pollutants.

Policy EJ-1.3: Enforcement/ Monitoring. Consult with California Air Resources Board and the South Coast Air Quality Management District to ensure the appropriate monitoring and enforcement of mobile and stationary source emissions and to receive aid and assistance in reducing exposures to harmful air pollutants.

Policy EJ-1.4: Emission Data Collection. Coordinate with the South Coast Air Quality Management District to explore ways to initiate data collection efforts for a community emissions reduction and/or community air quality monitoring plan, including the identification of: information needed (new or updated), potential data sources and the resources needed, and strategies to engage residents.

GOAL EJ-2: IMPROVE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS ADJACENT TO POLLUTIONS SOURCES

Policy EJ-2.1: Industrial Air Pollution and Noise. Mitigate impacts on residential neighborhoods immediately adjacent to industrial areas by utilizing tree and green buffers, and sound walls, and similar strategies.

Policy EJ-2.2: Minimizing Pollution Burdens. Require new residential development and encourage established residential units to include building design features, equipment, and/or site planning measures to protect occupants from air pollution.

Policy EJ-2.3: Weatherization Programs. Assist residents in retrofitting their homes to be more energy efficient, weatherproofed, and better protected from air and noise pollution.

Policy EJ-2.4: Community Complaints. Develop a proactive process that allows the City to quickly connect with City departments and regional agencies in order to promptly respond to community complaints concerning odors, emissions, noise, and vibration from industrial businesses.

Policy EJ-2.5: Public Education. Develop community programs to improve public awareness of State, regional and local agencies, and resources to assist with air quality and other environmental quality concerns.

Policy EJ-2.6: World Energy Paramount Consultation. Consult with World Energy Paramount for development of a community education campaign about the use of biodiesel at the former Paramount Petroleum Refinery.

GOAL EJ-3: PROPER MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

Policy EJ-3.1: Hazardous Waste Siting. Discourage the siting of facilities that utilize hazardous materials or generate hazardous wastes within one-quarter mile of any private or public school, park, or similar place where people congregate in numbers.

Policy EJ-3.2: Hazardous Materials Locations. Monitor and evaluate commercial and industrial uses that generate, store, and transport hazardous materials to determine the need for buffer zones or setbacks to minimize risks to residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, and community facilities.

Policy EJ-3.3: Contamination Protection. Protect natural resources—including groundwater—from hazardous waste and materials contamination, and leaking underground storage tanks.

Policy EJ-3.4: Agency Collaboration. Consult with State, federal, and Los Angeles County agencies to develop and promote best practices related to the use, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials.

Policy EJ-3.5: Hazard Mitigation. Coordinate and integrate hazard mitigation activities with emergency operations plans and procedures.

Policy EJ-3.6: Proper Hazardous Materials Management. Promote the proper collection, handling, recycling, reuse, treatment, and long-term disposal of hazardous waste from households, businesses, and government operations.

Open Space and Physical Activity

GOAL EJ-4: ACCESSIBLE OPEN SPACES AND INCREASED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Policy EJ-4.1: Park Facility. Develop park facilities in residential neighborhoods that are lacking park opportunities within a 10-minute walk.

Policy EJ-4.2: Active Recreation Programming. Develop methods to provide active recreation programming for resident in neighborhoods that are lacking park opportunities within a 10-minute walk.

Policy EJ-4.3: Park Enhancements. Improve existing parks to include active recreational opportunities, such as additional exercise equipment or walking trails and tracks.

Community Facilities and Public Improvements

GOAL EJ-5: PRIORTIZING COMMUNITY NEEDS

Policy EJ-5.1: Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety. Prioritize pedestrian and bicycle safety improvements along major corridors, focusing on the following roadways: Rosecrans Avenue, Paramount Boulevard, Downey Avenue, Somerset Boulevard, and Alondra Boulevard.

Policy EJ-5.2: Tree Canopy. Expand the tree canopy and improve the urban forest in areas without a lot of trees to promote healthier communities and expand shade opportunities along sidewalks and parking areas.

Policy EJ-5.3: Urban Greening. Encourage urban greening and green infrastructure elements to increase groundwater recharge, reduce urban runoff, improve water quality, and create public green spaces.

Policy EJ-5.4: Gathering Spaces. Support expansion of new community gathering spaces with flexible areas to allow for special events and activities.

Policy EJ-5.5: Supporting Health Services. Collaborate with community-based organizations and local health providers engaged in improving public health and wellness, expanding access to affordable quality health care, and providing medical services offer fresh foods, where feasible.

Policy EJ-5.6: Equitable Programming and Services. Ensure educational, recreational, and cultural programs and activities of local interest that are inclusive and affordable to all.
Expanding Access to Healthy and Nutritious Foods

GOAL EJ-6: IMPROVED COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS THROUGH HEALTHIER FOOD OPTIONS

Policy EJ-6.1: Community Gardens. Work with organizations and other community groups to build and manage community gardens throughout the City, specifically on unique properties that cannot be developed or are vacant.

Policy EJ-6.2: Access Healthy Foods. Encourage the provision of safe, convenient opportunities to access healthy food products by ensuring that sources of healthy foods are easily accessible from all neighborhoods.

Policy EJ-6.3: Urban Agriculture. Promote and expand urban agricultural opportunities, including home gardens, community gardens, urban orchards, and small-lot urban agricultural projects on underutilized sites, park or community facilities, schools, and remnant vacant properties.

Policy EJ-6.4: Food Education. Support food education programs and messaging about healthy eating habits, food choices, culinary classes, nutrition, and related food education programs.

Policy EJ-6.5: Grocery Stores. Encourage new grocery stores and small markets that offer fresh foods, where feasible.

Expanding Community Engagement

GOAL EJ-7: INCREASED CIVIC ENGAGEMENT THAT IS INCLUSIVE AND TRANSPARENT

Policy EJ-7.1: Outreach Strategy Plan. Create a comprehensive Community Outreach Strategy that serves as a framework for all departments to participate in meaningful two-way communication with the public, prioritizing residents with language barriers.

Policy EJ-7.2: Youth Engagement. Encourage community engagement activities that connect with youth and young adults.

Policy EJ-7.3: Multimedia Engagement. Connect with the community by using multimedia and other technologies.

Policy EJ-7.4: Connect with Community Based Organizations. Consult with community-based organizations to expand outreach and connect with residents and community members.

Policy EJ-7.5: Multilingual Engagement. Support multilingual community engagement including Spanish translators at meetings and publishing digital and paper materials translated in Spanish.

Policy EJ-7.6: Civic Engagement. Support an equitable and comprehensive approach to civic engagement and public outreach on all aspects of City governance and delivery of services.

Policy EJ-7.7: Special Meetings. Conduct special informational meetings for projects that could pose an impact on residential neighborhoods, including projects that may affect specific neighborhoods.

SURROUNDING LAND USES

The Housing Element, Safety Element, and Environmental Justice Element apply throughout the City. Uses consist of a full range of suburban land uses, including single-family uses, multi-family uses, commercial uses, light and heavy industrial uses, public and civic uses, and parks and recreational uses.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Paramount in the Los Angeles Basin, a coastal alluvial plain nestled among the Santa Monica Mountains, the Pacific Ocean, the Elysian, Repetto, and Puente Hills and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills. Geologically, the City occupies the Central Block area of the Los Angeles Basin adjacent to the Elsinore Fault and Newport-Inglewood Fault. The Los Angeles River abuts the City and carries waters that originate from headwaters of the Santa Susana Mountains in the San Fernando Valley, drains the Lower Los Angeles River Watershed, and recharges the Central Basin. Topographically, the City is 70 to 80 feet above sea level. According to the State Department of Finance, the population of the City in 2020 is 55,461. According to the American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates, the City's housing stock consists of 14,452 total units and place of employment for 24,511 workers. Paramount's urban development is part of the Census-defined Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim urban area, a densely developed territory with an area of 1,736 square miles and a total population of 12,563,660 and encompass residential, commercial, and other non-residential urban land uses of the Los Angeles Basin and adjoining urbanized valleys.

REQUIRED CITY APPROVALS

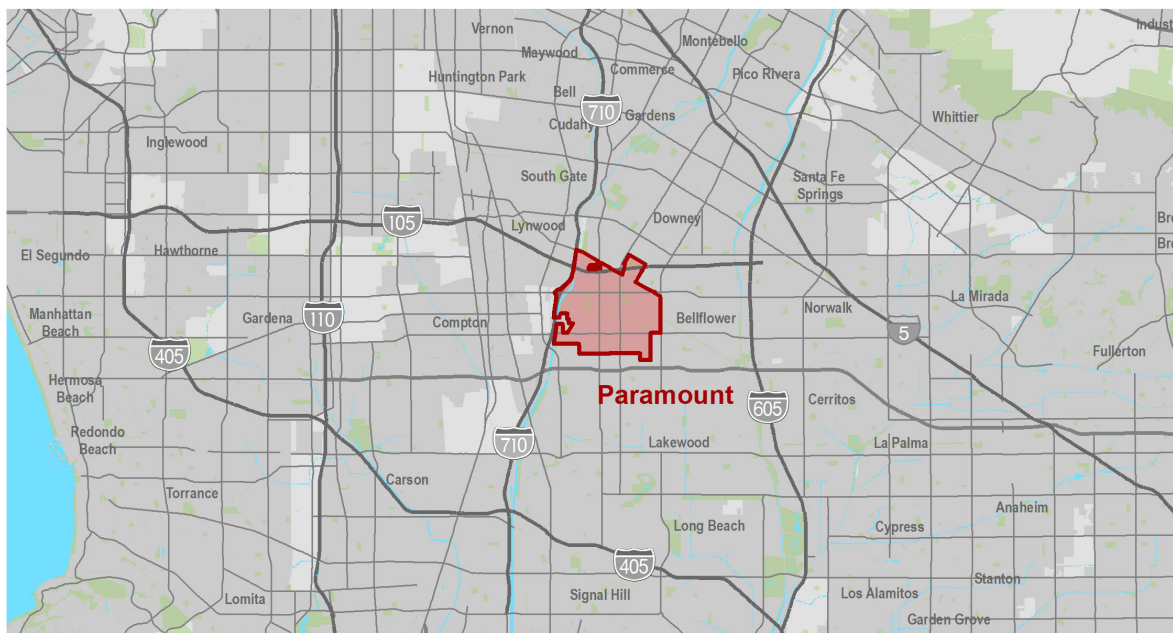
The City Council must adopt a General Plan Amendment to incorporate the 2021-2029 Housing Element, the Health and Safety Element Update, and the new Environmental Justice Element into the General Plan.

OTHER AGENCY APPROVALS

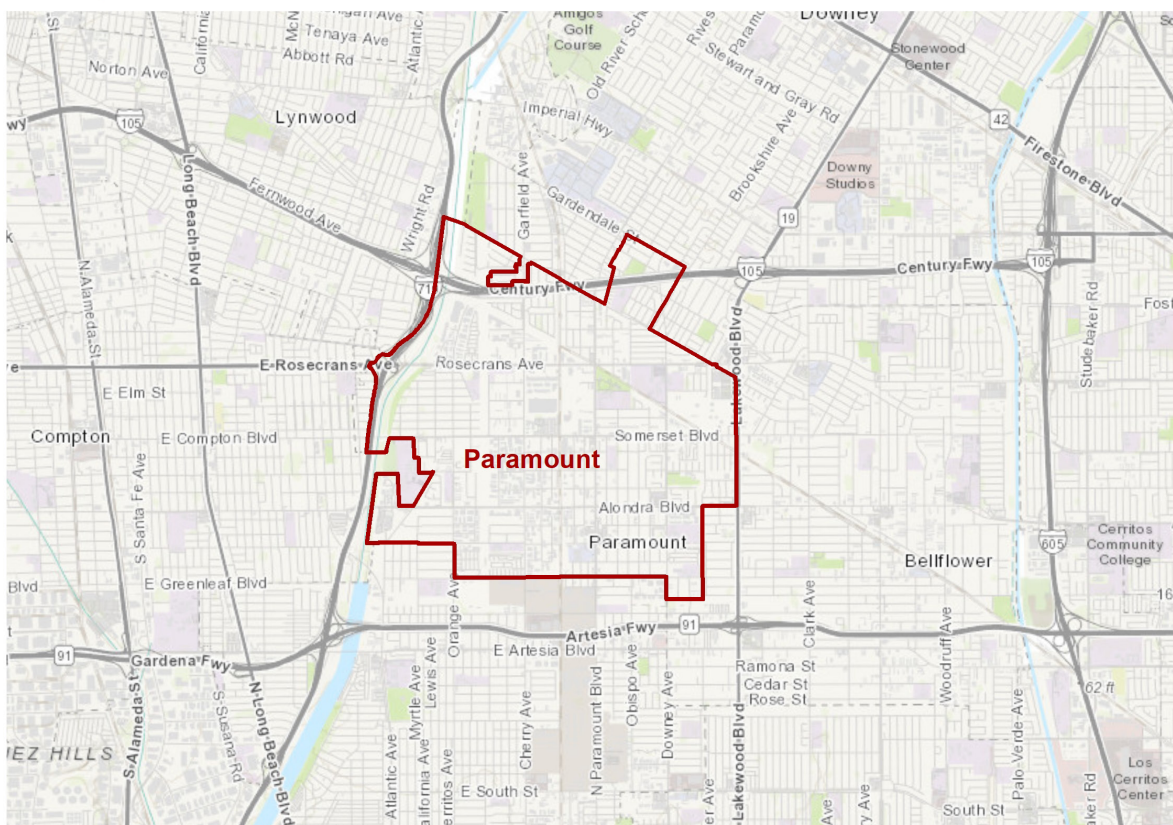
The State of California, Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is required to review the Housing Element for compliance with State law (Article 10.6 of the California Government Code) but does not have actual approval authority. The California Geological Survey was consulted as part of the Health and Safety Element drafting. The Element does not require Cal Fire review, as no very high-fire severity areas are located within the jurisdiction.

