

San Fernando City Council Adjourned Regular Meeting Notice and Agenda Wednesday, December 20, 2017 – 6:00 PM

CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS 117 MACNEIL STREET SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Mayor Sylvia Ballin
Vice Mayor Antonio Lopez
Councilmember Jaime Soto
Councilmember Joel Fajardo
Councilmember Robert C. Gonzales

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Led by Police Chief Anthony Vairo

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

DECORUM AND ORDER

The City Council, elected by the public, must be free to discuss issues confronting the City in an orderly environment. Public members attending City Council meetings shall observe the same rules of order and decorum applicable to the City Council (SF Procedural Manual). Any person making impertinent derogatory or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council or while attending the City Council meeting, may be removed from the room if the Presiding Officer so directs the sergeant-at-arms and such person may be barred from further audience before the City Council.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS – WRITTEN/ORAL

There will be a three (3) minute limitation per each member of the audience who wishes to make comments relating to City Business. Anyone wishing to speak, please fill out the blue

SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL

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form located at the Council Chambers entrance and submit it to the City Clerk. When addressing the City Council please speak into the microphone and voluntarily state your name and address.

CITY COUNCIL - LIAISON UPDATES

CONSENT CALENDAR

Items on the Consent Calendar are considered routine and may be disposed of by a single motion to adopt staff recommendation. If the City Council wishes to discuss any item, it should first be removed from the Consent Calendar.

1) CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL OF THE UPPER LOS ANGELES RIVER AREA (ULARA) GROUNDWATER BASIN COST SHARING AGREEMENT FOR WATERMASTER SERVICES AND WATERMASTER-RELATED LEGAL SERVICES BY AND AMONG THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER, THE CRESCENTA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, AND THE CITIES OF GLENDALE AND BURBANK

Recommend that the City Council:

- a. Approve the ULARA Cost Sharing Agreement by and among the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Crescenta Valley District, Cities of Glendale, Burbank and San Fernando Regarding the Allocation of Costs of Watermaster Services and Watermaster's Legal Services for the Upper Los Angeles River Area Ground Water Basins (Contract No. 1875); and
- b. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Agreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

2) CONSIDERATION OF MOTION TO APPROVE AND ADOPT FOR SECOND READING ORDINANCE NO. 1671 WHICH APPROVES THE SAN FERNANDO CORRIDORS SPECIFIC PLAN, SP-5 AND RELATED AMENDMENTS TO THE CITY'S ZONING ORDINANCE TEXT AND MAP AND WAIVER FURTHER READING AS TO THE SAME

Recommend that the City Council:

a. Receive a brief presentation from City staff summarizing the action taken by the City Council as to Ordinance No. 1671 at its meeting of December 4, 2017;



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- b. Pose closing questions, if any, to City staff; and
- c. Adopt, by title only and waive full reading, Ordinance No. 1671, "An Ordinance of City Council of the City of San Fernando, California, Approving the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 and repealing in its entirety the former Corridors Specific Plan SP-4 and amending the Zoning Ordinance Text and Zoning Map."

DEPARTMENT HEADS - COMMISSION UPDATES

GENERAL COUNCIL COMMENTS

STAFF COMMUNICATION

RECESS TO CLOSED SESSION

A) CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR G.C. §54957.6

Designated City Negotiators:

City Manager Alexander P. Meyerhoff

Finance Director Nick Kimball

Personnel Manager Michael Okafor

City Attorney Rick Olivarez

Assistant City Attorney Richard Padilla

Employees and Employee Bargaining Units that are the Subject of Negotiation:

San Fernando Management Group (SEIU, Local 721)

San Fernando Public Employees' Association (SEIU, Local 721)

San Fernando Police Officers Association

San Fernando Police Officers Association Police Management Unit

San Fernando Police Civilian Association

San Fernando Part-time Employees' Bargaining Unit (SEIU, Local 721)

All Unrepresented Employees

RECONVENE/REPORT OUT FROM CLOSED SESSION

ADJOURNMENT



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I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing agenda was posted on the City Hall bulletin board not less than 72 hours prior to the meeting.

Elena G. Chávez, CMC City Clerk

Signed and Posted: December 12, 2017 (4:30 p.m.)

Agendas and complete Agenda Packets (including staff reports and exhibits related to each item) are posted on the City's Internet website (www.sfcity.org). These are also available for public reviewing prior to a meeting in the City Clerk Department. Any public writings distributed by the City Council to at least a majority of the Councilmembers regarding any item on this regular meeting agenda will also be made available at the City Clerk Department at City Hall located at 117 Macneil Street, San Fernando, CA, 91340 during normal business hours. In addition, the City may also post such documents on the City's website at www.sfcity.org. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, if you require a disability-related modification/accommodation to attend or participate in this meeting, including auxiliary aids or services please call the City Clerk Department at (818) 898-1204 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.



Adjourned Regular Meeting San Fernando City Council

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AGENDA REPORT

Mayor Sylvia Ballin and Councilmembers To:

Alexander P. Meyerhoff, City Manager From:

By: Richard Padilla, Assistant City Attorney

Date: December 20, 2017

Subject: Consideration and Approval of the Upper Los Angeles River Area ("ULARA")

> Groundwater Basin Cost Sharing Agreement for Watermaster Services and Watermaster-Related Legal Services by and among the City of San Fernando, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Crescenta Valley Water

District, and the Cities of Glendale and Burbank

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

- a. Approve the ULARA Cost Sharing Agreement by and among the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Cresenta Valley District, Cities of Glendale, Burbank and San Fernando Regarding the Allocation of Costs of Watermaster Services and Watermaster's Legal Services for the Upper Los Angeles River Area Ground Water Basins (Attachment "A" -Contract No. 1875; hereinafter, the "Cost Sharing Agreement"); and
- b. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Agreement.

BACKGROUND:

- 1. The City of San Fernando ("City") holds water rights to the Upper Los Angeles River Area ("ULARA") groundwater basin, pursuant to a 1979 judgment issued by the Los Angeles County Superior Court in the matter of City of Los Angeles v. City of San Fernando et al. Case No. 650079 (hereinafter, the "Judgment").
- 2. The Judgment is a governing document which delineates the various rights (including water rights) and responsibilities of the various public agency entities that have water rights interests in the ULARA groundwater basin. The Los Angeles County Superior Court retains ongoing jurisdiction over the Judgment.
- 3. The ULARA Judgment is administered by a court-created and court-supervised entity called the Watermaster which is responsible for making sure that the parties follow the duties and

REVIEW: □ City Manager

117 MACNEIL STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

Consideration and Approval of the Upper Los Angeles River Area ("ULARA") Groundwater Basin Cost Sharing Agreement for Watermaster Services and Watermaster-Related Legal Services by and among the City of San Fernando, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Crescenta Valley Water District, and the Cities of Glendale and Burbank

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responsibilities set forth in the Judgment. The Watermaster is required to report to the Los Angeles County Superior Court, on roughly, a quarterly basis.

- 4. The Judgment also provides that a ULARA Administrative Committee, which is composed of one representative from each of the parties to the Judgment, shall advise with, request or consent to, and review actions of the Watermaster.
- 5. In accordance with the ULARA judgment, the City participates in the ULARA Administrative Committee which works to administer water rights, ensures that the ULARA groundwater basin complies with Statewide water policies, shares costs related to the management of the groundwater basin (in proportion to water usage), and ensures for the long-term viability of the groundwater basin.
- 6. The Cost Sharing Agreement is the latest memorialization of the cost sharing obligations of the parties to the 1979 ULARA groundwater basin judgment.

ANALYSIS:

The Cost Sharing Agreement, among other things, memorializes the cost sharing formula set forth in the judgment where costs are based on the amount of water extracted from the ULARA groundwater basin by each party. The following are the more salient provisions within the Cost Sharing Agreement:

- On or before May 1 of each year, the Watermaster must prepare and submit an annual budget for review and approval of the parties to the Judgment;
- Fees and costs contributed by the parties is a function of the proportion of their extractions of groundwater from the basin in the preceding water year;
- Total charges for hiring an engineering consulting firm to perform duties of the Watermaster are capped at approximately \$1.7M and spread out over the 3-year term of the Agreement.

Historically, the City of San Fernando has contributed approximately 4% of the overall cost associated with Watermaster services.

Consideration and Approval of the Upper Los Angeles River Area ("ULARA") Groundwater Basin Cost Sharing Agreement for Watermaster Services and Watermaster-Related Legal Services by and among the City of San Fernando, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Crescenta Valley Water District, and the Cities of Glendale and Burbank

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BUDGET IMPACT:

The City's portion of the costs related to Watermaster Services and Watermaster-related legal services fluctuates annually. On average, City pays \$24,000 annually for services. Funds for services were included within the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 Adopted Budgeted (Water Fund 070-381).

CONCLUSION:

It is recommended that the City Council approve the ULARA Cost Sharing Agreement (Contract No. 1875) and authorize the City Manager to execute it.

ATTACHMENT:

A. Contract No. 1875

Cost Sharing Agreement by and among the
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Crescenta Valley Water District,
Cities of Glendale, Burbank, and San Fernando Regarding the Allocation of Costs
of Watermaster Services and Watermaster's Legal Services for the Upper Los
Angeles River Area Groundwater Basins

This Cost Sharing Agreement (Cost Sharing Agreement) to share the costs of Watermaster Services and Watermaster's Legal Services for the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) groundwater basins is made and entered into by and among the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), the City of Glendale (Glendale), the City of Burbank (Burbank), the City of San Fernando (San Fernando), and the Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) (each a Party, and collectively the Parties), with reference to the following facts and intentions, which the Parties agree are true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief:

RECITALS

- A. The Parties are parties to the 1979 Judgment in the <u>City of Los v. City of San</u> <u>Fernando, et al.</u>, County of Los Angeles Superior Court (Court) Case No. 650079 (Judgement).
- B. Each Party holds water rights in and to one or more of the groundwater basins in the ULARA subject to the Judgment, as set forth in the Judgement.
- C. The Court retains continuing jurisdiction over the Judgment and the Parties to it.
- D. The Judgment provides that the Court shall appoint a qualified hydrologist (*i.e.*, a watermaster) acceptable to all Parties to assist it in its administration and enforcement of the Judgment.
- E. The Judgment also provides that the ULARA Administrative Committee (Administrative Committee), which is composed of one representative from each Party, shall advise with, request or consent to, and review actions of the watermaster.
- F. The court-appointed watermaster as of the date of the execution of this Cost Sharing Agreement is Richard C. Slade of Slade & Associates, LLC (Watermaster).
- G. Glendale will administer the contract with the Watermaster, and the Parties will reimburse Glendale for the costs incurred for the Watermaster's services under the contract, in accordance with this Cost Sharing Agreement.
- H. The Parties agree it is appropriate for the Watermaster to obtain occasional legal services from independent counsel (Special Counsel).

- I. CVWD will administer the contract with the Special Counsel and the Parties will reimburse CVWD for the costs incurred for the Special Counsel's services under the contract, in accordance with this Cost Sharing Agreement.
- J. The PARTIES agree to allocate the costs of the WATERMASTER's and SPECIAL COUNSEL's services as hereinafter set forth.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals, which are incorporated into the operative provisions of this Cost Sharing Agreement by this reference, and for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties hereto agree as follows:

- 1. <u>Purpose.</u> The purpose of this Cost Sharing Agreement is to allocate responsibility among the Parties for the fees and costs incurred by the Watermaster's and Special Counsel's services.
- 2. <u>Term.</u> The term of this Cost Sharing Agreement shall be three (3) years, commencing on January 1, 2018, and expiring on December 31, 2020, unless extended or sooner terminated upon written notice submitted by one or more of the Parties to all other Parties. Any outstanding obligations payable to Glendale and CVWD at the time of the expiration or termination of this Cost Sharing Agreement shall remain due and outstanding notwithstanding the expiration or termination of this Cost Sharing Agreement, until such obligations are paid in full.
- 3. Watermaster Services Agreement. Subject to the Courts's continued approval of Watermaster's appointment as the Watermaster, Glendale shall execute the agreement attached hereto as Exhibit "A" with Watermaster for watermaster services (Watermaster Services Agreement). The term of the Watermaster Services Agreement shall be three (3) years, commencing on January 1, 2018, and expiring on December 31, 2020. The total fees and costs for the Watermaster's services under the Watermaster Services Agreement shall not exceed One Million Seven Hundred Twenty One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,721,500) for the three-year term. The Watermaster may invoice for direct services in the management, oversight, and administration of subconsultants, including the Watermaster's reviewing and processing of subconsultant invoices. No markup by the Watermaster or subconsultant for subconsultant services of any tier shall be allowed.
- 4. The Legal Services Agreement. CVWD executed the agreement attached hereto as Exhibit "B" with Downey Brand LLP for Special Counsel services for a term of three (3) years, commencing on January 1, 2015, and expiring on December 31, 2017. Downey Brand has indicated that it does not intend to renew the agreement for another three-year term. The Administrative Committee intends to select new Special Counsel through a competitive process. Upon the

completion of that process, and subject to the Administrative Committee's unanimous approval, CVWD will enter into an agreement with the newly-selected Special Counsel for a term of three (3) years, commencing on January 1, 2018, and expiring on December 31, 2020 (Legal Services Agreement). Legal Services Agreement shall contain terms substantially similar to the terms in the agreement attached hereto as Exhibit "B." The total fees and costs for the Special Counsel's services under the Legal Services Agreement shall not exceed \$75,000 annually and \$225,000 for the three-year term.

- 5. <u>Watermaster's Budget.</u> On or before May 1 each year, the Watermaster shall prepare and submit to the Parties an annual budget for review and approval in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Judgment. The budget shall be determined for each basin separately and allocated between the separate groundwater basins.
- 6. <u>Cost Sharing.</u> The fees and costs of the Watermaster's and Watermaster's Special Counsel's services shall be allocated annually among the Parties as follows:
 - A. The total for each basin shall be allocated between the Parties in proportion to their extractions of groundwater from such basin during the preceding water year.
 - B. The Watermaster's and Special Counsel's fees shall be subject to an annual adjustment on November 1 of each year, based on a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers as measured from September of the previous calendar year to September of the current calendar year for U.S. City Average (1982-84=100). This annual adjustment is limited to a minimum of 0 percent and a maximum of 5 percent per year and is subject to the overall contract caps as set forth in said contracts.
 - C. Subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee, LADWP may provide the Watermaster support services set forth in Exhibit "C" attached hereto. LADWP will provide the Watermaster support services at its sole expense. LADWP reserves the right to terminate such services upon sixty (60) calendar days' notice to the other Parties. If LADWP ceases to provide any or all of the support services as set forth in Exhibit "C," the cost of such services will thereafter be allocated among the Parties in accordance with this cost sharing formula as set forth in Section 6(A).
 - D. Each Party shall individually be responsible for any fees or costs associated with the hiring of outside legal counsel or professional services as it may deem necessary in connection with the Judgment.

- In addition, each Party shall be individually responsible for costs associated with its staff and administration of the Judgment.
- E. Glendale shall bear the costs of administering the Watermaster Services Agreement with the Watermaster and CVWD shall bear the costs of administering the Legal Services Agreement with the Special Counsel.
- 7. Invoicing. Glendale shall prepare and provide quarterly invoices to LADWP, Burbank, San Fernando and CVWD, for the costs of the Watermaster's services as herein agreed. CVWD shall prepare quarterly invoices to LADWP, Glendale, Burbank, and San Fernando for the costs of the Special Counsel's services as herein agreed. Payments to be made under this Section shall be made within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of invoice.
- 8. Final Accounting. Glendale shall prepare and provide a final accounting summary to LADWP, Burbank, San Fernando and CVWD for all costs incurred under the Watermaster Services Agreement and as herein agreed within sixty (60) calendar days following the expiration or termination of the Watermaster Services Agreement. The final accounting summary shall explicitly show all payments made by each of the Parties, and all payments made by Glendale to the Watermaster pursuant to the Watermaster Services Agreement. Within one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days following the date of expiration or termination of the Watermaster Services Agreement, Glendale shall reimburse LADWP, Burbank, San Fernando and CVWD, in accordance with the cost-sharing formula set forth in Section 6(A) of this Cost Sharing Agreement, for any overpayment made to Glendale for costs associated with the Watermaster's services based on the final accounting summary. CVWD shall prepare and provide a final accounting summary to LADWP, Glendale, Burbank and San Fernando for all costs incurred under the Legal Services Agreement and as herein agreed within sixty (60) calendar days following the expiration or termination of the Legal Services Agreement. The final accounting summary shall explicitly show all payments made by each of the Parties, and all payments made by CVWD to the Special Counsel pursuant to the Legal Services Agreement. Within one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days following the date of expiration or termination of the Legal Services Agreement, CVWD shall reimburse LADWP, Glendale, Burbank and San Fernando in accordance with the cost-sharing formula set forth in Section 6(A) of this Cost Sharing Agreement, for any overpayment made to CVWD for costs associated with the Special Counsel's services based on the final accounting summary.
- 9. Right to Audit. During the term of this Cost Sharing Agreement, and for a period of four (4) years after this Cost Sharing Agreement expires or is terminated, Glendale shall maintain, and shall contractually require the Watermaster to maintain all records, books, papers and documents reflecting

costs incurred and payments made pursuant to this Cost Sharing Agreement and the Watermaster Services Agreement. At all reasonable times, Glendale shall allow, and shall contractually require the Watermaster to permit each of the Parties to have access to, examine, copy and audit such records. This Section shall survive the expiration or termination of this Cost Sharing Agreement.

CVWD shall maintain, and shall contractually require Special Counsel to maintain all records, books, papers, and documents reflecting costs incurred and payments made pursuant to this Cost Sharing Agreement and the Legal Services Agreement. At all reasonable times, CVWD shall allow, and shall contractually require the Special Counsel to permit each of the Parties to have access to, examine, copy, and audit such records. This Section shall survive the expiration or termination of this Cost Sharing Agreement.

10. General Provisions.

- A. <u>Assignment</u>. This Cost Sharing Agreement shall not be assigned by any Party.
- B. Attorney's Fees. Each Party has been represented by legal counsel in the course of this negotiation of this Cost Sharing Agreement. Should legal action be instituted by any Party to this Cost Sharing Agreement, to enforce or interpret any provision of this Cost Sharing Agreement, all Parties shall bear their own attorneys' fees.
- C. <u>Authorizations</u>. All individuals executing this Cost Sharing Agreement on behalf of the respective Parties certify and warrant that they have the capacity, and have been duly authorized to so execute this Cost Sharing Agreement on behalf of the entity so indicated.
- D. <u>Construction</u>. The provisions of this Cost Sharing Agreement shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes. The language of this Cost Sharing Agreement shall be construed simply according to its plain meaning and shall not be construed for or against any Party, as each Party has participated in the drafting of this Cost Sharing Agreement.
- E. <u>Counterparts</u>. This Cost Sharing Agreement may be executed in up to five (5) counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.
- F. Entire Agreement. In conjunction with the matters considered herein, this Cost Sharing Agreement contains the entire understanding and agreement of the Parties, and there have been no promises, representations, agreements, warranties or undertakings by any of the Parties, either oral or written, of any character or nature binding except as stated herein. This Cost Sharing Agreement may be modified, altered or amended only by an instrument in

writing, executed by the Parties to this Cost Sharing Agreement, and by no other means. Each Party waives its right to claim, contest, or assert that this Cost Sharing Agreement was modified, canceled, superseded or changed by any oral agreement, course of conduct, waiver or estoppel.

- G. Good Faith. The Parties agree to exercise their reasonable best efforts and utmost good faith to effectuate all the terms and conditions of this Cost Sharing Agreement, and to execute such further instruments and documents as are necessary or appropriate, to effectuate all of the terms and conditions of this Cost Sharing Agreement.
- H. Notices. All notices, approvals, acceptances, demands and other communication required or permitted under this Cost Sharing Agreement, to be effective, shall be in writing and, unless otherwise provided herein, shall be deemed validly given on the date: 1) personally delivered to the address indicated below, or 2) on the third business day following deposit, postage prepaid, using certified mail, return receipt requested, in any U.S. Postal mailbox or at any U.S. Post Office, or 3) one business day after the dispatch date by overnight delivery service, or 4) on the date of transmission by facsimile to the number provided below. All notices, demands, or request shall be addressed to the following:

LADWP: Evelyn Cortez-Davis, Assistant Director of Water Resources

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

111 North Hope Street, Room 1352 Los Angeles, California 90012-2607

Facsimile: (213) 367-1131

With copies to:

Rafael Villegas, Waterworks Engineer Los Angeles Department of Water & Power

111 North Hope Street, Room 1350 Los Angeles, California 90012-2607

Facsimile: (213) 367-1127

Glendale: Michael De Ghetto, Chief Assistant General Manager

Glendale Water & Power Department 141 North Glendale Avenue, 4th Level Glendale, California 91206-4496

Facsimile: (818) 552-2852

Burbank: William Mace, Assistant General Manager

Burbank Water & Power Department

164 West Magnolia Boulevard

P.O. Box 631

Burbank, California 91503-0631 Facsimile: (818) 238-3508

San Fernando: Tony Salazar, Public Works Superintendent

City of San Fernando 117 Macneil Street

San Fernando, California 91340-2993

Facsimile: (818) 361-6728

CVWD: David Gould, P.E., District Engineer

2700 Foothill Boulevard

La Crescenta, California 91214-3516

Facsimile: (818) 248-1659

Any Party may change its address by giving the other Parties written notice of its new address as provided above.

- I. <u>Successors</u>. This Cost Sharing Agreement shall be binding on and shall inure to the benefit of the Parties and their respective successors.
- 11. <u>Waiver.</u> No waiver of any provision or consent to any action shall constitute a waiver of any other provision or consent to any other action, whether or not similar. No waiver or consent shall constitute a continuing waiver or consent or commit a Party to provide a waiver or consent in the future except to the extent specifically stated in writing. No waiver shall be binding unless executed in writing by the Party making the waiver, based on a full and complete disclosure of all material facts relevant to the waiver requested.
- 12. **Governing Law.** This Cost Sharing Agreement shall be governed by, interpreted, and enforced in accordance with the laws of the City of Los Angeles and State of California, without regard to conflict of law principles.
- 13. <u>Severability.</u> If one or more of the provisions contained in this Cost Sharing Agreement are invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect, the validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions shall not be affected or impaired in any manner.

14. <u>Headings.</u> Section headings in this Cost Sharing Agreement are included for convenience of reference only and shall not be given any substantive effect.

[Signatures appear on the following pages.]

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES BY BOARD OF WATER AND POWER COMMISSIONERS

ву:	
	DAVID H. WRIGHT
	General Manager
	General Manager
.	
Date:	
A	
And:	
	BARBARA E. MOSCHOS
	Secretary
	o o o o can y

CITY OF GLENDALE:	
By: Scott Ochoa City Manager	Date:
Approved as to Form: Michael J. Garcia, City Attorney	
By: Dorine Martirosian Sr. Assistant City Attorney	Date:

CITY OF BURBANK:	
By: Jorge Somano General Manager	Date:
Approved as to Form:	
By: [insert name and title]	Date:

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO:	
By: Alex Meyerhoff City Manager	Date:
Approved as to Form:	
By:	Date:

CRESCENTA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT:				
By: Thomas A. Love General Manager	Date:			
Approved as to Form:				
By: Thomas S. Bunn III General Counsel	Date:			

EXHIBIT "A"

WATERMASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE CITY OF GLENDALE

AND

RICHARD C. SLADE AND ASSOCIATES, LLC

THIS AGREEMENT ("Agreement"), entered into this 1st day of January, 2018, is between the City of Glendale ("GLENDALE"), a municipal corporation, and Richard C. Slade of Richard C. Slade & Associates, LLC ("CONSULTANT") (collectively, the "PARTIES").

RECITALS

- A. GLENDALE is a public entity organized and existing under its Charter and the State of California's Constitution.
- B. CONSULTANT, is a licensed Professional Geologist who possesses that competence, experience, expertise, skill, facilities, equipment, personnel, financial wherewithal, and other resources necessary to perform pursuant to his Agreement in a professional and competent manner.
- C. GLENDALE, along with the Cities of Burbank, Los Angeles and San Fernando, and the Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) (collectively, the "ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE" or "ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS") are parties to the 1979 Judgment in the mater of <u>City of Los Angeles v. City of San Fernando, et al.</u>, County of Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. 650079 ("JUDGMENT").
- D. The Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles ("COURT") retains continuing jurisdiction over the JUDGMENT and the parties to it.
- E. Each of the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS holds water rights in and to the waters of the upper Los Angeles River Area ("ULARA") groundwater basins, as set forth in the JUDGMENT.
- F. The JUDGMENT provides for the appointment of a qualified hydrologist, acceptable to the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, to assist the Court in its administration and enforcement of the JUDGMENT and any subsequent orders of the Court entered pursuant to the Court's continuing jurisdiction ("WATERMASTER").

- G. The ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE has unanimously agreed to recommend CONSULTANT to the COURT for appointment as WATERMASTER.
- H. Pursuant to a separate agreement among the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, GLENDALE will administer payment to WATERMASTER pursuant to this Agreement. The costs for the WATERMASTER's services will be shared by the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS in accordance with the PARTIES' separate agreement.
- I. CONSULTANT desires to serve as WATERMASTER and fulfill the duties of the WATERMASTER. In the performance of its duties under this Agreement, CONSULTANT, as the WATERMASTER, serves as an agent of the COURT.

AGREEMENT

THEREFORE, GLENDALE engages CONSULTANT as provided herein, and in consideration of the PARTIES' mutual promises, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of and adequacy of which are hereby acknowledged, the PARTIES agree as follows:

1.0 INCORPORATION OF RECITALS

1.1. The Recitals constitute the factual basis upon which GLENDALE and CONSULTANT have entered into this Agreement. GLENDALE and CONSULTANT acknowledge the Recitals' accuracy and, therefore, incorporate them into this Agreement.

2.0 **TERM**

2.1. This Agreement's Term is three (3) years, beginning on January 1, 2018 (the "EFFECTIVE DATE") and ending on December 31, 2020, unless this Agreement is terminated as provided herein or pursuant to the JUDGMENT.

3.0 **SERVICES**

3.1. Scope of Work. CONSULTANT shall serve as WATERMASTER for the term of this Agreement, and in that capacity shall perform those duties set forth in the Scope of Work (Exhibit "A" hereto, incorporated herein by this reference) ("SCOPE OF WORK"). In the performance of those duties, CONSULTANT shall be responsible to the COURT.

3.2. **Professional Standard of Care.** For the term of this Agreement:

- (A) CONSULTANT shall perform the SCOPE OF WORK in an expeditious and professional manner in accordance with generally accepted professional practices and principles, and in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar conditions by members of CONSULTANT's profession currently practicing in California. CONSULTANT shall be properly licensed and duly qualified to perform the SCOPE OF WORK.
- (B) CONSULTANT is responsible for making an independent evaluation and judgment of all conditions affecting performance of the SCOPE OF WORK, including without limitation: site conditions; existing facilities; seismic, geologic, soils, hydrologic, geographic, climatic conditions; applicable (federal, state, county, local, CITY) laws, rules, regulations, orders, and procedures; and all other contingencies or design considerations. Data, calculations, opinions, reports and investigations.
- (C) When the Scope of Work requires or permits ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' review, approval, conditional approval, or disapproval, CONSULTANT acknowledges that ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' review, approval, conditional approval, or disapproval:
 - Is solely for the purposes of administering this Agreement and determining whether CONSULTANT is entitled to payment for its Services;
 - (2) Is <u>not</u> to be construed as a waiver of any breach, or acceptance by ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, of any responsibility— professional or otherwise— for the Services or CONSULTANT's work product;
 - (3) Does <u>not</u> relieve CONSULTANT of the responsibility for complying with the standard of performance or professional care; or laws, regulations, or industry standards; and
 - (4) Does <u>not</u> relieve CONSULTANT from liability for damages arising out of CONSULTANT's: negligent acts, errors, or omissions; recklessness; willful misconduct; or noncompliance with industry standards.
- (D) Without additional compensation to CONSULTANT and at no cost to the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE or its MEMBERS, CONSULTANT shall correct or revise all errors, mistakes, or deficiencies in its work product, studies, reports, designs, drawings, specifications, or other services of CONSULTANT.

4.0 PERSONNEL

4.1. <u>Use of Agents or Assistants</u>. With the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE's or the COURT's prior written approval, CONSULTANT may employ, engage, or retain the services of persons or entities that CONSULTANT deems necessary and appropriate to aid or assist in the performance of CONSULTANT's duties ("Subconsultants"). Such persons or entities shall work at the direction of CONSULTANT. Nothing in this Agreement constitutes or creates a contractual relationship between GLENDALE and anyone other than CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT is as responsible for the performance of its Subconsultants as it would be if it had rendered the Services itself. All costs of the tasks performed or the expenses incurred by the Subconsultants are chargeable directly to CONSULTANT.

4.2. Independent Contractor.

- (A) CONSULTANT understands and acknowledges that CONSULTANT is an independent contractor, and an agent of the COURT and <u>not</u> an employee, partner, agent, or principal of GLENDALE. This Agreement does <u>not</u> create a partnership, joint venture, association, or employer-employee relationship between the PARTIES. At its own expense, CONSULTANT is responsible for providing compensation; employment benefits; disability, unemployment, and other insurance; workers' compensation; training; permits and licenses; and office space for CONSULTANT and for CONSULTANT's employees and Subconsultants. CONSULTANT has, and shall retain, the right to exercise full control over the employment, direction, compensation, and discharge of all persons whom CONSULTANT uses in performing the Services under this Agreement. CONSULTANT shall provide the Services in CONSULTANT's own manner and method, except as this Agreement specifies. CONSULTANT shall treat a provision in this Agreement that may appear either to give GLENDALE the right to direct CONSULTANT as to the details of doing the work, or to exercise a measure of control over the work, as giving CONSULTANT direction only as to the work's end result.
- (B) CONSULTANT shall indemnify, defend (including CONSULTANT's providing and paying for legal counsel for GLENDALE), and hold harmless GLENDALE for any obligation; claim; suit; demand for tax or retirement contribution, including any contribution or payment to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS); social security; salary or wages; overtime, penalty, or interest payment; or workers' compensation payment that GLENDALE may be required to make on behalf of CONSULTANT, an employee of CONSULTANT, or any employee of CONSULTANT construed to be an employee of GLENDALE, for the work done under this Agreement.
- 4.3. <u>Non-Discrimination in Employment</u>. CONSULTANT shall <u>not</u> discriminate against any employee or person who is subject to this Agreement because of race, color, religious belief, national origin, ancestry, citizenship, age, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, medical condition, or physical or mental disability.

- 4.4. Prevailing Wage Laws. Services by persons deemed to be employees of CONSULTANT possibly may be subject to prevailing wages under California Labor Code Sections 1770-1781. CONSULTANT's sole responsibility is to comply with those requirements, should they apply. If a dispute based upon the prevailing wage laws occurs, CONSULTANT, at its expense, shall indemnify, defend (including CONSULTANT's providing and paying for legal counsel for GLENDALE), and hold harmless CITY, its officers, agents, employees, and representatives from and against all liability, claims, suits, demands, damages, fines, penalties, wages, costs, or expenses pertaining to the prevailing wage laws.
- 4.5. <u>Workers' Compensation</u>. CONSULTANT understands and acknowledges that all persons furnishing services under this Agreement are, for the purpose of workers' compensation liability, employees solely of CONSULTANT and <u>not</u> of GLENDALE. In performing the Services or the work under this Agreement, CONSULTANT is liable for providing workers' compensation benefits to CONSULTANT's employees, or anyone whom CONSULTANT directly or indirectly hires, employs, or uses. GLENDALE is <u>not</u> responsible for any claims at law or in equity caused by CONSULTANT's failure to comply with this Paragraph.

5.0 **FACILITIES**

- 5.1. Except as otherwise specified in the SCOPE OF WORK, CONSULTANT shall provide all facilities necessary to fully perform and complete the SCOPE OF WORK. If CONSULTANT needs to use the facilities of any ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER, CONSULTANT shall meet and confer with and obtain the approval of the applicable ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER, in advance of such use.
- 5.2. CONSULTANT shall pay for any damage to property, facilities, structures, or streets arising out of CONSULTANT's use, occupation, operation, or activities in, upon, under, or over any portion of them.

6.0 PAYMENT

6.1. Fees and Costs. GLENDALE shall pay for CONSULTANT's performance of the SCOPE OF WORK pursuant to and in accordance with this Agreement at the hourly rate(s) set forth in CONSULTANT's Fee Schedule attached as Exhibit "B" to this Agreement and incorporated herein by this reference. The Fee Schedule is subject to an annual adjustment effective on November 1 of each year, in the amount set forth in Exhibit B. All reimbursable costs and expenses are also described in Exhibit B. Any costs and expenses not expressly set forth in Exhibit B require the prior written approval of the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE. CONSULTANT understands and agrees that each of the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS is responsible for a portion of the total amount in accordance with the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' separate cost-sharing agreement.

- 6.2. Maximum Cost. CONSULTANT expressly acknowledges that the total cost to complete all tasks set forth in the SCOPE OF WORK, inclusive of all fees and costs, shall <u>not</u> exceed one million seven hundred twenty one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,721,500.00) for the three (3) year term of the Agreement ("CAP"). When CONSULTANT has billed 75% of the CAP, CONSULTANT shall provide written notice to GLENDALE and the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE together with the invoice that amounts to 75% of the CAP.
- 6.3. <u>Taxes.</u> CONSULTANT shall pay all applicable (federal, state, county, local, CITY) excise, sales, consumer use, possessory interest, or other similar taxes required by law that are levied upon this Agreement or upon CONSULTANT's services under this Agreement.
- 6.4 <u>Invoices</u>. CONSULTANT shall submit an original, itemized invoice to GLENDALE for approval by the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, before receiving compensation. CONSULTANT shall submit its invoices for services performed monthly. All invoices must include a summary of total fees, description of the Services performed, itemization of any costs, and the total cost of services to date.

7.0 AUDIT BY CITY

- 7.1. During this Agreement's Term and for a period of four (4) years after the expiration, cancellation, or termination of this Agreement, or any extension of it, CONSULTANT shall:
- (A) Keep and maintain, in their original form, all records, books, papers, or documents related to CONSULTANT's performance of this Agreement; and
- (B) Permit ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, the COURT, and their authorized representatives, at all reasonable times, to have access to, examine, audit, excerpt, copy, photocopy, photograph, or transcribe all records, books, papers, or documents related to CONSULTANT's performance of this Agreement including, but not limited to: direct and indirect charges, and detailed documentation, for work CONSULTANT has performed or will perform under this Agreement, CONSULTANT's invoices and work product.
- 7.2. This Agreement is subject to the City of Los Angeles Department of Water & Power audit requirements as set forth in Exhibit "C" attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

8.0 DATA, RECORDS, PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

8.1. <u>Copies of Data</u>. As required by the SCOPE OF WORK, or upon request by the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE or any of its MEMBERS of the COURT, CONSULTANT shall provide the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE and/or the COURT (as

applicable) with copies or originals of all data that CONSULTANT generates, uses, collects, or stores in relation to all work associated with this Agreement. Data that CONSULTANT generates, uses, collects, stores, or provides must be in a form acceptable to the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE and the COURT.

8.2. <u>Intellectual Property.</u>

- (A) If CONSULTANT uses or incorporates patented, trademarked, or copyrighted work, ideas, or products— in whole or in part— into CONSULTANT's work product, CONSULTANT represents that:
 - (1) CONSULTANT holds the patent, trademark, or copyright to the work, idea, or product; or
 - (2) CONSULTANT is licensed to use the patented, trademarked, or copyrighted work, idea, or product.
- (B) Unless ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE states otherwise in writing, all proprietary rights or intellectual property rights, including copyrights, that arise from creation of the work under this Agreement vest in ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE. CONSULTANT waives and relinquishes all claims to proprietary rights and intellectual property rights, including copyrights, in favor of ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.
- (C) CONSULTANT shall indemnify, defend (including CONSULTANT's providing and paying for legal counsel for ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE and its MEMBERS), and hold harmless ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE and its MEMBERS, their respective officers, agents, employees, and representatives from and against all liability, claims, suits, demands, damages, royalties, fines, penalties, costs, or expenses arising out of or alleging any infringement or misappropriation of a patent, copyright, trade secret, trade name, trademark, or other intellectual property right or proprietary right.

8.3. Public Records Act.

- (A) CONSULTANT acknowledges that this Agreement is a public record. This Agreement, its Exhibits, and all documents produced under this Agreement are subject to the California Public Records Act (<u>Government Code</u> Sections 6250 *et seq.*), including its exemptions. CONSULTANT acknowledges that GLENDALE has no obligation to notify CONSULTANT when a request for records is received.
- (B) CONSULTANT shall identify in advance all records, or portions of them, that CONSULTANT believes are exempt from production under the Public Records Act.
- (C) If CONSULTANT claims a privilege against public disclosure or otherwise objects to the records' disclosure, then:

- (1) CONSULTANT may, when notified by GLENDALE of the request, seek protection from disclosure by timely applying for relief in a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- (2) GLENDALE may either decline to produce the requested information, or redact portions of the documents and produce the redacted records.
- (D) If CONSULTANT fails to identify one or more protectable documents, in GLENDALE's sole discretion, and without its being in breach of this Agreement or its incurring liability to CONSULTANT, GLENDALE may produce the records— in whole, in part, or redacted— or may decline to produce them.
- (E) CONSULTANT shall indemnify, defend (including CONSULTANT's providing and paying for legal counsel for GLENDALE), and hold harmless GLENDALE, its officers, agents, employees, and representatives from and against all liability, claims, suits, demands, damages, fines, penalties, costs, or expenses arising out of or alleging GLENDALE's refusal to publicly disclose one or more records that CONSULTANT identifies as protectable, or asserts is protectable.

9.0 CONFLICT OF INTEREST; CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

9.1. **Conflict of Interest.** CONSULTANT represents and certifies that:

- (A) CONSULTANT's personnel are <u>not</u> currently officers, agents, employees, representatives, or elected officials of any of the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS;
- (B) CONSULTANT will <u>not</u> employ or hire any ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER's officer, agent, employee, representative, or elected official during this Agreement's Term;
- (C) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' officers, agents, employees, representatives, and elected officials do <u>not</u>, and will <u>not</u>, have any direct or indirect financial interest in this Agreement; and
- (D) During this Agreement's Term, CONSULTANT agrees to give notice to the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE of any change in facts or circumstances that may result in one or more ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS having a direct or indirect financial interest in CONSULTANT or this Agreement.

9.2. **Campaign Contributions.**

(A) CONSULTANT and its Subconsultants shall fully comply with <u>Glendale Municipal Code</u> Section 1.10.060, which places limitations on CONSULTANT's and its Subconsultants' ability to make campaign contributions to certain elected City officials or

candidates for elected City office. Specifically, Section 1.10.060 prohibits:

- (1) A consultant (including a subconsultant)— who has a contract with the City of Glendale, Glendale Successor Agency, or the Housing Authority of the City of Glendale and that contract is subject to approval by the City Council, Successor Agency, or Housing Authority— from making a contribution to a City Council member, City Clerk, or City Treasurer, when the contract has a total anticipated or actual value of \$50,000 or more, or a combination or series of contracts having a value of \$50,000 or more; and
- (2) A City Council member, Successor Agency member, or Housing Authority member from voting on a contract in which a consultant (or a subconsultant) has provided a campaign contribution.
- (B) CONSULTANT acknowledges that even if the CAP in Paragraph 6.2 of this Agreement is less than \$50,000, CONSULTANT still may be subject to the campaign contribution limitations in <u>Municipal Code</u> Section 1.10.060, when:
 - (1) CONSULTANT and ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE amend the Scope of Services in this Agreement which increases the CAP to equal or exceed \$50,000; or
 - (2) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE awards CONSULTANT another contract which has a total anticipated or actual value of \$50,000 or more, or awards CONSULTANT a combination or series of contracts which have a value of \$50,000 or more.
 - (C) CONSULTANT represents and certifies that:
 - (1) CONSULTANT has read and fully understands the provisions of Municipal Code Section 1.10.060;
 - (2) CONSULTANT will <u>not</u>: (a) make a prohibited campaign contribution to an individual holding GLENDALE elective office; or (b) otherwise violate <u>Municipal Code</u> Section 1.10.060; and
 - (3) CONSULTANT shall timely complete, return, and update one or more disclosure or reporting forms that GLENDALE provides.

10.0 INSURANCE

10.1. When CONSULTANT signs and delivers this Agreement to GLENDALE,

and during this Agreement's Term, CONSULTANT shall furnish GLENDALE with insurance forms that fully meet the requirements of— and contain provisions entirely consistent with— all of the "Insurance Requirements," which are attached as Exhibit "D" to this Agreement and are incorporated into it by this reference.

- 10.2. This Agreement's insurance provisions:
- (A) Are separate and independent from the indemnification and defense provisions in Article 11 of the Agreement; and
- (B) Do <u>not</u> limit, in any way, the applicability, scope, or obligations of the indemnification and defense provisions in Article 11 of the Agreement.

11.0 **INDEMNITY**

- 12.1. To the maximum extent permitted by law— including, but not limited to, California <u>Civil Code</u> Sections 2778 and 2782.8— CONSULTANT, its employees, agents, Subconsultants, and persons whom CONSULTANT employs or hires (individually and collectively, "INDEMNITOR") shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless GLENDALE, the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, their officers, agents, employees, and representatives from and against a "liability" [as defined in Subparagraph (A) below], or an "expense" [as defined in Subparagraph (B) below], or both, that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of a CONSULTANT INDEMNITOR:
- (A) "Liability" means claims, suits, actions, causes of action, proceedings, judgments, decrees, awards, settlements, liens, losses, damages, injuries, or liability of any kind, whether the **liability** is:
 - (1) Actual or alleged;
 - (2) In contract or in tort; or
 - (3) For bodily injury (including accidental death), personal injury, advertising injury, or property damage.
- (B) "**Expense**" means fees, costs, sums, penalties, fines, charges, or expenses of any kind, including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Attorney's fees;
 - (2) Costs of an investigation, litigation, arbitration, mediation, administrative or regulatory proceeding, or appeal;
 - (3) Fees of an accountant, expert witness, consultant, or other professional; or

- (4) Pre or post: judgment interest or settlement interest.
- 11.2. Under this Article, INDEMNITOR's defense and indemnification obligations:
- (A) Apply to a **liability**, or an **expense**, or both, that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the actual or alleged passive negligence of an ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER, but
- (B) Do <u>not</u> apply to a **liability**, or an **expense**, or both, that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the sole active negligence or willful misconduct of an ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER.
- 11.3. To the extent that INDEMNITOR's insurance policy provides an upfront defense to an ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER, INDEMNITOR's obligation to defend an ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER under this Article:
- (A) Means that INDEMNITOR shall provide and pay for legal counsel, acceptable to the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE;
- (B) Occurs when a claim, suit, complaint, pleading, or action against an ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER arises out of, pertains to, relates to, or asserts the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of INDEMNITOR; and
- (C) Arises regardless of whether a claim, suit, complaint, pleading, or action specifically names or identifies INDEMNITOR.
- 11.4. Paragraph 11.3 does <u>not</u> limit or extinguish INDEMNITOR's obligation to reimburse an ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER for the costs of defending the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE and/or the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER against a **liability**, or an **expense**, or both. An ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER's right to recover defense costs and attorney's fees under this Article does <u>not</u> require, and is <u>not</u> contingent upon, the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER's and/or the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE's first:
- (A) Requesting that INDEMNITOR provide a defense to the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER and/or the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE; or
- (B) Obtaining INDEMNITOR's consent to the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER's and/or ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE's tender of defense.
- 11.5. If CONSULTANT subcontracts all or any portion of the Services under this Agreement, CONSULTANT shall provide the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, through GLENDALE, with a written agreement from each Subconsultant, who must indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE and the MEMBERS under the terms in this Article.

- 11.6. INDEMNITOR's obligation to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE and ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS will remain in effect and will be binding upon INDEMNITOR whether the **liability**, or the **expense**, or both, accrues— or is discovered— before or after this Agreement's expiration, cancellation, or termination.
- 11.7. Except for Paragraph 11.3, this Article's indemnification and defense provisions are separate and independent from the insurance provisions in Article 10. In addition, the indemnification and defense provisions in this Article:
- (A) Are neither limited to nor capped at the coverage amounts specified under the insurance provisions in Article 10; and
- (B) Do <u>not</u> limit, in any way, the applicability, scope, or obligations of the insurance provisions in Article 10.

12.0 **TERMINATION**

12.1. <u>Termination</u>. In accordance with the JUDGMENT, the CONSULTANT shall serve at the pleasure of the COURT, but may be removed or replaced on motion of any party and COURT approval after hearing and showing of good cause. In the event CONSULTANT, as WATERMASTER, is removed or replaced pursuant to Section 8.1.1 of the JUDGMENT, this Agreement shall terminate. Unless otherwise ordered by the COURT or agreed upon by the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS and CONSULTANT, upon termination, CONSULTANT shall receive compensation only for those services that CONSULTANT has satisfactorily completed to the termination date. The ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE shall not pay CONSULTANT for de-mobilization, takedown, disengagement, wind-down, or other costs incurred arising out of his Agreement's termination.

13.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 13.1. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement represents the entire and integrated agreement between the PARTIES. This Agreement supersedes all prior and contemporaneous communications, negotiations, understandings, promises and agreements, either oral or written. Neither CONSULTANT nor GLENDALE has made any promises or representations, other than those contained in this Agreement or those implied by law. The PARTIES may modify this Agreement, or any part of it, by a written amendment with GLENDALE's and CONSULTANT's signature.
- 13.2. <u>Interpretation</u>. This Agreement is the product of negotiation and compromise by both PARTIES. Every provision in this Agreement must be interpreted as though the PARTIES equally participated in its drafting. Therefore, despite the provisions in California <u>Civil Code</u> Section 1654, if this Agreement's language is uncertain, the Agreement

must <u>not</u> be construed against the PARTY causing the uncertainty to exist. In interpreting this Agreement and resolving any ambiguities, this Agreement will take precedence over any cover page or attachments. If a conflict occurs between a provision in this Agreement and a provision in an attachment, the following order of precedence applies, with the terms and conditions in the document higher on the list governing over those lower on the list:

- (1) The JUDGMENT and Orders of the COURT.
- (2) The POLICIES and PROCEDURES.
- (3) This Agreement.
- (4) Scope of Work (Exhibit A)
- (5) Fee Schedule (Exhibit B)
- (6) Insurance Requirements (Exhibit D)
- (7) City of Los Angeles Audit Provisions (Exhibit C)
- 13.3. <u>Headings</u>. All headings or captions in this Agreement are for convenience and reference only. They are <u>not</u> intended to define or limit the scope of any term, condition, or provision.
- 13.4. **Governing Law.** California's laws govern this Agreement's construction and interpretation. Unless this Agreement provides otherwise, any reference to laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations include their later amendments, modifications, and successor legislation.
- 13.5. <u>Waiver of Breach</u>. If a party waives the other party's breach of a term in this Agreement, that waiver is <u>not</u> treated as waiving a later breach of the term and does <u>not</u> prevent the party from later enforcing that term, or any other term. A waiver of a term is valid only if it is in writing and signed by the party waiving it. This Agreement's duties and obligations:
- (A) Are cumulative (rather than alternative) and are in addition to (rather than a limitation on) any option, right, power, remedy, or privilege; and
 - (B) Are not exhausted by a party's exercise of any one of them.
- 13.6. <u>Dispute Resolution</u>. Any disagreements between the CONSULTANT and the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE may be submitted to the COURT for resolution in accordance with the JUDGMENT. Prior to referring such matters to the COURT, the CONSULTANT and the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS will endeavor in good faith to resolve the dispute.
- 13.7. <u>Further Assurances</u>. Upon GLENDALE's request at any time, CONSULTANT shall promptly:
 - (A) Take further necessary action; and

(B) Sign, acknowledge, and deliver all additional documents as may be reasonable, necessary, or appropriate to carry out this Agreement's intent, purpose, and terms.

13.8. **Assignment.**

- (A) Except upon COURT order, this Agreement cannot be assigned by CONSULTANT. Any actual or attempted assignment of rights or delegation of duties by CONSULTANT in violation of the JUDGMENT or the POLICIES AND PROCEDURES is wholly void and totally ineffective for all purposes, and does not postpone, delay, alter, extinguish, or terminate CONSULTANT's duties, obligations, or responsibilities under this Agreement.
- 13.9. <u>Successors and Assigns</u>. Subject to the provisions in Paragraph 14.8, this Agreement is binding on the heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns of the respective PARTIES.

13.10. Time is of the Essence.

Except when this Agreement states otherwise, time is of the essence in this Agreement. CONSULTANT acknowledges that this Agreement's time limits and deadlines are reasonable for CONSULTANT's performing the Services under this Agreement.

13.11. Force Majeure. Except as otherwise provided in the JUDGMENT, or as ordered by the COURT, if an event or condition constituting a "force majeure" – including, but not limited to, an act of God, labor dispute, civil unrest, epidemic, or natural disaster – prevents or delays a party from performing or fulfilling an obligation under this Agreement, the Party is not in Default of this Agreement. Except as otherwise provided in the JUDGMENT, or as ordered by the COURT, a delay beyond a party's control automatically extends the time, in an amount equal to the period of the delay, for the party to perform the obligation under this Agreement. The PARTIES (together with the ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, if appropriate), shall prepare and sign an appropriate document acknowledging any extension of time under this Paragraph.

13.12. **Notices.**

- (A) The PARTIES shall submit in writing all notices and correspondence that this Agreement requires or permits, and shall deliver the notices and correspondence to the places set forth below. The PARTIES may give notice by:
 - (1) Personal delivery:
 - (2) U.S. mail, first class postage prepaid;
 - (3) "Certified" U.S. mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested; or

- (4) Facsimile.
- (B) All written notices or correspondence sent in the described manner will be presumed "given" to a PARTY on whichever date occurs earliest:
 - (1) The date of personal delivery;
 - (2)The third (3rd) business day following deposit in the U.S. mail, when sent by "first class" mail;
 - The date on which the PARTY or its agent either signed the (3)return receipt or refused to accept delivery, as noted on the return receipt or other U.S. Postal Service form, when sent by "certified" mail: or
 - The date of transmission, when sent by facsimile. (4)
- (C) At any time, by providing written notice to the other PARTY, GLENDALE or CONSULTANT may change the place, or facsimile number, for giving notice.

GLENDALE:

Glendale Water & Power Department ATTN: Michael De Ghetto

141 N. Glendale Avenue, Level 4 Glendale, CA 91206

Tel: (818) 548-2107 Fax: (818) 240-4754

CONSULTANT:

Richard C. Slade Richard C. Slade & Associates, LLC 14051 Burbank Blvd, Suite 300 Sherman Oaks, CA 91340 Tel:(818)506.0418

Fax: (818) 506-1343

With Copies to:

Burbank Water & Power

ATTN: Bill Mace

164 W. Magnolia Boulevard

P.O. Box 631

Burbank, CA 91503

Tel: (818) 238-3500

Fax: (818) 238-3501

Crescenta Valley Water District

ATTN: David Gould 2700 Foothill Boulevard La Crescenta, CA 91214

Tel: (818) 248-3925 Fax: (818) 248-1659

Los Angeles Depart. of Water & Power

ATTN: David R. Pettijohn

111 N. Hope Street, Room 1460

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Tel: (213) 367-0899

Fax: (213) 367-4513

City of San Fernando ATTN: Tony Salazar

117 Macneil St

San Fernando, CA 91340

Tel: (818) 898-1293 Fax: (818) 898-3221

- 13.13. **Survival.** This Paragraph and the obligations set forth in Paragraphs 7.1, 7.2, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 9.1, 9.2, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 13.4, 13.6 and 13.12 survive this Agreement's expiration, cancellation, or termination.
- 13.14. **Severability.** The invalidity, in whole or in part, of any term of this Agreement will <u>not</u> affect this Agreement's remaining terms.
- 13.15. <u>Counterparts</u>. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which is an original, but all of which constitutes one and the same document. The PARTIES shall sign a sufficient number of counterparts, so that each PARTY will receive a fully executed original of this Agreement.

13.16.	Representations – Authority.	The PARTIES represent that:

- (A) They have read this Agreement, fully understand its contents, and have received a copy of it;
- (B) Through their duly authorized representative, they are authorized to sign this Agreement, and they are bound by its terms; and
- (C) They have executed this Agreement on the date opposite their signature.

Executed at Glendale, California		
CITY OF GLENDALE: By Scott Ochoa City Manager	Date:	
CONSULTANT: By Richard C. Slade Richard C. Slade & Associates, LLC		
	APPROVED AS TO FORM:	
	City Attorney	Date

EXHIBIT LIST

"Exhibit A": Scope of Work

"Exhibit B": Fee Schedule

"Exhibit C": LADWP Audit Provisions

"Exhibit D": Insurance Requirements

EXHIBIT "A"

I. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The ULARA Watermaster will be responsible for fulfilling the duties as generally outlined in the Judgment, including the specific duties described in Section 8 of the Judgment. Also, the ULARA Watermaster will be responsible for the duties described below, which include some of the items noted in the Judgment, as well as additional services.

The ULARA Watermaster and its support staff need to be responsive, approachable, and professional when interacting with the various members of the Committee, staff of the respective Committee member's agencies, and the public as a knowledgeable hydrologist and representative of the Committee. The Watermaster's work product must be timely, accurate, and professional in its presentation. Many of the Watermaster's duties relate to creating reports and reporting, and it is a requirement that the Watermaster retain and provide sufficient staffing levels to complete these items on time.

The Committee also selects and hires separate legal counsel (outside counsel) to assist the Watermaster under a separate RFP and agreement process. The Watermaster will need to work with that counsel on ULARA matters, and the Watermaster will also need to work with the various Committee members and their legal counsel when requested.

The Committee members separately agree and contribute to payment for services, and each Watermaster invoice is routed to the Committee members for review once submitted to GWP prior to payment. The Watermaster will need to have sufficient financial resources to maintain operations and service to allow for up to 90 days of payment processing.

a. Mobilization and Transition

- i. The first task will be for the successful Proposer to transition into the role and become familiar with the established process, procedures, and background information related to ULARA. Please describe your firm's approach to this task in your proposal and the anticipated cost and hours for this task.
- ii. Provide a description of what your proposed method of closing out duties as the ULARA Watermaster would be at the end of the PSA.

b. Regular Watermaster Services

Regular Watermaster services include the items noted in the Judgment, the ULARA Policies and Procedures, and as described below. Include your proposed approach and associated staffing plan and commensurate cost for these "regular services."

- i. Assist the Court with its administration and enforcement of the terms of the Judgment.
- ii. Appear before the Superior Court and present status reports to the judge in Status Conference Hearings held two to three times per year, as well as attend and provide reports and information as may be required for any other scheduled hearings. Prepare any filings required in connection with the Superior Court proceedings with assistance from outside counsel.
- iii. Identify and account for groundwater pumping in ULARA.

- iv. Account for spreading operations within ULARA.
- v. Prepare and publish the annual ULARA Watermaster Report, including proactively gathering the necessary information from all parties. The ULARA Watermaster Report is due on May 1 each year to the Court.
- vi. Prepare and publish the annual ULARA Pumping and Spreading Plan (five-year forecast), including pro-actively gathering the necessary information from all parties. The ULARA Pumping and Spreading Plan is due on July 1 each year to the Court.
- vii. Attend the quarterly Committee meetings. Prepare and distribute the agenda and prepare minutes (including drafts) for the meetings. Also schedule and confirm the dates of each meeting with the Committee members.
- viii. Attend meetings with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, potentially responsible parties, and others regarding water quality management activities in ULARA, as directed by the Committee.
- ix. Respond to miscellaneous requests for information and prepare correspondence.
- x. Respond to requests for information by the parties (individually or collectively).
- xi. Participate in and initiate technical committees, as directed by the Committee.
- xii. Participate in Los Angeles/Burbank/Glendale OU status meetings with EPA, as directed by the Committee.
- xiii. Participate as the representative for ULARA at industry and groundwater associations, as directed by the Committee.
- xiv. Attend groundwater association conferences as the representative for ULARA, as directed by the Committee.
- xv. Review, investigate, and respond to requests for extracting groundwater from ULARA
- xvi. Periodically update and amend the ULARA Policies and Procedures per Section 8.2.5 of the Judgment in cooperation with the Committee.
- xvii. Perform other duties as described in the Judgment.

II. WATERMASTER SUPPORT SERVICES

Watermaster support services include general items not covered in the Regular Services section that support the overall operations of the Watermaster office and administration of the Judgment.

a. Track and maintain all Watermaster documents, including correspondence with the Watermaster office, and select documents for archive and storage in the Watermaster Library.

- b. Compile and maintain technical data and information databases related to the characterization of the hydrogeology of the ULARA.
- c. Prepare and submit annual Watermaster budgets for Committee approval.
- d. Provide as-needed administrative support services for the Watermaster tasks.
- e. Provide, install, operate and maintain groundwater elevation and water quality monitoring equipment, as approved by the Committee.
- f. California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program
 - i. Act as the official monitoring entity for the ULARA groundwater basins.
 - ii. Collect, organize, properly format, and upload water level data to the CASGEM website. Such data uploads are required to occur at a minimum frequency of twice per year (April and October), as outlined in the ULARA CASGEM Monitoring Plan.
 - iii. Update and submit the ULARA CASGEM Monitoring Plan to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) for approval, as needed.
 - iv. Attend any CASGEM- specific public meetings that may be held by the DWR, as directed by the Committee.

g. Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

The ULARA SNMP development and submittal is anticipated to be completed prior to the execution of the PSA. However, any ongoing ULARA SNMP activities will be a responsibility of the Watermaster.

h. Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

- i. Represent ULARA on SGMA reporting issues, including attendance at State Water Board SGMA hearings, as directed by the Committee.
- ii. Stay aware of SGMA-related legal and regulatory developments and report to the Committee on issues related to SGMA, as such relates to the ULARA.
- iii. Comply with all SGMA-related mandates and deadlines, including filing the SGMA Compliance Report due annually on April 1 to DWR.

i. Web-Page and Public Documents

Maintain the Watermaster website. Update website content as necessary, including ownership of the domain name "ULARAWatermaster.com" and payment of regular service fees to a webhosting company, and update website content as necessary.

j. Retention of Specialized Sub-Consultants

Hire specialized sub-consultants, as needed and accepted by the Committee. Note that only direct charges of sub-consultants will be allowed, and no mark-ups will be permitted. Direct charges are allowed for management, oversight, and administration of sub-consultants, including reviewing and processing sub-consultant work products and invoices.

k. Low Impact Development (LID)

Review LID-related storm water infiltration projects proposed within the ULARA, on an asrequested basis by individual agencies to provide recommendations about the appropriateness of stormwater infiltration in areas proximal to groundwater contaminant plumes and groundwater remediation activities. Please provide your proposed staffing level and cost for conducting LID reviews for a project using a "desk analysis" and for a project requiring "field analysis."

I. Stormwater Recharge

Provide technical and general support for evaluating the effectiveness of proposed stormwater recharge planning activities within ULARA.

m. Services Provided by Others

LADWP will continue to provide groundwater modeling services for ULARA.

EXHIBIT "B"

FEE SCHEDULE FOR WATERMASTER SERVICES, 2018 THROUGH 2020

The following lists our estimated total costs for each listed task above for the forthcoming three year period of 2018 through 2020, inclusive.

Description Amount

Task 1: Migration Services \$ 55,000.00

This amount is an approximate estimate based on the Task 1 services, and is considered a "not-to-exceed" amount, due to the fact that the Task includes "On-Call" services that could accrue on a time-and-expense basis for perhaps ±1 year.

Task 2: Regular Watermaster Services \$1,024,000.00

Task 3: Watermaster Support Services \$ 697,000.00

Estimated 3-Year Total Cost for Tasks 2 and 3 ONLY: \$1,721,500.00

SCHEDULE OF CHARGES & CONDITIONS

Professional Services Hourly Rates

Principal Groundwater Geologist \$260.00
Senior Groundwater Geologist \$194.00
Staff Groundwater Geologist \$156.00
Field Geologist/Geologic Logging \$103.00
Clerical, Graphics and GIS Work \$86.00

Field Equipment Charges

Pressure Transducers (water level & barometric \$ 50.00/wk pressure monitoring during pumping tests) Electric Tape Water Level Probe \$ 25.00/day

Field Water Quality Probe (T, pH, EC) \$ 50.00/day

Litigation, Depositions and Testimony

Depositions and trial testimony are charged at twice the hourly rate (4-hour minimum/day).

Travel Time and Mileage

Travel time for meetings and/or to job sites will be charged at our standard hourly rates. Mileage is charged at the rate of \$0.535 per mile as of January 2017.

Outside Services

All services not ordinarily furnished by RCS, including subcontracted services (i.e., water quality laboratory testing), delivery services, reproduction and printing, etc, are billed at cost. Reproduction costs for large format printing, and/or high volume reproduction and binding of hard copy reports performed in-house by RCS staff, will be billed at rates similar to comparable outside services.

Conditions

Invoices are issued on a monthly basis. A service charge of 1½% may be payable on any amount not paid within 90 days. Any attorney fees or other costs incurred in collecting delinquent charges shall be paid by the client.

Client will furnish rights-of-way to land as required for field visits and field operations, such as sampling or testing of water wells.



Retention of Records, Audit, and Reports

CONSULTANT shall maintain, and shall cause its Subconsultants and suppliers as applicable to maintain, all records pertaining to the management of this Agreement and, related subcontracts, and performance of services pursuant to this Agreement, in their original form, including but not limited to, reports, documents, deliverables, employee time sheets, accounting procedures and practices, records of financial transactions, and other evidence, regardless of form (e.g., machine readable media such as disk, tape, etc.) or type (e.g., databases, applications software, database management software, utilities, etc.), sufficient to properly reflect all costs claimed to have been incurred and services performed pursuant to this Agreement. If the CONSULTANT, its Subconsultants and/or suppliers are required to submit cost or pricing data in connection with this Agreement, the CONSULTANT must maintain all records and documents necessary to permit adequate evaluation of the cost or pricing data submitted, along with the computations and projections used. All records shall be retained, and shall be subject to examination and audit by LADWP personnel or by LADWP's agents (herein after "Authorized Auditors"), for a period of not less than four (4) years following final payment made hereunder or the expiration date of this Agreement, whichever is later.

The CONSULTANT shall make said records or to the extent accepted by the Authorized Auditors, photographs, micro-photographs, etc. or other authentic reproductions thereof, available to the Authorized Auditors at the CONSULTANT'S offices at all reasonable times and without charge. The Authorized Auditors will have the right to reproduce, photocopy, download, transcribe, and the like any such records. Any information provided by the CONSULTANT on machine-readable media shall be provided in a format accessible and readable by the Authorized Auditors. The CONSULTANT shall not, however, be required to furnish the Authorized Auditors with commonly available software.

CONSULTANT, and its Subconsultants and suppliers, as applicable to the services provided under this Agreement, shall be subject at any time with thirty (30) calendar days prior written notice to audits or examinations by Authorized Auditors, relating to all billings and to verify compliance with all Agreement requirements relative to practices, methods, procedures, performance, compensation, and documentation.

Examinations and audits will be performed using generally accepted auditing practices and principles and applicable City of Los Angeles, State and Federal government audit standards. For consultants that utilize or are subject to FAR, Part 30 and 31, et seq. accounting procedures, or a portion thereof, examinations and audits will utilize such information.

To the extent that the Authorized Auditor's examination or audit reveals inaccurate, incomplete or non-current records, or records are unavailable, the records shall be considered defective.

Consistent with standard auditing procedures, the CONSULTANT will be provided thirty (30) calendar days to review the Authorized Auditor's examination results or audit and respond to LADWP prior to the examination's or audit's finalization and public release.

If the Authorized Auditor's examination or audit indicates the CONSULTANT has been overpaid under a previous payment application, the identified overpayment amount shall be paid by the CONSULTANT to LADWP within thirty (30) calendar days of notice to the CONSULTANT of the identified overpayment.

The CONSULTANT shall contractually require all Subconsultants performing services under this Agreement to comply with the provisions of this section by inserting this provision in each Subconsultant contract and by contractually requiring each Subconsultant to insert this provision in any of its Subconsultant contracts related to services under this Agreement. In addition, Consultant and Subconsultants shall also include the following language in each Subconsultant contract:

"LADWP is a third party beneficiary of the foregoing audit provision. The benefits of the audit provision shall inure solely for the benefit of LADWP. The designation of LADWP as a third party beneficiary of the audit provision shall not confer any rights or privileges on the Consultant, Subconsultant or any other person/entity."

If an examination or audit undertaken hereunder reveals overpayment to the CONSULTANT is more than 5% of the billings reviewed, the CONSULTANT shall pay all expenses and costs incurred by the Authorized Auditors arising out of or related to the examination or audit. Such examination or audit expenses and costs shall be repaid by the CONSULTANT within thirty (30) calendar days of notice to the CONSULTANT of the costs and expenses.

EXHIBIT "D"

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

"PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY" INSURANCE

- 1.1 Without limiting CONSULTANT's liability and at its sole expense, CONSULTANT shall obtain, pay for, and maintain a Professional Liability insurance policy.
 - 1.2 The Professional Liability policy must:
 - (A) Include "errors and omissions" coverage or "malpractice" coverage;
 - (B) Afford "practice specific" or "project specific" coverage;
 - (C) Provide limits of liability in an amount not less than:
 - (1) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per claim; and
 - (2) TWO MILLION DOLLARS (\$2,000,000) in the aggregate;
 - (D) Cover a claim or claims arising out of the performance of professional services by:
 - (1) CONSULTANT;
 - (2) CONSULTANT's Subconsultant(s);
 - (3) Anyone whom CONSULTANT or its Subconsultant(s) directly or indirectly employs or uses; or
 - (4) Anyone whose acts CONSULTANT or its Subconsultant(s) may be liable; and
 - (E) Provide coverage for:
 - (1) The duration of this Agreement; and
 - (2) At least three (3) years after the Project's completion:
 - (a) CONSULTANT shall obtain, pay for, and maintain an endorsement that adds an "extended reporting period" ("ERP") or a "discovery" feature— to allow CITY to report a claim— for a period of not less than three (3) years following the initial policy's expiration, or following CITY's recordation of its "notice of completion" for the Project, whichever date is later. The endorsement for the ERP or discovery feature must provide identical policy limits, and meet the conditions, described in subparagraphs 1.2 (A) through (D) above; or
 - (b) CONSULTANT shall obtain, pay for, and maintain successive renewal or replacement policies (with "prior acts" coverage), for a period of three (3) years following the initial policy's expiration, or following CITY's recordation of its "notice of completion" for the Project, whichever date is later. Each policy must have a "retroactive date" that coincides with, or is earlier than, this Agreement's Effective Date. Additionally, each policy must provide identical policy limits, and meet the conditions, described in subparagraphs 1.2 (A) through (D) above.
- 1.3 All ERP or discovery endorsements, renewal policies, and replacement coverage policies are subject to CITY's review and approval, in its sole discretion.
- **1.4** CONSULTANT shall pay the full amount of all deductibles and any self-insured retention per claim for coverage under the Professional Liability insurance policy.

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

"WORKERS' COMPENSATION" INSURANCE

- 1.1 At its own expense, CONSULTANT shall obtain, pay for, and maintain— and shall require each of its Subconsultants to obtain and maintain— for the duration of this Agreement:
 - (A) Complete Workers' Compensation insurance, meeting or exceeding the coverages and amounts that California law requires; and
 - (B) Employer's Liability insurance in an amount not less than:
 - (1) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per accident for bodily injury or disease;
 - (2) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per employee for bodily injury or disease; and
 - (3) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) policy limit.
- 1.2 CONSULTANT shall provide CITY with a "certificate of insurance" on forms satisfactory to the City Attorney or City's Risk Manager, and signed by the insurance carrier or its authorized representative— which fully meet the requirements of, and contain provisions entirely consistent with, this Agreement's workers' compensation insurance requirements.
- 1.3 CITY shall not be liable to CONSULTANT's personnel, or anyone CONSULTANT directly or indirectly employs or uses, for a claim at law or in equity arising out of CONSULTANT's failure to comply with this Agreement's workers' compensation insurance requirements.

CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

"COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY" OR "BUSINESSOWNERS LIABILITY" INSURANCE

- 1.1 At its own expense, CONSULTANT shall obtain, pay for, and maintain— and shall require each of its Subconsultants to obtain and maintain— a "Commercial General Liability" or a "Businessowners Liability" insurance policy on an <u>occurrence</u> basis to fully protect CONSULTANT and CITY from claims and suits for bodily injury, personal and advertising injury, property damage, and medical payments. The policy must add the City of Glendale and its officers, agents, employees, and representatives (collectively, "CITY AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES") as <u>additional insureds</u>.
- 1.2 Coverage afforded to CITY AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES must be at least as broad as that afforded to CONSULTANT. If CONSULTANT has higher limits than the limits specified in these insurance requirements, or has additional broader coverage, or has both, the insurer shall make available the higher limits and broader coverage to CITY AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES. The insurance must be written for the limits of liability specified below:
 - (A) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per occurrence, or the full per occurrence limits of the policy—whichever limit is greater— for bodily injury (including accidental death) to any one person;
 - (B) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per occurrence, or the full per occurrence limits of the policy—whichever limit is greater— for personal and advertising injury to any one person;
 - (C) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per occurrence, or the full per occurrence limits of the policy—whichever limit is greater—for property damage; and
 - (D) <u>TWO MILLION DOLLARS (\$2,000,000)</u> general aggregate limit, or the full aggregate limits of the policy—whichever limit is greater.
 - 1.3 The liability insurance must include all major divisions of coverage and must cover:
 - (A) Premises Operations (including Explosion, Collapse, and Underground ["X,C,U"] coverages as applicable);
 - (B) Independent Contractors' Protective Liability;
 - (C) Products and Completed Operations (maintain same limits as above until five (5) years after: recordation of the Notice of Completion or final close-out of the Agreement):
 - (D) Personal and Advertising Injury (with Employer's Liability Exclusion deleted);
 - (E) Contractual Liability; and
 - (F) Broad Form Property Damage.
- 1.4 CONSULTANT shall provide CITY with a "certificate of insurance," an "additional insured endorsement," and a subrogation endorsement, "Waiver of Transfer to Rights of Recovery Against Others"— on forms satisfactory to the City Attorney or City's Risk Manager, and signed by the insurance carrier or its authorized representative— which fully meet the requirements of, and contain provisions entirely consistent with, all of the Insurance Requirements.

1.5 The "certificate of insurance" and an "additional insured endorsement" must state:

"The City of Glendale, and its officers, agents, employees, and representatives are included as additional insureds under the policy(s). This insurance is primary to all other insurance of the City. The City's insurance, or self-insurance, or both, will apply in excess of— and will not contribute with— this insurance. This insurance applies separately to each insured or additional insured who is seeking coverage, or against whom a claim is made or a suit is brought. The issuing company shall mail thirty (30) days advance notice to the City for any policy cancellation, termination, non-renewal, or reduction in coverage."

CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

"BUSINESS AUTOMOBILE" LIABILITY INSURANCE

- 1.1 At its own expense, CONSULTANT shall obtain, pay for, and maintain— and shall require each of its Subconsultants to obtain and maintain— a "Business Automobile" insurance policy on an <u>occurrence</u> basis to fully protect CONSULTANT and CITY from claims and suits for bodily injury, property damage, and medical payments. The policy must add the City of Glendale and its officers, agents, employees, and representatives as <u>additional insureds</u>.
- 1.2 The insurance must not be written for less than the limits of liability specified below or required by law, whichever coverage amount is greater:
 - (A) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per occurrence for bodily injury (including accidental death) to any one person; and
 - (B) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per occurrence for property damage; or
 - (C) TWO MILLION DOLLARS (\$2,000,000) combined single limit ("CSL").
- 1.3 The liability insurance must include all major divisions of coverage and must cover all vehicles, whether rented, leased, hired, scheduled, owned or non-owned.
- 1.4 CONSULTANT shall provide CITY with a "certificate of insurance" and an "additional insured endorsement"— on forms satisfactory to the City Attorney or City's Risk Manager, and signed by the insurance carrier or its authorized representative—which fully meet the requirements of, and contain provisions entirely consistent with, all of the Insurance Requirements.
 - 1.5 The "certificate of insurance" and an "additional insured endorsement" must state:

"The City of Glendale, and its officers, agents, employees, and representatives are included as additional insureds under the policy(s). This insurance is primary to all other insurance of the City. The City's insurance, or self-insurance, or both, will apply in excess of— and will not contribute with— this insurance. This insurance applies separately to each insured or additional insured who is seeking coverage, or against whom a claim is made or a suit is brought. The issuing company shall mail thirty (30) days advance notice to the City for any policy cancellation, termination, non-renewal, or reduction in coverage."

CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- **1.1** At all times, the insurance company issuing the policy must meet all three of these requirements:
 - (A) It must be "admitted" insurer by the State of California Department of Insurance or must be listed on the California Department of Insurance's "List of Approved Surplus Line Insurers" ("LASL!");
 - (B) It must be domiciled within, and organized under the laws of, a State of the United States; and
 - (C) It must carry a minimum A.M. Best Company Financial Strength Rating of "A:VII," or better.
- 1.2 If the Agreement requires any of the foregoing insurance coverages to remain in force after the Final Payment, and if they are reasonably available, CONSULTANT shall submit to CITY— with the final Application for Payment— all certificates and additional insured endorsements evidencing the coverages' continuation.
- **1.3** A deductible or self-insured retention is subject to CITY's review and approval, in its sole discretion. The insurance company or its authorized representative must state either on the insurance certificate or in a separate correspondence:
 - (A) The amount of the deductible, or self-insured retention, or both;
 - (B) Whether a limit of insurance has been lowered by any pending or paid claim; and
 - (C) The current limit amount, as lowered by the pending or paid claim.
 - 1.4 Despite any conflicting or contrary provision in CONSULTANT's insurance policy:
 - (A) If CONSULTANT's insurance company adds CITY, and its officers, agents, employees, and representatives (collectively, "its representatives") as additional insureds, then for all acts, errors, or omissions of CITY, or its representatives, or both, that insurer shall:
 - (1) Pay those sums that CITY, or its representatives, or both, become legally obligated to pay as damages; and
 - (2) Defend— and pay the costs of defending— CITY, or its representatives, or both;
 - (B) CONSULTANT's insurance is primary;
 - (C) Other insurance (whether primary, excess, contingent or self-insurance, or any other basis) available to CITY, or its representatives, or both, is excess over CONSULTANT's insurance;
 - (D) CITY's insurance, or self-insurance, or both, will not contribute with CONSULTANT's insurance policy;
 - (E) CONSULTANT and CONSULTANT's insurance company waive— and shall not exercise— any right of recovery or subrogation that CONSULTANT or the insurer may have against CITY, or its representatives, or both:
 - (F) CONSULTANT's insurance policy applies separately to each insured or additional insured who is seeking coverage, or against whom a claim is made or suit is brought, except that the naming of multiple insureds will not increase an insurance company's limits of liability;
 - (G) CONSULTANT's insurance policy applies to a claim or suit brought by an additional insured against a Named Insured or other insured, arising out of bodily injury, personal injury, advertising injury, or property damage; and
 - (H) CITY is not liable for a premium payment or another expense under CONSULTANT's policy.

- 1.5 At any time during the duration of this Agreement, CITY may do any one or more of the following:
 - (A) Review this Agreement's insurance coverage requirements; or
 - (B) Require that CONSULTANT:
 - (1) Obtain, pay for, and maintain more or less insurance depending on CITY's assessment of any one or more of the following factors:
 - (a) CITY's risk of liability or exposure arising out of, or in any way connected with, the services of CONSULTANT under this Agreement;
 - (b) The nature or number of accidents, claims, or lawsuits arising out of, or in any way connected with, the services of CONSULTANT under this Agreement; or
 - (c) The availability, or affordability, or both, of increased liability insurance coverage:
 - (2) Reduce or eliminate a deductible or self-insured retention as it applies to CITY; or
 - (3) Obtain, pay for, and maintain a bond (as a replacement for an insurance coverage) from a California corporate surety, guaranteeing payment to CITY for liability, or costs, or both, that CITY incurs during CITY's investigation, administration, or defense of a claim or a suit arising out of this Agreement.
- 1.6 CONSULTANT shall maintain the insurance policy without interruption, from the Project's commencement date to the Final Payment date, or until a date that CITY specifies for any coverage that CONSULTANT must maintain after the Final Payment.
- 1.7 CONSULTANT's insurance company or self-insurance administrator shall mail CITY written notice at least thirty (30) days in advance of the policy's or the self-insurance program's cancellation, termination, non-renewal, or reduction in coverage.
- 1.8 CONSULTANT shall not allow any insurance to expire, cancel, terminate, lapse, or non-renew. Twenty-one (21) days before its insurance policy's expiration, cancellation, termination, or non-renewal, CONSULTANT shall deliver to CITY evidence of the required coverage as proof that CONSULTANT's insurance policy has been renewed or replaced with another insurance policy which, during the duration of this Agreement, meets all of this Agreement's insurance requirements.
- 1.9 At any time, upon CITY's request, CONSULTANT shall furnish satisfactory proof of each type of insurance coverage required— including a certified copy of the insurance policy or policies; certificates, endorsements, renewals, or replacements; and documents comprising CONSULTANT's self-insurance program— all in a form and content acceptable to the City Attorney or City's Risk Manager.
- **1.10** If CONSULTANT hires, employs, or uses a Subconsultant to perform work, services, operations, or activities on CONSULTANT's behalf, CONSULTANT shall ensure that the Subconsultant:
 - (A) Meets, and fully complies with, this Agreement's insurance requirements:
 - (B) Delivers to CITY— for its review, or approval, or both— all insurance policies, certificates, and endorsements that this Agreement requires; and
 - (C) Furnishes CITY, at any time upon its request, with a complete copy of the Subconsultant's insurance policy or policies for CITY's review, or approval, or both.
- 1.11 CONSULTANT's failure to comply with an insurance provision in this Agreement constitutes a breach upon which CITY may immediately terminate or suspend CONSULTANT's performance of this Agreement, or invoke another remedy that this Agreement or the law allows. At its discretion, CITY may obtain or renew the insurance, and CITY may pay all or part of the premiums. Upon demand, CONSULTANT shall repay CITY for all sums or monies that CITY paid to obtain, renew, or reinstate the insurance, or CITY may offset the cost of the premium against any sums or monies that CITY may owe CONSULTANT.

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

CONSULTANT'S SUBMITTAL OF CERTIFICATES AND ENDORSEMENTS

- 1.1 CONSULTANT shall have its insurance carrier(s) or self-insurance administrator(s) complete and execute the following insurance documents, unless an exception below applies. When CONSULTANT signs and delivers the Agreement to CiTY, CONSULTANT also shall deliver:
 - (A) A "certificate of insurance" for each required liability insurance coverage;
 - (B) An Additional Insured Endorsement, unless this Agreement does <u>not</u> require CONSULTANT to obtain and maintain Commercial General Liability coverage, Businessowners Liability coverage, or Automobile Liability coverage;
 - (C) <u>A subrogation endorsement, "Waiver of Transfer to Rights of Recovery Against Others,"</u> for Commercial General Liability coverage or Businessowners Liability coverage;
 - (D) A "certificate of insurance" for Workers' Compensation insurance; or
 - If CONSULTANT is self-insured for workers' compensation, a copy of the "Certificate of Consent to Self-insure" from the State of California; or
 - If CONSULTANT is lawfully exempt from workers' compensation laws, an "Affirmation of Exemption from Labor Code §3700" form; and
 - (E) A complete copy of CONSULTANT's Professional Liability insurance policy, including all forms and endorsements attached to it.
- 1.2 CITY will neither sign this Agreement nor issue a "Notice to Proceed" until the City Attorney or City's Risk Manager has reviewed and approved the insurance documents. CITY's decision as to the acceptability of all insurance documents is final. Unless CONSULTANT obtains CITY's written approval, CITY will not permit or allow a substitution of an insurance policy, or a change in a certificate's or an endorsement's form and content, or both.

INSURANCE OBLIGATION IS SEPARATE FROM INDEMNITY OBLIGATION

- **2.1** This Agreement's insurance provisions:
 - (A) Are separate and independent from the indemnification and defense provisions in Article 12 of the Agreement; and
 - (B) Do not limit, in any way, the applicability, scope, or obligations of the indemnification and defense provisions in Article 12 of the Agreement.

EXHIBIT "B"

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is made and effective January 1, 2015, between Richard C. Slade, Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster ("ULARA Watermaster"), Downey Brand Attorneys LLP ("Attorneys"), and Crescenta Valley Water District ("CVWD").

RECITALS

ULARA Watermaster is a court-appointed Watermaster, designated by the Superior Court of Los Angeles in the matter of City of Los Angeles v. City of San Fernando, et al., Case No. C650079 ("San Fernando Judgment"). ULARA Watermaster assists the Court in its administration and enforcement of the provisions of the San Fernando Judgment and any subsequent orders of the Court entered pursuant to the Court's continuing jurisdiction. ULARA Watermaster serves the Court and the Administrative Committee.

CVWD, along with the Cities of Burbank, Glendale, Los Angeles and San Fernando (collectively, the Administrative Committee Members) are parties to the San Fernando Judgment and are the members of the Administrative Committee.

ULARA Watermaster desires to engage the services of Attorneys for representation of the ULARA Watermaster, on an as needed basis, in connection with the San Fernando Judgment. Attorneys' services are desired to: assist the ULARA Watermaster, as needed by the ULARA Watermaster, in consultation on matters of concern regarding the enforcement and interpretation of the San Fernando Judgment; prepare opinions on conjunctive use and storage rights; assist in the preparation of amendments to the Policies and Procedures to the Judgment; and provide representation for the ULARA Watermaster in proceedings related to the enforcement of the San Fernando Judgment.

Attorneys will be paid by CVWD, which will be reimbursed by the other Administrative Committee Members pursuant to a separate agreement.

Attorneys represent that they are duly licensed in the State of California, and admitted to practice before the courts of the State of California and render services as provided herein.

Attorneys further warrant that Kevin M. O'Brien, Esq., and Meredith E. Nikkel, Esq. of the Attorneys' firm shall serve as special counsel to the ULARA Watermaster and that both are experienced and capable of performing the types of tasks hereunder in a professional and competent manner.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the terms and conditions herein contained, it is mutually agreed as follows:

I. TERM

The term of this Agreement shall commence on the date of execution hereof by ULARA Watermaster and Attorneys, and unless sooner terminated pursuant to the provisions hereof, shall continue until December 31, 2017, subject to renewal for a three-year period thereafter by consent of the Administrative Committee Members.

II. SERVICES

Representation by Attorneys shall include, but not be limited to: assist the ULARA Watermaster, as needed by the ULARA Watermaster, in consultation on matters of concern regarding the enforcement and interpretation of the San Fernando Judgment; preparing opinions on conjunctive use and storage rights; assisting in the preparation of amendments to the Policies and Procedures to the Judgment; and providing representation for the ULARA Watermaster in proceedings related to the enforcement of the San Fernando Judgment. During the term of this agreement, Attorneys shall perform the duties, responsibilities and tasks under this Agreement as assigned by the ULARA Watermaster in a competent, professional and prompt manner.

In order to enable Attorneys to render these services effectively, ULARA Watermaster shall be truthful with Attorneys and shall be reasonably available to attend meetings and participate in conference calls.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Account Responsibility—Attorneys

Attorneys shall designate a Relationship Partner, to exercise oversight responsibility for adherence to this Agreement. The Relationship Partner shall be Kevin M. O'Brien, Esq.

B. Account Responsibility—ULARA Watermaster

ULARA Watermaster shall exercise oversight responsibility for adherence to this Agreement.

C. Conflicts of Interest

Attorneys shall not undertake or continue any representation of the ULARA Watermaster until any and all potential conflicts of interest has been identified and resolved or waived in writing by the ULARA Watermaster, as well as any and all counsel for the Administrative Committee Members. ULARA Watermaster acknowledges that Attorneys represent the City of Los Angeles in certain matters unrelated to ULARA and consents to such representation.

D. Coordination Between Attorneys and ULARA Watermaster

It is the objective of the ULARA Watermaster to channel all communications with Attorneys through Kevin O'Brien and Meredith Nikkel in order to consolidate direction of strategies and reduce expenses by eliminating redundant communications. <u>Meaningful and timely communications are critical.</u>

ULARA Watermaster does not require routine status reports on any arbitrary basis (for example, quarterly status reports to the Court). Instead, ULARA Watermaster expects Attorneys to communicate with ULARA Watermaster as soon as any developments occur and prior to undertaking any substantial legal work such as research or motion practice. Telephone and e-mail provide the most effective means of timely communication.

All correspondence and other documents must be sent to the ULARA Watermaster immediately upon receipt or preparation. Any documents prepared by Attorneys on behalf of the ULARA Watermaster must, whenever possible, be forwarded to the ULARA Watermaster in draft form for review <u>prior</u> to sending or filing. ULARA Watermaster requires complete copies of all final pleadings and all documents for its files, including internal correspondence.

E. Confidentiality and Media Contact

In no case should Attorneys speak with members of the media, local or national, concerning the San Fernando Judgment and any and all matters relating to any work tasks requested by the ULARA Watermaster, unless expressly permitted by the ULARA Watermaster.

F. Most Favored Nations

Attorneys represents that, as of the date hereof, the rates set forth in Section VI(A), below, and the other economic terms and conditions provided in this Agreement, taken individually, are at least as favorable to ULARA Watermaster as those provided to any other client of Attorneys for similar work (other than pro bono clients).

If during the term of this Agreement (including any extension or renewal) Attorneys have in effect or places into effect with any client (other than a pro bono client) a lower rate or other more favorable economic term or condition than provided under this Agreement (a "More Favorable Provision"), Attorneys will promptly offer such More Favorable Provision, unconditionally, to ULARA Watermaster by providing written notice thereof to ULARA Watermaster (an "MFN Notice") and, at ULARA Watermaster's election, this Agreement will be deemed to have been modified to provide ULARA Watermaster with such More Favorable Provision from the date such provision is effective for Attorneys' other client. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, Attorneys' failure to provide ULARA Watermaster with an MFN Notice will not limit or otherwise impact ULARA Watermaster's right to enjoy the benefits of the applicable More Favorable Provision(s).

IV. STAFFING

A. Assignments of Personnel

Each lawyer or legal assistant assigned to perform legal services for the ULARA Watermaster pursuant to this Agreement, should have a reason for being involved, such as the required expertise in a specific area of the law, and make a clear contribution. ULARA Watermaster supports the use of associates and paralegals; however, the use of associates and legal assistants should replace partners' time and reduce total billing, not increase total billings. ULARA Watermaster will not pay for nonattorney's time, such as a law clerk, to perform legal services, without prior approval. On the other hand, it may be more economical at times to use an experienced attorney who can dispose of a matter without the detailed research required by a less experienced attorney. representation has begun, the lead attorney should consult with the ULARA Watermaster before adding staff to handle an increasing workload. If it becomes necessary to add additional attorneys or substitute an attorney, Attorneys should consult with the ULARA Watermaster before doing so.

B. Training

This Agreement will not authorize pay for the "downtime" or "learning" time that may result from any staffing change by Attorneys. In addition, this Agreement shall not authorize and not pay for the training of Attorneys' personnel.

C. Duplication of Effort

Billing for "conference" or "instruction" time with other attorneys in Attorneys' firm, or for preparation and review of internal memoranda will not be paid except in extraordinary situations approved in advance. Often, the savings envisioned by the use of an associate are lost if conference time is required for instruction. ULARA Watermaster realizes that duplication of tasks and resulting inefficiencies can often be avoided by a few hours of Attorneys' direct effort. Unless otherwise approved in advance, only one attorney is authorized to attend depositions, court appearances, meetings, conferences and the like on the ULARA Watermaster's behalf. During critical adversary states of litigation, should they occur, a partner or experienced associate from Attorneys' firm should attend.

D. Outside Services

Expert witnesses, consultants and investigators should not be engaged without ULARA Watermaster's prior approval. Use and selection of outside professional services must be approved in advance by the ULARA Watermaster. Support services within the ULARA Watermaster's organization or means should be used when it is reasonable and cost-effective to do so.

V. BUDGETS

The budget approved and allocated for Attorneys' services shall be in the not-to-exceed amount of seventy five thousand dollars (\$75,000) per year. All work shall be performed on an as-needed basis at the specific request of the ULARA Watermaster. If at any time after submission of the budget it becomes apparent that the budget is or may be exceeded, Attorneys shall promptly notify the ULARA Watermaster, before the existing annual budget is exceeded.

VI. BILLING AND FEES

A. Fees

Attorneys agree that they will bill for services provided to the ULARA Watermaster pursuant to this Agreement at the Attorneys' most favorable rate charged to public agencies for similar services, at the hourly rate of \$375 per hour for Kevin O'Brien, and \$310 per hour for Meredith Nikkel.

Unless otherwise agreed by ULARA Watermaster, fees and expenses to be paid to Attorneys shall not exceed \$75,000 per year in the aggregate. When 85% of the maximum amount has been billed, Attorneys shall provide written notice to the ULARA Watermaster that they have expended 85% of the maximum limit. In no event shall the maximum limit be expended without prior authorization of the ULARA Watermaster.

B. Billing

Bills should reflect actual time expended in units of not more than onetenth of an hour.

Billing rates are subject to an annual adjustment on November 1 of each year, based on a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers as measured from September of the previous calendar year to September of the current calendar year for United States City Average (1982-84=100). This annual adjustment is limited to a minimum of 0 percent and a maximum of 5 percent per year and is subject to the overall contract caps as set forth in this Agreement.

Invoices shall be sent on a monthly basis to the ULARA Watermaster for approval. Once approved, the ULARA Watermaster shall forward said invoices to CVWD for processing and payment.

C. Billing Requirements

1. Separate Invoicing for Each Matter

Unless ULARA Watermaster has made other arrangements, separate invoices should be presented monthly for each matter within 30 days after the end of the month.

Each invoice shall show the amount of services rendered during the billing period, the fee for such services, and the amount of reimbursable expenses.

The invoice shall be accompanied by a separate invoice support statement that briefly describes the name of the attorney who did the work, the date the work was done, the time expended, a description of the services performed and the amount charged per hour, along with any itemized reimbursable expenses. The invoice support statement shall be marked "Confidential—Attorney-Client Privilege." The invoice may be subject to disclosure pursuant to the California Public Records Act.

Each line entry on the invoice shall reflect a single activity. Line entries that include more than one activity and a total time for those activities will experience payment delays while the individual activities are analyzed to determine reasonableness. Time spent on preparation of the billing statements should be considered part of overhead and not be billed to the ULARA Watermaster. Copies of all internal memoranda of fact or law, correspondence, and pleadings filed with the court must be sent to ULARA Watermaster for the period covered by the invoice.

2. Non-Billable Items

Attorneys shall not be paid for:

- (a) Meetings or conversations involving Attorneys, legal assistants and other personnel from the same firm, unless such meetings or conversations are an essential part of an activity directly related to the legal engagement.
- (b) Legal research that has not been specifically requested or authorized in advance by the ULARA Watermaster.
- (c) Word processing, overtime charges, secretarial/clerical charges, normal photocopying, fax communications, local transportation, telephone charges, postage charges, books and subscriptions, computer research costs (i.e., Westlaw and Lexis), messenger charges, storage charges, file retrieval charges, computer labels, document binding and duplicating services at more than \$.10 per page, charges for office utilities, in-house conference rooms, use of library facilities and local meals not associated with necessary business meetings, charges for services such as catering, staffing, office planning and coordination or charges for background research and general education.

D. Auditing of Invoices

ULARA Watermaster and the Administrative Committee Members reserve the right to audit Attorneys' invoices to ensure compliance with this Agreement.

ULARA Watermaster may require Attorneys to furnish to the ULARA Watermaster all underlying billing documentation, including original receipts and time records, within ten days of written demand. In addition, Attorneys should maintain all billing documentation, including original records and draft bills, for one year after the matter concludes.

VII. TRAVEL

A. Travel

Attorneys will be reimbursed only for actual, necessary and reasonable travel expenses that have been incurred with ULARA Watermaster's prior permission. Air travel shall be at coach rates. Only coach class airfare, reasonable taxi charges and other ground transportation expenses, moderately-priced hotel accommodations and meals associated with out-of-town travel will be reimbursed. No personal incidental charges such as personal telephone or valet service will be reimbursed. Attorneys will not be reimbursed for entertainment. Travel costs should be listed separately on invoices, broken down by category, and copies of receipts associated with travel must be provided.

B. Travel Time and Work in Transit

Attorneys shall be entitled to bill for half the time spent in transit and/or travel time.

If work is performed for the ULARA Watermaster while traveling for the ULARA Watermaster, Attorneys shall bill for the actual time spent doing the work.

VIII. INSURANCE

A. When Attorneys sign and deliver this Agreement, and during this Agreement's Term, Attorneys shall furnish CVWD with insurance forms that fully meet the requirements of—and contain provisions entirely consistent with—this Article.

B. Commercial General Liability Insurance

Attorneys shall carry Commercial General Liability Insurance in a minimum amount of \$1,000,000, combined single limit.

C. Workers Compensation Insurance

Attorneys shall carry Workers Compensation Insurance as required by law.

D. Professional Liability Insurance

- 1. Without limiting Attorneys' liability and at its sole expense, Attorneys shall obtain, pay for, and maintain a Professional Liability insurance policy.
- 2. The Professional Liability policy must:
 - (a) Include "errors and omissions" coverage or "malpractice" coverage;
 - (b) Afford "practice specific" coverage;
 - (c) Provide limits of liability in an amount not less than:
 - (1) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$1,000,000) per claim; and
 - (2) ONE MILLION DOLLARS (\$ 1,000,000) in the aggregate;
 - (d) Cover a claim or claims arising out of the negligent performance of professional services by:
 - (1) Attorneys;
 - (2) Attorneys' Subconsultant(s);
 - (3) Anyone for whose acts Attorneys or their Subconsultant(s) may be liable; and
 - (e) Provide coverage for the duration of this Agreement. Attorneys shall obtain, pay for, and maintain successive renewal or replacement policies (with "prior acts" coverage), for a minimum period of three years, with a "retroactive date" that coincides with, or is earlier than, this Agreement's Effective Date.
- 3. Attorneys shall pay the full amount of all deductibles and any self-insured retention per claim for coverage under the Professional Liability insurance policy.

E. General Requirements

- 1. Unless otherwise approved by CVWD, at all times, the insurance company issuing the policy must meet both of these requirements:
 - (a) It must be an "admitted" insurer by the State of California Department of Insurance or must be listed on the California Department of Insurance's "List of Surplus Line Insurers" ("LESLI");
 - (b) It must carry an A.M. Best & Company minimum rating of "A-".
- 2. If the Agreement requires any of the foregoing insurance coverages to remain in force after the Final Payment, and if they are reasonably available, Attorneys shall submit to CVWD with the final Application for Payment, all certificates and additional insured endorsements evidencing the coverages' continuation.

- 3. A deductible or self-insured retention is subject to CVWD's review and approval. The insurance company or its authorized representative must state either on the insurance certificate or in a separate correspondence:
 - (a) The amount of the deductible, or self-insured retention, or both;
 - (b) Whether a limit of insurance has been lowered by any pending or paid claim; and
- 4. The Commercial General Liability policy shall afford coverage for Contractual Liability, and:
 - (a) If Attorneys' insurance company adds the ULARA Watermaster and the Administrative Committee Members, and their respective officers, agents, employees, and representatives (collectively, "their representatives") as additional insureds, then for all acts, errors, or omissions of the ULARA Watermaster or any Administrative Committee Members, or their representatives, or both, that insurer shall:
 - (1) Pay those sums that ULARA Watermaster or Administrative Committee Members, their representatives, or both, become legally obligated to pay as damages; and
 - (2) Defend and pay the costs of defending the ULARA Watermaster and Administrative Committee Members, their representatives, or both;
 - (b) ULARA Watermaster or Administrative Committee Members are not liable for a premium payment or another expense under Attorneys' policy.
- 5. At any time during the duration of this Agreement, CVWD may review this Agreement's insurance coverage requirements.
- 6. Attorneys shall maintain the insurance policy without interruption, from the Project's commencement date to the Final Payment date, or until a date that CVWD specifies for any coverage that Attorneys must maintain after the Final Payment.
- 7. Attorneys shall not allow any insurance to expire, cancel, terminate, lapse, or non-renew without arranging for comparable insurance coverage without lapse. Within ten (10) days after the renewal date, Attorneys shall deliver to CVWD evidence of the required coverage as proof that Attorneys' insurance policy has been renewed or replaced with another insurance policy which, during the duration of this Agreement, meets all of this Agreement's insurance requirements.

- 8. At any time, upon CVWD's request, Attorneys shall furnish satisfactory proof of each type of insurance coverage required including a certified copy of the insurance policy or policies; certificates, endorsements, renewals, or replacements; and documents comprising Attorneys' self-insurance program all in a form and content acceptable to CVWD.
- 9. If Attorneys hire, employ, or use a subconsultant to perform work, services, operations, or activities on Attorneys' behalf, Attorneys shall ensure that the subconsultant:
 - (a) Meets, and fully complies with, this Agreement's insurance requirements;
 - (b) Delivers to CVWD—for its review, or approval, or both all insurance policies, certificates, and endorsements that this Agreement requires; and
 - (c) Furnishes CVWD, at any time upon its request, with a complete copy of the subconsultant's insurance policy or policies for CVWD's review, or approval, or both.
- 10. Attorneys' failure to comply with an insurance provision in this Agreement constitutes a breach upon which ULARA Watermaster or CVWD may immediately terminate or suspend Attorneys' performance of this Agreement, or invoke another remedy that this Agreement or the law allows.
- F. Attorneys' Submittal of Certificates and Endorsements
 - Attorneys shall have its insurance carrier(s) or self-insurance administrator(s) complete and execute the following insurance documents, unless an exception below applies. When Attorneys signs and delivers the Agreement to CVWD, Attorneys also shall deliver:
 - (a) A "certificate of insurance" for each required liability insurance coverage;
 - (b) A complete copy of Attorneys' Professional Liability insurance policy, including all forms and endorsements attached to it.
 - 2. CVWD will neither sign this Agreement nor issue a "Notice to Proceed" until CVWD has reviewed and approved the insurance documents. CVWD's decision as to the acceptability of all insurance documents is final. Unless Attorneys obtain CVWD's written approval, CVWD will not permit or allow a substitution of an insurance policy, or a change in a certificate's or an endorsement's form and content, or both.

IX. TERMINATION OF SERVICES

ULARA Watermaster shall have the right to terminate Attorneys services at any time upon written notice to Attorneys, and Attorneys shall immediately, after receiving such notice, cease to render additional services. At such time, Attorneys would be compensated only for that work which has been satisfactorily completed to the date of termination. No compensation shall be paid for disengagement, wind-down time or other costs incurred due to termination of this Agreement.

Notice given pursuant to the provisions hereof may be given by depositing the same in the United States mail, duly addressed and postage prepaid, and shall be deemed to have been given on the date of the mailing thereof.

Any such notice may be addressed to Attorneys at:

DOWNEY BRAND ATTORNEYS LLP

Attn: Kevin M. O'Brien, Esq. 621 Capitol Mall, 18th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

And to ULARA Watermaster at:

Richard C. Slade, Watermaster Richard C. Slade and Associates LLC 12750 Ventura Blvd., Suite 202 Studio City, CA 91604

And to Crescenta Valley Water District at:

Crescenta Valley Water District Attn: Dennis Erdman, General Manager 2700 Foothill Blvd. La Crescenta, CA 91214

X. VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION

The parties shall arbitrate any fee dispute under this Agreement. Such arbitration shall be held before the Los Angeles County Bar Association pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §6200. Subject to applicable bar rules, the prevailing party in any such arbitration shall be awarded its reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred in connection with the dispute.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date below.

Dated:	December 12, 2014
ATTOI	RNEYS:
DOWN	EY BRAND ATTORNEYS LLP
Ву:	
]	Kevin M. O'Brien, Attorney at Law
ULARA	A WATERMASTER
Ву:	
1	Richard C. Slade, ULARA Watermaster

CRESCENTA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

Dennis A. Erdman, General Manager

date bel	WHEREOF,	the parties	have executed	this Agreement	as of the
Dated:					

ATTORNEYS:

DOWNEY BRAND ATTORNEYS LLP

By: _____

Kevin M. O'Brien, Attorney at Law

ULARA WATERMASTER

Richard C. Slade, ULARA Watermaster

CRESCENTA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By: Sum Celistian

Dennis A. Erdman, General Manager

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date below.
Dated:
ATTORNEYS:
DOWNEY BRAND ATTORNEYS LLP
By: <u>Jenn</u> O'Brien, Attorney at Law
ULARA WATERMASTER
By:
Richard C. Slade, ULARA Watermaster
CRESCENTA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
By: Chun Co Gallear

Dennis A. Erdman, General Manager

EXHIBIT "C"



ERIC GARCETTI Mayor

Commission
MEL LEVINE, President
WILLIAM W. FUNDERBURK JR., Vice President
JILL BANKS BARAD
CHRISTINA E. NOONAN
AURA VASQUEZ
BARBARA E. MOSCHOS, Secretary

DAVID H. WRIGHT General Manager

August 30, 2017

Mr. Michael DeGhetto Glendale Water & Power 141 North Glendale Avenue Glendale, California 91206

Dear Mr. DeGhetto:

Subject: Clarification of Watermaster Support Services Provided by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

This letter serves to clarify the Watermaster-related support services that the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) will continue to provide. Effective January 1, 2018, LADWP agrees to:

- Collect and compile groundwater production data for parties' current groundwater extractions chargeable to the groundwater entitlements of Los Angeles; Provide groundwater production summary tables to the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster for incorporation into records accounting for total groundwater production in the basin
- 2. Provide groundwater modeling support work for monitoring and determining, among other things, groundwater basin storage and the migration of groundwater contamination
- 3. Notify and advise the ULARA Watermaster of physical solution agreements and stipulations affecting Los Angeles' water rights within ULARA

LADWP will continue to solely bear the cost of services provided by its own staff.



Mr. Michael DeGhetto Page 2 August 30, 2017

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Russell N. Pierson, Manager of Water Rights & Groundwater Management, at (213) 367-0763.

Sincerely,

David R. Pettijohn

Director of Water Resources

SH:yrg

c: Mr. Russell N. Pierson

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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Sylvia Ballin and Councilmembers

From: Alexander P. Meyerhoff, City Manager

By: Jack Wong, Interim Director of Community Development

Date: December 20, 2017

Subject: Consideration of Motion to Approve and Adopt for Second Reading Ordinance

No. 1671 which Approves the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, SP-5 and Related Amendments to the City's Zoning Ordinance Text and Map and Waiver

Further Reading as to the Same

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

- a. Receive a brief presentation from City staff summarizing the action taken by the City Council as to Ordinance No. 1671 (Attachment "A") at its meeting of December 4, 2017;
- b. Pose closing questions, if any, to City staff; and
- c. Adopt, by title only and waive full reading, Ordinance No. 1671 (Attachment "A"), "An Ordinance of City Council of the City of San Fernando, California, Approving the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 (Exhibit "A") and repealing in its entirety the former Corridors Specific Plan SP-4 and amending the Zoning Ordinance Text and Zoning Map (Exhibit "B")."

BACKGROUND:

- 1. On February 28, 2013, Metro awarded a three-year \$282,392 planning grant to the City of San Fernando for the completion of a comprehensive update to the existing SP-4 San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan and to make the necessary amendments to the General Plan text, Zoning Ordinance text, and related maps and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The City is to contribute an additional match of \$13,306 (\$6,306 in-kind, such as staff-time and \$7,000 funds). Metro has extended the deadline to March 31, 2018.
- 2. On May 19, 2014, the City Council awarded a contract to the firm of Sargent Town Planning (Consultant) to complete the project from a general solicitation to qualified consultants.

REVIEW: ⊠ Finance Director ⊠ City Manager

Consideration of Motion to Approve and Adopt for Second Reading Ordinance No. 1671 which Approves the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, SP-5 and Related Amendments to the City's Zoning Ordinance Text and Map and Waiver Further Reading as to the Same
Page 2 of 15

- 3. Throughout this process extensive public engagement including, several public meetings, and workshops have been conducted with residents, merchants, and local stakeholders. Sargent Town Planning, the consultant who is preparing the specific plan amendment, conducted several individual and small group meetings with local stakeholders in September 2014 and October 2014 and again in September 2015. The proposed specific plan amendment was also discussed by the following:
 - a. The Development Advisory Committee (DAC) conducted four public meetings on September 30, 2014, November 12, 2014, January 14, 2015, and June 17, 2015.
 - b. The City and Sargent Town Planning conducted one environmental scoping meeting on January 7, 2016 and four community workshops on November 19, 2014, January 21, 2015, August 28, 2017, and September 15, 2017. These meetings were well attended and resulted in significant revisions to the draft documents as a result of the public input received during this meeting.
 - c. The Planning and Preservation Commission also conducted discussions on the draft plan at two of its regularly scheduled meetings on August 4, 2015 and October 6, 2015.
- 4. There have been two major phases of the development of the Specific Plan. The first phase can be characterized as the initial data collection and development of concepts and strategies. The first phase term is between June 2014 and May 2015. During this initial phase, the Consultant conducted extensive data collection, community participation, which resulted in the development of nascent concepts, strategies, and early forms of place making. These ideas were vetted over the next three months, between June 2015 and August 2015, with City staff and the Planning & Preservation Commission. The term of the second phase was from October 2015 to present day, wherein the Consultant initiated revisions to the Specific Plan in recognition of community input and prepared the Draft Environmental Impact Report.
- 5. Community input and comments were seriously considered and substantially shaped the final product, in terms of suggested land uses, locations, building intensities, urban aesthetics, and place making strategies.
- 6. On November 7, 2017, the Planning and Preservation Commission conducted a duly noticed Public Hearing and following the Public Hearing, after consideration of the entire public record and extensive deliberation, adopted Resolution No. 2017-008, recommending that the City Council certify the Environmental Impact Report SCH No. 2015121088, for the adoption of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and related amendments to the General Plan text and map, and Zoning Ordinance text and map, the staff report, and minutes.

Consideration of Motion to Approve and Adopt for Second Reading Ordinance No. 1671 which Approves the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, SP-5 and Related Amendments to the City's Zoning Ordinance Text and Map and Waiver Further Reading as to the Same Page 3 of 15

- 7. On November 10, 2017, a Notice of Public Hearing was published in the Los Angeles Daily News and was also physically posted at City Hall to notify the public of the public meeting at the November 20, 2017 City Council meeting to discuss the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 and related documents: Environmental Impact Report, and amendments to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance text and maps. The notice for the Public Hearing was also mailed to all owners of property within 500 feet of the Specific Plan Area.
- 8. On November 20, 2017, the Public Hearing was opened, and following lengthy discussion on the proposed San Fernando Corridors Plan SP-5 and related documents: Environmental Impact Report, and amendments to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance text and maps, as presented in Resolution No. 7826 and Ordinance No. 1671, the Public Hearing was continued to December 4, 2017. Prior to continuing the matter, the City Council received comment from interested members of the public who were in attendance.
- 9. For the November 20, 2017 Public Hearing meeting, a Notice of Public Hearing was mailed to all designated property owners within a 500-foot radius of the proposed Specific Plan Area. Notices were also posted at City Hall and on the City's website, and noticed in a newspaper of general circulation. For the December 4, 2017 continued Public Hearing, two quarter-page, English/Spanish Public Hearing Notice advertisements were placed in November 30, 2017 edition of The San Fernando Sun; additionally, the Public Hearing notice was mailed to all water account holders, approximately 5,500 households, within the City on November 28, 2017 and posted at multiple public facilities, including City Hall and the San Fernando Library on November 27, 2017.
- 10. On November 23, 2017, a second Public Hearing notice was published in the San Fernando Valley Sun and posted at multiple public facilities including City Hall and the San Fernando Library on November 27, 2017 concerning the December 4, 2017 City Council public hearing on the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and related amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map.
- 11. On November 28, 2017, a second Public Hearing notice was mailed to 5,500 parcels within the City concerning the December 4, 2017 City Council public hearing on the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and related amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map.
- 12. On November 30, 2017, two English/Spanish Public Hearing notice advertisements were placed in the San Fernando Valley Sun; additionally, the same notice was mailed to all water account holders (approximately 5,500 households) within the City on November 28, 2017 concerning the December 4, 2017 City Council public hearing on the proposed San Fernando

Consideration of Motion to Approve and Adopt for Second Reading Ordinance No. 1671 which Approves the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, SP-5 and Related Amendments to the City's Zoning Ordinance Text and Map and Waiver Further Reading as to the Same
Page 4 of 15

Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and related amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map.

13. On December 4, 2017, the City Council conducted a Public Hearing and adopted Resolution No. 7826, certifying the Final Environmental Impact Report SCH No. 2015121088, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, and adopting the amendments to the City's General Plan and Land Use Map related to and subject to the subsequent adoption of the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 and related amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map. As part of the same public hearing of December 4, 2017, the City Council also introduced for first reading Ordinance No. 1671 approving the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, SP-5 and Related Amendments to the City's Zoning Ordinance Text and Map.

ANALYSIS:

Environmental Review (California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)):

Pursuant to CEQA, the City is the designated Lead Agency overseeing the environmental review for the proposed SP-5 Plan. As the Lead Agency, the City directed the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report, which identified potential impacts associated with future development allowed by the project. On December 22, 2015, the City circulated a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for review and comment, through January 20, 2016, by the public, responsible agencies, and reviewing agencies. On January 7, 2016, a Scoping Meeting was conducted to receive public input and comment and on August 10, 2017, the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was released, initiating a 45-day public review period. A Notice of Completion (NOC) of the Draft EIR was also provided on August 10, 2017 to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse for environmental review documents, along with copies for review by state agencies. A Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Draft EIR for review and copies of the Draft EIR were also sent to County Clerk on August 10, 2017 and to responsible agencies, agencies that had commented on the NOP, and all other interested parties that had requested notice and copies of the Draft EIR. The City and Consultant discussed the Draft EIR at two community meetings on August 28, 2017 and September 15, 2017.

The significant impacts identified were noise during construction, the unearthing of subsurface cultural resources during construction, and decreases in intersection performance due to automobile traffic. All these impacts would occur with or without approval of the project and can be mitigated with the appropriate mitigation measures as follows:

• **Noise during construction.** The Project will allow future development within the Specific Plan Area. Construction within an existing community, particularly where potential

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development sites are close to existing residences, has the potential to generate construction noise levels that exceed community standards. As such, the Project could result in potential significant noise impacts during construction. To address the potential construction noise:

- Prior to the issuance of any demolition, grading or building permits with the Specific Plan area, specifications shall be prepared that identify requirements regarding attenuation of noise from construction vehicles and activities, including notification of surrounding owners and tenants of the proposed construction schedule and activities, posting of project hours and contractor contact information at all construction entrances, submittal of a material haul route plan to the City, staging of construction equipment away from sensitive uses, and implementation of noise attenuation measures to the extent feasible.
- Unearthing of subsurface cultural resources during construction. Due to the history of the area, the potential exists for cultural resources, and specifically Tribal Cultural resources to be disturbed, during initial construction activities. As a result, future development associated with the Project that involved site excavation could have an impact on subsurface cultural artifacts within the Specific Plan Area. As the significance of any subsurface artifacts is currently unknown, this impact is considered potentially significant. To address the potential subsurface cultural resource impacts:
 - The project proponent of any proposed development within the Specific Plan area that involves excavation, or similar ground disturbing activity, shall retain a certified Native American Monitor, procured by the Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians ("the Tribe"), for the duration of construction-related ground disturbance activities. The Monitor shall complete monitoring logs on a daily basis that document ground disturbing activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. On-site Native American monitoring shall end when the project site grading and excavation activities are completed, or when the Tribe's Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer (THCPO) has indicated, in writing, that the project will no longer need to obtain Native American monitoring services.
- Future development associated with the Project could increase vehicle traffic within the Specific Plan Area. Traffic analysis of assumed future traffic identified intersections where the level of performance could be reduced to an unacceptable level. As such, the Project could have a significant impact due to increase vehicular traffic. To address potential traffic impacts, the City shall:
 - Create an eastbound right-turn lane on First Street. This improvement may require the removal of one parking space between the commercial driveways on the south side of

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First Street west of Maclay Avenue. Removing the one parking space would allow for a right turn of 150 feet in length. If additional right turn storage is required, then additional parking spaces on the south side of First Street may need to be removed. This improvement will also fit within the existing curbs, not requiring any street widening.

o Implement a signal synchronization program, coordinating traffic signal systems within the Downtown District of the Specific Plan area, specifically along Maclay Avenue, Hubbard Street, Truman Street, and San Fernando Road.

If the aforementioned mitigation measures are implemented, potential environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of this plan (SP-5) would be reduced to a less than significant level.

The Final Environmental Impact Report SCH No. 2015121088 was prepared, pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and analyzes the potential impacts of the proposed specific plan. On November 7, 2017, the Planning and Preservation Commission, prior to taking action on the proposed specific plan and related amendments to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance and appurtenant maps, certified that the Final EIR was prepared in accordance with the requirements of CEQA, and found that the identified environmental effects were either insignificant or can be adequately mitigated to acceptable insignificant levels.

Legal Notice.

In compliance with Government Code Section 36933, a summary of Ordinance No. 1671 (Attachment "B") was published in the *Los Angeles Daily News* on December 14, 2017 - a date not less than five days prior to the date of the Adjourned Regular Meeting of December 20, 2017 wherein the ordinance is to be adopted for second reading. A true and correct copy of the full text of Ordinance No. 1671, inclusive of all exhibits, was also available for inspection by interested members of the public at the Office of the City Clerk no less than five days prior to December 20, 2017.

The Specific Plan Document and Relationship To General Plan And Zoning Ordinance.

The Specific Plan provides a framework in which future development and investments can be nurtured and expanded. To effectuate these changes, State law requires that the City's General Plan, Specific Plan and Zoning Ordinance and maps are internally consistent (i.e. no internal contradictions). Therefore, as part of the overall process, the Consultant has prepared the appurtenant amendments to the General Plan text and Land Use map, which were approved by Resolution No. 7826, on December 4, 2017, and the Zoning Ordinance and related maps. The Proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 (Exhibit "A" to Attachment "A") and the related amendments to the Zoning Ordinance and map (Exhibit "B" to Attachment "A") are being considered at tonight's public hearing.

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Public Comments.

San Fernando is a special community of caring residents who are attracted to the City's rich history and quaint "small town" atmosphere. At the same time, the residents realize that Metro is implementing its East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor project, with property acquisition starting as early as 2019. The leading or most favored alternative by Metro and communities along the route expansion is Light Rail Transit within the existing railroad right-of-way. For San Fernando, the implementation of the Metro project will offer definite benefits and challenges. One of the objectives of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 is to address these "benefits and challenges" as early as possible to ensure a smooth transition for the residents and businesses as the community enters the next decade. The development of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 was shaped by the residents' and businesses' comments.

City staff and the Consultant received public comments concerning the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 at various venues and forums (i.e., public workshops, phone calls, personal meetings, and written correspondence). Each of the written comments received at the August 28, 2017 and September 15, 2017 workshops are addressed in the EIR. By in large, the main areas of concern focused upon residential development, building intensity, and businesses and jobs.

- Residential Development. Most of the comments received concerning residential development were negative. The residents perceived that the construction of additional residential units will lead to further traffic congestion, circulation and parking issues as well as exacerbating the existing aged infrastructure system (i.e., water and sewer). In response to this sentiment, the Consultant altered and refined the respective areas of the Specific Plan so that all new residential construction will require approval of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), which affords the community an additional level of discretionary review, which it is not currently afforded, through the public hearing process by the Planning and Preservation Commission. Furthermore, the Consultant is recommending that the eligible area for residential development be limited to only specific sites and at reduced densities and building heights. By preserving the ability to add new residential units to the market place, the Consultant is recommending a strategy that minimizes the potential impact of residential while at the same time, still address that segment of the population expressing the need for newer housing, in terms of diversity, price points, and which promotes expansion of homeownership opportunities at all segments of the market.
- Building Intensity. Closely related to the first point, many residents raised the concern for
 the loss of San Fernando's rich culture, history, and quaintness; values that many hold very
 dear and a strong desire to maintain. Towards that goal, the Consultant crafted detailed
 design guidelines that will facilitate the harmony between the old and the new by imposing
 high-quality architectural standards for all future development within the plan area.
 Contextual relationships between buildings and within urban environments are proposed.

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As a result, the building densities, heights, and massing are reduced and architectural standards and design guidelines emphasized.

• Businesses and Jobs. Underlying many of the public forums was the fear that the proposed specific plan will hinder job growth and business expansion. It was explained that one of the purposes of the proposed specific plan is to foster growth, business formation, and economic development. In fact, the specific plan expands the list of permitted uses across all districts of the specific plan, streamlines the approval process for many types of businesses, and converts a number of CUP uses into principally permitted uses. In many respects, the specific plan contains policies and strategies that promote economic prosperity, job creation, business retention, and expansion of existing businesses as well as the attraction of new businesses.

Staff received two letters from concerned residents (Attachment "C"). The first letter, dated October 18, 2017 and received on October 25, 2017, was made a part of the November 7, 2017 Planning and Preservation Commission staff report. The second correspondence is an email dated November 6, 2017 was read verbatim into the record of the November 7, 2017 Planning and Preservation Commission meeting. The comments expressed by both letters are considered and reflected in the amended specific plan provisions. The focus of the comments dealt with their perception of potential issues related to residential development, location, intensity and height of development and traffic congestion and parking issues. The development of the specific plan has resulted in reduced development intensity (building density and height, and FAR) as well as a reduction in the number of properties where residential projects can be built. Moreover, the specific plan requires that all residential projects be processed through a discretionary review process that requires a notification of all property owners within 500 feet of a proposed residential project and a public hearing before the Planning and Preservation Commission. The reduction in development intensity is similarly applied to commercial and industrial projects in varying degrees. The references to lowering building heights on Maclay Avenue between 4th and 8th Streets were not a part of the original scope of work and are not addressed by the specific plan. However, the comments for the need of additional public open space, parks and/or plazas is supported by the specific plan and is identified as an action item in the specific plan. In summation, the development of the specific plan has been influenced by the public comments that were received in the numerous public forums, workshops, and meetings with the community stakeholders, residents, and businesses.

The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 is a "living" document that is meant to be updated pursuant to changing circumstances. The original San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-4 was adopted by Ordinance No. 1562 in January, 2005. Since then, the voters of Los Angeles County have approved Measure M, which provides the necessary funding for one of the planned improvements identified in the East San Fernando Valley Transportation Plan that traverses San Fernando's downtown area towards the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station.

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The current proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) establishes policies and strategies that recognizes Metro's public transportation project that is projected to start in 2019 and to update the current SP-4 policies and strategies. As such, SP-5 will replace SP-4, in its entirety.

The proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) establishes planning principles, land use policies, development standards, and design guidelines for public improvements and private development within the specific plan area. Some of the more notable changes from the SP-4 Plan are identified below, and a more detailed comparison of the changes are presented in in a matrix (Attachment "D").

- Making all residential projects subject to discretionary review through the Conditional Use Permit process;
- Reducing the density, heights and number of floors and overall intensity for residential projects;
- Limiting eligible areas for residential projects within the Downtown District;
- Allowing commercial and retail uses in expanded locational areas; and
- Streamlining the review and approval process for retail, restaurants, and commercial uses.

At the Planning and Preservation Commission meeting on November 7, 2017, and following consideration of the entire record and Public Hearing testimony and extensive deliberation, the Commissioners directed staff to include the following amendments to the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5:

- Add Market Hall/Food Hall use: Added Market Hall/Food Hall as a permitted by-right use to Table 4.1 (Land Use and Permit Requirements) under the "Retail, Service, Entertainment, Lodging and Office Uses" (page 45) within the Downtown, Mixed-Use Corridor, and Auto Commercial Districts.
- Permit Bowling Alley use in Downtown District: Added Bowling Alley use as a permitted byright use to Table 4.1 (Land Use and Permit Requirements) in the Downtown District and
 also in the Auto Commercial District (page 45). Previously, bowling alleys were only allowed
 in the Mixed-Use Corridor District.

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- Reverse Angled Parking should be allowed: Added text to San Fernando Road Street Standards (page 165) and First Street East of Hubbard Avenue (page 168) specifying that reverse angled parking is allowed, subject to review by the Public Works Director.
- Allow for Business Incubators: added Business Incubators as a permitted use in all districts with the exception of the Maclay and General Neighborhood Districts. Also added Maker Space in the Mixed-Use Corridor, Auto Commercial, and Workplace Flex Districts.

At the City Council public hearing on November 20, 2017, the City Council offered personal statements of specific challenges and concerns as well as specific aspects of the Corridor Specific Plan that they liked. The City Council requested staff to consider these statements for subsequent discussion. Following the City Council meeting, staff reviewed and discussed the recommendations, the results of which are presented below for further discussion:

- Craft brewery/distillery, tap rooms: Discussions favored the implementation of such uses in the downtown and commercial corridors of the Specific Plan Area. These are positive uses to introduce into the Specific Plan Area and although not specifically identified in the Use Tables, these are the types of uses that the Director of Community Development may be able to opine and determine compatibility within the context of the overall neighborhood. Another example is the introduction of Pop-Up Stores, which are also deemed compatible within commercial districts.
- Loading/Unloading on First Street: It was suggested that the Corridors Specific Plan maintain the ability for loading and unloading on First Street due to the limited nature of available on-site loading areas. The Consultant showed two potential configurations for First Street between Harding Avenue and Maclay Avenue, a "Loading Lane Alternative," which retains the existing parallel parking, but introduces a turn lane that can also accommodate loading, and a "More Parking Alternative," which introduces angled parking along the north side of the street but does not provide a dedicated loading lane.
- Live/Work on First Street: While Live/Work units are permissible subject to a CUP within the Maclay, Workplace Flex, Mixed-Use Corridor, and Downtown Districts, the discussion focused upon the appropriate nature or compatibility of allowing Live/Work units within the Workplace Flex District a primarily industrial area. The Live/Work unit is a hybrid of residential and commercial uses, with an interior connection between the street-facing, ground floor commercial use and the residential or habitable space located either on the second story or behind the commercial space. Discussions focused on the possible implications of this use as ownership versus rental units, short term versus long term marketability, length of ownership and ability to monitor, etc. A definition of Live/Work was

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distributed at the City Council meeting for inclusion to the amended text of the Zoning Ordinance.

- Homeownership: Discussion of the importance and benefits of increasing homeownership
 within both the Specific Plan Area and city-wide. Also, it was mentioned that local residents
 should have a priority or preference to gain homeownership and occupancy of new marketrate rental units.
- Streetscape design options: The design layouts are options and not mandatory design solutions. The depictions are to provide potential ideas that can convert an automobile-oriented corridor into a more pleasant corridor for walking and biking, as well as allowing for the use of private automobiles. The cases in which parallel parking is converted into angle-parking are proposed to economically increase the number of on-street parking spaces (restriping a street to increase the number of parking spaces costs less than building spaces in a garage), in response to community concerns regarding the lack of parking availability.
- **Implementation Timeline:** It was expressed that the implementation of the strategies, policies in this specific plan will not occur overnight but over an extended timeframe, dictated primarily by market conditions. The proposed plan only provides a framework in which new developments and investments may occur.
- Historic and cultural value of buildings and area: It was suggested that the specific plan recognize and enhance the historic value and rich culture that are found within the architecture of nearby buildings and surrounding neighborhoods. Although the specific plan does not dictate a specific architectural style but rather offers examples of a variety of architectural styles, it does provide a description of the key elements of architectural styles that are appropriate for San Fernando, including Mission, Spanish Revival, Mediterranean, Monterey, Art Deco, and Main Street, among others. In addition, the specific plan promotes high quality architectural design and construction. It was noted that the implementation of the specific plan will require diligent staff observance of the strategies, policies, and design guidelines contained within the specific plan.
- Sales Tax: There was a discussion about the concern about potential loss of sales tax from
 businesses leaving the City and provisions to assist businesses. The specific plan encourages
 the formation and establishment of new businesses and fosters business development by
 streamlining many applications for new businesses as well as expanding the areas and/or
 locations where these businesses may operate. Business assistance to local businesses to
 help them grow and expand is an operation of economic development and separate policies
 and programs can be developed as part of a local economic development strategic plan.

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- Traffic circulation: Discussion focused on the number of intersections analyzed as part of the EIR preparation. It was stated that the locations and number of locations were identified in tandem with the City's Public Works Director to ensure acceptable level of analysis. Although not all of the intersections in the City were analyzed, the EIR did evaluate 45 roadway segments within the Specific Plan Area in 2014 and again in 2016. The data from these segments was used to determine the level of service at 21 intersections with the Specific Plan Area.
- Public safety: It was presented that the Specific Plan should promote and enhance public safety and security. The Specific Plan provides street designs that are more pedestrian-friendly and encourage vehicular traffic to slow down thereby reducing vehicular/pedestrian conflicts. The specific plan also encourages buildings to provide street-facing windows and building entries, and ground floor designs and uses that encourage greater pedestrian activity on the public streets, increasing the number of "eyes" on the street; the mere increase of persons deters criminal activity.

During the Public Hearing, certain business owners along First Street asked whether the proposed Specific Plan would result in their existing business uses becoming legal nonconforming uses and the lack of current information available on the City's website. As explained by City staff and the City's consultants, the Specific Plan amendments would not result in these business uses becoming legal nonconforming uses. Existing businesses would continue to be able to operate by right. The confusion over the continuation of industrial uses along First Street was hampered by:

- M-1 and M-2 Location reference error: In the November 15 draft of the Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, the description of the location of the M-1 and M-2 zones in footnote 2 of the Land Use Table (pages 42-48) erroneously identified the north side of First Street as the location of the M-2 zone, when in fact, it is located along the south side of the street, between First Street and the railroad right-of-way. This error has been corrected in the latest draft of the Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 (Exhibit "A" to Attachment "A").
- General Plan and Zoning Ordinance Terminology: The terminology for the land use
 designations used in the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance are confusing as shown in the
 table below. Although the amendments to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance
 maintained the current usage of terms, the City may consider revising the terms when the
 entire General Plan, last updated in 1987, and Zoning Ordinance are both updated.

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GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION	ZONING ORDINANCE IMPLEMENTING ZONE
Light Industrial	Limited Industrial M-1
Heavy Industrial	Light Industrial M-2

At the City Council public hearing on December 4, 2017, the public testimony focused on:

- Public notification: Discussion about a perceived lack of notification provided to the public and about the inadequate content and design of the flyer.
- Character of San Fernando: Discussion ensued on the potential change in the character of the City as a result of future development occurring following approval of the Corridors Specific Plan SP-5.
- Industrial businesses: Discussion ensued on the potential for loss of industrial businesses
 along First Street due to the proposed Specific Plan, should residential uses in the form of
 live-work units be allowed. Concern that residential and industrial uses may be
 incompatible and that future residents would complain about industrial uses and activities
 were expressed.
- Potential takings by Metro for the proposed Light Rail alternative of the East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor project. Staff replied that the East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor project is a <u>separate</u> project from the proposed Corridors Specific Plan amendment.
- Loss of property value: Concern about the loss of property value due to elimination of heavy industrial uses in relation to the General Plan and concern that industrial uses as described in the General Plan (M-1 is Limited Industrial and M-2 is Light Industrial) would not be allowed to continue.
- Documents need more review time. Concern that changes made since the November 20, 2017 City Council meeting were not made available on line and requested that more time be provided for public deliberation.
- Gentrification: Concern about increased land values and rental rates that would impact housing prices for renters and that commercial businesses could be priced out of San Fernando. Housing affordable to all income levels, including market-rate housing, should be available in San Fernando.

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- Support for the Plan: Some commentators expressed support and requested that the plan be adopted as is currently proposed.
- Written correspondence: The City Clerk read correspondence into the record received from three individuals (see Attachment "C").

The City Council also offered personal statements of specific concerns as well as specific recommendations on the Corridor Specific Plan. The City Council requested staff to consider these statements for subsequent discussion.

- Traffic concerns: Discussion ensued concerning additional traffic that may be generated by Plan into the residential neighborhoods throughout the city, and therefore, traffic analysis throughout the entire City should be assessed.
- Public Infrastructure: Sewer and Water: Discussion ensued on the capacity of the sewer and water systems to accommodate growth.
- Live-work Use: Discussion ensued concerning the compatibility residential uses along First Street in the Workplace Flex zone.
- Industrial Uses along First Street: Discussion ensued concerning the preservation of light and heavy industrial uses along First Street and the maintenance of such uses.
- Residential use: Discussion ensued concerning the treatment of residential uses throughout the proposed Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) versus the current Corridors Specific Plan (SP-4). The existing Corridors Specific Plan (SP-4) allows a greater number of housing units to be built without discretionary review. For instance housing could be built anywhere within the downtown area (except within 200 feet of the railroad tracks), with unlimited density, and without any community review.
- Adoption implications: Discussion ensued concerning the schedule and fiscal implications of adopting the Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) by the end of 2017 versus in 2018.

Following deliberation, the City Council motioned and approved the following changes to the Corridors Specific Plan SP-5:

• To add arcades, "wine bars, and distilleries" as eligible uses in the Downtown district. Subsequent to the Council meeting, staff has added "Arcades" as a by-right permitted use in the "Entertainment Uses" category. Further, based on the deliberations held at the City Council meetings on November 20, 2017 and December 4, 2017, staff construes the motion

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to be inclusive of "Craft brewery, distillery, tap room, tasting room, and wine bar" as byright permitted uses in the "Restaurants" category in Table 4.1 (Land Use and Permit Requirements).

 To remove Live-work as an eligible use from the Workplace Flex district. Subsequent to the Council meeting, staff has removed Live-work as an eligible use from the Workplace Flex district.

BUDGET IMPACT:

In 2013, the City of San Fernando received a \$282,392 grant award from Metro to complete the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5. Following years of community engagement, the project is nearing completion. In recognition of the community's participation, the City used an additional \$30,000 from cost savings from unfilled staff positions, to fully assess and understand the desires of the residents and businesses in the hope of crafting a more meaningful plan for the community.

CONCLUSION:

The proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) serves as a guide to implement the goals, policies, and objectives of the City's General Plan and promotes sustainable development, job creation, homeownership, economic development, livability and walkability within the downtown area and surrounding neighborhoods towards the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station. New improvements in the Specific Plan Area will be of high architectural quality and appropriate scale that will contribute a "sense of place" and facilitate the "branding" of this district.

Staff, therefore, recommends that the City Council waive further reading of Ordinance No. 1671 and adopt the same for second reading.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Ordinance No. 1671, including the following Exhibits:
 Exhibit A. San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5
 Exhibit B. Zoning Ordinance Text and Map Amendments
- B. Public Notice of City Council December 20, 2017 Public Hearing
- C. Written Communication
- D. Comparison of Proposed Changes between SP-4 and SP-5

ATTACHMENT "A"

ORDINANCE NO. 1671

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE SAN FERNANDO CORRIDORS SPECIFIC PLAN SP-5 AND REPEALING IN ITS ENTIRETY THE FORMER CORRIDORS SPECIFIC PLAN SP-4 AND AMENDING THE ZONING ORDINANCE TEXT AND ZONING MAP

WHEREAS, on February 28, 2013, Metro awarded a \$282,392 planning grant to the City of San Fernando for the completion of a comprehensive update to the existing SP-4 San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, to make the necessary amendments to the General Plan text, Zoning Ordinance text, and related maps and to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to CEQA. The City agreed to contribute a match of \$13,306 (\$6,306 in-kind, such as staff-time and \$7,000 funds); and

WHEREAS, on May 19, 2014, the firm of Sargent Town Planning (Consultant) was selected to complete the project from a general solicitation to qualified consultants; and

WHEREAS, throughout this process, several public meetings, and workshops were conducted with residents, merchants, and local stakeholders. The City conducted several individual and small group meetings with local stakeholders in September 2014 and October 2014 and again in September 2015;

WHEREAS, the Development Advisory Committee (DAC) conducted four public meetings on September 30, 2014, November 12, 2014, January 14, 2015, and June 17, 2015;

WHEREAS, the City and Sargent Town Planning conducted one environmental scoping meeting on January 7, 2016 and four community workshops on November 19, 2014, January 21, 2015, August 28, 2017, and September 15, 2017;

WHEREAS, the Planning and Preservation Commission also conducted discussions at two of its regularly scheduled meetings on August 4, 2015, October 6, 2015;

WHEREAS, Metro's deadline to complete the project has been extended from the original date of June 30, 2016 to a new deadline date of March 31, 2018;

WHEREAS, a Final EIR was prepared by the Consultant pursuant to CEQA assessing the potential environmental impacts that may result from the approval of the proposed amendments to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance and adoption of the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5;

WHEREAS, on November 7, 2017, the Planning and Preservation Commission certified Resolution No. 2017-008, approving and recommending that the City Council approve and adopt the Final Environmental Impact Report SCH NO. 2015121088 (EIR), amendments to the

General Plan text and map, amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and maps, and the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5;

WHEREAS, on November 10, 2017, a Public Notice was published in the *Los Angeles Daily News*, advertising the public hearing by the San Fernando City Council concerning the consideration for approval of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and related amendments to the General Plan text and map, to the Zoning Ordinance text and map, and the Final EIR;

WHEREAS, on November 20, 2017, the San Fernando City Council conducted a duly noticed Public Hearing on the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and related amendments to the General Plan text and map, to the Zoning Ordinance text and map, and the Final EIR;

WHEREAS, on November 20, 2017, the San Fernando City Council deliberated and considered evidence and comments on the Final Environmental Impact Report SCH NO. 2015121088 (EIR), amendments to the General Plan text and map, amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map, and the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5; and

WHEREAS, on November 20, 2017, the San Fernando City Council deliberated and considered evidence and comments on the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 and discussed replacing the current San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-4, in its entirety, with the final adoption of the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, upon its second reading.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS

- A. The facts set forth in the recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.
- B. On November 20, 2017, the City Council considered and deliberated the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 and Zoning Ordinance text and map amendments and Final EIR SCH No. 2015121088, and amendments to the General Plan text and maps; and
- C. On December 4, 2017, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 7826, which certifies the Final EIR SCH No. 2015121088 for the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and amendments to the General Plan text and maps, and amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map; and
- D. The City Council approval of Resolution No. 7826, approving the Final EIR SCH No. 2015121088 and amendments to the General Plan text and map was contingent upon the final adoption of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5, and amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map.

<u>SECTION 2. APPROVAL OF SPECIFIC PLAN AND DOCUMENTS.</u> The City Council hereby introduces and approves the first reading of Ordinance No.1671, approving the proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan SP-5 (Exhibit "A"), and amendments to the Zoning Ordinance text and map (Exhibit "B").

SECTION 3. CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS. The documents and materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which these findings are based are located in the City Clerk's Office of the City of San Fernando, locate at 117 Macneil Street, San Fernando, CA 91340. The Custodian of records is the City Clerk.

SECTION 4. CERTIFICATION. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution and enter it into the book of original Resolutions.

PASSED, APPROVED, All Fernando at its regular meeting on the	ND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of San is day of, 2017.
ATTEST:	Sylvia Ballin, Mayor
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	_
APPROVED AS TO FORM:	
Richard Padilla, Assistant City Attor	ney
STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CITY OF SAN FERNANDO)) ss)
the foregoing Ordinance No.1671 wa	y Clerk of the City of San Fernando, do hereby certify that as introduced at the regular meeting of the City Council held 7, and carried by the following roll call vote:
AYES:	
NOES:	
ABSENT:	
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	_

SAN FERNANDO CORRIDORS SPECIFIC PLAN (SP-5)









PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT DECEMBER 12, 2017







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The San Fernando

Corridors Specific Plan

Adopted by Ordinance #1562
January 2005
Prepared for
The City of San Fernando
Prepared by
Freedman Tung & Bottomley Conley

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The City of San Fernando

CHAPTER ONE: ORIENTATION







Corridors Specific Plan ONE: Orientation 1



Community Workshop comments.



The Community Workshop process.



Part of the history of San Fernando.

The City of San Fernando is moving forward with a community-based vision for economic development and revitalization of the Maclay Avenue, Truman Street, San Fernando Road, and First Street corridors. This document, the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, is the City's tool to help guide and realize this vision. The original San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan was adopted in January, 2015 as SP-4. Since then, the voters of Los Angeles County approved Measure M, which provides the necessary funding for the planned transit improvements of the East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor project, which traverses San Fernando's downtown area, terminating at the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station. The current proposed San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) will establish strategies that recognize Metro's public transportation project, projected to start in 2019, and to update the current SP-4 policies and strategies. As such, this Specific Plan, SP-5, will replace SP-4, in its entirety.

