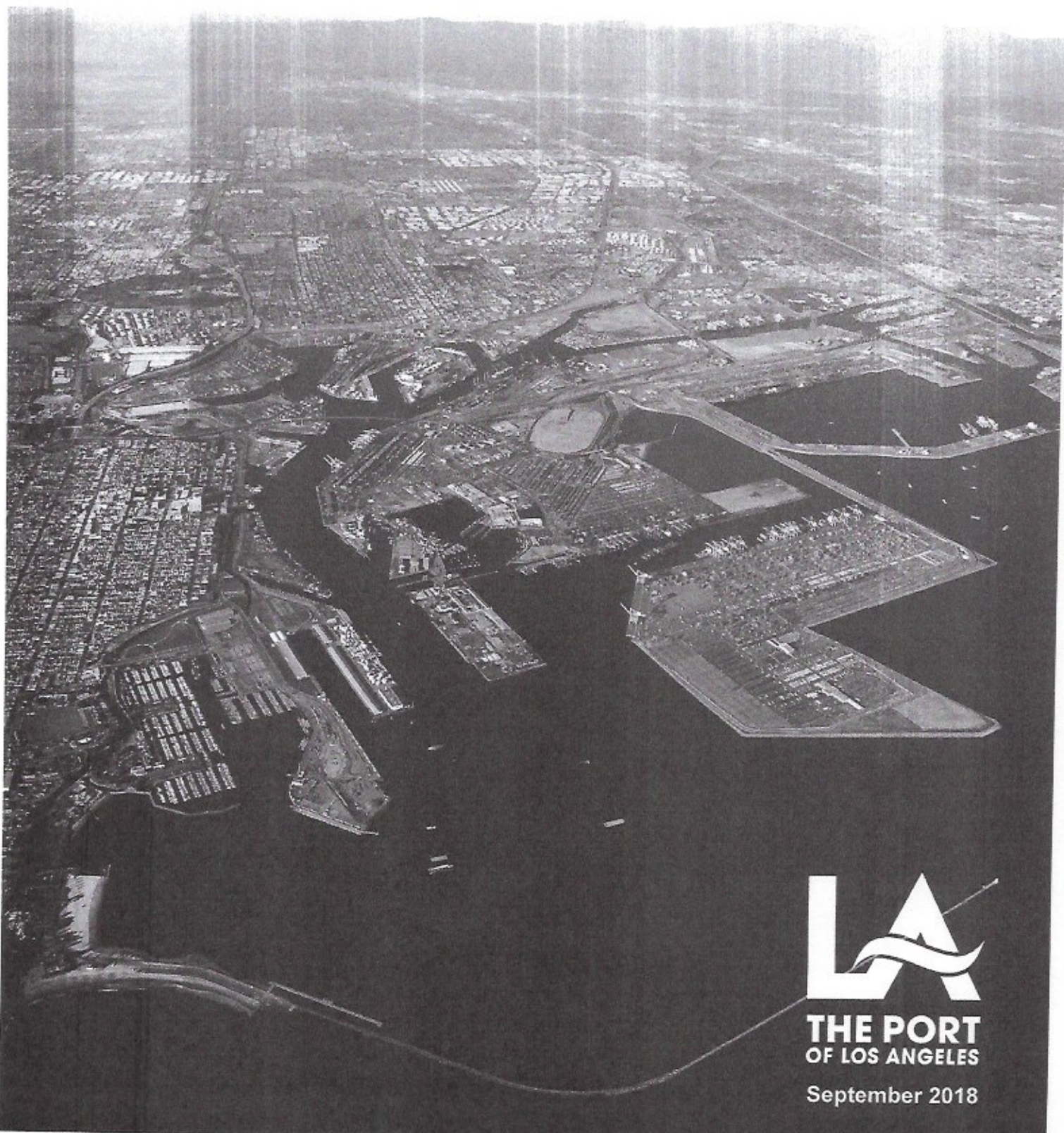


Port Master Plan



**THE PORT
OF LOS ANGELES**

September 2018

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 About the Port of Los Angeles