Exhibit 1 Regional Context and Vicinity Map

Regional Location

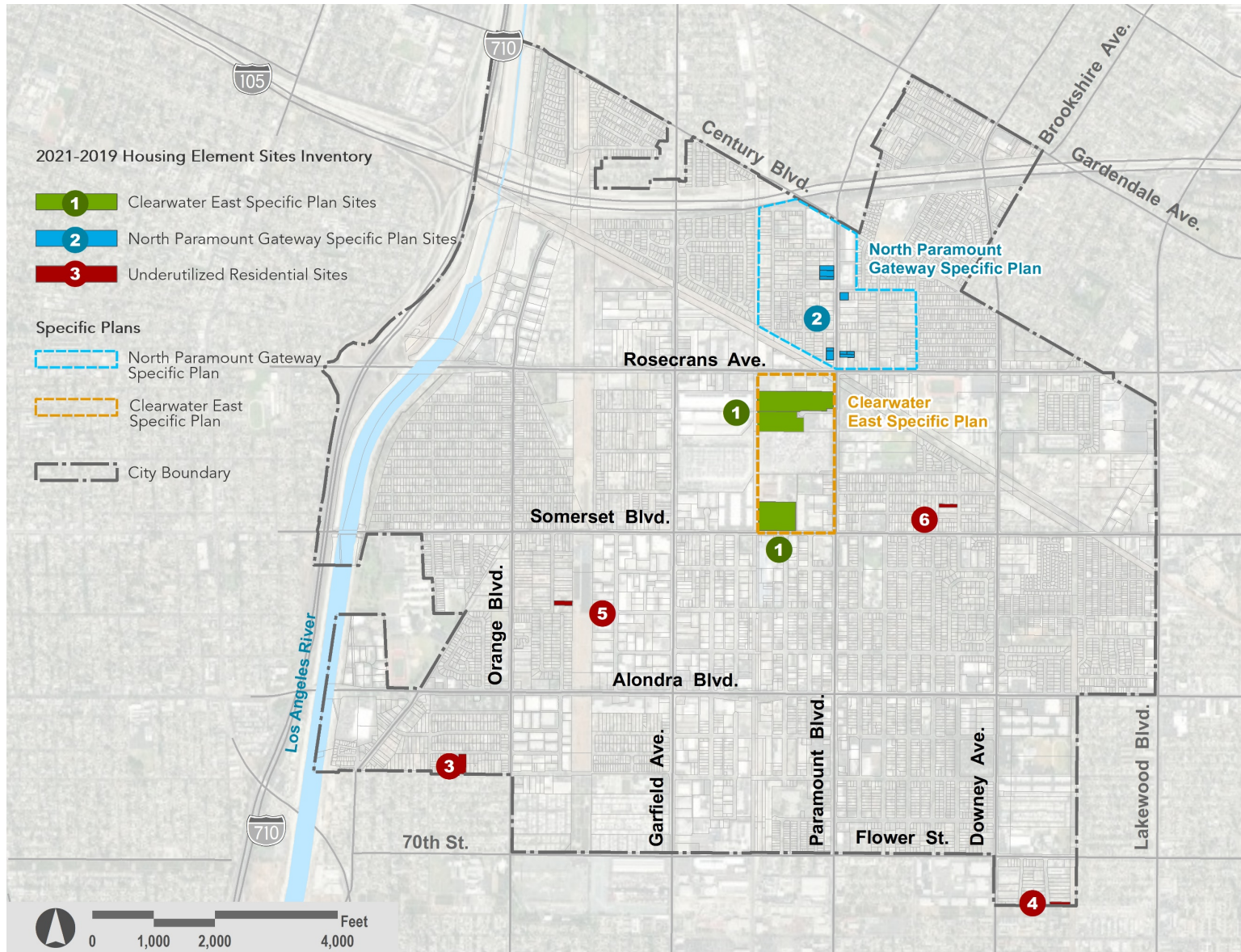


Vicinity



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Exhibit 2: Sites Inventory



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3 DETERMINATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> | Agriculture Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> | Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Geology /Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> | Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hazards & Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Hydrology / Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> | Land Use / Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> | Population / Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Utilities / Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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



John King, Assistant Planning Director
City of Paramount

October 28, 2021

Date

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4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. AESTHETICS

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less than Significant. The 2007 General Plan EIR³ described the urban setting of the City and concluded that all visual and aesthetic impacts would be less than significant. Future development implemented under the Project, specifically the Housing Element, will not substantially change the location, distribution, or overall density of development within the City other than for the Inventory Sites. The City contains no designated scenic vistas although views of regional scenic features may still be available within the City or from elevated freeways. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. Scenic resources are isolated, natural or manmade objects offering a unique visual display to the onlooker, in contrast to the expanse and variety of aesthetic values offered in scenic vistas. All of the Inventory Sites are currently undeveloped or previously developed properties. Significant impacts could occur through the implementation of the Project and potential development of the Inventory Sites substantially damaged scenic resources, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a State scenic highway.

According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) website, none of the freeways in the vicinity of the City of Paramount are designated as scenic or eligible to be designated as a scenic highway or route (Caltrans 2020). The City General Plan does not indicate that any of the freeway or roadway segments within the City are designated as scenic roads or corridors.

Future development of any individual Inventory Site will be subject to project-specific review pursuant to CEQA. Considering that the General Plan EIR analyzed impacts to scenic resources at the program level and concluded that impacts were less than significant, impact with adoption and implementation of the proposed Project will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

³ The Initial Study with the Notice of Preparation focused out aesthetics from a more detailed analysis in the DEIR

C) Less Than Significant Impact. Visual character is the composite physical values of a structure or structures, in context of the built and/or natural environment, that include architectural treatment, landscaping, location, and the intangible qualities such as historical context or uniqueness that establish a thematic visual display for the onlooker when viewing the location. Above most environmental issues, defining visual character is generally subjective, relying on the opinion of the onlooker coupled with the expertise and institutional knowledge of the local jurisdiction to define the visual character of an area or property.

Residential uses are typical of Southern California Mid-Century development, relatively suburban in nature, and are generally distributed throughout the western, eastern, southern, and northern portions of the City; whereas, the central and northern portions of the City are designated for industrial and commercial land uses. Future development implemented through the policies of the Project will have the effect of incrementally changing the visual character of each Inventory Site. If the change in the visual character or quality of an Inventory Site, in context of the existing visual character and quality of the surrounding environment, can be perceived as 'degrading', then the effect of the project may result in potentially significant impacts. Adverse changes to the visual character of an area can reduce the quality of life for occupants and visitors of the area, reduce the uniqueness or singularity of the viewing experience, and/or reduce the historical and/or communal value of the visual setting.

There is no widely recognized threshold for determining when the effects of a project 'degrade' visual character or quality to the point that potentially significant environmental impacts could occur. However, the current CEQA threshold is whether or not a project (in an urbanized area) would conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. Thus, future development on the Inventory Sites will be subject to applicable General Plan Policies and zoning regulations related to height, mass and scale, architectural style, materials, landscaping, and a variety of other standards that will ensure future housing development is consistent with the visual character intended for the area. Therefore, impacts due to changes to visual character or quality will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations and no mitigation is required.

D) Less Than Significant Impact. Future development guided by the implementation of the proposed Project will result in new sources of light and glare. Outdoor lighting will be required in parking lots and pedestrian pathways for security purposes and may be included as accent lighting in landscaping and architectural features. Indoor lighting will also likely be visible through windows. Lighting associated with vehicle travel to and from the Inventory Sites will also be generated. Outdoor lighting when viewed at night can result in glare that can be defined as "excessive, uncontrolled brightness" from a luminaire. Glare can also occur during the day due to light reflecting off building materials such as highly polished metal and reflective glass. Inappropriate installation of light and reflective materials in future housing could result in effects on nighttime and daytime views through scattering excessive light in the viewers' eyes, causing a partial or complete inability to see due to light scattering in the eye. The effects of excessive light and glare can result in nuisance impacts ranging from viewer annoyance or an inability to see features in the night sky, to health and safety impacts such as temporary blindness while operating a motor vehicle.

The 2007 General Plan EIR found that impacts related to light and glare will be less than significant with implementation of lighting requirements set forth in the General Plan and zoning regulations. Future housing, implemented through the amended Housing Element, will be developed to meet local and regional housing needs will be subject to the City's Municipal Code regulating the installation and operation of lighting. Implementation of the lighting requirements of the General Plan and Municipal Code will ensure that lighting is appropriately designed to provide necessary security while not creating undue nuisance or hazards for people at surrounding properties or on roadways in the vicinity of the Inventory Sites. Furthermore, future housing will be subject to standards enumerated in the Code or other documents, requiring review by staff that will limit the use of highly reflective materials thereby minimizing the potential for daytime glare. Impacts to daytime and nighttime views will be less than significant with implementation of exiting regulatory requirements and no mitigation is required.

2. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (CALESA) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) regarding the State's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project, as well as forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104 (g))? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Result in loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| E) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

A) No Impact. According to the "Important Farmland Finder" within the state's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) website, the City has a primary designation of urban and built-up land. The 2007 General Plan EIR further identifies that no agricultural activities are located within the City nor does the City of Paramount General Plan provide for any agricultural land use designation. The City does not contain any soil which is designated as "Prime Farmland", "Unique Farmland" or farmland of "Statewide Importance." Implementation of the proposed Project will not result in the conversion of agricultural designated property within the City to a non-agricultural use and in result, the Project will have no impact.

B) No Impact. According to the California Department of Conservation, Williamson Act reports and statistics, there are no Williamson Act Land Conservation Contract lands within the City including any Inventory Sites or surrounding areas (DOC 2020b). The lands within the City are classified as Urban and Built-Up Land. Therefore, the General Plan EIR found there would be no impacts related to the loss of land under Williamson Act contract. The proposed Project will not result in the re-zoning or re-designation of any Inventory Sites to agricultural uses or zones as analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Future development consistent with the proposed Project will be subject to General Plan Policies related to the orderly development of undeveloped properties and will be subject to City review and approval. Therefore, implementation of the Project will not

result in increased impacts as analyzed in the General Plan EIR. There will be no impacts related to the loss of land under Williamson Act contract and no mitigation is required.

C-D) No Impact. Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) identifies forest land as 'land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits. There is no forest land located within the City and in result, the Project will not result in a direct loss or substantial changes to any forest land and no mitigation is required.

E) No Impact. As discussed above, there is no designated farmland or forest land within the City including any Inventory Sites. Therefore, the proposed Project will not result in the indirect conversion of any agricultural or forest land to non-agricultural or non-forest uses. There will be no impact and no mitigation is required.

3. AIR QUALITY

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

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The U.S. EPA and CARB are the federal and State agencies charged with maintaining air quality in the nation and California, respectively. The U.S. EPA delegates much of its authority over air quality to CARB which has geographically divided the State into 15 air basins for the purposes of managing air quality on a regional basis. An air basin is a CARB-designated management unit with similar meteorological and geographic conditions.

The Project site is located in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin) which includes portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, and all of Orange County. Air quality in the Basin is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Pursuant to the California Clean Air Act, SCAQMD is responsible for bringing air quality within the basin into conformity with federal and State air quality standards by reducing existing emission levels and ensuring that future emission levels meet applicable air quality standards. SCAQMD works with federal, State, and local agencies to reduce pollutant emissions through adoption and implementation of rules and regulations.

The U.S. EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants: ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM), which consists of "inhalable coarse" PM (particles with an aerodynamic diameter between 2.5 and 10 microns in diameter, or PM₁₀) and "fine" PM (particles with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 2.5 microns, or PM_{2.5}), CO, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead. The U.S. EPA refers to these six common pollutants as "criteria" pollutants because the agency regulates the pollutants on the basis of human health and/or environmentally-based criteria

and because they are known to cause adverse human health effects and/or adverse effects on the environment (USEPA 2020a and 2020b). CARB has also established California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for the six criteria air pollutants regulated by the federal Clean Air Act (the CAAQS are more stringent than the NAAQS).

A) Less Than Significant Impact. Future development under the General Plan, and the Project, will be required to demonstrate compliance with the current SCAQMD regional and local significance thresholds and, in some cases, prepare site-specific studies of criteria air pollutants. Pursuant to the methodology provided in Chapter 12 of the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (SCAQMD 1993), this analysis will show compliance with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) if a project: is consistent with the growth assumptions in the AQMP (Criterion 1) and does not increase the frequency or severity of an air quality standards violation or cause a new one (Criterion 2).

The 2007 General Plan EIR identified that the adoption of the 2007 General Plan would not lead to any unavoidable impact, including air quality impacts. The air quality impacts associated with the proposed General Plan's implementation will not directly result in any short-term (construction-related) and long-term (operational) emissions. Impacts from future development, contemplated as part of the implementation of the General Plan elements will not be significantly higher than the existing structures in the City. The impacts associated with the proposed Project would be less than what was previously analyzed in the 2007 General Plan EIR (which identified the 2007 General Plan impacts would not be significantly higher than the existing structures in the City) and as such, the impact would be less than significant.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. The effects of future housing development on regional air quality could result in potentially significant impacts on the health of residents if it is determined that a project's individual contribution to cumulative air pollution levels is considerable by exceeding the annual emissions thresholds established by the SCAQMD in its *CEQA Air Quality Analysis Handbook* (SCAQMD 1993) and, furthermore, would be determined to potentially conflict with implementation of the AQMP. The City of Paramount General Plan contains the following policies related to air quality:

- **Transportation Element Policy 6:** The City of Paramount will continue to support the development and expansion of the region's public and mass transit system.
- **Transportation Element Policy 8:** The City of Paramount will promote shared parking in its commercial areas, where feasible.
- **Transportation Element 9:** The City of Paramount will continue to support the maintenance and expansion of the existing public transit system.
- **Transportation Element 10:** The City of Paramount will encourage new and existing businesses to include those improvements that will promote the use of alternative forms of transit.
- **Transportation Element 11:** The City of Paramount will continue to support the local public transit system and ongoing efforts to improve connections with other regional transit facilities and services (MTA bus service, Long Beach Transit, Green Line, etc.).
- **Resource Management Element Policy 21:** The City of Paramount will continue to cooperate with the other agencies that are charged with improving air and water quality in the region.
- **Resource Management Element Policy 22:** The City of Paramount will continue to cooperate with surrounding cities in the formulation and implementation of regional resource management plans and programs.

The 2007 General Plan EIR concluded that growth within the City consistent with the General Plan would not have a significant and cumulatively impact in terms of air quality. Therefore, the proposed Project is consistent with the findings of the General Plan EIR, will not create a new or significantly increased impact.

Future housing developed in accordance with the goals and policies of the Project (specifically the Housing Element) will have the effect of contributing incrementally to the mobile, energy, and area sources that cumulatively contribute to criteria pollutant levels and associated air pollution in the Basin. The SCAQMD is responsible for preparing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Basin (SCAQMD 2016). The AQMP includes strategies and control measures to reduce and/or maintain the effects that construction and operation of various uses within the Basin have on regional air quality. The effects of future

housing development on regional air quality could result in potentially significant impacts on the health of residents if it is determined that a project's individual contribution to cumulative air pollution levels is considerable by exceeding the annual emissions thresholds established by the SCAQMD in its *CEQA Air Quality Analysis Handbook* (SCAQMD 1993) and, furthermore, would be determined to potentially conflict with implementation of the AQMP. Criteria pollutants can directly damage the environment, both natural and man-made. Impacts to human health include a variety of acute and chronic respiratory illnesses. Development of future housing will be subject to environmental review pursuant to CEQA upon application for entitlement permits.

The 2007 General Plan EIR concluded that build out of the General Plan will be consistent with the air district's air quality management plan and will not result in substantial increases in criteria pollutant emissions within the air basin. The proposed Project does not propose any land use changes or designate any Inventory Sites that were not already analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, long term air quality impacts in the City have already been contemplated, and the Project will not result in impacts that are greater than those contemplated in the General Plan EIR. In addition, future development of the proposed Inventory Sites will be subject to the Goals and Policies of the General Plan and will be subject to environmental review pursuant to CEQA. Impacts related to implementation of the proposed Project will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

C) Less Than Significant Impact. Common sensitive receptors include children under age 14, the elderly over age 65, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. Future housing projects are not considered uses that emit substantial levels of hazardous air pollutants that could have an effect on the environment. In addition, industrial processes with state or federal toxic emissions must prepare health risk assessments and/or obtain various permits (depending on the process) from the SCAQMD, minimizing impacts to surrounding uses. With implementation of existing regulatory requirements and project specific review of future development projects, impacts to sensitive receptors will be less than significant and no separate mitigation for the Housing Element Update is required.

D) Less Than Significant Impact. Residential land uses do not generate objectionable odors that could impact a substantial number of people, therefore, future housing development will not result in effects related to odors that could impact a substantial number of people. There are no sources of objectionable odors located in the vicinity of any Inventory Site identified in the proposed Housing Element. As discussed in the General Plan EIR, future industrial uses could be sources of odors that affect sensitive land uses such as residential areas. Implementation of the General Plan will ensure that incompatible land uses are not co-located, minimizing odor impacts. Therefore, impacts in this regard relative to the Housing Element Update will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| F) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. Per the General Plan EIR, the City is urbanized and does not contain any listed or sensitive species of plants or animals, or critical habitat for any such species. While the City does contain a number of drainage/flood control channels (Los Angeles River to the west and the San Gabriel River to the north) they contain little or no riparian (streamside) or wetland resources subject to the jurisdiction of various federal or state agencies (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality control Board, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife). The 2007 General Plan EIR also indicates there is little or no potential for these species or other important biological resources to be present within the City. The City has been largely developed for many years so no populations of rare or sensitive species are known to occur within the City limits. Due to the overall level of disturbance within the City, no sensitive plant species are expected to be encountered, and no vegetation is primarily ruderal (weedy). Wildlife expected within the City would be non-sensitive wildlife that generally inhabit urban areas (such as raccoons, squirrels, coyotes, rats, common bird species, etc). All listed or otherwise sensitive species have low or no potential to occur within the City due to the marginal suitable habitat available or lack of habitat (City of Paramount 2020).