Funding for this specific plan amendment was provided by Metro in order to encourage cities along major transit corridors such as the Metrolink railway to make regulatory changes necessary to facilitate infill and transit oriented development projects that are consistent with regional transportation plans.

SPECIFIC PLAN AREA DEFINITION

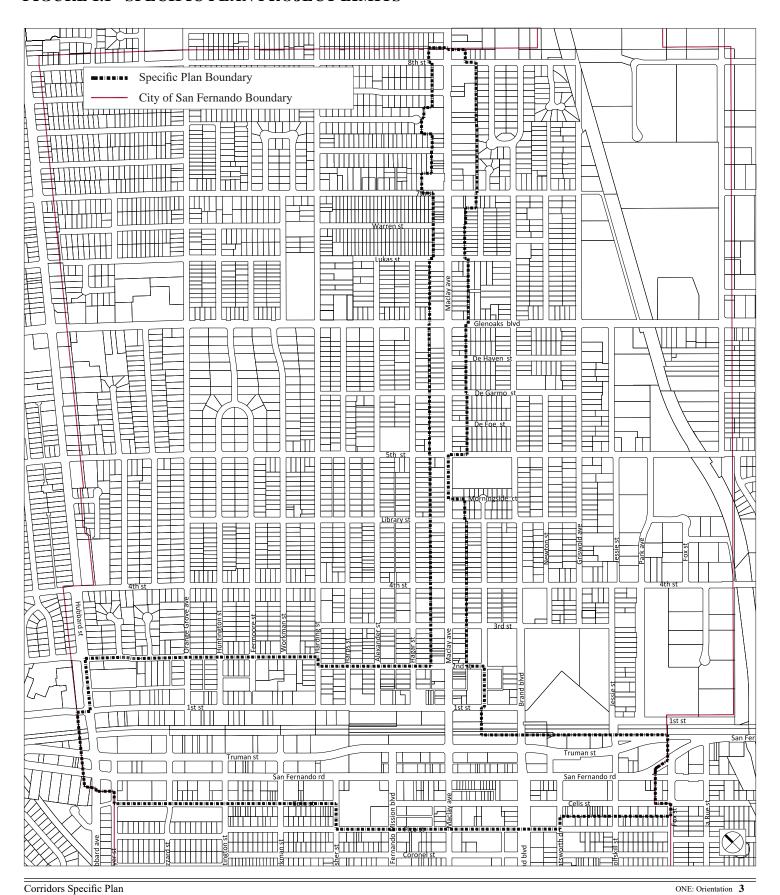
The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan encompasses the full lengths of Truman Street, San Fernando Road, and Celis Street within the city, from the eastern boundary with Pacoima to the western boundary with Sylmar (see Figure 1.1). The project boundaries include the entire public rights-of-way as well as parcels located to the north and south of these roads. It also includes the First Street public right-ofway and properties located along the south side of First Street between Hubbard Avenue and Macneil Street; the properties bounded by First Street and Second Street between Hubbard Avenue and Macneil Street; the entire Maclay Avenue public right-of-way and all fronting properties between San Fernando Road to Eighth Street at the City's northern boundary with Sylmar; and the properties located along the north side of Pico Street between Kalisher Street and Chatsworth Drive.

PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan is to transform Truman Street, San Fernando Road, Maclay Avenue, and First Street into attractive, livable, and economically vibrant districts. These corridors are provide a framework for movement and activity in the community and will accommodate Metro's East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor enhanced transit improvements – either Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

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FIGURE 1.1 - SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT LIMITS



along Truman Street, Modern Streetcar (Tram) along San Fernando Road, or Light Rail within the existing railroad right-of-way – and provide pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular access to the San Fernando/Sylmar Metrolink Station and the transit stops associated with Metro's proposed transit initiatives. They also provide opportunities for investment. The corridors are where much of the community life is "on display" for residents and visitors alike. Because it is important to properly shape growth and change on the corridors, the specific plan combines a policy framework with design standards and guidelines, and includes concepts for capital improvements to encourage and focus activity and investment along them.

PLAN INTENT

Maclay Avenue, Truman Street and San Fernando Road are the primary arteries that transverse the City of San Fernando and connect it to its surroundings. As gateways to the city, these streets convey an initial impression of San Fernando to entering visitors. However, these corridors, have suffered for many decades from a lack of new private investment and consequently present a less than attractive image of the community to visitors, residents, and prospective investors. The City of San Fernando and its residents would like to reverse this trend of disinvestment, and transform these highly visible and undervalued portions of the city into vibrant and attractive places.

A key part of this strategy is leveraging San Fernando's many assets, including its convenient location near three major highways (Interstate 5, Interstate 210, and State Highway 118); its convenient access to transit; its many significant historic resources, including several sites listed or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; its picturesque, pre-World War II residential neighborhoods; its distinctive "main-street" shopping district, the San Fernando Mall; its reviving Maclay Street, an outcome of the policies of the previous San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan's (SP-4) policies; the job-creating opportunities offered by the light industrial businesses along First Street; and most important of all, its identity as a unique small city that stands out from surrounding areas in the great metropolis that is Los Angeles.

In addition, supporting Metro's new East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor, as well as introducing residential and office uses within walking and biking distance of the Metrolink Station and Metro's proposed BRT, Tram, or Light Rail stops, will help transform San Fernando into an active, vibrant, pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use place.



A Tram, also known as a Modern Streetcar, could potentially be introduced along San Fernando Road.



A Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line could potentially be introduced along Truman Street.



A Light Rail could potentially be within the railroad right-of-way with stops at Maclay Avenue and at the Metrolink Station.

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Finally, as discussed in the previous San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-4), one of the identified barriers to investment and revitalization along the corridors that was identified was the large amount of land devoted to retail and commercial uses. One approach to turning this trend around, as endorsed by the Urban Land Institute (ULI, "Ten Principles for Reinventing America's Suburban Strips, 2001), is to reduce the amount of retailzoned land along the corridor or to permit additional uses within those zones. By reducing the amount of land currently over-zoned for retail and commercial uses, or by increasing the number of allowed uses, this approach frees-up marginal and underutilized land for strongly sought-after forms of new investment such as housing, office, research and development (R&D), and incubator space.

In conjunction with reducing the amount of retail and commercially-zoned land, the Urban Land Institute endorses a "clustering" of retail uses at major arterial and freeway intersections and in existing downtowns. Communities are rediscovering the function of walkable "main streets" as a key component of revitalized downtowns and town centers. Cities are recognizing that a reduction in retail-zoned land along commercial corridors in combination with the clustering of retail uses focuses market attention on areas that may be efficiently amortized and serviced. Correspondingly, the re-zoned corridors and their arterial streets can be re-tooled to provide opportunity for pent-up housing demand, and help reverse the trend of marginalization and disinvestment plaguing commercial strip corridors. These trends show that communities have options to revitalize arterial street corridors from past eras that no longer serve the highest expectation of the community.

THE VISION: A City of Districts

The Truman, San Fernando, Maclay, and First Street corridors will provide the structure upon which the city can be organized as a series of clearly identifiable districts. Rather than continuing to embody the placeless character of commercial "strip" corridors, the corridors will embody the street type, development type, and aesthetic qualities envisioned for the city district in which they are situated. New investment in the corridors will lead to city-wide revitalization. Where the corridors meet the city's boundaries, distinctive gateways will introduce the qualities that set San Fernando apart from the adjacent communities. The corridors will be places for new investment in the form of housing, office, and commercial development.

In addition, either Truman Street or San Fernando Road could potentially accommodate Metro's new transit initiatives that include new transit stations/ stops and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on Truman Street or



The decline of the commercial strip.



The Truman Road corridor.

Corridors Specific Plan ONE: Orientation 5



The distinctive gateway at Maclay Avenue and Eight Street marks the northern entry into the City of San Fernando.



Maclay Avenue between First and Fourth Streets.

Modern Streetcar (Tram) on San Fernando Road. Metro is also considering introducing Light Rail Transit (LRT) within the existing rail right-of-way, in lieu of the BRT or Tram alternatives. New streetscape improvements and gateway features will create the appropriate setting for new public and private investment, generating developer interest. The corridors will themselves become distinctive districts within the city. These distinct districts, as shown in Figure 1.2, are: the Downtown District, the Mixed-Use Corridor District, the Auto Commercial District, the Workplace Flex District, and the General Neighborhood District.

The Downtown District

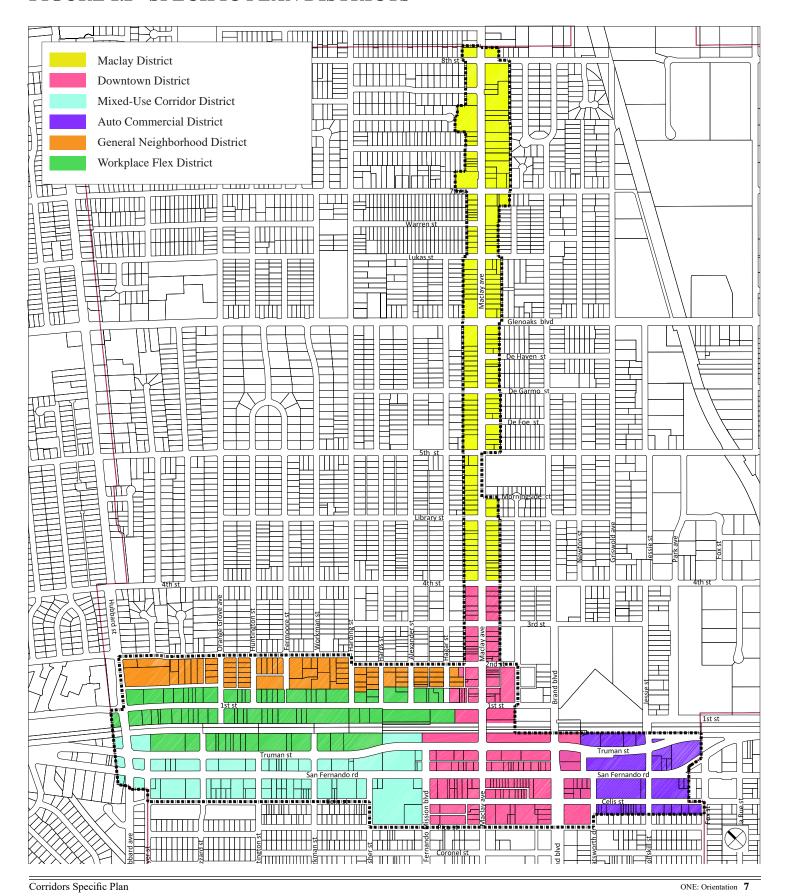
The Downtown District is the city's functional center and contains most of the city's primary destinations the shopping district along Maclay Avenue, the Civic Center, and the San Fernando Mall. With proposed improvements, this revitalized downtown will reflect its role as the most public place in the city and stand out as a highly recognizable and attractive community focus. Along Maclay Avenue between First Street and Fourth Street, a revitalized historic retail district serves as the vibrant and attractive civic heart of the downtown. The transformation of this area has occurred through new streetscape amenities and new investment in the form of retail shops, restaurants and cafés offering residents a charming area in which to spend their lunch hour, a place to gather after work, or to enjoy a meal with friends and family as the sun sets and the air cools in the evening hours. Continuing south on Maclay, the intersection of Maclay Avenue and Truman Street will tie the historic retail district with the vibrant destination of the San Fernando Mall, and anchor this vital intersection as a destination around which the downtown is structured. New investment at the intersection of Maclay Avenue and Truman Street will announce to visitors the center of the city. Continuing down Maclay Avenue and into the San Fernando Mall, development will embrace the street with ground-floor activity-generating uses including retail shops, restaurants, and services.

Mixed-Use Corridor District

To the west of the Downtown, the disparate development fronting and adjacent to Truman Street and San Fernando Road will be transformed into a cohesive, walkable urban fabric that connects Downtown to the Metrolink Station. New development will provide opportunities for new retail, offices, and residences within close proximity of the San Fernando Mall, the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station, and enhanced access to major public transit routes, including Metro's proposed BRT, Tram, or Light Rail initiatives and associated transit stations/stops. Well-designed buildings will provide a comfortable transition between existing residential development along and to the south of Celis Street, and the mixed-use areas to the north.

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FIGURE 1.2 - SPECIFIC PLAN DISTRICTS



Auto Commercial District

The area to the east of the Downtown is devoted to the expansion of auto dealerships, increasing the city's position as a center for new car sales. This area will also allow office, retail, and service uses.

Streetscape improvements along Truman Street within the above three districts will support its role as a primary east-west thoroughfare that traverses the City, reshaping this corridor as a grand boulevard. West of San Fernando Mission Boulevard, large shade trees will provide an attractive environment for pedestrians, transit users, and automobiles alike. Streetscape improvements along San Fernando Road will slow traffic, provide convenient parking for shoppers, and give shade to shoppers and residents alike. At the district's boundary with Sylmar, a new gateway feature will announce one's arrival into San Fernando.

The Maclay District

Extending northward from the Downtown District, the Maclay District will enable new corridor-oriented home sites for the city's residents. Here, residential neighborhoods will reclaim their place as the rightful occupants of the city's primary north / south collector. Complementing new residential development along a corridor where Morningside Elementary School and Mission City Church set a high standard of neighborhood character, new shops and services will grace the corridor along with new residential buildings that are attractive and designed to support the Maclay District's neighborhood identity.

Within the Maclay District, locally-serving clusters of retail and services will provide residents with many of the conveniences needed to support their daily lives within a walkable and pedestrian-friendly environment. These retail nodes serve as local destination points for community members to meet and to gather. Residents will be able to walk to visit with friends and neighbors, or will meet one another at a café, bookstore, or other locally-serving establishment.

Throughout the district, new street trees will provide shade to the pedestrian environment while serving to buffer the sidewalks from traffic and parking lanes. New residential and residentially-compatible commercial development will be set back from the street with well-landscaped frontages providing a safe and comfortable atmosphere for strolling. At the northern end of the Maclay District, where Maclay Avenue intersects Eighth Street at the city's boundary, a new city gateway monument welcomes visitors and residents to San Fernando.



An example of historic San Fernando architecture.



San Fernando is home to a variety of architectural styles.



Residential street between First Street and Second Street. Buildings are setback behind front yards.

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A Mixed-Use Sub-District is envisioned along San Fernando Road.



New mixed uses are envisioned along San Fernando Road and Truman Street. This building is designed in the Monterey Style.



The Lopez Adobe is designed in the Monterey Style with Queen Anne Style balconies.

Workforce Flex District

First Street and the north side of Truman Street between Meyer Street and Kalisher Street will fulfill the community's desire to continue to accommodate light industrial, warehouse, and distribution uses within the Specific Plan area. commercial sales, office development, light industrial complexes, and warehouse and distribution development will fulfill the community's desire for a cohesive district to attract future investment. Businesses, and services will infill the district's undeveloped areas. Well-designed buildings will expand the power of the city's workplace, incorporating new office, commercial and light-industrial development into the mix. Existing light industrial uses will continue to do business and new, well-designed infill buildings will accommodate new business and enhance the character of First Streetew live-work uses will be allowed subject to a conditional use permit.

Street improvements, including new shade trees, wider sidewalks enabled by building setbacks, and a bicycle sharrow (travel lane shared by both cars and bikes), improve the physical experience of the street and strengthen the connection between the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station, the commercial uses along Maclay Avenue, and the civic uses to the east.

General Neighborhood District

The General Neighborhood District accommodates multi-family housing near Downtown and the Metrolink Station and to ensure that new housing along the south side of Second Street provides a suitable transition to the low-rise, single-family residential neighborhoods across the street to the north. New multi-family buildings facing the south side of Second Street will have two-story volumes at the front of the lot with massing that is in character with the single-family houses across the street. Higher massing – up to four stories – is allowed at the center and rear of the lot.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

The specific plan is both a record and a manifestation of the community's goals. Through participation in a series of public workshops and meetings, community members articulated a vision for the future of the community. This vision carries an expectation that these primary corridors should better represent the quality and character of San Fernando. They should be planned to provide an environment that is more comfortable for pedestrians than they presently do by employing roadway design that tames the current flow of traffic. Most of all, the residents of San Fernando wish to see new investment and activity in the corridors that convey a sense of uniqueness, pride and community spirit that differentiates San Fernando from other nearby communities.

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A need for better pedestrian spaces was often cited by community workshop participants.



Community Workshop participants called for improved signage announcing the entry into San Fernando.

In February 2013, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Agency (Metro) Board awarded the City of San Fernando a grant to amend the Corridors Specific Plan to allow residential and commercial uses within walking distance of the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station, expand the Specific Plan boundary to include the areas west of Maclay Avenue and south of Second Street, generate an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to assess the impacts of the Specific Plan update, and to amend the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance to ensure the proposed updated Specific Plan regulations, the Zoning Ordinance, and the City's General Plan are consistent with one another. The subsequent planning process focused on amending the Corridors Specific Plan to:

- Align land uses within the Specific Plan area with larger regional objectives to build housing and commercial uses adjacent to metro transit stations throughout the Los Angeles basin.
- Promote compact, pedestrian-friendly Transit Oriented Development (T.O.D.) around the Metrolink Station.
- Integrate the proposed East San Fernando Valley Transportation Corridor transit initiatives.
- Improve access to Downtown San Fernando and the Metrolink Station, and to better connect Downtown, the Civic Center, and nearby neighborhoods to the Metrolink Station.

To help guide the process, a Development Advisory Committee (DAC) comprised of City Council members, Transportation and Safety and Planning and Preservation commissioners, property owners, business representatives, and residents was formed to:

- Identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and constraints of San Fernando and the Planning Area.
- Craft a vision for the Planning Area in terms of appropriate building types, heights, and land uses and street design strategies that generate a more pedestrian-friendly environment that also accommodates the transit initiatives proposed by Metro as part of the East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor Study, while continuing to accommodate cars.
- Identify suitable areas for transit oriented infill development within the Planning Area.
- Provide input on the modifications to the Specific Plan.

On September 30, 2014, the DAC held the first meeting. The purpose of the meeting was for the City and the consultant to introduce the DAC to the project and get their initial input on the scope and approach to the project.

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On November 12, 2014, the DAC held the second meeting. The consultant described some initial ideas for introducing transit oriented development around the Metrolink Station and how San Fernando Road, Truman Street, First Street, and Second Street, and the development along these corridors, could change over time.

On November 19, 2014, the City hosted the first of four community meetings with the purpose of introducing the project and the proposed project area, the historic setting, and the planning background; to describe what Transit Oriented Development is; to explain the relationship of the East San Fernando Transportation Corridor project; and to provide some initial ideas for how San Fernando Road, Truman Street, First Street, and Second Street could change over time. Twenty three people attended the first meeting that included a presentation by the consultant and followed up with a question and answer session.

On January 14, 2015, the DAC held a meeting to review the work to date in preparation for the second community meeting. The presentation included the preliminary zoning map, the key attributes of each proposed zone, and potential street and streetscape improvements for key streets within the Planning Area.

On, January 21, 2015, the City hosted the second community meeting to present a preliminary zoning map, to describe the key attributes and proposed modifications to each zone, and to show potential street and streetscape improvements for San Fernando Road, Truman Street, and First Street.

On June 17, 2015, a fourth DAC meeting was held. The consultant presented the latest iteration of the specific plan amendment, including the proposed zoning map and zone parameters, the proposed street designs, and the proposed development potential. Over 30 members of the public also attended this meeting.

During the 45-day EIR public review period, the third and fourth community workshops were held on August 28, 2017 and on September 15, 2017.

SPECIFIC PLAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE GENERAL PLAN

The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan sets forth the planning principles, land use policies, development standards, and design guidelines for private development and public improvements within the specific plan area. In doing so, the specific plan implements the goals, objectives, and policies identified in the City of San Fernando General Plan, with particular emphasis in



Community Workshop participation.



Community Workshop participation.

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implementing the goals and objectives set forth in the General Plan's Land Use, Housing, and Circulation Elements.

For example, as is discussed in detail throughout the specific plan, it provides for the clustering of commercial, higher density residential, and mixed-use development within the specific plan area in a manner that:

- 1. "retains the small town character of San Fernando, promotes the economic vitality of commercial areas, and maintains an identity that is distinct from surrounding communities," per San Fernando General Plan Land Use Goals I-III, Pg. IV-6;
- 2. "continue(s) to provide adequate sites to facilitate the development of a range of residential development types in San Fernando which will fulfill regional housing needs," per General Plan Housing Element Goal 3.0 and Policy 3.5; and,
- 3. "provide(s) an efficient street system which allows maximum safety and economy of movement," per Circulation Element Goal No. 1, Pg. V-5.

The specific plan thus provides for the systematic implementation of the San Fernando General Plan as it relates to the development of properties located in the specific plan area. The specific plan describes the types of uses and character envisioned within the specific plan area and the necessary public and private facilities, infrastructure improvements, services, and private property development standards that are designed to accommodate the planned new infill development. In doing so, the specific plan meets the State of California requirements for specific plans as set forth in *Government Code* Section 65450 (et. seq.).

SPECIFIC PLAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE ZONING CODE

The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan replaces all zoning regulations previously applicable to the specific plan planning areas, which include the Downtown District, the Maclay District, and the Workplace Flex District. The specific plan supplants the zoning code as the regulatory tool within the specific plan districts and outlines the types of uses, development standards, and design guidelines that will guide future public and private development. In the event the adopted specific plan is silent as to a development standard or procedure, the provisions of the *San Fernando City Code* Chapter 106 (zoning) shall control.



Community Workshop comments.



Community Workshop participation.

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DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

Legal Application

The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan is both an implementation and a policy document, in that it is intended both as a strategy for change and as regulatory policy to guide and govern future development along the corridors. It publicly states the community's goals, objectives and expectations for the corridors, and details the proposed land uses, capital and infrastructure improvements, standards for development and design, and implementation measures that will achieve these goals.

Under the legal authorization of Article 8 of the *California Government Code* (Sections 65450 - 65457), this specific plan, upon adoption, will become the primary means of regulating and directing land use planning and development within the corridors. The development standards and design guidelines in this specific plan will replace other policy governing the corridors, including those contained in the former San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-4) and the *San Fernando Zoning Ordinance*. However, any aspects of new development or redevelopment not covered in the specific plan must conform to the regulations of the *San Fernando Zoning Ordinance* (City Code Chapter 106) or other pertinent City regulations.

Document Chapters

In addition to this Orientation Chapter, the specific plan contains the following elements:

- Revitalization Strategy Chapter 2 presents the recommendations that will lead to the revitalization of the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando Road, and First Street corridors. The directions it contains are a direct result of the objectives established by the community, and provide the goals, objectives, and strategies that will achieve the goal of revitalization.
- Land Use Framework and Urban Design Principles
 -Chapter 3 contains the overall principles that structure the plan and its policies. It translates the community's vision for the corridors into a series of policies to direct change along the corridors.
- Development Standards Chapter 4 contains the policies to be applied to properties in the specific plan area, organized by district. These polices consist of development standards, which are mandatory requirements directing use, intensity and development structure.

- Design Guidelines Chapter 5 contains design guidelines, which are recommendations for articulating buildings, landscapes, and signage to conform to the character and design quality demanded by the community.
- Capital Improvements Chapter 6 describes the capital improvements that are integral to the envisioned future of the San Fernando Corridors. These capital improvements, including streetscape improvements, architectural landmarks and gateway features, will set the stage for revitalization of the San Fernando Corridors.
- Utilities and Infrastructure Plan Chapter 7 describes the impacts to the sewage, water, drainage, solid waste disposal, energy, and other essential facilities needed to support the land uses described in the plan. Based on these impacts, objectives and policies for improvements to the existing facilities are provided.
- Implementation Chapter 8 lists the public actions that are a critical aspect of the community's vision for the corridors. It describes the key steps needed to implement the specific plan, such as capital improvements, streetscapes, gateways, catalyst projects and other programs that will spur revitalization efforts. It also contains a statement as to the financing measures that will be necessary to carry out this specific plan.
- Appendices Included as appendices to this plan are the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan Circulation Plan (Appendix A); the Existing Physical Conditions Analysis (Appendix B); the Opportunities & Constraints Analysis (Appendix C); the Land Use Survey (Appendix D); the Parking, Access, and Linkage Study (Appendix D); and the Community Assets Assessment (Appendix F).

Corridors Specific Plan ONE: Orientation 13

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CHAPTER TWO: REVITALIZATION STRATEGIES









Corridors Specific Plan TWO: Revitalization Strategies 15



The corridors should be places within the City, not just traffic conduits that move you through the City.



The corridors should attract new investment, like the Library Plaza development.

The purpose of this chapter is to lay out the recommendations for the revitalization of the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando Road, and First Street corridors. The basis for these recommendations originated in a community vision for corridor revitalization developed through a public workshop process. The vision was then refined through collaboration with city staff, the Development Advisory Committee, the Planning and Preservation Commission, the City Council, and the consultant team. The resulting objectives and revitalization strategy have been expanded into a set of recommended actions to be taken by the City to achieve the ends of revitalization.

REVITALIZATION OBJECTIVES

As described in Appendix B (Existing Physical Conditions), the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando Road, and First Street corridors are centrally important "pieces of city" in San Fernando. They play a strong role in the community's daily life, provide access through the city and to its neighborhoods, and are the home of most of the city's commercial and service establishments as well as many civic and cultural facilities. However, their lack of reinvestment and unattractive appearance represent missed opportunities and lost potential for the community.

The overall goal of the *San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan* is to breathe new life into the corridors by removing obstacles to change, investment, and care. The following objectives and strategies are intended to transform the corridors from unfocused commercial roadways into places of community pride. Objectives within the goal are as follows:

- 1. Establish the city's corridors as the armature of the city. Define the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando Road, and First Street corridors to be major spines of city character and activity. The corridors should have a more civic quality and structure that befits their roles as central spaces of the city's neighborhoods. They should be recognizable not just as the major traffic conduits of the city, but also as active, livable and unique places in their own right.
- 2. Remedy the feeling of "sprawl" on the corridors. The corridors can contribute to the city's distinctiveness from the rest of the surrounding San Fernando Valley by not emulating the "sprawl" character typical to the Valley's commercial corridors.
- 3. Attract new investment appropriate to the envisioned character of the corridors. Enable the corridors to be attractive places for new businesses, residences, entertainment and civic centers, and workplaces

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desired by the community. Configure the patterns of uses, building scales, and activity to be compatible and mutually reinforcing of value and livability. Assist existing businesses and establishments to play their part, and bring in new ones that the community feels are missing.

- 4. Revitalize the identity and investment climate of the city as a whole.
- 5. Make walking, cycling, and driving along the corridors a more pleasant experience by improving the physical settings of corridor streets.
- 6. Use the corridors to enhance San Fernando's identity to visitors. Since the corridors are the most visible places for visitors and residents, put the best of San Fernando's identity on display, in terms of its architecture, culture, and community. Make sure that entering the city is attractive and memorable.
- 7. Promote compact, pedestrian-friendly Transit Oriented Development (T.O.D.) near the Metrolink Station and future public transit stops.
- 8. Integrate Metro's proposed East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor transit initiatives to improve access to Downtown San Fernando, the Civic Center area, future Metro transit stops and the Metrolink Station.
- 9. Better connect Downtown, the Civic Center, and nearby neighborhoods to the Metrolink Station and future Metro public transit stations/stops.
- 10. Streamline the development review, entitlement and building permit issuance process.
- 11. Use City police powers, including Code enforcement, to support investment and require responsible property maintenance.

STRATEGIES

The strategies that follow contain the specific actions intended to revitalize the San Fernando corridors. These are provided as action steps to be taken by the City. They range from the formation of districts, to land use, zoning and policy changes, to specific capital improvements and design principles for development along the corridors.

1. Transform the corridors into a series of defined districts. The monotony of the corridors should be separated into a series of distinct places. Each district should be identifiable as a physical place that is distinguished from other parts of the city by a unique orientation, a harmonious character, and a consistent aesthetic. Each district will have a mix of land uses that work together, building



Walking along the corridors should be a pleasant experience.



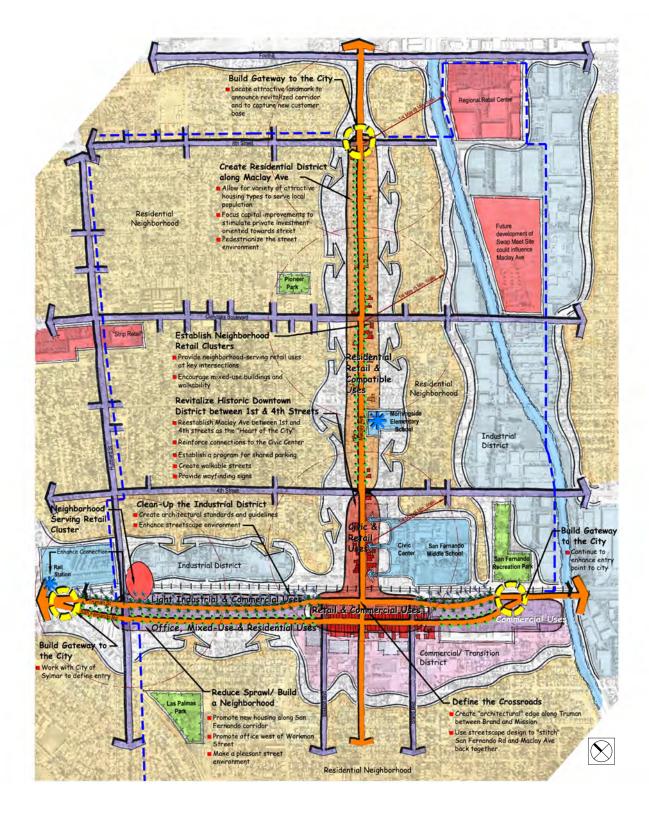
A lively mixed-use district in Ventura, CA



Buildings of various heights and lush landscape along Santa Barbara's State Street.

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FIGURE 2.1 - REVITALIZATION STRATEGY*



* Revitalization Strategy developed during original San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-4) process.

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forms that are identifiable to that district, and an overall configuration of public spaces and facilities that support the district form. Each district will take advantage of each corridor's physical location to meet different community and regional needs. These corridor districts will be joined to San Fernando's overall city pattern and to its residential neighborhoods to create a cohesive town pattern that reflects the lifestyle of the community. The key districts to be created are:

- A. The Downtown The Center of the City: The most public areas of the city - the City Center, its Civic Center and the San Fernando Mall - have the potential to create a Downtown core that is an exciting centerpiece for San Fernando. Thev are located at the crossroads of Maclay Avenue and the Truman/San Fernando corridors, and together roughly form the shape of an inverted "tee" area on a map. The core of the City, the Downtown District should contain only the most active types of retail, from small-scale storefronts and independent storefronts to restaurants and specialty services. Within the Downtown District, the Downtown Residential Overlay seeks to capitalize on City surface parking lots located in the Downtown adjacent to the Mall area in order to play a direct role in facilitating mixed use projects that incorporate one more of the following: public and private parking facilities, residential, retail, service commercial and entertainment uses.
- B. The Mixed-Use Corridor A Transit-Oriented Neighborhood: The current disparate commercial land uses scattered along the parallel spines of Truman Street and San Fernando Road west of San Fernando Mission Boulevard can be transformed into a walkabe, mixed-use district where mixed-use development including residential and live-work components as well as health and professional service sectors is located within walking distance of the San Fernando Mall to the east and the Metrolink Station to the west.
- C. The Auto Commercial District A Flexible Business District: Located east of the San Fernando Mall, the Auto Commercial District will continue to accommodate San Fernando's auto dealerships, while also accommodating a wide array of retail, restaurant, and office uses.
- D. The Maclay District -The Neighborhood Spine: The reestablishment of a neighborhood spine along Maclay Avenue can serve two purposes. First, Maclay Avenue has a substantial number of



Small scale storefronts, restaurants, and pedestrian activity - Berkeley, CA.



Proposed Mixed-Use Prototype.



Existing Mixed-Use Development on Maclay Avenue.

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A Mission Style Restaurant - Albany, CA



Outdoor Dining - Los Angeles, CA



Multi-Family Residential in a corridor environment - Ventura, CA

- underutilized commercial parcels that have the potential to be restructured to enable pent-up investment opportunities to expand the city's supply of housing. Second, allowing attractive residential development along the corridor will improve the visual quality of Maclay Avenue by making one of the city's greatest assets, the character of its residential neighborhoods, visible on the thoroughfare.
- *The Workplace Flex District The City's Workplace:* The Workplace Flex District is established along First Street and along the north side of Truman Street between Kalisher Street and Hubbard Avenue to support the continued functioning and expansion of the City's light industrial, workshop, and large-scale commercial sectors. It also accommodates live-work uses, subject to a conditional use permit. The Workplace Flex District provides a framework for creating a more inviting pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connection along First Street between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue's "main street," the Civic Center, and along Truman Street between the Metrolink Station and Downtown.
- F. The General Neighborhood District Neighborhood Compatible Multi-family Housing: The General Neighborhood District is established to ensure that multi-family housing along the south side of Second Street transitions between First Street's commercial and tight industrial buildings, and the single-family residential neighborhoods to the north. New multi-family buildings face Second Street with two-story masses at the front of the lot that are in character with the single-family houses across the street. Higher masses up to four stories are allowed at the center and rear of the lot.

It is important that the streets within each sub-district serve the development type intended for each subdistrict. As each sub-district is intended to serve as a location for a specific set of land uses and functions, the streetscapes within each sub-district should be designed to support these uses and functions.

2. Promote the right kind of investment in each district. The biggest problem the corridors (and by extension, the city as a whole) face can be summed up in a single statement: too much commercially-zoned land, and not enough land for housing. While the corridors have been zoned solely for commercial and industrial use for two generations, their development potential has never been fulfilled in that time. While there are good businesses

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along the corridors, many parcels are vacant, underutilized, or disinvested, dragging down the image of the corridors and the city, and continuing to impede new investment. Meanwhile, the city is nearly built out and there are few opportunities for new housing - yet second and third-generation San Fernandans want to live in the community and older residents may want to remain in the community but in a different housing type. Land use controls can be used to address this problem by allowing a balance of uses that more closely match the needs of the community. Specific land use strategies to address this issue are stated below:

- A. Prune back the amount of land zoned for retail use. Like many cities, San Fernando has designated its primary corridors for commercial use. This has led to an over-zoning of land for retail, a problem common to many cities and identified in publications by respected urban design organizations such as the Congress for the New Urbanism, in "Civilizing Downtown Highways", and the Urban Land Institute, in "Ten Principles for Reinventing America's Suburban Strips". Because its potential retail destinations are scattered across all three corridors, it is difficult for the City to capture the maximum value from each establishment.
 - Cluster retail uses in the Downtown District, Mixed-Use Corridor District, and the Auto Commercial District. Encourage activity-generating ground-floor uses in the Downtown District, such as retail, restaurant, lodging, and entertainment. Keep a tight rein on retail in areas outside of these districts, especially along Maclay Avenue.
 - Encourage a mix of new jobs producing businesses, good quality infill housing, and local-serving retail and restaurant uses along the west end of the Truman / San Fernando corridors, especially within comfortable walking distance of the Metrolink Station and Metro's existing and future transit stops.
 - Build on the city's successful auto-sales area, located at the east end of the Truman / San Fernando corridors, to bring additional auto dealerships to this district's eastern end. Use the locational assets of this area to attract large-scale commercial and support services, as well as retail and professional uses.
 - Limit retail along Maclay Avenue to defined "Neighborhood Serving Overlay



Mid-Density Multi-Family Residential - San Diego, CA



Multi-Family Residential in a corridor environment - Ventura, CA

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A retail and civic district - Ventura, CA



Retail storefronts along Maclay Avenue in the City Center Sub-District



An active retail street - Santa Cruz, CA

Areas" – such as at its intersections with Eighth Street and Glenoaks Boulevard. These clusters should be designed as small, convenient, walkable centers for their immediate neighborhood, and retail uses in these areas will be limited to those that provide convenience goods.

- B. Increase residential opportunities within the specific plan area. Throughout the community engagement process, citizens expressed a need for housing that is unique to San Fernando and accommodates a variety of income levels, both affordable and market rate. Young working professionals who grew up in the area and choose to return, hoping to settle in the area where they were raised, find that there is limited housing stock available for them to move into.
 - Change the focus of Maclay Avenue between Fourth and Eighth Streets, from service and auto-oriented commercial uses to predominantly (but not exclusively) residential ones. Allow housing at densities high enough 1) to provide housing units that can serve the local population, 2) to generate developments that are wellmatched to the corridor environment and 3) sensitive to the scale, character and value of existing neighborhoods behind corridorfronting properties. Spur developer interest in sites along the corridor by identifying opportunity sites along Maclay Avenue, promoting public/private partnerships in projects, and streamlining the overall investment process.
 - Provide opportunities for mid-density residential development, with an eye on forsale housing opportunities, in conjunction with compatible retail and office uses in the Mixed-Use Corridor Sub-District along San Fernando Road. Capitalize on the proximity to Downtown, the Metrolink Station, and Metro's existing and future transit stops in order to encourage residential development in this area.
 - Establish the Downtown District as a
 desirable place to live for residents seeking
 an active, vibrant "round-the clock" living
 environment located near transit. Permit
 housing and office uses on upper floors
 within the Downtown Residential Overlay
 to help generate a lively, safe atmosphere
 throughout the day and evenings. Promote
 mixed-use development (i.e. residential
 units or office uses in combination with retail
 and restaurants) throughout appropriate
 areas within the Downtown.

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- Ensure that multi-family buildings, especially north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and along Celis Street, are designed to be compatible in form and scale with adjacent and nearby single family houses.
- C. Develop strategies to attract and support businesses in the downtown. Overall, policies for the downtown will work to create a vibrant pedestrian-scaled district that is everybody's destination for the vital storefront retail, restaurants and services it provides, as well as for the unique San Fernando character it embodies. Improvements for the area along Maclay Avenue between First Street and San Fernando Road face a daunting task, which is to overcome the physical "gap" created by the train tracks and the major arterial intersection of Truman and Maclay. It is important that this gap is healed not only for physical reasons like pedestrian connectivity, but for social ones as well. The Downtown should be a unified center for all of the residents of the city, and not divided into separate economic or social enclaves between the Civic Center and the San Fernando Mall.
 - Encourage new retail along Maclay Avenue between First Street and San Fernando Road. Require new developments to create continuous street activity along Maclay and support an active link between the activity north of the railroad and the San Fernando Mall. Initiate the transformation of parking lot sites into activity-creating uses along Maclay Avenue between the railroad and First Street and on the south side of Truman Street to aid in establishing this link.
 - With the redevelopment of these parking lots, ensure the replacement of spaces to support the continued success of business tenants. Consider additional strategies for accommodating parking as the Downtown intensifies, such as a shared parking program, and possible park-once parking structures to support future demand.
 - Enhance parking areas to make them safer places. Where possible, construct midblock "paseos" to connect parking to the retail activities throughout the Downtown, and improve lighting and signage to make a more comfortable experience for the customer.
 - Proactively recruit the kinds of businesses that will contribute the most to the community and to the Downtown District. Use inducements such as low-interest loans



Paseo linking Main Street to parking lots- Claremont, CA



Strategies should support the ongoing success of merchants in the San Fernando Mall.

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Downtown signage should be attractive and well integrated into facade design, as specified by the design guidelines.



The streetscape of Maclay Avenue should support residential development with landscaping that "buffers" homes from traffic.



Street trees provide shade for pedestrians and help reduce the ambient temperature.

- and grants to entice new establishments to locate within the Downtown.
- Investigate business relocation options to bring valuable community retailers into the Downtown (particularly types of businesses that are seen as "missing" from the current mix of businesses), and to assist existing community business that are not compatible with the vision for Downtown in finding alternative sites within San Fernando. Consider allocating an annual budget for this purpose.
- Work with the San Fernando Chamber of Commerce, the San Fernando Mall Association, and the Northeast San Fernando Valley Chamber of Commerce to encourage "after 5:00" business hours throughout the Downtown. Promote "special event" evenings, in cooperation with civic events or entertainment, to initiate later operating hours on certain nights.
- Within the Downtown District, consider the implementation of a signage improvement program. Provide a small-scale but high-visibility "kick-start" by awarding grants to qualified businesses for signage improvement, in keeping with the high quality signage demanded by the design guidelines.
- Consider appointment of a part- or fulltime Downtown coordinator to oversee and encourage future investment in the Downtown.
- Consider adopting a mural ordinance to allow the installation of murals on buildings within the Specific Plan area. Murals will nurture creative and artistic expression and contribute to downtown San Fernando's distinctive sense of place.
- 3. Employ capital improvements to "set the stage" for new investment. The public spaces of each district -most notably streets and plazas should be a clear indication of kind of place the city hopes to create. For example, where residential land use is prominent, the street should support this use, with plenty of shade trees to buffer homes from the street while new residential development should establish landscaped frontages where appropriate. The pedestrian environment should also be buffered from automobile traffic with street trees and on-street parking to ensure that residents feel comfortable walking along the corridor. Where corridor retail uses are developed, streets should maintain a welcoming and public character. They

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should be designed to attract pedestrians, with sidewalks large enough to feel like public spaces and places to stroll and to sit. They should be designed to facilitate automobile and transit traffic as well, allowing visibility to stores and providing convenient access to parking. Specifically, the following improvements should be acted upon:

- A. Redesign the corridors to support the envisioned development pattern of their districts. Streetscape design for each corridor should be specific to the uses and character of each district, as follows:
 - The Maclay District (Maclay Avenue between Fourth and Eighth): North of Fourth Street, the environment of Maclay Avenue should complement the residential development of the new neighborhood spine. Large deciduous trees should buffer the sidewalk and homes from traffic and parking lanes while providing an abundance of shade. Street lighting should be provided by pedestrian-scale (13' or less) decorative fixtures to emphasize the residential neighborhood scale and character (as opposed to engineeringstyled "cobra-head" lights). Consistent landscaped setbacks should be required of new residential development. All of these improvements should work together to emulate the qualities and character of the residential neighborhoods located to either side of the corridor, and provide desirable "boulevard addresses" for new investment.
 - The Downtown District: New streetscape design will be fundamental to the revitalization of Downtown. Key improvements include:
 - Redesign Maclay Avenue between First and Fourth Streets to prioritize the pedestrian and to slow traffic to create a "heart of the city" streetscape. Large open-habit trees should shade the sidewalk while providing visibility to retail establishments. Streetlights and furniture should transform the sidewalk area to a human-scaled public space, while new benches provide opportunities for seating. On-street parking along Maclay Avenue south of the railroad tracks should provide convenience parking for local shops and services, while buffering pedestrians from vehicular traffic.
 - Establish improved pedestrian links along First and Second Streets



Large open-habit street trees should provide visibility to retail establishments.



A downtown street with street trees in the parking zone in Santa Cruz, CA.



A rendering of the proposed streetscape for the San Fernando Road Mixed Use Sub-District.

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The proposed gateway feature at the city's western border along San Fernando Road.



Architectural landmark features to define the Downtown District.



A parking lot is lined with a low wall, trellis structure, and benches.

- encourage interaction between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue's shops, restaurants, and other businesses. Wayfinding signage should be expanded and mark, marking the route to the Civic Center, and enriching the pedestrian routes along First and Second Streets.
- Truman Street serves as one of the city's frequently traveled east-west most roadways. Thus, capital improvements must support the role that the street plays by introducing a grand boulevard design while maintaining the street's ability to function as a primary corridor for local and regional traffic demands. At the corridor's eastern and western gateways, large vertical landscape elements such as palm trees should differentiate this district from the adjacent Los Angeles districts. Along its length, large deciduous shade trees should line the sidewalks, and new lights and street furniture should create a pleasant pedestrian realm, especially at public transportation stops. Crossing distances should be decreased where possible, especially along Truman between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and Brand Boulevard, and across its intersection with Maclay Avenue. Curbside parking should be maintained where possible.
- Within the Downtown District, the streetscape of Truman Street between San Fernando Mission and Brand Boulevards should celebrate this linchpin intersection to create a kind of "front door" to the San Fernando Mall. Along the south side of Truman Street in the Downtown District, streetscape improvements, along with on-street parking, should ensure that pedestrians feel comfortable and safe as they walk along its downtown-scaled development.
- The Mixed Use Corridor District (San Fernando Road between Hubbard Avenue and San Fernando Mission Boulevard): In this District, streetscape design should enable the creation of an area where residential, livework, office and convenience retail services are equally supported. The revitalized street environment should include large shade trees punctuated by palm trees or other city-specified trees and unique streetlights to help distinguish this sector of the corridor. Potential angled parking spaces along both sides of San Fernando

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STREET FURNITURE - "FAMILY OF OBJECTS"



Columbia Cascade Timberform Classics Craftsmen 2663-6 & 2660-6



Columbia Cascade Timberform Classics Trash Receptacle 2667-AT



Urban Accessories Chinook tree grate 5' square with hole for uplight at corner



Tolar Highlands Ranch Bus Shelter



Cycloops 2170 or similar Bicycle Rack



Holophane "Prague Series" Streetlight (simulation)



Holophane "Prague Series" Streetlight- color: black

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Downtown architecture - Ventura, California.



Architectural details from historic Mission San Fernando Rey.

Road will further extend the pedestrianfriendly street character of the Mall, serving to calm traffic movement while providing additional parking for local businesses and services. If the East San Fernando Transit Corridor's Tram alternative is introduced, on-street parking should be preserved to ensure convenient parking in front of Downtown stores, restaurants, and other businesses and consideration should be given to narrowing the roadway in order to provide wider sidewalks.

- The Workplace Flex District: First Street contains many of the city's light industrial, warehouse, and general commercial uses and also provides the most direct link between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue and the Civic Center. Capital improvements should be simple and directed toward making a more comfortable environment for cyclists and pedestrians while maintaining the street's ability to accommodate large trucks. Curbside parking should be maintained and large deciduous shade trees should be introduced between every second or third parking space. Traffic lanes should be striped as sharrows.
- B. Define the entrance to the city along the corridors, with gateway features at city boundaries. The community pride felt by the citizens of San Fernando should be physically expressed at its gateways, to distinguish the city from its surrounding areas.
 - At the city's northern entrance along Maclay Avenue, introduce prominent building architecture to bolster the existing Eighth Street gateway arch in marking a prominent entry into San Fernando.
 - At the city's western border along San Fernando Road at Hubbard Street, define the City's entrance with architectural "landmarks" that give a visual cue to San Fernando's vivid identity and history, and the promise of a vibrant downtown at the center of the city.
 - At the city's eastern border along San Fernando Road at Fox Street, build upon the existing monument gateway via implementation of new signage and landscaping that announces the approaching Downtown District and the San Fernando Mall.

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- C. Utilize street and public space design to create a unified downtown, as follows:
 - Use architectural landmark features to define the Downtown District. Landmark features throughout downtown such as corner towers, two-or-more story buildings, and storefronts built up to the sidewalk edge can help to mark and define the City's core. Design elements may include opportunities for public art as well as enhanced street lighting.
 - Maximize connections (visual and circulatory) between the Downtown, the Civic Center, and the Metrolink Station that lies to the west. Take opportunities to create view corridors and pedestrian passages to the Civic Center from Maclay Avenue. Consider future capital improvements along First and Second Streets to carry the fabric of downtown to Macneil Street and to provide a more inviting pedestrian and bicycle connection to the Metrolink Station.
 - Implement a signage and way-finding program to help commuters, visitors, and residents navigate the corridors in a legible way, marking destinations and interest points.
- 4. Ensure high-quality development and design. Development along the San Fernando corridors is on display, visible to both residents and visitors who travel along the roadways. The City should ensure that new development represents the strength and quality of the community. To this end, the following actions should be taken:
 - A. Require developments that respect and enhance the corridors their primary address with facades that enliven the street wall and main entrances that front the street. Regulate minimum heights, setbacks and other unifying factors to ensure that development lives up to its role along the corridor. (The specific plan design guidelines for each district will give further specificity as to the character of district development.)
 - B. Direct new buildings to adhere to the spirit of the *specific plan design guidelines*, and to be compatible with the scale and character of its district. For example, in the Downtown District, new buildings should be designed with features of the "core" architecture narrow facades, active frontages and intricate detailing. Along the neighborhood spine of the Maclay District, buildings should contribute to a feeling of



Architectural details from historic Mission San Fernando Rey.

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"neighborhood", architecturally subdivided and composed at a human scale with variation in massing and height. Within the Mixed-Use Corridor District, buildings should create a strong street edge, whether at the back of the sidewalk for commercial and mixed-use buildings, or behind a small landscaped setback for residential buildings. (Refer to the specific plan design guidelines for specific directions for buildings in each district.) New buildings along the south side of Second Street should step down to one story and be compatible in massing and scale to the single-family houses along the north side of the street.

C. Recommend an architectural and landscape "design language" that reflects and relates to the architectural history of the city. Rather than imposing only one historic style, encourage a variety of styles, in keeping with the diverse and eclectic character of the city; there may be individual locations where greater coherence should be maintained. In the Downtown District, new buildings should respond to its history and fine-grained form. Near the San Fernando Mall, structures should build upon the Spanish influences that dominate this unique area. In other areas, the eclectic architectural personality of the city should be recognized, giving a wide-range of influence that includes historic and contemporary styles. All styles should emphasize craft, neighborhood scale, and quality of construction.

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CHAPTER THREE: LAND USE FRAMEWORK AND **URBAN DESIGN PRINCIPLES**







This chapter contains the regulatory portion of the Specific Plan, providing guidance for all new investment along the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando and First Street corridors falling within the Specific Plan Area. It contains an overview of the districts upon which the policies of the specific plan are based. Following the overview is a breakdown of the district-based development standards and design guidelines. These provide the framework for new investment, ensuring that the specific plan goals are implemented. Proposals for new construction are required to adhere to the development standards and design guidelines for their respective city district and any sub-districts within which they may fall.

Following the overview of the development standards and design guidelines, a section entitled "The City District" describes the principles and value of cohesive city districts and the fundamental role they will play in revitalizing the San Fernando Corridors.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The overall goal of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan is to breathe new life into the corridors that play such a strong role in the community's daily life. The plan is set up to do so by shaping new investment in combination with site improvements, redesigned streets and new public spaces. The following land-use and design policies organize the land within the specific plan area into a series of districts around which the regulatory framework of the plan is based. These districts provide land use policies (typical of common zoning policy) and also form the basis for the development standards and design guidelines that will guide the look and feel of future development within the specific plan area.

THE CITY DISTRICT

A city district is an identifiable area of a city that contains closely integrated land uses and design character. City districts may be comprised of a mix of land uses, a variety of building types and open spaces, and populated by a diversity of peoples, yet they share a common and interrelated set of patterns and characteristics that distinguish them from surrounding areas. These work together to reinforce the community's ability to identify a district as a specific, identifiable place in the city's fabric.

District formation can often be the result of many influences, including physical, social, and temporal conditions. Physical conditions can help to form the structure of a city district, as in areas of settlement that were developed in relation to significant landforms such as ocean fronts, prospects, and river valleys. Social conditions can also influence the creation of a city district. Areas often develop along historical settlement patterns that are based on socio-economic elements, such as a significant center of trade as in a seaport or rail depot. A district can also be created around a significant social milestone, such as the founding of the missions in many California cities, or be strengthened by an event that brings a community together.

The condition of time can also assist in district formation, as can be evidenced in areas that developed all at once as a result of municipal planning efforts, thereby developing a single cohesive character instead of growing and changing over time. Examples of these districts include "urban renewal" areas within existing cities that were wholly redeveloped in association with post-World War II redevelopment policies, or new towns and subdivisions that were created all at once on "greenfield" sites. These underlying common elements, ranging from a place's physical pattern, to its social history, to its era of development, can give a unified meaning to a specific area. They serve to tie various components of the district – its buildings, spaces, residents and users - together to create a shared identity that is both recognizable and memorable.

The Value of a City District

Identifying and shaping city districts is valuable for a variety of reasons. First and foremost, the establishment of a common character and a set of compatible land uses can stabilize and even increase land values. Having agreed-on rules for character that guides development and design reduces the level of risk to prospective investors where similar establishments and complimentary land uses are proven occupants of the area.

Secondly, a city district reinforces a place's character. People grow to identify the community with memorable places. Each district is distinguished from other districts, with clear boundaries that let you know when you are inside and outside. One's experience in the district forges an understandable sense of place, providing a framework upon which an individual can orient themselves in terms of local and regional context. The city district provides clear evidence of this context to its users through several cues. It can express its purpose through the forms and functions of the buildings, spaces, and to a certain degree, the behavior of its occupants. Common degrees of aesthetics, scale, and intensity can give an indication to the district's purpose. The dimensions and orientation



Maclay Avenue in the Maclay District.



Storefronts in Downtown.



The City's entry in the Truman/San Fernando District.

of its built forms and spaces can give expression to its identity. Perceptual qualities of sight and sound - how lively a district feels, the hours it is used, and even the colors that permeate it - can further define one's understanding of a district. As a memorable and distinctive point of reference, a city district's identity is shared among individual members of a community, and reinforces their sense of belonging.

The Districts of the San Fernando Corridors

As described in Chapter 1: Orientation, the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando and First Street corridors presently do not belong to any noticeably identifiable city district. While each corridor plays a role in the physical pattern of the city and contains nodes that are unique centers of commerce and community gathering, they appear as places of unfocused commercial and light industrial land. Development along the corridors bears little allegiance to historic or local character, and has few ties to the social and economic patterns of the city. The goal of the policies that follow is to define the corridors as components of identifiable city districts, so as to encourage the type of investment and experience supportive of community identity within the City of San Fernando.

The policies for each city district are made up of controls on a set of uses, scale and intensity, as described in the Development Standards (Chapter 45); and recommendations for a complementary range of aesthetics, as described in the Design Guidelines (Chapter 56). While each district will be made up of a variety of land uses and building types, the policies will ensure that they have in common a particular set of qualities and attributes that unify them as a distinct piece of city fabric.

Examples of development scenarios that show how these policies could manifest along the corridors are depicted in the "Opportunity Site" illustrations that follow on page 34 and 35. These illustrations demonstrate an example of envisioned change over time, according to their district character, at selected opportunity sites along Maclay Avenue within the Maclay District, and along San Fernando Road within the City Center Sub-District.



Opportunity Site Concept 1: Mixed use and Residential development at the intersection of Maclay Avenue and Glenoaks Plan Scale 1" - 30'

Single-Family Townhouses establish neighborhood presence along Maclay Avenue

Automobile 'paseo' serves to transition between residential and mixed-use development

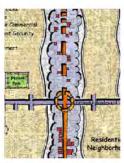
Neighborhood-serving mixed-use developement located at the intersection of Maclay Avenue and Glenoaks Boulevard



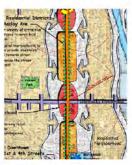
Perpective Sketch (not to scale)



Existing Development



Patterns of Development & Change



Revitalization Strategy "A"



Opportunities for Change



Opportunity Site - Maclay at Glenoaks





Opportunity Site Concept 2: Mixed use and Residential development along San Fernando Road between Workman and Kalisher

Retail uses along San Fernando Road creates walkable neighborhood district

Courtyard housing establishes neighborhood presence in new mixed-use district

Single-Family Townhouses establish Celis as residential street

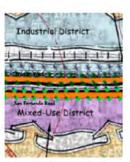




Existing Development



Patterns of Development & Change



Revitalization Strategy "A"



Opportunities for Change



Opportunity Site 2- San Fernando Road



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CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS









Corridors Specific Plan

FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts 37

4.1. PURPOSE

This Chapter of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan provides detailed regulations for development and new land uses within the specific plan area. These provisions supersede and replace regulations in the San Fernando City Code, Chapter 106 (Zoning). This Development Code is intended:

- A. To revitalize the City's commercial corridors so they better represent San Fernando's small-town character and downtown's mixed-use heritage.
- B. To promote economic development by streamlining the planning and entitlement process.
- C. To allow and encourage greater mixed-use development in appropriate locations.
- D. To enable the creation of a walkable, mixed-use, multi-modal environment that accommodates retail, office, light industrial, and residential uses within walking distance of the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station and Downtown San Fernando.
- E. To facilitate the transition of the Maclay Avenue, Truman Street, San Fernando Road, and First Street corridors into, pedestrian-friendly, multimodal streets that complement the land uses and development pattern planned for the corridors through the implementation of this specific plan.

4.2. APPLICABILITY

Proposed development, subdivisions, and new land uses within the plan area shall comply with all applicable requirements of this Chapter, as follows.

- A. City Land Use Districts and Overlays. Figure 4.1 (City Land Use Districts and Overlays Map) shows the land use districts within the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan area and identifies the parcels included within each district. The characteristics of each district are described in Section 4.3. (Characteristics of Specific Pan Districts).
- B. Land Use and Permit Requirements. Section 4.4 identifies the land use types allowed by the City in each of the districts established by Figure 4.1 (City Land Use Districts and Overlays Map). A parcel within the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan area shall be occupied by the land uses identified as allowed within the applicable zone by Section 4.4, subject to the type of City approval (for instance permitted by right, conditional use permit) required by Section 4.4.
- C. Development Standards. The development standards in Section 4.5 regulate the building

- envelope and the features of buildings that affect the public realm of the street, sidewalk, and public open spaces. The development standards regulate building intensity, building height, building setbacks, landscaping, signage, required frontage types, allowed architectural elements, required on-site open space, parking placement, and parking requirements and vary according to the zone applied to a parcel by theas shown in Figure 4.1 (City Land Use Districts and Overlays Map). Proposed development shall comply with all applicable standards in Section 4.5.
- D. Design Guidelines. The Design Guidelines in Chapter 5 are recommendations intended to increase the awareness of building owners and designers to the architectural, historic, and site planning features that are traditional to San Fernando; to illustrate options, solutions, and techniques to encourage high-quality design and construction; and to provide potential applicants and the City with a basis for proposing and reviewing development applications. These guidelines are not meant to dictate specific design solutions or stifle creative design

4.3. CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECIFIC PLAN DISTRICTS AND OVERLAYS

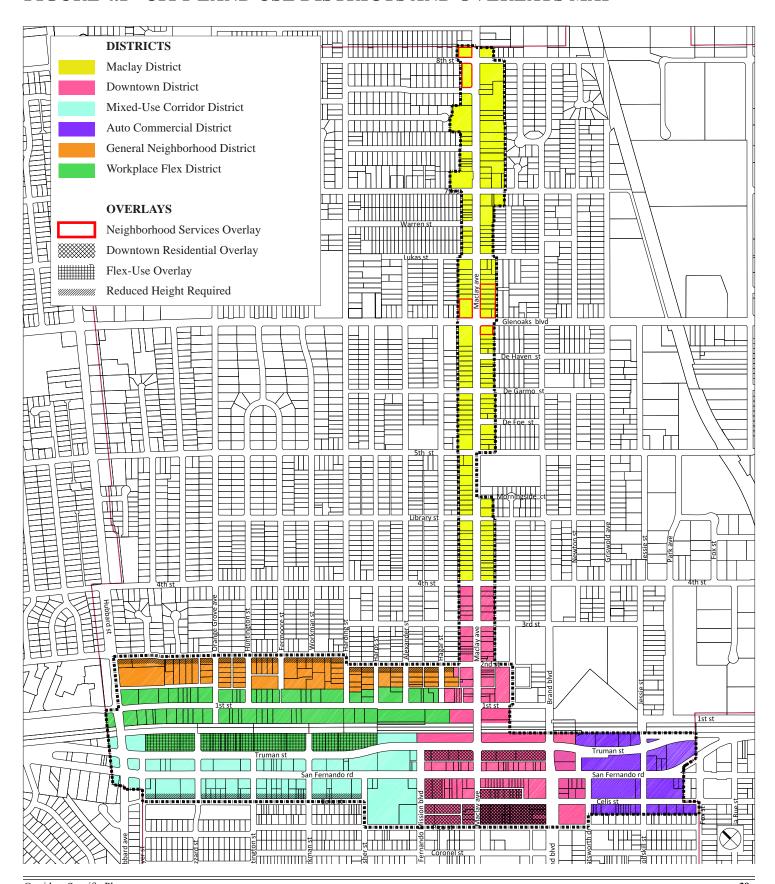
The following descriptions of each downtown district identify the characteristic uses, intensity of uses, and level of development intended for that district.

A. DISTRICTS

- 1. Downtown District. The Downtown District is established for the purpose of creating a lively, mixed-use, transit-oriented "center of the city" where the community of San Fernando comes together. Buildings are required to be located directly at the back of sidewalk with active storefronts that generate activity and interest along the street front. Buildings that do not contribute to such activity, such as freestanding stores, automobile-oriented usesbuildings, and drive-up service windows, are not permitted.
- **2. Mixed-Use Corridor District.** The Mixed-Use District is established for the purpose of creating a mixed-use, transit-oriented neighborhood between Downtown San Fernando and the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station. The Mixed-Use Corridor District will support development of a mix of use types, ranging

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FIGURE 4.1 - CITY LAND USE DISTRICTS AND OVERLAYS MAP



Corridors Specific Plan FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts 39

from residential and office uses to retail stores and services and is dedicated to lively street-front activity, with commercial and mixed-use buildings located directly at the back of the sidewalk, facing the street with and active storefront facades that add activity and interest along the street. Residential ground floors will be accessed from the sidewalk through lobbies or stoops and porches that provide direct access to each individual unit.

- 3. Auto Commercial District. The Auto Commercial District encompasses properties located at the eastern end of the Specific Plan Area that currently and historically accommodated auto dealerships. It includes the parcels located between Chatsworth Drive and Fox Street. The Auto Commercial District will continue to serve as a center for auto sales, while and will also accommodatinge retail and office uses.
- 4. <u>Maclay District</u>. The Maclay District promotes the creation of new housing opportunities, while, at the same time, maintaining the integrity of the existing, adjacent residential neighborhoods. <u>Examples of pP</u>ermitted uses include residential and commercial uses that are compatible with residential development.
- Flex District is established for the purpose of providing a cohesive district that supports the commercial and industrial uses of the city while providing appropriate areas for limited live-work and retail uses. The Workplace Flex District also provides a framework for creating a more inviting pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connections along First Street between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue's "main street," the Civic Center, as well as along Truman Street between the Metrolink Station and Downtown.
- 6. General Neighborhood District. The General Neighborhood District is established to accommodate multi-family housing near Downtown and the Metrolink Station and to ensure that new housing along the south side of Second Street provides a suitable transition to the low-rise, single-family residential neighborhoods across the street to the north. New multi-family buildings facing Second Street will have two-story volumes at the front of the lot with massing that is in character with the single-family houses across the street. Higher massing up to four stories is allowed at the center and rear of the lot.

B. OVERLAYS

- 1. Downtown Residential Overlay. The Downtown Residential Overlay applies to select parcels within the Downtown District that are located near the San Fernando Mall. It allows an increases increased maximum floor area ratio (FAR), permits an extra story of development, and allows upper floor residential uses, subject to a conditional use permit.
- 2. Neighborhood Services Overlay. The Neighborhood Services Overlay applies to parcels within the Maclay District located at and near the intersections of Maclay Avenue with Glenoaks Boulevard and with Eighth Street. It promotes the creation of mixed-use neighborhood centers with active, commercial ground floors.
- 3. Flex-Use Overlay. The Workplace Flex District accommodates the Flex-Use Overlay, which applies to the parcels designated Workplace Flex along the north side of Truman Street. It permits the light industrial uses (i.e., M-1 Limited Industrial, per the San Fernando Zoning Ordinance) allowed by the underlying Workplace Flex designation, while also allowing the residential, office, retail, and service uses allowed under the adjacent Mixed-Use Corridor designation District.

4.4. LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- A. Table 4.1 (Land Use and Permit Requirements) identifies allowed uses and corresponding permit requirements for the San Fernando Corridor Specific Plan's six Districts. Definitions of the land uses can be found in Section 106-6 of the San Fernando Zoning Ordinance (Definitions).
- B. Additional permitted uses. Other uses not identified in Table 4.1, but deemed by the Community Development Director 1) to be similar to and compatible with the permitted uses identified in Table 4.1, and 2) to meet the purpose and intent of the district or overlay of this San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, may be permitted subject to Community Development Director approval.
- C. Additional, non-residential conditionally permitted uses. Other non-residential uses not identified in Table 4.1, but deemed by the Community Development Director 1) to be similar to and compatible with the conditionally permitted uses identified in Table 4.1, and 2) to meet the

- purpose and intent of the district or overlay of this San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, may be conditionally permitted subject to Community Development Director approval.
- D. Residential uses: All residential uses are subject to a conditional use permit and review by the Planning and Preservation Commission. Other residential uses not identified in Table 4.1, but deemed by the Community Development Director 1) to be similar to and compatible with the conditionally permitted uses identified in Table 4.1, and 2) to meet the purpose and intent of the district or overlay of this San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, may be conditionally permitted subject to Planning and Preservation Commission approval.
- E. Conditional uses shall be reviewed in terms of the location, design, configuration and impact of the proposed use, per *San Fernando City Code* Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article II Division 4 (Section 106-141 et seq.).
- F. All light industrial and heavy industrial uses permitted and conditionally permitted in the M-1 and M-2 zones of the *San Fernando Zoning Ordinance* are allowed within this Specific Plan, subject to the requirements of Table 4.1 (Land Use and Permit Requirements). Heavy industrial uses consist of those subject to the "Heavy Industrial" land use designation of the *City of San Fernando General Plan*, and the uses allowed in the M-2 zone of the *San Fernando Zoning Ordinance*. All M-1 uses are allowed within the entire Workplace Flex District. Some M-1 uses are allowed within the Auto Commercial District and Mixed-Use Corridor District. M-2 uses are allowed only along the south side of First Street within the Workplace Flex District.
- G. Additional Requirements
 - a. Alcoholic Sales:
 - i. Any sale of alcoholic beverages is subject to *San Fernando City Code* Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article II, Division 4, Subdivision II (Section 106-176 et seq.), except as otherwise provided in 4.4.F.a.ii2.4 (A).
 - ii. Alcoholic beverages may be served for onsite consumption ancillary to the operation of a sit-down restaurant including microbreweries, and sports bars, with table service that is a "bonafide public eating place" as that term is defined in San Fernando City Code Section 106-177, are permitted by right.

- b. Adult Uses: Adult uses are subject to limitations of San Fernando City Code Chapter 106 Article VI, Division 2 (Section 106-1021 et seq.) Adult theaters, massage parlors and modeling studios, adult motels or hotels, or other adult entertainment uses are not permitted.
- b. Bed and breakfasts providing lodging and meals for guests are allowed, subject to a Conditional Use Permit, and provided:
 - i. The establishment is a private residence which is owner-occupied at all times.
 - ii. The establishment has no more than ten (10) guest rooms.
 - iii. The establishment serves food only to overnight guests.
 - iv. Overnight guests stay for no longer than seven (7) consecutive days.
 - v. The use is not located within 200 feet of a railroad right of way.
- c. Live-Work and Home Occupations: Live-work and home occupations, where an occupation, hobby or profession may be conducted within a dwelling, are allowed, subject to a Conditional Use Permit, and provided:
 - i. The residential use is the predominant use of the premises, and the commercial workplace activity is secondary. Permitted work activities shall be classified as a business and shall be subject to San Fernando City Code Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article VI, Division 9, (Section 106-1241 et seq.).
 - ii. Occupational activity is limited to a business office or a studio, including the making of arts and crafts or other occupational activity compatible with a residential use.
 - iii. Client visitation to a home occupation shall be by appointment only; walk-in trade is not permitted, except:
 - (a) Downtown District: Walk-in trade may be conditionally permitted by the Community Development Directorchief planning official or designee.
 - iv. The maximum number of employees discounting the owner/occupant is limited to two.
- d. Manufacturing: Manufacturing, assembling, repairing, testing, processing, packaging, warehousing, wholesaling, research or treatment of products may be conducted (other than those which may be obnoxious or offensive because of emission of odor, dust, smoke, gas, noise, vibration

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- or other similar causes detrimental to the public health, safety or general welfare).
- e. Outdoor Dining: Chairs and tables for outdoor dining that is accessory to an eating establishment is permitted in the public right-of-way (i.e., in sidewalk areas) provided that the business operator obtains a sidewalk encroachment permit from the City of San Fernando, and adheres to the following requirements:
 - i. The activity maintains a minimum fivefoot wide sidewalk corridor which is clear and unimpeded for pedestrian traffic.
 - ii. The activity maintains a minimum five-foot wide clearance from the building entrance and all points of entry for building access.
 - iii. All outdoor furniture must be of commercial grade (i.e., manufactured for outdoor commercial use) with attractive, sturdy and durable materials. Tables should be no larger than two and one-half (2 ½) feet in any dimension.
 - iv. Other requirements specified by the Public Works Directorchief public works official or designee.