The Port of Los Angeles (Port) is America's premier port and Southern California's gateway to international commerce. Located in San Pedro Bay, 20 miles south of downtown Los Angeles, the Port encompasses 7,500 acres, 43 miles of waterfront and features 25 cargo terminals, including passenger, container, breakbulk, dry and liquid bulk, and automobile terminals. Additionally, the Port is home to a variety of uses including commercial fishing, ship repair facilities, commercial retail, open space, and cultural destinations.

The Port is governed by a five-member Board of Harbor Commissioners (Board), whose members are appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Los Angeles City Council. Public lands and water are held in trust by the City of Los Angeles under the State Tidelands Trust. A self-supporting department of the City of Los Angeles, the Harbor Department does not receive taxpayer dollars. The Port derives its fees from shipping and other services and is considered a landlord port, leasing property to tenants who operate their own facilities.

The Port Master Plan (Plan) establishes policies and guidelines to direct the future development of the Port. This updated Plan is designed to better promote and safely accommodate foreign and domestic waterborne commerce, navigation, and fisheries in the national, state, and local public interests. The Plan also provides for public recreation facilities and visitor serving areas to facilitate public access to the waterfront and better integrate the Port with the surrounding community, consistent with the State Tidelands Trust.

1.2 Authorizing State Legislation

The Plan was originally adopted and certified in 1980 in conformance with the policies of the California Coastal Act (Coastal Act). The Coastal Act, enacted by the State Legislature in 1976, provides for the protection of California's coastline through the authorization of local coastal programs and port master plans to manage development in the coastal zone. The Coastal Act is administered by the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission), whose mission is to protect, conserve, restore, and enhance the environment of the California coastline.

1.2.1 California Coastal Act Port Policies

The Coastal Act recognizes the importance of ports to California's economy and the national maritime industry. Ports are understood to be necessary to ensure that inland and coastal resources are preserved and that economic development continues within the state. Further, existing ports are encouraged to modernize and construct necessary facilities within their

boundaries in order to minimize or eliminate the necessity for future dredging and filling to create new ports in new areas of the state.

Chapter 8 (Ports) of the Coastal Act presents the policies of the state that are consistent with coastal protection in the port and govern the certification of port master plans. Port master plans are required to contain the following elements: 1) land and water uses; 2) port facilities; 3) environmental inventory, impact analysis, and mitigation measures; 4) a listing of appealable projects; and 5) provisions for public hearings and public participation in port planning and development decisions.

Under the Coastal Act, development activities within the Coastal Zone generally require a permit to ensure that the activity is consistent with the policies of the Coastal Act. A certified port master plan transfers coastal permit jurisdiction relative to port development from the Coastal Commission to the port authority, with limited appeal jurisdiction remaining with the Coastal Commission.

1.2.2 Coastal Zone Boundary

The jurisdiction of the Coastal Act, and by extension, the jurisdiction of the Plan is the Coastal Zone. On land, the Coastal Zone varies in width from several hundred feet in highly urbanized areas up to five miles in certain rural areas. On land the coastal zone varies in width from several hundred feet in highly urbanized areas up to five miles in certain rural areas, and offshore the coastal zone includes a three-mile-wide band of ocean.

1.3 Port Master Plan Objectives

The major objectives of the Plan are:

- To develop the Port in a manner that is consistent with federal, state, county and city laws, including the California Coastal Act of 1976 and the Charter of the City of Los Angeles.
- To integrate economic, engineering, environmental and safety considerations into the Port development process for measuring the long-term impact of varying development options on the Port's natural and economic environment.
- To promote the orderly long-term development and growth of the Port by establishing functional areas for Port facilities and operations.
- To allow the Port to adapt to changing technology, cargo trends, regulations, and competition from other U.S. and foreign seaports.