The proposed Project does not include any changes to the General Plan land use designations of the Inventory sites or any other land use changes that were not previously analyzed in the 2007 General Plan EIR; thus, impacts associated with potential of the Inventory Sites will remain within the scope of analysis certified in the 2007 General Plan EIR. Future development of the Inventory Sites will be subject to project-specific environmental review pursuant to CEQA, as applicable. Considering that the General Plan EIR analyzed impacts to sensitive species and impacts were found to be less than significant, and that the proposed Project will not result in increased impacts than previously contemplated in the General Plan EIR, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

B-C) Less than Significant Impact. According to the General Plan EIR and the National Wetlands Inventory, there are no riparian or wetland resources within the City of Paramount (City 2005), (City 2020). The Los Angeles River is located to the west of the Project site; and contains wetland and riparian habitat; however, the Los Angeles River is a drainage channel and no impact would occur through the implementation of the proposed Project. In addition, the General Plan determined that implementation of General Plan Policies will prevent any potential impacts resulting from the direct and indirect effects of future development within the City to less than significant levels. The Project does not include any changes to the land use designations of the Inventory Sites, thus, impacts associated with potential development of the Inventory Sites will remain within the scope of analysis certified in the General Plan EIR. Incorporation of the General Plan policies discussed above will ensure that impacts to riparian and wetland resources resulting from future development of housing will be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

D) Less than Significant Impact. The 2007 General Plan EIR concluded that the City did not contain any regional wildlife movement corridors and that impacts to wildlife movement will be less than significant with the implementation of the applicable General Plan policies. Wildlife corridors and the movement of animals are important in maintaining genetic diversity, accommodating matting patterns, and ensuring that sessional behavior is not interrupted. Future development of Inventory Sites will not result in significant impacts to any creeks, rivers, or other water bodies with incorporation of General Plan Policies, thus, creeks, rivers, and other water courses will remain open as wildlife corridors. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

E) No Impact. The City has not adopted local ordinances or regulations pertaining to biological resources, therefore, implementation of the Project will not conflict with any locally adopted ordinance or regulation. No impact will result and no mitigation is required.

F) No Impact. There are no established Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) or Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) within or adjacent to the City of Paramount. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project will not conflict with any NCCP or HCP. No impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. Based on information obtained from the Cultural Resources impacts section of the 2007 General Plan EIR, prior to the incorporation of the City of Paramount, the area was comprised of two smaller communities which were referred to as Hynes and Clearwater. The two communities were considered the center of Southern California's dairy industry, and were known as both "The Milk Shed of Los Angeles" and the "The World's Largest Hay Market." In 1948, after discussions dating back to 1925, the two communities unified under the name of Paramount and the City was officially incorporated in 1957. Since the incorporation of the City in 1957, land uses have transitioned from agricultural to residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. Per the Cultural Resources section of the 2007 General Plan EIR, three (3) local historic resources within the City were identified and include the Hay Tree (located at Paramount Boulevard near Harrison Street), the Iceland ice skating rink (located at the corner of Jackson Street and California Avenue), and Paramount Library (located at 16244 Colorado Avenue). The "Hay Tree" (California Historical Landmark No. 1038), an old, 50-foot-high camphor tree standing in downtown Paramount, was used in the 1930s as a space where the day's price of hay was set and then quoted around the world. The Iceland (Zamboni) Ice Skating Rink is a local landmark ice skating rink opened by Frank Zamboni in 1940. The privately owned and operated facility has been the training ground for professional skaters and Mr. Zamboni is also well-known for inventing the Zamboni Ice-Resurfacing machine which is used in ice rinks around the world. Finally, the Paramount Library was founded in 1913, when the area was referred to as Hynes-Clearwater. Of the three resources listed, the Hay Tree is also listed as a California Historical Landmark (No. 1038). However, none of the Inventory Sites are located on any of the resource sites and as such, implementation of the proposed Project will not cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. Similar to potential impacts resulting from the effects of future housing development on historical resources, impacts to archaeological resources can result in the loss of information important to the history (and potentially the pre-history) of California and the people who created and/or used the materials. The potential for uncovering significant resources at Inventory Site locations during construction activities is unknown given that no such resources have been discovered and/or recorded previously. The General Plan states that archaeological and historical resources shall be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

In addition, two state laws (SB 18 and AB 52) require cities to consult directly with local Native American tribes to determine if any tribal cultural resources will be impacted by private development or public works projects proposed in the City. All future development of the Inventory Sites will be required to prepare Cultural Resource Assessments (CRAs) to determine if there are any impacts to cultural or tribal cultural resources as required by the General Plan. This is considered regulatory compliance and not specific mitigation under CEQA.

The 2007 General Plan EIR concluded that build out of the General Plan will not result in less than significant impacts related to the substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources. The proposed Project does not propose any

land use changes or designate any Inventory Sites that were not already analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, long-term impacts in the City have already been contemplated, and the proposed Project will not result in impacts that are greater than those contemplated in the General Plan EIR. In addition, future development of the proposed Inventory Sites will be subject to the Goals and Policies of the General Plan and will be subject to compliance with CEQA requirements. Impacts related to implementation of the proposed Project will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

C) Less Than Significant Impact. Future development of the proposed Inventory Sites that require site preparation and earthmoving activities have the unlikely potential to uncover buried or surficial human remains outside of a recognized cemetery or other burial location. Construction activities that result in disturbing or destroying human remains could result in impacts to our knowledge of the burial practices of the people who were buried, the people who buried the remains, and the pre-historic or historic context and circumstances under which the buried became deceased. Should human remains be discovered, project proponents are required to comply with State Health and Safety Code §7050.5. This requires halting work in the immediate area of the find and notifying the County Coroner, who must then determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner, with the aid of a supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are or appear to be of Native American origin, the Coroner is required to contact the Native American Heritage Commission for further investigations and proper recovery of such remains, if necessary. Implementation of existing regulations will ensure that any discovered remains are appropriately collected and examined for any significant information that can be elicited. Potential impacts due to effects on human remains will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations and no mitigation is required.

6. ENERGY

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. Energy is primarily categorized into three areas: electricity, natural gas, and fuels used for transportation. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration (USEIA), California is the most populous state in the United States, representing 12 percent of the total national population, has the largest economy, and is second only to Texas in total energy consumption. However, California has one of the lowest per capita energy consumption levels in the U.S. This is a result of California's mild climate, extensive efforts to increase energy efficiency, and implementation of alternative technologies. California leads the nation in electricity generation from solar, geothermal, and biomass resources (USEIA 2018).

Electricity. In 2018, almost half of California's net electricity generation was from renewable resources, including hydropower (U.S. EIA, 2019). In 2018 the California electric system used 281,120 GWh of electricity, nearly 71% of which (199,595 GWh) was produced in-state (CEC 2019a). Southern California Edison (SCE) is the utility provider in Paramount. In the 2018 fiscal year, SCE sold approximately 87,143 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity (SCE 2019a); approximately 46% of the electricity that SCE delivered to customers came from carbon-free resources, including solar energy (approximately 13%), wind energy (approximately 13%), and geothermal energy (approximately 8%) (SCE 2019b).

Natural Gas. California accounts for less than 1% of total U.S. natural gas reserves and production; however, almost two-thirds of California households use natural gas for home heating (U.S. EIA 2019). In 2018, California consumed about 12,638

million therms³ of natural gas. Approximately 35% of natural gas was consumed by the residential sector which makes up approximately two-thirds of county-wide consumption (CEC 2019b). The Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) provides natural gas service to the City SoCalGas is the principal distributor of natural gas in Southern California and provides natural gas for residential, commercial, and industrial markets.

Transportation. California's transportation sector consumed 80.6 million Btu of energy per capita in 2017, which ranked 31st in the nation (U.S. EIA 2017). Most gasoline and diesel fuel sold in California for motor vehicles is refined in California to meet state-specific formulations required by the California Air Resources Board.

Future housing developed in accordance with the goals and policies of the Project (specifically the Housing Element Update) will have the effect of contributing to increased energy consumption in the City which will be part of regional growth in energy use as the surrounding communities continue to grow as well. Future growth in the City will be required to be consistent with the state's energy conservation regulations as codified in Title 24 of the CCR and the California Green Building Code. As long as future development adheres to these multiple energy conservation plans and requirements, the Project will have less than significant impacts relative to energy consumption and efficiency and no mitigation is required. The Environmental Justice Element also includes policies and actions to support climate resilience. Development implemented through the Project would not use energy in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary manner.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. The analysis in Section 6.A above demonstrates that the proposed Project would not conflict with nor obstruct a state or local plan adopted for the purposes of increasing the amount of renewable energy or energy efficiency. As discussed above, future development under the Project would be subject to the California Title 24 Building Code energy efficiency standards for residential and non-residential buildings, which would help reduce energy consumption overall within the City.

Equipment and vehicles associated with construction and operation of new development would also be subject to fuel standards at the state and federal level. Truck traffic from some new non-residential development would inherently benefit from programs implemented to achieve the goals of the state's Sustainable Freight Plan, such as the turnover of older, less fuel-efficient trucks, as fuel economy standards are rolled out and zero emission vehicles (ZEV) trucks and vehicles in general becomes more widely available and cost effective for businesses and residents. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with nor obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: | | | | |
| i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| iv) Landslides? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| F) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A.i) Less Than Significant Impact (Fault Rupture). Major active faults are located to the south and west of the City. Based on current mapping available from the California Geological Survey (CGS), there are no known Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within the City limits. However, a number of faults are located in the vicinity of the City, including the Newport-Inglewood Fault and the Compton-Los Alamitos Fault, located approximately six and ten miles southwest of the City, respectively. The Newport-Inglewood Fault is capable of a maximum credible magnitude of 7.10 and the Compton-Los Alamitos Fault is capable of a maximum credible magnitude of 7.20.

New housing that would be built under the Project (specifically the Housing Element) would still be within the growth limits identified in the General Plan and evaluated in its EIR. New housing would be subject to state seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code as adopted by the City. In addition, new development is required to prepare a geotechnical hazards assessment to identify site specific design and construction guidelines to protect occupants and structures from anticipated seismic impacts. Therefore, impacts related to fault rupture would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

A.ii) Less Than Significant Impact (Groundshaking). Seismicity is a well-known hazard of Southern California. The San Andreas Fault represents the boundary between two tectonic plates, the northwest-moving Pacific plate and southeast-trending North American plate. Movement along this boundary has resulted in many earthquakes from the region's numerous faults (CGS 2020a). According to the current California Building Code, the City of Paramount is within Seismic Zone 4 (CBC 2019) which indicates moderate to severe groundshaking is possible.

New housing that would be built under the Project (specifically the Housing Element) would still be within the growth limits identified in the General Plan and evaluated in its EIR. New housing would be subject to state seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code as adopted by the City. In addition, new development is required to prepare a geotechnical hazards assessment to identify site specific design and construction guidelines to protect occupants and structures from anticipated seismic impacts. Therefore, impacts related to seismic groundshaking would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

A.iii) Less Than Significant Impact (Liquefaction). Liquefaction occurs when water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid. Liquefaction-induced ground failure historically has been a major cause of earthquake damage in Southern California. Liquefaction potential and severity depends on several factors, including soil and slope conditions, proximity to fault, earthquake magnitude, and type of earthquake. According to the CGS, the Project site is located within the South Gate and Whittier Quadrangles, the entire City of Paramount lies within a liquefaction zone (CGS 2020b). New housing that would be built under the Project (specifically the Housing Element implantation) would be subject to state seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code as adopted by the City. In addition, new development is required to prepare a geotechnical hazards assessment to identify site specific design and construction guidelines to protect occupants and structures from anticipated seismic impacts, including liquefaction. Therefore, impacts related to seismic groundshaking would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

A.iv) No Impact (Landslides). The City is underlain by deep alluvial soils consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay derived mainly from runoff out of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. No areas in the City are prone to landslides due to the lack of steep natural slopes (i.e. foothills or mountains) where fractured and steep slopes. Therefore, there would be no impact related to landslides and no mitigation is required.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. Natural forces, both chemical and physical, are continually at work breaking down and moving rocks, minerals, and soils. Erosion poses environmental hazards through the effect of removing soils that can undermine roads and buildings and destabilize slopes. Erosion can also result in environmental damage by depositing soils in downstream reservoirs, lakes, and drainage structures that can result in impacts to wildlife and human health by changing the ecological properties or the physical boundaries of the water body or drainage control device. Future developments on proposed Inventory Sites are subject to Federal and State regulations limiting erosion pursuant to NPDES requirements.. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

C) Less Than Significant Impact. The City is underlain by deep alluvial soils consisting of gravel, sand, silt, and clay derived mainly from runoff out of the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. The City of Paramount, similar to the entire Los Angeles Basin, is subject to moderate to severe groundshaking from frequent earthquakes. In addition to liquefaction, strong groundshaking can trigger other seismic hazards including lateral spreading, landslides, subsidence, or collapse. The California Geological Survey (CGS) mapping indicate this portion of the Basin is underlain by Quaternary or Recent Alluvium (Qal) which consists of "recent clay, silt, sand and gravel, unconsolidated, poorly stratified to well stratified, including alluvial

fan, flood-plain, and streambed deposits” (CGS 2020a). No areas in the City are prone to landslides due to the lack of steep natural slopes (i.e., foothills or mountains) where fractured and steep slopes.

New housing that would be built under the Project (specifically the Housing Element) would still be within the growth limits identified in the General Plan and evaluated in its EIR. New housing would be subject to state seismic safety requirements of the California Building Code as adopted by the City. In addition, new development is required to prepare a geotechnical hazards assessment to identify site specific design and construction guidelines to protect occupants and structures from anticipated seismic impacts, including liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslides, subsidence, or collapse. Therefore, impacts related to unstable geology or soils would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

D) Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive soils are those that greatly increase in volume when they absorb water and shrink when they dry out. Expansion is measured by shrink-swell potential defined by the relative volume change in soil while gaining in moisture. If the shrink-swell potential is rated moderate to high, damage to buildings, roads, and other structures can occur. Although the City is generally underlain by sandy and silty alluvial soils, there may be areas with soils exhibiting a high to moderately high shrink-swell potential which are considered expansion.