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The City of San Fernando

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

	District							
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN		
Accessory Buildings and Structures								
Cabana Located on the Same Lot as the P dential Use.	rincipal Resi-	P	-	-	_	_	P	
Garage		P	_	-	_	_	P	
Recreation Room		P	_	-	_	-	P	
Storage Shed		P	_	_	_	-	P	
Workroom		P	_	-	_	_	P	
Automobile and Vehicle Uses								
Automobile Laundry/Car wash		_	_	_	_	P	_	
Automobile Sales: New and Services		_	_	_	P	CUP[1]	_	
Automobile Sales: Used		_	_	_	P	CUP	_	
Automotive Repair, Major and Minor		_	_	_	P	P[1]	_	
Automobile Rental Agencies		_	_	_	P	CUP	_	
Automotive Impound Area		_	_	_	_	CUP[2]	_	
Gasoline Refueling Service Stations		CUP	_	CUP	P	CUP	_	
Recreational Vehicle Storage		_		_	_	CUP	_	
Tire Retreading and Recapping		_	_	_	_	CUP[2]	_	
Manufacturing and Light Industrial Uses	: All, including	all uses perm	itted and	conditionally	permitted	within the M	-1 and	
M-2 Zones [2], including:				_	ı			
Agriculture		_	_	P-	_	P	_	
Animal Hospital		_		_	_	P	_	
Animal Shelter		_		_	_	CUP[3]		
Assaying		_	<u>-</u>	_	_	P[2]	_	
KEY NO	TES							
P = use permitted by right [1			to repair ac	tivity is require	ed to be condi	ucted entirely wi	thin an	
CUP = use requires approval of	enclosed build	_						
conditional use permit [2	-	<mark>ved along both</mark> h side of First S		st Street; M-2 u	ses Heavy Ind	<mark>dustrial uses</mark> allo	owed only	
- = use not permitted		by Right along		of First Street				
M = Maclay District				-	ov business us	ses with retail-ty	pe shopfronts	
D = Downtown District [5	-	only on parcels	_	_	-	J.	13	
MUC = Mixed-Use Corridor District [6	-	tted within 200	-					
AC = Auto Commercial District] Use permitted	only within Do	wntown Res	idential Overla	y and only o	n upper floors.		
WF = Workplace Flex District	Lobbies provid ground floor.	ling entrance to	upper flooi	r Residential ar	nd Lodging fa	acilities may occ	ur on the	
GN = General Neighborhood District [9]			iect to a co	nditional use pe	ermits and pr	ovided it will no	t interfere	
GN = General Neighborhood District [9] Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not into with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets.								
[10	with pedestria	n traffic or serv ses shall mainta	ice along pı	ublic streets.		clock (7:00) A.M	1. and eleven	

[12] Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.

 $_{\pm}$ [13] Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

Corridors Specific Plan

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TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Land Use		District								
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN				
Assembling Assembly Plants	_	_	P	_	P	_				
Assembly and Production Facilities	_	_	P	_	P	_				
Assembly of Plastic Products	_	_	_	_	CUP	_				
Blast Furnaces as an Accessory Use and not Needing EPA or AQMD approvals	=	=	=	_	P[2]	-				
Boat Building and Repair Business	_	_	_	_	CUP	_				
Cabinet Shops and Woodworking	_	_	P	_	P	_				
Commercial uses which are customarily and incidental to permitted and conditionally permitted uses	-	=	-	_	P	-				
Contractors' Storage and Fabrication Yards	_	_	_	_	CUP	_				
Exhibition of products, produced on the premises or available for wholesale distribution.	=	_	P	_	P	_				
Extermination Businesses	_	_	_	_	CUP	_				
Glass Edging, Beveling, and Silvering	_	_	_	_	CUP	_				
Hazardous Waste Facility which includes Off-Site Facility, Regional Facility, Transfer Facility/Station, Transportable Treatment Units, and Treatment Facility	=	_	_	_	CUP	<u>-</u>				
Heavy Equipment Sales and Rental	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_				
Helistop or Heliport	_	_	_	_	CUP	_				
House Moving Businesses	_	_	P	P	CUP	_				
Laboratory										
Anatomical	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_				
Biological	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_				
Chemical	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_				
Pharmaceutical Pharmaceutical	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_				

KEY **NOTES** P use permitted by right [1] Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an enclosed building. CUPuse requires approval of conditional use permit M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street. use not permitted Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street. M Maclay District [4] A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts. D Downtown District Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue MUC Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way. Mixed-Use Corridor District Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors. AC Auto Commercial District [8] Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the Workplace Flex District ground floor. GN Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere General Neighborhood District with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets. Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M. [11]Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor. Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.

Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Y and You	District								
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN			
Landscaping and Gardening Service and Supply Business	-	=	-	_	CUP	-			
Laundry, Cleaning and Dry Cleaning Plants	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Machine Shop	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Machine Shops and Tool and Die Making	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Maker Space	_	_	P	P	P	_			
Manufacturing	_	_	P	_	P	=			
Automobiles, Trailers, and Recreational Vehicles	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Ceramics, Pottery, Statuary	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Ceramic Products using only Previous Pulverized Clay and Using Kilns Fired only by Electricity or Gas	-	_	_	_	CUP	-			
Computer Manufacturing	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Control Devices and Gauges	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Cosmetics (no Soap)	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Electric and Gas Appliances	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Engine Manufacture	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Food Products (excluding Fish Meat, Sauerkraut, Vinegar, Yeast, and rendering or refining of Fats and Oils)	-	_	_	_	P	-			
Ink, Polish, Enamel	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Jewelry	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Optical Equipment	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Paint or Related Manufacture	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Pharmaceutical Pharmaceutical	_	_	_	_	P	_			

KEY			NOT	ES
P	=	use permitted by right	[1]	Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an
CUP	=	use requires approval of	-	enclosed building.
		conditional use permit	[2]	M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street.
	=	use not permitted	[3]	Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street.
M	=	Maclay District	[3] [4]	A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts.
D	=	Downtown District	[5]	Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue
MUC	=	Mixed-Use Corridor District	<u>[6]</u>	Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
AC	=	Auto Commercial District	<u>[7]</u>	Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.
WF	=	Workplace Flex District	<mark>[8]</mark>	Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the ground floor.
GN	=	General Neighborhood District	<mark>[9]</mark>	Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets.
			[10]	Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M.
			[11]	Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor.
			[12 <mark>]</mark>	Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.
	-	'C M	[13]	Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.
Corridoi	s Sp	pecific Plan		

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TABLE4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Lond Has	District								
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN			
Signs	_	_	_	_	P	_			
Tile (Indoor Kiln)	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Wallboard, Glass (no Blast Furnace)	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Metal Engraving, Metal fabrications	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Metal Welding and Plating Business	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Outdoor Storage	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Parcel Service Delivery Depot	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Pest Control Contractors	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_			
Photoengraving	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Recreation Area or Facility Accessory to Primary Use	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Rental Yards, Maintenance Yards, and Storage Yards for Construction and Agricultural Related Equipment, Machinery, and Vehicles.	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Repairing	=	-	P	=	P	=			
Research and Development	_	_	P	_	PCUP P	_			
Research and Development Facilities for the Creation of Prototypes	_	_	P	_	CUP	_			
Roofing Business	_	_	P	_	CUP	_			
Salvage and Recycling Business	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Sandblasting	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Storage and Distribution	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Testing	_	_	P	_	P	_			
Truck Terminal or Yard	_	_	_	_	CUP	_			
Warehousing	-	_	P	_	P	-			

NOTES KEY P use permitted by right [1] Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an enclosed building. CUPuse requires approval of conditional use permit M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street. use not permitted Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street. M Maclay District [4] A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts. D Downtown District Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue MUC Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way. Mixed-Use Corridor District *Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.* AC Auto Commercial District [8] Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the Workplace Flex District ground floor. Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere GN General Neighborhood District with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets. Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M. [11]Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor. Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District. Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

	District									
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN				
Welding Shop	_	_	_	_	P	_				
Wholesale Business	_	_	P	_	P	_				
Parking Structures and Facilities										
Privately-Owned	_	P[<mark>4</mark>]	P[<mark>4</mark>]	P	P	_				
Publicly-Owned	_	P[<mark>4</mark>]	P[<mark>4</mark>]	P	P	_				
Public Uses										
Civic and Cultural Facilities										
Libraries	_	P	_	_	_	_				
Public Recreation Facilities	_	P	_	_	_	_				
Museums	_	P	P	_	_	_				
Art Galleries	P	P	P	-	-	_				
Public and Institutional Uses										
Open Spaces, including Parks and Playgrounds	P	P	P	P	P	P				
Public Health Services and Facilities	P	_	_	_	_	_				
Public Service Facilities	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_				
Public Assembly Uses										
Banquet Halls	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_				
Churches, Temples, or Other Places of Worship	CUP[<mark>5</mark>]	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP[<mark>5</mark>]				
Conference Facilities	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_				
Community Recreational Centers	CUP	_	CUP	_	_	P				
Meeting Facilities	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	_				
Movie Theaters	P	P	P	P	-	_				
Public Clubs, Lodges, and Halls	CUP	CUP	-	_	CUP	_				

KEY		
P	=	use permitted by right
CUP	=	use requires approval of conditional use permit
_	=	use not permitted
M	=	Maclay District
D	=	Downtown District
MUC	=	Mixed-Use Corridor District
AC	=	Auto Commercial District
WF	=	Workplace Flex District
GN	=	General Neighborhood Distric

NOTES

- [1] Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an enclosed building.
- [2] M-I uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street.
- [3] Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street.
- [4] A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts.
- [5] Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue
- [6] Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
- [7] Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.
- [8] Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the ground floor.
- [9] Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets.
- [10] Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M.
- [11] Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor.
- [12] Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.
- [13] Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

Corridors Specific Plan

48 FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Land Use	District								
Land Ose	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN			
Venues/Auditoriums for the Performing Arts	P	P	P	P	-	_			
Residential Uses									
Accessory dwelling unit [6]	_	_	-	_	_	_			
Apartments [6]	CUP	CUP[<mark>7,8</mark>]	CUP	_	_	CUP			
Community Care Facilities/Small [6]	P	P[<mark>7,8</mark>]	P	_	_	P			
Community Care Facilities/Large [6]	CUP	CUP[<mark>7,8</mark>]	CUP	-	_	CUP			
Condominiums [6]	CUP	CUP[<mark>7,8</mark>]	CUP	-	_	CUP			
Duplexes [6]	_	_	_	-	_	P			
Emergency Homeless Shelters	_	_	_	_	P[2]	_			
Home Occupations in accordance with Division 9 of Article VI of the San Fernando City Code	P	P[<mark>7</mark>]	P	-	CUP	P			
Live-Work	CUP	CUP[<mark>7, 8</mark>]	CUP	_	CUP –	_			
Manufactured home as defined in <i>Health and Safety Code</i> Section 18007	_	_	-	-	_	_			
Mobile Home Park	_	_	-	-	_	_			
Primary single-family dwelling units, one per lot, in a permanent location	_	_	-	_	_	P			
Single Room Occupancy	_	_	-	-	_	_			
Supportive Housing [6]	CUP	CUP[<mark>7,8</mark>]	CUP	_	_	CUP			
Townhouses [6]	CUP	-	CUP	-	_	CUP			
Transitional Housing [6]	CUP	CUP[<mark>7,8</mark>]	CUP	_	_	CUP			

KEY			NOT	ES
P	=	use permitted by right	[1]	Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an
CUP	=	use requires approval of		enclosed building.
		conditional use permit	[2]	M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only
_	=	use not permitted	F 2 1	along the south side of First Street.
M	=	Maclay District	[3]	Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street.
ъ		D Division	[4]	A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts.
D	=	Downtown District	<u>[5]</u>	Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue
MUC	=	Mixed-Use Corridor District	<u>[6]</u>	Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
AC	=	Auto Commercial District	[7]	Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.
WF	=	Workplace Flex District	<u>[8]</u>	Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the ground floor.
GN	=	General Neighborhood District	<mark>[9]</mark>	Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets.
			[10]	Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M.
			[11]	Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor.
			[12]	Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.
			[13]	Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

Corridors Specific Plan

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

	District									
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN				
Retail, Service, Entertainment, Lodging and Office Uses										
Business and Personal Service Shops										
Adult Businesses: Merchandise Sales	_	_	_	_	_	_				
Banks, Credit Unions, Loan Companies, Title Companies	-	P	P[<mark>9</mark>]	P[<mark>9</mark>]	_	_				
Barber & Beauty Shops	-	P	P	P	_	_				
Dry Cleaning	P	P	P	P	_	_				
Interior Decorating Studios	-	P	P	P	P	-				
Laundromat	P	P	P	P	-	-				
Market Hall, Food Hall	-	P	P	P	_	-				
Nail Salons	-	P	P	P	_	-				
Photocopy Shops	-	P	P	P	P	_				
Repair Shops	-	_	P	P	P	_				
Shoe Repair	-	P	P	P	P	_				
Video Rental & Sales	P[10,11]	P	P	P	P	_				
Entertainments Uses										
Arcades	_	P	_	_	_	_				
Billiards/Pool Parlors	-	P	P	_	_	_				
Bowling Alleys	_	P	P	P	_	_				
Nightclubs	_	P	-	_	_	_				
Skating/Skateboard Venues	_	-	CUP	_	_	_				

KEY			NOT	ES
P	=	use permitted by right	[1]	Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an
CUP	=	use requires approval of		enclosed building.
		conditional use permit	<u>[2]</u>	M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only
_	=	use not permitted		along the south side of First Street.
M	=	Maclay District	<i>[3]</i>	Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street.
141	_	Maciay District	<u>[4]</u>	A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts.
D	=	Downtown District	<u>[5]</u>	Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue
MUC	=	Mixed-Use Corridor District	<u>[6]</u>	Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
AC	=	Auto Commercial District	<u>[7]</u>	Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.
WF	=	Workplace Flex District	<mark>[8]</mark>	Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the ground floor.
GN	=	General Neighborhood District	<mark>[9]</mark>	Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets.
			[10]	Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M.
			[11]	Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor.
			[12]	Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.
G :1		'C DI	[13]	Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

50 FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

I and IIaa			Dist	trict	'	
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Health and Exercise Clubs	P	P	P	_	_	_
Lodging						
Bed-and-Breakfasts	CUP	CUP[<mark>7,8</mark>]	CUP	_	_	-
Hotels, Motels	CUP	CUP[<mark>7,8</mark>]	CUP	CUP	_	_
Boardinghouses	_	_	CUP	_	_	_
Offices						
Administrative	P	P	P	P	P[12]	_
Business	P	P	P	P	P[12]	_
Design, including Industrial Design, Architecture, Engineering, Model Making, Planning, Drafting, and Editorial	P	P	P	P	CUP	_
Government	P	P	P	P	_	_
Incubator Business	_	P	P	P	P	_
Medical and Dental	P	P	P	P	-	_
Professional	P	P	P	P	P[12]	_
Social, Cultural or Public Services, including Public and Non-Profit Organizations.	_	P	-	_	P	_
Restaurants						
Alcoholic Beverages for on-site consumption in conjunction with operation of a restaurant (up to Type 47 liquor license)	P	P	P	P	P[<mark>13</mark>]	_
Bar, tavern, cocktail lounge, (Type 48 liquor license)	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_
Craft brewery/distillery, tap room, tasting room, and wine bar	_	P	_	_	_	_

KEY			NOTI	ΞS
P	=	use permitted by right	[1]	Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an
CUP	=	use requires approval of		enclosed building.
		conditional use permit	[2]	M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only
_	=	use not permitted		along the south side of First Street.
M		Maslau District	<u>[3]</u>	Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street.
IVI	=	Maclay District	<i>[4]</i>	A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts.
D	=	Downtown District	<u>[5]</u>	Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue
MUC	=	Mixed-Use Corridor District	<u>[6]</u>	Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
AC	=	Auto Commercial District	[7]	Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.
WF	=	Workplace Flex District	<mark>[8]</mark>	Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the ground floor.
GN	=	General Neighborhood District	<mark>[9]</mark>	Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets.
			<u>[10]</u>	Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M.
			[11]	Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor.
			[12]	Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.

[13] Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

Corridors Specific Plan

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Y and You	District								
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN			
Drive-through Restaurants in a Free-Standing Building	-	_	_	CUP[<mark>9</mark>]	CUP	-			
Employee's cafeteria or coffee shop as an accessory use where integrated with and clearly incidental to primary use	_	_	_	_	P	-			
Full-Service Sit-Down Restaurants, including Walk- in Food Takeout Establishments	P[<mark>11</mark>]	P	P	_	CUP	_			
Outdoor Dining, subject to encroachment permit	P	P	P	P	CUP	_			
Retail Stores									
Antique Shops	_	P	P	P	_	_			
Clothing Stores	_	P	P	P	_	-			
Drug Stores and Pharmacies	P[<mark>11</mark>]	P	P[<mark>9</mark>]	P[<mark>9</mark>]	_	_			
Electronic Equipment Stores	_	P	P	P	_	-			
Florist Shops	-	P	P	P	-	-			
Gift Shops	_	P	P	P	_	_			
Grocery Stores	P[<mark>11</mark>]	P	P	P	_	_			
Hardware Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_			
Jewelry Stores	_	P	P	P	_	-			
Music Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_			
Pet Supply Stores	_	P	P	P	-	_			
Photographic Equipment and Supply Stores	_	P	P	P	P	_			
Shoe Stores	_	P	P	P	-	_			
Specialty Foods	_	P	P	P	_	_			
Sporting Goods Stores	-	P	P	P	-	-			

KEY **NOTES** use permitted by right [1] Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an enclosed building. CUPuse requires approval of conditional use permit M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street. use not permitted Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street. M Maclay District [4] A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts. D Downtown District Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue MUC Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way. Mixed-Use Corridor District Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors. AC Auto Commercial District [8] Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the Workplace Flex District ground floor. GN Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere General Neighborhood District with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets. Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M. [11] Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor. Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District.

Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

52 FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

Land Has	District							
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN		
Swap Meets or Flea Markets; Auctions, indoor or outdoor	_	_	_	_	CUP	_		
Service Commercial								
Blueprinting and Photostating	_	_	P	P	P	_		
Building Materials and Hardware Sales	_	_	P	P	P	_		
Computer Maintenance and Service	_	_	P	P	P	_		
Contractor Supply and Home Improvement Stores	P	_	P	P	P	_		
Electrical Supply	_	_	P	P	P	_		
Equipment Sales and Rentals	_	_	_	_	P	_		
Film Laboratories	_	_	P	P	P	_		
Home Furnishings, Hardware and Appliance Sales and Repair	P	P	P	P	P	-		
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Indoor	-	_	P	P	P	_		
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Outdoor	_	_	_	_	CUP	_		
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Equipment Supply and Repair	-	_	_	_	P	_		
Plumbing Shops	-	_	P	P	P	_		
Product Service Center	_	_	P	P	P	_		
Self Storage	-	_	_	_	_	_		
Tool Sales and Rentals	-	_	-	_	P	_		
Studios: Physical Activity and Instruction, including exercise and physical therapy, dance, martial arts, and similar activities.	P	P	P	P	P	-		

NOTES KEY P use permitted by right [1] Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an enclosed building. CUPuse requires approval of conditional use permit M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 uses Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street. use not permitted Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street. M Maclay District [4] A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts. D Downtown District Use permitted only on parcels that face Hubbard Avenue MUC Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way. Mixed-Use Corridor District *Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.* AC Auto Commercial District [8] Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the Workplace Flex District ground floor. GN Drive-up window allowed subject to a conditional use permits and provided it will not interfere General Neighborhood District with pedestrian traffic or service along public streets. Commercial uses shall maintain hours of operation between seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and eleven o'clock (11:00) P.M. [11]Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor. Allowed as accessory use to uses permitted or conditionally permitted in Workplace Flex District. Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

TABLE 4.1 - LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

	District							
Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN		
Studios: Art and Design								
Artist Studio - all media	P	P	P	P	P	_		
Design Professional Studio	P	P	P	P	P	_		
Photography Studio	P	P	P	P	P	_		
Studios: MovieMotion Picture and Television								
Post-Production Studios	P	_	P	P	P	_		
Recording Studio	P	_	P	P	P	_		
Television, Movie, and Media Arts Production Studio	P	_	P	P	P	-		
Schools								
Business and Professional Practice	P	P	P	P	P	_		
Nursery School/Day Care Facilities developed accordance with <i>San Fernando City Code</i> , Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article VI, Division 10 (Section 106-1271 et seq.	P	_	_	_	_	CUP		
Performing and Fine Arts	P	P	P	P	P	_		
Vocational Training for Trades	P	P	P	P	P	_		
Utilities	<u>Utilities</u>							
Commercial Antennas	_	_	_	_	CUP	_		
Electrical Distribution and Transmission Substations, Gas Metering and Regulation Stations, and other Similar Public Utility Structures or Uses	_	_	_	_	CUP			
Telephone, Communication exchange or Equipment Building	_	_	_	_	P	_		

KEY		NOT	ES
P =	use permitted by right	[1]	Along Truman Street only: Auto repair activity is required to be conducted entirely within an
CUP =	use requires approval of		enclosed building.
	conditional use permit use not permitted	[2]	M-1 uses allowed along both sides of First Street; M-2 usesHeavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street.
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M =	Maclay District	<u>[4]</u>	A minimum of 60% of street frontage shall be occupied by business uses with retail-type shopfronts.
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WF =	Workplace Flex District	<u>[8]</u>	Lobbies providing entrance to upper floor Residential and Lodging facilities may occur on the ground floor.
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		[11]	Within Neighborhood Service Overlay Areas: Use permitted only on ground floor.
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The City of San Fernando

4.5. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The development standards listed in Table 4.2 (Development Standards) are applicable to the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan Districts. These standards, along with other development standards (e.g., landscaping requirements, signs, and parking standards) in this title, are intended to assist property owners and project designers in understanding the City's minimum requirements and expectations for high-quality development.

Most standards cover all development throughout the Downtown District. However, in some instances where special standards are necessary to maintain or create a particular character for a certain area, standards may vary by sub-district. These variations are marked by an asterisk (*).

A. MODIFICATIONS TO DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS.

Upon application by a property owner, modifications to the development standards in this Chapter may be granted as provided within *San Fernando City Code* Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article II, Division 5, Section 106-212.

B. SETBACKS.

- 1. Non-residential ground floors. All non-residential ground-floor uses are required to be built to the front property line or the back of side-walk. However, a portion of the building frontage may be recessed to provide for courtyards, forecourts, entry plazas or similar features, subject to the following:
 - a. Courtyard recess is enclosed by buildings on three sides, with storefront entrances and windows fronting onto the courtyard.
 - b. Courtyard recess extends no longer than 60' along the front property line.
 - c. Courtyard recess extends no deeper than 25' from the front property line.

C. FRONTAGE

- 1. Required shopfronts. Ground floor shopfronts are required along the following street-facing frontages per Section 5.2 of the Design Guidelines (Chapter 5):
 - a. Along the San Fernando Mall between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and Brand Boulevard.



A mixed-use building with inset windows and decorative balconies.



A prominent tower marks the corner of this mixed-use building.



A mixed-use building with a third-story covered balcony and second floor French balconies.

Corridors Specific Plan FOUR: Land Use Policies for the Districts 55

TABLE 4.2 - DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Charalteral	District						
Standard	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN	
A. Development Intensity							
1. Floor Area Ratio (max.) [1]							
a. Non-residential	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	_	
b. Residential Mixed-use	1.5[2]	3.5[3]	2.5	_	2.0	_	
2. Residential Density (dwelling units/acre)							
a. Minimum	12	24[3]	24	_	_	_	
b. Maximum	37	50[3]	37	-	18 –	43	
B. Height (see Figure 4.2)							
Building height as measured from sidewalk or finisher	d grade to to	op of flat ro	of, cornice.	or eave line	of a peaked	roof.	
a. Primary Building	<i>5</i>	1 1100	,		F		
i. Minimum (stories / ft.)	_	1 / 24	1 / 24	_	_	_	
ii. Maximum (stories / ft.)	3 / 40	3 / 40	3 / 40	3 / 40	3 / 40	4 /45	
iii. Maximum within Downtown Residential Overlay (stories / ft.)	_	4 / 50	_	_	_	_	
iv. Maximum height adjacent to R-1 Single Family Residential Zone within a distance of 15 ft. from the property line (ft.)					than 10 feet amily facad		
v. Maximum height along south side of Second Street between Hubbard Avenue and Maclay Avenue for a distance of 20 ft. behind the Second Street setback line (stories / ft.)	_	-	-	-	_	2 /24[4]	
vi. Maximum height along north side of Celis Street between Huntington Street and Kalisher Street for a distance of 10 ft. behind the Celis Street setback line (stories / ft.)	_	_	2 /24[4]	-	_	_	
b. Accessory Building, including non-dwelling units, such as free-standing individual car garages, service structures and tool sheds (ft.)	12	_	12	_	_	12	
2. Ground floor height as measured above grade at build	2. Ground floor height as measured above grade at building setback line (max.)						
a. Residential	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	
b. Non-residential	-	_	-	_	-	-	
3. Ground story height as measured from floor to floor							
a. Residential (ft.)	_	_	_	_	_	_	
b. Non-residential (ft.)	14 min.	18 min.	18 min.	14 min.	14 min.	10 min.	

NOTES

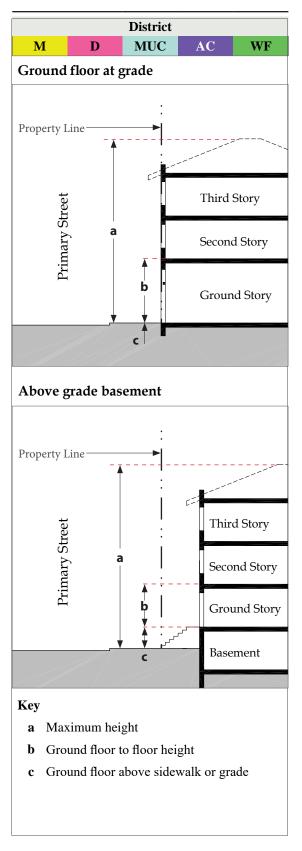
- [1] Floor Area Ratio (FAR) defined as the floor area of the building divided by the total project site area. FAR calculations do not including parking facilities
- [2] Only within Neighborhood Services Overlay.
- [3] Only within Downtown Residential Overlay.

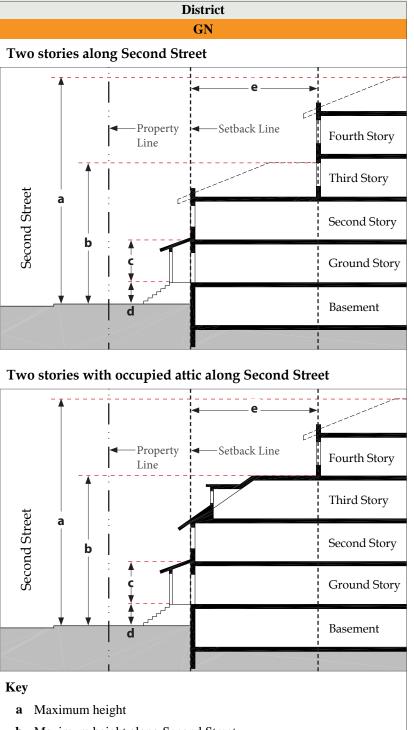
- [4] Attic spaces of one- and two-story buildings with pitched roofs may be occupied and day lit with dormer windows.
- [5] New surface parking lots may not front onto Maclay Avenue or San Fernando Road.
- [6] Side Setbacks may be allowed to provide for driveways and pedestrian pathways, to a maximum of 12 ft.

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The City of San Fernando

FIGURE 4.2 - BUILDING HEIGHT (SEE TABLE 4.2, SECTION B)





- **b** Maximum height along Second Street
- c Ground floor to floor height
- **d** Ground floor above sidewalk or grade
- e 2-story / 24 ft. height limit beyond setback line

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TABLE 4.2 - DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

Standard		District							
Standard	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN			
4. Special architectural features, such as uninhabited towers (clock, bell, observation) or entry volumes	10 ft. max. above maximum building height								
5. Rooftop structures, such as elevator and mechanical equipment enclosures or roof deck trellises and gazebos	a minim	um of ten (1	0) feet from sloping root	n building w	alls and are nitecturally i	ures are set back screened on all ntegrated within			
C. Setbacks									
1. Primary Street Setback									
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	0	0	6 min. 0	_			
b. Residential (ft.)	15	0 5 min.	10 min.	_	10 min, –	20			
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	15 min.	5 min.[5]	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	_			
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	15 min.	0	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	_			
2. Side Street Setback	2. Side Street Setback								
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	0	0	0	_			
b. Residential (ft.)	5 min,	0 5 min.	5 min.	_	5 min. –	20			
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_			
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	5 min.	0	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_			
3. Side Yard Setback									
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	5 min,	0 [6]	0 [6]	0 min. / 15 max.	0	_			
b. Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0 [6]	5 min. / 15 max.	_	5 min. / 15 max.–	1st floor: 5 upper floors: 10=			
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_			
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	5 min.	0	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_			
4. Rear Setback									
a. With alley, as measured from property line (ft.)	5	0	0	0	0	10			
b. Without alley (ft.)	15	0	0	0	10	20			
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	6	6	6	6	6	6			
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	6	6	6	6	6	_			

NOTES

- [1] Floor Area Ratio (FAR) defined as the floor area of the building divided by the total project site area. FAR calculations do not including parking facilities
- [2] Only within Neighborhood Services Overlay.
- [3] Only within Downtown Residential Overlay.

- [4] Attic spaces of one- and two-story buildings with pitched roofs may be occupied and day lit with dormer windows.
- [5] New surface parking lots may not front onto Maclay Avenue or San Fernando Road.
- [6] Side Setbacks may be allowed to provide for driveways and pedestrian pathways, to a maximum of 12 ft.

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The City of San Fernando

- b. Along San Fernando Road within the Mixed-Use Corridor District: new buildings with nonresidential ground floors only.
- c. Along Hubbard Avenue between the railroad right-of-way and San Fernando Road.
- d. Within the Neighborhood Serving Overlay.
- **2.** Recommended Frontage Types. All street-facing facades should provide at least one (1) of the frontage types listed in Table 5.1 of the Design Guidelines (see Chapter 5).

D. DRIVEWAY AND SERVICE ACCESS.*

1. <u>Downtown District Driveway Access.</u>

Driveway access must be located along streets other than Maclay Avenue or San Fernando Road wherever possible (i.e. from side streets or rear alleys). Where only front access is available, driveways should be constructed according to the Standards in below Subsections "B."

2. Curb Cuts.

- e. The maximum number of curb cuts associated with a single building is one (1) two-way curb cut or two (2) one-way curb cuts. Where applicable, the maximum number of curb cuts is one (1) two-way curb cut or two (2) one-way curb cuts per one hundred fifty (150) feet of street frontage.
- f. The maximum width of curb cuts is twelve (12) feet for one-way and twenty (20) feet for two-way driveways.

3. Service Access.

- a. Downtown District: Service access must be from side streets, rear alleys and rear parking areas, wherever possible.
- b. Maclay District: vehicular service access must be from alleys and rear parking areas.
- c. Workplace Flex District: vehicular service access must be from alleys and rear parking areas, wherever possible.

E. OPEN SPACE.*

1. All Districts.

- a. Residential Developments: Outdoor space shall be provided as follows:
 - A minimum of one hundred fifty (150) square feet of usable publicly accessible open space. Open space provision shall not include required setback areas. Common open spaces for residential uses must be

- constructed on-site. Publicly accessible open space may be constructed on- or off-site. (See the *Design Guidelines for Site Improvements, Furnishings, Landscape and Lighting* for design of open space.)
- ii. A minimum of sixty (60) square feet of private open space per residential unit. Patios, porches, balconies, terraces, and decks may be used to provide private space within multifamily structures, at a minimum dimension of six (6) feet in any one direction. Private areas should be adequately separated to ensure the privacy of the units.
- b. For all developments with common open space or other common interest facilities, the developer shall record binding agreements ("CC&R's") addressing issues of common interest regarding use, access and maintenance of common open space, tree planter areas, planting strips, walkways and parking and/or vehicular use areas.

2. Downtown District.

- a. Commercial and Office Development: Developments of greater than 30,000 square feet shall provide a minimum of one hundred (100) square feet of publicly accessible open space for every 2,000 square feet of ground floor retail space constructed, and a minimum of one hundred (100) square feet of publicly accessible open space for every 1,000 square feet of office space constructed. Open space provision shall not include required setback areas. Open space may be constructed on- or off-site, or be satisfied through payment of an in lieu fee to fund the construction of public open space in the Downtown District. (See the *Design* Guidelines for Site Improvements, Furnishings, Landscape and Lighting for design of open space, including front setback areas.)
- b. For Mixed Use Developments, publicly accessible open space provided will count towards the minimum public open space requirements for all uses.
- c. All open spaces shall be publicly accessible during daylight hours, and shall be designed to connect with public rights-of-way and adjacent public open spaces in the vicinity.
- d. Residential Developments: see below Subsection 4.5.E.1.a"A".

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F. LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING.

1. <u>Landscaping in setback areas</u>.

- a. For all buildings, front setback areas within 12 feet of face of curb shall be hardscaped to match adjacent sidewalk.
- b. For buildings with ground floor residential uses, setback areas 12 feet or more from the face of curb, shall be landscaped with the installation of shrubs, ground cover, and trees, over at least 50% of the front setback area, exclusive of driveways.
- 2. Parking lot landscaping. Minimum five (5) feet wide planting area must be established at the perimeter of parking lots and driveways within the required setback area. Where parking lots are sited adjacent to or backing onto residential buildings, the parking lot should also be screened with an attractive screen fence or low wall, and planted with ground cover and trees adjacent to the screening fence or wall at a maximum spacing of twenty (20) feet on center.
- 4. Utilities and services screening. Utility, trash, recycling, food waste and service equipment, including satellite receiving dishes, must be located away from streets and enclosed or screened by landscaping, fencing or other architectural means. Trash facilities and recycling containers must always be located within structural enclosures.
- **5.** Rooftop Equipment screening. Rooftop equipment must be screened from view and architecturally integrated into the building design.

G. LIGHTING.

- 1. Exterior area lighting. All exterior area lighting shall be provided by full cut-off fixtures (where no light is emitted above the horizontal plane) with the light source fully shielded or recessed to preclude light trespass or pollution onto adjacent or abutting property or up into the night sky.
- **2.** <u>Lighting adjacent to residential uses</u>. All exterior area lighting adjacent to residential uses shall be located and designed to prevent light spill into residential units.

- 3. <u>Luminaires</u>. Freestanding luminaires shall be mounted no higher than eighteen (18) feet, measured from the finished grade. Buildingmounted luminaires shall be attached to walls or soffits (the undersides of ceilings or overhangs), and the top of the fixture shall not exceed the height of the parapet or roof, whichever is greater. (Please refer to the *Design Guidelines for Site Improvements, Furnishings, Landscape and Lighting* for lighting design.)
- **4.** <u>Up-lighting.</u> All decorative up-lighting, such as those illuminating building facades or landscaping, shall be operated on timers that turn off illumination after 12 midnight nightly.

H. UTILITY EASEMENTS.

- 1. <u>Public utility easements</u>. All public utility easements must be provided under or immediately adjacent to new public rights-of-way, or within other public easement areas acceptable to the <u>Public Works Directorchief public works official</u>.
- **2.** On-site utilities. All on-site utilities shall be placed underground unless specified otherwise by the Public Works Directorchief public works official.

4.6. SIGNAGE STANDARDS*

- 1. Permitted Sign Types. All permanent signs are subject to design review, as per *San Fernando City Code* Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article V, Division 5, Section 106-927. A sign permit shall be required prior to the placing, erecting, moving, reconstructing, altering or displaying of any sign within the district.
 - a. Building-Mounted Signs, including wall signs and projecting signs are permitted as follows:
 - i. Individual lettering or characters or logotypes on signs may not exceed:
 - (a) Downtown District: three (3) feet in height.
 - (b) Maclay District: twelve (12) inches in height.
 - (c) Maclay District Neighborhood Service Overlay: two (2) feet in height.
 - (d) Workplace Flex District: three (3) feet in height.
 - ii. Wall signs:
 - (a) Downtown and Maclay Districts: wall signs should be located above the store-front of the building, in the sign band or

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- on other usable wall area below the sign band. Wall signs may not project more than four inches from a building, and may not extend above the roofline or parapet wall of the building.
- (b) Workplace Flex District: Wall signs may not project more than four inches from a building, and may not extend above the roofline or parapet wall of the building.
- iii. Projecting signs must be placed at minimum ten (10) feet above the ground, and must not project more than four (4) feet from the building face. They may not extend above the top of the storefront cornice or parapet, unless approved by the Community Development Directorchief planning official in conjunction with a sign plan for the building as a whole that is determined to be complimentary to the building's design.
- b. Awning and canopy signs are permitted.
 - i. Sign copy (letters and graphics) on awnings is limited to the front valence of the awning, and must consist of no more than one line of lettering. Individual lettering or characters or logotypes comprising this line may not exceed twelve (12) inches in height.
 - ii. Awnings must generally be centered over the entrance or storefront, and located a minimum 10 feet above the ground. Awnings and canopies should not obscure transom or clerestory windows.
 - iii. Window Signs are permitted.
 - (a) All Districts: The combination of all window signs, including both primary and temporary window signs may not cover more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the total window area.
 - (b) Downtown Districts: Individual letters on windows may not exceed twelve (12) inches in height.
- c. Free standing signs and pole signs are not permitted. Exceptions include:
 - Downtown District and Workplace Flex District:
 - (a) Directory signs or kiosks, to a maximum height of four (4) feet, and a maximum area of thirty (30) square feet. These may be considered for sidewalk locations; those for private arcades or building complexes should be on private property, located in publicly accessible courts, access ways, or passages. Proposed locations are subject to design review

- for pedestrian and ADA clearance and conformance with street and sidewalk character.
- (b) Signs attached to architectural elements such as archways, trellises, and entry piers are permitted only for addresses, project identity signs, or directories.
- (c) Parking Entry and Incidental Traffic Control Signs.
- ii. Downtown District
 - (a) Portable signs for restaurants only, i.e. sandwich and menu boards for restaurants only, provided they are stored indoors after hours of operation.
- d. Roof-top mounted signs are not permitted.
- e. Temporary banner signs shall not exceed a maximum area of thirty (30) square feet, and shall be limited to the width of the storefront for the business displaying the banner sign. No more than one banner sign is permitted per street frontage per business, unless otherwise approved by the Community Development Directorchief planning official.
- f. Identification signs: Identification signs for residential uses (i.e. those identifying multiple dwellings or rooming houses) are permitted on residential buildings provided:
 - i. The sign indicates only the name and address of the premises.
 - ii. The sign does not exceed six square feet in area and four feet in any dimension.
- g. Outdoor signs within the Workplace Flex District: Outdoor advertising signs are allowed in the Workplace Flex District subject to the following requirements:
 - i. No outdoor advertising sign shall be located within a 500-foot radius of any other such sign.
 - ii. Each outdoor advertising sign shall have, at most, two sign faces.
 - iii. Each sign face shall have a maximum area of 100 square feet and a maximum height of 24 feet.
 - iv. No outdoor advertising sign shall be located within 300 feet of a residential zone.
- h. Signs that are developed as part of a themed sign program for an overall development may be considered under the provisions of a Planned Sign Program.
- i. To allow for creative signagesigning solutions, the Community Development Director may issue a permit for a sign that is not specifically

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permitted or is prohibited by this specific plan. Examples of such signs may include a vertically oriented sign for a movie theater marquee or an existing projecting sign that extends above the height of the parapet.

2. Sign Area.

a. For primary building frontage, the sum total area for any combination of permitted sign types for both ground floor and upper floor uses is one (1) square foot per one (1) linear foot of ground-floor tenant street frontage, not to exceed:

i. Downtown District:

- (a) 100 square feet of total sign area, or 50 square feet in any single sign face display, including both ground floor and upper story uses.
- (b) San Fernando Mall (San Fernando Road between Brand Boulevard and San Fernando Mission Boulevard): two (2) square foot per one (1) linear foot of ground-floor tenant street frontage, not to exceed 120 square feet of total sign area.
- ii. Maclay District: eighty (80) square feet of total sign area for any single business or occupancy.
- iii. Workplace Flex District: 120 square feet of total sign area or 100 square feet in any single sign face display.
- b. For secondary building frontage, the allowable sign area is:

i. Downtown District:

- (a) One-half (0.5) square foot per one (1) linear foot of tenant street frontage, not to exceed 50 square feet of total sign area.
- (b) San Fernando Mall (San Fernando Road between Brand Boulevard and San Fernando Mission Boulevard): one (1) square foot per one (1) linear foot of tenant street frontage, not to exceed 50 square feet of total sign area.
- ii. Maclay District: one (1) square foot per one(1) linear foot of tenant street frontage, not to exceed forty (40) square feet of total sign area.
- iii. Workplace Flex District: one-half (0.5) square foot per one (1) linear foot of tenant street frontage, not to exceed fifty (50) square feet of total sign area.

iv. All Districts: Any signs facing abutting residentially-zoned property shall have no internal illumination, and any spotlights or other sources of illumination shall be shielded to prevent glare.

3. <u>Sign Content</u>.

- a. Signs displayed pursuant to this section shall refer only to businesses or occupants located on the premises where the signage is located and only to products and/or services available on the premises.
- b. Each business or building occupant with exterior sign display shall include within its sign content the name of the business or occupant in letters of the roman alphabet that are at least six inches in height, and that are legible to the public and to emergency service responders.
- c. All signs pertaining to the sale of alcoholic beverages or to the sale of tobacco products shall comply with *San Fernando City Code*, Chapter 106, Article V, Division 5, Sections 106-940, and 106-941.

4.7. VEHICULAR PARKING STANDARDS.

1. Required number of parking spaces.

- a. The minimum number of parking spaces required to be supplied for each category of use shall be provided as indicated in Table 4.3. For some uses, a maximum number of parking spaces is also indicated, in order to promote the efficient use of land and to provide a better pedestrian environment in the district. Parking requirements for building renovation, enlargement or use change apply only to net new floor area and/or the incremental increase in parking required for a new use with a higher parking requirement for a given floor area.
- b. Requirements may be satisfied either on-site, on-street along adjacent public street frontages, by constructing or purchasing spaces in off-site parking structures located within one-half (1/2) mile of the subject property, and/or by payment of an in-lieu parking fee to fund shared public parking. Curbside parking directly in front of a parcel, including partial spaces where at least seventy-five percent (75%) of their length lies directly in front of a parcel, may count towards minimum parking requirements for that site.
- c. Unless otherwise provided for in the San Fernando City Code, the Planning and Preservation Commission may grant a reduction in off-street

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- parking requirements for shared parking upon granting of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). A CUP will be granted provided the applicant demonstrates that the uses have differing peak hours of parking demand, or that the total parking demand at any one time would be adequately served by the total number of parking spaces provided.
- d. Shared parking is permitted, especially where nearby uses generate parking demands during different hours. Shared parking will be approved provided the area where the sharing occurs is not heavily impacted by a parking shortage as determined by a parking study prepared and updated periodically for the city parking authority and provided:
 - A shared parking agreement is developed between property owners and the agreement is approved by the planning department for review prior to recording the agreement with the county recorder; and
 - ii. A conformed copy of the recorded shared parking agreement is transmitted to the Community Development Director prior to issuance of a building permit.
- e. Mixed-use. When there are two or more different uses located on the same lot or within the same building, the minimum number of parking spaces required shall equal the sum of requirements, including fractional amounts, for each use, unless shared parking is possible.

f. Residential.

- i. Required parking for dwelling units must be provided on-site.
- ii. Guest parking may be provided off site through payment of an in-lieu fee.
- iii. Requirements for residential parking may be satisfied by payment of an inlieu parking fee only if a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is granted for that purpose.

2. Off-Street Parking Lots and Structures.

- a. Parking lots and structures should be located at the rear or at the side of buildings.
- b. Downtown District: New surface parking lots may not front Truman Street, San Fernando Road, Maclay Avenue, Brand Boulevard, or San Fernando Mission Boulevard. New surface parking lots may front onto streets other than those listed above no more than fifty percent (50%) of the width of the parcel.

- c. Mixed-Use Corridor District. New surface parking lots may not front San Fernando Road or San Fernando Mission Boulevard. New surface parking lots may front onto streets other than those listed above no more than fifty percent (50%) of the width of the parcel.
- d. Maclay District: Surface parking lots may front onto Maclay Avenue for no more than thirty percent (30%) of the width of the parcel. Parking lots and structures may not be located on street corners, and should be located at the rear or at the side of buildings where possible.
- e. Workplace Flex District: Surface parking lots may front onto Truman Street or First Street for no more than fifty percent (50%) of the width of the parcel. Parking lots and structures may not be located on corner parcels or be adjacent to parks, courtyards, or plazas, and should be located at the rear or at the side of buildings where possible.
- f. Design: The layout and design of parking lots and areas, including access to required parking spaces, turning radii, angle of parking and aisle width shall be as set forth in parking lot design standards adopted in accordance with San Fernando City Code Chapter 106 (Zoning) Article V, Division 3, Subdivision III, Section 106-868.
 - The perimeter of parking areas and driveways must be landscaped as described herein above in 6.3 Landscaping & Screening.
 - ii. Surface parking areas must be planted with shade trees at a ratio of at least one (1) tree for every four (4) spaces. They must also meet the landscape requirements in accordance with San Fernando City Code Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article V, Division 3, Subdivision II, Section 106-833, and lighted in accordance with Code Section 106-834.

3. <u>Bicycle Parking Requirements</u>.

- a. For all uses, there shall be one (1) off-street bicycle parking space per ten (10) automobile parking spaces as required above.
- b. Off-street bicycle rack facilities for separate uses may be provided collectively if the total number of spaces provided collectively is not less than the sum of the separate requirements for each such use and provided that all regulations governing location of accessory parking spaces in relation to the use served are adhered to.

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TABLE 4.3 - VEHICULAR PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Land Use	Off-Street Parking Required		
Accessory Buildings and Structures			
Cabana			
Garage			
Recreation Room	None required		
Storage Shed			
Workroom			
Automobile and Vehicle Uses			
Automobile Laundry/Car wash			
Automobile Sales: New-and Services	3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf		
Automobile Sales: Used			
Automotive Repair, Major and Minor	1 space for each pump island, plus 1 for each service bay		
Automobile Rental Agencies	2.2		
Automotive Impound Area	3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf		
Gasoline Refueling Service Stations	1 space for each pump island, plus 1 for each service bay		
Recreational Vehicle Storage	2.2 amagas man 1.000 of		
Tire Retreading and Recapping	3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf		
Manufacturing and Light Industrial Uses			
Agriculture			
Animal Hospital			
Animal Shelter			
Assaying			
Assembling Assembly Plants			
Assembly and Production Facilities			
Assembly of Plastic Products			
Blast Furnaces as an Accessory Use and not Needing EPA or			
AQMD approvals			
Boat Building and Repair Business	Whichever of the following results in the greater requirement:		
Cabinet Shops and Woodworking	1 space per 750 sf gross floor area up to and including 72,000 sf,		
Commercial uses which are customarily and incidental to permitted and conditionally permitted uses	and thereafter 1 space for each 1,000 sf of gross floor area		
Contractors' Storage and Fabrication Yards	1 space for each two employees on the largest shift		
Exhibition of products, produced on the premises or available for wholesale distribution.			
Extermination Businesses			
Glass Edging, Beveling, and Silvering			
Hazardous Waste Facility which includes Off-Site Facility, Regional Facility, Transfer Facility/Station, Transportable Treatment Units, and Treatment Facility			
Heavy Equipment Sales and Rental			
Helistop or Heliport			
House Moving Businesses			

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Landorscory Anatomical Biological Chemical Pharmaceutical Landscaping and Gardening Service and Supply Business Landay, Cleaning and Dry Cleaning Plants Machine Shop Machine Shops Machine Shops and Tool and Die Making Maker Space Manufacturing Automobiles, Trailers, and Recreational Vehicles Ceramics, Pottery, Statuary Ceramic Products using only Previous Pulverized Clay and Using Kilns Fired only by Electricity or Gas Computer Manufacturing Control Devices and Ganges Cosmetics (no Soap) Electric and Gas Appliances Engine Manufacture Food Products (excluding Fish Meat, Sauerkrant, Vinegar, Yeast, and rendering or refining of Fats and Oils) Ink, Polish, Enamel Jeweiry Optical Equipment Paint or Related Manufacture Pharmaceutical Signs Tile (Indoor Kiln) Wallboard, Glass (no Blast Furnace) Metal Belding and Plating Business Outdoor Storage Parcel Service Delivery Depot Pest Control Contractors Photoengraving Recreation Area or Facility Accessory to Primary Use Renal Yards, Maintenance Yards, and Storage Yards for Construction and Agricultural Related Equipment, Machinery, and Vehicles.	Land Use	Off-Street Parking Required
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Rental Yards, Maintenance Yards, and Storage Yards for Construction and Agricultural Related Equipment, Machinery, and Vehicles.		
Struction and Agricultural Related Equipment, Machinery, and Vehicles.	Recreation Area or Facility Accessory to Primary Use	
Repairing	struction and Agricultural Related Equipment, Machinery, and	
	Repairing	

Corridors Specific Plan

FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts 65

Land Use	Off-Street Parking Required				
Research and Development					
Research and Development Facilities for the Creation of Prototypes					
Roofing Business					
Salvage and Recycling Business	Whichever of the following results in the greater requirement:				
Sandblasting	1 space per 750 sf gross floor area up to and including 72,000 sf,				
Storage and Distribution	and thereafter 1 space for each 1,000 sf of gross floor area				
Testing	1 space for each two employees on the largest shift				
Truck Terminal or Yard					
Warehousing					
Welding Shop					
Wholesale Business					
Parking Structures and Facilities					
Privately-Owned	None required				
Publicly-Owned	None required				
Public Uses					
Civic and Cultural Facilities					
Libraries					
Public Recreation Facilities	2.5 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Museums	2.3 spaces per 1,000 si				
Art Galleries					
Public and Institutional Uses					
Open Spaces, including Parks and Playgrounds (min. spaces / 10,000 sf net land area)	1 space <mark>s</mark> per 10,000 sf of net land area				
Public Health Services and Facilities	To be determined for each conditional use permit based primarily				
Public Service Facilities	upon the facility's licensed capacity, type of care and number of employees				
Public Assembly Uses					
Banquet Halls	1 space per 5 fixed seats, or 20 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Churches, Temples, or Other Places of Worship	1 space per 7 seats, or 1 space per 10-1/2 linear feet of pew				
Conference Facilities					
Community Recreational Centers					
Meeting Facilities	1 space per 5 fixed seats, or 20 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Movie Theaters	space per 3 fixed sears, or 20 spaces per 1,000 sr				
Public Clubs, Lodges, and Halls					
Venues/Auditoriums for the Performing Arts					

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The City of San Fernando

Land Use	Off-Street Parking Required		
Residential Uses			
Community Care Facilities	To be determined for each conditional use permit based primarily		
Emergency Homeless Shelters	upon the facility's licensed capacity, type of care and number of employees		
Multi-Family (Apartments, Condominiums, Duplexes, Live-Work, Townhouses)			
Studio and one-bedroom unit	1 space per unit		
Two-bedroom unit or larger	2 spaces unit		
Guest	0.2 space per unit		
Primary single-family dwelling units	2 space per unit		
Second dwelling units	None required		
Supportive Housing	To be determined for each conditional use permit based primarily		
Transitional Housing	upon the facility's licensed capacity, type of care and number of employees		
Neighborhood Services Overlay Areas			
General Offices	3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf		
Retail	1.6 spaces per 1,000 sf min.; 3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf max.		
Eating Establishment Uses	1.0 spaces per 1,000 st mm., 3.3 spaces per 1,000 st max.		
Retail, Service, Entertainment, Lodging and Office Uses			
Business and Personal Service Shops			
Adult Businesses: Merchandise Sales			
Banks, Credit Unions, Loan Companies, Title Companies			
Barber & Beauty Shops			
Dry Cleaning			
Interior Decorating Studios			
Laundromat	2.5 1.000.5		
Market Hall, Food Hall	2.5 spaces per 1,000 sf		
Nail Salons			
Photocopy Shops			
Repair Shops			
Shoe Repair			
Video Rental & Sales			
Entertainments Uses			
Arcades			
Billiards/Pool Parlors			
Bowling Alleys	3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf		
Nightclubs			
Skating/Skateboard Venues			
Health and Exercise Clubs (/ 1,000 sf)	5 spaces per 1,000 sf min; 10 spaces per 1,000 sf max		

Corridors Specific Plan

FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts 67

Land Use	Off-Street Parking Required				
Lodging					
Bed-and-Breakfasts (min.)					
Hotels, Motels (min.)	1.125 spaces per unit min. (one space for each living or sleeping unit, plus one space for each 10 such units)				
Rooming and Boardinghouses	unit, plus one space for each to such units)				
Offices					
Administrative					
Business					
Design, including Industrial Design, Architecture, Engineering, Model Making, Planning, Drafting, and Editorial	2.5/1,000 sf min.;				
Professional	5/1,000 sf max				
Government					
Incubator Business					
Business					
Medical and Dental	5/1,000 sf min.; 10/1,000 sf max.				
Professional	2.5/1,000 sf min.;				
Social, Cultural or Public Services, including Public and Non-Profit Organizations.	5/1,000 sf max				
Medical and Dental	5/1,000 sf min.; 10/1,000 sf max.				
Business	2.5/1,000 sf min.; 5/1,000 sf max				
Restaurants					
Alcoholic Beverages for on-site consumption in conjunction with operation of a restaurant (Type 47 liquor license Type 47 only)					
Bar, tavern, cocktail lounge, (Type 48 liquor license)	3.3/1,000 sf min.;				
Craft brewery/distillery, tap room, tasting room, and wine bar	16.5/1,000 sf max.				
Drive-through -up and/or Drive-in Restaurants <mark>, including- Restaurants</mark> in a <mark>Single-</mark> Free-Standing Building					
Employee's cafeteria or coffee shop as an accessory use where integrated with and clearly incidental to primary use	_				
Full-Service Sit-Down Restaurants, including Walk-in Food Takeout Establishments	3.3/1,000 sf min.;				
Outdoor Dining	16.5/1,000 sf max.				

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The City of San Fernando

Land Use	Off-Street Parking Required				
Retail <mark>Stores</mark>					
Antique Shops					
Clothing Stores					
Drug Stores and Pharmacies					
Electronic Equipment Stores	3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf min.;				
Florist Shops	6.6spaces per 1,000 sf max.				
Gift Shops					
Grocery Stores					
Hardware Stores					
Jewelry Stores					
Music Stores					
Pet Supply Stores	1,000 5				
Photographic Equipment and Supply Stores	3.3 spaces per 1,000 sf min.; 6.6spaces per 1,000 sf max.				
Shoe Stores	0.05paces per 1,000 st max.				
Specialty Foods					
Sporting Goods Stores					
Swap Meets or Flea Markets; Auctions, indoor or outdoor					
Service Commercial					
Blueprinting and Photostating					
Building Materials and Hardware Sales					
Computer Maintenance and Service					
Contractor Supply and Home Improvement Stores					
Electrical Supply					
Equipment Sales and Rentals					
Film Laboratories					
Home Furnishings, Hardware and Appliance Sales and Repair	5 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Indoor					
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Outdoor					
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Equipment Supply and Repair					
Plumbing Shops					
Product Service Center					
Tool Sales and Rentals					
Studios for Physical Activity and Instruction, including exercise and physical therapy, dance, martial arts, and similar activities ($\min/1,000 \text{ sf}$)	2 spaces per 1,000 sf				

Corridors Specific Plan

FIVE: Land Use Policies for the Districts 69

Land Use	Off-Street Parking Required				
Studios: Art and Design					
Artist Studio - all media	2 1 000 of				
Photography Studio	2 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Studios: MovieMotion Picture and Television					
Post-Production Studios					
Recording Studio	2 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Television, Movie, and Media Arts Production Studio					
Schools					
Business and Professional Practice	8 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Nursery School/Day Care Facilities	Determined for each conditional use permit based primarily upon the facility's licensed capacity, type of care and number of employees				
Performing and Fine Arts	8 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Vocational Training for Trades	8 spaces per 1,000 sf				
Utilities					
Commercial Antennas	-				
Electrical Distribution and Transmission Substations, Gas Metering and Regulation Stations, and other Similar Public Utility Structures or Uses	_				
Telephone, Communication exchange or Equipment Building	-				

4.8. NOISE

1. <u>Maximum Noise Levels</u>. Sounds generated from all sources within the district shall be subject to the limitations specified in the *San Fernando City Code*, Chapter 34, Article II (Noise), (Section 34-26, et seq.).

4.9. MUNICIPAL CODE STANDARDS

1. Applicable Regulations. The development and occupancy of property in the Corridors Specific PlanDowntown District shall be subject to the provisions and procedures of the San Fernando City Code, except that the permitted and conditional uses and the development standards for the Corridors Specific PlanDowntown District as specified herein above shall supersede any conflicting regulation of the municipal code.

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CHAPTER FIVE: DESIGN GUIDELINES









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5.1 PURPOSE

The design guidelines in this chapter provide direction for the design of buildings, appurtenances and site elements. The materials, methods, and forms herein are recommended. Alternative forms may be permitted when approved in writing by the Community Development Director, based on a finding that they conform to the design intent of this Specific Plan or are otherwise required by law. The design guidelines in Sections 5.3 - 5.6 are organized by *city district*, to iensure that the development, activities and visual character of each district work together to create a cohesive identity (see Figure 4.1 in Chapter 4).

5.2 FRONTAGE TYPES

Frontages are critical to defining district character, both in appearance and function. Frontages are comprised of the street facade of a building, including any projecting elements, and the landscape, hardscape, walls and fences of the front yard where present. Frontages provide an appropriate transition from the public environment of the street to the semi-private and private environments of street-facing ground floor spaces and front yards. They also signal the location of the building entrance and provide a semi-public space within which patrons, neighbors and visitors can interact. Frontages can also help to screen any on-site parking areas.

All buildings should provide at least one street-facing primary pedestrian entry and street-facing windows on all floors as shown in Table 5.1 below. The Frontage Types herein may modify the configuration of those doors and windows but should not replace them.

TABLE 5.1. RECOMMENDED FRONTAGE TYPES

Standard	District and Sub-District						
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN	
A. Recommended Frontage Types							
All street-facing facades should provide at least one (1) of the	he frontage t	ypes listed be	elow.				
1. Arcade	-	P	P	P	_	_	
2. Gallery	_	P	P	P	_	_	
3. Shopfront	_	P	P	P	P	_	
4. Stoop	_	P	P	_	P	P	
5. Porch	P	_	_	_	_	P	
6. Dooryard	-	P	P	_	P	P	
B. Permitted Encroachments							
1. Encroachments into Public Right-of-Way (ft.)							
a. Canopies and awnings, provided they allow for eight feet clear height above sidewalk grade (ft.)	6 max.	6 max.	6 max.	0	0	0	
2. Encroachments into Primary Street and Side Street Setback (ft.)							
a. Arcade, Gallery	0	0	0	0	0		
b. Porch, Stoop	5 max.	5 max.	5 max.	5 max.	0		
c. Door Yard	1 ft. from property line						
d. Upper Floor Balconies, Bay Windows	5 max.	5 max.	5 max	5 max	5 max.		
e. Exterior Stairs	5 max.	5 max.	5 max	5 max	0		

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A. SHOPFRONT

1. <u>Description</u>. Shopfronts are large openings in the facade at or near the sidewalk, enclosed with doors and transparent glass in a storefront assembly. The primary shop entrance is at the grade of the sidewalk and provides direct access to the commercial/retail use(s) on the ground floor. The basic required architectural elements comprising the storefront are large windows, doors with glass, transom windows, and a solid base (bulkhead). Optional elements include awnings, cantilevered shed roof or canopy, signage, lighting, and cornices.

Awnings or canopies may encroach into the public right-of-way over the sidewalk, extending to a distance within two feet of the face of curb. Primary Street and Side Street setbacks, if any, are to be paved with a paving material that is consistent with or matches the adjacent sidewalk.

2. <u>Design Standards</u>.

- a. Storefront assemblies (doors, display windows, bulkheads, and associated framing) should not be set back within the Shopfront openings more than 2 ft.
- b. Doors should match the materials, design, and character of the display window framing. "Narrowline" aluminum doors are prohibited.
- c. Display windows:
 - i. Storefront(s) opening(s) along the primary frontage should comprise at least 70 percent of the ground floor wall area.
 - ii. Walls without openings should not exceed 10 linear feet along Primary Street frontages and 25 linear feet along Side Street frontages.
 - iii. Storefront glass that is clear, lightly tinted (e.g., less than 15%, low emissivity, solar) without reflective coating or dark tinting is encouraged. Instead, frontage types such as arcades and galleries and architectural elements such as awnings and canopies are encouraged to shade shopfront openings.
 - iv. Transom windows (horizontal glass panels immediately above the storefront) are encouraged. Glass in clerestory windows may be clear, stained glass, or frosted glass.

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FIGURE 5.1. SHOPFRONT DIMENSIONS



Fron	ntage Element	Min.	Max.
a ¹	Height to top of transom (clear)	10 ft.	16 ft.
a ²	Height to bottom of awning/canopy (clear)	8 ft.	10 ft.
b	Width of storefront bay(s)	10 ft.	15 ft.
c	Height of bulkhead	1 ft.	3 ft.
d	Glass area % of ground floor wall area	70	90
е	Storefront on second frontage	25 ft.	_

d. Bulkheads:

- i. Storefront bulkheads should be of material similar or complementary to the main materials of the building and should be made of the same materials or materials that appear to be visually "heavier" than the adjacent walls.
- ii. Recommended materials include ceramic tile, polished stone, or glass tile.
- e. Awning widths should correspond to storefront openings and shall not extend across the entire facade.
- f. New or renovated storefronts within historic buildings should emulate or recreate a previous storefront (from historic photos or drawings) in order to harmonize with the overall building architecture. This can be flexibly interpreted, for example, when the general form of a new storefront is like the original but the materials are contemporary.



Large glazing area of display windows, glass door, clerestory and retractable awnings.



Shopfronts behind an arcade with prominent, stylized awnings between each arcade opening.



Large glazing area of display windows, wood bulkhead under windows, glass entry door, and awning.

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B. ARCADE

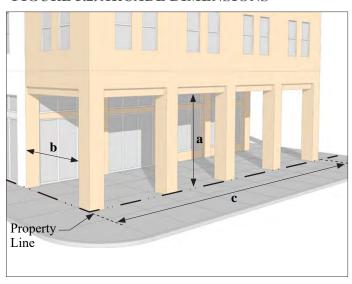
1. <u>Description</u>. Arcades are facades with a ground floor colonnade that supports the upper stories of the building or, for one-story buildings, the roof. Arcades contain ground-floor shopfronts, making them ideal for retail or restaurant use, as the arcade shelters the pedestrian while shading the storefront glass, preventing glare that might obscure views of merchandise.

Planter boxes or pots may be placed in between the columns to provide enclosure for such uses as cafe seating.

2. Design Standards.

- a. Arcades should be no less than 10' wide clear in all directions.
- b. Along primary frontages, the arcade column spacing should correspond to storefront openings.
- c. Column height should be four to five times the column width. Column spacing and colonnade detailing, including lighting, should be consistent with the style of the building to which it is attached.
- d. Along Primary Street, walls without openings should not exceed 10 linear feet.

FIGURE 5.2. ARCADE DIMENSIONS



Frontage Element		Min.	Max.
a	Height (sidewalk to ceiling)	12 ft.	16 ft.
b	Depth (facade to interior column face)	8 ft.	16 ft.
c	Length along frontage (percent of building facade width)	75	100



Example of an arcade with a ground floor colonnade and shopfronts.

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C. GALLERY

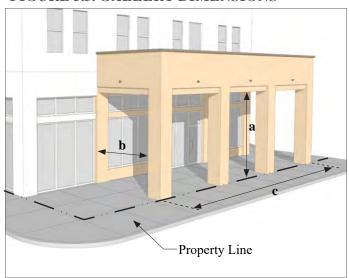
1. <u>Description</u>. Galleries are facades with ground floor colonnades that support a cantilevered shed roof or a deck that covers the sidewalk. Galleries contain ground floor storefronts, making them ideal for retail use. Railing on top of the gallery is only required if the gallery roof is accessible as a deck.

Planter boxes or pots may be placed in between columns to provide enclosure for such uses as cafe seating, provided that adequate throughway access is maintained.

2. <u>Design Standards</u>.

- a. Galleries may be roofed. When roofed, the materials, style and design should be consistent with the building.
- b. Galleries should be combined with the Shopfront type (Section 5.10.020).
- c. Galleries may encroach over the sidewalk in the public right-of-way, subject to the issuance of an encroachment permit or license agreement prior to issuance of a building permit.
- d. Column height should be four to five times the column width. Column spacing and colonnade detailing, including lighting, should be consistent with the style of the building to which it is attached.
- e. Columns should be placed in relation to curbs to allow passage around and for passengers of cars to disembark.
- f. Along primary street, walls without openings should not exceed 10 linear feet.

FIGURE 5.3. GALLERY DIMENSIONS



Frontage Element			Min.	Max.
	a	Height (sidewalk to ceiling)	12 ft.	16 ft.
	b	Depth (facade to interior column face)	12 ft.	16 ft.
	c	Length along frontage (percent of building facade width)	75	100



Ground floor shopfronts and colonnade with a covered deck

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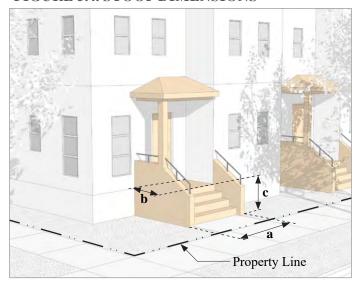
D. STOOP

1. <u>Description</u>. A stair and landing leading directly from the sidewalk to a building entrance. The ground floor of the building is raised to provide privacy for the rooms facing the public street. This frontage type is ideal for ground floor housing that is near the street.

2. Design Standards.

- a. Stoops should correspond directly with the building entry(s) they provide access to.
- b. The exterior stairs may be perpendicular or parallel to the adjacent sidewalk.
- c. The landing may be covered or uncovered.
- d. Landscaping should be placed on the sides of the stoop, either at grade or in raised planters.

FIGURE 5.4. STOOP DIMENSIONS



Frontage Element		Min.	Max.	
-	а	Stoop width	4 ft.	10 ft.
	b	Stoop depth (not including stairs)	4 ft.	10 ft.
	c	Stoop floor height (measured from adjacent finished grade)	18 in.	3 ft.
	d	Planter/fence height	-	3 ft.



Stoop Example - stairs, landing, and landscape area.

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E. DOORYARD

1. <u>Description</u>. An elevated or at-grade garden or terrace that is located in the front yard setback and that is enclosed by a low wall located at or near the property line. For elevated Door Yards, access from the sidewalk to the Door Yard is via a stair or ramp.

The Door Yard can accommodate a variety of activities, ranging from dining patios for commercial uses to patios for residential uses. In addition, the interior building spaces are separated from the adjacent sidewalk by the depth of the Door Yard and in the case of raised Door Yards, by the terrace height.

2. <u>Design Standards</u>.

- a. Door Yards are enclosed by decorative low walls.
- b. The average grade of elevated door yards should not be more than three feet higher than the adjacent sidewalk or public open space. Walls may extend an additional two (2) feet in height and fences or railings to the height required by the California Building Code (CBC).
- c. Wall and/or fence design, materials, and finishes should be consistent with the architectural style of the building.



Door Yard Example - an outdoor patio for a single family house.

FIGURE 5.5. DOOR YARD DIMENSIONS



Frontage Element		Min.	Max.
а	Size of Terrace	per building setback	
b	Wall height above adjacent sidewalk	-	4 ft.
c	Wall height above terrace floor	-	3 ft.
d	Door Yard terrace floor height above adjacent sidewalk	-	3 ft.
е	Fence/rail height above terrace floor	per CBC	



Door Yard Example - outdoor seating areas raised above the adjacent sidewalk and accessed by stairs. A low wall above the terrace level provides a place to sit.