Future housing developed pursuant to the policies of the proposed Project (specifically the Housing Element) will be subject to the requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) as adopted by the City, including preparation of a soils report. The CBC requires analysis of soils and application of engineering standards to ensure project sites are made suitable for building construction, particularly in regard to foundation design. Foundation and structural design for proposed development of the Inventory Sites will be subject to analysis and design recommendations by a licensed geotechnical engineer for review and approval by the City. In addition, the General Plan requires the preparation of preliminary soil, geotechnical, or seismic reports. Therefore, impacts due to geological and soils hazards will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

E) Less Than Significant Impact. The City has existing sewer infrastructure and the 2007 General Plan EIR update identified that development on soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. Such approvals would require approval for the use of septic systems from appropriate county and state agencies. Compliance with county and state requirements will assure that potential impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

F) Less Than Significant Impact. According to the 2007 General Plan EIR, there are no known geological resources and/or unique geological features located within the City including any of the Inventory Sites. The General Plan EIR concluded that development in the City would not have adverse effects on paleontological resources. The proposed Project does not propose any land use changes or designate any Inventory Sites that were not already analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, long term impacts have already been evaluated and the proposed Project will not result in impacts that are greater than those contemplated in the General Plan EIR. In addition, future development of the proposed Inventory Sites will be subject to the Goals and Policies of the General Plan and will be subject to environmental evaluation pursuant to CEQA. Therefore, potential impacts on the resources related to implementation of the proposed Elements will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less than Significant Impact. Climate change is the distinct change in measures of climate for a long time period. Climate change is the result of numerous, cumulative sources of greenhouse gas emissions all over the world. Natural changes in climate can be caused by indirect processes such as changes in the Earth's orbit around the Sun or direct changes within the climate system itself (i.e., changes in ocean circulation). Human activities can affect the atmosphere through emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) and changes to the planet's surface. Human activities that produce GHGs are the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas for heating and electricity, gasoline and diesel for transportation); methane from landfill wastes, raising livestock, and deforestation activities; and some agricultural practices.⁴

Greenhouse gases differ from other emissions in that they contribute to the "greenhouse effect." The greenhouse effect is a natural occurrence that helps regulate the temperature of the planet. The majority of radiation from the sun hits the Earth's surface and warms it. The surface in turn radiates heat back towards the atmosphere, known as infrared radiation. Gases and clouds in the atmosphere trap and prevent some of this heat from escaping back into space and re-radiate it in all directions. This process is essential to supporting life on Earth because it warms the planet by approximately 60° Fahrenheit. Emissions from human activities since the beginning of the industrial revolution (approximately 250 years ago) are adding to the natural greenhouse effect by increasing the gases in the atmosphere that trap heat, thereby contributing to an average increase in the Earth's temperature. Greenhouse gases occur naturally and from human activities. Greenhouse gases produced by human activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Since 1750, it is estimated that the concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere have increased over 36 percent, 148 percent, and 18 percent, respectively, primarily due to human activity. Emissions of greenhouse gases affect the atmosphere directly by changing its chemical composition while changes to the land surface indirectly affect the atmosphere by changing the way the Earth absorbs gases from the atmosphere.

The 2007 General Plan EIR did not evaluate GHG impacts as that environmental issue was not considered in CEQA documents at that time. However, the growth anticipated under the Project is no greater than that evaluated in the General Plan EIR which concluded overall development would have a less than significant impact to what was previously analyzed in the General Plan EIR.

B) Less than Significant Impact. In August 2008, the SCAQMD adopted the Climate Action Plan (CAP) which required the development of guidance to assist Lead Agencies, project proponents, permit applicants, and interested parties in assessing and reducing project-specific contributions of greenhouse gas emissions and resulting cumulative impacts due global climate change. Future housing will be constructed on undeveloped and currently developed, underutilized properties. GHG emissions will be evaluated during the City's standard environmental review process as required by CEQA. Applicable measures will be incorporated into future projects, ensuring GHG emissions are reduced to levels that will not be considered cumulatively considerable in the context of global climate change and resulting impacts. Some projects may be required to identify a GHG

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency. *Frequently Asked Questions About Global Warming and Climate Change. Back to Basics*. April 2009.

emissions inventory using regulatory and industry standard methodologies and measures. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant at this program level and no programmatic mitigation is needed. However, it is likely that future projects, especially larger ones, will require project-specific mitigation for their estimated GHG emissions.

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| F) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| G) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A-D) Less than Significant Impact. Residential and mixed-use housing development do not cause or contribute substantially to potential hazards to the public or the environment because these uses do not involve the use, transport, or disposal of appreciable amounts of hazardous materials or wastes. For purposes of the following analysis, a “significant hazard to the public or the environment” is characterized by the effects of exposure to hazardous materials and/or wastes from a facility or facilities that are subject to operations-specific federal, state, regional, or local regulations and implementation processes (including permitting, accident contingency, and clean-up requirements) based on the amount of material or waste undergoing use, transport, or disposal and the resulting impacts to human health or ecosystem functions. Residential uses are

characterized by the use of common, widely available hazardous materials including paints and other solvents, cleaners, and pesticides. The remnants of these and other products are disposed of as household hazardous waste (HHW) that includes batteries, electronic wastes, and other wastes that are prohibited or discouraged from being disposed of at local landfills. Use of common household hazardous materials are not subject to federal or state permitting at the consumer level and it is reasonably foreseeable that upset and accident conditions cannot be met by the use, transport, and disposal of such materials and wastes from future residences. Consumer-level household hazardous materials and wastes are not subject to federal or state permitting by the consumer, and their use is at such levels as to not have the potential to result in risk of upset or accident that could harm a substantial number of people, including children attending schools in the area, or have a substantial effect on the functions of the local or regional ecosystem.

Hazardous Sites: The proposed Inventory Sites are not listed as hazardous waste and substances sites, leaking underground storage tank sites, solid waste disposal sites, hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action, or sites regulated by the Regional Water Quality Board.⁵ There are no Cleanup Program Sites located within the City of Paramount at this time. The General Plan requires that residential projects and other sensitive receptors be located an adequate distance from existing and potential sources of toxic emissions. In addition, CEQA requires the assessment of risk involving the transportation, disposal, manufacture, storage, and handling of any hazardous materials for new development. Therefore, development of future housing on proposed Inventory Sites will be required to assess impacts due to the accidental release of hazardous materials as part of standard environmental review procedures pursuant to CEQA and City policy.

Materials and Wastes Transport: According to the General Plan EIR, hazardous materials pass through the City in route to other destinations via surface streets and freeways. The City has no direct authority to regulate the transport of hazardous materials on local and regional roadways or railways; however, under upset and accident conditions, it is reasonably foreseeable that most of the spill would be contained within the right-of-way of a roadway with minimal chance of hazardous materials or wastes reaching adjacent homes. Transportation of hazardous materials and wastes by truck is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). DOT regulations establish criteria for safe handling procedures. Federal safety standards are also included in the California Administrative Code. The California Health Services Department also regulates the haulers of hazardous waste but does not regulate all hazardous materials. Although there is some reasonably foreseeable potential for exposure of future residents to hazardous materials and wastes under upset and accident conditions, federal and state regulations are in place with a focus on prevention of accidental releases and measures for appropriate containment and cleanup when accidents occur.

Facilities: According to the Envirostor⁶ website of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the City of Paramount has 22 total facilities listed within Paramount although fifteen of them require further action (testing or remediation). These sites are spread throughout the City. Both the federal government and the State of California require all businesses that handle hazardous materials or extremely hazardous materials to submit a business risk management plan to the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The CUPA with responsibility for the City is the County's Environmental Health Department. The business risk management plan must include an inventory of the hazardous materials and emergency response plans and procedures to be used in the event of a significant release of a hazardous material. Implementation of federal and state requirements for the operation of these types of facilities will ensure that exposure to residential uses will be minimized or avoided.

Considering the preceding analysis, the proposed Project will not result in effects from the use, transport, or disposal of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials or wastes, under normal or upset and accident conditions, which could impact human health or the environment with implementation of existing regulations, standards, and General Plan Policy. Impacts will be less than significant.

⁵ California Environmental Protection Agency. Cortese List Data Resources. <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/> [December 7, 2020]

⁶ DTSC envirostor website <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>

E) No Impact. Airport safety issues and their connection with land use planning are generally associated with hazards posed by departing and landing aircraft crashes and the effects those crashes could have on uses and people on the ground. Development within the approach and departure zones of an airport or airstrip are subject to the effects of potentially widespread, although rare, aircraft crashes; therefore, the denser the development and population within these zones, the greater the risk of impacts to human health. Aircraft crashes can result in the substantial loss of property and life depending on the size of the aircraft, its velocity, the pitch, yaw, and roll at the moment of impact, and the type of cargo it is carrying. Development within the vicinity of an airport can result in increased potential for impact due to height, glare, and electronic interference that can disrupt flight patterns and pilots operating out of the airport.

The Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) is responsible for ensuring that development within the vicinity of an airport does not cause undue risk to airport operations or the safety of persons on the ground. The commissioners represent the county, its cities, and the public. Legislation passed in 1982 established a direct link between airport land use plans and the land use plans and regulations adopted by cities and counties, as established in California Public Utilities Code Section 21676. In accordance with this legislation, the ALUC must review the general and specific plans of local jurisdictions for consistency with the county's airport comprehensive land use plan (CLUP). Primary and Secondary Review Areas must be identified for each facility. Projects proposed within the geographic boundaries of the Primary Review Area are referred to the ALUC for review and evaluation. Within the Secondary Review Area, only those projects involving a structure or other object with a height that would exceed that permitted under adopted land use zoning would be referred to the ALUC for review.

The closest airports to the City is the Compton-Woodley airport which is located approximately five miles to the west and the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) which is located approximately 14 miles to the northwest of the City. Per the 2007 General Plan EIR, it was identified that the City does not fall within the Planning Boundary/Airport Influence Area for either airport. Therefore, no impact to airport related safety hazards or excessive noise would occur and no mitigation is required.

F) No Impact. The City Office of Emergency Management coordinates disaster response and recovery efforts in the City of Paramount. The City's goal is to respond to emergency situations with a coordinated system of emergency service providers and facilities. The City has planned responses to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorist activities, and war-related operations. The City is part of a county and statewide emergency management system that addresses evacuation and movement of people in the event of an emergency. It should be noted that the City's plans are flexible in order to respond to the inherent chaos associated with disasters in a manner that is coordinated but responsive to the immediate needs of the situation. The proposed Project does not include any land use, circulation, or safety changes that could conflict with implementation of the Office of Emergency Management or other emergency response programs. No impact will occur.

G) Less than Significant Impact. As noted by CALFIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps, the City is not located in an area of high fire threat (CSG 2020). Because Paramount is an urbanized community, structural fires rather than wildland fires represent the greatest fire risk in the City. The California Building Code (CBC) focuses on the construction and materials used in roofs, attic ventilation, exterior walls, decking, floors and underfloors, and ancillary buildings, structures, and appendages. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations.

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

| Would the project: | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would: (i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; (ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; (iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or (iv) impede or redirect flood flows. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Paramount has prepared a Stormwater Management Plan to support the City's application for a Municipal Storm Water (MS4) Permit to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Plan represents the five-year management strategy for controlling the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable in storm water runoff during the first NPDES storm water permit term. Paramount's Municipal Code implement's the City's storm water quality management strategies consistent with its General Construction permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. These regulations are applicable to all storm water generated on any developed or undeveloped land within the City.

Housing is a common type of urban development and is addressed in the City waste discharge requirements for construction and operational sources of pollutants that can affect downstream surface water bodies by discharge into the local storm drain system. Discharge of pollutants into water bodies can result in effects on the beneficial uses of the water body. Beneficial uses include water for agricultural uses, special areas for biological resources, cold freshwater habitat, commercial and sport fishing, multitudes of habitats, freshwater replenishment sources, areas of artificial or natural groundwater recharge, water for industrial supply and process, water for domestic uses, waters used for navigation, areas where rare or endangered species

could occur, fish spawning grounds, migration, shellfish harvesting, and recreational activities.⁷ The resulting impacts due to effects on water quality and associated beneficial uses include disruption of the ecosystem due to the loss of habitat, potential harm or death to sensitive species, and a narrowing of migratory options and species' gene pools. Impacts to humans range from quality of life issues such as the loss of recreational waters to potential health impacts due to contamination of drinking water supplies and contamination of fish and other marine life farmed and sold for food.

The proposed Project does not include any policies or programs that would conflict with implementation of the NPDES program such that future residential development could result in exceedance of the waste discharge requirements and thus will not substantially impact downstream water quality. Furthermore, future housing development will be subject to environmental inquiry and potential review pursuant to CEQA. Impacts related to violation of water quality standards and waste discharge requirements will be less than significant with implementation of existing permit regulations.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project can accommodate projected housing demand over the next eight years (the period of the 6th Cycle Housing Element), which will require potable water for drinking, food preparation, cleaning, and bathing as well as water for landscape irrigation. Future housing will generate demand for water in addition to the demand of existing uses and the incremental increase in demand as growth occurs in the area; therefore, the future housing will contribute to cumulative, long-term increases in demand for groundwater and other water resources. The City is situated between the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers both of which are for most part currently contained within improved flood control channels.

Water is essential to the proper function of an ecosystem and human life and activities; thus, water shortages can impact the health and wellbeing of humans and the quality of the environment. According to state law, local water agencies must regularly update their Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every 5 years and large development projects must prepare a separate water supply assessment (WSA) to identify how to avoid or reduce impacts on surface or groundwater supplies over a 20-year period even under drought conditions.

The proposed Housing Element Update does not include any changes to the land use designations including the Inventory Sites; thus, impacts associated with potential development of the Inventory Sites will remain within the scope of analysis in the 2007 General Plan EIR. Future development of the Inventory Sites will be subject to environmental inquiry and possible project-specific environmental review pursuant to CEQA. Considering the proposed Housing Element is consistent with the analysis documented in the General Plan EIR and will not increase surface or groundwater demand beyond that assessed in the General Plan EIR, the HEU will result in equivalent or less than significant impacts related to the decline in groundwater levels when compared to the analysis and conclusions in the General Plan EIR.

C) Less Than Significant Impact. The City is situated between the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers both of which are fully improved flood control channels. Future development of housing will occur on currently or previously developed sites and undeveloped sites but would not alter existing drainage channels or patterns. Development on currently or previously developed sites is unlikely to substantially change the hydrological conditions of the site that was undoubtedly graded and engineered to convey on-site flows to local storm drains or water quality basins in accordance with the City standard requirements for drainage and flood control, as specified in the Municipal Code. Development on previously undeveloped sites may result in more substantial changes to the site topography and drainage conditions as cut and fill activity occurs to balance the site for building construction. The concern with changes in on-site drainage is the potential for flooding, erosion, siltation, pollutant loading, and exceedance of storm drain capacity due to the lack of or improperly designed conveyance of runoff. The effects of changes in drainage patterns can result in impacts to human health and quality of life and the environment through damage or destruction of structures, sedimentation of downstream water bodies and the resulting impact to aquatic biological resources, decreased water quality with similar impacts to aquatic biological resources, and storm water backup that can result in similar types of flooding impacts.

⁷ Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control District. Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)(CWB 2018)

According to the 2007 General Plan EIR, implementation of the General Plan will reduce potential impacts related to additional runoff such as erosion and flooding to less than significant levels and requires the maintenance of adequate facilities for water and storm drain services. Therefore, impacts due to the effects of changes in drainage patterns or potential erosion relative to the HEU will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations and General Plan Policies.

D) Less Than Significant Impact. Most of Paramount faces minimal flood hazards, as outlined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hazard maps. The City is adjacent to the Los Angeles River and San Gabriel Rivers which are susceptible to 100-year flooding events but they are contained within the improved banks of their respective channels. However, none of the proposed Housing Element Inventory Sites are located within a 100-year flood hazard area. Inundation from the Hoover Reservoir and Whittier Narrows Dam located 13 miles northeast of Paramount poses the greatest threat from dam inundation for the City. The dam was built as a flood risk management and water conservation project in 1957 and creates a reservoir capacity of 9.75 million gallons of water. In 2016, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined the dam is structurally unsafe and poses a potentially catastrophic risk to the communities along the San Gabriel River floodplain. In addition, engineers found that the mile-long earthen structure could fail if water were to flow over its crest or if seepage eroded the sandy soil underneath. Measures to permanently address these issues are currently being developed and evaluated (as of 2020). The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has determined that inundation from dam failure would affect all the commercial, industrial, and residential areas of the City (USACE 1985).

For future housing under the HEU, the General Plan requires each project to demonstrate it is not impacted by a 100-year flood zone or what steps it will take to eliminate that risk. CEQA also requires projects identify specific criteria and conditions that must be met to avoid potential impacts from flood hazards such as application of flood hazard regulations, evaluation of development sites for flood hazard potential, and application of flood-proofing strategies. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Seiche is the process by which water sloshes outside its containing boundaries, generally due to an earthquake. *Seiche* can result in localized flooding that can result in property damage or personal injury. This could occur within an open reservoir, lake, or other large waterbody (see discussion regarding the Hoover Reservoir). The City does not contain any sizeable open reservoirs, lakes, or other large bodies of water, therefore, impacts resulting from the effects of *seiche* in the City will be less than significant and no mitigation is required. A *tsunami* is a large wave that generates in the ocean, generally from an earthquake, and builds intense strength and height before impacting a coast. *Tsunami* can result in significant property damage and loss of life due to the intense, destructive nature of the wave and the often-sudden occurrence with little chance for warning. The City would likely experience minimal impacts from the effects of a *tsunami* because it is located a minimum of 12 miles inland of the Pacific Ocean. In addition, according to the General Plan EIR, the City is relatively flat and risk of hazard due to mudflow is less than significant.

Therefore, the potential impacts of flooding, *tsunami*, or *seiche* and any related release of pollutants would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

E) Less Than Significant Impact. This assessment is for both surface water management planning and sustainable groundwater management plans.

Water Quality Control Plan. The Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region, Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan)⁸ is the water quality control plan for the greater Los Angeles Basin, including the City of Paramount. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan (CWB 2018). The Basin Plan is continually being updated to include amendments related to implementation of the total maximum daily load⁹ (TMDL) of specific potential pollutants or water quality stressors, revisions of programs and policies within the Los

⁸ https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/

⁹ TMDL is a regulatory term in the U.S. [Clean Water](#) Act, describing a plan for restoring impaired waters that identifies the maximum amount of a pollutant that a body of water can receive while still meeting water quality standards

Angeles RWQCB region, and changes to beneficial use designations and associated water quality objectives. The General Plan requires future development to be consistent with the Basin Plan. Therefore, the HEU will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan.

Groundwater Management Plan. In 2014 the governor signed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) into law which requires governments and water agencies of high and medium priority basins to halt overdraft and bring groundwater basins into balanced levels of pumping and recharge. SGMA empowers local agencies to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) to manage basins sustainably and requires those GSAs to adopt Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) for crucial groundwater basins in California.

The City of Paramount Public Works Department, Utilities Division, maintain three water well sites and two imported water connections to provide domestic water service to the City residents and businesses. Currently two water utilities serve the community: Golden State Water Company and the City's Water Department (Water Division of the Public Works Department). The City overlies the Central (groundwater) Basin which was adjudicated in 1965 and the Central Basin Watermaster manages groundwater supplies and replenishment. The City Utilities Division coordinates with the Watermaster to assure adequate water service to the City.

New housing growth under the Project will not exceed that identified in the General Plan and evaluated in the General Plan EIR. The master groundwater planning of the Watermaster is based on adopted land use plans in the General Plans of the cities that utilize Central Basin groundwater. Therefore, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Physically divide an established community? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

A) No Impact. Communities form neighborhoods within a broader assemblage of land uses, acting as physically bounded and social networks that often define a person's local sense of place and help shape an individual's social and cultural perspective. A significant impact would occur if proposed Inventory Sites are sufficiently large or configured in such a way so as to create a physical barrier within an established community.

The proposed Housing Element identifies Inventory Sites throughout the City of Paramount. The Inventory Sites rely on existing land use designations to accommodate new residential and mixed-use development, and no changes are proposed as part of the Project. The General Plan does not designate any established communities that would be affected by implementation of the proposed Project; therefore, implementation of the proposed Project will not create any physical barrier within the community. Furthermore, project implementation will not require new infrastructure systems such as roadways or flood control channels not already planned and previously considered in the General Plan EIR. As such, the Housing Element

update will not divide or disrupt neighborhoods or any other established community elements. No impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

B) No Impact. The Housing Element update sets forth policies to encourage housing development consistent with adopted land use policies established in the General Plan. No changes in General Plan land use or development intensities are proposed. The Project does not include any goals, policies, or actions that would conflict with adopted General Plan goals and policies to mitigate impacts due to effects generated by development within the Planning Area, as specified in the certified General Plan EIR. The Project would not impact nor conflict with an existing land use plan or policy. No impact will occur and no mitigation is required.

12. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A-B) Less Than Significant Impact. Minerals refer to aggregate resources, or rock, sand, and gravel, energy-producing fields, including oil, gas, and geothermal substances, and related mining operations. The California Department of Conservation (DOC) classifies land in the state into mineral resource zones based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land (DOC, 2020a). Land in the City has been classified by the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) according to the presence or absence of significant sand and gravel deposits (suitable for use in construction-grade aggregate). The land classification is presented in the form of maps showing Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ). There are four MRZ classifications, MRZ-1 through MRZ-4 as described below:

- MRZ-1 are areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence.
- MRZ-2 are areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists.
- MRZ-3 are areas containing mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data.
- MRZ-4 are areas where availability information is inadequate for assignment to any other MRZ-zone.

The General Plan EIR identifies that the City is not located within a Significant Mineral Aggregate Resource Area nor it is located in an area with active mineral extraction activities. As a result, no conflict with any existing City-wide resource management and conservation plan is expected with future development.

The Project does not propose changes to land use designations of the Inventory Sites and does not propose Inventory Sites that were not already analyzed in the General Plan EIR. In addition, none of the Inventory Sites have currently active oil or gas wells (as no oil or mineral extraction activities are currently located in the City). Finally, any new development under the Project would require an assessment of hazards such as onsite oil or gas wells as part of the CEQA process. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

13. NOISE

Would the project result in:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. The City is bounded by the 710 Freeway and the Los Angeles River to the west, East 70th Street to the south, Lakewood Boulevard, Rosecrans Avenue, and Downey Avenue to the east, and the 105 Freeway to the north. The main existing noise sources within Paramount include vehicular traffic on neighboring freeways as well as a number of major arterial streets in the City including Garfield Avenue, Paramount Boulevard, Rosecrans Avenue, and Alondra Boulevard.

To ensure that noise producers do not adversely affect sensitive receptors, the City of Paramount identifies land use compatibility standards within the General Plan to use for planning and development decisions. The General Plan Noise Element includes policies, standards, criteria, programs, diagrams, and maps related to protecting public health and welfare from excessive noise exposure. General Plan Goals and Policies together with Municipal Code standards for noise control are incorporated into the land use planning process to reduce noise and land use incompatibilities.

According to the 2007 General Plan EIR, construction activity is typically short-term in nature and is generally not considered to have a significant impact on noise sensitive uses as long as construction activity is limited to daylight hours. Acoustical analyses for future housing development projects under the Project will address construction noise impacts on sensitive noise receptors and identify mitigation if required.

Future housing developments on the proposed Inventory Sites are subject to the policies of the existing General Plan designed to minimize noise impacts to noise-sensitive properties as well as the City's Noise Ordinance. The General Plan requires noise studies as part of the standard environmental review process for housing developments. These studies will evaluate noise levels and incorporate design features or mitigation measures necessary to minimize adverse noise impacts.

The proposed Project update does not include any changes to the land use designations of the Inventory Sites; thus, impacts associated with potential development of the Inventory Sites will remain within the scope of analysis in the General Plan EIR. Future housing development will be subject to preliminary environmental review pursuant to CEQA and if found not to be exempt, subject to full environmental analysis at which time all environmental issues will be vetted and appropriate project-

level mitigation incorporated, if needed. Potential impacts will be less than significant with implementation of existing policies, standards and regulations.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. Vibration is sound radiated through the ground. The rumbling sound caused by the vibration of room surfaces is called groundborne noise. The ground motion caused by vibration is measured as particle velocity in inches per second, and in the U.S. is referenced as vibration decibels (VdB). The background vibration velocity level in residential and educational areas is usually around 50 VdB while the vibration velocity level threshold of perception for humans is approximately 65 VdB. A vibration velocity level of 75 VdB is the approximate dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for many people. Sources within buildings such as operation of mechanical equipment, movement of people, or the slamming of doors cause most perceptible indoor vibration. Typical outdoor sources of perceptible groundborne vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads. If a roadway is smooth, the groundborne vibration from traffic is rarely perceptible. The range of interest is from approximately 50 VdB, which is the typical background vibration velocity level, and 100 VdB, which is the general threshold where minor damage can occur in fragile or historic buildings.

Typical construction vibration mitigation includes routing and placement of equipment to maximize distance to receptors and use of alternative equipment, such as use of drilled pile drivers as opposed to impact drivers. Subsurface dampeners can also be utilized to reduce groundborne vibration. Short-term Impacts related to groundborne vibration during construction would be expected to be less than significant with implementation of local environmental review procedures. Typical mitigation for long-term vibration impacts related to occupied buildings include setbacks from vibration sources or building construction to minimize transmission of vibration.

No short- or long-term impacts will be associated with vibration at a programmatic level for this Project as no policy changes, developments, or specific infrastructure improvements are proposed as part of the Project. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Cumulative Impacts. Residential land uses typically do not produce excessive noise either individually or cumulatively that could substantially increase existing, ambient noise levels. The future development of the Inventory Sites could increase ambient noise levels due to increased traffic generation in the project vicinity. Thus, development of the Inventory Sites will partially contribute to the noise volumes identified in the General Plan EIR. The City reviews all new development proposals per CEQA which includes the analysis of vehicular traffic noise. The proposed Project does not include changes to land uses and intensities designated in the current General Plan and analyzed in its EIR. The Project does not propose any specific development or any land use changes that would invalidate this prior finding or further increase traffic levels beyond those analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Project-specific increases in ambient noise levels due to future development on each Inventory Site will be evaluated as development is proposed over the long term pursuant to existing policies and procedures. With these existing policies and procedures in place, impacts related to increases in ambient noise levels will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

C) No Impact. The City of Paramount is not located within two miles of an airport or within a comprehensive land use plan for any public or private airport. In addition, no private airstrips are located within the City. No specific new development is associated with the proposed Project.

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

A) No Impact. Adoption and implementation of the Project will not, in and of itself, directly result in population growth that has not already been evaluated in the 2007 General Plan EIR. Population growth is a complex interaction of immigration, emigration, births, deaths, land use, and economic factors of which the General Plan Amendments are only a part. Regional models of population growth and change, accounting for these complexities, are developed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the Los Angeles County Council of Governments (COGs). The proposed Project (specifically the Housing Element) is designed to guide and accommodate the City's share of the projected regional population growth and associated housing over the next eight years. Pursuant to Government Code 65584, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is required to determine the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA), by income category, for Council of Governments (COGs) throughout the State. The RHNA is based on the California Department of Finance population projections and regional population forecasts used in preparing regional transportation plans. COGs are required to allocate to each locality a share of housing need totaling the RHNA for each income category.

The Project is a policy document setting forth the City's plan to accommodate its share of regional housing needs, as determined by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). For the 2021-2029 planning period, the City of Paramount's share is 364 housing units. This allocation is referred to as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment, or RHNA. The Housing Element identifies adequate land and planning mechanisms to accommodate the future housing needs of the growing population derived directly from the population growth estimates for the region, so the proposed Project would not induce unplanned population growth. No impact will occur.

B) No Impact. The Project (specifically the Housing Element) is intended to encourage and facilitate housing development and preserve and enhance existing housing stock. The natural recycling of land will not result in the loss of housing units because such redevelopment will result in the development of new housing units. Thus, the availability of residential units in response to increases in population is supported by the Project. Considering residential units will increase naturally as guided by the goals and policies of the proposed Project, no impacts related to the displacement of housing or people would occur and no mitigation is required.

15. PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Fire protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Police protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Schools? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Parks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| E) Other public facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Paramount contracts with the Los Angeles County Department (LACFD) for fire protection and prevention services in the City. The City of Paramount is served by two fire stations. Station 31, located at 7521 East Somerset Boulevard, has two fire engines and one paramedic squad. Station 57 is located at 5720 Gardendale Street in South Gate and has one fire engine.

New development under the Project will result in the incremental increase in need for fire protection services as the City's population grows and the number of residential units increases. The City collects Development Impact Fees to offset the impact of new development, as it occurs. Construction and operation of a new fire station will be subject to preliminary environmental review pursuant to CEQA and if found not to be exempt, subject to full environmental analysis at which time all environmental issues will be vetted and appropriate mitigation incorporated, if needed. Potential impacts resulting from the effects of operating the fire department as well as constructing and operating future fire facilities will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement services throughout the City of Paramount. The Sheriff's Department assigned to the City of Paramount is staffed with 42 personnel, including patrol deputies, a detective team, and a deputy district attorney. The City is served by the Lakewood Station at 5130 Clark Avenue in the City of Lakewood and by a substation located near the intersection of Paramount and Somerset Boulevards in Paramount. Emergency response times are approximately three minutes throughout the City. The 2007 General Plan EIR does not identify the construction or expansion of a police station as part of the 2007 or current General Plan update. The impact to police services will be no greater than what was previously analyzed in the 2007 General Plan EIR and the impact will be less than significant.

C) Less Than Significant Impact. The City is served by the Paramount Unified School District (PUSD), which serves kindergarten through twelfth grades and overall, consists of nine elementary schools, two intermediate schools, one high school, a continuation school, and an adult education school. The effects of schools that can result in environmental impacts are specific and include peak traffic levels occurring in the morning and early afternoon, playground noise, and field lighting. Furthermore, analyses of school impacts are unique in that any impacts resulting from the effects of schools are considered fully mitigated through the payment of development impact fees pursuant to the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act, therefore, pursuant to State law and the payment of development impact fees, impacts will be less than significant.

D) Less Than Significant Impact. In accordance with State law, the City imposes parkland dedication or in-lieu fees on new development equivalent to four acres of parkland per 1,000 new residents. The proposed Project (specifically the Housing Element) will generate new or relocated residents that will require park and recreation facilities and associated programs, either through expansion of existing facilities or construction of new facilities. Construction or expansion of parks can result in nominal effects such as pollutant emissions from construction activities and operational trip generation potentially resulting in similarly nominal impacts to the environment. The City will continue to collect in-lieu fees or require construction of new or expanded parks from proponents of new housing to compensate for incremental increases in parks and recreation service demand, thus providing adequate, per-capita facilities for future residents. The City also collects Development Impact Fees to offset the impact of new development, as it occurs. Construction and operation of new or expanded parks and recreation facilities will be subject to preliminary environmental review pursuant to CEQA and if found not to be exempt, subject to full environmental analysis at which time all environmental issues will be vetted and appropriate mitigation incorporated, if needed. Potential impacts resulting from the effects of constructing and operating future parks and recreation facilities will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations.

E) Less Than Significant Impact. Residents generated by the provision of new housing guided by the goals and policies of the proposed Project (specifically the Housing Element) will generate the incremental need for a variety of public and quasi-public services including libraries, medical clinics, urgent care facilities, hospitals, social service centers, senior centers, and other facilities. Construction and operation of new or expanded public service facilities will be subject to preliminary environmental review pursuant to CEQA and if found not to be exempt, subject to full environmental analysis at which time all project-level environmental issues will be vetted and appropriate mitigation incorporated, if needed. Potential impacts resulting from the effects of constructing and operating future public service facilities will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations.