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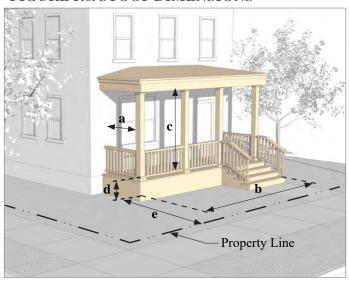
F. PORCH

1. <u>Description</u>. A roofed, unenclosed room attached to the exterior of a building that provides a physical transition between the sidewalk and the building. Porches may be provided on buildings that are set back from the Primary and/or Side Street property lines and may encroach into the front yard and side street yard.

2. <u>Design Standards</u>.

- a. Porch materials and design shall be compatible with the design of the rest of the building.
- b. Front yards shall be landscaped. Paved areas shall be limited to walks and driveways, where present.
- c. Porches may be enclosed with insect screens if recessed from the exterior wall plane and if visibility is maintained from the sidewalk.

FIGURE 5.6. STOOP DIMENSIONS



Frontage Element			Min.	Max.
	a	Porch depth (between wall and inside column face)	7 ft.	_
	b	Porch width (between corner columns)	12 ft.	-
	c	Porch height (measured from porch surface to top of porch columns)	8 ft.	12 ft.
	d	Floor height (measured from adjacent finished grade)	18 in.	3 ft.
_	e	Separation between porch and fence or sidewalk.	5 ft.	n/a



Porch Example - raised porch and front yard create separation from street while maintaining relationship with sidewalk.

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5.3 THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT, THE MIXED-USE CORRIDOR DISTRICT, AND AUTO COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. INTENT

The Downtown District is intended to be the most vibrant part of the city. It is intended as a center for its citizens, the place where its residents come together to shop and engage with the rest of their community. The design of the buildings in this district should support that role by providing interest and activity at the scale of the pedestrian. Buildings should be multi-storied (as is appropriate in the city's densest district), with the focus placed on the ground level. Building design elements should encourage interaction, with a high level of detail to stimulate the eye, generous windows to provide visibility into downtown activities and businesses, and an overall character that holds the district together as a recognizable, unified center of the community.

The Downtown District at one time contained a number of significant buildings that contributed to its unique character. However, much of the downtown's historic architecture was damaged or destroyed in the 1971 earthquake. Post-earthquake architecture has developed with little stylistic relation to the city and region. The design guidelines that follow will ensure that new buildings support not only the identity of the city, but specifically the Downtown District, creating a collection of buildings that contribute to the recognition of the district as the "center of the city".

B. BUILDING MASS AND INCREMENT

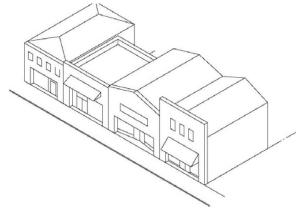
- **1.** Building Siting and Orientation. Buildings should be sited to define the street edge of the Maclay and San Fernando corridors in the Downtown District, by establishing a continuous building wall along their primary street frontages.
 - a. Buildings should orient towards their primary street frontage, fronting either Maclay Avenue, Truman Street, or San Fernando Road. Where a parcel has frontage on both Truman Street and San Fernando Road, buildings should front San Fernando Road. Buildings should not orient to parking lots at the sides or rears of buildings.
 - b. Building facades along the primary street frontage should contain elevations activated by doors and windows that look onto the street.



Downtown should be the most active, vibrant part of the City.



The San Fernando Mall should continue to be a destination shopping center.



Buildings are required to be built to the property line, to create a consistent "street wall" along the sidewalk

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Frontages should be public in nature and open to view from the street.

c. Buildings are required to be built to the property line (see Development Standards for the Downtown District), to create a consistent "street wall" with active storefronts and other facades along the sidewalk. Where portions of the building frontage are recessed for entryways, recessed areas should be treated as part of the public sidewalk, with special design elements, detailing and paving.

2. Horizontal Mass - Commercial and Mixed-

<u>Use Buildings</u>. Facades of commercial and mixed-use buildings should be architecturally subdivided into segments that correspond to the small-scale increment of the Downtown District's historic development pattern. Building increments should range from the typical lot increment of twenty four (24) feet wide, to a maximum of thirty (30) feet wide. Some methods of creating building increment are listed below:

a. Vertical architectural features:

- i. Apply a vertical pier, pilaster or column between facades. The maximum horizontal protrusion of pilasters into the public rightof-way should be six (6) inches.
- ii. Apply a vertical slot or recess between facades with a six (6) inch minimum recess depth and a fifteen (15) inch minimum width.

b. Individualized roof forms:

- Use variation in roof forms to subdivide the building profile, by utilizing different forms over towers, bays or other building volumes.
- ii. Utilize a change in roof pitch or orientation at special places along the facade.

c. Towers or building volumes:

- Project a part of the building volume out away from the façade; such as a horizontal mass that punches out horizontally, or as a vertical tower that holds several stacked rooms.
- ii. Insert a tower with a roof extending above the main building volume, into the facade.

d. Window/façade composition:

i. From one façade segment to the next, use different window sizes, orientations (e.g. horizontal or vertical proportions), and/ or operating types (e.g. single-hung, multipane, etc.) to create variety. Windows



Buildings of different heights along Ventura's Main Street.



Building increment can be created by a vertical pilaster or column between facades.



Building increment can be created by extending the parapet up at the building corners.



A four story building with a ground floor base that is scaled to adjacent one-story buildings.



A rowhouse building that is horizontal in massing with a greater length than height.



Windows, entrances, and balconies create modules along this building facade and help clearly mark the entrance to each unit.

should maintain consistency in shape and in location across the facade; while variation is recommended, the overall effect should still create a harmonious pattern across the facade.

e. Change in storefront facade:

- i. Ground-floor facades should be designed to give individual identity to each retail establishment. Each shop should have a distinct façade with a unique character.
- ii. At adjacent storefronts, the change in establishments should be clearly evident through a change in storefront façade, for example different base material, window type, and/or door type. This is particularly important for storefronts located in the same building.

3. <u>Horizontal Mass - Residential Buildings</u> within the Mixed-Use Corridor Sub-District.

Buildings in the Mixed-Use Corridor Sub-District should be horizontal in massing, and where possible should have a greater length than height. The overall mass of buildings should be subdivided to modules that express the individuality of each unit, or group of units. Each module should use building volumes or architectural features such as wall breaks, projections, distinct color schemes and individual roof treatments to distinguish them from the larger mass of the building. Modules should occur at a maximum of every fifty (50) feet across the façade. Some methods of breaking up horizontal mass are noted below.

a. Openings and Façade Elements:

- i. Use grouping of façade elements, such as windows and balconies, to create modules along the building facade. Façade elements should be of a consistent size and style so they are readable from module to module.
- ii. Use building projections, overhangs or other articulation at entranceways of each module to clearly mark the entrance to each unit or module of units.

b. Building Volume and Massing:

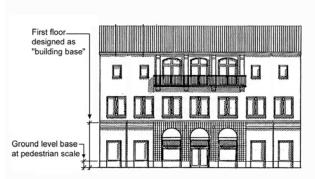
- i. Design building facades to give individual identity to each vertical module, for example use building projections to denote each segment as a grouping of units.
- ii. Project a part of the building volume from the façade, such as a horizontal mass that punches out horizontally, or a vertical tower that holds several stacked rooms.

c. Building Wall:

- i. Use detailing or a change in material to punctuate building modules - for example use brick framing to call out a building bay. Changes in material should be accompanied by a change in plane.
- ii. Vary portions of the building wall along the front "build-to" line, using porches, bays or building volumes to create change along the front facade.

d. Individualized Roof Forms:

- i. Use individual roof forms; for example, provide separate roofs over each module of units, or a single roof that expresses individual units through a series of smaller gables or dormers.
- ii. Utilize a change in roof type (e.g., shed to gable) or orientation at special places along the façade, with shifts in height and design along the street facade.
- 4. <u>Base Treatment</u>. Because of the pedestrian nature of the Downtown District, all buildings should maintain a readable base treatment that visually establishes a human scale at the horizontal ground plane. Base treatment should extend around all visible sides of a building. In the Downtown District, base treatments should occur at two scales:
 - a. At the individual scale of a person, between one and one-half and three feet (1½ 3′) in height. Ways of accomplishing this include the creation of a base ledge (for example a visibly thicker portion of the building wall) along the ground, or by a material and/or color change of the base wall relative to the building wall above.
 - b. At the scale of the building, marking the ground floor of a multi-story building. This may be created by designing the ground floor of the building to read as heavier than the stories above (e.g. of darker color and/or a stronger material such as masonry), or by a horizontal architectural feature at the first story, such as a ground-floor arcade, loggia or colonnade, a protruding horizontal band, or a cornice line.
- 5. <u>Corner Buildings</u>. Buildings located at intersections should be designed to define and give prominence to the corner on which they are sited, by acknowledging both street facades with façade articulation and detail. Techniques include:



Base treatments should occur at the individual scale of a person, and at the scale of the building.



Techniques for corner buildings include creation of a corner tower with a special roof...



... or a corner entrance.



At mixed-use buildings, entrances to residential uses should be clearly distinguishable from retail entrances.



Entrances can be indicated by a recessed entry.



The gap between these liner buildings together with the canopy that extends into the sidewalk make for an easily identifiable pedestrian entrance to this parking structure.

- a. Creation of a landmark roof form, such as a dome, conical or pyramidal roof.
- b. Creation of a corner tower with a special roof.
- c. A storefront, building protrusion, bay, porch element or arcade that wraps around the corner.
- d. A corner entrance that protrudes or is cut-away from the corner.
- e. A change in roofline; such as a gabled end to mark the corner.
- **6.** Main Entrance. The main entrance of a building should be located along the primary street façade of the building, fronting Maclay Avenue, Truman Street or San Fernando Road. At buildings that have frontage on both Truman Street and San Fernando Road, main entrances should face onto San Fernando Road.
 - a. At all buildings, entrances should be clear and easily identifiable, using one or more of the following treatments:
 - i. Marked by a taller mass above, such as a modest tower, or within a volume that protrudes from the rest of building surface;
 - ii. Indicated by a projection from the building façade, and covered by means of a building overhang, awning or canopy that projects from the building face;
 - iii. Indicated by a recessed entry. Recommended treatments include special paving materials such as ceramic tile; ornamental ceiling treatments, such as coffering; decorative light fixtures; and attractive decorative door pulls, escutcheons, hinges, and other hardware;
 - iv. Denoted by a single arch or series of arches to indicate entry. Arcaded entry porches or passageways are also recommended;
 - v. Framed by special architectural elements, such as columns, archways, and overhanging roofs;
 - vi. Emphasized by a small roof overhang over the entrance, change in roofline or a major break in the surface of the subject wall.
 - b. At mixed-use buildings, entrances to residential, office or other upper story uses should be clearly distinguishable in form & location from retail entrances, through the following treatments.
 - i. Accented by architectural elements that are "residential" in character, such as small windows above the door, sidelights, and ornamental light fixtures, front stoops or plantings.

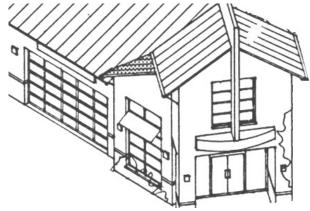
- ii. Indicated by a recessed entrance, for example a vestibule or lobby.
- c. At residential buildings within the Mixed-Use Corridor Sub-District, multiple entrances are required on the front façade. Entrances should be included within each module of units described in "Horizontal Mass", above. The following elements are recommended for residential entrances:
 - Raised stoops, open porches, entrance vestibules and/or dooryards to increase the privacy threshold between street and residence. At attached residences, these should correspond to the vertical modules of units.
 - ii. Low hedges or walls, with or without entry gates, to separate private front yards from the public sidewalk. Chain link fences are not permitted. (See *San Fernando City Code* Section 106-970: Fences and Walls.)
 - iii. Ornamental lighting of porches, along walks and driveways to highlight entrances and enhance security.
 - iv. A rise in grade (of two to three feet) from the public roadway to the residence if no dooryard is defined, to protect the privacy of residential units.
 - v. Special landscape materials to define front yard spaces and/or accent the entry sequence.
- 7. Accessory Buildings and Additions. Accessory structures include any structures subordinate to the primary building, such as garages, storage facilities and other ancillary buildings. Their design should be consistent with the prevailing architectural style of the primary structure, and should incorporate the following design components:
 - a. The existing siding should be carried onto the addition or building.
 - b. Buildings should include articulation in the form of windows and doors, in the same style as the main structure.
 - c. Additions should continue the existing roofline. Buildings should follow the roof style of the main building.
- **8.** <u>Loading and Service Entrances</u>. Loading and services entrances should not intrude upon the public view, or interfere with streetfront activities.



Stoops extend into landscaped front yards, provide access to ground floor units.



Individual entrances provide access to each unit. Low walls and landscaping define the front yard space.



Service entrances and loading docks should be located to the side or rear of the building.



The San Fernando Rey Mission demonstrates many characteristics of the Mission style.



The Spanish Colonial style is typified by plain wall surfaces.

- a. Service entrances should not face Maclay Avenue or San Fernando Road. All service entrances and associated loading docks and storage areas should be located to the side or rear of the building.
- b. Portions of the building facade containing service or truck doors should be integrated into the architectural composition of the larger building facade design. Architectural treatments, materials, and colors should be extended from building facade areas into the facade portion containing truck doors.
- c. Roll-up security doors should be detailed to conceal door housings and tracks, and provide an attractive and finished appearance for all exposed components.
- **9.** Parking Podiums. Parking garages and podiums should be treated with wall textures, colors, and dimensional modules that are coordinated with the architecture of the building.
 - a. The pedestrian entrance to a parking structure or podium should be designed as an easily noticeable change within the facade treatment.
 - b. Podium entrances should not be located along Maclay Avenue, San Fernando Road, Truman Street, or other primary streets. Entrances should be located to the side or rear of the building.
 - c. Vehicle entrances should be treated with architectural articulation and landscape materials, to "mark" a frequently used common entrance for residents and guests. Treatments should include architectural frames or pergolas consistent with the architectural style of the building, decorative doorframe ornament, ornamental lighting, et cetera.
 - d. Exposed podiums are prohibited to face Maclay Avenue, San Fernando Road, Truman Street, or other primary streets.
 - e. Exposed podiums should not have blank concrete walls. Podium wall textures, colors, and dimensional modules should be coordinated with those of the residential architecture above the podium. Detailing and design, such as decorative scoring, concrete blocks with special surface textures (split-face block, combinations with precision face, etc.), integral color and/or inset tiles are recommended to provide additional surface articulation.

C. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The following discussion that follows—provides a "stylistic" framework for the design of new structures. The design guidelines below do not prescribe specific styles for new buildings. Rather, the guidelines are set up to allow for a range of architectural styles and types, so as to encourage creativity in design. The guidelines set up a framework for quality design by establishing a framework for a) good urban design relationships between buildings, and b) an assured level of quality in terms of construction.

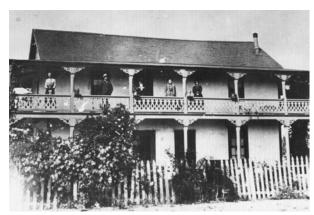
Projects should draw from San Fernando's history, and the best of its building traditions. Much of San Fernando's architectural character is derived from the San Fernando Rey Mission founded in 1797. The primary influences of this era are reflected in the city's significant public and civic buildings, which draw heavily upon Mission, Spanish Colonial Revival, Mediterranean and even Monterey styles. Other architectural styles that are found elsewhere in San Fernando and may be appropriate to the Downtown District include traditional early 20th century commercial buildings, Craftsman, and Art Deco. Below are a list of features from San Fernando's most common commercial architecture styles:

1. Elements of Mission architecture.

- Craftsmanship and high quality natural materials
- Simple design that reflected nature in its colors, patterns, and texture
- Thick walls and deeply inset windows.
- Smooth stucco siding
- Large square pillars
- Twisted columns
- Timberwork, wood framing and balustrades
- Corner towers
- Wide eaves with exposed beams and roof rafters
- Sloping, low-pitched or hipped roofs, or flat roofs with parapets.
- Red roof tiles, wood shingles or clay tiles.



Library Square displays elements of the Mediterranean style.



The Monterey style often displays cantilevered balconies or upper-story porches.



An example of the 20th Century Commercial style.



Brick can be used as a primary material, as shown above



Ceramic tile can be used as an accent material, as shown above.



Stone veneer can be used as an accent material, as shown above.

2. <u>Elements of Spanish Colonial Revival</u> architecture.

- Stucco, brick, wood, or combinations of these materials
- Little or no overhanging eaves
- Plain wall surfaces, Stucco siding
- Arches, especially above doors, porch entries and main windows
- Arcades and other shaded or sheltered outdoor areas
- Decorative ironwork, particularly at balconies, porches and on roof forms.
- Courtyards
- Red tile roofs

3. Elements of Mediterranean architecture.

- Asymmetrical shape with cross-gables and side wings
- Carved doors
- Ornate detailing including molded decoration, carved wood and stonework, or cast ornament
- Spiral columns and pilasters
- Courtyards
- Carved stonework or cast ornaments
- Patterned tile floors and wall surfaces
- Flat roof and parapets, or a hipped roof

4. Elements of the Monterey style.

- Wooden verandas
- Cantilevered balconies or upper-story porches
- Ornate wood spindlework
- Low pitched, hipped or gabled roofs, often covered with shingles

5. Elements of the Art Deco style

- Angular form, often with stepped back façade
- Symmetrical or asymmetrical massing
- Strong vertical accents
- Use of glass or tile on wall surfaces
- Bands of design and carving
- Ornament in cubic forms and zigzag designs, often in colorful terra cotta

6. Elements of the Early 20th Century Commercial style

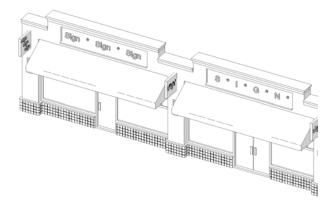
- Flat or slightly pitched roof
- Brickwork or corbels along the cornice or parapet
- Recessed entrances
- Clerestory and transom windows

D. FACADE COMPOSITION

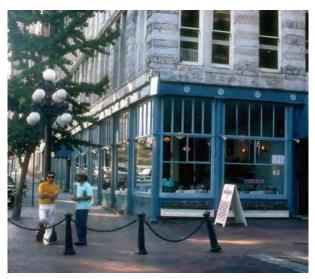
- 1. <u>Building Materials</u>. Highly articulated wall surfaces are recommended for downtown buildings. Detail should be given through intricate storefront design, textures, and accent materials and colors.
 - a. *Primary materials* are those that clad the main building walls. Materials to be used as the primary cladding include:
 - i. Stucco: Stucco, cement plaster or stuccolike finishes are acceptable finishes. Attention should be paid to detail and trim elements for a high quality installation. Highly textured surface textures are not recommended. The pattern of joints should be architecturally coordinated with the overall facade composition, and sealant colors should be coordinated with surface and other building colors.
 - ii. Brick: Red brick should not be used; lighter colored brick is appropriate. Full size brick veneer is preferable to thin brick tile. Brick veneers should be mortared to give the appearance of structural brick. Brick veneer applications should use wrap-around corner and bullnose pieces to minimize a veneer appearance. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.
 - iii. Wood: Horizontal sidings such as clapboard and tongue-in-groove, vertical siding such as board and batten, and other horizontal sidings such as smaller wood shingles and shakes may be suit-able. The larger, more rustic styles of shingles and shakes should not be used. Trim elements should be used, and traditional Craftsman styling such as timber detailing and exposed bracing are recommended.
 - b. Accent materials may be used as to add interest and variety at a more intimate scale, for example along architectural elements such as cornices, or on portions of buildings or walls. Accent materials include stucco, brick and wood, as listed above, and also include:



Storefront bases can be made of precast or poured-inplace concrete.



Windows should comprise the majority of the building wall at ground floors and storefronts.



Where window openings are paneled, they should be separated as true divided light windows.



Window sills and surrounds should be proportioned to relate to the window size.



Doors should be detailed and scaled to the individual.

- Ceramic tile: Tile should be limited in use to a facade cladding or decorative wall accent material. Grout color should be coordinated with tile and other building colors.
- ii. Stone and stone veneers: Stone should be used as a base or as a special decorative material for wall panels or sills in combination with stucco or EIFS materials.
- c. Base materials are those used along the bottoms of building walls, and can be carried to vertical portions of buildings such as columns, pilasters, or piers, to impart a sense of permanence and solidity. Primary materials are often carried to the building base, but may also include:
 - i. Precast Concrete: Textures, pigments, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. Precast concrete copings and trim are recommended for use with other materials such as poured-in-place concrete, concrete block, brick, stone, stucco and EIFS. The location of joints between castings and expansion joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Grout and sealant colors should be coordinated with castings and other building colors. An antigraffiti coating is recommended.
 - ii. Poured-in-Place Concrete: Concrete walls should generally be clad with stucco or other finish materials; poured concrete may be exposed as an architectural base or a sitework material. Where exposed, the location of formwork tie-holes, expansion joints and control joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Textured form liners, pigments, stains, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.
 - iii. Concrete Block: Concrete blocks of various block sizes, surface textures, and colors should be used as an architectural base or a sitework material; plain stack bond concrete block walls are not recommended. Decorative treatments should be used, such as alternating courses of differing heights, different surface textures (precision face and split face) and patterns of colored blocks; and cap and trim pieces should be used. Grout colors should be coordinated with block and other building colors. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.

- **2. Windows.** As the Downtown District is intended as the most public district in the city, windows should make up a large proportion of the building wall. Repetition of windows is recommended across facades, to create a recognizable pattern of openings along the building wall. This pattern can be reinforced with unifying architectural elements such as similar trim, common operating types, common sill or header lines.
 - a. At ground floors and storefronts, windows should make the majority of the building wall, encompassing a minimum of sixty percent (60%) of the facade. Where greater privacy is desired, and for non-commercial uses, restaurants or professional services, windows should be divided into smaller panes - see example at left.
 - b. At upper stories, windows should encompass *a* minimum of twenty-five percent (25 %) of each floor's facade.
 - c. Buildings should include vertically proportioned façade openings, with windows that have a greater height than width (an appropriate vertical/horizontal ratio ranges from 3:2 to 2:1).
 - d. Where window openings are paneled, for example divided with multiple groups of vertical windows, true divided light windows or sectional windows are recommended. Snapin muntins and those located within doublepaned glass should not be used.
 - e. Window frames should not be set flush with walls. Glass should be inset a minimum of two (2) inches from the exterior wall and/or frame surface.
 - At deeply inset windows (greater than 4" from the exterior wall); the framing may be simple and relatively unarticulated. At shallower insets (2-4" from the exterior wall), projecting sills, molded surrounds, lintels and/or trim should be used to frame openings.
 - ii. Sills and surrounds should be proportioned to relate to the window size. For windows less than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 6" in width. For windows greater than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 8" in width.
 - f. Shaped frames and sills, detailed with architectural elements such as projecting sills, molded surrounds, and/or lintels (for example horizontal beams bridging the opening), should be used to enhance openings and add additional relief. They should be proportional to the



Single, discrete awnings should be used for each building bay.



Horizontal ornament can be used as facade decoration.

- glass area framed, for example thicker framing members at larger windows.
- g. Decorative treatments on windows or balconies are recommended if consistent with building style, for example, iron railings at the base of deeply inset windows on Mission style buildings.
- h. Aluminum sliding windows should be designed to have substantial framing members, at a minimum width of two (2) inches.
- i. Clear glass is recommended. Reflective glazing should not be used. Non-reflective films, coatings, low emissivity glass, and external and internal shade devices should be used for heat and glare control.
- j. Deeply tinted glass or applied films should not be used. If tinted glazing is used, light tints and green, gray and blue hues are recommended.
- k. Fritted glass, spandrel glass and other decorative treatments are recommended to add privacy and aesthetic variety to glass where desired.
- 3. <u>Doors</u>. As a highly public, pedestrian-oriented district, doors at Downtown District buildings will be highly visible, and frequently seen and touched by the pedestrian. They should be detailed and scaled to the individual, as follows:
 - a. High quality materials such as crafted wood, stainless steel, bronze, and other ornamental metals are recommended.
 - b. Windows and glass are recommended to provide visibility into ground-floor establishments.
 - c. Doorways leading to upper story uses should be distinguishable from those leading to retail establishments.
- 4. Openings and Façade Elements. Other design elements may be used along the building façade, in cooperation with windows and doors, to reinforce a recognizable pattern across the facade. Recommended elements include:
 - a. Awnings, trellises, canopies, and other building-mounted accessories over storefronts. Single, discrete awnings should be used for each storefront or building bay, rather than one continuous run-on awning. These items should be located above the display windows and below the storefront cornice or sign panel, and include:
 - i. Storefront Awnings Colored fabric mounted over a metal structural frame or permanent architectural awnings utilizing



Flat roofs should be edged with architecturally profiled cornices ...



... or with shaped parapets.



Sloping roof forms should be detailed with corbels and decorative supports.

- materials from the building architecture are both acceptable. Internally illuminated fabric awnings with signage should not be
- ii. Trellises and Canopies Materials, colors, and form should be derived from the building architecture. A trellis painted the same color as a building's trim scheme is appropriate.
- b. Ground floor arcades may be used to provide shade at the ground level of the building. Arcades should be located at the setback line, and may step back to the second story, or may be designed to be flush with the building wall above.
- c. Architectural ornament and detailing, including:
 - Horizontal ornament such as awnings or belt courses, string courses or cornice lines.
 - ii. Three-dimensional ornament like pilasters, wood detailing and embossed relief.
 - iii. Ornamental wall-mounted outdoor lighting (sconces) can be used to accent entries or rhythms of repeating pilasters.
- d. Alcoves, balconies and porches at upper stories, to provide outdoor spaces for upper story tenants.
- e. Window boxes, or other wall-mounted elements below storefront windows, to add interest at a pedestrian scale.

E. ROOFS

- 1. Roof Types. Downtown District buildings should have a highly articulated roof profile, created through a range of roof forms, varying building heights, interesting cornices.
 - Flat roofs should always be edged with parapet walls; and should be treated with one or more of the following conditions:
 - An architecturally profiled cornice and/or expressed parapet cap should be used to terminate the top of parapet wall.
 - ii. Surface mounted cornices, continuous shad elements, or trellises should be used to strengthen a parapet wall design.
 - iii. A single layer, flush sheet metal parapet cap (for example a simple inverted U of sheet metal over the top of a parapet wall) without a substantial built-up edge should not be used, as these installations often



Terra Cotta or concrete tile roofs are recommended.



Asphalt, slate or cement shingles may also be used.

display warped sheet metal (oil-canning) and a low-quality appearance. If used, sheet metal parapet caps should provide a formed (compound folded) overhanging edge termination and a heavy gauge sheet metal thickness selected to avoid oilcanning distortion.

- b. Sloping roof forms may include pitched, gable, hip, and pyramidal roofs; and should be designed as follows:
 - Roof overhangs are recommended. Brackets and corbels (for example decorative supporting pieces designed to bear the weight of projected over-hangs), or other expressed roof overhang supports are recommended to add richness to detailing. The spacing module of repeating supports should relate to the building's structural bay spacing.
 - The soffit (for example the underside surface of the roof overhang) should be incorporated into the overall architectural composition with beams, coffers, light fixtures and other design articulation.
 - iii. Vertical roof edge fascia should be vertically sub-divided by additional horizontal layers, stepbacks, trim, and other detailing.
- Special forms such as domes, conical roofs and pyramidal roofs should be restricted to

special locations, for example to mark major intersections, to denote civic buildings, or to announce unique elements such as a major public entry or a theater.

- 2. Roof Materials. Selection of roof materials should be made with consideration for the neighborhood context. Roof materials and color should be selected with consideration for views from above. Recommended roof materials include:
 - a. Clay, Terra Cotta or Concrete Tile: Tile roofs are recommended wherever sloping roof forms are used. Projects should use authentic terra cotta barrel tiles, and avoid simulated products. A double row of tiles should be used to terminate the roof at the edge of rooflines.
 - b. Asphalt, Slate or Cement/Slate-type Shingles: Projects using shingles should use the highest quality commercial grade materials, and be provided with adequate trim elements.
 - c. Corrugated and Standing-Seam Metal Roofing: The structural support detailing of corrugated metal roofing should insure that metal roof edges and panels will not sag, bend, or be vulnerable to impacts and denting, especially where undersides and edges of corrugated metal roofing are visible. Finishes should be anodized, fluorocoated or painted. Flat, unarticulated metal roof tiles and metal roof sheeting are not recommended.
 - d. Tar and Gravel, Composition, or Elastomeric Roofs: These roof materials should be limited to flat roof locations, and should be screened from view from adjacent buildings and sites by parapet walls. They should be avoided where prominently viewable from adjacent uphill areas.

3. Roof Equipment and Screening.

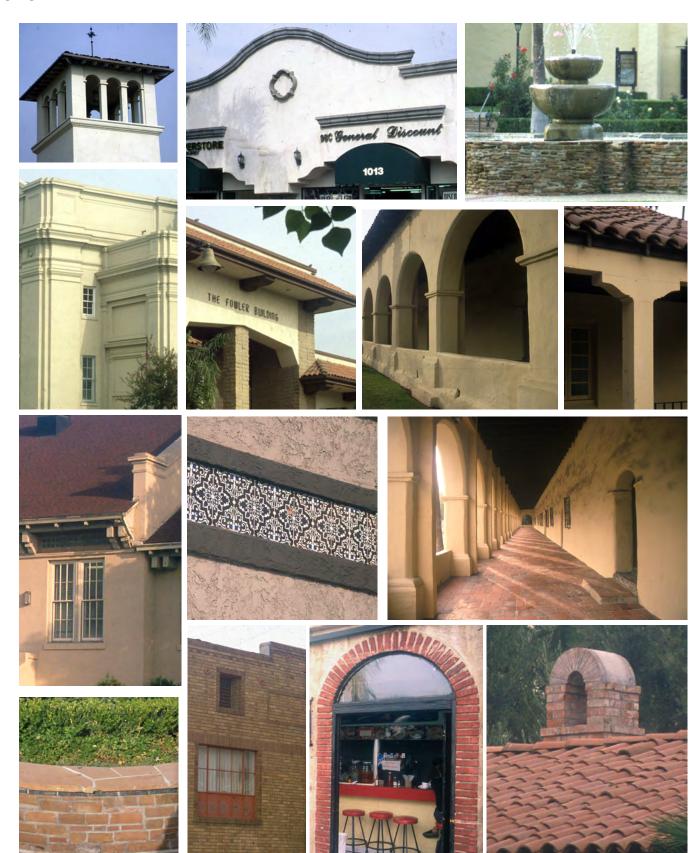
- a. Roof mounted equipment such as cooling and heating equipment, antennae and receiving dishes should be completely screened by architectural enclosures that are derived from or strongly related to the building's architectural expression, or enclosed within roof volumes.
- b. In the design of screening enclosures, use dimensional increments of window spacing, mullion spacing, or structural bay spacing taken from the facade composition. Materials, architectural styles, colors and/or other elements from the facade composition should also be used to strongly relate the screening to the building's architecture.

c. The location, spacing, materials, and colors of down-spouts, gutters, scuppers, and other roof drainage components should be incorporated into the architectural composition of the facade and roof. Downspouts should be concealed within walls or located to harmonize with window spacing and facade composition.

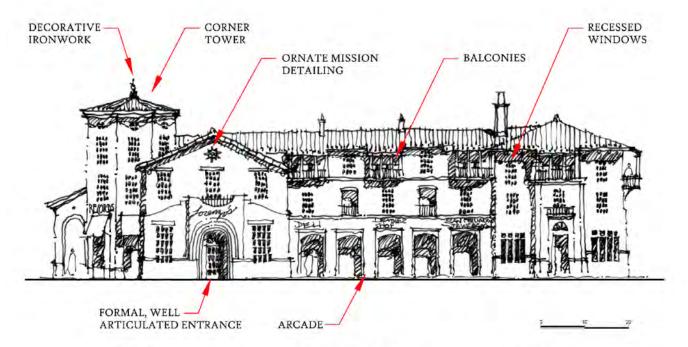
F. COLOR

- 1. <u>Consistent Color Palette</u>. A consistent color palette is recommended for the Downtown District, to ensure that new buildings are compatible with existing buildings. An example of the color range that falls in this palette is shown on the following page.
 - a. Primary building colors should be light in tone, and neutral in hue. Appropriate colors may range from white to soft cream and yellows to warm beige, as shown on the color palette that follows. Stark, extreme colors like black should not be used as primary wall colors.
 - b. Secondary and accent colors can be used to highlight special architectural features such as building bases or wainscots, columns, cornices and bands, trim on door frames, storefront elements and similar features. They may also be used sparingly at fabric awnings, banners, window frames, or special architectural details. Secondary and accent colors may be stronger, and more saturated in hue than primary colors accents of deeper reds and dark browns are recommended, as shown on the color palette that follows on page 96. If used in limited amounts, such as at building signage, rich and vivid colors may be used. Fluorescent colors should not be used.
 - c. For tiled roofs, red and terra cotta colors are recommended. For shingle and other roof styles, grey or earth tones are recommended. Light colored roofs may also be used to reduce solar radiation; these should be should be screened from view by architectural enclosures such as parapet walls or other screening treatment.

COLOR PALETTE



ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS





LARGER RETAIL USES HAVE FORMAL, WELL ARTICULATED ENTRANCES



ARCADES PROVIDE SHADE FOR PEDESTRIANS



BALCONIES PROVIDE SHADED OUTDOOR SPACE & ENRICH THE BUILDING'S FACADE



ORNATE MISSION DETAILS USED SPARINGLY ON PROMINENT VOLUMES



THE SAN FERNANDO MISSION



HISTORIC SAN FERNANDO ARCHITECTURE

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5.4. THE MACLAY DISTRICT

A. PURPOSE

The "grand residential boulevard" is a part of American history. In the past, cities put their grandest residences on display along their primary thoroughfares. Large homes presided over tree-lined streets, and often defined the character of one's entry into the city.

In San Fernando as in other communities, commercial development has laid claim to the primary roadway corridors. New residential buildings on the Maclay District will re-establish these roadway corridors as part of the fabric of the community, and bringing back the traditions of the "grand residential boulevard". The Maclay District will serve as the "face" of the city's neighborhoods. The housing built along its length will provide homes for new and returning residents, and will connect the corridor back to the homes and neighborhoods that lie behind it.

Housing along such a corridor must be designed to be compatible with its more public setting. Along such a highly visible corridor, buildings should be generously proportioned and impressive in scale, as larger versions of the city's single-family homes. Architecture should be designed to contribute to the impression of Maclay Avenue as a residential boulevard, with grand buildings that are graciously set back from the roadway. They should maintain a certain level of solidity on the ground floor, to maintain privacy along the public thoroughfare, and become more permeable - with more windows, more openings - on upper stories. Plantings and landscaped setbacks can increase the prominence and grandeur of the project, while giving residences more privacy from the public realm of the street. Residential entrances above street level can create a sense of privacy and distance from the street. Individual units should be organized in groups, as a part of a larger whole, to create buildings that are of a scale and character appropriate to a wide, frequently traveled road.

B. BUILDING MASS AND INCREMENT

- **1.** Building Siting and Orientation. Buildings should be sited to define the street edge of the Maclay corridor, by establishing a strong building wall along the street frontage.
 - a. Buildings should orient towards Maclay Avenue. Buildings should *not* orient to parking lots at the sides or rears of buildings.
 - b. Building facades along the primary street frontage should contain elevations activated by doors and windows that look onto the street.



A "grand residential boulevard".



Housing along a wide corridor should be setback from the roadway.



Residential entrances should be raised above street level.

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Front porches and building volumes should be used to create variation along the setback line.



Groupings of façade elements can be used to create modules along the building facade.



Horizontal building volumes or vertical towers can be used to break up the horizontal mass of the building.

- Frontages should be of a substantial scale and character, reading as "grand mansions" or simply as larger versions of the city's single-family homes.
- c. A minimum percentage of the building façade is required to be built to the setback line (see Development Standards for the Maclay District), in order to create a consistent "street wall" along Maclay Avenue. However, variation along this setback line is recommended through use of protrusions such as front porches, and building volumes (see "Horizontal Mass", below).
- 2. Horizontal Mass. Buildings in the Maclay District should be horizontal in massing, and where possible should have a greater length than height. The overall mass of buildings should be subdivided to modules that express the individuality of each unit, or group of units. Each module should use building volumes or architectural features such as wall breaks, projections, distinct color schemes and individual roof treatments to distinguish them from the larger mass of the building. Modules should occur at a maximum of every fifty (50) feet across the façade. Some methods of breaking up horizontal mass are noted below.
 - a. Openings and Façade Elements:
 - i. Use grouping of façade elements, such as windows and balconies, to create modules along the building facade. Façade elements should be of a consistent size and style so they are readable from module to module.
 - ii. Use building projections, overhangs or other articulation at entranceways of each module to clearly mark the entrance to each unit or module of units.
 - b. Building Volume and Massing:
 - Design building facades to give individual identity to each vertical module, for example use building projections to denote each segment as a grouping of units.
 - ii. Project a part of the building volume from the façade, such as a horizontal mass that punches out horizontally, or a vertical tower that holds several stacked rooms.
 - c. Building Wall:
 - i. Use detailing or a change in material to punctuate building modules - for example use brick framing to call out a building bay. Changes in material should be accompanied by a change in plane.

ii. Vary portions of the building wall along the front "build-to" line, using porches, bays or building volumes to create change along the front facade.

d. Individualized Roof Forms:

- Use individual roof forms; for example, provide separate roofs over each module of units, or a single roof that expresses individual units through a series of smaller gables or dormers.
- ii. Utilize a change in roof type (e.g., shed to gable) or orientation at special places along the façade, with shifts in height and design along the street facade.
- **3.** <u>Vertical Mass.</u> Multi-story buildings in the Maclay District should be articulated so as to reduce the impression of vertical mass and height, stepping back at sides and rear facades towards the existing neighborhoods.
 - a. All multi-story buildings should maintain a readable base treatment at the ground level, to separate it from upper stories. A building base may be created by any of the following treatments:
 - i. Design the ground floor of the building to read as a base for the rest of the structure; for example use arcades and loggias, or entry porticos and front porches, to wrap the building at its base.
 - ii. Establish a visibly thicker portion of the wall along its base at the ground level, where the wall above the base sets back and openings within the base are more deeply recessed.
 - iii. Use a material and/or color change to distinguish the base wall from the building wall above. The base material should generally be heavier (e.g. of darker color and/or a stronger material), with a lighter quality at stories above (e.g., predominantly masonry at the ground, larger windows and more glass above).
 - b. All multi-story buildings should step back at sides and rear facades towards the existing neighborhoods. Methods of vertical subdivision include the following:
 - Use design elements to accentuate the horizontal layers of a building and differentiate the ground level from upper stories of the building; for example use smaller roofs over porches or other architectural elements at the building base.



Individual roof forms can be used to denote individual units.



A front porch can create a base for the building.



Multi-story buildings should step down toward existing neighborhoods, as shown here.



At major intersections, corner treatments may include the creation of a landmark roof form,



... or a corner tower with a special roof.



Entrances can be denoted by a pediment or overhang.

- ii. Use step-backs or partial indentations at upper stories. Elements such as balconies, outdoor decks, and trellises are recommended to soften the transition from upper to lower stories.
- iii. Use a change in material or treatment combined with a change in depth or plane.
- iv. Use applications of decorative moldings or cornices to accentuate the horizontal layers of a building.
- **4.** <u>Corner Buildings.</u> Buildings located at intersections should be designed to emphasize the corner on which they are sited, by acknowledging both street facades with façade articulation and detail.
 - a. At major intersections, such as the intersection of Maclay Avenue with Eight Street, corner treatments may include:
 - i. Creation of a landmark roof form, such as a dome, conical or pyramidal roof.
 - Creation of a corner tower with a special roof.
 - b. At minor intersections, such as the intersection of Maclay Avenue with Glenoaks Boulevard, a modest articulation of the building mass is recommended to join the two street facades. Treatments may include:
 - i. A storefront, building protrusion, bay, porch element or arcade that "wraps" the corner.
 - ii. A corner entrance that protrudes or is cutaway from the corner.
 - iii. A change in roofline; for example a gabled end to emphasize the corner.
- **Main Entrance.** The main entrance of a building should be located along the primary street façade of the building, fronting Maclay Avenue. Entrances should be designed to be consistent with the overall architectural style of the building.
 - Building entrances should front onto the street, and be prominent and easy to identify, using one or more of the following treatments:
 - Marked by a taller mass above, such as a modest tower, or within a volume that protrudes from the rest of building surface;
 - ii. Indicated by a projection from the building façade, and covered by means of a porch or portico that projects from the building face;

- iii. Indicated by a recessed entry-recommended treatments include special paving materials such as ceramic tile; ornamental ceiling treatments such as coffering; decorative light fixtures; and attractive decorative door pulls, escutcheons, hinges, and other hardware;
- iv. Denoted by a single arch or series of arches to indicate entry-arcaded entry porches or passageways are also recommended.
- v. Framed by special architectural elements, such as columns, archways, and overhanging roofs;
- vi. Emphasized by a small roof overhang over the entrance, change in roofline or a major break in the surface of the subject wall.
- b. At residential buildings, multiple entrances are recommended on the front façade. Where possible, entrances should be included within each module of units described in "Horizontal Mass", above. The following elements are recommended for residential entrances:
 - i. Raised stoops, open porches, and/or entrance vestibules to increase the privacy threshold between street and residence. At attached residences, these should correspond to the vertical modules of units.
 - ii. Low hedges, fences and/or entry gates to separate private front yards from the public sidewalk. Chain link fences are not permitted. (See *San Fernando City Code* Section 106-970: Fences and Walls.)
 - iii. Ornamental lighting of porches, along walks and driveways to highlight entrances and enhance security.
 - iv. A rise in grade (of two to three feet) from the public roadway to the residence, to protect the privacy of residential units.
 - v. Special landscape materials to define front yard spaces and/or accent the entry sequence.
- 6. Accessory Buildings and Additions. Accessory structures include any structures subordinate to the primary building, such as garages, storage facilities and other ancillary buildings. Their design should be consistent with the prevailing architectural style of the primary structure, and should incorporate the following design components:
 - The existing exterior finish and treatment of main structure on the site should be carried onto any addition or out-building.



Entrances should include raised stoops, front porches and landscaping.



Landscape materials can be used to accent the entry sequence.



Accessory structures should include articulation in the same style as the main structure.



Garages should be loaded from rear alleys



Rear alleys should be well-lit and planted with trees.



Carriage style garage doors should be used where compatible with architectural style.

- b. Buildings should include articulation in the form of windows and doors, in the same style as the main structure.
- c. Out-buildings should follow the roof style of the main building. Additions should continue existing rooflines where possible.
- 7. <u>Loading and Service Entrances</u>. Loading and services entrances should not intrude upon the public view, or interfere with street front activities.
 - a. Service entrances should not face Maclay Avenue. All service entrances and associated loading docks and storage areas should be located to the side or rear of the building.
 - b. Portions of the building facade containing service or truck doors should be integrated into the architectural composition of the larger building facade design. Architectural treatments, materials, and colors should be extended from building facade areas into the facade portion containing truck doors.
 - c. Roll-up security doors should be detailed to conceal door housings and tracks, and provide an attractive and finished appearance for all exposed components.
- 8. Residential Garages and Vehicular Entrances. Where possible, garage entrances should be located to the rear or side of the property to minimize visual impact to the street.
 - Garages should be loaded from rear alleys where possible. Alleys are required to be welllit.
 - b. Where garage doors are located at front facades, the garage door should be recessed at least two feet into the wall of the unit in which it is located, and the garage shall not constitute more than forty percent (40%) of the front façade of that unit. No more than two garages may be lined up consecutively on a front façade.
 - c. The design of the garage door should relate to the particular architectural style selected. Garage doors should appear to be set into the walls rather than flush with the exterior wall, and carriage style garage doors are recommended where compatible with architectural style.
 - d. Single-car garage doors are strongly recommended to avoid a car-dominated appearance on the facade. Where double car widths are used, doors may not exceed a width of twenty (20) feet maximum, and elements

such as trellises should be used to subdivide the width of the door.

- **9.** Parking Podiums. Podiums should be considered part of the building base, with wall textures, colors, and dimensional modules that are coordinated with the residential architecture.
 - a. Podium entrances should not be located along primary streets. When the only way to access podiums is along primary street frontage, garage entrances must be recessed behind the front wall of the building to minimize visual impact to the street, and should not exceed twenty (20) feet in width.
 - b. Vehicle entrances should be treated with architectural articulation and landscape materials so as to identify a frequently used common entrance for residents and guests. Treatments should include architectural frames or pergolas consistent with the architectural style of the building, decorative doorframe ornament, ornamental lighting, et cetera.
 - c. Exposed podiums should not have blank concrete walls. Podium wall textures, colors, and dimensional modules should be coordinated with those of the residential architecture above the podium. Detailing and design, such as decorative scoring, concrete blocks with special surface textures (e.g., split-face block, combinations with precision face, etc.), integral color and/or inset tiles are recommended to provide additional surface articulation.

C. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The discussion that follows provides a "stylistic" frame-work for the design of new structures. The Design Guidelines below do not prescribe specific styles for new buildings. Rather, the guidelines are set up to allow for a range of architectural styles and types, so as to encourage creativity in design. The Guidelines set up a framework for quality design by establishing a framework for a good urban design relationships between buildings and an assured level of quality in construction.

Residential influences in San Fernando are eclectic, ranging from Spanish-inspired styles to east coast influences. New residential buildings should build upon these roots, and draw from the broad menu of residential styles the city has to offer. These include Mission, Mediterranean, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Monterey Mediterranean styles; as well as Southern California variations on the Craftsman, bungalow and various Victorian styles. Below are some of the primary features found in each architectural style:



Vehicle entrances should be treated with architectural articulation.



Exposed podiums should include detailing and design such as concrete blocks with special surface textures.



The San Fernando Rey Mission displays stucco siding and square pillars.

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A Spanish Colonial facade with arched windows and ironwork.



A Mediterranean styled home in San Fernando.



An example of the California bungalow.

1. Elements of Mission architecture.

- Plain, smooth stucco siding
- Large square pillars and twisted columns Timberwork, wood framing and balustrades Bell or corner towers
- Sloping, low-pitched or hipped roofs or flat roofs with parapets.
- Red roof tiles, wood shingles or clay tiles.

2. <u>Elements of Spanish Colonial Revival</u> architecture.

- Stucco, brick, wood, or combinations of these materials.
- Little or no overhanging eaves
- Deeply inset windows within thick stucco walls Arches, especially above doors, porch entries and main windows
- Decorative ironwork, particularly at balconies, porches and on roof forms.
- Courtyards, porches, pergolas and other shaded or sheltered outdoor areas Red tile roofs
- Red tile roofs

3. Elements of Mediterranean architecture.

- Asymmetrical shape with cross-gables and side wings
- Carved doors
- Ornate detailing including molded decoration, carved wood and stonework, or cast ornament Spiral columns and pilasters
- Carved stonework or cast ornaments
- Patterned tile floors and wall surfaces
- Flat roof and parapets, or a hipped roof

4. Elements of the Monterey style.

- Paneled doors with sidelights
- Double-hung windows with mullions
- Ornate wood spindlework
- Projecting continuous balconies or porches on upper-stories Wooden verandas
- Low pitched, hipped or gabled roofs, often covered with shingles

5. Elements of the Craftsman style.

- Full- or partial-width porches
- Pedestal-like, tapered columns
- Overhanging eaves and exposed roof rafters
- Low-pitched gabled roof
- River rock exterior elements
- Horizontal wooden clapboard siding
- Smooth stucco or concrete building exterior

6. Elements of the California Bungalow house.

- An offset entryway
- A projecting bay on the façade
- Large front porch with square columns
- One or one and a half stories
- Low-pitched roof
- River rock exterior elements
- Horizontal wooden clapboard siding
- Smooth stucco or concrete building exterior

7. Elements of the Victorian (Queen Anne and Eastlake) styles.

- Asymmetrical facades
- Elaborate spindlework ornamentation
- Corner or curved towers
- Extensive, wrap around porches on the first floor
- Surfaces with a variety of patterning, i.e. clapboard or patterned shingles Protruding bay windows
- Steeply pitched roofs

8. Elements of the Art Deco style.

- Angular form, often with stepped back façade
- Symmetrical or asymmetrical massing
- Strong vertical accents
- Use of glass or tile on wall surfaces
- Bands of design and carving
- Ornament in cubic forms and zigzag designs, often in colorful terra cotta



A Victorian home in San Fernando.



An example of an Art Deco multi-family building.



 $A\ residential\ example\ of\ Streamline\ Moderne.$



Stucco may be used as a primary building material.



Wood timber detailing may be used as an accent material.



Concrete block may be used as a base material.

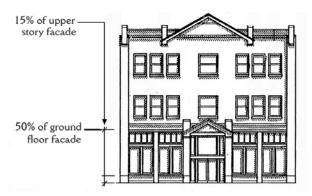
9. <u>Elements of the Streamline Moderne style</u>.

- Horizontal building orientation
- Technological and nautical themes / references
- Smooth, rounded building corners
- White or light in color
- Long bands of windows
- Rounded edges, corner windows, and glass block walls

D. FACADE COMPOSITION

- 1. <u>Building Materials</u>. A variety of detail is recommended for buildings in the Maclay District, to contribute to a neighborhood character, where each building has its own, highly personalized detail and design elements. Where appropriate, combinations of surfaces and textures may be used to achieve this variety.
 - a. *Primary materials* are those that clad the main building walls. Materials to be used as the primary cladding include:
 - i. Stucco: Stucco, cement plaster or stuccolike finishes are acceptable finishes. Attention should be paid to detail and trim elements for a high quality installation. Highly textured surface textures are not recommended. The pattern of joints should be architecturally coordinated with the overall facade composition, and sealant colors should be coordinated with surface and other building colors.
 - ii. Brick: Full size brick veneer is preferable to thin brick tile. Brick veneers should be mortared to give the appearance of structural brick. Brick veneer applications should use wrap-around corner and bullnose pieces to minimize a veneer appearance. An antigraffiti coating is required.
 - iii. Wood: Horizontal sidings such as clapboard and tongue-in-groove, vertical siding such as board and batten, and other horizontal sidings such as smaller wood shingles and shakes may be suitable. The larger, more rustic styles of shingles and shakes should not be used. Trim elements should be used, and traditional Craftsman styling such as timber detailing and exposed bracing are recommended.

- b. Accent materials may be used as to add interest and variety at a more intimate scale, for example at porches, or at window surrounds or other architectural framing. Accent materials include stucco, brick and wood, as listed above, and also include stone and stone veneers. Stone should be used only as a base or as a special decorative material for wall panels or sills in combination with stucco or EIFS materials.
- of building walls, and can be carried to vertical portions of buildings such as columns, pilasters, or piers, to impart a sense of permanence and solidity. Primary materials are often carried to the building base, but may also include:
 - Precast Concrete: Textures, pigments, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. Precast concrete copings and trim are recommended for use with other materials such as poured-in-place concrete, concrete block, brick, stone, stucco and EIFS. The location of joints between castings and expansion joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Grout and sealant colors should be coordinated with castings and other building colors. An antigraffiti coating is required.
 - ii. Poured-in-Place Concrete: Concrete walls should generally be clad with stucco or other finish materials; poured concrete may be exposed as an architectural base or a site work material. Where exposed, the location of formwork tie-holes, expansion joints and control joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Textured form liners, pigments, stains, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.
 - iii. Concrete Block: Concrete blocks of various block sizes, surface textures, and colors should be used as an architectural base or a site work material; precision concrete block walls are not recommended. Decorative treatments should be used, such as alternating courses of differing heights, different surface textures (e.g., precision face and split face) and patterns of colored blocks; and cap and trim pieces should be used. Grout colors should be coordinated with block and other building colors. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.



At retail clusters, windows should comprise a minimum of 50% of the ground floor facade and 15% percent of upper story façade.



Windows should have a greater height than width.



Windows should NOT be set flush with walls.



At shallow insets, projecting sills, molded surrounds, lintels and/or trim should be used to frame openings.



Sills and surrounds should be proportioned to relate to the window size.



Aluminum sliding windows should not be used.

- **2.** <u>Windows</u>. Windows should be grouped so that they recognizably belong to a building module or volume, and create a recognizable composition within each unit with a clear hierarchy of major and minor windows, rather than being repeated uniformly across a wide façade with multiple components.
 - a. At residential ground levels, windows should be designed and oriented so as to preserve privacy for ground floor units, and should comprise *a minimum* of fifteen (15%) percent of the building wall area.
 - b. At retail clusters, ground floor and storefront windows should comprise a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the ground floor facade surface area. To restrict visibility into private residences, windows at the ground level in the Maclay District should be restricted in proportion to the building wall. Windows should increase in number and size at upper stories.
 - c. At upper stories, windows should comprise a minimum of fifteen (15%) percent of each floor's façade wall surface area.
 - d. Buildings should include vertically proportioned façade openings; with windows that have a greater height than width (an appropriate vertical/horizontal ratio ranges from 1.5:1 to 2:1).
 - e. Where window openings are paneled, for example divided with multiple groups of vertical windows, true divided light windows or sectional windows are recommended. Snapin muntins and those sandwiched within double-paned glass should not be used.
 - f. Window frames should not be set flush with walls. Glass should be inset a minimum of two (2) inches from the exterior wall and/or frame surface.
 - i. At deeply inset windows (greater than 4" from the exterior wall); the framing may be simple and relatively unarticulated. At shallower insets (2-4" from the exterior wall), projecting sills, molded surrounds, lintels and/or trim should be used to frame openings.
 - ii. Sills and surrounds should be proportioned to relate to the window size. For windows less than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 6" in width. For windows greater than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 8" in width.

- g. Special Windows Individual elements such as bays or dormers should be used to add interest and a domestic character to the facade. Decorative treatments on windows or balconies, such as wood or metal grilles on windows or balconies, wood balcony columns and balustrades, and simple detailed trim are recommended.
- h. Aluminum sliding windows should not be used.
- i. Clear glass is recommended. Reflective glazing should not be used. Non-reflective films, coatings, low emissivity glass, and external and internal shade devices should be used for heat and glare control.
- j. Deeply tinted glass or applied films should not be used. If tinted glazing is used, light tints and green, gray and blue hues are recommended.
- k. Fritted glass, spandrel glass and other decorative treatments are recommended to add privacy and aesthetic variety to glass where desired.
- **3.** <u>Doors.</u> Doors should match or complement the materials, design and character of the primary building; for example ornate carved doors at Mediterranean style homes, and simply styled doors with subdued ornamentation at Craftsman style residences.
 - a. High quality materials such as crafted wood, stainless steel, bronze, and other ornamental metals are recommended.
 - b. Doorways leading to upper story uses should be distinguishable from those leading to retail establishments.
- 4. Openings and Façade Elements. Other design elements may be used in coordination with windows and doors, to create a consistent effect of openings across the facade wall. Openings and façade elements should be organized along the façade so that each grouping is recognizable as belonging to an individual unit or module of units.
 - a. Façade elements should create an ordered composition across the building façade, to create a recognizable grouping of elements that defines each individual unit or module within the larger building.
 - b. Buildings should not have large, blank or monotonous surfaces except when such façade wall areas are used in contrast to concentrated detail in other areas of the façade, as in Spanish



Balconies and porches should be used to provide outdoor spaces for upper story tenants.



Special architectural features such as bay windows and dormers should be used.



The vertical edge of the roof should be detailed in accordance with the building's architecture.



Roof brackets and supports should be used.

- architecture styles. Designs should include sufficient articulation, such as bay windows, entrance vestibules and dormers, to create appropriately scaled, interesting facades.
- c. Alcoves, balconies, porches or other indooroutdoor elements should be used to provide outdoor spaces for upper story tenants, and to articulate the unit on the façade. Balconies should be designed as individual elements; runon or continuous balconies that extend across the length of a façade should not be used except where integral to a building's architectural style such as with Monterey Style.
- d. Special architectural features should be used to create articulated, interesting facades that look custom-made for each individual building, rather than mass produced for a complex or development. These include features such as recessed windows with authentic muntins, architectural trim with substantial depth and detail, bay windows, window boxes, dormers, entry porches, et cetera.

E. ROOFS

- 1. Roof Types. Buildings in the Maclay District should use a variety of roof forms on each building, to accentuate the fine grain of the neighborhood-scaled district and to denote individual units where possible. No single roof form may extend for more than one hundred (100) feet in length, without incorporating a change in orientation, slope or roof type.
 - a. All continuous sloping roof forms (i.e., without flat horizontal portions) are recommended. These include pitched, gable, hip, and pyramidal roofs, which should be designed as follows:
 - i. Roof overhangs are recommended. Brackets and corbels (i.e., decorative supporting pieces designed to bear the weight of projected overhangs), or other expressed roof overhang supports are recommended to add richness to detailing. The spacing module of repeating supports should relate to the building's structural bay spacing.
 - ii. The soffit (i.e., the underside surface of the roof overhang) should be incorporated into the overall architectural composition with beams, coffers, light fixtures and other design articulation.
 - iii. The vertical edge of the roof should be detailed to demonstrate additional horizontal layers, stepbacks, trim, and other detailing.

- b. If used, flat roofs should always be edged with parapet walls; and softened with residential accessories such as shading elements, or trellises.
- **2. Roof Materials.** Selection of roof materials should be made with consideration for the neighborhood context. Roof materials and color should be selected with consideration for views from above. Recommended roof materials include:
 - a. Clay, Terra Cotta or Concrete Tile: Tile roofs are recommended wherever sloping roof forms are used. Projects should use authentic terra cotta 2-piece barrel tiles, and avoid simulated products. A double row of tiles should be used to terminate the roof at the edge of rooflines.
 - b. Asphalt, Slate or Cement/Slate-type Shingles: Projects using shingles should use the highest quality commercial grade materials, and be provided with adequate trim elements.
 - c. Tar and Gravel, Composition, or Elastomeric Roofs: These roof materials should be limited to flat roof locations, and should be screened from view from adjacent buildings and sites by parapet walls. They should be avoided where prominently viewable from adjacent multistory buildings or nearby uphill areas.

3. Equipment and Screening.

- a. Roof mounted equipment such as cooling and heating equipment, antennae and receiving dishes should be completely screened by architectural enclosures that are derived from or strongly related to the building's architectural expression, or enclosed within roof volumes.
- b. In the design of screening enclosures, use dimensional increments of window spacing, mullion spacing, or structural bay spacing taken from the facade composition. Materials, architectural styles, colors and/or other elements should strongly relate the screening to the building's architecture.
- c. The location, spacing, materials, and colors of down-spouts, gutters, scuppers, and other roof drainage components should be incorporated into the architectural composition of the facade and roof. Downspouts should be concealed within walls or located to harmonize with window spacing and facade composition.

F. COLOR

- 1. Consistent Color Palette. A consistent color palette is recommended for the Maclay District, to ensure that new buildings are compatible with existing buildings. An example of the color range that falls in this palette is shown on the following page.
 - a. Variety across adjacent buildings is recommended to personalize each building, and to contribute to a vibrant neighborhood character. Lighter colors ranging from white to soft cream, yellow and deep beige, are recommended at primary building walls, as shown on the color palette that follows. Dark colors like deep brown or black should not be used as primary wall colors.
 - b. Accent colors can be used to highlight special architectural features such as building bases or wainscots, windows and window frames, railing, shutters, ornament, fences, and similar features. Secondary and accent colors may be stronger, and more saturated in hue than primary colors accents of deeper reds and dark browns are recommended, as shown on the color palette that follows on page 114. At Spanish-influenced styles, accent colors should be a darker shade against a light-colored primary building wall. Fluorescent colors should not be used.
 - c. For tiled roofs, red and terra cotta colors are recommended. For shingle and other roof styles, grey or earth tones are recommended. Light colored roofs may also be used to reduce solar radiation; these should be should be screened from view by architectural enclosures such as parapet walls or other screening treatment.

Corridors Specific Plan FIVE: Design Guidelines: Maclay District 113

COLOR PALETTE





















5.5. THE WORKPLACE FLEX DISTRICT

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Workplace Flex District is to serve as the city's workplace district. It will be a place where the working elements of the City – the community's service areas, industrial, workshop, and creative office workplaces – coexist.

The workplace and mixed-use buildings that are envisioned for the Workplace Flex District should reflect their setting, along First Street, which provides a direct connection between Maclay Avenue's retail offerings, the Civic Center, and the Metrolink Station. design should be simple and dignified, appropriate to both the uses the buildings serve as well as to the First Street's workplace character. The Guidelines that follow will ensure that they reflect the working qualities of the Workplace Flex District, as the area where the community will come to meet their needs. Buildings are recommended to be horizontal in both proportion and form, with a greater length than height. They are directed to have an appropriate level of articulation, with building volumes and architectural features serving to subdivide long building masses. Windows and other façade elements will give interest and expression to simple elevations.

B. BUILDING MASS AND INCREMENT

- 1. <u>Orientation</u>. Buildings should be sited to define the street edge of the First Street, by establishing a strong building wall along the street frontage.
 - Buildings should orient towards their primary street frontage and front the street. Buildings should not orient to parking lots at the sides or rears of buildings.
 - b. Building facades along the primary street frontage should contain the most articulated elevation of the building, with doors and windows that look onto the street. Frontages should be of a substantial scale and character, to appropriate define the "street wall" and create an inviting and comfortable pedestrian and bicycle experience along this important connection to the Metrolink Station.
- **2.** <u>Horizontal Mass</u>. Buildings in the Workplace Flex District should be horizontal in proportion and form, and where possible should have a greater length than height. The horizontal



The Workplace Flex District is the City's workplace district.



The Workplace Flex District has a number of vacant lots that provide opportunities for infill development.



Buildings should front the primary street, with parking lots to the side or rear of the site.



Buildings along the primary street frontage should be articulated with doors and windows, not blank facades like this building.

length of the building should be articulated with building volumes, projections or other architectural elements to break up the larger building mass. These architectural subdivisions should occur at a maximum of every seventy-five (75) feet across the façade. Some methods of subdivision are noted below.

a. Vertical Architectural Features:

- i. Use large-scaled vertical piers, pilasters or columns to interrupt the length of a facade. These features should be a minimum of one and a half (1.5) feet wide to be readable from the street.
- ii. Use a slender tower form to accentuate a portion of the building.

b. Building Volumes and Massing:

- Use a horizontal volume that projects from the façade to emphasize an important aspect of the building or use, for example the primary building entry or a major display space.
- ii. Use a vertical volume that projects above the primary building mass.

c. Building Wall:

- i. Use detailing or a change in material to subdivide building bays e.g., use brick framing to call out a building bay. Changes in material should always be accompanied by a change in plane.
- ii. Vary the setbacks of portions of the building wall along the front façade to create a varied front facade, i.e. repeated building bays that represent a series of workrooms along the façade.

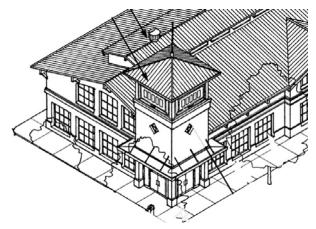
d. Individualized Roof Forms:

- i. Use variation in roof forms to subdivide the building profile, by utilizing different forms over towers, bays or other building volumes.
- ii. Utilize a change in roof type (e.g., shed to gable) or orientation at special places along the facade.
- 3. <u>Vertical Mass</u>. Buildings in the Workplace Flex District may be subdivided across the horizontal plane, to create a base treatment that assists in visually establishing a human scale for pedestrian users and passers-by. When provided, base treatment should extend around all sides of a building visible from the street. A building base may be created by any of the following treatments:

- a. A visibly thicker and continuous base portion of the wall along the ground, where the wall above the base sets back, and openings within the base are seen to be more deeply recessed.
- b. A material and/or color change of the base wall relative to the building wall above. The base material should generally be heavier (e.g. of darker color and/or a stronger material), with a lighter quality at stories above (e.g. predominantly masonry at the ground, larger windows and more glass above).
- c. Pronounced architectural feature at the ground floor, such as an entrance volume, arcades, or a horizontal building projection.
- 4. Corner Buildings. Buildings located at the intersection of Hubbard Avenue should be designed to "mark" the corner on which they are sited and to create a gateway into San Fernando from the Metrolink Station, by acknowledging both street facades with façade articulation and detail. Recommended corner treatments may include:
 - a. Creation of a landmark roof form, such as a dome, conical or pyramidal roof.
 - b. Creation of a corner tower with a special roof.
 - c. At minor intersections, a modest articulation of the building mass may be used to join the two street facades. Treatments may include:
 - A building protrusion or bay that "wraps" the corner.
 - ii. A corner entrance that protrudes or is cutaway from the corner.
 - iii. A change in roofline; e.g., a gabled end to "mark" the corner.
- 5. Main Entrance. The main entrance of a building should be located along the primary street façade of the building. Entrances should be designed to be consistent with the overall architectural style of the building.
 - a. The main entrance of a building should be located at the primary street façade of the building, and should be architecturally treated in a manner consistent with the building style.
 - b. At all buildings, entrances should be clear and easily identifiable, using one or more of the following treatments:
 - i. Indicated by a projection from the building façade, and covered by means of a portico (formal porch) projecting from or set into the building face;



Buildings along the primary street frontage should be articulated with doors and windows, not blank facades



Recommended corner treatments include the creation of a corner tower with a special roof.



The main entrance of a building should be located at the primary street façade of the building.



The main entrance to the upper floors of this building is highlighted by tile surround.

- ii. Indicated by a recessed entry. Recommended treatments include special paving materials; ornamental ceiling treatments; decorative light fixtures; and attractive decorative door pulls, escutcheons, hinges, and other hardware.
- iii. Denoted by a single arch or series of arches to indicate entry. Arcaded entry porches or passageways are also recommended.
- iv. Framed by special architectural elements, such as columns, archways, and overhanging roofs;
- v. Denoted by a small roof overhang over the entrance, change in roofline or a major break in the surface of the subject wall;
- vi. Marked by a taller mass above, such as a modest tower, or within a volume that protrudes from the rest of building surface.
- c. Where buildings include a mix of uses, entrances to upper story uses and to live-work uses should be clearly distinguishable in form and location from retail and workplace entrances, through the following treatments.
 - i. Accented by architectural elements that are "residential" in character, such as small windows above the door, sidelights, and ornamental light fixtures, front stoops or plantings.
 - ii. Indicated by a recessed entrance, i.e. a vestibule or lobby.
- d. At live-work buildings, multiple entrances are recommended on the front façade. Entrances should be coordinated with the architectural elements described in "Horizontal Mass", above. The following elements are recommended for live-work entrances:
 - i. Raised stoops, open porches, and/or entrance vestibules to increase the privacy threshold between street and residential portion of the live-work unit. At attached residences, these should correspond to the vertical modules of units.
 - ii. Low hedges, fences and/or entry gates to separate private front yards from the public sidewalk. Chain link fences should not be used.
 - iii. Ornamental lighting along walks and driveways to highlight entrances and enhance security.

- iv. A rise in grade (of two to three feet) from the public roadway to the live-work unit, to protect the privacy of the residential uses.
- Special landscape materials to define front yard spaces and/or accent the entry sequence.

6. Accessory Buildings and Additions.

Accessory structures include any structures subordinate to the primary building, such as garages, storage facilities and other ancillary buildings. Their design should be consistent with the prevailing architectural style of the primary structure, and should incorporate the following design components:

- a. The existing siding should be carried onto the addition or out-building.
- b. Accessory buildings should include articulation in the form of windows and doors, in the same style as the main structure.
- c. Out-buildings should follow the roof style of the main building. Additions should continue existing rooflines where possible.

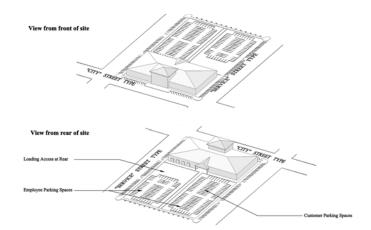
7. Loading and Service Entrances.

The visual impact of loading and services entrances should be minimized. Facilities should be incorporated into the overall composition of the façade.

- a. Service entrances and facilities, such as loading docks and storage areas, should be considered in the site layout. They should be sited to the side or rear of the building where possible.
- b. Portions of the building facade containing service or truck doors should be integrated into the architectural composition of the larger building facade design. Architectural treatments, materials, and colors should be extended from building facade areas into the facade portion containing truck doors.
- c. Roll-up security doors should be detailed to conceal door housings and tracks, and provide an attractive and finished appearance for all exposed components.
- **8.** <u>Vehicular Entrances</u>. Whenever possible, garage entrances should be located to the rear or side of the property to minimize visual impact to the street.
 - Garages should be loaded from rear alleys where possible. Alleys are required to be welllit.