16. RECREATION

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. Pursuant to State law, the City imposes parkland dedication or in-lieu fees on new development equivalent to four acres of parkland per 1,000 new residents. The proposed Project (specifically the Housing Element) will generate new or relocated residents that will require park and recreation facilities and associated programs, either through expansion of existing facilities or construction of new facilities. However, such increase is consistent with the estimated population increase evaluated under the 2007 General Plan EIR and will not result in any new impacts that have not been evaluated. Construction or expansion of parks can result in nominal effects such as pollutant emissions from construction activities and operational trip generation potentially resulting in similarly nominal impacts to the environment. The City will continue to collect in-lieu fees or require construction of new or expanded parks from proponents of new housing to compensate for incremental increases in parks and recreation service demand, thus providing adequate, per-capita facilities for future residents.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. Construction and operation of new or expanded parks and recreation facilities will be subject to preliminary environmental review pursuant to CEQA and if found not to be exempt, subject to full environmental analysis at which time all environmental issues will be vetted and appropriate mitigation incorporated, if needed. Potential impacts resulting from the effects of constructing and operating future parks and recreation facilities will be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations.

17. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 subdivision (b)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Result in inadequate emergency access? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less than Significant Impact. The City is served by local transportation facilities including streets and bus routes in addition to non-motorized transportation facilities such as sidewalks, trails, and bikeways. These facilities provide options for travel modes that include passenger vehicles, trains, buses, bikes, and walking. These facilities and modes of travel comprise the circulation system for the City, and the broader system, designed with the goals of efficiently moving people and goods throughout the region by providing ease of access to multiple modes of travel.

Future housing development will primarily generate passenger vehicle trips that will disperse during the morning as residents drive to commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities for a variety of reasons but primarily for work and school. Some trips may be to transit centers, such that a portion of a resident's trip may include alternative transportation modes, while others may simply walk to their destination or to other transit options. The return leg of a trip is generally anticipated to be the reverse of the initial leg of the trip during the afternoon, albeit with higher likelihood of a portion of the trip being dedicated to accessing shopping, entertainment, or other uses.

The concern regarding transportation facilities and their counterpart modes of travel is excessive use throughout the day or during morning and/or afternoon peak hours and the resulting effects on the performance of the facilities' ability to move people and goods. The direct effects of reduced circulation system performance are annoyance and stress, thereby decreasing the quality of life for the user. Direct failure or accelerated deterioration of circulation system facilities can also occur if the facility was not designed to function under increased loading. A variety of indirect impacts to human health and the environment are attributed specifically to excessive use of vehicles on local and regional roadways including effects related to air pollution and ambient noise.

SCAG Plans. Two planning efforts guide the long-term improvement of the circulation system at the regional and local levels. The Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), was last updated in September 2020 (Connect SoCal) is administered by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) to meet the needs of travel and goods movement through the year 2045.

CMP. Urbanized areas within the state of California such as Los Angeles County are required to adopt a Congestion Management Program (CMP). The goals of the CMP are to reduce traffic congestion and to provide a mechanism for coordinating land use development and transportation improvement decisions. Los Angeles County compiles the data and submits the results to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for a finding of regional consistency. The I-

5, I-605 and I-105 freeways and SR-19 are roadway components of the Congestion Management Plan system. The Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program (CMP) is administered by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro 2010). The CMP addresses congestion management through a process developed cooperatively throughout the metropolitan region that provides for safe and effective management and operation of existing and future transportation facilities through demand reduction and operations strategies.

While the RTP/SCS addresses the broader goals of the transportation network, the CMP focuses on specific, regional facilities requiring funding for maintenance and improvements in order to meet the goals of the RTP/SCS. The CMP relies on local jurisdiction standards in determining the performance of the CMP network. The final effort is the City's General Plan Circulation Element that identifies long-term transportation improvements for local facilities. The General Plan includes goals and policies aimed to provide an efficient multi-modal circulation system in the city. General Plan policies also encourage the development of an efficient and safe bikeway and public transportation system. The City of Paramount identifies that major intersections currently operate at Level E or better during peak hours for existing traffic conditions.

Summary. These local and regional planning efforts are designed to reduce the direct and indirect effects of travel so as to minimize or avoid resulting impacts on human health and the environment. The proposed Project is consistent with the growth assumptions used in the development of the RTP/SCS and CMP and the Project does not include any land use changes to the General Plan, therefore, the Project will not conflict with the goals or transportation planning efforts of the City or SCAG.

Based on this preceding analysis, the proposed Project will not impede local or regional efforts to ensure an efficient circulation system. Future housing development will be subject to preliminary environmental review pursuant to CEQA and if found not to be exempt, subject to full environmental analysis at which time all environmental issues will be vetted and appropriate mitigation incorporated, if needed, should transportation impacts be identified that are not covered under existing or future development impact fees. Potential impacts resulting from conflicts with local and regional transportation plans and performance requirements will be less than significant with implementation of existing standards and regulations.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. In response to Senate Bill (SB) 743, the California Natural Resource Agency certified and adopted new CEQA Guidelines in December 2018, which now identify Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the most appropriate metric to evaluate a project's transportation impact under CEQA (Section 15064.3). Effective July 1, 2020, the previous CEQA metric of level of service (LOS), typically measured in terms of automobile delay, roadway capacity and congestion, will no longer constitute a significant environmental impact.

Although VMT is now the accepted methodology for evaluating potential transportation impacts of a project, the City General Plan identifies standards for maintaining an adequate level of service (LOS) for City streets and intersections. To be consistent with the 2020 State CEQA Guidelines, a LOS analysis is no longer required for purposes of this Initial Study impact analysis and determination of significant impacts under CEQA. However, an evaluation of the overall circulation network and services available to the City is still appropriate and is provided under Impact A, above.

Transit. The public transportation system in the City of Paramount provides non-auto options for commute, utility, and recreational travel, with connections to downtown Los Angeles, LAX, and other regional cities and destinations. The City of Paramount is served by a number of bus line(s) and shuttle and paratransit services. The following agencies provide regional connectivity, providing an alternative to driving a personal vehicle:

- Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). Metro provides rail and bus services throughout Los Angeles County, with a number of express and regular bus routes serving Paramount.
- Long Beach Transit: Long Beach Transit offers current Fixed Route and College Bound bus routes which circulate through the City of Paramount and neighboring communities.

Bus transit generally runs every 30 to 45 minutes during the peak periods, with certain routes running every 25 minutes or better. Generally, transit users prefer reliable wait times of less than 15 minutes when making trip choices.

Bicycle Routes. Los Angeles County has established bikeways in various locations throughout the City. A Class I bikeway (off-road) provides a completely separated right-of-way designated for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians. Crossflows with motorized vehicles are minimized. Very few opportunities for Class I bikeways are available in the City of Paramount. However, The Los Angeles River bicycle trail, a 24 mile trail extending from Los Angeles to Long Beach, runs along the western boundary of the Project site, in a northerly to southerly direction.

A Class II bikeway (on-road) provides a restricted right-of-way on a roadway's shoulder designated for the exclusive or semi-exclusive use of bicycles. Through travel by motor vehicles or pedestrians is prohibited. Crossflows by pedestrians and motorists are permitted. Vehicle parking is prohibited. Opportunities for Class II bikeways exist on some of the less heavily utilized arterial roadways in the City of Paramount and there is an existing bike lane which runs along Orange Street in a northerly to southerly direction, which circulates to the City of Long Beach, and the bike lane runs in a westerly to easterly direction along 70th Street in the City of Paramount. The goal is to link residential areas, schools, parks, and commercial centers so that residents can travel within the community without driving. New Development projects will be required to include safe and attractive sidewalks, walkways, and bike lanes, and homeowner associates will be encouraged to construct links to adjacent areas and communities where appropriate.

Pedestrian Facilities. The City of Paramount has sidewalks and crosswalks on most streets. Bicycle movement is accommodated on a developing system of local bikeways that connect to regional facilities.

The Project will result in the future development of additional housing in the City through the anticipated growth will be within the limits identified in the existing General Plan and its EIR. Although, VMT is now the required metric for evaluating transportation impacts for CEQA projects, and the General Plan EIR, prepared prior to current VMT requirements, uses an LOS metric, this Project is consistent with the analysis in the EIR because land use designations are unchanged: VMT under the General Plan EIR and this project are the same or similar. Therefore, any impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

C) No Impact. The proposed Project does not authorize the construction of any roadway and will result in no effects on the design of existing or future streets. Therefore, it will not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment). There will be no impact and no mitigation is required.

D) Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project does not involve any road construction or any development activity and thus will not obstruct or restrict emergency access to or through the City. Future housing development facilitated by implementation of the Project (specifically the Housing Element) policies will be subject to site plan review and approval during entitlement review and/or application for building permits. The Fire Department reviews all plans to ensure compliance with all applicable emergency access and safety requirements. Impacts involving emergency access will be less than significant with continued implementation of development review procedures. Therefore, any impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Would the Project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is: | | | | |
| A) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. Based on information obtained from the Cultural Resources impacts section of the 2007 General Plan EIR, prior to the incorporation of the City of Paramount, the area was comprised of two smaller communities which were called Hynes and Clearwater. The two communities were considered the center of Southern California's dairy industry, and were known as both "The Milk Shed of Los Angeles" and the "The World's Largest Hay Market." In 1948, after discussions dating back to 1925, the two towns unified under the name of Paramount and the City was officially incorporated in 1957. Since the incorporation of the City in 1957, land uses have transitioned from agricultural to residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. Per the Cultural Resources section of the 2007 General Plan EIR, three (3) local historic resources within the City which include the Hay Tree (located at Paramount Boulevard near Harrison Street), the Iceland ice skating rink (located at the corner of Jackson Street and California Avenue), and Paramount Library (located at 16244 Colorado Avenue). The "Hay Tree" was used in the 1930s as a space where the day's price of hay was set and then quoted around the world. The Iceland (Zamboni) Ice Skating Rink is a local landmark ice skating rink opened by Frank Zamboni in 1940. The privately owned and operated facility has been the training ground for professional skaters and Mr. Zamboni is also well-known for inventing the Zamboni Ice-Resurfacing machine which is used in ice rinks around the world. Finally, the Paramount Library was founded in 1913, when the area was referred to as Hynes-Clearwater. Of the three resources listed, the Hay Tree is also listed as a California Historical Landmark (No. 1038). However, none of the Inventory Sites are located on any of the resource sites and as such, implementation of the proposed Project will not cause substantial adverse change to a designated Tribal Cultural resource.

B) Less than Significant Impact. Similar to potential impacts resulting from the effects of future housing development on historical resources, impacts to archaeological resources can result in the loss of information important to the history (and potentially the pre-history) of California and the people who created and/or used the materials. The potential for uncovering significant resources at Inventory Site locations during construction activities is unknown given that no such resources have been discovered and/or recorded previously. The General Plan states that archaeological and historical resources shall be protected and preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

Two changes to state law (SB 18 and AB 52) require cities to consult directly with local Native American tribes to determine if any tribal cultural resources will be impacted by private development or public works projects proposed in the City. The City conducted SB 18 and AB 52 consultation for this proposed Project. One tribe submitted comments but did not request a

consultation. All future development of the Inventory Sites will be required to prepare Cultural Resource Assessments (CRAs) to determine if there are any impacts to cultural or tribal cultural resources as required by the General Plan Conservation Element. This is considered regulatory compliance and not specific mitigation under CEQA.

The General Plan EIR concluded that build out of the General Plan will result in less than significant impacts related to the substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources. The proposed Project does not propose any land use changes or designate any Inventory Sites that were not already analyzed in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, long-term impacts in the City have already been contemplated, and the proposed Project will not result in impacts that are greater than those contemplated in the 2007 General Plan EIR. In addition, future development of the proposed Inventory Sites will be subject to General Plan requirements and review in accordance with CEQA requirements. Impacts related to implementation of the proposed Housing Element, Safety Element, and Environmental Justice Element will be less than significant and no mitigation is required at this programmatic level.

19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| E) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

A) No Impact. The City Public Works Department, Utilities Division, manages water service and wastewater collection services to City residents and businesses. Wastewater treatment is provided by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The City also operates and maintains storm drains within its boundaries, although downstream flows are handled by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. On October 24, 2017 the City Council authorized the City of Paramount to join a local consortium, the Clean Power Alliance (CPA) to purchase wholesale electrical power for residents and businesses at competitive rates. CPA began serving the City in 2019 by purchasing electricity generated from renewable sources and

delivering that electricity through the same Southern California Edison (SCE) power poles and power lines that previously supplied City customers. Natural gas is provided by the Southern California Gas Company.

Future housing under the HEU will consume additional water, electricity, and natural gas while producing additional wastewater for conveyance and treatment. The new housing is consistent with the General Plan growth projections which were evaluated in the 2007 General Plan EIR. The various involved utility agencies and companies develop master service plans based on anticipated land uses outlined in the General Plans of the various jurisdictions they serve. Therefore, these master plans have already taken into account the growth anticipated under the HEU. In addition, future development is required to assure adequate utility service during the development review and CEQA process. Therefore, utility impacts will have no impacts that have not already been analyzed in the General Plan EIR and no mitigation is required.

Future housing under the Project (specifically the Housing Element) will consume additional water, electricity, and natural gas while producing additional wastewater for conveyance and treatment. The new housing is consistent with the General Plan growth projections which were evaluated in the General Plan EIR. The various involved utility agencies and companies develop master service plans based on anticipated land uses outlined in the General Plans of the various jurisdictions they serve. Therefore, these master plans have already taken into account the growth anticipated under the Project. In addition, future development is required to ensure adequate utility service during the development review and CEQA process. Therefore, utility impacts will have no impacts that have not already been analyzed in the General Plan EIR and no mitigation is required.

B) No Impact. The City of Paramount Public Works Department, Utilities Division, maintain three deep groundwater wells sites and one MWD imported water connections to provide domestic water service to City residents and businesses. The City overlies the Central (groundwater) Basin which was adjudicated in 1965 and the Central Basin Watermaster manages groundwater supplies and replenishment. The City Utilities Division regularly reviews and updates its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and coordinates with the Central Basin Watermaster and MWD to assure it can provide adequate water service to the City under all anticipated conditions.

New housing growth under the Project will not exceed that identified in the General Plan and evaluated in the 2007 General Plan EIR. The City's UWMP is based on the General Plan and the MWD's master water planning is based on adopted land use plans in the General Plans of the cities that utilize Central Basin groundwater. Therefore, the HEU will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

C) No Impact. Wastewater treatment is provided by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSDLAC). The City also operates and maintains storm drains within its boundaries, although downstream flows are handled by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. Future housing under the Project will generate additional wastewater for conveyance and treatment. The new housing is consistent with the General Plan growth projections which were evaluated in the 2007 General Plan EIR. The CSDLAC has a master service plans based on anticipated land uses outlined in the General Plans of the various jurisdictions they serve. The CSDLAC master plan has already taken into account the growth anticipated under the HEU. In addition, future development is required to assure adequate wastewater service during the development review and CEQA process. Therefore, there will be no wastewater treatment impacts that have not already been analyzed in the General Plan EIR and no mitigation is required.

D) No Impact. Los Angeles County Sanitation District No. 18 provides solid waste management for its residents and businesses within the City and waste services are contracted with the Metropolitan Waste Disposal. Metropolitan Waste Disposal then hauls waste to the Puente Hills Landfill. Non-recyclable and non-composting wastes are then sent to nearby County landfills for disposal. Future development under the Project would be required to comply with established solid waste regulations and procedures. Therefore, the HEU will have no solid waste impacts at this programmatic level and no mitigation is required.

E) No Impact. All new development will be required to comply with State mandates and City regulations regarding reduction/recycling of household waste. None of the housing strategies in the proposed Housing Element update will have any effect upon or result in any conflicts with solid waste disposal regulations, as the scope of these revisions does not increase development capacity. No impact will occur, and no mitigation is required.

20. WILDFIRE

Would the project:

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water resources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| D) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. The City Office of Emergency Management coordinates disaster response and recovery efforts in the City of Lancaster. The City's goal is to respond to emergency situations with a coordinated system of emergency service providers and facilities. The City has planned responses to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorist activities, and war-related operations. The City is part of a county and statewide emergency management system that addresses evacuation and movement of people in the event of an emergency.

The Project does not involve any road construction or any development activity and thus will not obstruct or restrict emergency access to or through the City. The Health and Safety Element includes evacuation route maps, goals, policies, and actions. Future housing development facilitated by implementation of Project policies will be subject to site plan review and approval during entitlement review and/or application for building permits. The City Fire Department reviews all plans to ensure compliance with all applicable emergency access and safety requirements. Impacts involving emergency access will be less than significant with continued implementation of development review procedures. Therefore, any impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. The City is relatively flat and urbanized so there is little chance of a wildfire event affecting the City. However, the area does experience strong dry seasonal winds called "Santa Ana" winds that can sometime exacerbate the spread of structural urban fires or grass fires. No conditions in the City would lead residents to be exposed to pollutant concentrations in excess of those regional conditions that result in large wildfires in the more remote/forested portions of the County.

The Project will allow the eventual construction of new housing in the City that may be subject to urban fires. However, there are no conditions in the City that would exacerbate wildfire risks and expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors. Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

C. No Impact. The City of Project is in a fully urbanized setting and is not located within an area susceptible to wildfires and in a Local Responsibility Area for fire preservation and protection. The City has full infrastructure (roads, water lines with fire hydrants, etc.) to support fire protection services and requires installation of such in conjunction with new developments. Therefore, the Project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water resources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. There are no impacts and no mitigation is required.

D. Less Than Significant Impact. Sections 9.C and 9.D of this Initial Study concluded that future housing in the City under the Project would not experience significant impacts from flooding. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. The Impacts will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

| | Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant Impact | No Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Does the project have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A) Less Than Significant Impact. The results of the preceding analysis indicate that the proposed project will have less-than-significant impacts to sensitive biological, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources. Impacts to scenic vistas and visual character and resources will be less than significant. Considering the programmatic level of analysis will not authorize any development plan, redevelopment of any existing sites, or construction of new infrastructure, and will not change existing City land use policy, it will not result in any effects that would degrade the quality of the environment. The City finds that impacts related to degradation of the environment will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

B) Less Than Significant Impact. Cumulative effects resulting from full implementation of City land use policies were evaluated in the General Plan EIR. The proposed Housing Element, Safety Element, and Environmental Justice Element will not change any of these policies and does not propose any specific development or redevelopment project that could contribute to short-term or long-term cumulative impacts that were not addressed sufficiently in the General Plan EIR. The proposed project does not include any changes to land use designations and thus is consistent with the project analyzed in the General Plan EIR. The City hereby finds that the proposed Project's individual contribution to potentially significant cumulative impacts is not considerable and no mitigation is required.

C) Less Than Significant Impact. As supported by the preceding environmental evaluation, the project will not result in substantial adverse effects on human beings. It has been determined through quantitative and qualitative analysis supported by substantial evidence that the proposed Project has been determined to have little or no adverse impacts on people or the environment as evaluated in the 19 preceding environmental topics. The City hereby finds that direct and indirect impacts on human beings will be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

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MARCH 1, 2022

RESOLUTION NO. 22:011

“A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AMENDING THE CITY’S PERSONNEL MANUAL TO INCORPORATE A CELLPHONE STIPEND FOR CITY USE POLICY AND BILINGUAL SKILL PAY POLICY.”

MOTION IN ORDER:

READ BY TITLE ONLY AND ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 22:011.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council

From: John Moreno, City Manager

By: Andrew Vialpando, Assistant City Manager
Nicole Lopez, Human Resources Manager

Date: March 1, 2022

**Subject: RESOLUTION NO. 22:011
AMENDING THE CITY'S PERSONNEL MANUAL TO INCORPORATE A
CELLPHONE STIPEND FOR CITY USE POLICY AND BILINGUAL SKILL
PAY POLICY**

At its meeting on December 15, 2020, the City Council adopted the City's Personnel Manual (Policy), which serves as the organization's comprehensive administrative policy. The City's Policy contains numerous sections that establish regulatory directives for City employees in compliance with federal, State, and local laws, such as Equal Employment Opportunity, Benefits and Compensation, and Ethics regulations.

From time to time, staff reviews the Policy for updates to personnel laws and to ensure the City remains consistent with industry best practices and standards. During a recent review, staff discovered that the Policy is silent on two active employee programs and recommends that they be incorporated into the City's Policy.

Pursuant to the Paramount Municipal Code, the City Manager may revise the Policy in their capacity as the City's Personnel Officer. However, modifications to the Policy that impact the City's Budget (i.e. compensation or benefits) must be approved by the City Council. All changes to the Policy are reviewed by the City Attorney, and Human Resources is responsible for disseminating updates to all employees.

The proposed policies and benefits are described below.

Cellphone Stipend for City Use

To compensate employees for business-related phone calls, the City currently provides employees two options. The first option is a \$20 stipend per month for use of a personal cellphone for business related purposes. The second option involves providing employees \$250 towards the purchase of a personal cellphone of their choice every two years, with the City paying for the phone bill. This practice has been in place since 2013, and there is no formal City policy. As of this report, 65 employees receive a cellphone stipend and 25 employees have received a \$250 reimbursement this year.

Staff recommends establishing a Cellphone Stipend policy for the use of cellphones to conduct City-related business, and increasing the monthly stipend from \$20 to \$50 per month for eligible full-time employees. To compensate executive staff for additional data devices required as part of their roles in and out of the office, it is also recommended that Assistant Directors and Directors receive an additional \$25 per month (\$75 per month in total) towards supplemental data plans or devices (i.e. personal hotspot, upgraded data plans, etc.). Increasing the cellphone stipend will align the City more closely with current consumer cellphone bill costs and comparable industry standards.

A formal cellphone policy would create clear lines of ownership and accountability, ensure applicable laws are being followed, and meet best practices under government auditing standards. Moreover, a formal City policy regarding the use of cellphones to conduct City-related business establishes internal controls that protect the City.

Not all employees will be eligible to participate in the cellphone stipend program. To be eligible for the Program, employees must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Functional responsibilities of the position require cellphone communications for City-related business needs on a regular basis.
- Position responsibilities require immediate communications after regular business hours, on weekends, and on holidays.
- Position responsibilities require support for services on a 24-hour, 7-day basis including emergency responses.

Staff also recommends discontinuing the cellphone reimbursement program. This program is burdensome for staff to administer, and creates discrepancies for staff when reviewing monthly billing statements. Under the Stipend program, employees will receive a larger benefit than the bi-annual reimbursement program.

The following is a survey of cellphone programs in neighboring cities:

| Cities | Cellphone Program |
|------------------|--|
| Bellflower | None |
| Cerritos | \$50 Stipend only |
| Downey | City issued cellphone only |
| Hawaiian Gardens | \$60 Stipend only |
| La Mirada | \$40 Stipend only |
| Lakewood | City issued cellphone only |
| Norwalk | City issued cellphone only for executives |
| Pico Rivera | \$150 Stipend for executives / City issued only device for everyone else |
| Signal Hill | City issued cellphone only |
| South Gate | \$100 for managers, \$120 for executives |

The City currently expends \$23,250 per year in cellphone reimbursements and stipends to eligible employees, and about \$37,000 per year in bill payments. The proposed changes would result in approximately \$50,000 per year for cellphone stipends. This updated annual amount was reflected in the FY 22 Mid-Year Budget review approved by the City Council at its meeting on February 15, 2022.

Although the City will discontinue administering individual plans as part of the cellphone program, some lines will remain assigned for operational purposes.

Bilingual Skill Pay

Paramount is a community with a significant Spanish speaking population. City employees frequently encounter situations in the work place that require the need to communicate in Spanish. Moreover, the City is required by State law to provide bilingual information to the public when conducting certain governmental activities. To compensate employees for utilizing their bilingual skills for business-related needs, bilingual employees currently receive \$15 per month in skill pay. There is no formal City Policy that addresses this important skillset. As of this report, 51 employees receive bilingual pay.

Staff recommends establishing a Bilingual Pay policy for qualifying employees. A formal Bilingual Pay policy would incorporate industry best practices and reward bilingual City employees for their ability to deliver important public service.

Under the Bilingual Skill Pay Program, monthly skill pay will increase to align more closely with the industry median and be based on a three-tiered system.

- Tier 1: \$35 per month to speak and understand Spanish. Certain full-time and part-time position classifications will be eligible to qualify for Tier 1. Tier 1 will compensate employees who speak and understand Spanish, but do not interact regularly with the public during the course of their day-to-day responsibilities. Certain part-time positions will qualify based on a minimum hours worked per month and position responsibilities.
- Tier 2: \$75 per month to speak and understand Spanish. Certain full-time position classifications will be eligible to qualify for Tier 2. Tier 2 will compensate employees who speak and understand Spanish, and regularly interact with the public during the course of their day-to-day responsibilities. Only full-time employees are eligible to qualify for Tier 2 Bilingual Skill Pay.
- Tier 3: \$150 per month to speak, read, write, and understand. A limited number of employees will be designated to receive Tier 3 skill pay, subject to passing a proficiency exam administered by Human Resources and approval by the City Manager. Tier 3 will compensate specific employees who augment the City's translation services through reading and writing Spanish correspondence, and communicating public information in Spanish on City publications and the reverse 911 system.

The following is a survey of bilingual pay amounts in neighboring cities:

| Cities | Monthly Skill Pay |
|------------------|---|
| Bell | \$175.00 |
| Bellflower | 1 to 5% of base salary |
| Cerritos | None |
| Downey | \$140.00 |
| Lakewood | \$50.00 |
| Norwalk | \$50.00 |
| Pico Rivera | \$50.00 speak \$100.00 speak, read, and write |
| Santa Fe Springs | \$100 speak/understand \$250 to speak, read, and write |

The City currently expends \$9,200 per year in bilingual skill pay. The proposed changes would result in approximately \$65,000 per year for bilingual skill pay, including costs for including newly eligible part-time position classifications. This updated annual amount was reflected in the FY 22 Mid-Year Budget review approved by the City Council at its meeting on February 15, 2022.

Both of the proposed policies described above were shared with the City's only labor union, Teamsters Local 911, on February 4, 2022 as part of the meet and confer process. No feedback was received from the Teamsters representation regarding the proposed policies.

It is recommended that the proposed employee policies and benefit amounts be approved by the City Council. If approved, the City Manager, in his capacity as the City's Personnel Officer, will direct staff to work with the City Attorney to develop appropriate policies to be incorporated into the City's Policy.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES, AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission, and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decision making. The Strategic Outcomes were implemented to provide a pathway to achieving the City's Vision. This item aligns with Strategic Outcome No. 6: Efficient, Effective, and Fiscally Responsible – Deliver an efficient and effective City government in a fiscally responsible, transparent, and collaborative manner.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:011 amending the City's Personnel Manual to incorporate a Cellphone Stipend for City Use Policy and Bilingual Skill Pay Policy.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 22:011

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT
AMENDING THE CITY'S PERSONNEL MANUAL TO INCORPORATE A
CELLPHONE STIPEND FOR CITY USE POLICY AND BILINGUAL SKILL
PAY POLICY

WHEREAS, At its meeting on December 15, 2020, the City Council adopted the City's Personnel Manual (Policy), which serves as the organization's comprehensive administrative policy; and

WHEREAS, From time to time, staff reviews the Policy for updates to personnel laws and to ensure the City remains consistent with industry best practices and standards; and

WHEREAS, It is the City's policy to evaluate its market competitiveness with regard to compensation and benefits based on data from updated surveys and analyses; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the Paramount Municipal Code, the City Manager may revise the Policy in their capacity as the City's Personnel Officer; and

WHEREAS, Changes to the Policy are reviewed by the City Attorney, and Human Resources is responsible for disseminating updates to all employees.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The above recitations are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The following proposed City benefit programs will be developed into formal policies, be incorporated in the City Personnel Manual, and will take effect retroactive to January 29, 2022.

Cellphone Stipend for City Use

Eligible City employees may qualify for a Cellphone Stipend of \$50 for the use of cellphones to conduct City-related business. To compensate executive staff for additional data devices required as part of their roles in and out of the office, Assistant Directors and Directors shall receive an additional \$25 per month (\$75 per month in total) towards supplemental data plans or devices (i.e. personal hotspot, upgraded data plans, etc.).

To be eligible for the stipend, employees must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Functional responsibilities of the position require cellphone communications for City-related business needs on a regular basis.
- Position responsibilities require immediate communications after regular business hours, on weekends, and on holidays.
- Position responsibilities require support for services on a 24-hour, 7-day basis including emergency responses.

The practice of cellphone reimbursements and issuance of City-owned cellphone devices will be discontinued.

Bilingual Skill Pay

Eligible City employees may qualify for Bilingual Skill Pay. Paramount is a community with a significant Spanish speaking population. City employees frequently encounter situations in the work place that require the need to communicate in Spanish. Moreover, the City is required by State law to provide bilingual information to the public when conducting certain governmental activities. To compensate employees for utilizing their bilingual skills for business-related needs, bilingual employees will received Bilingual Skill Pay based on a tiered system. A formal Bilingual Pay policy would incorporate industry best practices and reward bilingual City employees for their ability to deliver important public service.

Under the Bilingual Skill Pay Program, monthly skill pay will increase to align more closely with the industry median and be a based on a three-tiered system.

- Tier 1: \$35 per month to speak and understand Spanish. Certain full-time and part-time position classifications will be eligible to qualify for Tier 1. Tier 1 will compensate employees who speak and understand Spanish, but do not interact regularly with the public during the course of their day-to-day responsibilities. Certain part-time positions will qualify based on a minimum hours worked per month, and position responsibilities.
- Tier 2: \$75 per month to speak and understand Spanish. Certain full-time position classifications will be eligible to qualify for Tier 2. Tier 2 will compensate employees who speak and understand Spanish, and regularly interact with the public during the course of their day-to-day responsibilities. Only full-time employees are eligible to qualify for Tier 2 Bilingual Skill Pay.

- Tier 3: \$150 per month to speak, read, write, and understand. A limited number of employees will be designated to receive Tier 3 skill pay, subject to passing a proficiency exam administered by Human Resources and approval by the City Manager. Tier 3 will compensate specific employees who augment the City's translation services through reading and writing Spanish correspondence, and communicating public information in Spanish on City publications and the reverse 911 system.

SECTION 3. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paramount this 1st day of March 1, 2022.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

MARCH 1, 2022

RESOLUTION NO. 22:017

"A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT,
APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR LAND AND WATER
CONSERVATION FUND ASSISTANCE FOR THE DILLS PARK
RENOVATION PROJECT"

MOTION IN ORDER:

READ BY TITLE ONLY AND ADOPT RESOLUTION NO. 22:017.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council

From: John Moreno, City Manager

By: David Johnson, Community Services Director

Date: March 1, 2022

Subject: RESOLUTION NO. 22:017 – APPLICATION FOR LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANT

In December 2021, the City of Paramount was awarded a Proposition 68 grant from the California State Parks Office of Grants and Local Services for the Dills Park Renovation Project. The grant award is \$897,094. However, due to inflation and other economic factors, the project is expected to exceed the awarded grant amount. To assist in covering the new estimated cost of the project, the City is seeking approval to apply for a \$532,730 grant through the Office of Grants and Local Services and the U.S. National Parks Service's Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant provides funding for the acquisition or development of land to create new outdoor recreation opportunities for the health and wellness of Californians. This grant does require a match and allows for the awarded Proposition 68 grant money to act as the match. The grant application requires that the City Council adopt a resolution.