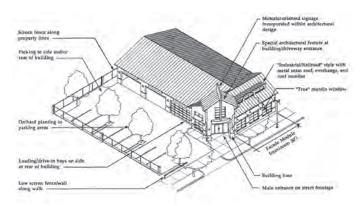
Vertically street-oriented windows arrayed in a traditional pattern.



Parking and loading entrances should be sited to the side or rear of the building.



Storage and trash areas should be sited to the rear of the building, and not be visible from the street.



Garage entrances should be sited to the side or rear of the building.



The large windows and simple landscaping of this light industrial building contribute to a pedestrian-friendly environment.



Storage and trash areas should be sited to the rear of the building, and not be visible from the street.

- **9.** Parking Podiums. Podiums should be considered part of the building base, with wall textures, colors, and dimensional modules that are coordinated with the rest of the building.
 - No building may have more than one garage or podium entrance per street front.
 - b. Podium entrances should not be located along First Street. When the only way to access podiums is along First Street frontage, garage entrances must be recessed behind the front wall of the building to minimize visual impact to the street, and should not exceed twenty (20) feet in width.
 - c. Vehicle entrances should be treated with architectural articulation and landscape materials, to "mark" a frequently used common entrance for residents and guests. Treatments should include architectural frames or pergolas consistent with the architectural style of the building, decorative doorframe ornament, ornamental lighting, et cetera.
 - d. Exposed podiums should not have blank concrete walls. Detailing and design, such as decorative scoring, concrete blocks with special surface textures (e.g., split-face block, combinations with precision face, etc.), integral color and/or inset tiles are recommended to provide additional surface articulation.

C. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The discussion that follows provides a "stylistic" framework for the design of new structures. The design guidelines below do not prescribe specific styles for new buildings. Rather, the guidelines are set up to allow for a range of architectural styles and types, so as to encourage creativity in design. The guidelines set up a framework for quality design by establishing a framework for a) good urban design relationships between buildings, and b) an assured level of quality in terms of construction.

No particular architectural style is recommended for the commercial and mixed-use corridor—buildings in the Workplace Flex District. Buildings may reference existing styles along Truman Street and First Street, which include an eclectic mix of modern, traditional workplace and industrial building types to Spanish-influenced styles. In general, buildings should have a simple straight-forward character, with clean lines and detailing. Ornament should be used where appropriate, in a manner that is consistent with the overall building style. Each building should contribute to a unified, identifiable image for the district, through the use of similar and/ or complementary colors, materials and roof forms.

The following features are appropriate for use on buildings in the Workplace Flex:

- A restrained use of materials (i.e. usually one primary material), ranging from solid materials such as stucco, brick masonry, manufactured or natural stone, and precast concrete; to more visually dramatic materials such as architectural metal, glass and steel;
- Restrained building decoration, such as molded decoration, cornice lines, or articulation of the structural framework;
- Dark timberwork, or other use of accent materials;
- Flat roofs topped by decorative or capped parapets, pediments or cornices;
- Very low-pitched sloped or shed roofs; and
- Clay and concrete roof tiles, metal roofing.

D. FACADE COMPOSITION

- 1. <u>Building Base</u>. All buildings should create a base treatment that assists in visually establishing a human scale for pedestrian users and passers-by. Base treatment should extend around all visible sides of a building. A building base may be created by any of the following treatments:
 - a. A visibly thicker and continuous base portion of the wall along the ground, where the wall above the base sets back, and openings within the base are seen to be more deeply recessed.
 - b. A material and/or color change of the base wall relative to the building wall above. The base material should generally be heavier (e.g. of darker color and/or a stronger material), with a lighter quality at stories above (e.g. predominantly masonry at the ground, larger windows and more glass above).
 - c. Pronounced architectural feature at the ground floor, such as an entrance volume, arcades, or a horizontal building projection.
- **2.** Building Materials. Simple wall surfaces are recommended for buildings along Truman Street and First Street. Articulation should be given through basic façade elements, such as deeply inset windows and doors or expression of the structural framework.



Buildings may reference the Spanish-influenced styles for newer workplace and industrial buildings.



Materials ranging from stucco to brick masonry are appropriate for buildings in the Workplace Flex District.



A contemporary building with brick cladding and large architectural glass.



A new brick mixed-use office building next to an existing light industrial building.



A simple light industrial building clad in corrugated metal with large street-facing windows.

- a. *Primary materials* are those that clad the main building walls. Materials to be used as the primary cladding include:
 - i. Stucco: Stucco and cement plaster are acceptable finishes. Attention should be paid to detail and trim elements for a high quality installation. Highly textured surface textures are not recommended. The pattern of joints should be architecturally coordinated with the overall facade composition, and sealant colors should be coordinated with surface and other building colors.
 - ii. Brick: Full size brick veneer is preferable to thin brick tile. Rock veneer may also be used. Brick veneers should be mortared to give the appearance of structural brick. Brick veneer applications should use wrap-around corner and bullnose pieces to minimize a veneer appearance. An antigraffiti coating is recommended.
 - iii. Wood: Horizontal sidings such as clapboard and tongue-in-groove, vertical siding such as board and batten, and other horizontal sidings such as smaller wood shingles and shakes may be suitable. The larger, more rustic styles of shingles and shakes should not be used. Trim elements should be used.
 - iv. Precast Concrete: Textures, pigments, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. Precast concrete copings and trim are recommended for use with other materials such as poured-in-place concrete, concrete block, brick, stone, stucco and EIFS. The location of joints between castings and expansion joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Grout and sealant colors should be coordinated with castings and other building colors. An antigraffiti coating is recommended.
 - v. Contemporary Materials such as Architectural Metal, Glass and Steel: Profile, corrugated, and other metal surfaces (i.e. sheet, rolled and extruded) should be detailed with adequate thickness to resist dents and impacts. All materials should be maintained to ensure a quality appearance.
- b. Accent materials may be used as to add interest and variety at a more intimate scale, for example at window surrounds or other architectural framing. Accent materials include stucco, brick wood, precast, metal glass and steel, as listed above, and also include:

- Ceramic tile: Tile should be limited in use to a facade cladding or decorative wall accent material. Grout color should be coordinated with tile and other building colors.
- ii. Manufactured or Natural Stone, and Stone Veneers: Natural stone is preferable; synthetic materials should be reviewed for quality appearance. Stone should be used as a base or as a special decorative material for wall panels or sills in combination with other materials, such as stucco, brick or concrete.
- c. Base materials are those used along the bottoms of building walls, and can be carried to vertical portions of buildings such as columns, pilasters, or piers, to impart a sense of permanence and solidity. Primary materials are often carried to the building base, but may also include:
 - i. Poured-in-Place Concrete: Concrete walls should generally be clad with stucco or other finish materials; poured concrete may be exposed as an architectural base or a sitework material. Where exposed, the location of formwork tie-holes, expansion joints and control joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Textured form liners, pigments, stains, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.
 - ii. Concrete Block: Concrete blocks of various block sizes, surface textures, and colors should be used as an architectural base or a sitework material; plain stack bond concrete block walls are not recommended. Decorative treatments should be used, such as alternating courses of differing heights, different surface textures (e.g., precision face and split face) and patterns of colored blocks; and cap and trim pieces should be used. Grout colors should be coordinated with block and other building colors. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.
- **3.** Windows. Windows should be organized to reflect and reinforce the architectural elements described in "Horizontal Mass", above, to create a recognizable composition across the façade.
 - a. Windows should comprise a minimum of twenty percent (50%) of the ground floor façade.
 - b. Where window openings are paneled, i.e. divided with multiple groups of vertical windows, true divided light windows or sectional windows are recommended. Snap-in



Brick is an appropriate materials to be used as the primary cladding.



The street-facing mass of this tight industrial building provides ample street-facing windows and is articulated with canopies.



The street-facing mass of this light industrial building provides ample street-facing windows and is articulated with canopies.



The facade of this light industrial buildings incorporates the goodsproducts that are sold within: doors and windows of different sizes and shapes.



The continuous plate glass windows of this auto repair shop provide views into the repair space.



Brick light industrial buildings with large windows.

- muntins and those sandwiched within doublepaned glass should not be used.
- c. Window frames should not be set flush with walls. Glass should be inset a minimum of two (2) inches from the exterior wall and/or frame surface.
 - At deeply inset windows (greater than 4" from the exterior wall); the framing may be simple and relatively unarticulated. At shallower insets (2-4" from the exterior wall), projecting sills, molded surrounds, lintels and/or trim should be used to frame openings.
 - ii. Sills and surrounds should be proportioned to relate to the window size. For windows less than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 6" in width. For windows greater than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 8" in width.
- d. Aluminum sliding windows should be designed to have substantial framing members, at a minimum width of two (2) inches.
- e. Clear glass is recommended. Reflective glazing should not be used. Non-reflective films, coatings, low emissivity glass, and external and internal shade devices should be used for heat and glare control.
- f. Deeply tinted glass or applied films should not be used. If tinted glazing is used, light tints and green, gray and blue hues are recommended.
- g. Fritted glass, spandrel glass and other decorative treatments are recommended to add privacy and aesthetic variety to glass where desired.
- **4. <u>Doors.</u>** At doors leading to workplace and commercial buildings, doors should be simple in style, with clean lines that are appropriate to the buildings' style.
 - a. High quality materials such as crafted wood, stainless steel, bronze, and other ornamental metals are recommended. Contemporary designs utilizing metal, glass, or other materials derived from the building architecture may be appropriate.
 - b. Doorways leading to upper story uses should be distinguishable from those leading to retail and workplace establishments.
 - c. Doors should coordinated with architectural features that can give shelter from weather and sun, i.e. a projecting awning or canopy, or a permanent architectural awning.

- 5. Openings and Façade Elements. Buildings should maintain consistency across their façades. The overall effect of openings should create a harmonious pattern across the street wall.
 - a. Window and door openings should create an ordered composition across the façade. Common window header line or sill line, and/ or aligned vertical centerlines of windows and doors can serve as unifying elements across a facade.
 - b. Buildings should not have large, blank or monotonous surfaces; designs should include sufficient detailing, texture, color differentiation and three-dimensional articulation to create appropriately scaled, interesting facades. Elements that add human scale, such as bay windows, entrance vestibules, porches, balconies, dormers, etc. should be used.

E. ROOFS

- 1. Roof Types. Roof forms should be simple, with accents at entrances, corners, important building volumes and other architectural elements. However, no single roof form may extend for more than one hundred (100) feet in length, without incorporating a change in orientation, slope or roof type.
 - a. All continuous sloping roof forms (i.e., without flat horizontal portions) are recommended. These include pitched, gable, hip, and pyramidal roofs, which should be designed as follows:
 - i. Roof overhangs are recommended. Brackets and corbels (i.e., decorative supporting pieces designed to bear the weight of projected overhangs), or other expressed roof overhang supports are recommended to add richness to detailing. The spacing module of repeating supports should relate to the building's structural bay spacing.
 - ii. The soffit (i.e., the underside surface of the roof overhang) should be incorporated into the over-all architectural composition with beams, coffers, light fixtures and other design articulation.
 - iii. Vertical roof edge fascia should be vertically sub-divided by additional horizontal layers, stepbacks, trim, and other detailing.
 - b. Flat roofs with parapet walls should be treated with one or more of the following conditions:



Doors should be simple in style, with clean lines that are appropriate to the building's style.



Window openings should create an ordered composition across the facade.



An industrial building with contemporary saw-tooth roof form



A contemporary building with skeleton frame canopy.



Canopy made of wooden slats on their sides providing shade but not protection from rain



A metal light industrial building with a gabled roof.

- i. An architecturally profiled cornice and/or expressed parapet cap should be used to terminate the top of parapet wall.
- ii. Surface mounted cornices, continuous shading elements, or trellises should be used to strengthen a parapet wall design.
- iii. An ornate parapet decoration, such as a pediment, may be used to add ornament to the roof form.
- iv. A single layer, flush sheet metal parapet cap (i.e., a simple "inverted U" of sheet metal over the top of a parapet wall) without a substantial built-up edge should not be used, as these installations often display warped sheet metal (oil-canning) and a low-quality appearance. If used, sheet metal parapet caps should provide a formed (compound folded) overhanging edge termination and a heavy gauge sheet metal thickness selected to avoid oil-canning distortion.
- Special forms such as domes, conical roofs and pyramidal roofs are recommended at entry towers.
- 2. Roof Materials. Selection of roof materials should be made with consideration for the neighborhood context. Roof materials and color should be selected with consideration for views from above. Recommended roof materials include:
 - a. Clay, Terra Cotta or Concrete Tile: Projects using Mediterranean or Spanish Mission Revival architectural styles should use authentic terra cotta barrel tiles and avoid simulated products.
 - b. Asphalt, Slate or Cement/Slate-type Shingles: Projects using shingles should use the highest quality commercial grade materials, and be provided with adequate trim elements.
 - c. Corrugated and Standing-Seam Metal Roofing: The structural support detailing of corrugated metal roofing should insure that metal roof edges and panels will not sag, bend, or be vulnerable to impacts and denting. This is important at locations where undersides and edges of corrugated metal roofing are visible. Finishes should be anodized, fluorocoated or painted. Copper, zinc, and other exposable metal roofs should be natural or oxidized. Flat, unarticulated metal roof tiles and metal roof sheeting are not recommended.
 - d. Tar and Gravel, Composition, or Elastomeric Roofs (flat roof locations): Use of these roof materials should be avoided at locations prominently viewable from nearby uphill

residential neighborhoods. When used, these materials should be screened from view from adjacent buildings and sites by parapet walls.

3. Equipment and Screening.

- a. Roof mounted equipment such as cooling and heating equipment, antennae and receiving dishes should be completely screened by architectural enclosures that are derived from or strongly related to the building's architectural expression, or enclosed within roof volumes.
- b. In the design of screening enclosures, use dimensional increments of window spacing, mullion spacing, or structural bay spacing taken from the facade composition. Materials, architectural styles, colors and/or other elements from the facade composition should also be used to strongly relate the screening to the building's architecture.
- c. The location, spacing, materials, and colors of down-spouts, gutters, scuppers, and other roof drainage components should be incorporated into the architectural composition of the facade and roof. Down-spouts should be concealed within walls or located to harmonize with window spacing and facade composition.

F. COLOR

- 1. Consistent Color Palette. A consistent color palette is recommended for the district, to ensure that new buildings are compatible with existing buildings. An example of the color range that falls in this palette is shown on the following page.
 - a. Colors should be compatible with other buildings in the district. Cool colors like white and grey are recommended for primary building walls; deeper, warmer colors ranging from cream to brick red may also be used. Dark colors like brown or black should not be used as primary wall colors.
 - b. Accent colors can be used to highlight special architectural features such as building bases, building entries, columns, cornices, capitals, and bands. Accent colors may either be a lighter shade than the primary building wall, or a stronger, more saturated hue. Fluorescent colors should not be used.
 - c. For tiled roofs, red and terra cotta colors are recommended. For shingle and other roof styles, grey or earth tones are recommended. Light colored roofs may also be used to reduce solar radiation; these should be should be screened

from view by architectural enclosures such as parapet walls or other screening treatment.



Corrugated and standing-seam metal roofing should be carefully detailed so that roof edges will not sag or bend.

COLOR PALETTE





















5.6. THE GENERAL NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRICT

A. PURPOSE

The General Neighborhood District, which allows multi-family buildings up to four stories in height, occupies the parcels between Downtown San Fernando and the single-family neighborhoods to the north of Second Street. Accordingly, housing along Second Street must be designed to be compatible with the single-family houses - most of which are only one-story in height - across the street. The front portions of new buildings that directly front onto Second Street should be conceived as larger versions of the single-family homes across the street. Architecture should be residential in massing, scale, proportion, and detailing. Plantings and landscaped setbacks can increase the prominence and grandeur of the project, while giving residences more privacy from the public realm of the street. Residential entrances above street level can create a sense of privacy and distance from the street. Individual units should be organized in groups, as a part of a larger whole, to create buildings that are of a scale and character appropriate to a wide, frequently traveled road..

B. BUILDING MASS AND SCALE

1. <u>Building Site and Orientation.</u> Buildings should be sited to define the street edge.

- a. Buildings should orient towards the street. Buildings should not orient to parking lots at the sides or rears of buildings.
- b. Building facades along the primary street frontage should contain elevations activated by doors and windows that look onto the street.
- c. Street-facing building masses should be of a substantial scale and character, reading as "grand mansions" or simply as larger versions of the City's single-family homes.

2. Massing and Scale.

- a. The portions of buildings located within 25 feet of the front setback line front directly onto Second Street should be designed per the following massing recommendations:
 - i. Buildings should be horizontal in massing, and where possible should have a greater length than height.



Second Street is currently lined predominantly by one-story, single-family houses.



This street-facing facade of this multi-family building contains street-facing windows and doors.



These multi-family units face and are accessed directly from the street.



The massing and scale of this multi-family building is consistent with the architectural character of the rest of the block.



AVOID: The massive, featureless bulk of the building violates the scale of its existing neighbor.

- Buildings should be designed as simply massed volumes that are compatible in scale and form with surrounding buildings. Recommended methods include:
 - a) Matching existing building heights or exceeding them by only one story. When a two-story building is proposed next to existing one-story buildings, the second floor plate height should be no more than twice that of the existing onestory building.
 - b) Modulating taller buildings stories by stepping them down to provide one-story volumes/ wings next to one-story buildings.
 - c) Matching the prevalent eve height of existing buildings on the street. The eave height of new one-story buildings should approximate the prevalent eave height of the existing buildings on the street
 - d) Including elements such as porches, galleries, arcades, etc. to relate the scale of facades to those of existing buildings. Eave heights of these frontage elements should approximate the prevalent eave height of the existing buildings on the street.
 - e) Reducing building bulk by introducing dwelling space in attic spaces of pitched roof buildings and providing natural light with dormer windows or gable windows. Mansard roofs are not permitted.
 - f) Subdividing the overall mass of buildings into modules that express the individuality of each unit, or group of units. Modules should occur at a maximum of every fifty (50) feet across the façade.



A 3-story multi-family housing project fits into the existing 1-story building fabric by placing the third-story within an attic space that is lit by dormer windows.

- g) Designing buildings as simple assemblies of house-scale forms that face and are accessed from the street.
- iii. To be compatible in scale and form with adjacent one- or two-story buildings, portions of buildings fronting adjacent to should consider:
 - a) Modulating side yard and rear yard setbacks to provide as much distance as possible between the facades of a proposed building and existing buildings in order to preserve the privacy of the outdoor spaces of both.
 - b) Orienting side yard open spaces of proposed buildings to face the side yard open spaces, where present, of adjacent buildings.
 - Introducing landscape and/or trees as a screen between existing and new buildings.
 - d) Excessive massing breaks, roof breaks and complicated hipped or gabled roof forms should be avoided.
- **3.** Main entrance. The main entrance of a building should be located along the primary street façade of the building. Entrances should be designed to be consistent with the overall architectural style of the building.
 - a. Building entrances should front onto the street, and be prominent and easy to identify, using one or more of the following treatments:
 - Marked by a taller mass above, such as a modest tower, or within a volume that protrudes from the rest of building surface;
 - ii. Indicated by a projection from the building façade, and covered by means of a porch or portico that projects from the building face;
 - iii. Indicated by a recessed entry-recommended treatments include special paving materials such as ceramic tile; ornamental ceiling treatments such as coffering; decorative light fixtures; and attractive decorative door pulls, escutcheons, hinges, and other hardware;
 - iv. Denoted by a single arch or series of arches to indicate entry-arcaded entry porches or passageways are also recommended.
 - v. Framed by special architectural elements, such as columns, archways, and overhanging roofs;



Upper floors are incorporated into the attic spaces and are daylit by dormer windows.



This multi-family building is subdivided into modules that express the individuality of each unit.



Units to this multi-family courtyard building are accessed through an inviting, covered passage.



A low wall and landscaping separates the private front yard of this unit from the common area.



The garages of this multi-family building are oriented towards the alley rather than to the street.

- vi. Emphasized by a small roof overhang over the entrance, change in roofline or a major break in the surface of the subject wall.
- b. At residential buildings, multiple entrances are recommended on the front façade. Where possible, entrances should be included within each module of units described in "Horizontal Mass", above in Section 2. The following elements are recommended for residential entrances:
 - Raised stoops, open porches, and/or entrance vestibules to increase the privacy threshold between street and residence. At attached residences, these should correspond to the vertical modules of units.
 - ii. Low hedges, fences and/or entry gates to separate private front yards from the public sidewalk. Chain link fences are not permitted. (See Neighborhood District Development Standards, Section 7.3 Landscaping and Screening.)
 - iii. Ornamental lighting of porches, along walks and driveways to highlight entrances and enhance security.
 - iv. A rise in grade (of two (2) to three (3) feet) from the public roadway to the residence, to protect the privacy of residential units.
 - v. Special landscape materials to define front yard spaces and/or accent the entry sequence.

4. Accessory Buildings and Additions.

Accessory structures include any structures subordinate to the primary building, such as garages, storage facilities and other ancillary buildings. Their design should be consistent with the prevailing architectural style of the primary structure, and should incorporate the following design components:

- a. The existing siding should be carried onto the addition or out-building.
- b. Accessory buildings should include articulation in the form of windows and doors, in the same style as the main structure.
- c. Out-buildings should follow the roof style of the main building. Additions should continue existing rooflines where possible.

5. <u>Residential Garages and Vehicular</u> Entrances.

Where possible, garage entrances should be located to the rear or side of the property to minimize visual impact to the street.

- a. Garages should be loaded from rear alleys where possible. Alleys are required to be well-lit.
- b. The design of the garage door should relate to the particular architectural style selected. Garage doors should appear to be set into the walls rather than flush with the exterior wall, and carriage style garage doors are recommended where compatible with architectural style.
- c. Single-car garage doors are strongly recommended to avoid a car-dominated appearance on the facade. Where double car widths are used, doors may not exceed a width of twenty (20) feet maximum, and elements such as trellises should be used to subdivide the width of the door.
- **6.** Parking Podiums. Podiums should be considered part of the building base, with wall textures, colors, and dimensional modules that are coordinated with the residential architecture.
 - a. No building may have more than one (1) garage or podium entrance per streetfront.
 - b. Exposed podiums should not have blank concrete walls. Podium wall textures, colors, and dimensional modules should be coordinated with those of the residential architecture above the podium. Detailing and design, such as decorative scoring, concrete blocks with special surface textures (e.g., split-face block, combinations with precision face, etc.), integral color and/or inset tiles are recommended to provide additional surface articulation.
 - c. Podium entrances should not be located along Second Street. When the only way to access podiums is along the Second Street frontage, garage entrances must be recessed behind the front wall of the building to minimize visual impact to the street, and should not exceed twenty (20) feet in width.
 - d. Vehicle entrances should be treated with architectural articulation and landscape materials so as to identify a frequently used common entrance for residents and guests.

 Treatments should include architectural frames



An arched opening provides vehicular access from the street to tuck-under parking garages within the center of the lot.



The arched opening to the parking of this multi-family building is coordinated with the architecture of the rest of the building.



A Spanish Colonial Revival multi-family building with a courtyard as the shared open space.



A multi-family building in the Monterey style with a second floor balcony.



Multi-family residential building in the Craftsman style. Massing, porches, structural elements, windows, materials, trim, and landscape are true to the style's rules.



A shared courtyard with a fountain as its focal point.

or pergolas consistent with the architectural style of the building, decorative doorframe ornament, ornamental lighting, et cetera.

C. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The following discussion that follows provides a "stylistic" framework for the design of new structures. The Design Guidelines below do not prescribe specific styles for new buildings. Rather, the guidelines are set up to allow for a range of architectural styles and types, so as to encourage creativity in design. The Guidelines set up a framework for quality design by establishing a framework for a good urban design relationships between buildings and an assured level of quality in construction.

Residential influences in San Fernando are eclectic, ranging from Spanish-inspired styles to east coast influences. New residential buildings should build upon these roots, and draw from the broad menu of residential styles the city has to offer. These include Mission, Mediterranean, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Monterey Mediterranean styles; as well as Southern California variations on the Craftsman, bungalow and various Victorian styles. Below are some of the primary features found in each architectural style:

1. Elements of Mission architecture.

- Plain, smooth stucco siding
- Large square pillars and twisted columns
- Timberwork, wood framing and balustrades
- Bell or corner towers
- Sloping, low-pitched or hipped roofs or flat roofs with parapets.
- Red roof tiles, wood shingles or clay tiles.

2. <u>Elements of Spanish Colonial Revival</u> architecture.

- Stucco, brick, wood, or combinations of these materials.
- Little or no overhanging eaves
- Deeply inset windows within thick stucco walls
- Arches, especially above doors, porch entries and main windows
- Decorative ironwork, particularly at balconies, porches and on roof forms.
- Courtyards, porches, pergolas and other shaded or sheltered outdoor areas
- Red tile roofs

3. Elements of Mediterranean architecture.

- Asymmetrical shape with cross-gables and side wings
- Carved doors
- Ornate detailing including molded decoration, carved wood and stonework, or cast ornament
- Spiral columns and pilasters
- Carved stonework or cast ornaments
- Patterned tile floors and wall surfaces
- Flat roof and parapets, or a hipped roof

4. Elements of Monterey style.

- Paneled doors with sidelights
- Double-hung windows with mullions
- Ornate wood spindlework
- Projecting continuous balconies or porches on upper-stories
- Wooden verandas
- Low pitched, hipped or gabled roofs, often covered with shingles

5. Elements of the Craftsman style.

- Full- or partial-width porches
- Pedestal-like, tapered columns
- Overhanging eaves and exposed roof rafters
- Low-pitched gabled roof
- River rock exterior elements
- Horizontal wooden clapboard siding
- Smooth stucco or concrete building exterior

6. Elements of the California Bungalow house.

- An offset entryway
- A projecting bay on the façade
- Large front porch with square columns
- One or one and a half stories
- Low-pitched roof
- River rock exterior elements
- Horizontal wooden clapboard siding
- Smooth stucco or concrete building exterior



A senior housing project with a contemporary interpretation of the Queen Anne style.



A senior housing project with Queen Anne style decorative eave elements.



No single roof form may extend for more than 100 feet without incorporating a change in roof type.



A Mediterranean style multi-family building with stucco as the primary cladding material.



A multi-family building clad in brick.

7. Elements of the Victorian (Queen Anne and Eastlake) style.

- Asymmetrical facades
- Elaborate spindlework ornamentation
- Corner or curved towers
- Extensive, wrap around porches on the first floor
- Surfaces with a variety of patterning, i.e. clapboard or patterned shingles
- Protruding bay windows
- Steeply pitched roofs

8. Elements of the Streamline Moderne style.

- Horizontal building orientation
- Technological and nautical themes / references
- Smooth, rounded building corners
- White or light in color
- Long bands of windows
- Rounded edges, corner windows, and glass block walls

D. FACADE COMPOSITION

1. Wall Materials.

- a. Materials. A variety of detail is recommended, to contribute to a neighborhood character, where each building has its own, highly personalized detail and design elements. Where appropriate, combinations of surfaces and textures may be used to achieve this variety.
 - Primary materials are those that clad the main building walls. Materials to be used as the primary cladding include:
 - a) Stucco: Stucco, cement plaster or stuccolike finishes are acceptable finishes. Attention should be paid to detail and trim elements for a high quality installation. Highly textured surface textures are not recommended. The pattern of joints should be architecturally coordinated with the overall facade composition, and sealant colors should be coordinated with surface and other building colors.
 - b) Brick: Full size brick veneer is preferable to thin brick tile. Brick veneers should be mortared to give the appearance of structural

- brick. Brick veneer applications should use wrap-around corner and bullnose pieces to minimize a veneer appearance. An antigraffiti coating is required.
- c) Wood: Horizontal sidings such as clapboard and tongue-in-groove, vertical siding such as board and batten, and other horizontal sidings such as smaller wood shingles and shakes may be suitable. The larger, more rustic styles of shingles and shakes should not be used. Trim elements should be used, and traditional Craftsman styling such as timber detailing and exposed bracing are recommended.
- ii. Accent materials may be used as to add interest and variety at a more intimate scale, for example at porches, or at window surrounds or other architectural framing. Accent materials include stucco, brick and wood, as listed above, and also include stone and stone veneers. Stone should be used only as a base or as a special decorative material for wall panels or sills in combination with stucco or EIFS materials.
- iii. Base materials are those used along the bottoms of building walls, and can be carried to vertical portions of buildings such as columns, pilasters, or piers, to impart a sense of permanence and solidity. Primary materials are often carried to the building base, but may also include:
- a) Precast Concrete: Textures, pigments, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. Precast concrete copings and trim are recommended for use with other materials such as poured-in-place concrete, concrete block, brick, stone, stucco and EIFS. The location of joints between castings and expansion joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Grout and sealant colors should be coordinated with castings and other building colors. An antigraffiti coating is required.
- b) Poured-in-Place Concrete: Concrete walls should generally be clad with stucco or other finish materials; poured concrete may be exposed as an architectural base or a site work material. Where exposed, the location of formwork tie-holes, expansion joints and control joints should be incorporated into the facade composition. Textured form liners, pigments, stains, and special aggregates should be used to create rich surfaces. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.



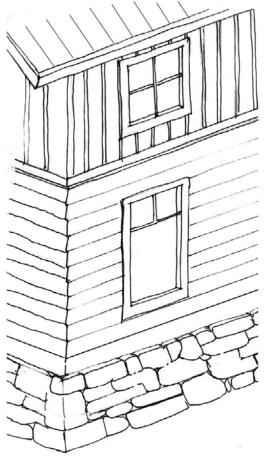
Brick veneer wraps the corner and is detailed to look like load bearing masonry.



AVOID: Stone veneer that does not wrap the corner gives away the fact that is an applied veneer.



The vertical joints between the board and batten siding and stucco of this building occurs at the inside corner.

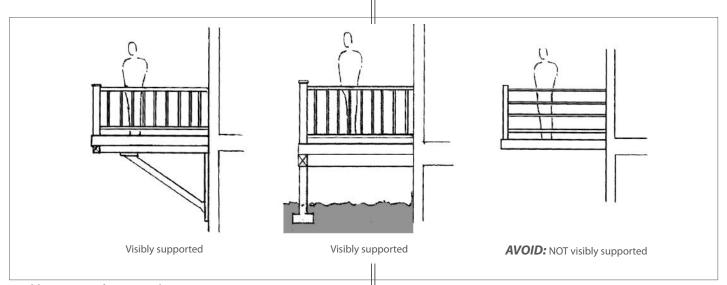


Lighter weight materials are placed above more substantial materials, in this case wood above stone

- c) Concrete Block: Concrete blocks of various block sizes, surface textures, and colors should be used as an architectural base or a site work material; precision concrete block walls are not recommended. Decorative treatments should be used, such as alternating courses of differing heights, different surface textures (precision face and split face) and patterns of colored blocks; and cap and trim pieces should be used. Grout colors should be coordinated with block and other building colors. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended.
- iv. Materials to avoid or to be kept to a minimum include:
- a) Simulated finishes such as artificial stone.
- b) Plywood siding.
- c) EIFS (Exterior Insulation & Finish System) on exposed, ground level locations.
- d) Reflective materials, such as mirrored glass, shiny metal, and chrome are prohibited.

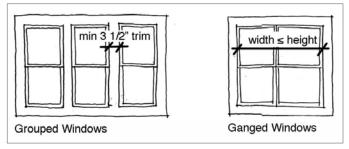
b. *Configurations*.

- i. Two or more wall materials may be combined on one facade as follows:
- a) If located one above the other, lighter weight materials shall be placed above more substantial materials (e.g. wood above stucco or masonry, or stucco and glass above masonry) as shown at left.

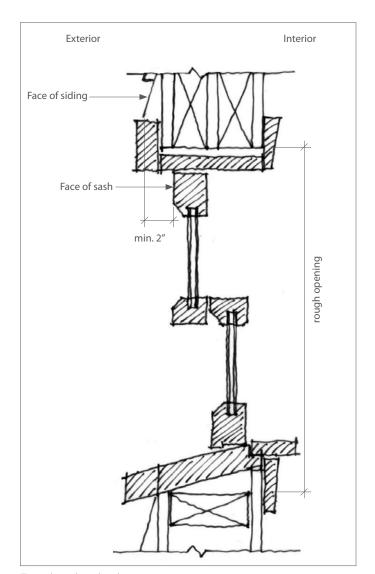


Visible support of existing elements.

- b) Vertical joints between different materials shall occur only at inside corners.
- ii. All building elements that project from the building wall by more than 16 inches including but not limited to decks, balconies, porch roofs and bay windows should be visibly supported by brackets, posts, or beams that are sized at minimum six inches in nominal width or diameter as shown below.
- iii. Exterior chimneys should be finished in brick, stone, or stucco.
- iv. Walls clad in wood or cement fiber board siding should be stained or painted.
- v. The undercroft of decks and porches should be enclosed with lattice or vertical pickets.
- 2. <u>Windows</u>. Windows should be grouped so that they recognizably belong to a building module or volume, and create a recognizable composition within each unit with a clear hierarchy of major and minor windows, rather than being repeated uniformly across a wide façade with multiple components.
 - a. At residential ground levels, windows should be designed and oriented so as to preserve privacy for ground floor units, and should comprise a minimum of fifteen (15%) percent of the building wall area.
 - b. At upper stories, windows should comprise a minimum of fifteen (15%) percent of each floor's façade wall surface area.
 - c. Buildings should include vertically proportioned façade openings; with windows that have a greater height than width (an appropriate vertical/horizontal ratio ranges from 1.5:1 to 2:1).
 - d. Where window openings are paneled, for example divided with multiple groups of vertical windows, true divided light windows or sectional windows are recommended. Snap-in muntins and those sandwiched within double-paned glass should not be used.
 - e. Window frames should not be set flush with walls. Glass should be inset a minimum of two (2) inches from the exterior wall and/or frame surface.
 - i. At deeply inset windows (greater than 4" from the exterior wall); the framing may be simple and relatively unarticulated. At shallower insets (2-4" from the exterior wall), projecting sills, molded surrounds, lintels and/or trim should be used to frame openings.



Window configurations.



Typical window detail.



The windows of this townhouse building are flanked by shutters.



A Craftsman-style building with windows ganged together with a mullion separating the two windows.



Doors should be simple in style, with clean lines that are appropriate to the buildings' style.

- ii. Sills and surrounds should be proportioned to relate to the window size. For windows less than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 6" in width. For windows greater than 48" in width, surrounds should not exceed 8" in width.
- f. Special Windows Individual elements such as bays or dormers should be used to add interest and a domestic character to the facade. Decorative treatments on windows or balconies, such as wood or metal grilles on windows or balconies, wood balcony columns and balustrades, and simple detailed trim are recommended.
- g. Aluminum sliding windows should not be used.
- h. Clear glass is recommended. Reflective glazing should not be used. Non-reflective films, coatings, low emissivity glass, and external and internal shade devices should be used for heat and glare control.
- Deeply tinted glass or applied films should not be used. If tinted glazing is used, light tints and green, gray and blue hues are recommended.
- j. Fritted glass, spandrel glass and other decorative treatments are recommended to add privacy and aesthetic variety to glass where desired.
- **3.** <u>Doors.</u> Doors should match or complement the materials, design and character of the primary building; for example ornate carved doors at Mediterranean style homes, and simply styled doors with subdued ornamentation at Craftsman style residences.
 - a. High quality materials such as crafted wood, stainless steel, bronze, and other ornamental metals are recommended.
- 4. Openings and Façade Elements. Other design elements may be used in coordination with windows and doors, to create a consistent effect of openings across the facade wall. Openings and façade elements should be organized along the façade so that each grouping is recognizable as belonging to an individual unit or module of units.
 - a. Façade elements should create an ordered composition across the building façade, to create a recognizable grouping of elements that defines each individual unit or module within the larger building.

- b. Buildings should not have large, blank or monotonous surfaces except when such façade wall areas are used in contrast to concentrated detail in other areas of the façade, as in Spanish architecture styles. Designs should include sufficient articulation, such as bay windows, entrance vestibules and dormers, to create appropriately scaled, interesting facades.
- c. Alcoves, balconies, porches or other indooroutdoor elements should be used to provide outdoor spaces for upper story tenants, and to articulate the unit on the façade. Balconies should be designed as individual elements; runon or continuous balconies that extend across the length of a façade should not be used except where integral to a building's architectural style such as with Monterey Style.
- d. Special architectural features should be used to create articulated, interesting facades that look custom-made for each individual building, rather than mass produced for a complex or development. These include features such as recessed windows with authentic muntins, architectural trim with substantial depth and detail, bay windows, window boxes, dormers, entry porches, et cetera.

E. ROOFS

- 1. Roof Types. Buildings should use a variety of roof forms on each building, to accentuate the fine grain of the neighborhood-scaled district and to denote individual units where possible. No single roof form may extend for more than sixty (60) feet in length, without incorporating a change in orientation, slope or roof type.
 - a. All continuous sloping roof forms (i.e., without flat horizontal portions) are recommended. These include pitched, gable, hip, and pyramidal roofs, which should be designed as follows:
 - i. Roof overhangs are recommended. Brackets and corbels (i.e., decorative supporting pieces designed to bear the weight of projected overhangs), or other expressed roof overhang supports are recommended to add richness to detailing. The spacing module of repeating supports should relate to the building's structural bay spacing.
 - ii. The soffit (i.e., the underside surface of the roof overhang) should be incorporated into the overall architectural composition with beams, coffers, light fixtures and other design articulation.



A Craftsman style building with asphalt roof shingles and trim elements conducive to the architectural style.



The sculpted parapet of this Spanish Colonial Revival style building is accented with potted plants.



A Mediterranean style building with terra cotta roof tiles.

- iii. The vertical edge of the roof should be detailed to demonstrate additional horizontal layers, step-backs, trim, and other detailing.
- b. If used, flat roofs should always be edged with parapet walls; and softened with residential accessories such as shading elements, or trellises.
- **2.** Roof Materials. Selection of roof materials should be made with consideration for the neighborhood context. Roof materials and color should be selected with consideration for views from above. Recommended roof materials include:
 - a. Clay, Terra Cotta or Concrete Tile: Tile roofs are recommended wherever sloping roof forms



A Queen Anne style inspired building with blue walls and white trim.



A white Mediterranean style building with painted base.

- are used. Projects should use authentic terra cotta 2-piece barrel tiles, and avoid simulated products. A double row of tiles should be used to terminate the roof at the edge of rooflines.
- b. Asphalt, Slate or Cement/Slate-type Shingles: Projects using shingles should use the highest quality commercial grade materials, and be provided with adequate trim elements.
- c. Tar and Gravel, Composition, or Elastomeric Roofs: These roof materials should be limited to flat roof locations, and should be screened from view from adjacent buildings and sites by parapet walls. They should be avoided where prominently viewable from adjacent multistory buildings or nearby uphill areas.

3. Equipment and Screening.

- a. Roof mounted equipment such as cooling and heating equipment, antennae and receiving dishes should be completely screened by architectural enclosures that are derived from or strongly related to the building's architectural expression, or enclosed within roof volumes.
- b. In the design of screening enclosures, use dimensional increments of window spacing, mullion spacing, or structural bay spacing taken from the facade composition. Materials, architectural styles, colors and/or other elements should strongly relate the screening to the building's architecture.
- c. The location, spacing, materials, and colors of downspouts, gutters, scuppers, and other roof drainage components should be incorporated into the architectural composition of the facade and roof. Downspouts should be concealed within walls or located to harmonize with window spacing and facade composition.

F. COLOR

- 1. Consistent Color Palette. A consistent color palette is recommended, to ensure that new buildings are compatible with existing buildings. An example of the color range that falls in this palette is shown on the following page.
 - a. Variety across adjacent buildings is recommended to personalize each building, and to contribute to a vibrant neighborhood character. Lighter colors ranging from white to soft cream, yellow and deep beige, are recommended at primary building walls, as shown on the color palette that follows. Dark colors like deep brown or black should not be used as primary wall colors.
 - b. Accent colors can be used to highlight special architectural features such as building bases or wainscots, windows and window frames, railing, shutters, ornament, fences, and similar features. Secondary and accent colors may be stronger, and more saturated in hue than primary colors accents of deeper reds and dark browns are recommended, as shown on the color palette that follows. At Spanish-influenced styles, accent colors should be a darker shade against a light-colored primary building wall. Fluorescent colors should not be used.
 - c. For tiled roofs, red and terra cotta colors are recommended. For shingle and other roof styles, grey or earth tones are recommended. Light colored roofs may also be used to reduce solar radiation; these should be should be screened from view by architectural enclosures such as parapet walls or other screening treatment.

COLOR PALETTE





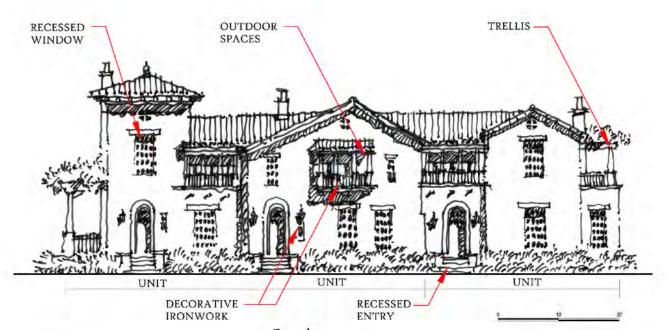








ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS





RECESSED WINDOWS PROVIDE SHADE AND EVOKE TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE



TOWERS PRESERVE TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLE



TRELLISES AT THE END OF BUILDINGS SOFTEN THE TRANSITION TO LOWER BUILDINGS



DETAILED IRONWORK RECALLS THE CRAFTSMANSHIP OF HISTORIC SAN FERNANDO ARCHITECTURE



ENTRANCES ARE STEPPED UP AND RECESSED TO INCREASE PRIVACY



DETAILED COLUMNS & BRACKETS ADD TO THE AUTHENTIC LOOK OF A BUILDING

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5.7. SIGNAGE - ALL DISTRICTS

A. DISTRICT ORIENTATION

A district's character is defined by the scale and intensity of its development, its uses and building architecture, and the quality of its public spaces. Building signage provides an opportunity to give visitors visual clues about the district the building is located within, while simultaneously conveying information about the businesses it advertises.

In general, sign design within each district should be unified in some ways, and unique in others. Signs throughout a district should be *unified* in that they should be compatible with district character. They should share the common themes of that District, and maintain similarities in terms of alignment, proportion, size and number of signs. Signs within a district should be *unique* in that each sign should be expressive of the individual store or establishment's identity, and appropriate to the type of activity contained within the establishment. For example, signs identifying business services should convey something very different from those advertising entertainment establishments, and may differ in terms of type, materials and color.

- 1. The Maclay District. The Maclay District is primarily a residential neighborhood, and signage for its non-residential uses should be compatible with this character. In order to maintain residential compatibility, signs in this district are limited to building-mounted and wall signs. "Neighborhood Services Overlay Areas" are intended to be pedestrian centers for their neighborhoods; therefore signage in these centers should be visible to residents who walk from nearby neighborhoods as well as to customers driving by, and follow the general character prescribed for the Downtown District (below).
- 2. The Downtown District. The Downtown District is the "center of the city" for the neighborhoods of San Fernando. This district will be the meeting place for San Fernando's community, and its sidewalks will serve as the city's living room. Thus, although the primary orientation of signage in this district should be towards the pedestrian, signage should be also be visible from vehicles. Because of the pedestrian nature of the District, signs will be seen from close view, and a high level of detail and craftsmanship should be used.



Signs in a district should be compatible with each other, yet distinctive for each individual store.



Signage should be carefully crafted with quality materials, as in this combination of wrought iron and painted wood.



Signage can be oriented to both the pedestrian and the vehicle, as demonstrated along this streetscape.



Signage should be incorporated into building architecture, like this sign located on a corner tower.



Signage should generally be located at the first floor level, especially at pedestrian-oriented districts.

- **3.** The Mixed-Use Corridor District. The Mixed-Use Corridor District is intended to be a pedestrian extension of the Downtown District, and signage in this area should be pedestrian-oriented, following the general character described for the Downtown District.
- **4.** The Auto Commercial District. Where freestanding signs are used, they should not be excessively auto-oriented; new polemounted signs and billboard advertising are not appropriate.
- The Workplace Flex District. The Workplace Flex District supports the continued functioning and expansion of the City's light industrial, workshop, and large-scale commercial sectors. It also accommodates live-work uses, subject to a conditional use permit. The Workplace Flex District provides a framework for creating a more inviting pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connection along First Street between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue's "main street" the Civic Center, and along Truman Street between the Metrolink Station and the City Center. Signage should be visible from vehicles and should also be oriented towards pedestrians and in general, should be designed as part of the building's architecture, incorporated into the building or located on prominent architectural features.

B. DESIGN GUIDELINES

- 1. Architectural Compatibility. Signs should be coordinated with building architecture, using complementary and consistent forms, shapes, materials, colors and lighting. They should relate to the primary building by using complementary and consistent forms, shapes, materials, colors and lighting. They may also reference existing building styles such as Mission, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Mediterranean architectural styles.
 - a. Within pedestrian-oriented shopping areas (i.e. the Downtown District, "Neighborhood Services Overlay Areas" and the Mixed-Use Corridor Sub-District), signs should be well-crafted and incorporate a high degree of detail, as they will be read at close range.
 - b. Along highly traveled corridors (i.e., the Workforce Flex and Maclay Districts), signage should be incorporated into the building's architecture, and not be designed as unrelated

elements attached to the building. Architectural elements such as building bays or protrusions, corner towers and oversized entrances are appropriate locations for large-scale signage.

- 2. <u>Sign Location and Placement</u>. The location and position of all permanent signs should be incorporated into the architectural design of the building. Placement of signs should be considered part of overall façade design of the building.
 - a. Signs in all districts should work at two scales: they should be visible to customers on foot and to those passing by in a car. Optimal viewing height from both the pedestrian and the automobile perspective is generally less than twenty (20) feet high.
 - b. Signs should typically be located at the first floor level but may be located above the second story if identifying upper story uses.
 - c. Building-mounted signs should be located within the "signable wall area" a sign band or other portion of building above the storefront that is unbroken by windows, pilasters, detailing or other architectural elements.
 - d. Architectural elements on the building façade should be used to "frame" signs, including moldings, arches, clerestory windows, cornice lines and other features of the tenant storefront. Signage should not overlap or hide architectural elements such as columns, pilasters, cornices or other trim.
 - e. Window signs should not obscure primary views in to and out from the storefront.
 - f. Monument-type and other non-building mounted signs should be placed within a landscaped area along the building frontage, perpendicular to approaching traffic and positioned to provide clear lines of sight at intersections and driveway approaches. Sign locations should be chosen with respect to pedestrian and ADA accessibility (see *Development Standards* for the appropriate District).
- 3. <u>Design</u>. Sign design should be appropriate to the establishment, using font, color, and graphic images to convey a sense of what "type" of business is being advertised. The handcrafted look is encouraged, and tasteful use of materials, such as painted wood or signs cut out of metal, is recommended.



Signage should NOT overlap architectural features, in the way this sign overlaps the brick facade shown here.



Directory signs should be placed along the building frontage and out of the public right-of-way, like this sign.



Sign design should convey something about the nature and the character of the business it identifies.



Structural supports for projecting signs should be coordinated with building architecture.



Individual letters or sign panels may be mounted on the canopy above the fascia.



Adhesive "stick-on" letters should not be used.



Clerestory windows located above the storefront can provide locations for signage.

a. Wall Signs.

- i. Where individual letters are used, letters should be three dimensional, created by raised letter forms mounted to the building façade or sign panel, or by incised openings cut-out from the sign panel.
- ii. Where painted letters are allowed and used, the sign message should present a neat and aligned appearance. The services of a professional sign painter are strongly recommended.

b. Projecting Signs.

- i. Projecting signs may be attached to building walls or to architectural elements such as archways, trellises, and entry piers. All locations should provide a clear right-way for pedestrians.
- ii. Structural supports for projecting signs should be co-ordinated with the overall architecture and color scheme of the storefront. They should not appear to be "tacked on" without regard for the alignments, proportions, colors, and forms of their adjacent buildings and signs.

c. Awning and Canopy-Mounted Signs.

- i. Lettering and graphics for awning signs should be located on vertical portions of the awning, either the front fascia or the sides. Lettering should not occur on the sloped front of the awning.
- ii. Individual three-dimensional letters are recommended for canopy signs. Individual letters or sign panels may be attached to the vertical fascia of the canopy or mounted on the canopy above the fascia.

d. Window Signs.

- i. Clerestory windows located above the storefront are good locations for window signs.
- ii. Painted window signs where permitted should present a neat and aligned appearance. The services of a professional sign painter are strongly recommended.
- iii. Adhesive stick-on letters should not be used.
- iv. Signs identifying hours of operation, menus, newspaper reviews and other customer information should be framed, board-mounted or plastic laminated for a finished appearance.

e. Freestanding Signs.

- All freestanding signs should be low monument signs, directory signs or kiosks. New pole or pylon signs are not permitted (see Development Standards for the appropriate District).
- ii. Freestanding signs should relate to the architecture of the building or development they serve. Exterior materials, finishes, and colors should be the same or similar to those of the building or structures on site. High quality, durable materials, such as metal, stone, concrete and painted wood, should be used. Use of plastic should be minimized.

f. Signs in Public Parking Lots and Garages.

i. Entry, directional, informational, and traffic control signs (e.g., "do not enter", "no parking", "speed limit", etc.) within parking public parking lots and garages should utilize ornamental frames, trim, bracketing, materials, colors, and/or custom typeface are recommended. Galvanized finishes should be painted.

g. Temporary Signs.

- i. Temporary signs that contribute to the liveliness of the streetscape, such as well-designed menu boards and sidewalk signs, are encouraged.
- ii. For temporary signs and banners for sales and/or special events and temporary construction signs, the services of a professional sign painter are strongly recommended for a neat and aligned appearance.
- 4. <u>Materials</u>. Materials should convey a high-quality appearance, and work with the overall palette of the building's architecture. Materials should be durable; materials that deteriorate quickly such as paper and light-weight cloth are not suitable for exteriors and should not be used. Acceptable materials include:
 - a. Wood (carved, sandblasted, etched, et cetera). Wood should be properly sealed, primed and painted, or stained, to avoid deterioration.
 - b. Metal (formed, etched, cast, engraved, et cetera). Metal that is prone to rusting should be properly primed and painted or factory coated to protect against corrosion.
 - c. High-quality ornamental materials such as stone, ceramic, brass-plate and gold leaf.



Wood is a recommended material, as shown on this sign with incised letters cut into a wood sign panel.



Metal is a recommended sign material, as demonstrated by this cut metal panel sign.



Plastic panel signs like these box panels should not be used.



Individual letter "can" signs are preferable to boxpanel "can" signs.



External spotlighting is a highly recommended method of sign illumination.



Sign letters should contrast with their background, like these gold letters against a brown backing.

- d. Fabric awnings, where the fabric should be selected for resistance to fading, either from sun exposure or cleaning. Lettering should be applied or silk-screened to canvas or nylon awning materials by a professional fabricator.
- e. Custom neon tubing, when used as an accent in conjunction with other sign types. Neon should be used artistically, e.g. to highlight signage and architectural building elements, rather than as a means to attract attention by overwhelming these features.
- f. Portablesigns should be framed, board-mounted or plastic laminated to ensure durability and a high-quality appearance. Portable signs may not include stapled or taped menus.
- g. The use of plastic panels *is discouraged* as they have a low-quality appearance. Plastic should be limited in use to translucent letters or shapes that are internally illuminated. Non-yellowing materials are recommended; polycarbonate materials subject to yellowing within five (5) years are not recommended.
- 5. <u>Lighting</u>. The lighting of signs should be considered as an element in a building's overall architectural and lighting design. Signs illuminated by direct light sources are recommended.
 - a. Internally illuminated box-panel "can" signs (i.e. translucent plastic sign panel with applied lettering) are not recommended. If "can" signs are to be used, the sign should be designed with light letters against a dark background; dark letters against a light background should not be used.
 - b. Where internally illuminated lighting is desired, internally illuminated individual letter "can" signs are preferable to box-panel "can" signs. Individual letters may be internally illuminated or back-lit, and should be mounted directly on the building structure.
 - c. Direct light sources are recommended. Recommended uses may include spotlighting which casts light on the sign; front-lighting from above or below with single or multiple spotlights; and backlighting fixtures where the lighting washes onto surfaces behind projecting solid or cut-out lettering to create a silhouette or "halo" effect;.

- d. Light sources should be shielded to block glare from pedestrians, and residential areas and public rights-of-way; non-decorative bare bulbs should not be used. Illuminated signs and other lighting should be shut off after midnight or upon the close of business, whichever is later.
- e. Flashing and moving lights should not be used, especially with neon or in other instances where light is an integral part of the sign.
- f. Recommended light sources include LED, incandescent, halogen, compact fluorescent, and metal halide.
- g. Light sources that should not be used include high-pressure sodium, low pressure sodium, and bill-board-style long tube fluorescent.
- **6.** <u>Colors.</u> Colors of signs should relate or contribute to the overall building design. They should be chosen with regard to the primary building colors, and should relate to or contrast with the primary color to create a well-thought out building color scheme. Signs are good locations for stronger, brighter accent colors, especially in pedestrian-oriented districts like the Downtown District.
 - a. Contrasting color schemes should be used to high-light the difference between the letters and the background to make the sign easier to read. Light letters on a dark background or dark letters on a light background are recommended.
 - Colors or color combinations that interfere with the legibility of the sign copy should be avoided.
 Too many colors may obscure the message of a sign.
 - c. Rich and vivid colors are acceptable where they work with the overall building color scheme. Fluorescent colors should not be used.



Vivid colors should be restricted in use, and coordinated with the overall building color scheme.



Grade changes should be resolved using visible pieces of architecture such as seat walls and decorative rails.



A bluestone sidewalk combined with brick.



Pavers and decomposed granite.

5.8. SITE IMPROVEMENTS, FURNISHINGS, LANDSCAPE, AND LIGHTING - ALL-DISTRICTS

A. SITE IMPROVEMENTS

- **1.** <u>Surface Grading.</u> Unnecessary grading should be minimized. Where grading is unavoidable, consider the following guidelines:
 - a. Cross slopes should not exceed two (2) percent in landscaped or sidewalk areas. Optimum slope for paved areas is one point five (1.5) percent, depending on roughness of paving surface.
 - Follow the natural contours as much as possible, and contour slopes to blend with the existing terrain.
 - c. Large manufactured slopes should be avoided in favor of several smaller slopes.
 - d. Significant natural vegetation should be incorporated and retained into the project.
 - e. Graded slopes should be landscaped for aesthetic and slope stability purposes.
 - f. On-site water retention basins should be used.
 - g. Mounding earth to elevate buildings, or "berming" earth against the side of buildings, is not recommended.
- **2.** <u>Pedestrian Surfaces</u>. Recommended materials for pedestrian surfaces are listed below.
 - a. Stone, such as slate or granite.
 - b. Brick pavers.
 - c. Concrete unit pavers.
 - d. Poured-in-place concrete with any of the following treatments: integral pigment color; decorative aggregate; decorative scoring or stamped pattern; or ornamental insets, such as tile. An integral color pigment or dust-on hardener pigment is recommended.
 - e. Decomposed granite.
- 3. <u>Driveways</u>. Any of the pedestrian surface materials mentioned above are recommended for driveway paving, except decomposed granite. For large areas, plain or pigmented asphalt and concrete are also acceptable. Pedestrian areas

and crossings across driveways should be clearly demarcated, and may be emphasized by any of the following:

- a. Special paving.
- b. A recognizable scoring pattern.
- c. "Bands" of pavers along the crosswalk edge.
- d. Inset decorative elements.
- 4. Parking Lots. Surface parking lots should be designed as an integral feature of the overall site development plan. All parking areas should be designed with convenient safe and efficient pedestrian connections to buildings entry areas, transit stops, and to other pedestrian routes.
 - a. Pedestrian systems should provide a clear route to the main building entrance and be designed to include sidewalks and walkways of a minimum five (5) foot width, separated from vehicle areas by curbing and trees.
 - b. The main pedestrian route from parking to building entrance should be easily recognizable and accessible for patrons, designated by special landscaping, such as a shaded promenade.
 - c. Pedestrian routes should be designed to enhance and connect pedestrian and transit facilities, e.g. plazas and courtyards at building entries, seating areas, shaded transit stops, public art, fountains and information kiosks.
 - d. Design of pedestrian systems should be integrated into the design of the building, connecting to building elements such as entrances, awnings, canopies and arcades.
 - e. Large expanses of uninterrupted parking should be avoided; well-distributed smaller lots and structured parking are preferable. Parking areas should be sub-divided in to small sub-lots of no more than 50 spaces each.
 - f. Sub-lots should be distinguishable and separated from each other by a tree-lined parking access road providing access to each individual sub-lots. Space-defining elements such as trellises, columns, walls, arbors, and hedges should also be used to define and enhance the appearance of lots and surroundings. These elements should be consistent in design and materials with the principal building(s) and other site features.
 - g. Landscaping for parking lots should be organized to ensure clear visibility from the street to the building's main entrance. A maximum "clear zone" of no more than 120 feet should be maintained.



Special materials on a driving surface.



Pedestrian routes to the building entrance.



Pedestrian routes should connect to transit plazas, etc.



Trees planted at a 1:5 ratio.



Frontage fence with an open character.



Combination of iron fencing with stone piers.

h. Trees should be planted at a ratio of one (1) tree to every four (4) spaces, to provide shade and vegetation throughout the parking area.

B. SITE FURNISHINGS

1. Fences. Fences should be consistent with style, materials and design of the principal building(s),

a. Frontage Fences:

- i. Overall height of frontage fences (at front yards) should not exceed three (3) feet in height. Front yard fences are recommended to maintain an open character and permit visibility.
- ii. For visual interest, a combination of thick and thin structural elements is recommended, with thicker elements for supports and/or panel divisions. Fence posts and/or support columns may be built up with additional trim, caps, finials, and/ or moldings for this purpose.

b. Screening Fences:

- i. Overall height of screening fences (at side and rear yards) should not exceed ten (10) feet in height.
- ii. Screening fences located to the sides and rear of properties may be simple and relatively unornamented. However, they should be visually compatible with adjacent ornamental fence designs and adjacent building architecture. Related colors, a cap or top articulation, and related post spacing should be used at screening fences to enhance compatibility.
- iii. Adjacent to residential properties, screening fences should maintain a character and scale appropriate to residential neighborhoods; more detailed fencing types and additional ornamentation may be required.

c. Materials and Colors

- i. Fences should be built with attractive, durable materials. Wrought iron, wrought iron style metal, cast iron and wood fences are compatible with the residential character of San Fernando.
- ii. For iron or metal fences, recommended materials include wrought iron, wrought iron style metal, cast iron, welded steel or aluminum. Metal gauges should be selected to be adequate for resisting bending and denting from casual impacts or petty vandalism. Metal fences should

be mounted on a low masonry wall, and/ or between masonry piers. Galvanizing pretreatment beneath recommended paint (a "duplex" system) is recommended for maximum finish life and rust resistance of steel. A powder coat system is also acceptable, though it will generally not be as durable as the recommended wet paint system. A UV-protectant clear coat over paint is recommended for prevention of fading of dark or fugitive colors.

- iii. For painted wood picket fences, a protective coating should be applied. White and light colors are recommended.
- iv. Chain link fencing, corrugated metal fencing and "tennis windscreens" are not permitted.
- **2.** <u>Walls</u>. Wall elements should be designed to strongly relate to the architectural style and materials of the principal building(s), and be divided into regular modules that relate to the architectural scale of the principal building(s). Creativity and variety in design is encouraged.

a. Frontage Walls:

- i. Overall height of frontage walls (at front yards) should not exceed three (3) feet in height. These may occur as garden walls, planter walls, seat walls, or low retaining walls.
- ii. Wall openings, material change, or design elements should be used to break up long expanses of uninterrupted fences and walls. Wall expanses should be broken at a minimum of every forty (40) feet. Support piers, pilaster or posts can be emphasized at regular intervals.
- iii. Walls should generally have a cap and base treatment. A distinctive cap of different width, material or texture should occur within the top 8".
- iv. Entrances and pedestrian "gateways" should be announced by pilasters, trellises, special landscaping, public art or other special features.

b. Screening Walls:

- i. Overall height of screening walls (at side and rear yards) should not exceed eight (8) feet in height.
- ii. Design elements should be used to break up long expanses of uninterrupted walls, both horizontally and vertically. Walls over six (6) feet in height should include design



Wrought and painted iron as fence materials.



Wall openings can be exaggerated to add interest.



Front walls should have a cap treatment.



Plain block walls should NOT be used.



Masonry piers should be used to break up long distances of fencing.



Piers and posts should work with the overall architectural composition.

- elements such as textured concrete block, interlocking "diamond" blocks, formed concrete with reveals, or similar materials to relieve surface monotony.
- iii. Mechanical equipment, trash and recycling bins, and meters should be provided with architectural enclosures or fencing, sited in unobtrusive locations, and screened by landscaping. Colors and finishes of mechanical enclosures and equipment should be coordinated with colors and finishes of streetlights, fencing and other painted metal surfaces to be used on site, or with the associated building's material and color scheme.

c. Materials and Colors

- . Walls should be built with attractive, durable materials. Recommended wall materials include precast concrete, textured concrete block, or formed concrete with reveals, stucco, stone and brick.
- ii. Exposed block walls may be constructed with a combination of varied height block courses and/ or varied block face colors and textures (e.g., a combination of split-face and precision-face blocks).
- iii. Plain gray precision-face concrete block walls are not recommended. Design treatments and finishes previously described should be applied to these walls for improved visual compatibility with building architecture.
- iv. An anti-graffiti coating is recommended for ex posed wall surfaces

3. Piers. Pier and Bollard Design

- v. Piers are recommended to have a base, shaft and cap composition. They may provide a termination to a run of fencing, be used instead of fence posts, or be freestanding landscape elements. Larger piers may be specially designed for gateway or other special locations, and these may incorporate ornamental plaques or signs identifying the building or business; public art such as panels or sculptural elements; and /or light fixtures. Piers may also be topped by ornamental light fixtures, roof caps, and/or ornamental finials.
- vi. Masonry piers should be a minimum of eighteen (18) inches per side or diameter at spacings greater than twelve (12) feet; a minimum of twelve (12) inches per side or diameter at spacings of twelve (12) feet or

- less. Metal posts should be a minimum of four (4) inches per side or diameter.
- vii. The maximum spacing of masonry piers should be thirty (30) feet on center for piers with fencing; eight (8) feet on center for freestanding piers.
- viii.Piers should be at the same height or up to eighteen (18) inches higher than adjacent fencing, excluding luminaires or finials.

d. Materials and Colors

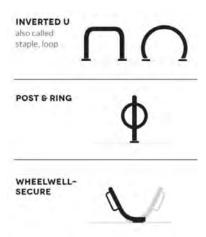
- Piers and posts should be constructed of the same or a compatible material as the principal building(s). Support post or pier materials may differ from fence materials; e.g. metal fence panels combined with masonry piers.
- ii. Recommended pier materials include integrally colored or decoratively treated cast-in-place concrete, stucco-faced concrete or concrete block, decoratively treated concrete block, precast concrete, brick (colors other than red), terra cotta, and stone. Precast caps and trim may be combined with other materials. An antigraffiti protective coating is recommended.
- iii. Bollards are recommended to be cast iron, cast aluminum, and precast concrete. An anti-graffiti protective coating is recommended for precast concrete.
- **4.** <u>Site Furnishings and Equipment.</u> Pedestrian furnishings and amenities should be provided where possible.
 - a. Seating, freestanding planters, ornamental trash and recycling receptacles, drinking fountains, bollards, information kiosks, transit shelters and bicycle racks are recommended for publicly accessible landscape and hardscape areas, especially public gathering areas. Low walls or wide planter walls are recommended for the creation of seating opportunities without appearing to be empty when not used.
 - b. Newspaper vending and distribution racks (boxes) should be located in designated areas configured to accommodate them and make them visible and accessible to pedestrians; for example, spaces at street corners "bulbs" are appropriate. Racks should not be permitted to proliferate indiscriminately and create visual blight and pedestrian congestion. Selection of rack equipment that creates ganged mounting and enables aesthetic treatment to relate to streetscape design is strongly recommended.



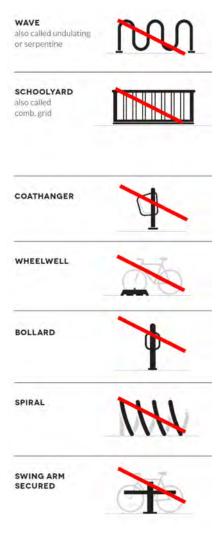
Low walls can be used as planters or for seating.



Newspaper distribution as part of the streetscape.



Preferred bicycle racks styles.



Bicycle racks styles to be avoided.

- c. The design, materials and colors of manufactured furnishings should be coordinated with the principal building(s) and/or other site and streetscape furnishings. Design and selection of furnishings should attempt to reinforce visual relationships to create a "family of objects" within the immediate project vicinity. This should in turn reinforce District character.
- d. Components should be made of durable high quality materials such as painted fabricated steel, painted cast iron, painted cast aluminum, and integrally colored precast concrete. Masonry finishes should be treated with an antigraffiti coating. Metal surfaces should be coated with highly durable finishes, such as aliphatic polyurethane enamel. An ultraviolet protectant clear coating is strongly recommended for dark or fugitive colors.

4. Bicycle Racks.

- a. Bicycle racks should strike a balance between economy (in both fabrication and maintenance), aesthetics, security and ease of use, and should meet the following functional criteria:
 - Support bicycles at two points of contact (preventing fallen bicycles).
 - ii. Allow locking of bicycle frames and wheels with U-locks.
 - iii. Offer a user friendly design.
 - iv. Minimize maintenance costs (galvanized finish resists corrosion).
 - v. Do not require lifting of the bicycle.
 - vi. Provide secure mounting.
 - vii. Offer visibility to pedestrians with a minimum height of 31 inches.
 - viii.Endorsed by the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals.

b. Materials and configurations.

- Stainless steel, cast ductile pipe, and hot-dip galvanized steel pipe are encouraged.
- ii. Powder coating, although superior to simple paint, is discouraged because it does not sufficiently inhibit rust and the powder coat finish cannot practically be re-applied.
- iii. Bicycle racks should be mounted to concrete surfaces or subsurfaces and not asphalt.
- iv. Preferred bicycle rack styles include: inverted U, Post; post and ring; wheelwell secure. Custom-designed art rack designs are also encouraged, provided they meet

- the above functional, material, and general configuration criteria.
- v. Rack styles that should be avoided include wave; schoolyard; coathanger, wheelwell, bollard, spiral, and swing arm secured.

C. OPEN SPACE, LANDSCAPE AND PLANT MATERIALS

1. Open Space.

- a. Common open space should be accessible to all related buildings or units. Open space should remain unlocked during daylight hours.
- b. Open spaces should be designed to take into consideration spatial enclosure, and be defined by buildings or landscape elements on a minimum of two sides. Development of open space shall include an enhanced pedestrian system that connects to adjacent public streets and sidewalks via interior walkways. Ornamental gates, trellises, lighting, plant materials, etc., should be used to create a sequence for pedestrians along this system; for example, an ornamental gate at the sidewalk leading to a passage lined with columns, then arrival at a courtyard.
- c. Open space areas should contain both landscaped areas and hardscape areas. A mix of both treatments will encourage social interaction, allowing for recreation and play within green spaces while providing alternative gathering areas in the form of plazas or courts. It will also ensure access for people of all abilities to and through open spaces.
 - i. Common landscaped green and/or garden space should comprise between seventy percent (70%) and eighty percent (80%) of the common outdoor area. The space should be centrally located to serve all related buildings or units. The space should be rectilinear with no side less than fifteen (15) feet clear (with additional space allowance for buffer landscaping as required). Space should be seventy five percent (75%) enclosed by buildings, low walls, low fences, or linear buffer landscaping (e.g., hedges or rows of trees) and not be bordered by streets or surface parking areas on more than one side.
 - ii. Common hardscape space should comprise between twenty percent (20%) and thirty percent (30%) of common outdoor area. Common roof deck space may count



A common courtyard for residential units.



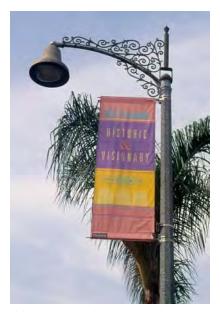
Visible pedestrian pathways leading to open spaces.



Palm trees permit visibility to establishments.



Evergreens can be used for screening.



Well-shielded downward-focused lighting should be used to direct light away from the sky.

towards this provision. Material selected for hardscape areas should be both functional and attractive; i.e., unit pavers or gravel. Hardscape space shall be connected directly to landscaped areas by stairs, walks, and/or ramps where necessary.

2. Plant Materials. Plantings should be used to create an attractive and harmonious character, and contribute to a cohesive design for the street. Planted and landscaped areas should have a simple palette of plant species.

a. Street Trees:

- i. Street trees should be planted in aligned rows centered within planting strips between sidewalks and curbs where available. Alternatively, they may be planted in tree wells within the sidewalk at the back of curb (at integral curb, gutter and sidewalk installations) to create a buffer between pedestrians and automobiles.
- ii. Regular spacing and consistency should be used to reinforce a strong street identity and corridor structure, typically along the length of a street corridor within a District. Where a street tree pattern and species have been established, infill projects should provide matching materials and layout.
- iii. Larger species and more visible spatial configurations should be used at larger, more important streets and plazas. Where street image perceived from both motorist and pedestrian views is important, the scale of planting treatments should follow suit, e.g., rows of tall palm trees to shape the motorist experience, and an understory planting of smaller shade trees in between the larger trees for the scale and comfort of pedestrians.
- iv. The minimum installed size of new street trees should be a twenty-four (24) inch box size. Tree wells should be landscaped with drought tolerant shrubs and/or decomposed granite, subject to City review for streetscape continuity.

b. Tree Types and Species:

- i. To ensure visibility to retail establishments, trees with open branching structures and canopies, at maturity, that grow above storefronts and signage are recommended.
- ii. Trees and plants at other locations should be selected and placed to reflect both ornamental and functional characteristics.

- iii. Selected species should be drought and wind tolerant and minimize litter and other maintenance problems.
- iv. A qualified arborist or licensed landscape architect should be consulted for final selections and installation recommendations based on site soils, drainage, and microclimate.
- v. Both seasonal and year-round flowering shrubs and trees should be used where they can be most appreciated adjacent to walks and recreational areas, or as a frame for building entrances and stairs.
- vi. Evergreen shrubs and trees should be used for screening along rear property lines (not directly adjacent to residences), around trash/recycling areas and mechanical equipment, and to obscure grillework and fencing associated with subsurface parking garages.

D. LIGHTING

1. Design.

- a. In order to restrict the emission of undesirable illuminating light rays up into night sky, all exterior lighting shall be cut-off fixtures. Indirect illumination is recommended, and may be achieved by concealing light features beneath shields or screens, or by recessing them into building walls or overhangs.
- b. Street lighting should be chosen with care, and should add to the aesthetic of the street. Lighting design should be consistent with streetscape character.
- c. Other pedestrian-oriented areas, including walkways and paths, plazas, parking lots, and parking structures should be illuminated to provide clear views both to and within the site.
- d. Area lights, especially at parking lots, are encouraged to be greater in number, lower in height and lower in light level, as opposed to fewer in number, higher in height and higher in light level.

2. Materials and Color.

a. The color and finish of exposed metal surfaces of on-site light fixtures and poles should be compatible with building architecture. Color and finish of lighting metalwork should match that of other site furnishings, and/or of the building's metalwork or trim work.



Lighting fixtures and mounting should be designed as a part of building architecture.



Prismatic refractor globes are recommended to enhance efficiency and reduce glare.



Mounting height should be related to the pedestrian scale.



Facade lighting for nighttime effects.

- b. Recommended paint finishes for metal include:
 - i. Galvanizing beneath paint (a "duplex" system) is recommended for maximum finish life and rust resistance of steel.
 - ii. A UV-protectant clear coat over paint is recommended for prevention of fading of dark or fugitive colors.

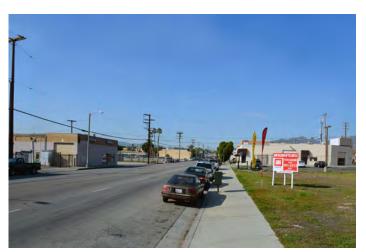
3. <u>Luminaire Type</u>.

- a. Fixtures should use a reflector and/or a refractor system for efficient distribution of light and reduction of glare.
- b. Sharp cut-off type fixtures are recommended, to prevent light from being emitted above the horizontal relative to the light source. Small decorative "glow" elements are permitted to emit light above the horizontal. Alternatively or in addition, fixtures should use a refractive prismatic diffuser globe to direct light downward and focused in a pattern as desired.
- c. Recommended globes include clear borosilicate prismatic glass globes; clear acrylic globes with optical diffusing (prismatic) patterns; translucent clear (frosted) or white acrylic globes. Polycarbonate globes are not recommended. Clear, smooth surface finish acrylic or polycarbonate globes are not recommended as they tend to show scratches and wear after several years.
- d. House side shields and internal reflector caps should be used to block light from illuminating residential windows.
- e. For pedestrian-oriented area lighting, energy efficient sources with warm white color and good color rendition are recommended. Recommended lamp types include:
 - i. Color-corrected metal halide [two thousand nine hundred (2900) to three thousand two hundred (3200) degrees Kelvin] are acceptable.
 - ii. Color-corrected fluorescent [two thousand seven hundred (2700) to three thousand two hundred (3200) degrees Kelvin] are acceptable.
 - iii. For loading areas and other non-pedestrian intensive areas, high pressure sodium, low pressure sodium, or metal halide may be acceptable for efficient lighting.
- f. For accent lighting, LED, halogen incandescent and standard incandescent are also recommended.

- g. Standard mercury vapor, high-pressure sodium, low pressure sodium, and cool white fluorescent are not recommended.
- **4.** Poles And Mounting Height. In general, light sources should be kept low to maintain pedestrian scale and prevent spill light from impacting adjacent properties.
 - a. Mounting height of light sources for area illumination (such as parking lots and yards) should be a maximum of eighteen (18) feet, measured from the finished grade.
 - b. For pole-mounted lighting at pedestrian plazas, walk-ways, and entry areas, a pedestrian-height fixture is recommended twelve (12) to fifteen (15) feet in height from grade to light source. Thirteen (13) feet is optimal.
 - c. Bollard mounted lighting and step-lighting is also recommended for low-level illumination of walkways and landscaped areas.
- **5. <u>Uplighting.</u>** Uplighting should be carefully sited and shielded to prevent spill light from visibility by pedestrians, motorists, and nearby residential dwelling windows.
 - a. All decorative uplighting, including building facade uplighting, roof "wash" lighting, and landscape uplighting, should be operated on timers that turn off illumination after 12 midnight nightly.
 - b. At lighted areas adjacent to single family homes, a combination of careful placement, mounting height and luminaire shields should be used to protect residences from glare.
 - c. Illumination levels of facade uplighting, roof wash lighting and landscape uplighting should use lower brightness levels where illuminated facades, roofs and landscaping face residential buildings, except across wider streets or boulevards with landscaped medians and street trees.

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CHAPTER SIX: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



Truman Street



Truman Street Improved



First Street



First Street Improved

This chapter describes the capital improvements that are integral to the envisioned future of the San Fernando Corridors. Hand in hand with the private investment that the community desires to assist in the revitalization of the corridors, public investments such as streetscapes, gateway features, and architectural landmarks are fundamental to achieving the stated goals.

Capital improvements set the stage for revitalization. The benefits behind improvements such as new streetscapes, the construction of civic and public open space, and the enhancement of transportation and other city infrastructure are several. First, by creating signs of investment in areas that have not received private investment for some time, capital improvements "break the ice" for new investment. In this sense, the City of San Fernando takes the lead by serving to "prime the pump" for new investment, attracting the interest of prospective new investors. Second, within a given city district, improvements recondition the physical space within the public rights-of-way to provide the type of environment in which desired land uses will best perform. Therefore, new capital investments serve to "set the stage" for new investment by creating ideal places for such development to occur. Finally, by building support from both the private sector and the public community, capital improvements can act as a starting point to generate the momentum needed to revitalize the corridors. The investment that the City makes in its public realm is the physical evidence indicating the City's intentions and in that way capital improvements add value to the community by making evident to prospective investors the City's commitment to revitalization.

In the particular case of San Fernando, the process of preparing this specific plan for the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando Road, and First Street Corridors in many ways presents an opportunity to reverse the current underutilization, disinvestment, and lack of amenity in the corridors planning area. Currently, the corridors are aesthetically unappealing and do not provide the comforts that attract pedestrians to the uses which line them. New street improvements are an opportunity to make the city's most visible streets attractive to pedestrians and supportive of a mix of urban land uses, turning them back into comfortable and habitable "pieces of the city." Capital improvements will beautify the corridors so that they better represent the familyoriented and small town identity that is fundamental to the San Fernando community, while maintaining the necessary traffic flows and keeping practicality in mind.

The following recommendations result from active participation on the part of community members and City staff. They are designed to work in collaboration with the proposed district formation in order to "set the stage" for the preferred revitalization strategies embedded within this specific plan. These recommendations are conceptual design efforts. Future investments in streetscapes, landmarks, gateways, or other types of capital improvements will require further "design development" considering relevant budgetary constraints and subject to thorough engineering and environmental review.

STREETS

The streetscape improvements recommended for the Maclay, Truman, San Fernando Road, and First Street Corridors are designed to stimulate near-term investment. The recommended improvements are structured to "set the stage" for new investment by signaling to the investment community that the City is serious about its commitment to change. They will also provide an attractive and supportive environment for envisioned land uses and building types.

These streetscape improvements may be accomplished in two ways. Where possible they may be advanced by the City in order to create a supportive environment for appropriate development in each segment, and to instigate more immediate change in the specific plan area. However, in areas where the City has not already fully completed all of the planned streetscape improvements pursuant to this specific plan, such street and sidewalk improvements will be required of new development, to be provided by each developer along his or her property frontage as development occurs.

The streets that are recommended for improvement as part of this plan are shown in Figure 6.1 and the recommended improvements are shown on pages 170-181.

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The City of San Fernando

FIGURE 6.1 - STREET NETWORK



Legend

- 1 Truman Street
- 2 Truman Street in Downtown
- 3 San Fernando Road
- 4 First Street West of Harding St.
- 5 First Street East of Harding St.
- 6 Maclay Avenue 1

- 7 Maclay Avenue 2
- 8 San Fernando Mission Blvd.
- 9 Hubbard Avenue

1 TRUMAN STREET: ALTERNATIVE 1

HUBBARD AVENUE TO SAN FERNANDO MISSION BOULEVARD



Improvements to Truman Street between Hubbard Avenue and San Fernando Mission Boulevard consist primarily of streetscape improvements – introducing street trees and street lights – and re-striping the travel lanes so that they are narrower to encourage vehicular traffic to slow down. On-street parallel parking is preserved to provide convenient parking in front of businesses and residences, as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk. Improvements occur within the existing right-ofway and curb-to-curb widths. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: two (2) ten (10) foot wide travel lanes in each direction with the curb side lane marked as a sharrow (a shared bicycle and traffic lane). Left turn lanes are provided as needed.
- B. Street parking/buffer: eight (8) foot wide parallel parking lanes and four (4) foot wide buffers along both sides. Where bus stops occur, whether local or bus rapid transit (BRT), parallel parking is prohibited to provide a place for buses to turn out. Bus stops are designed per the appropriate transit provider requirements. Parking lanes are also converted to right turn lanes at key intersections.

- C. Sidewalks: Sidewalks are widened from their existing eight (8) foot width to a minimum of twelve (12) feet by setting back buildings and dedicating the setback area to sidewalk.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately 32 ft. on center.
 - 1. Alternate: street trees are placed in in-street tree planters in between every 2 parallel parking spaces.
- E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

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1 TRUMAN STREET ALTERNATIVE 2: ONE LANE EACH DIRECTION WITH BIKE LANES

MEYER TO SAN FERNANDO MISSION BOULEVARD



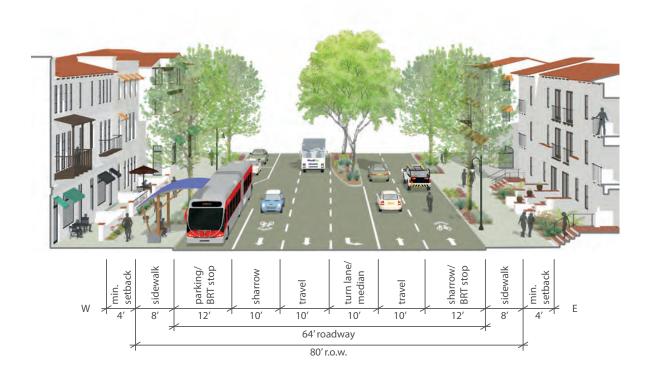
Since traffic loads along Truman Street between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and Hubbard Avenue, an alternative configuration could consist of one lane and a Class II bike lane in each direction separated by a center turn lane or landscaped median. Improvements occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: one (1) lane in each direction separated by a center turn lane or a planted center median. The travel lanes, turn lane, and/or median are all ten (10) feet wide.
- B. Bike lanes: a seven (7) foot wide buffered bike lane is introduced in each direction.
- C. Street parking: eight (8) foot wide parallel parking lanes and four (4) foot wide buffer along both sides. Where bus stops occur, whether local or bus rapid transit (BRT), parallel parking is prohibited to provide a place for buses to turn out. Bus stops are designed per the appropriate transit provider requirements.

- D. Sidewalks: Sidewalks are widened from their existing eight (8) foot width to a minimum of twelve (12) feet by setting back buildings and dedicating the setback area to sidewalk.
- E. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.
- F. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

2 TRUMAN STREET IN DOWNTOWN: WITH CENTER TURN LANE

SAN FERNANDO MISSION BOULEVARD TO BRAND BOULEVARD



Improvements to Truman Street between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and Brand Boulevard consist primarily of streetscape improvements – introducing street trees and street lights – and re-striping the travel lanes so that they are narrower to encourage vehicular traffic to slow down. On-street parallel parking is introduced along the south side of the street to provide convenient parking in front of businesses and residences, as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk. Improvements occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths. Improvements must incorporate the following:

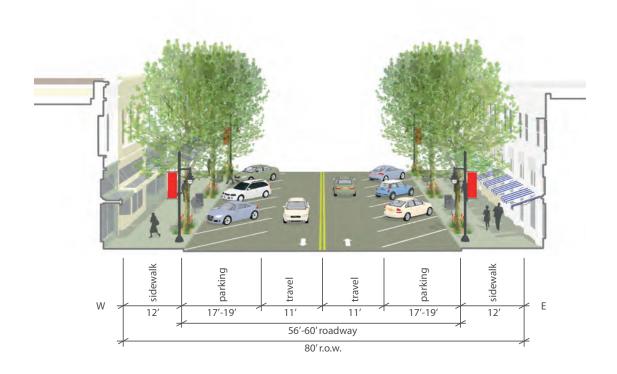
A. Travel lanes: two (2) lanes in each direction with a shared center turn lane. In the northbound direction, the curb side lane is twelve (12) feet wide and the median side lane is ten (10) feet wide. In the southbound direction, both travel lanes are ten (10) feet wide. The curb side lanes are marked as sharrows, a shared bicycle and traffic lane. Left turn and right turn lanes are provided as needed.

- B. Street parking: Twelve (12) foot wide parallel parking lane along the south side of the street. Where bus stops occur, whether local or bus rapid transit (BRT), parallel parking is prohibited to provide a place for buses to turn out. Bus stops are designed per the appropriate transit provider requirements.
- C. Sidewalks: Sidewalks are widened from their existing eight (8) foot width to a minimum of twelve (12) feet by setting back buildings and dedicating the setback area to sidewalk.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.
- E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

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The City of San Fernando

3 SAN FERNANDO ROAD ALTERNATIVE 1



Improvements to San Fernando Road occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths. Improvements must incorporate the following:

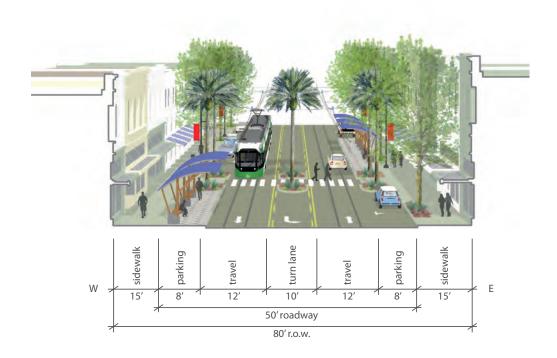
- A. Travel lanes: one (1) travel lane in each direction. Left turn and right turn lanes are provided as needed.
- B. Street parking: Angled parking along both sides of the street to provide convenient parking in front of businesses and residences as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk. Reverse angled parking is permitted, subject to review by the Public Works Director.
- C. Sidewalks: minimum twelve (12) foot wide, level, paved sidewalks. Where sidewalk is narrower than twelve (12) feet, adjacent building shall be setback appropriately with the setback area dedicated to sidewalk.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.

E. Street Lights:

- 1. <u>Between Brand Boulevard and San Fernando Mission Boulevard</u>: New double-head, pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, at approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center along the public right-of-way.
- 2. Between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and Hubbard Avenue: New decorative pedestrianscale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.

Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

SAN FERNANDO ROAD ALTERNATIVE 2: WITH METRO TRAM



This San Fernando Road alternative accommodates Metro's East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor Tram alternative and consist of narrowing the curb to curb width in order to create a narrower roadway and provide wider sidewalks. Of all the improvements to the streets within the Corridors Specific Plan area, this is the only one that entails moving the curbs from their current position and it would only be possible if the Tram alternative is introduced. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: one (1) travel lane in each direction with shared center turn lane. Right turn lanes are provided as needed.
- B. Street parking: Parallel parking along both sides of the street to provide convenient parking in front of businesses and residences as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk. Curb bulb-outs and no parallel parking are provided at the Tram stops.

- C. Sidewalks: minimum fifteen (15) foot wide, level, paved sidewalks.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.
- E. Street lights:
 - 1. Between Brand Boulevard and San Fernando Mission Boulevard: New double-head, pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, at approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center along the public right-of-way.
 - 2. <u>Between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and Hubbard Avenue</u>: New decorative pedestrianscale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.

Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

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FIRST STREET WEST OF HARDING STREET

HUBBARD AVENUE TO HARDING STREET



Improvements to First Street between Hubbard Avenue and Harding Street are intended to create a more inviting pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connection between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue's "main street" and the Civic Center. Improvements occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths and consist primarily of the introduction of street trees and street lights. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: one travel lane in each direction, marked as sharrows, a shared bicycle and traffic lane. Left turn and right turn lanes are provided as needed.
- B. Street parking: Parallel parking along both sides of the street to provide convenient parking in front of businesses and residences as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk.

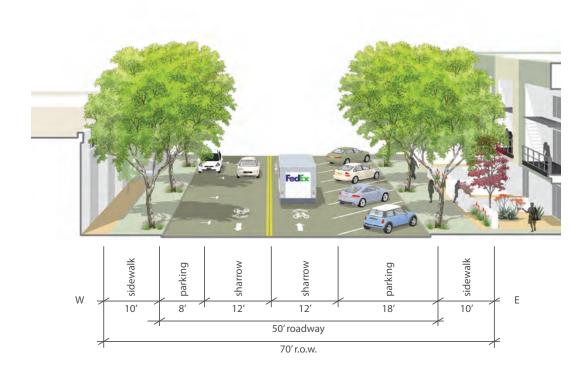
- C. Sidewalks: minimum twelve (12) feet wide, level, paved sidewalks. Where sidewalk is narrower than 12 feet, adjacent building shall be setback appropriately with the setback area dedicated to sidewalk.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately 32 ft. on center.
- E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.

Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

5

FIRST STREET EAST OF HARDING STREET ALTERNATIVE 1

HARDING STREET TO BRAND BOULEVARD



Improvements to First Street between Harding Street and Brand Boulevard are intended to create a more inviting pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connection between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue's "main street" and the Civic Center, as well as to make more efficient use of First Street's excessively wide curb to curb width by introducing angled parking along its north side. Improvements occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths and consist of re-striping and introducing street trees and street lights and must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: one (1) travel lane in each direction, marked as a sharrow, a shared bicycle and traffic lane. Left turn and right turn lanes are provided as needed.
- B. Street parking: Parallel parking along the south side of the street and angled parking along the north side of the street. Reverse angled parking is permitted, subject to review by the Public Works Director

- C. Sidewalks: minimum twelve (12) feet wide, level, paved sidewalks. Where sidewalk is narrower than twelve (12) feet, adjacent building shall be setback appropriately with the setback area dedicated to sidewalk
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.
 - 1. Alternate: street trees are placed in in-street tree planters in between every 2 parallel parking spaces.
- E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

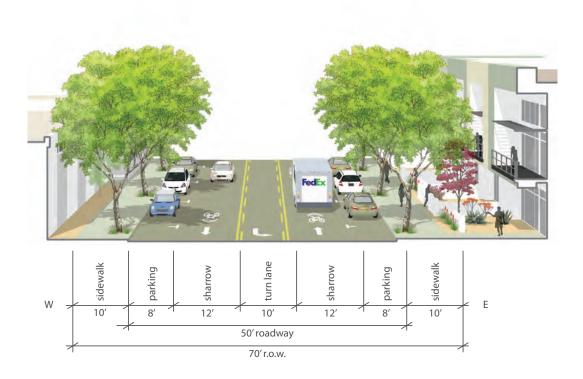
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FIRST STREET EAST OF HARDING STREET ALTERNATIVE 2

HARDING STREET TO BRAND BOULEVARD



This alternative way of improving First Street between Harding Street and Brand Boulevard, like the first takes advantage of First Street's excessive width, but by introducing a center left turn lane for east bound traffic. Also, like the rest of the First Street improvements, it is intended to create a more inviting pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular connection between the Metrolink Station and Maclay Avenue's "main street" and the Civic Center. Improvements occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths and consist of re-striping and introducing street trees and street lights and must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: one (1) travel lane in each direction, with a shared center turn lane. Travel lanes are marked as sharrows, a shared bicycle and traffic lane. Left turn and right turn lanes are provided as needed
- B. Street parking: Parallel along both sides of the street.
- C. Sidewalks: minimum twelve (12) feet wide, level, paved sidewalks. Where sidewalk is narrower than twelve (12) feet, adjacent building shall be setback appropriately with the setback area dedicated to sidewalk.

- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.
 - 1. Alternate: street trees are placed in in-street tree planters in between every 2 parallel parking spaces.
- E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

6 MACLAY AVENUE 1

TRUMAN AVENUE TO SAN FERNANDO ROAD



Improvements to Maclay Avenue between Truman Streets and San Fernando Road occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths and consist of re-striping the travel lanes in order to introduce convenient on-street parking in front of Downtown stores and restaurants as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk. Streetscape improvements include the introduction of street trees and street lights. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: one (1) travel lane in each direction with a center shared left turn lane.
- B. Street parking: parallel parking along both sides of the street.
- C. Sidewalks: minimum twelve (12) feet wide, level, paved sidewalks, preserving existing sidewalk widths.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.

E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

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7 MACLAY AVENUE 2

SAN FERNANDO ROAD TO PICO STREET



Improvements to Maclay Avenue between San Fernando Road and Pico Street within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths and consist of re-striping the travel lanes in order to introduce convenient on-street parking in front of Downtown stores and restaurants as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk. Streetscape improvements include the introduction of street trees and street lights. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: one (1) travel lane in each direction with left turn lanes.
- B. Street parking: parallel parking along both sides of the street.
- C. Sidewalks: minimum ten (10) feet wide, level, paved sidewalks, preserving existing sidewalk widths.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.

E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

8 SAN FERNANDO MISSION BOULEVARD



Improvements to San Fernando Mission Boulevard Road occur within the existing right-of-way and curb-to-curb widths and consist of re-striping the travel lanes in order to introduce convenient on-street parking in front of Downtown stores and restaurants as well as to provide a buffer between vehicular traffic and the sidewalk. Streetscape improvements include the introduction of street trees and street lights. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: two (2) travel lanes in each direction with the curb side lane marked as a sharrow, left turn lanes where needed.
- B. Street parking: parallel parking along both sides of the street.
- C. Sidewalks: minimum ten (10) feet wide, level, paved sidewalks, preserving existing sidewalk widths.
- D. Street trees: Large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center.

E. Street lights: New decorative pedestrian-scale lights shall be installed to be consistent with tree planting, approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.

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9 HUBBARD AVENUE



Improvements to Hubbard Avenue consist solely of streetscape improvements to improve the pedestrian experience to the Metrolink Station. Improvements must incorporate the following:

- A. Travel lanes: no change. Keep two (2) travel lanes in each direction with, left turn and right turn lanes.
- B. Street parking: none.
- C. Sidewalks: keep existing minimum ten (10) feet wide, level, paved sidewalks, preserving existing sidewalk widths.
- D. Street trees: large open habit trees are placed at the back of curb, at a spacing of approximately thirty-two (32) feet on center. Lights shall comply with Section 6.4 Lighting of the Development Standards of the Downtown District, Maclay District, and Workplace Flex District and Section 7.4 Lighting of the General Neighborhood District.
- E. Improved crosswalks at Truman Street, San Fernando Road, and First Street to provide safe and easy access to the Sylmar/San Fernando Metrolink Station.

LANDMARKS

Landmarks such as the "landmark columns" illustrated on page 183 and/or other prominent architectural features should be used to distinguish and unify the Downtown District, particularly in front of parking lots. Regularly spaced landmarks should be used to "stitch" together streets within the downtown. In a potential extension beyond the specific plan's boundaries, extending the use of the landmark columns along Second Street between Maclay Avenue and Macneil Street will help complete the perception of the Downtown District as an extension of the Civic Center.

In addition to defining the Downtown District, landmark columns would assist in strengthening the visual and pedestrian character of the heart of the city. During the community workshop process, workshop participants remarked that along the south side of Truman Street, at the back of the Mall's public parking lots, the pedestrian environment lacks sufficient enclosure. The north side of Truman Street in this stretch is a similarly unfriendly environment for pedestrians. Installation of landmark columns within the public right of way at the back of sidewalk in these areas will have a strong influence to reverse this feeling of exposure. Landmarks should be designed to accommodate public art work that is either temporary or permanent. Design elements may further include opportunities for street lighting. Uplighting the landmark columns would substantially enhance their visibility and overall aesthetic impact during the evening hours.

Landmark columns should be installed at a spacing of no more than one hundred twenty (120) feet on center to ensure strong district definition. Larger versions of the landmark column can be used at primary intersections to further define entry to the Downtown District. Refer to "Capital Improvements – Landmark Column" illustration on page 183 for an illustration of one possible way to locate the landmark columns.

As an alternative or interim measure, some of the same effect may be achieved at less cost through the use of architecturally elaborated street light standards in the Downtown District. Distinctive fixtures such as changeable banners, in combination with other elements such as uplighting and/or decorative lighting of street trees or elaborated street light standards would also define and enhance the district. Continuation of a downtown design theme with wayfinding signs on monument-type bases and street furniture that is limited to the Downtown District would further reinforce the coherence of the district.

GATEWAYS

Gateways play the important role of announcing entrances to the city. When done effectively they convey a sense of arrival and in their form and character communicate something about the community's character. They are the first welcoming image presented to potential investors and visitors, and they instill a sense of pride and belonging to returning residents. Physically distinguishing the City of San Fernando from surrounding areas will make an impression on residents and visitors alike regarding the sense of pride and ownership with which the citizens of San Fernando regard their city.

Gateway elements should be constructed within the public right of way as follows:

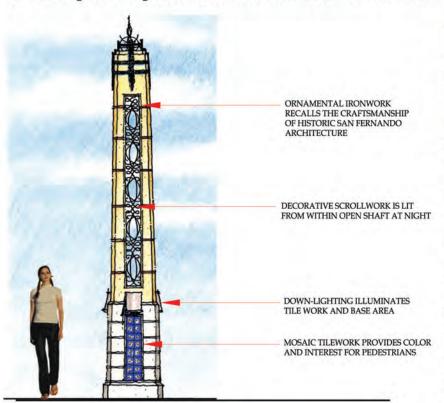
- 1. At the city's northern boundary, use a combination of high-quality architectural prominence and landscape architecture to introduce the neighborhood character of the Maclay District. Gateway monuments and landmark architecture at the intersection of Maclay Avenue and Eighth Street should relay high-quality design and put forth an appealing pedestrian environment.
- 2. Define the entrance to San Fernando at its border to the west at Sylmar using large scale prominent architectural features that transmit a message of urbanity and history far in excess of what the experience of San Fernando Road west of the city boundary has to offer as shown on the graphic to the right.
 - It should be noted that the gateway landmark treatment shown on page 184 is only a conceptual illustration of one such treatment for this location. The design of such a gateway landmark could easily be modified to reflect a preference by the City of San Fernando for Mission style architectural and landscape elements at this location similar to the existing gateway landmark treatment at the city's eastern boundary, as was discussed by the City Council in approving the specific plan as a whole.
- 3. At the city's eastern boundary with Pacoima, build upon the existing landscaped gateway and Cesar Chavez Memorial via the introduction of wayfinding signage that distinguishes the San Fernando and Truman Corridors. Signage should alert visitors to the location of the Downtown District, the San Fernando Mall, the Civic Center and Police Station, as well as other areas of interest. Consider the introduction of architectural landmark columns or other prominent features to complement the existing landscaped gateway.

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS - LANDMARK COLUMNS



View looking west along Truman Street towards San Fernando Mission Boulevard





Existing view looking west along Truman Street



Proposed landmark locations within the downtown core

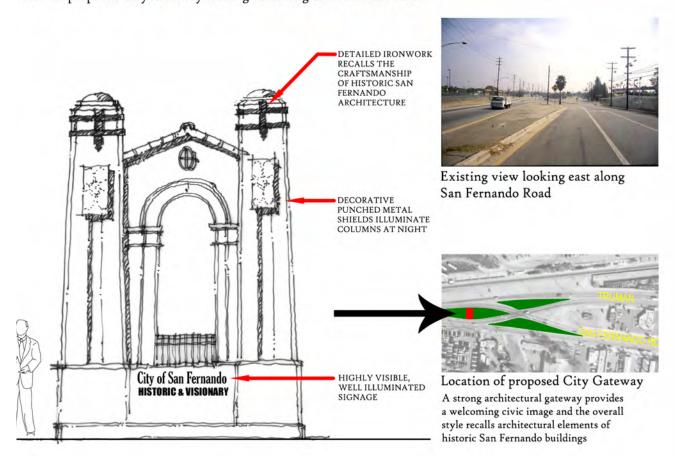
Landmark columns "stitch" together streets within the downtown core, bridging the gap between the San Fernando mall and the historic downtown and civic center.

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS - GATEWAY LANDMARKS



View of proposed City Gateway looking east along San Fernando Road



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CHAPTER SEVEN: UTILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN



Corridors Specific Plan

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This chapter covers the objectives of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan with respect to utilities infrastructure, and the general policies that will apply to new development in the specific plan area in this regard. It then provides a detailed description of existing utility infrastructure in place throughout the specific plan area, and identifies locations where improvements to this infrastructure are planned. These planned improvements are shown in Figure 7.1.

UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL POLICIES

A prime objective of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan is to cause the revitalization of the corridors planning area by encouraging new investments in infill development, particularly on underutilized parcels. Use of the existing utility infrastructure in this already urbanized area will facilitate such investment, and new development occurring pursuant to this specific plan will be accommodated by the existing utility infrastructure. Although modifications and upgrading of existing utility facilities may be necessary in conjunction with more intensive infill development at certain locations in the planning area, it is anticipated that the cost of such improvements will be provided for through the City of San Fernando's standard "capital facilities fees" that are charged to all new development on a proportionate basis.

The following are general policies relevant to the provision of water, sewer and storm drainage infrastructure to new infill development within the Specific Plan area.

- 1. Financing the cost of necessary utility improvements is the responsibility of the benefited properties. New development in the specific plan area will contribute to the cost of incremental upgrading of the utility system's capacity where and when necessary through payment of the City's standard "capital facilities fees" that are charged to all new development on a proportionate basis. The cost of providing or upgrading on-site utilities to an individual property will be borne by the applicant for new development of the site, and on-site improvement costs serving more than one property will be shared proportionately by the benefiting developments based on project demand and/ or discharge.
- 2. Installation, operation and maintenance of utilities should not adversely affect significant natural resources. Where such impacts are unavoidable, they shall be mitigated.

- 3. New development should provide for the efficient use of water through the use of natural drainage where feasible, drought tolerant landscaping and recycling. Public facilities and private and common open space shall be designed and landscaped to minimize water consumption.
- 4. Existing cast iron water main pipes should be replaced with ductile iron pipes over time through the City's capital improvements program, so as to improve the durability and to maintain the safety of the community's potable water system as a whole.
- 5. Development in the specific plan area shall not result in flows of storm water that diminish the prior quality of receiving waters, nor shall such development create an overall increase in storm water flows.

Specific requirements pertaining to utility construction and landscape improvements should be considered for each individual project prior to construction.

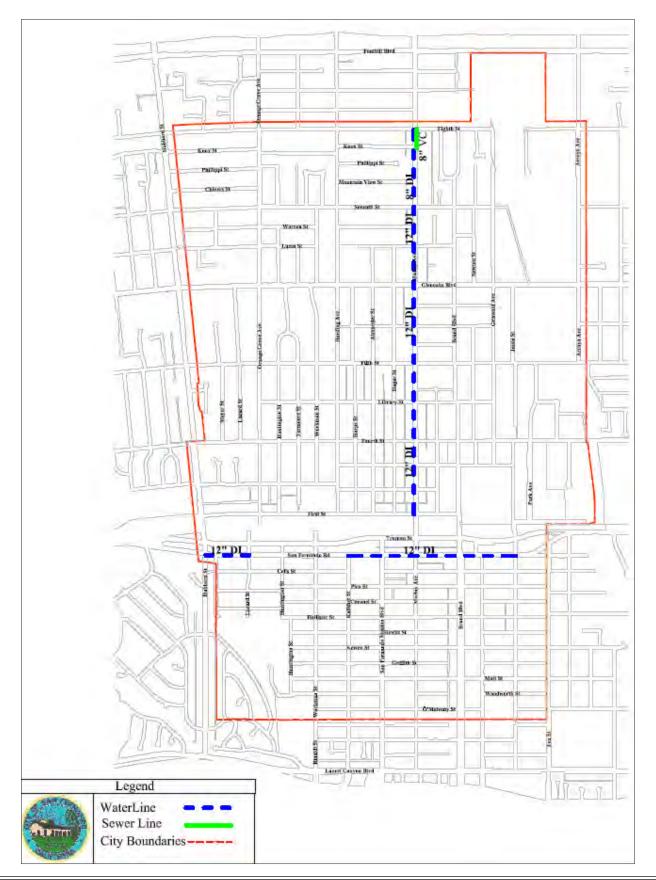
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

The City of San Fernando's water supplies consists of imported water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and groundwater produced from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin ("Basin"). Groundwater flow in the Basin is generally from the Santa Susana Mountains and the San Gabriel Mountains in the north. The Basin is replenished naturally by percolation from precipitation and by stream flow and subsurface inflows from the Santa Susana Mountains and the San Gabriel Mountains. The total storage in the Basin is estimated to be approximately 310,000 acre-feet (AF), with a natural safe yield estimated to be approximately 6,810 acrefeet-per-year (AFY). This Basin has been adjudicated since 1984, of which the Cities of San Fernando and Los Angeles were granted equal share of the safe yield of the Basin, as determined by the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster. The City's current allotted draw from the basin is 3,405 acre-feet per year, which represents approximately 94 percent of the City's total existing water demand.

The City maintains four active wells for groundwater extraction, which have a combined storage capacity of 8.9 million gallons. Between the years 2005 and 2009, these four wells produced an average of 3,292 AF of groundwater. The City, which became a member agency of MWD in 1971, receives imported water supplies from MWD to supplement its groundwater supplies on an as-needed basis.

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FIGURE 7.1 - PLANNED UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS



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Annual water use in the City between 2005 and 2009 has ranged from about 3,395 AFY to 3,575 AFY, with an average of 3,631 AFY. While the City typically is able to meet 100 percent of its demand from groundwater wells and maintain low levels of imported water purchases, projected water supply availability based on the City's adjudicated groundwater rights and preferential rights is 0.10% of MWD's annual supplies.

The City's current allotted draw from the basin is 3,405 acre-feet per year, which represents approximately 94 percent of the City's total existing water demand. Although the City's groundwater rights are fixed at 3,405 AFY, the City's overall water supply reliability is expected to remain consistent or improve slightly due to limited population growth and various conservation efforts

Maclay Avenue Water

The existing water service line serving Maclay Avenue properties from Eighth Street to Seventh Street is an 8 inch diameter cast iron (CI) pipe which was put into service in 1975. Pursuant to Utilities Policy 4 above, it should be replaced with a new 8 inch ductile iron (DI) pipe. The existing 10 inch CI line running from Seventh Street to Fifth Street should also be replaced with a 12 inch DI pipe. The parallel 6 inch CI line running from Glenoaks Boulevard to Defoe Street should be abandoned and all services and fire hydrants should be reconnected to the newly installed 12 inch DI main line. Along Maclay Avenue from Fifth Street to First Street, there is currently no water main line installed as properties in this area are served by 8 inch DI pipes in the adjacent alleys paralleling Maclay Avenue. Based on expected future peak domestic and fire flow demands it is recommended that a new 12 inch DI main line should be installed in this area.

Truman Street Water

The existing water line serving Truman Street across the width of the city from its western to its eastern boundary is a 12 inch diameter DI pipe. It is anticipated that this existing water main will be sufficient to provide service to development pursuant to the specific plan.

San Fernando Road Water

The existing 8 inch diameter CI water line serving properties along San Fernando Road from Hubbard Street to Lazard Street is undersized for serving planned development in this part of the corridor, and should be replaced with a new 12 inch diameter DI pipe. From Lazard Street to Kalisher Street, the existing 12 inch DI line is adequate to meet the needs of development and land uses planned there. However from Kalisher Street

to Wolfskill Street, the existing 8 inch CI water main should be replaced with a new 12 inch DI pipe. The existing 8 inch DI pipe that runs from Wolfskill Street to the eastern boundary of the city is adequate for the development and land uses planned for that area.

SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Sewer lines in the City are maintained by the City's Department of Public Works, Sewer Maintenance Division. The treatment and disposal of effluent is currently provided under contract with the City of Los Angeles through the Hyperion Treatment system that includes the Hyperion Treatment Plant, the Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant (DCTWRP), and the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant. The treatment capacity of the entire system is approximately 550 million gallons per day (mgd). The system currently has an average utilization of 362 mgd..

Maclay Avenue Sewer

Properties along Maclay Avenue currently receive sanitary sewer service through an assortment of 8 inch diameter vitrified clay pipes. However, from Eighth Street to Knox Street along Maclay Avenue, there is no sewer main line installed in Maclay Avenue as the adjacent properties currently receive service from sewer lines located in the alleys parallel to Maclay Avenue. Installation of a new vitrified clay pipe sewer line in this area may be required in conjunction with new infill development of the adjacent properties.

Properties along Maclay Avenue between Knox Street and Seventh Street are being served by two parallel 8 inch diameter clay pipes on the east and the west side of the street right-of-way, respectively. Properties along Maclay Avenue from Seventh Street to Lucas Street are being served on the east side of the street by an 8 inch clay pipe in the street, and on the west side by an 8 inch line that is located in the alley parallel to the west of Maclay Avenue. The area from Lucas Street to Glenoaks Boulevard is being served on the east side of the street by an 8 inch clay pipe that runs parallel to Maclay Avenue in an alley to the east, and an 8 inch clay pipe in the street that serves the west side of the street. Each of these lines is expected to adequately accommodate the proposed development and land uses in this part of the specific plan area.

From Glenoaks Boulevard to Fifth Street, properties on the east side of the street are being served by an 8 inch diameter clay pipe, and properties on the west side of the street are served by the line that runs parallel to Maclay Avenue in the alley to the west until Degarmo Street where it transitions to the street right of way along the

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west side of the street. Properties from Fifth Street to First Street are served by 8 inch clay pipes located in the alleys along both sides of Maclay Avenue. No sewer main line replacements or up-grades are anticipated in order to serve expected new development and land uses in this part of the corridors planning area.

Truman Street Sewer

Properties along Truman Street from the western boundary of the city to Workman Street are served by an 8 inch diameter vitrified clay pipe that extends down the centerline of Truman Street. The area from Workman Street to San Fernando Mission Boulevard is served by two parallel 8 inch clay pipes, one on either side of the street beneath the existing sidewalks. From San Fernando Mission Boulevard to Brand Boulevard, the adjacent properties are served by a 10 inch clay pipe running through the alley between San Fernando and Truman Street. Each of these lines is expected to adequately accommodate the proposed development and land uses in this part of the Specific Plan area.

At Brand Boulevard, the main line increases in size to a 15 inch clay pipe that extends to the east until reaching Kittridge Street, where it continues east in an easement through the property located at 753 San Fernando Road. At Wolfskill Street, the 15 inch line continues south to Celis Street. No sewer main line replacements or up-grades are anticipated in order to serve new development and land uses in this part of the corridors planning area.

San Fernando Road Sewer

Properties located on the north side of San Fernando Road from the western boundary of the city to San Fernando Mission Boulevard are served by an 8 inch diameter vitrified clay pipe in Truman Street. Properties on the north side of San Fernando Road from San Fernando Mission Boulevard to the eastern boundary of the city are served by an 8 inch clay pipe that extends down the alley mid-block between Truman Street and San Fernando Road. Each of these lines is expected to adequately accommodate the proposed development and land uses in this part of the specific plan area.

Properties located on the south side of San Fernando Road from the western boundary of the city to Maclay Avenue are being served by a 15 inch diameter vitrified clay pipe in San Fernando Road. Properties on the south side of this street from Maclay Avenue to Brand Boulevard are served by an 8 inch clay pipe in the alley running mid-block between San Fernando Road and Celis Street. Properties on the south side of San Fernando Road between Brand Boulevard and the eastern boundary of the city are served from the sewer

line in Celis Street. No sewer main line replacements or up-grades are anticipated in order to serve expected new development and land uses in this part of the corridors planning area.

STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Land within the specific plan area is generally paved or otherwise covered with impervious surfaces. As a result, no additional storm water infrastructure is anticipated to be required to accommodate storm water runoff from new development pursuant to the specific plan. Nevertheless, new development will be required to comply with Federal Clean Water Act requirements, and to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The future development and land uses will also be required to comply with the City's storm water management guidelines

Maclay Avenue Storm Drains

There are no storm drain deficiencies found along Maclay Avenue between First Street and Eighth Street. Concrete gutters exist on both sides of the street for its entire length. There is a 33 inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe running south between Seventh Street and Glenoaks Boulevard with inlets at Seventh Street, Lucas Street and Glenoaks Boulevard on both sides. Storm water between Eighth Street and Glenoaks Boulevard is conveyed to Glenoaks and enters a 75 inch diameter Los Angeles County Flood Control (LACFC) trunk line that terminates at the Pacoima Wash. Storm water that accumulates on the west side of Maclay Avenue between Glenoaks Boulevard and Fourth Street enters a catch basin at Fourth Street. The remaining water between Fourth St and First Street enters a catch basin at First Street. Water on the east side between Glenoaks Blvd and First Street also enters a catch basis at First St. The water is carried to an 83 inch diameter LACFC trunk line that runs underneath First Street to the Pacoima Wash.

There is no history of localized storm drainage problems along this street. New infill development is not expected to generate significant additional amounts of storm water runoff since most surfaces are already paved or otherwise developed with impervious surfaces. Thus no storm drain system improvements are needed to serve anticipated future infill development in this part of the corridors planning area.

Truman Street Storm Drains

There are no storm drain deficiencies found along Truman Street. The street contains of a series of concrete gutters and drain inlets extending the entire street length

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to convey storm water to various local trunk lines. The failure of sidewalk culvert drains at the intersections of Lazard Street, Maclay Avenue, Brand Boulevard, and Wolfskill Street would result in inconsequential street flooding which is not anticipated to threaten structures. There is a city-owed 2' x 4' undersized reinforced concrete storm drain pipe at the intersection of Workman Street that runs south ultimately draining to the East Canyon Channel. The failure of this pipe would prove inconsequential at Truman Street.

There is no history of localized storm drainage problems along this street. New infill development in this vicinity is not expected to generate significant additional amounts of storm water runoff since most surfaces are already paved or otherwise developed with impervious surfaces. Thus no storm drain system improvements are needed to serve anticipated future infill development in this part of the corridors planning area.

San Fernando Road Storm Drains

There are several storm drain deficiencies present along San Fernando Road. There are no gutters installed on either side of the street between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and the western boundary of the city. A two foot concrete gutter is integral in limiting the spread of water on the pavement, and should be installed in conjunction with future street improvements in this area. The failure of sidewalk culvert drains at the intersections of Huntington Street, Kalisher Street, San Fernando Mission Boulevard, Brand Boulevard, and Wolfskill Street, would result in inconsequential flooding. However, the failure of the culvert at San Fernando Road and Maclay Avenue will cause moderate to sever flooding of the downtown mall pedestrian shopping district. The finished floor elevations of many of the commercial buildings on San Fernando Road between San Fernando Mission Boulevard and Maclay Avenue are below the street's centerline elevation. .

Existing problems with storm drainage in this part of the corridor area will be corrected over time through storm drainage improvements to be required in conjunction with new infill development in this area, as necessary to minimize any property loss from flooding and to enhance community safety.

STORM RUNOFF POLLUTION CONTROL

The majority of the planning area is currently paved and/or covered with impervious surfaces, which leads to the accumulation of debris, leaves, soils, oil, grease, chemicals, air contaminant residue and other pollutants within off-street parking lots. Since such pollutants may enter the storm drain system during periods of

rainfall, future infill development will be required to implement storm water pollution control measures and to obtain storm water runoff permits pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements. Given the developed character of the planning area, there will not be a significant net increase in the amount of quality of storm water runoff.

Policies related specifically to the management of storm runoff in general and pollution control in particular with respect to new development within the corridors planning area include the following:

- Treatment of storm flows will be required to reduce or eliminate the particulate matter washed into the storm drain system in order to obtain a storm water discharge permit in accordance with NPDES requirements.
- 2. Prior to issuance of an occupancy permit, a storm water management plan utilizing best management Practices to control or reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable shall be prepared and approved by the Public Works Director.
- Future development must demonstrate compliance to the pertinent NPDES requirements concerning industrial wastewater discharges prior to issuance of the occupancy permits.

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CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION



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This chapter is an overview of recommendations for the implementation of corridor revitalization as set forth in this specific plan. The actions to be taken to attain revitalization are broadly divided into policy tools, capital improvements, and assistance programs. Within an action plan that will serve as a roadmap to revitalization, individual actions are prioritized by importance into a recommended sequence of implementation.

The action plan begins with short-term efforts over the next three years. At the end of this short-term phase, the City should review and update the long-term implementation actions that follow, giving priority to subsequent actions according to conditions on the corridors at that time.

ACTION CATEGORIES

Implementation of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan requires coordinated action by the City in several related but distinct areas of activity. The primary categories of intervention are:

Policy Tools

The policies and regulations of the plan are the "nuts and bolts" of the vision for corridor revitalization, especially with regard to harnessing private investment to serve as the primary engine for change. They provide the City with its strongest mechanisms to shape private investment towards the vision established by the community. The development standards contained within this plan will ensure that site configurations, uses, and intensities of developments and their resulting activity will achieve the urban design and revitalization goals for the corridors. The design guidelines will lay out the criteria for the character of architecture and site design that will fit San Fernando and will serve as a framework for design review by City staff. By providing explicit directions to investors as to "how we build here in San Fernando," they lay out a clear path towards more rapid approvals and thus give incentive to project designs built according to the community's vision.

Capital Improvements

Capital improvements set the stage for revitalization. The primary benefits behind improvement projects for streets, public open spaces, and transportation infrastructure are twofold: first, they can catalyze new private investment in a particular district by demonstrating to outside investors and residents alike that the City has a strong commitment to change. Second, they create a reconfigured neighborhood setting tailored to support the desired types of developments and give them a greater likelihood of success. Residents also benefit from the greater livability and community pride

that comes from an attractive public realm. For a detailed description of the proposed capital improvements, refer to the Chapter 6, Capital Improvements.

Assistance Programs

Assistance programs aid existing and new businesses along the corridors. By providing informational, design, logistical, financial or other types of support to businesses, the City can provide incentives to private investors to fulfill aspects of specific plan recommendations. Informational assistance can be as simple as educating private investment about the possible opportunity sites along the corridor, or providing developers with a clear and simple process for approvals. It can also include assistance and education on business practices and help in getting access to government or non-governmental organization programs. Design assistance may come in the form of programs to provide storefront, signage, or window display design or educational services to existing businesses. Logistical support can include assisting the relocation of businesses to more suitable sites within the city and the recruitment of desired business types into a district from the outside. Financial assistance can take on many forms, including grants and grant application assistance, revolving loan funds, and tax increment financing.

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

As provided for under state enabling legislation, the San Fernando City Council has adopted this Specific Plan as an ordinance of the City. This was done in conjunction with a corresponding amendment to the San Fernando General Plan and land use map, and an amendment of the City's zoning code and zoning map to reference this specific plan. This procedure ensures consistency between this specific plan and the City's general plan, and allows the land use regulations, development standards and design guidelines of this specific plan to directly govern new development within the specific plan area just as the City's zoning code does in other areas of the community.

An environmental impact report (EIR), as authorized by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), was prepared to assess and address the potential environmental impacts of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan. The significant impacts identified were noise during construction, the unearthing of subsurface cultural resources during construction, and decreases in intersection performance due to automobile traffic. All these impacts can be mitigated with the appropriate mitigation measures. In conjunction with the approval of a negative declaration of environmental impact, the City has also prepared a mitigation monitoring program as required by Public Resources Code Section 21081.6,

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to ensure compliance during project implementation. The adopted program will apply to changes made to the project or conditions of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid any significant effect on the environment.

In order to ensure that the policies, standards, and design guidelines contained within Chapters 4, 5, and 6 are used most effectively, the City should take steps to ensure successful internal administration for the specific plan. The staff responsible for its administration should fully understand the document, its vision and its policies, particularly as they pertain to the review and approval of projects.

Per the City's zoning code, site plans shall continue to be reviewed by the Community Development Director or his/her authorized staff for conformity with this specific plan. Only in specific or unique cases where a proposed project could have a major impact on the public realm and/or surrounding projects, will projects be subject to commission review and approval. In these instances, the site plan shall be submitted to the commission and the items in question shall be placed on the agenda. The commission may approve or disapprove with conditions on the site plan.

Action Plan

It is important to structure an implementation strategy that will start and maintain the momentum of private investment interest and garner public support. In most cases, this means achieving measurable success through short-term achievements that occur within an initial three year window. If visible measures of success are not available by this time, the momentum of the process may falter and hinder achievement of future project goals. With this in mind, it is essential to use the *Policy Tools, Capital Improvements*, and *Assistance Programs* referred to above in the order that makes the most sense for the unique conditions of the City.

This section lists the actions that should be taken to achieve revitalization in the approximate sequence that they should occur. The list is divided into two parts: short-term actions, to be completed within the first three years after adoption of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan, and longer-term actions, to be revisited after the first three-year window of the Plan.

Short-Term Actions

• Implement the policy tools of the specific plan. Establish staffing resources and procedures to support consistent and thorough review procedures. Clearly communicate the role of the specific plan and its development standards and

- guidelines to the investment community. This may be achieved through press releases, seminars, and other venues.
- Establish clear leadership and lines of responsibility the implementation of revitalization. Revitalization strategies are by nature complex and multifaceted; challenges usually overlap departmental categories and can often lead to diffused or conflicting responses. Successful revitalization efforts inevitably have a champion at a departmental leadership level; those that do not have a low chance of success. We recommend that a staff member be assigned under such a "champion" as a full or part-time coordinator of the revitalization effort. It may be appropriate to train or recruit this person to acquire training or have the experience of a downtown coordinator, which is a position that a number of California cities have established.
- Focus committee and commission review and approval on the design standards and guidelines, in order to enable designated City staff to perform typical development review applications. Conserve committee and commission purview for special review of public and community facilities and conditional use applications.
- Set up specific financing plans for major capital improvements required to support development along the corridors. Continue to apply for grants and other funding sources for capital improvements for corridor improvements, as the City has successfully done for Maclay Avenue.
- Implement capital improvements to stimulate investment and create supportive district settings. Begin with:
 - 1. Streetscape improvements within the Downtown District. Priority should be given to the section of Truman Street between Mission and Brand Boulevards.
 - 2. Streetscape improvements along San Fernando Road within the Mixed-Use Corridor District. Improvements should be made first to the segment between San Fernando Mission Boulevard to Huntington Street, followed by the section from Huntington Street to the city's western border.
 - 3. Streetscape improvements along Truman Street from Mission Boulevard to western border along the Mixed-Use Corridor District.

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- 4. A city gateway feature at the northwestern city boundary on Truman/San Fernando (outside the city boundary to be negotiated with the City of Los Angeles, as was similarly done for the south-eastern boundary). Part of the design should include attractive signage or markers to assist visitors to choose between Truman Street or San Fernando Road by indicating which city at-tractions are accessible from each road.
- Identify opportunity sites for infill and development. Acquire and assemble parcels to create viable opportunity sites where possible. Market these sites to developers to incite interest in new large-scale projects, particularly housing development.
- Proactively recruit the kinds of businesses that will contribute the most to the community to the Downtown District. Use inducements such as low interest loans and grants to entice new establishments to locate within the downtown. Assist businesses to relocate to more appropriate spaces within the city.
- Work with downtown businesses and organizations like the Northeast San Fernando Valley Chamber of Commerce to encourage "after 5:00" business hours throughout the downtown. Promote "special event" evenings, in cooperation with civic events or entertainment, to initiate later operating hours on certain nights.
- Implement a signage assistance program as a grant program to existing businesses to provide incentives for rapid and highly visible improvement and change in the Downtown District. Set up the program to provide grants to pay for design, fabrication and installation of improved signage for existing businesses. Business owners/operators whose applications were approved would be consulted by a City-selected sign design/fabrication/installation company, to develop new sign designs from the owner/operator's input and according to the standards included in the specific plan.
- Consider adopting a mural ordinance to allow the installation of murals on buildings within the Specific Plan area. Murals will nurture creative and artistic expression in the public realm and contribute to downtown San Fernando's distinctive sense of place. Provisions of the ordinance should include mural placement, content, and installation requirements, as well as contract requirements specifying the lifetime of the mural (after which the mural can be painted over) and maintenance responsibilities should the mural be damaged or need touch-up.

Long-Term Actions

- Design and implement improved public streetscape and paseo connections between the Civic Center and the Downtown.
- Implement a corridor signage and way-finding program to help commuters, visitors, and residents navigate the corridors in a legible way, marking interest points and major destinations. Insure that directions to public parking facilities are wellmarked.
- Look for upcoming site opportunities to create a public plaza space in the Downtown District as a gathering place for community and special events.
- Establish a program to replace existing lowperformance street lights with higher quality lighting. For example, replace sodium street lighting along the San Fernando Mall with high quality warm white, pedestrian-scale lights. Longlife induction lighting is recommended for low maintenance and energy efficiency.
- Improve public parking lots serving the San Fernando Mall at Truman Street. Improve pedestrian access and area lighting for lots. Consider the pedestrian arcade concept along the backs of the shops as advocated by the 1985 Downtown Master Plan, and explore opportunities to create mid-block paseo connections from these rear parking lots to the San Fernando Mall (San Fernando Road).
- As parking demand increases, develop a parking strategy for coordination of shared parking (to maximize the efficiency of existing surface lots, whether public or private) and eventual targeting of sites for a municipal park-once, parking structure.

FINANCING

Private Investment

New development on privately owned land within the specific plan area will generally be financed by developers with conventional funding from private lending institutions. The intent of the specific plan provisions operating in concert is to create strong incentives for widespread private sector investment in the corridors without recourse to the limited resources of public financial assistance.

However, it should be noted that other sources of regulatory and or financial assistance may also be available to development projects through existing legislation or through programs from other agencies at the regional and state level. For example, pursuant to

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California Government Code Section 65915, proposals for residential or mixed use development that include a sufficient number of dwelling units reserved for occupancy by low to moderate income residents may qualify for a residential density bonus above the maximum density otherwise permitted under this specific plan, among other possible regulatory concessions.

Public Investment

Public investment within the specific plan area will generally be limited to development of public improvements on publicly owned land such as the public right-of-way. Such improvements are described in detail in the Capital Improvements, Circulation and Utility Infrastructure Chapters of this specific plan.

It is intended that such improvements be financed through a combination of grant and revenue sources dedicated for such public improvements. For example, most of the street improvements outlined in this specific plan for Maclay Avenue in the Downtown District and in the Maclay District will be financed by federal transportation funds received through the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, and by state gas tax funds for such capital improvements through the City's capital improvements program. Such a combination of dedicated funding sources will also be sought by the City for improvements per this specific plan to San Fernando Road and Truman Street in the Downtown District and in the Mixed-Use Corridor District. Where private development occurs on property fronting street segments in advance of such public streetscape improvements, the private development will generally be responsible for such improvements as determined through the development approval process.

As discussed in the Utilities Infrastructure Chapter of this specific plan, incremental improvements as necessary to public utilities infrastructure, including the water supply system, the sanitary sewer system and the storm drainage system, will be provided through the City's capital improvements program. Such improvements are financed by payment of the City's standard "capital facilities fee" that is charged to all new development on a proportionate basis.

Implementation of this specific plan is not expected to have any negative fiscal impact on the City of San Fernando's general fund. Moreover, private development pursuant to the specific plan and subsequent reassessment of increased property values is expected to augment property tax revenues to the City.

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DIVISION 12. - SP SPECIFIC PLAN ZONES

Sec. 106-666. - Intent and purpose.

The SP specific plan zones are established to acknowledge and make reference to specific plans that have been adopted by the City of San Fernando pursuant to Government Code Section 65450 et seq. The specific plan zones provide for the flexible, creative and detailed planning and design of portions of the city which require a more comprehensive and coordinated approach than can be achieved through the conventional application of zoning regulations.

(Ord. No. 1562, § 10, 1-3-2005)

Sec. 106-667. - Municipal code and zoning map amendments.

- (a) The adoption of a specific plan shall be accompanied by an amendment to the San Fernando Municipal Code to acknowledge the approved specific plan and to establish a specific plan zone for the approved specific plan. A specific plan zone shall include the designation "SP," a reference number that corresponds to the particular specific plan, and the name of the specific plan.
- (b) The adoption of a specific plan shall be accompanied by an amendment to the City of San Fernando Zoning Map to change the zoning designation of the area covered by the specific plan to the designated specific plan zone. The specific plan zone shall be designated on the zoning map with the designation "SP," followed by a reference number that corresponds to the particular specific plan.

(Ord. No. 1562, § 10, 1-3-2005)

Sec. 106-668. - Specific plan zones and zoning map designations.

The following specific plans have been approved and are established as specific plan zones to be designated on the city zoning map as set forth herein.

- (1) Reserved.
- (2) Reserved.
- (3) Reserved.
- (4) Reserved.
- (5) San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan. The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5), a copy of which is on file in the office of the city clerk, has been prepared to implement development strategies for the revitalization of the City's primary commercial corridors, namely Truman Street, San Fernando Road, Maclay Avenue, and First Street. The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) covers approximately 150 acres generally located along both sides of Maclay Avenue, from Pico Street to the northerly terminus of the city, along both sides of San Fernando Road and Truman Street from the city's westerly boundary line at Hubbard Street to the city's easterly boundary line along Fox

Street (including properties on the south side of Celis Street from Kalisher Street to Fox Street), and along both sides of First Street and the south side of Second Street between Hubbard and Hagar Streets. The area covered by the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan shall be established as the SP-5 San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan zone, and shall be designated on the zoning map by the designation "SP-5."

The purpose of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) is to put in place regulations and strategies to transform the City's downtown and adjacent supporting districts into attractive, livable, and economically vital places, preserving and enhancing existing industrial uses along First Street, while preservingand safeguarding existing, surrounding residential neighborhoods. The Plan sets forth a policy framework, development standards, design guidelines, and an implementation program that includes capital improvements. The development standards are mandatory, while the design guidelines are recommendations that provide potential applicants and the City with a basis for proposing and reviewing development applications.

The provisions of the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan (SP-5) are applicable to all properties within the Specific Plan area. The regulations, development standards, and design guidelines as contained in the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan shall apply in their entirety to the review of development proposals. All other provisions of the Municipal Code continue to apply within the Specific Plan area except as expressly provided to the contrary in the San Fernando Specific Plan. Where San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan development standards and design guidelines do not provide adequate direction, the City of San Fernando Municipal Code shall prevail.

(Ord. No. 1562, § 10, 1-3-2005)

Sec. 106-669. - Amendments to specific plans.

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable specific plan, all amendments to an adopted specific plan shall require planning and preservation commission review and recommendation and city council review and approval in accordance with the procedures specified by law.

(Ord. No. 1562, § 10, 1-3-2005)

Sec. 106-670. - Consistency with specific plan.

No application for a discretionary approval, including, but not limited to, a conditional use permit, site plan review, tentative map or parcel map, may be approved, adopted or amended within an area covered by a specific plan, unless found to be consistent with the adopted specific plan.

(Ord. No. 1562, § 10, 1-3-2005)

Sec. 106-671. - Relationship of specific plan to San Fernando Zoning Ordinance.

The provisions of any adopted specific plan shall control over duplicative and conflicting provisions of the San Fernando Zoning Ordinance. In the event the adopted specific plan is silent as to a development standard or procedure, the provisions of the San Fernando Zoning Ordinance shall control.

(Ord. No. 1562, § 10, 1-3-2005)

Secs. 106-672—106-695. - Reserved.

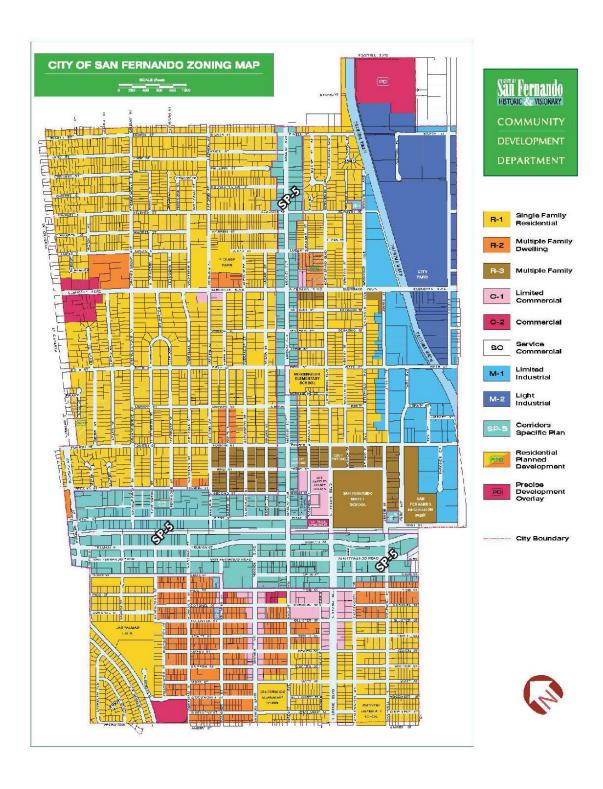
Division 13. - Wireless Telecommunications Facilities

Subdivision II. - Development Requirements and Standards

Sec. 106-1352. - Location standards.

- (a) Wireless telecommunications facilities shall be prohibited on all properties adjacent to residentially zoned properties and/or within 250 feet of any property line of a residentially zoned parcel, whichever provides the greater distance from residentially zoned properties.
- (b) Subject to the requirements for conditional use permits per section 106-1348, wireless telecommunications facilities are permissible only in the following areas:
 - (1) Properties within the Workplace Flex District of the SP-5 (San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan) zone.
 - (2) Properties within the M-1 (Limited Industrial) zone.
 - (3) Properties within the M-2 (Light Industrial) zone.
 - (4) Properties owned and utilized by the City of San Fernando for municipal purposes.

(Ord. No. 1569, § 3, 12-5-2005)



ATTACHMENT "B"

SUMMARY OF SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL ORDINANCE NO. 1671 FOR PUBLICATION (GOV'T CODE SECTION 36933)

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE SAN FERNANDO CORRIDORS SPECIFIC PLAN SP-5 AND REPEALING IN ITS ENTIRETY THE FORMER CORRIDORS SPECIFIC PLAN SP-4 AND AMENDING THE ZONING ORDINANCE TEXT AND ZONING MAP

<u>Section 1</u>. <u>Date Introduced</u>: San Fernando City Council ("City Council") Ordinance No. 1671 was introduced for first reading at the City Council's Regular Meeting of December 4, 2017 as Agenda Item 8 under the Public Hearing portion of the meeting agenda. The roll call vote for first reading was as follows: **Ayes:** Mayor Ballin, Vice Mayor Lopez, Councilmember Gonzales; **Noes:** Councilmember Soto; **Not Present and Did Not Participate Due to Recusal:** Councilman Fajardo.

Section 2. Date Scheduled for Adoption: An Adjourned Regular Meeting of the City Council scheduled for December 20, 2017.

Section 3. Summary of Ordinance: City Council Ordinance No. 1671 amends the San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan ("Corridors Specific Plan"). The Corridors Specific Plan establishes standards, restrictions, guidelines and procedures for the types of new commercial and/or residential development that is allowed to occur in certain parts of the City - mostly along (or at close distance to) the City's major street corridors. The current version of the Corridors Specific Plan, which was last approved back in 2005, is referred to as "SP-4". The newer amended version of the Corridors Specific Plan that will be considered by the City Council for final approval under Ordinance No. 1671 is referred as "SP-5".

If Ordinance No. 1671 is finally approved by the City Council, the SP-5 version of the Corridors Specific Plan, and the amended development standards, restrictions, guidelines and procedures spelled-out in SP-5, will modify, replace and/or supersede those currently spelled-out in the older SP-4 version of the Corridors Specific Plan. The territory of the Corridors Specific Plan area does not cover the entire City. Its territory, even under SP-5, represents roughly 15% of the total land area of the City.

Among other things, SP-5 increases the total land area of the Corridors Specific Plan by *adding* lands to the existing territory of the Corridors Specific Plan. The added territory includes lands bordered by Hubbard Street to the east between 2nd Street and the Metrolink railroad line; the Metrolink railroad line to the south between Hubbard Street and Hagar Street; Hagar Street to the east between 2nd Street and 1st Street; and 2nd Street to the north between Hagar Street and Hubbard Street. SP-5 also adds a smaller area bordered by 2nd Street to the north, roughly between Maclay Avenue and Macneil Street; Macneil Street to the east, between 2nd Street and 1st Street; 1st Street to the south, roughly between Maclay Avenue and Macneil Street; and Maclay Street to the west, between 1st Street and 2nd Street. SP-5 also adds the block bordered by Celis Street between Brand Boulevard and Chatsworth Drive; Chatsworth Drive between Celis Street and Pico Street; Pico Street between Chatsworth Drive and Brand Boulevard; and Brand Boulevard between Pico Street and Celis Street.

The Corridors Specific Plan (both in its current SP-4 version and under the newer, proposed SP-5 version) is made up of sub-areas, each of which have different standards, restrictions, guidelines and procedures for the types of new commercial and/or residential development that is allowed within each sub-area. SP-5 creates a few new sub-area classifications which have new corresponding standards, restrictions, guidelines and procedures for development; eliminates certain other area classifications altogether; and preserves certain area classifications under the same name but modifies or clarifies their corresponding standards, restrictions, guidelines and procedures for development. Under SP-5, the sub-area classifications are as follows: (a) the Downtown area; (b) the Mixed-Use Corridor area; (c) the Workplace Flex area; (d) the General Neighborhood area; (e) the Maclay area; and (f) the Auto Commercial area. The SP-5 version of the Corridors Specific Plan includes restrictions on where certain types of multi-family residential units can be located within the Corridors Specific Plan also requires that in those areas where multi-family residential structures are allowed, such projects may only be approved if a prospective developer applies for and is successful in obtaining a conditional use permit from the Planning and Preservation Commission or the City Council on appeal following a noticed public hearing. Conditional use permits may be approved,

conditionally approved or denied at the discretion of the Planning and Preservation Commission or the City Council on appeal, depending on the projects ability to satisfy certain baseline requirements and reasonably address/mitigate impacts created by the project. As part of its approval of Ordinance No. 1671 for first reading, the City Council required that the Workplace Flex area not allow live-work residential uses and that SP-5 be modified to make clarify that wine bar tasting room/distillery/brewery uses and arcade uses are included among the other identified authorized uses within the Downtown area.