Attached is Resolution No. 22:017 which authorizes the submittal of an application under the LWCF.

MISSION, VISION, VALUE AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission, and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decision making. The Strategic Outcomes were implemented to provide a pathway to achieving the City's Vision. This item aligns with Strategic Outcome No. 2: Community Health.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council read by title only and adopt Resolution No. 22:017.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. 22:017

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT
APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR LAND AND WATER
CONSERVATION FUND ASSISTANCE FOR THE DILLS PARK
RENOVATION PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Congress under Public Law 88-578 has authorized the establishment of a federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant-In-Aid program, providing Matching funds to the State of California and its political subdivisions for acquiring lands and developing Facilities for public outdoor recreation purposes; and

WHEREAS, the California Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for administration of the program in the State, setting up necessary rules and procedures governing Applications by local agencies under the grant program; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant certifies by resolution the approval of the Application and the availability of eligible matching funds prior to submission of the Application to the State; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PARAMOUNT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The above recitations are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The City Council approves the filing of an Application for Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance for the proposed Dills Park Renovation Project.

SECTION 3. The City Council agrees to abide by Section 6(f)(3) of Public Law 88-578 which states "No Property acquired or developed with assistance under this section shall, without the approval of the National Secretary of the Interior, be converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses. The Secretary shall approve such conversion only if he finds it to be in accord with the then existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan and only upon such conditions as he deems necessary to assure the substitution of other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location."

SECTION 4. The City Council certifies that said agency has Matching funds from eligible source(s) and can finance 100 percent of the Project, which up to half may be reimbursed; and

SECTION 5. The City Council appoints the City Manager as agent of the Applicant to conduct all negotiations and execute and submit all documents, including, but not limited to, Applications, Contracts, amendments, payment requests, and compliance with all applicable current state and federal laws which may be necessary for the completion of the aforementioned Project.

SECTION 6. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Paramount this 1st day of March 2022.

Brenda Olmos, Mayor

ATTEST:

Heidi Luce, City Clerk

MARCH 1, 2022

AWARD OF CONTRACT TO VIDIFLO FOR AUDIO-VISUAL SYSTEM
RENOVATION AT THE CLEARWATER AUDITORIUM AND THE CITY
HALL DOWNSTAIRS CONFERENCE ROOM

MOTION IN ORDER:

AWARD THE CONTRACT FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE
CLEARWATER AUDITORIUM AND THE CITY HALL DOWNSTAIRS
CONFERENCE ROOM AUDIO-VIDEO SYSTEMS IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$242,250 TO VIDIFLO AND AUTHORIZE THE CITY MANAGER TO
EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT.

MOTION:

MOVED BY: _____

SECONDED BY: _____

[] APPROVED

[] DENIED

ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____



To: Honorable City Council
From: John Moreno, City Manager
By: Andrew Vialpando, Assistant City Manager
Date: March 1, 2022

Subject: AWARD OF CONTRACT TO VIDIFLO FOR AUDIO-VISUAL SYSTEM RENOVATION AT THE CLEARWATER AUDITORIUM AND THE CITY HALL DOWNSTAIRS CONFERENCE ROOM

BACKGROUND

The Clearwater Auditorium is a marquee City facility used for many community meetings and City staff meetings. With regular usage from different community organizations, the audio-visual (A/V) system is an important component of its effective use. The Clearwater Auditorium A/V system was first installed in 2005, and has undergone numerous repairs to keep it functioning. Its current system is antiquated and is experiencing an array of technical issues resulting in frequent, costly repairs. Similarly, the City Hall Conference Room located downstairs is the marquee conference room at City Hall regularly used for business meetings and City staff meetings. The City Hall Downstairs Conference Room has not been renovated in over 20 years and was never equipped with a video component system to facilitate efficient presentations and meetings for critical City business.

DISCUSSION

Staff is recommending that Vidiflo, LLC (Vidiflo) provide the technical services to upgrade and install the A/V systems in the Clearwater Auditorium and City Hall Downstairs Conference Room. Based in Long Beach, CA, Vidiflo has over 25 years of experience in A/V system installations and renovations, and has been the City's primary A/V contractor for over three years. Vidiflo has performed the renovations to the A/V systems of the City Council Chambers and the Progress Plaza Auditorium. Since working with Vidiflo to install and repair the City's A/V systems, we have experienced no major issues.

Vidiflo has a proven reputation for delivering high quality products and service. They are responsive when the City requires on-call A/V assistance and they offer a high level of technical expertise at reasonable prices. For functionality and redundancy purposes, it is important that City A/V systems in all facilities remain consistent with Vidiflo's proprietary program coding to ensure competitive economy of scale pricing for service, repair, and equipment. In addition to their competitive rates, Vidiflo charges no service fees when responding to technical issues with the A/V system.

Each room of the project will take approximately four to six weeks to complete. The Scope of Work for both the Clearwater Auditorium and City Hall Downstairs Conference Rooms details the equipment and services that Vidiflo will provide, including on-site technical training to City staff (Attachments A and B).

Pursuant to Paramount Municipal Code Section 18-29 of Article IV Purchasing of Supplies and Equipment, this acquisition is exempt from competitive bidding due to the unique telecommunications equipment required in order to match existing equipment to facilitate effective maintenance and support.

Fiscal Impact

The proposed cost for the installation of the Clearwater Auditorium A/V system is \$188,000, which includes a 10% contingency to account for any unexpected change orders under CIP 9277. The proposed cost for the installation of the City Hall Downstairs Conference Room video system is \$54,250, which also includes a 10% contingency in the event of unexpected change orders. Funding for the Clearwater Auditorium and the City Hall Downstairs Conference Room A/V systems was approved during the FY 22 Midyear Budget review.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES, AND STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

The City's Vision, Mission, and Values set the standard for the organization; establish priorities, uniformity and guidelines; and provide the framework for policy decision making. The Strategic Outcomes were implemented to provide a pathway to achieving the City's Vision. This item aligns with Strategic Outcome No. 5: Attractive, and Well-Maintained Infrastructure; and Strategic Outcome No. 6: Effective, Efficient and Fiscally Responsible.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

It is recommended that the City Council award the contract for the renovation of the Clearwater Auditorium and the City Hall Downstairs Conference Room Audio-Video systems in the amount of \$242,250 to Vidiflo and authorize the City Manager to execute the agreement.

Attachments:

A – Clearwater Auditorium Audio-Visual System Scope of Work

B – City Hall Downstairs Conference Room Audio-Visual System Scope of Work

VIDIFLO, LLC proposes to furnish and integrate new AudioVisual Equipment in the Clearwater Building Ballroom to constitute a fully functional and ergonomically operated system.

System to include:

1. Existing Electric Roll-Down Projection Screen removed and replaced with a new Stewart Filmscreen Luxus Series 109" Diagonal Electric Roll-Down Projection Screen.
2. Existing Ceiling Projector to be removed and replaced with a new Optoma ZU720T 7500 Lumen Video Projector with HDMI Digital Input and 4K Capability along with a Scaling Video Receiver/Controller.
3. 2- Front Floor Boxes shall be equipped with the following to facilitate a moveable podium:
 - a. Hardwired Microphone Input from Podium Gooseneck Microphone.
 - b. HDMI Input for Laptop Connection from Podium.
 - c. HDMI Output to feed a Floor or Podium Display.
4. 1- Rear Floor Box shall be equipped with the following connections:
 - a. Hardwired Microphone or Line-Level Audio Input Connection.
 - b. USB & HDMI Inputs for a Pan/Tilt/Zoom Video Camera on an adjustable height Tall Tripod for Video Teleconferencing.
 - c. HDMI Output to feed a Floor Display
5. The Existing Equipment Rack shall be Re-Utilized and populated with new equipment including:
 - a. A 20-Channel Shure Digital Wireless Microphone Reception System w/
 - i. 16- Desktop Base 15" Gooseneck Wireless Microphone Transmitters
 - ii. 2- Handheld Wireless Microphone Transmitters
 - iii. 2- Bodypack Wireless Transmitters with Lavalier Microphone
 - iv. 20- Lithium-Ion Rechargeable Batteries
 - v. 2- 8-Bay Docking/Charging Stations
 - vi. 2- 4-Bay Docking/Charging Station
 - vii. Rackshelves for Docking/Charging Stations
 - viii. Antenna Distribution System
 - b. Symetrix Radius NX Audio DSP Matrix Mixing, Processing, Echo Cancelling, Telephone Conferencing and Audio Distribution System
 - c. Crown 8- Channel Audio Power Amplifier
 - d. Crestron 8x8 Digital Media Matrix Switch Frame with I/O Cards for System.
 - e. Crestron PRO4 Control Processor for System Control
 - f. Crestron Rackmount 7" Control Touch Panel
 - g. Crestron Wireless RF Gateway for Wireless Touch Panel
 - h. Luxul 24 Port PoE Network Switch
 - i. Denon Rackmount BluRay/DVD/CD/SD/USB Player
 - j. Tascam Solid State Audio Recorder
 - k. Receiver for Rear Floor Box USB/HDMI Transmitter

VIDIFLO, LLC

AUDIOVISUAL & BROADCAST SYSTEMS

- l. Teradek Wireless Video Transmitter
 - m. Crestron Power Controller
 - n. Middle Atlantic On-Line Series Uninterruptible Power Supply
 - o. **City Furnished PC** for Presentations & UCC Video Conferencing.
6. There shall be 8 New Surface Mounted JBL Loudspeakers. These shall be Zoned for Optimal Room Audio.
7. A Low-Floor Stand with 55" Display and Wireless Video Receiver shall be provided. This may also be Hard-Wired to any of the 3- Floor Box HDMI Outputs.
8. The New Crestron System shall have in addition to the items mentioned above:
 - a. 1- 7" Wired Control Touch Panel (located in the AV Rack, mentioned above)
 - b. 1- 8.7" Wireless Control Touch Panel with Docking Charging Station and Spare Battery
 - c. The Graphic User Interface (GUI) shall be developed with input from City personnel and shall control:
 - i. System On/Off
 - ii. Selection of Room Mode, e.g.: Audio Only, Video and Audio, Video Conferencing, etc.
 - iii. Projector & Screen Control
 - iv. Source to Destination Video Routing
 - v. Microphone Volume and Muting
 - vi. Presentation Source Volume and Muting
 - vii. Telephone Conference Dial and Transmit/Receive Level/Muting Controls
 - viii. UCC Video Conferencing Content Source Selection and Audio Transmit/Receive Level/Muting Controls.
 - ix. BluRay/DVD/CD/SD/USB Player Control
 - x. Solid State Audio Recorder Control

VIDIFLO shall provide:

1. System AV Diagrams to include:
 - a. AV Floor and Reflected Ceiling Plans
 - b. Equipment Rack Elevation
 - c. Video/Audio/Control/Power System Single Line Wiring Diagrams.
2. 90 Day Post-Installation Updates to Control System GUI
3. A Quick Reference Guide for User System Control
4. 4 Hours of System Operator Training
5. 4 Hours of System Technician Training
6. One Year Warranty for System Wiring against mechanical defects.
7. Equipment Manufacturers Standard Warranties shall apply.
8. City to Provide:
 - a. Rack PC for UCC Conferencing and Presentations
 - b. Network Connection for above PC
 - c. Telephone Line (either Analog/POTS or VOIP, must be specified prior to order)
 - d. 110V/20Amp Power Circuit for AV Rack.

VIDIFLO, LLC

AUDIOVISUAL & BROADCAST SYSTEMS

System installation, commissioning and training is expected to take 2-3 weeks during normal Monday-Friday business hours.

System Pricing

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Equipment & Materials Cost | \$121,985.00 |
| Sales Tax 10.25% | \$12,503.47 |
| Freight | \$485.00 |
| Engineering Design and CAD | \$2,400.00 |
| Control System/GUI Programming | \$5,200.00 |
| Audio System DSP Programming | \$2,100.00 |
| System Installation | \$24,200.00 |
| Training and Documentation | <u>\$1,800.00</u> |
| Grand Total | \$170,673.57 |

Terms:

40% Deposit with Order, 40% Upon Delivery of Equipment to City, 20% Upon Completion.

This proposal shall be valid for 60 Days.

ATTACHMENT B

VIDIFLO, LLC

AUDIOVISUAL & BROADCAST SYSTEMS

City of Paramount- City Hall Basement Conference Room

AudioVisual System Proposal

PR22011901

January 19, 2022

VIDIFLO, LLC proposes to furnish and integrate new AudioVisual Equipment in the City Hall Basement Conference Room

There shall be two HDMI Inputs at the Conference Table (Cable Cubby is included here for inclusion into a new conference table), one Wireless Video Input for Mobile or Laptop device, and input for a networked City Furnished PC to be utilized for Web-Based Video Conferencing, a remote Controlled Pan/Tilt/Zoom Camera (for Web-Based Conferencing) mounted above a 75" Flat Panel Display on an articulating mount. Ceiling Microphones shall be used to for Web-Based and VoIP Telephone Conferencing along with Ceiling Speakers for Presentation and Web-Based or VoIP Conferencing.

An All-In-One Presentation Switcher/Control Processor shall be used to select and route desired Inputs to Outputs, and system control shall be via a 7" Wired Touch Panel located at the Conference Table.

A dedicated Audio Digital Signal Processor shall be used to mix microphone and presentation sources along with providing Acoustic Echo Cancellation for Web-Based or VoIP Conferencing.

Equipment shall be housed in a 35" High, 27" Deep wood-grained furniture rack, along with a dedicated Uninterruptible Power Supply and Thermal Cooling.

The System is based around Crestron AV distribution, switching and control products, and Symetrix Audio Digital Signal Processing components.

VIDIFLO shall provide:

1. System AV Diagrams to include:
 1. AV Floor and Reflected Ceiling Plans
 2. Equipment Rack Elevation
 3. Video/Audio/Control/Power System Single Line Wiring Diagrams.
2. 90 Day Post-Installation Updates to Control System GUI
3. A Quick Reference Guide for User System Control
4. 2 Hours of System Operator Training
5. 2 Hours of System Technician Training
6. One Year Warranty for System Wiring against mechanical defects.
7. Equipment Manufacturers Standard Warranties shall apply.

City to Provide:

1. Floor Cutting between Conference Table and Wall for Low Voltage AV Cabling and 110VAC Power.
2. Rack PC for UCC Conferencing and Presentations
3. Network Connection for above PC
4. Telephone Line (either Analog/POTS or VOIP, must be specified prior to order)
5. 110V/20Amp Power Circuit for AV Rack.

VIDIFLO, LLC

AUDIOVISUAL & BROADCAST SYSTEMS

System installation, commissioning and training is expected to take 1.5 weeks during normal Monday-Friday business hours.

System Pricing

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Equipment & Materials Cost | \$30,855.00 |
| Sales Tax 10.25% | \$3,162.64 |
| Freight | \$400.00 |
| Engineering Design and CAD | \$1,400.00 |
| Control System/GUI Programming | \$2,975.00 |
| Audio System DSP Programming | \$1,775.00 |
| System Installation | \$7,750.00 |
| Training and Documentation | <u>\$1,000.00</u> |
| Grand Total | \$49,317.64 |

Terms:

40% Deposit with Order, 40% Upon Delivery of Equipment to City, 20% Upon Completion.

This proposal shall be valid for 60 Days.