Statements in this summary are intended as a summary description of the ordinance contents. There are significant provisions in the ordinance and the exhibits attached thereto that are not described herein or described in full. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between this summary and the ordinance or its exhibits, the provisions of the ordinance and its exhibits shall prevail. For a complete and accurate understanding of the ordinance, you are encouraged to read the ordinance and its exhibits at the locations indicated under Section 4, below.

Section 4. Copy of Entire Ordinance: By or before December 15, 2017, a true and correct copy of the entire finalized ordinance, inclusive of exhibits, shall be available for inspection at the office of the City Clerk located at 117 Macneil Street, San Fernando, California during the City's regular business hours. A true and correct copy of the ordinance will also be available for inspection at the City's internet homepage along with the posted and published agenda for the Adjourned Regular Meeting of December 20, 2017. The City Council agenda menu on the City's internet homepage can be found at: http://ci.san-fernando.ca.us/city-council/#1477937458233-c8f99588-2884.

Elena G. Chavez City Clerk **Published per Gov't Code Section 36933(c):** December 14, 2017 Los Angeles Daily News

ATTACHMENT "C"

From: Cyndi [mailto:ibeecyndi@hotmail.com]
Sent: Monday, November 06, 2017 11:19 PM

To: Elena Chavez

Subject: Public comment for Nov 7th meeting

Please read into the public comments at the Planning Commissions meeting Tuesday November 7th 2017. Thank you.

The following is a summary of recommendations that were submitted to the City Council by the Residents for a Better San Fernando in regards to the proposed Specific Plan Update.

From PICO STREET TO TRUMAN STREET AND BRAND BLVD TO SAN FERNANDO MISSION BLVD. No Residential of Any Kind in the Downtown District. Zoning for Restaurants, retail, and commercial only. City parking structures and other public property should be retained for parking, commercial and open space not residential. Height Limit: 2-Floors. Signage: On-site signage only.
2. COMMERCIAL DISTRICT: SAN FERNANDO MISSION TO WORKMAN, PICO TO TRUMAN No Residential of Any Kind in the Commercial District. Retain commercial uses. Height Limit: 2-Floors.
 □ Architectural Guidelines to Complement Historic Downtown. □ More streetscape improvements.
☐ On site signage.3. CIVIC CENTER COMMERCIAL: MACLAY AVENUE FROM 1ST STREET TO 4TH STREET☐ Maintain development patterns as is. No Residential.
☐ City has done a great job with the streetscape improvements, preserving historic buildings such as the old Salvation Army building (formerly Compania de Café), Library Plaza, and the Paseo connecting City Hall to Maclay.
 Preserve and Enhance Signage District to encourage consistent high-quality signage. No plastic, neor banners. Height Limit: 1 Floor.
4. MACLAY AVENUE FROM 4TH TO 8TH STREET
\Box Strong support for maintaining streetscape improvements that have been completed along Maclay from 1st Street to 8th Street. Height Limit: 2-Story.
☐ Preserve Lower Density Community Commercial along Maclay, such as neighborhood markets, ice cream parlors, local restaurants, professional office, churches, schools, and existing single-family residences.
\square 1075 Maclay Townhomes are a good example of the type of the higher quality architecture that should result from the architectural requirements set in the Corridors Specific Plan. (1101 7th Street is not acceptable).
☐ Low and medium density dwelling units per acre with a Conditional Use Permit (C.U.P.)

5. PRESERVE INDUSTRIAL ZONE: 1ST STREET FROM MACLAY TO HUBBARD

☐ Preserve all M-1 limited industrial and M-2 light industrial zoning along 1st street.
☐ Work-live with Conditional Use Permit (C.U.P.). No majority residential buildings; 25% maximum
residential or some other condition to prevent multi-family dwellings of any kind.
☐ Height Limit: 2 Floors.
\square Allow for commercial only on small existing commercial zoning on 1st Street, near Maclay.
\square Focus must be on increasing the jobs-to-resident ratio by attracting good middle-class jobs.
6. PROTECT SINGLE-FAMILY ZONES: IMPROVE TRANSITION FROM R-1 TO R-3
☐ Height Limit: 2 floors, maximum of 30 feet tall.
☐ Lower the Existing Dwelling Units Per Acre: Medium to Low Density to provide a much better
transition to the immediately adjacent R-1 single family residential neighborhoods.
\square Architectural and Increased Landscaping Requirements. Architecture will fall in line with what the
community knows as "traditional" architecture (i.e. Craftsman style, wood siding, pitched roofs, and the
like) (No "modern box-like structures like 124 Harding.)
☐ Increase Park and Open Space in the R-3 Area.
☐ Upper Floor Setbacks to reduce massing and better complement the predominately single story
homes and low-density apartments.
☐ Market-rate housing such as townhomes/condos.
☐ First-time homebuyer programs for veterans with VA-backed loans, teachers, firefighters and other
community members.
7. IMPROVE TRANSITION FROM R-2 TO COMMERCIAL: ALONG CELIS
Height Limit: 2 Floors. Not to exceed 30 feet.
☐ Architectural and Increased Landscaping Requirements and Review Process.
☐ Require courtyards, open plazas and other open space with any increased development.
☐ Upper Floor Setbacks to reduce massing and better complement the predominately single story
homes and low-density apartments.
☐ Plant more trees, increase landscaping and provide a green buffer between commercial and
residential.

October 18, 2017

RECEIVED

OCT 25 2017

To:

Mayor Sylvia Ballin and San Fernando City Council Members

Re:

Proposed Specific Plan EIR

From: Mary Mendoza and Residents

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

We would like additional time to review the proposed Specific Plan Update EIR; however here are some additional recommendations on the proposed Specific Plan Update. Please include all petitions and letters submitted to the City and its appointed or elected officials in opposition throughout the Transit Oriented Development and Specific Plan update process.

Eliminate the Mixed Use Overlay: No Residential in the Downtown and Historic Core

There is no doubt the strongest opposition in the community is with allowing multi-family apartment units in the areas outside of the R-3 zones, so we recommend that the City eliminate any possibility for any multi-family residential units even with a Conditional Use Permit (C.U.P.) or use of the Development Agreement Ordinance in the Downtown and Historic Core from San Fernando Mission Blvd to Chatsworth Drive and Pico Street to Truman Avenue.

Suggested Amendment: Eliminate the Mixed Use Overlay that allows for 4 floors/50 foot tall buildings with 50 dwelling units per acre and a 3.5 Floor Area Ratio or any other possibility for residential from San Fernando Mission to Chatsworth Drive and Pico to Truman Avenue.

This would allow for the complete preservation of commercial zoning from the Downtown to the Auto Commercial Zone and encourage a concentrated, high-quality commercial Historic Downtown with a focus on shopping, retail, restaurants, outdoor seating and other commercial uses that residents want for San Fernando.

In addition to not allowing multi-family in the Downtown and Historic Core we support a lowering the height to 2 floors and tightening up architectural requirements around the areas in close proximity to the Historic Core.

Suggested Amendment: Height Limit of 2 floors for the Downtown, especially adjacent to the Historic Core.

Maintaining a Historic Downtown that complements the historic 1882 Casa de Lopez Adobe, St. Ferdinand's Church, the historic Post Office and other older buildings would help preserve the unique quality and historic character of San Fernando.

Industrial Zoning

We strongly support preserving zoning for good middle-class jobs and appreciate the effort to preserve the M-1 limited industrial and M-2 light industrial zoning along $\mathbf{1}^{\text{st}}$ Street and Truman immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks. We would recommend lowering the 40 foot height limit along with the number of floors to better transition to the mostly 2 story and single story residences to the north of $\mathbf{1}^{\text{st}}$ Street.

Suggested Amendment: Limit Height in the Workplace Flex area to 2 floors or 25-30feet.

Working to increase our ratio of middle-income jobs per residence requires that the City preserve industrial zoning.

Suggested Amendment: Establish a ratio of industrial square footage to residential square footage ratio to maintain a supermajority of square footage and zoning for M1 and M2 uses over residential uses on all projects.

We believe 1st Street can become one of the most prosperous streets in town if we focus on creative work spaces and businesses that provide middle-class jobs.

Civic Center and Maclay from 1st to 4th Street

We do not allow multi-family residential on Maclay Avenue from 1st Street to 4th Street and recommend lowering the height limit to 20-25 feet to maintain what are essentially one-story buildings with a couple of the existing two-story buildings. The initially proposed height increase to 60 feet was excessive as is the existing 50 feet height limit and unlimited du/acre allowed in the 2005 Corridors Specific Plan.

The City has done a fair job along Maclay from 1st to 4th Street by completing the comprehensive Maclay Streetscape Improvements, connecting the Civic Center/City Hall to Maclay with the paseo, preserving the historic Salvation Army Building (formerly Compania de Café), developing Library Plaza with the outdoor courtyard, maintaining the older potentially historic buildings along the corridor and encouraging higher quality architectural and on-site signage among other actions.

We believe the City just needs to keep going in the direction of attracting good quality restaurants and other local community retail on Maclay from 1st to 4th, and that section of Maclay will continue to be one of the most cherished places for our community.

R-3 Zoning-Neighborhood General

I do believe that amending the R-3 zoning is a good idea if it allows the City the opportunity to lower the du/acre from the 43 du/acre, add the upper floor setback, decrease the maximum height from 45 feet and add other moderating requirements to allow a better transition to the immediately adjacent R-1 lower density, single-family residential neighborhoods.

A similar approach would also be helpful along Celis Street, Pico Street and the Maclay District as residents in those general area don't like the Mid-Celis or 1101 Seventh Street apartment buildings but embraced Casa Garcia on Kalisher Street for its lower density, height and architecture.

An argument can also be made to consider having those density and architectural changes apply to the entire R-3 zone while we have resources to make those changes. General Plan recommendations must be made to provide a much better zoning transition between R-1 and R-3.

Maclay: 4th Street to 8th Street

We also agree with decreasing the overall density through lower height maximums and du/acre in the Maclay District from 4th Street to 8th Street. Changes to Maclay need to be carefully crafted because almost all the properties directly behind either side of Maclay from 4th to 8th Street are R-1 single-story residential neighborhoods.

Open Space

We strongly support adding a Central Park or Plaza and encourage development standards to maximize walkways/paseos, courtyards and other open space with new development. The City is in control of some very valuable land that it can use to help to make sure future development incorporates additional open space. We have made some progress in increasing park/open space with the Cesar Chavez Transit Plaza, Heritage Park and the Mountains Conservancy and Recreation Park, so I encourage us to take advantage of the Specific Plan process to continue to move San Fernando away from being a park-poor city.

Streetscape Improvements and Street Adjustments

We support the Maclay Streetscape Improvements and additional streetscape improvements that make San Fernando more pedestrian-friendly, walkable and greener.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide input. We ask that you not allow for the dramatic increase in more multi-family dwelling units in the City of San Fernando.

Proposed Specific Plan EIR October 18, 2017

Benita Karninez	Berita Ring
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
5175. Huntington 5	Pan Fernando, CA
Address/Domicilio	
Name/Nombre	\$ignature/Firma
632 HARPS STELET Gan FE	planta on a1240
Address/Domicilio	(24/11/01/30, OH. 1/2/0
radicas, bornello	
CAUSTAVO FAANCO	Signature/Firma
· ·	
1340 CELIS ST SAN Address/Domicilio	FERRADD, EA
MARY Mendoza Name/Nombre	Mary Mendosa Signature/Firma
623 S. BAND Blvd.	Son Fernando, Ct.
Address/Domicilio	
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
Address/Domicilio	

Proposed Specific Plan EIR October 18, 2017

Enrique lemos	Erider Cerny
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
917 N Grand 61U2 :	Sanferrando 91340
Address/Domicilio	
JUAN LOPET	
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
432 N. Brand	Blud SFA 913
Address/Domicilio	PIVE STIP
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
Address/Domicilio	
Name/Nombre	Signature/Fírma
Address/Domicilio	
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
Address/Domicilio	

Proposed Specific Plan EIR October 16, 2017

CYND: Lopez	Cystle Jopen
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
2019 Luca St. Sam	Fernando 1 CA 91340
Address/Domicilio	
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
Address/Domicilio	
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Nie we a /Nie we have	Signatura/Eirma
Name/Nombre	Signature/Firma
Address/Domicilio	

Proposed Specific Plan EIR October 18, 2017

Patt lopez All Signature/Firma	
430 North Brand Blud St, of 913 to Address/Domicilio	
Diana leper Name/Nombre Signature/Firma 437 N Brand Blud San Fernande CA 91340 Address/Domicilio	
Patricia loper Signature/Firma	
225 Haning Princel San Fengnalo, GA 91340. Address/Domicilio	
MARIA Ceruncio Name/Nombre Signature/Firma	
12636 Bromont AveSan Fernando CA 91348 Address/Domicilio	
Maragrita Cervacio Magaita Guerra Name/Nombre Signature/Firma	
917 N. Brand Blvd. San Fernando (A.91340) Address/Domicilio)



Historic & Visionary

SPECIFIC PLAN: COMMUNITY RECOMMENDATIONS

1.	HISTORIC DOWNTOWN: PICO STREET TO TRUMAN STREET AND BRAND BLVD TO SAN FERNANDO MISSION BLVD.
	No Residential of Any Kind in the Downtown District.
	Zoning for Restaurants, retail, and commercial only.
	Architectural Requirements to Complement Historic Lopez Adobe, St, Ferdinand's Church, the Historic Post Office and other older buildings identified in the Historic Resources Survey.
	City parking structures and other public property should be retained for parking, commercial and open space not residential. Public property should be used for the larger public good.
	Sidewalk seating, historic streetscape improvements, more trees, increased landscaping, etc.
	Height Limit: 2-Floors. Nothing to be taller than St. Ferdinand's Church tower and all architecture to complement Lopez Adobe and other older buildings in the historic downtown.
	Signage: On-site signage only. Signage Requirements to complement Historic Downtown. Higher quality materials and craftsmanship, i.e. handmade wood signs, no plastic, neon or banners.
	Architectural Review Process
2.	COMMERCIAL: SAN FERNANDO MISSION TO WORKMAN, PICO TO TRUMAN
	No Residential of Any Kind in the Commercial District. Retain commercial uses, such as the City's main grocery store, local restaurants and other retail.
	Entertainment District along these blocks would enhance the area and provide a nice transition from the Historic Downtown.
	Height Limit: 2-Floors.
	Architectural Guidelines to Complement Historic Downtown and Surrounding Residential Areas.
process of the second	More street trees, increased landscaping, streetscape improvements
	Signage: On site signage. Higher quality materials and craftsmanship.
	Parking Structure: Design and Landscaping Requirements.
3.	CIVIC CENTER COMMERCIAL: MACLAY AVENUE FROM 1ST STREET TO 4TH STREET
	Maintain development patters as is. No Residential.
West of the second seco	City has done a great job with the streetscape improvements, preserving historic buildings such as the old Salvation Army building (formerly Compania de Café), Library Plaza, and the Paseo connecting City Hall to Maclay.
	Preserve and Enhance Signage District to encourage consistent high-quality signage. No plastic, neon or banners.
	Height Limit: 1 Floor. No Building Taller than Old Salvation Army Building.

Preserve investments into streetscape improvements that have been made.

4.	MACLAY AVENUE FROM 4 TH TO 8 TH STREET
	Strong support for maintaining streetscape improvements that have been completed along Maclay from 1 st Street to 8 th Street. Height Limit: 2-Story.
	Height Limit: 2-Floors to provide best transition to R-1 single family residential zoning along both sides of Maclay.
	Preserve Lower Density Community Commercial along Maclay, such as neighborhood markets, ice cream parlors, local restaurants, professional office, churches, schools, and existing single-family residences.
	1075 Maclay Townhomes are a good example of the type of the higher quality architecture that should result from the architectural requirements set in the Corridors Specific Plan. (1101 7th Street is not acceptable).
	Low and medium density dwelling units per acre with a Conditional Use Permit (C.U.P.) to allow public input given the proximity to R-1 single family residential neighborhoods
	Encourage homeownership such as townhomes and single-family homes.
	Architectural Review Process.
5.	PRESERVE INDUSTRIAL ZONE: 1ST STREET FROM MACLAY TO HUBBARD
	Preserve all M-1 limited industrial and M-2 light industrial zoning along 1st street.
	Work-live with Conditional Use Permit (C.U.P.). No majority residential buildings; 25% maximum residential or some other condition to prevent multi-family dwellings of any kind.
	Height Limit: 2 Floors.
	More street trees, increased landscaping and streetscape improvements.
	Allow for commercial only on small existing commercial zoning on 1st Street, near Maclay.
	Focus must be on increasing the jobs-to-resident ratio by attracting good middle-class jobs.
	Architectural Review Process.
6.	PROTECT SINGLE-FAMILY ZONES: IMPROVE TRANSITION FROM R-1 TO R-3
	Height Limit: 2 floors, maximum of 30 feet tall.
	Lower the Existing Dwelling Units Per Acre: Medium to Low Density to provide a much better transition to the immediately adjacent R-1 single family residential neighborhoods.
	Architectural and Increased Landscaping Requirements. Architecture will fall in line with what the community knows as "traditional" architecture (i.e. Craftsman style, wood siding, pitched roofs, and the like) (No "modern box-like structures like 124 Harding. It is too tall and massive)
	Increase Park and Open Space in the R-3 Area. Include courtyards, paseos, mature trees and increased landscaping (Layne Park is not enough open public space for a densely populated R-3 neighborhood)
Service and Servic	Upper Floor Setbacks to reduce massing and better complement the predominately single story homes and low-density apartments.
	Market-rate housing such as townhomes/condos.
F1000	First-time homebuyer programs for veterans with VA-backed loans, teachers, firefighters and other community members.
	Architectural Review Process

7. IMPROVE TRANSITION FROM R-2 TO COMMERCIAL: ALONG CELIS

Height Limit: 2 Floors. Not to exceed 30 feet.
Low Dwelling Units per Acre to provide a much better transition to the immediately adjacent R-2 residential zone.
Architectural and Increased Landscaping Requirements and Review Process. (Mid-Celis Apartment is too tall and massive; however Casa Garcia Senior Apartments a model of what the residents want in that area).
Require courtyards, open plazas and other open space with any increased development.
Upper Floor Setbacks to reduce massing and better complement the predominately single story homes and low-density apartments.
Plant more trees, increase landscaping and provide a green buffer between commercial and residential.
Zoning: Housing restricted to Senior Housing, Townhomes and Ownership

Please include this letter in the Specific Plan Proposed Update - EIR

9/18/2015

Mary Mendoza Residents for a Better San Fernando San Fernando, CA 91340

City Manager Brian Saeki and Community Development Director Fred Ramirez Cc: Mayor Joel Fajardo 117 North Macneil Street San Fernando, CA 91340

City Manager Saeki and Director Ramirez:

Thank you for meeting with me and a small group of residents on Tuesday, September 15, 2015 regarding the proposed staff changes to the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Overlay Zone since the August 4, 2015 City Planning Commission meeting. We were disappointed our discussion was left unfinished and that Mr. Saeki stated that staff would be not be making more changes to the proposal. We strongly believe many more revisions need to be made to the TOD proposal and we remain committed to this process; therefore we are requesting additional conversations prior to the October 6, 2015 Planning Commission meeting as the community's voice needs to be adequately reflected in the proposal. We have devised the attached TOD Community Recommendations that we would like to discuss having amended into the TOD proposal prior to the Planning Commission meeting.

We acknowledge the efforts of Mr. Ramirez and Mr. David Sargent, the TOD Consultant in reducing the number of units in the proposed Amended Corridors Specific Plan area from 1,000 multi-family units by the year 2035 (June 17 proposal) to 996 units (August 4 proposal) to now 759 (September 15 proposal), however the reduction of 241 units from the initial proposal is not reflective of the strong opposition expressed by the community at the August 4, 2015 City Planning Commission, where everyone except 3 people (a young woman from out of town, former Councilmember Jessie Avila and his partner Linda Campanella) spoke against tall out-of-scale buildings and any more apartments period.

We ask you to work with us to maintain the historic, small-town character of the City of San Fernando and allow the voice of the community not the Metropolitan Transit Authority or developers to drive changes to the Corridors Specific Plan. We strongly support making our town more walkable, pedestrian-friendly, architecturally attractive and greener, and feel we can jointly develop an enhanced Corridors Specific Plan that better reflects the vision residents have of our town.

We remain vehemently opposed to the intense overdevelopment and massive increase in multi-family residential units that is being proposed in the TOD Overlay Zone. We strongly support tightening the requirements to protect all the light industrial areas where the City can attract good middle-class jobs, reducing the dwelling units per acre, reducing the height of buildings, developing better architectural and landscaping requirements, increasing open space, not allowing any multi-family residential outside of the R-3 areas, especially in the Historic Downtown (Truman to Pico and Brand to San Fernando Mission Blvd) and the Civic Center Commercial (Maclay from 1st to 4th Street), requiring a Conditional Use Permit for any new residential development in the TOD Overlay Zone and Specific Corridors Plan and requiring Architectural Review for all new development.

Finally, we still remain extremely concerned that the City has not provided a proper evaluation of what the sewer system and other city infrastructure can actually handle. Once again, we are asking that the presentation of the TOD proposal be postponed until AFTER the City Council receives a detailed presentation of the existing sewer conditions and devises a plan for how to address those critical infrastructure needs. It would be against our community's best interest and contrary to good long-term planning for the City staff to promote an extreme increase in overdevelopment without a proper evaluation of what the City's infrastructure can actually handle. We demand that you take our life-safety concerns in earnest and promptly provide a detailed evaluation on the sewer system prior to any further development in town and approval action on the TOD Overlay Zone.

We are taking the TOD process very seriously and expect the City staff to act on the community's recommendations. We have attended every Development Advisory Committee meeting, talked to hundreds of local residents, provided input through the formal TOD Stakeholder interviews, written letters, spoken at the City Planning Commission and are continuing to study the existing Specific Plan, the Housing Element, the General Plan and the TOD proposal carefully.

Residents remain very frustrated and disillusioned with the City ignoring the strong opposition to the proposed 101-unit JC Penney apartment project, so we can assure you that the vast majority of residents in San Fernando do not support the proposal to allow for over 600 multifamily residential units in the TOD zone in addition to what is already allowed in other parts of town.

We are hopeful that you will meet with us again next week to discuss how to jointly incorporate our recommended changes into the TOD proposal prior to it being presented to the City Planning Commission.

Sincerely,

Mary Mendoza

Residents for a Better San Fernando marymendoza1919@yahoo.com

Mary Mendoxa



Jack Wong

From:

Johannes Lopez

Sent:

Saturday, December 2, 2017 11:53 PM

To:

Jack Wong

Cc:

sballin@sfcty.org

Subject:

Re: Revitalization Project

Follow Up Flag:

Follow up

Flag Status:

Flagged

Greetings Mr. Wong,

I hope this email finds you well in health. I am writing you regarding the Revitalization Project and its upcoming Monday December 4th meeting in the city hall. I am a one of the now many and growing number of EV drivers in this good city of San Fernando, I want to join my fellow EV motorists in seeing ever growing progress in this city towards a bright and electrified future, I will not waste your time in digressing to the benefits of EVs as I am sure you are well versed in the matter, instead I would like to humbly make a few suggestions that I know will help both current and future EV drivers with a bit of an incentive for the city as well.

- Increase the number of Level 2 chargers available publicly. Hosting a network of these in densely populated areas such as shopping centers or near restaurants would undoubtedly benefit EV drivers as well as promote a safe environment., not to mention increased revenue for city businesses.
- Add at least one Level 3 charging site that is capable of hosting both ChaDemo and CCS plugs, Santa Clarita by comparison has at least 2 such sites spread out between Valencia and Canyon Country, we however probably have more Level 2 than they do, we need one of the big boys, for those EVs that can take advantage of quick charge this addition would be immensely beneficial.
- "EV parking while charging ONLY" enforcement is another huge matter, just imagine if for instance handicapped spaces were not strictly enforced by the city, most current crop of EVs are unfortunately handicapped by range and charge speed, so if one is running low on charge, there is nothing more frustrating in this world than finding a gas or ICE (Internal Combustion Engine) car as we refer to them often parked in a EV charging space, unfortunately there are other fellow EV drivers that hog a charger well beyond their top off session.
- Oversight, maybe this will change as EVs propagate more and more in the city, let alone the world. This
 is another big and disappointing reality for EV drivers. Maintenance and upkeep of the station is almost
 always a black hole for requests and petitions, let alone reporting. It is immensely discouraging to see
 how entities such as DWP for example lacks any sort of empathy or urgency towards faulty charging

stations that they themselves provide. Oversight for EV stations is hopelessly decentralized uncoordinated and under managed, the government supplies funds for EV charging stations but it seems to me that the whole effort borders on success and failure due to a lack of direction.

I have been an driving my Nissan LEAF for almost 3 years and I could not be happier, I am confident that you Mr Wong and our Mayor Ms. Sylvia Ballin will not turn a blind eye to those of us who choose this method of transport and thereby support a beautiful future (not a utopia) where we can all live a better cleaner life, all by using clean sustainable energy as we gradually move off the grid and instead rely on, among other things that beautiful star that warms us every morning, like a good cup of coffee...

With the Warmest Regards, a constituent, citizen and EV driver,

Johannes Lopez

Jack Wong

From:

apolonioyadriana caceres

Sent:

Saturday, December 2, 2017 9:07 PM

To:

Jack Wong

Subject:

COMMENT ABOUT SP 5

Follow Up Flag:

Follow up

Flag Status:

Flagged

Attention Mr. Jack Wong,

This is a GREAT PLAN,

GO AHEAD DO IT

BECAUSE WILL CREATE A BEATIFUL GOOD LOOK, CONVENIENCE, AND WILL DO SAN FERNANDO A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE AND ENJOY IT, THE FACT THAT WILL GENERATE MORE JOBS IS VERY GOOD TOO.

GO AHEAD, DO IT, FOR SAN FERNANDO, - THE MISSION CITY-

Sincerely, Apolonio Caceres, Realtor a proud resident of San Fernando

Jack Wong

From:

Angel Zobel-Rodriguez

Sent:

Sunday, December 3, 2017 8:52 AM

To: Subject: Jack Wong Corridor Plan

Follow Up Flag:

Follow up

Flag Status:

Flagged

Hello Jack,

We met back at the Rec Park meeting for this plan.

As we discussed back then, any improvements to San Fernando's corridors must include discussions with City of LA for traffic flow. While this does not immediately relate to the corridor plans themselves, the plans will impact these areas and the sooner we work to alleviate the already dangerous issues, the better.

Currently, the exits for San Fernando Road and Glenoaks from the 118 freeway are very congested and downright dangerous to our residents and our guests at various times per day.

I'm not sure if the freeway offramps require work with Caltrans as well, but the lights at San Fernando Road & the 118 east exit combined with the light at Paxton is a nightmare. Cars back up onto the freeway and people fight to get into the various lanes. Cars block the intersection because they find they are in the wrong lane and need to get over. Add in the Metrolink traffic, and the traffic in all directions gets backed up, but the issue is mostly the eastbound 118 exit at San Fernando Road to Paxton.

Glenoaks off the 118 is the other concerning exit.

We regularly see accidents on the 118 because of this back up. Friday afternoons on the freeway itself because people are not anticipating the freeway traffic coming to a standstill ON the freeway.

It all started with the Costco shopping center being built on Paxton. So many residents exit at San Fernando Road and Glenoaks and then enter the city via San Fernando Road, Truman, and Glenoaks. We had hoped there would have been an exit re-alignment with the introduction of the shopping center, but we're left with making it the best we can now.

Anything we do that increases traffic in San Fernando will increase the risks of these exits. And we obviously hope that these improvements in the city will increase traffic. We want more people coming to the city, not people avoiding the city because it's too difficult to navigate the freeways and the arterial streets to get to these areas.

Having been on the transportation commission, I know it takes quite awhile to get together with LADOT, so now would be the time.

Warmly,

Angel Zobel-Rodriguez Griswold Ave

Page 328 of 342

ATTACHMENT "D"

SP-4 / ZONING ORDINANCE LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use	(SP-5 District) SP-4 District / Sub-District or Zoning Ordinance Zone														
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Accessory Buildings and Structures	3														
Cabana Located on the Same Lot as the Principal Residential Use.	P	_	_	-	_	_	_	P	_	_	-	-	_	_	P
Garage	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Recreation Room	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Storage Shed	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Workroom	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Automobile and Vehicle Uses															
Automobile Laundry/Car wash	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_	_	_	_	P	P	CUP	_
Automobile Sales: New	_	_	_	_	P	CUP	P	_	_	P	CUP	CUP	CUP	P	_
Automobile Sales: Used	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Automotive Repair, Major and Minor	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_	_	_	-	P	P	CUP	_
Automobile Rental Agencies	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_	_	_	_
Automotive Impound Area	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_	_
Gasoline Refueling Service Stations	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	P	_
Recreational Vehicle Storage	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Tire Retreading and Recapping	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_	_
Manufacturing and Light Industria	ıl Uses, in	cluding a	ıll uses pe	rmitted a	nd condit	ionally pe	ermitted v	vithin the	M-1 and	M-2 Zon	es				
Agriculture	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	P	P	-	_
Animal Hospital	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Animal Shelter	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	P	_	_
Assaying	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_
Assembly Plants	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Assembly and Production Facilities	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	P	_	_

KEY

P = use permitted by right

CUP = use requires approval of conditional use permit

- = use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

D = Downtown District

MUC = Mixed-Use Corridor District

AC = Auto Commercial District

WF = Workplace Flex District

= General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

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CC = City Center Sub-District

SFM = San Fernando Mall Sub-District

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

WC = Workplace Commercial Sub-District

Auto Commercial Sub-District

WF = Workplace Flex District

SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

C-1 = Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 = Commercial Zone

M-1 = Limited Industrial Zone

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SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use	SP-5 District											
or o Land Coc	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN						
ccessory Buildings and Structures												
Cabana Located on the Same Lot as the Principal Residential Use.	P	_	_	-	_	P						
Garage	P	_	_	_	_	P						
Recreation Room	P	_	_	_	_	P						
Storage Shed	P	_	_	_	_	P						
Workroom	P	_	_	_	_	P						
itomobile and Vehicle Uses												
Automobile Laundry/Car wash	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Automobile Sales: New	_	_	_	P	CUP	_						
Automobile Sales: Used	_	_	_	P	CUP	_						
Automotive Repair, Major and Minor	_	_	_	P	P	_						
Automobile Rental Agencies	_	_	_	P	CUP	_						
Automotive Impound Area	_	_	_	_	CUP[1]	_						
Gasoline Refueling Service Stations	CUP	_	CUP	P	CUP	_						
Recreational Vehicle Storage	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Tire Retreading and Recapping	_	_	_	_	CUP[1]	_						

Manufacturing and Industrial Uses, including all uses permitted and conditionally permitted within the M-1 and M-2 Zones

Agriculture	_	_	P	_	P	_
Animal Hospital	_	_	_	_	P	_
Animal Shelter	_	_	_	_	CUP[2]	_
Assaying	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_
Assembling	_	_	P	_	P	_
Assembly and Production Facilities	_	_	P	-	P	-

- [1] Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street.
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- [7] Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

12/20/2017 CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda Page 329 of 342

SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use	(SP-5 District) SP-4 District / Sub-District or Zoning Ordinance Zone														
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Maker Space															
Assembly of Plastic Products	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Blast Furnaces as an Accessory Use and not Needing EPA or AQMD approvals	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	-
Boat Building and Repair Business	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Cabinet Shops and Woodworking	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Commercial uses which are customarily and incidental to permitted and conditionally permitted uses	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Contractors' Storage and Fabrication Yards	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Exhibition of products, produced on the premises or available for wholesale distribution.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Extermination Businesses	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Glass Edging, Beveling, and Silvering	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	-
Hazardous Waste Facility which includes Off-Site Facility, Re- gional Facility, Transfer Facility/ Station, Transportable Treatment Units, and Treatment Facility	_	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	_	CUP	CUP	-	_
Heavy Equipment Sales and Rental	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	
Helistop or Heliport	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
House Moving Businesses	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Laboratory															
Anatomical	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Biological	_	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_

KEY

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SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

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SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

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SP-5 Land Use	SP-5 District											
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN						
Maker Space	_	_	P	P	P	_						
Assembly of Plastic Products	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Blast Furnaces as an Accessory Use and not Needing EPA or AQMD approvals	_	_	_	_	P[1]	-						
Boat Building and Repair Business	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Cabinet Shops and Woodworking	_	_	P	_	P	-						
Commercial uses which are customarily and incidental to permitted and conditionally permitted uses	_	_	_	_	P	-						
Contractors' Storage and Fabrication Yards	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Exhibition of products, produced on the premises or available for wholesale distribution.	_	_	P	_	P	_						
Extermination Businesses	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Glass Edging, Beveling, and Silvering	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Hazardous Waste Facility which includes Off-Site Facility, Re- gional Facility, Transfer Facility/ Station, Transportable Treatment Units, and Treatment Facility	_	-	-	-	CUP	-						
Heavy Equipment Sales and Rental	_	_	_	_	P[2]	-						
Helistop or Heliport	_	_	_	_	CUP							
House Moving Businesses	_	_	P	P	CUP							
Laboratory												
Anatomical	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_						
Biological	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_						

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12/20/2017 CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda Page 330 of 342

SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use	(SP-5 District) SP-4 District / Sub-District or Zoning Ordinance Zone														
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Chemical	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Pharmaceutical	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Landscaping and Gardening Service and Supply Business	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Laundry, Cleaning and Dry Cleaning Plants	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Machine Shop	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Machine Shops and Tool and Die Making	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Manufacturing															
Automobiles, Trailers, and Recreational Vehicles	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_
Ceramics, Pottery, Statuary	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_
Ceramic Products using only Previous Pulverized Clay and Using Kilns Fired only by Electricity or Gas	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	-	_
Computer Manufacturing	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Control Devices and Gauges	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Cosmetics (no Soap)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Electric and Gas Appliances	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Engine Manufacture	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Food Products (excluding Fish Meat, Sauerkraut, Vinegar, Yeast, and rendering or refining of Fats and Oils)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	-	_
Ink, Polish, Enamel	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_
Jewelry	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	_	_
Optical Equipment	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Paint or Related Manufacture	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_

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– use not permitted

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SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use	SP-5 District											
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN						
Chemical	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_						
Pharmaceutical	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_						
Landscaping and Gardening Service and Supply Business	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Laundry, Cleaning and Dry Cleaning Plants	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Machine Shop	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Machine Shops and Tool and Die Making	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Manufacturing												
Automobiles, Trailers, and Recreational Vehicles	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Ceramics, Pottery, Statuary	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Ceramic Products using only Previous Pulverized Clay and Using Kilns Fired only by Electricity or Gas	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Computer Manufacturing	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Control Devices and Gauges	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Cosmetics (no Soap)	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Electric and Gas Appliances	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Engine Manufacture	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Food Products (excluding Fish Meat, Sauerkraut, Vinegar, Yeast, and rendering or refining of Fats and Oils)	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Ink, Polish, Enamel	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Jewelry	_		_		P	_						
Optical Equipment	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Paint or Related Manufacture	_	_	_	_	CUP	-						

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12/20/2017 CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda Page 331 of 342

SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use	(SP-5 District) SP-4 District / Sub-District or Zoning Ordinance Zone														
	(M)			()	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Pharmaceutical	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Signs	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Tile (Indoor Kiln)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P		_
Wallboard, Glass (no Blast Furnace)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P		_
Metal Engraving, Metal fabrications	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P		_
Metal Welding and Plating Business	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Outdoor Storage	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Parcel Service Delivery Depot	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Pest Control Contractors	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P		
Photoengraving	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Recreation Area or Facility Accessory to Primary Use	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Rental Yards, Maintenance Yards, and Storage Yards for Construction and Agricultural Related Equipment, Machinery, and Vehicles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CUP	CUP		_
Research and Development	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	CUP	CUP	_	_
Research and Development Facilities for the Creation of Prototypes	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Roofing Business	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Salvage and Recycling Business	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Sandblasting	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P		_
Storage and Distribution	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Testing	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Truck Terminal or Yard	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	CUP	CUP		_

KEV	

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SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use	SP-5 District											
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN						
Pharmaceutical	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Signs	_	_	_	_	P	_						
Tile (Indoor Kiln)	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Wallboard, Glass (no Blast Furnace)	-	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Metal Engraving, Metal fabrications	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Metal Welding and Plating Business	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Outdoor Storage	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Parcel Service Delivery Depot	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Pest Control Contractors	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Photoengraving	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Recreation Area or Facility Accessory to Primary Use	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Rental Yards, Maintenance Yards, and Storage Yards for Construction and Agricultural Related Equipment, Machinery, and Vehicles.	_	-	-	-	CUP	_						
Research and Development	_	_	P	_	P	_						
Research and Development Facilities for the Creation of Prototypes	_	_	P	_	CUP	_						
Roofing Business	_	_	P	_	CUP	_						
Salvage and Recycling Business	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Sandblasting	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_						
Storage and Distribution	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						
Testing	_	_	P	_	P	_						
Truck Terminal or Yard	_	_	_	_	CUP	_						

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SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use	(SP-5 District) SP-4 District / Sub-District or Zoning Ordinance Zone														
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(V	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Warehousing	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	CUP	CUP	_	_
Welding Shop	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Wholesale Business	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	P	P	P	_	_
Parking Structures and Facilities															
Privately-Owned	_	CUP	_	P	P	_	_	CUP	P	P	P	_	_	_	CUP[3]
Publicly-Owned	_	P	_	P	P	_	_	CUP	P	P	P	_	_	_	CUP[3]
Public Uses															
Civic and Cultural Facilities															
Libraries	_	P	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP
Public Recreation Facilities	_	P	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Museums	_	P	P	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP
Art Galleries	_	P	P	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Public and Institutional Uses															<u>'</u>
Hospitals or Sanitariums	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	CUP
Mortuaries	-	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_
Open Spaces, including Parks and Playgrounds	P	_	_	_	_	P	P	P	_	_	_	_	_	P	P
Public Health Services and Facilities	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Public Service Facilities	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Public Assembly Uses				'											
Banquet Halls	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_
Churches, Temples, or Other Places of Worship	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP
Conference Facilities	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_
Community Recreational Centers	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Meeting Facilities	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	-	_	-	_

K	F	\mathbf{v}	

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CUP = use requires approval of conditional use permit

– use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

D = Downtown District

UC = Mixed-Use Corridor District

C = Auto Commercial District

WF = Workplace Flex District

GN = General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

CC = City Center Sub-District

SFM = San Fernando Mall Sub-District

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

WC = Workplace Commercial Sub-District

Auto Commercial Sub-District

WF = Workplace Flex District

SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

C-1 = Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 = Commercial Zone

M-1 = Limited Industrial Zone

M-2 = Light Industrial Zone

SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use			SP-5 I	District		
Sr-3 Land Use	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Warehousing	_	_	P	_	P	_
Welding Shop	_	_	_	_	P	_
Wholesale Business	_	_	P	_	P	_
arking Structures and Facilities						
Privately-Owned	_	P	P	P	P	_
Publicly-Owned	_	P	P	P	P	_
ıblic Uses		<u>'</u>				
Civic and Cultural Facilities						
Libraries	_	P	_	_	_	_
Public Recreation Facilities	_	P	_	_	_	_
Museums	_	P	P	_	_	_
Art Galleries	P	P	P	_	_	_
Public and Institutional Uses						
Hospitals or Sanitariums	_	_	_	_	_	_
Mortuaries	_	_	_	_	_	_
Open Spaces, including Parks and Playgrounds	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public Health Services and Facilities	P	_	_	_	_	_
Public Service Facilities	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_
Public Assembly Uses						
Banquet Halls	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_
Churches, Temples, or Other Places of Worship	CUP	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUI
Conference Facilities	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_
Community Recreational Centers	CUP	_	CUP	_	_	P
Meeting Facilities	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	_

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SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use					SP-	4 District		P-5 Distri strict or Z		dinance Z	Zone				
	(M)			(1)	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Movie Theaters	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Public Clubs, Lodges, and Halls	CUP	P[4]	P[4]	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Venues/Auditoriums for the Performing Arts	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Residential Uses															
Accessory dwelling unit	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Apartments	P	P[5]	P[5]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP
Community Care Facilities/Small	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Community Care Facilities/Large	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP
Condominiums	P	P[5]	P[5]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP
Duplexes	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Emergency Homeless Shelters	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P		_
Home Occupations in accordance with Division 9 of Article VI of the San Fernando City Code	P	P[5]	P[5]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Live-Work	P	P[5]	P[5]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Manufactured home as defined in <i>Health and Safety Code</i> Section 18007	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Mobile Home Park	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Primary single-family dwelling units, one per lot, in a permanent location	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Boarding Houses	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP
Supportive Housing	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P
Townhouses	_	P[5]	P[5]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP
Transitional Housing	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	P

SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use			SP-5 I	District		
or o zima oso	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Movie Theaters	P	P	P	P	_	_
Public Clubs, Lodges, and Halls	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_
Venues/Auditoriums for the Performing Arts	P	P	P	P	_	_
esidential Uses						
Accessory dwelling unit	_	_	_	_	-	_
Apartments	CUP	CUP[4]	CUP	_	_	CU
Community Care Facilities/Small	P	P[4]	P	_	_	P
Community Care Facilities/Large	CUP	CUP[4]	CUP	_	_	CU
Condominiums	CUP	CUP[4]	CUP	_	_	CU
Duplexes	_	_	_	_	_	F
Emergency Homeless Shelters	_	_	_	_	P[1]	_
Home Occupations in accordance with Division 9 of Article VI of the San Fernando City Code	P	P[4]	P	_	_	P
Live-Work	CUP	CUP[4]	CUP	_	_	_
Manufactured home as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 18007	-	_	-	_	_	_
Mobile Home Park	_	_	_	_	_	_
Primary single-family dwelling units, one per lot, in a permanent location	_	_	_	_	_	F
Single Room Occupancy	_	_	_	_	_	_
Supportive Housing	CUP	CUP[4]	CUP	_	_	CU
Townhouses	CUP	_	CUP	_	_	CU
Transitional Housing	CUP	CUP[4]	CUP	_	_	CU

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SP-5 DISTRICTS

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C = Auto Commercial District

Mixed-Use Corridor District

WF = Workplace Flex District

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SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

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WC

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R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

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SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use					SP-	4 District	,	P-5 Distri strict or Z	,	dinance Z	Zone				
21 1 2 230	(M)			(1	D)				UC)	(AC)		(W	/F)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Retail, Service, Entertainment, Lod	ging and	Office Us	es												
Business and Personal Service Sho	ps														
Adult Businesses: Merchandise Sales	-	CUP	CUP	P	_	_	CUP	_	P	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Banks, Credit Unions, Loan Companies, Title Companies	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Barber & Beauty Shops	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Dry Cleaning	P[1]	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Interior Decorating Studios	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Laundromat	P[1]	_	_	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Nail Salons	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Photocopy Shops	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	CUP	CUP	P	_
Repair Shops	_	_	_	P	CUP	_	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Shoe Repair	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Video Rental & Sales	P[1]	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	-	_	P	_
Entertainments Uses															
Billiards/Pool Parlors	_	CUP	CUP	P	_	_	CUP	P	P	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Bowling Alleys	_	_	_	P	_	_	CUP	P	P	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Nightclubs	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Skating/Skateboard Venues	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	P	P	_	_	_	_	_	_
Health and Exercise Clubs	P	P[2]	P[2]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Lodging															
Bed-and-Breakfasts	CUP	CUP[2]	CUP[2]	_	_	_	_	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Hotels, Motels	-	CUP[2]	CUP[2]	_	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Boardinghouses	_	_	_		_	_	_	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use			SP-5 I	District		
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Retail, Service, Entertainment, Lod	ging and	Office Use	es			
Business and Personal Service Sho	ps					
Adult Businesses: Merchandise Sales	_	_	_	_	_	_
Banks, Credit Unions, Loan Companies, Title Companies	_	P	P	P	_	_
Barber & Beauty Shops	_	P	P	P	_	_
Dry Cleaning	P	P	P	P	_	_
Interior Decorating Studios	_	P	P	P	_	_
Laundromat	P	P	P	P	_	_
Market Hall, Food Hall	_	P	P	P	_	_
Nail Salons	_	P	P	P	_	_
Photocopy Shops	_	P	P	P	_	_
Repair Shops	_	_	P	P	_	_
Shoe Repair	_	P	P	P	_	_
Video Rental & Sales	P	P	P	P	_	_
Entertainments Uses						
Arcades	_	P	_	_	_	_
Billiards/Pool Parlors	_	P	P	_	_	_
Bowling Alleys	_	P	P	P	_	_
Nightclubs	_	P	_	_	_	_
Skating/Skateboard Venues	_	_	CUP	_	_	_
Health and Exercise Clubs	P	P	P	_	_	_
Lodging						
Bed-and-Breakfasts	CUP	CUP[1]	CUP	_	_	_
Hotels, Motels	CUP	CUP[1]	CUP	CUP	_	_
Boardinghouses	_	_	_	_	_	_

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SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use					SP-	4 District		P-5 Distri strict or Z	ct) oning Or	dinance Z	Zone				
	(M)			(]	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Offices															
Administrative	P[1]	_	_	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Business	P[1]	P[2]	P[2]	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Design, including Industrial Design, Architecture, Engi- neering, Model Making, Plan- ning, Drafting, and Editorial	P[1]	P[2]	P[2]	P	_	-	-	_	-	-	_	CUP	CUP	-	_
Government	P[1]	P[2]	P[2]	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Medical and Dental	P	P[2]	P[2]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Professional	P[1]	P[2]	P[2]	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Social, Cultural or Public Services, including Public and Non-Profit Organizations.	-	CUP	CUP	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
Restaurants															
Alcoholic Beverages for on-site consumption in con- junction with operation of a restaurant (up to Type 47 liquor license)	CUP[1]	CUP	CUP	-	Р	-	-	_	-	P	_	-	_	-	_
Bar, tavern, cocktail lounge, (Type 48 liquor license)	-	CUP	CUP	_	CUP	_	_	_	_	CUP	_	_	_	_	_
	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
Drive-up and/or Drive-in Restaurants, including Restau- rants in a Single Free-Standing Building	_	-	_	P	CUP	-	_	CUP	P	CUP	P	_	_	-	_

SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use			SP-5 I	District		
SI -S Land Osc	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Offices						
Administrative	P	P	P	P	_	_
Business	P	P	P	P	_	_
Design, including Industrial Design, Architecture, Engi- neering, Model Making, Plan- ning, Drafting, and Editorial	P	P	P	P	CUP	_
Incubator Business	_	P	P	P	P	_
Government	P	P	P	P	_	_
Medical and Dental	P	P	P	P	_	_
Professional	P	P	P	P	_	_
Social, Cultural or Public Services, including Public and Non-Profit Organizations.	_	P	_	_	_	_
Restaurants						
Alcoholic Beverages for on-site consumption in con- junction with operation of a restaurant (up to Type 47 liquor license)	P	P	P	P	P	-
Bar, tavern, cocktail lounge, (Type 48 liquor license)	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_
Craft brewery/distillery, tap room, tasting room, and wine bar	_	P	_	_	_	_
Drive-up and/or Drive-in Restaurants, including Restau- rants in a Single Free-Standing Building	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_

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12/20/2017 CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda Page 336 of 342

SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use					SP-	4 District	(S / Sub-Dis	P-5 Distri strict or Z		dinance Z	Zone				
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	/F)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Employee's cafeteria or coffeeshop as an accessory use where integrated with and clearly incidental to primary use	-	-	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	P	P		_
Full-Service Sit-Down Restaurants, including Walk-in Food Takeout Establishments	P	P	P	P	_	_	_	CUP	P	_	CUP	CUP	CUP	_	_
Outdoor Dining, subject to encroachment permit	P	P	P	_	P	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_	_
Retail															
Antique Shops	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Clothing Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Drug Stores and Pharmacies	P[1]	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	-	_	_	P	_
Electronic Equipment Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Florist Shops	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Gift Shops	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Grocery Stores	P[1]	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	P	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Hardware Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Jewelry Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Music Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Pet Supply Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Photographic Equipment and Supply Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	P	P	P	_
Shoe Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Specialty Foods	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Sporting Goods Stores	_	P	P	P	CUP	P	P	_	P	CUP	_	_	_	P	_
Swap Meets or Flea Markets; Auctions, indoor or outdoor	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_

SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use			SP-5 I	District		
SI O Linia Osc	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Employee's cafeteria or coffeeshop as an accessory use where integrated with and clearly incidental to primary use	-	_	_	_	P	-
Full-Service Sit-Down Restaurants, including Walk-in Food Takeout Establishments	P	P	P	_	P	_
Outdoor Dining, subject to encroachment permit	P	P	P	P	P	-
Retail						
Antique Shops	_	P	P	P	_	_
Clothing Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Drug Stores and Pharmacies	P	P	P	P	_	_
Electronic Equipment Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Florist Shops	_	P	P	P	_	_
Gift Shops	_	P	P	P	_	_
Grocery Stores	P	P	P	P	_	_
Hardware Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Jewelry Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Music Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Pet Supply Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Photographic Equipment and Supply Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Shoe Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Specialty Foods	_	P	P	P	_	_
Sporting Goods Stores	_	P	P	P	_	_
Swap Meets or Flea Markets; Auctions, indoor or outdoor	_	_	_	_	CUP	_

KEY

P = use permitted by rightCUP = use requires approval of conditional use permit

use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District Downtown District

Mixed-Use Corridor District

Auto Commercial District Workplace Flex District

General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

= Maclay District

WF

City Center Sub-District

San Fernando Mall Sub-District SFM

MUT Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District WC Workplace Commercial Sub-District

Auto Commercial Sub-District

Workplace Flex District

SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 Multiple Family Zone

C-1 Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 Commercial Zone

M-1 Limited Industrial Zone

M-2 Light Industrial Zone

- [1] Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street.
- [2] Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street.
- [3] Nonresidential off-street parking lot.
- [4] Use permitted only on upper floors.
- [5] Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.
- [6] Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
- [7] Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

12/20/2017 CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda Page 337 of 342

SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use				'	SP-	4 District		P-5 Distri strict or Z		dinance Z	Zone				
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(V	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Service Commercial							,								
Blueprinting and Photostating	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Building Materials and Hardware Sales	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Computer Maintenance and Service	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Contractor Supply and Home Improvement Stores	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Electrical Supply	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	CUP	CUP	_	_
Equipment Sales and Rentals	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	P	_	_
Film Laboratories	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_
Home Furnishings, Hardware and Appliance Sales and Repair	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Indoor	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P		_
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Outdoor	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	CUP	CUP		_
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Equipment Supply and Repair	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_
Plumbing Shops	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	_
Product Service Center	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_				_
Tool Sales and Rentals	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Studios: Physical Activity and Instruction, including exercise and physical therapy, dance, martial arts, and similar activities.	-	P[2]	P[1]	P	_	_	-	P	P	_	_	_	_	-	-

KEY

P = use permitted by right
CUP = use requires approval of
conditional use permit

– use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

D = Downtown District

MUC = Mixed-Use Corridor District

AC = Auto Commercial District

= Workplace Flex District
= General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

CC = City Center Sub-District

SFM = San Fernando Mall Sub-District

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

WC = Workplace Commercial Sub-District

Auto Commercial Sub-District

WF = Workplace Flex District

SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

C-1 = Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 = Commercial Zone

M-1 = Limited Industrial Zone
M-2 = Light Industrial Zone

SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 District

SP-5 Land Use			SF-5 L	District		
**	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Service Commercial						
Blueprinting and Photostating	_	_	P	P	P	_
Building Materials and Hardware Sales	_	_	P	P	P	_
Computer Maintenance and Service	_	_	P	P	P	_
Contractor Supply and Home Improvement Stores	P	_	P	P	P	_
Electrical Supply	_	_	P	P	P	_
Equipment Sales and Rentals	_	_	_	_	P	_
Film Laboratories	_	_	P	P	P	_
Home Furnishings, Hardware and Appliance Sales and Repair	P	P	P	P	P	_
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Indoor	_	_	P	P	P	_
Lumberyard, Building Materials, Contractor Storage: Outdoor	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Equipment Supply and Repair	_	_	_	_	P	_
Plumbing Shops	_	_	P	P	P	_
Product Service Center	_	_	P	P	P	_
Self Storage	_	_	_	_	_	_
Tool Sales and Rentals	_	_	_	_	P	_
Studios: Physical Activity and Instruction, including exercise and physical therapy, dance, martial arts, and similar activities.	P	P	P	P	P	-

- [1] Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street.
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- [4] Use permitted only on upper floors.
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- [6] Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
- [7] Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

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SP-4 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-4 Land Use	(SP-5 District) SP-4 District / Sub-District or Zoning Ordinance Zone (M) (D) (MUC) (AC) (WF) (GN)														
	(M)			(I	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	/F)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
Studios: Art and Design									,						
Artist Studio - all media	_	P[2]	P[2]	P	_	_	_	P	P	_	P	CUP	CUP	_	_
Design Professional Studio	_	P[2]	P[2]	_	_	_	_	P	_	_	P	CUP	CUP	_	_
Photography Studio	_	P[2]	P[2]	P	_	_	_	P	P	_	P	CUP	CUP	_	_
Studios: Motion Picture and Televi	sion														
Post-Production Studios	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	P	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Recording Studio	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	P	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Television, Movie, and Media Arts Production Studio	_	_	_	P	_	_	_	P	_	_	P	P	P	_	_
Schools															
Business and Professional Practice	-	P[2]	P[2]	P	_	_	_	_	P	_	P	_	_	-	_
Nursery School/Day Care Facilities developed accordance with <i>San Fernando City Code</i> , Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article VI, Division 10 (Section 106-1271 et seq.	Р	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP
Performing and Fine Arts	_	P[2]	P[2]	P	_	_	_	_	P	_	P	_	_	_	_
Schools	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Vocational Training for Trades	_	P[2]	P[2]	P	_	_	_	_	P	_	P	_	_	_	_
Utilities															
Commercial Antennas	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	_	_
Electrical Distribution and Transmission Substations, Gas Metering and Regulation Sta- tions, and other Similar Public Utility Structures or Uses	-	_	_	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	CUP	CUP	-	_
Telephone, Communication exchange or Equipment Building	_	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	P	P	-	_

KEY

P = use permitted by right

CUP = use requires approval of conditional use permit

– use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

D = Downtown District

MUC = Mixed-Use Corridor District

= Auto Commercial District

VF = Workplace Flex District

= General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

CC = City Center Sub-District

SFM = San Fernando Mall Sub-District

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

WC = Workplace Commercial Sub-District

Auto Commercial Sub-District

WF = Workplace Flex District

SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

C-1 = Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 = Commercial Zone

M-1 = Limited Industrial Zone

M-2 = Light Industrial Zone

SP-5 LAND USE AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

SP-5 Land Use			SP-5 I	District		
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
Studios: Art and Design						
Artist Studio - all media	P	P	P	P	P	_
Design Professional Studio	P	P	P	P	P	_
Photography Studio	P	P	P	P	P	_
Studios: Motion Picture and Televi	sion				1	
Post-Production Studios	P	_	P	P	P	_
Recording Studio	P	_	P	P	P	_
Television, Movie, and Media Arts Production Studio	P	_	P	P	P	_
Schools						
Business and Professional Practice	P	P	P	P	P	_
Nursery School/Day Care Facilities developed accordance with San Fernando City Code, Chapter 106 (Zoning), Article VI, Division 10 (Section 106-1271 et seq.	P	_	-	_	-	CUP
Performing and Fine Arts	P	P	P	P	P	_
Schools	_	_	-	_	_	_
Vocational Training for Trades	P	P	P	P	P	_
Itilities						
Commercial Antennas	_	_	_	_	CUP	_
Electrical Distribution and Transmission Substations, Gas Metering and Regulation Sta- tions, and other Similar Public Utility Structures or Uses	-	_	-	-	CUP	-
Telephone, Communication exchange or Equipment Building	_	_	_	_	P	_

- [1] Heavy Industrial uses allowed only along the south side of First Street.
- [2] Use Permitted by Right along south side of First Street.
- [3] Nonresidential off-street parking lot.
- [4] Use permitted only on upper floors.
- [5] Use permitted only within Downtown Residential Overlay and only on upper floors.
- [6] Use not permitted within 200 feet of railroad right-of-way.
- [7] Use allowed only along north side of Truman Street and south side of First Street.

12/20/2017 CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda Page 339 of 342

SP-4 / ZONING ORDINANCE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-4 Standard					SP-	4 District	,	P-5 Distri strict or Z		dinance Z	Zone				
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(V	VF)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
A. Development Intensity															
1. Floor Area Ratio (max.) [1]															
a. Non-residential	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	_	_	2.0		3.0	2.0	_	_	_	_
b. Residential Mixed-use	1.5[2]	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	_	_	2.5		_	_	_	_	_	_
2. Residential Density (dwelling units/acre)															
a. Minimum	12					_	_	24		_	_	_	_	_	_
b. Maximum	36	Unli	mited			_	_	45		_	_	_	_	_	43
B. Height (see Figure 4.2)											1				

1. Building height as measured from sidewalk or finished grade to top of flat roof, cornice, or eave line of a peaked roof.

a. Primary Building															
i. Minimum (stories / ft.)	_	1 / 24	1 / 24			_	_	1 / 24		_	_	_	_	_	_
ii. Maximum (stories / ft.)	3 / 40	4 / 50	4 / 50			45 ft.	45 ft.	4 / 50		3 / 40	3 / 40	45 ft.	45 ft.	45 ft.	45 ft.
iii. Maximum within Downtown Residential Overlay (stories / ft.)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
iv. Maximum height adjacent to R-1 Single Family Residential Zone within a distance of 15 ft. from the property line (ft.)						To facade v he height o									
v. Maximum height along south side of Second Street between Hubbard Avenue and Maclay Avenue for a distance of 20 ft. behind the Second Street setback line (stories / ft.)	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	-

KEY

P = use permitted by right

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– use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

D = Downtown District

MIC = Mixed-Use Corridor District

AC = Auto Commercial District

WF = Workplace Flex District

GN = General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

· ·

CC = City Center Sub-District

SFM = San Fernando Mall Sub-District

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

WC = Workplace Commercial Sub-District

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SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

C-1 = Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 = Commercial Zone

M-1 = Limited Industrial Zone

M-2 = Light Industrial Zone

SP-5 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-5 Standard			SP-5 D	istrict		
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN

A. Development Intensity

- 1. Floor Area Ratio (max.) [1]
- a. Non-residential
 1.0
 3.0
 2.0
 3.0
 2.0

 b. Residential Mixed-use
 1.5[2]
 3.5[3]
 2.5
- 2. Residential Density (dwelling units/acre)

illits/actc)						
a. Minimum	12	24[3]	24	_	_	_
b. Maximum	37	50[3]	37	_	_	43

B. Height (see Figure 4.2)

- 1. Building height as measured from sidewalk or finished grade to top of flat roof, cornice, or eave line of a peaked roof.
- a. Primary Building

i. Minimum (stories / ft.)	_	1 / 24	1 / 24	_	_	_
ii. Maximum (stories / ft.)	3 / 40	3 / 40	3 / 40	3 / 40	3 / 40	4 /45
iii. Maximum within Downtown Residential Overlay (stories / ft.)	_	4 / 50	-	_	_	_

No facade wall shall extend more than 10 feet above the height of the adjacent single family facade wall

iv. Maximum height
adjacent to R-1 Single
Family Residential Zone
within a distance of 15
ft. from the property line
(ft.)

20 ft. behind the Second Street setback line (stories / ft.)

v. Maximum height along south side of Second Street between Hubbard Avenue and Maclay Avenue for a distance of

NOTES

- [1] Floor Area Ratio (FAR) defined as the floor area of the building divided by the total project site area. FAR calculations do not including parking facilities
- [2] Only within Neighborhood Services Overlay.
- [3] Only within Downtown Residential Overlay
- [4] Attic spaces of one- and two-story buildings with pitched roofs may be occupied and day lit with dormer windows.

 $12 \ \mathsf{Land} \ \mathsf{Use} \ \mathsf{Permitting} \ \mathsf{Requirements} \ \mathsf{Comparison:} \ \mathsf{SP-5} \ \mathsf{vs.} \ \mathsf{SP-4} \ \mathsf{/} \ \mathsf{Zoning} \ \mathsf{Ordinance}$

The City of San Fernando

/24[4]

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SP-4 / ZONING ORDINANCE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-4 Standard					SP-	4 District	,	SP-5 Distri strict or Z	,	dinance Z	Zone		,		
	(M)			(I	D)			(MI	UC)	(AC)		(W	/F)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
vi. Maximum height along north side of Celis Street between Huntington Street and Kalisher Street for a distance of 10 ft. behind the Celis Street setback line (stories / ft.)	-	_	-	_	-	-	_	2/24[4]	_	-	_	-	-	_	_
b. Accessory Building, including non-dwelling units, such as free-standing individual car garages, service structures and tool sheds (ft.)	12													12	
2. Ground floor height as measured	above gr	ade at bui	lding setba	ick line (n	nax.)										
a. Residential	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
b. Non-residential	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
3. Ground story height as measured	from floo	or to floor													
a. Residential (ft.)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
b. Non-residential (ft.)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
4. Special architectural features, such as as uninhabited towers (clock, bell, observation) or entry volumes	10 ft. max. above maximum building height														
5. Rooftop structures, such as elevator and mechanical equipment enclosures or roof deck trellises and gazebos	10 ft. m	10 ft. max. above maximum height limit, provided structures are set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from building walls and are screened on all sides by a parpaet or slopin roof that is architecturally integrated within the building design.													

SP-5 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-5 Standard			SP-5 I	District			
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN	
vi. Maximum height along north side of Celis Street between Huntington Street and Kalisher Street for a distance of 10 ft. behind the Celis Street setback line (stories / ft.)	-	-	2/24[4]	-	-	-	
b. Accessory Building, including non-dwelling units, such as free-standing individual car garages, service structures and tool sheds (ft.)	12	-	12	-	-	12	
2. Ground floor height as measured	above gra	ade at buil	ding setba	ick line (n	nax.)		
a. Residential	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	4 ft.	
b. Non-residential	_	_	_	_	_	_	
3. Ground story height as measured	l from floo	or to floor					
a. Residential (ft.)	_	_	_	_	_	_	
b. Non-residential (ft.)	14 min.	18 min.	18 min.	14 min.	14 min.	10 min.	
4. Special architectural features, such as as uninhabited towers (clock, bell, observation) or entry volumes	10) ft. max. a	above max	imum bui	ilding heig	ght	
5. Rooftop structures, such as elevator and mechanical equipment enclosures or roof deck trellises and gazebos	10 ft. max. above maximum height limit, provided structures are set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from building walls and are screened on all sides by a parpar or slopin roof that is architecturally integrated within the building design.						

KEY

P = use permitted by right
CUP = use requires approval of
conditional use permit

– use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District
D = Downtown District

= Mixed-Use Corridor District= Auto Commercial District

/F = Workplace Flex District

GN = General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

CC = City Center Sub-District

SFM = San Fernando Mall Sub-District

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

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SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

| C-1 | = Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 = Commercial Zone

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M-2 = Light Industrial Zone

- [1] Floor Area Ratio (FAR) defined as the floor area of the building divided by the total project site area. FAR calculations do not including parking facilities
- [2] Only within Neighborhood Services Overlay.
- [3] Only within Downtown Residential Overlay.
- [4] Attic spaces of one- and two-story buildings with pitched roofs may be occupied and day lit with dormer windows.

12/20/2017 CC Adjourned Regular Meeting Agenda Page 341 of 342

SP-4 / ZONING ORDINANCE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-4 Standard					SP-	4 District		P-5 District or Z		dinance Z	Zone				
	(M)			()	D)			(MU	U C)	(AC)		(W	/ F)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
C. Setbacks															
1. Primary Street Setback															
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	0	6 - 15	15 min.	10	10	0	6-15	15 min.	6 min.	10	10	10	_
b. Residential (ft.)	15	15 min.	15 min.	_	_	_	_	10 min.	_	_	10 min.	_	_	_	20
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	15 min.	5 min.	5 min.	6 min.	6 min.	_	_	6 min.		6 min.	6 min.	_	_	_	_
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	15 min.	0	0	6 min.	6 min.	_	_	6 min.		6 min.	6 min.	_	_	_	_
2. Side Street Setback															
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	0	6 - 15	15 min.	10	10	0		15 min.	0	10	10	10	_
b. Residential (ft.)	5 min,	15 min.	5 min.	_	_	_	_	5 min.	-	_	5 min,	_	_	_	20
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	6 min.	5 min.	_	_	5 min.		5 min.	5 min.	_	_	_	_
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	5 min.	0	0	6 min.	5 min.	_	_	5 min.		5 min.	5 min.	_	_	_	_
3. Side Yard Setback															
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	5 min,	0	0	5 - 15	5 min./ 15 max.	5	5	0 [6]		5 min./ 15 max.	0	10	10	5	_
b. Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	0	_	_	_	_	5 min./ 15 max.	-	_	5 min./ 15 max.	_	_	_	1st floor: 5 Upper Floors: 10=
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_	_	5 min.		5 min.	5 min.	_	_	_	_

SP-5 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-5 Standard			SP-5 I	District		
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
C. Setbacks						
1. Primary Street Setback						
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	0	0	0	_
b. Residential (ft.)	15	0	10 min.	_	_	20
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	15 min.	5 min.	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	_
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	15 min.	0	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	_
2. Side Street Setback						
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	0	0	0	_
b. Residential (ft.)	5 min,	0	5 min.	_	_	20
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	5 min.	0	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_
3. Side Yard Setback	·					
a. Non-Residential (ft.)	5 min,	0	0	0 min./ 15 max.	0	_
b. Residential (ft.)	0 [2]	0	5 min./ 15 max.	_	_	1st floor: 5 Upper Floors: 10
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_

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WC = Workplace Commercial Sub-District

Auto Commercial Sub-District

WF = Workplace Flex District

SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

C-1 = Limited Commercial Zone

C-2 = Commercial Zone

M-1 = Limited Industrial Zone

M-2 = Light Industrial Zone

- [1] Floor Area Ratio (FAR) defined as the floor area of the building divided by the total project site area. FAR calculations do not including parking facilities
- [2] Only within Neighborhood Services Overlay.
- [3] Only within Downtown Residential Overlay.
- [4] Attic spaces of one- and two-story buildings with pitched roofs may be occupied and day lit with dormer windows.

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SP-4 / ZONING ORDINANCE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-4 Standard					SP-	4 District	`	P-5 Distri strict or Z		dinance Z	Zone				
	(M)			(1	D)			(M	UC)	(AC)		(W	/ F)		(GN)
	M	CC	SFM	WC	AC	C-1	C-2	MUT	WC	AC	SC	M-1	M-2	C-2	R-3
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	5 min.	0	0	5 min.	5 min.	_	_	5 min.		5 min.	5 min.	_	_	_	_
4. Rear Setback															
a. With alley, as measured from property line (ft.)	5	0	0	0	0	10	19	0	0	0	0	10	10	19	20
b. Without alley (ft.)	15	0	0	10	0	10	19	0	10	0	10	10	10	19	20
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	6 min.	_	_	6	6 min.	6	6	_	_	_	20				
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	6 min.	_	_	6	6 min.	6	6	_	_	_	_				

SP-5 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

SP-5 Standard	SP-5 District					
	M	D	MUC	AC	WF	GN
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	5 min.	0	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	_
4. Rear Setback						
a. With alley, as measured from property line (ft.)	5	0	0	0	0	10
b. Without alley (ft.)	15	0	0	0	10	20
c. At-Grade Parking Lot	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.
d. Freestanding Parking Structure	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	6 min.	_

KEY

P = use permitted by right

CUP = use requires approval of conditional use permit

– use not permitted

SP-5 DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

D = Downtown District

C = Mixed-Use Corridor District
C = Auto Commercial District

WF = Workplace Flex District

GN = General Neighborhood District

SP-4 DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS

M = Maclay District

CC = City Center Sub-District

SFM = San Fernando Mall Sub-District

MUT = Mixed-Use Transition Sub- District

WC = Workplace Commercial Sub-District

Auto Commercial Sub-District

WF = Workplace Flex District

SAN FERNANDO ZONING ORDINANCE ZONES

R-3 = Multiple Family Zone

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C-2 = Commercial Zone

M-1 = Limited Industrial Zone

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