



Planning Commission

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

Click here to view the entire Agenda Packet

Wednesday, September 2, 2020

7:00 PM

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the Planning Commission (PC) will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

To access the meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Please use this URL <https://zoom.us/j/99383729919>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

To join by phone: Dial **1 669 900 6833** and enter Meeting ID: **993 8372 9919**. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.

Please be mindful that the video conference and teleconference will be recorded. All rules of procedure and decorum that apply for in-person Planning Commission meetings apply for Planning Commission meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

See **"MEETING PROCEDURES"** below.

All written materials identified on this agenda are available on the Planning Commission webpage:[https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/Commissions/Commissions Planning Commission Homepage.aspx](https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/Commissions/Commissions_Planning_Commission_Homepage.aspx)

PRELIMINARY MATTERS

- 1. Roll Call:** **Wiblin, Brad**, appointed by Councilmember Kesarwani, District 1
Martinot, Steve, appointed by Councilmember Davila, District 2
Schildt, Christine, appointed by Councilmember Bartlett, District 3
Lacey, Mary Kay, Vice Chair, appointed by Councilmember Harrison, District 4
Beach, Benjamin, appointed by Councilmember Hahn, District 5
Kapla, Robb, Chair, appointed by Councilmember Wengraf, District 6
Krpata, Shane, appointed by Councilmember Robinson, District 7

Vincent, Jeff, appointed by Councilmember Droste, District 8
Wrenn, Rob, appointed by Mayor Arreguin

2. **Order of Agenda:** The Commission may rearrange the agenda or place items on the Consent Calendar.
3. **Public Comment:** Comments on subjects not included on the agenda. Speakers may comment on agenda items when the Commission hears those items. (See “*Public Testimony Guidelines*” below):
4. **Planning Staff Report:** In addition to the items below, additional matters may be reported at the meeting.
5. **Chairperson’s Report:** Report by Planning Commission Chair.
6. **Committee Reports:** Reports by Commission committees or liaisons. In addition to the items below, additional matters may be reported at the meeting.
7. **Approval of Minutes:** [Approval of Draft Minutes from the meeting on July 1, 2020.](#)
8. **Future Agenda Items and Other Planning-Related Events:**

AGENDA ITEMS: All agenda items are for discussion and possible action. Public Hearing items require hearing prior to Commission action.

9. **Action:** **Public Hearing: Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project Update and Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Scoping Session**
Recommendation: Receive project update and comments from members of the public, organizations and interested agencies on issues the EIR should address
Written Materials: [Attached](#)
Presentation: N/A
10. **Discussion:** **ZORP Phase 1- Baseline Zoning Ordinance**
Recommendation: Review and provide feedback on Draft Baseline Zoning Ordinance (BZO)
Written Materials: [Attached](#)
Presentation: N/A
11. **Discussion:** **Public Hearing: Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) General Plan Amendment**
Recommendation: Hold a public hearing and make a recommendation to City Council on a General Plan amendment that replaces Level of Service (LOS) with Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)
Written Materials: [Attached](#)
Presentation: N/A

ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS: In compliance with Brown Act regulations, no action may be taken on these items. However, discussion may occur at this meeting upon Commissioner request.

Information Items:

- [August 21, 2020 – Staff, Commissioner's Manual pp 40-41](#)
- [July 28, 2020– City Council, Amendments to BMC Short Term Rentals \(23C.22\)](#)
- [July 28, 2020 – City Council, General Plan Redesignation and Rezone of the Rose Garden Inn at 2740 Telegraph Avenue](#)
- [July 28, 2020 – City Council, Urgency Ordinance for Outdoor Commerce on Private Property](#)
- [July 28, 2020 – City Council, Housing Pipeline Report](#)
- [July 28, 2020 – City Council, Regulatory Agreement: 1500 San Pablo](#)
- [March 10, 2020 – City Council, Referral: Research and Development Definition](#)
- [November 12, 2019 – City Council, Referral: Bird Safety Requirements](#)

Communications:

- [August 18 – Staff, PC September Meeting](#)
- [August 7 – Babitt, School Board](#)
- [August 6 – Staff, PC Meeting Schedule](#)
- [August 5 – Porter, ADU Regulations](#)
- [August 5 – Fred, Southside Plan](#)
- [August 5 – Californians for Homeownership, DFSC Letter](#)
- [August 3 – Sagehorn, Southside Plan](#)
- [August 3 – Doughty, ADU Regulations](#)
- [August 3 – Denney, Southside Plan](#)
- [July 27 – Staff, August 19 Special Meeting Cancellation](#)
- [July 21 – Staff, Commission Meeting Materials](#)
- [July 20 – Disaster and Fire Safety, ADU Memo](#)
- [July 12 – Sanderson, ADU Regulations in the Hillside](#)
- [July 10 – Campbell, ADU Regulations in the Hillside](#)

Late Communications: (Received after the packet deadline):

- Supplemental Packet One – received by noon two days before the meeting
- Supplemental Packet Two – received by 5pm the day before the meeting
- Supplemental Packet Three – received after 5pm the day before the meeting

ADJOURNMENT

**** **MEETING PROCEDURES** ****

Public Testimony Guidelines:

All persons are welcome to attend the virtual meeting and will be given an opportunity to address the Commission. Speakers are customarily allotted up to three minutes each. The Commission Chair may limit the number of speakers and the length of time allowed to each speaker to ensure adequate time for all items on the Agenda. Customarily, speakers are asked to address agenda items when the items are before the Commission rather than during the general public comment

period. Speakers are encouraged to submit comments in writing. See “Procedures for Correspondence to the Commissioners” below.

Procedures for Correspondence to the Commissioners:

All persons are welcome to attend the virtual hearing and will be given an opportunity to address the Commission. Comments may be made verbally at the public hearing and/or in writing before the hearing. The Commission may limit the time granted to each speaker.

Written comments must be directed to the Planning Commission Secretary at the Land Use Planning Division (Attn: Planning Commission Secretary), 1947 Center Street, Second Floor, Berkeley CA 94704, or via e-mail to: apearson@cityofberkeley.info. All materials will be made available via the Planning Commission agenda page online at this address: <https://www.cityofberkeley.info/PC/>.

Correspondence received by **12 noon, nine days** before this public hearing, will be included as a Communication in the agenda packet. Correspondence received after this deadline will be conveyed to the Commission and the public in the following manner:

- Correspondence received by **12 noon two days** before this public hearing, will be included in a Supplemental Packet, which will be posted to the online agenda as a Late Communication and emailed to Commissioners one day before the public hearing.
- Correspondence received by **5pm one day** before this public hearing, will be included in a second Supplemental Packet, which will be posted to the online agenda as a Late Communication and emailed to the Commissioners by 5pm on the day of the public hearing.
- Correspondence received **after 5pm one day** before this public hearing will be saved as part of the public record.

Note: It will not be possible to submit written comments at the meeting.

Communications are Public Records: Communications to Berkeley boards, commissions, or committees are public records and will become part of the City’s electronic records, which are accessible through the City’s website. **Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to a City board, commission, or committee, will become part of the public record.** If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service, or in person, to the Secretary of the relevant board, commission, or committee. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the Secretary to the relevant board, commission, or committee for further information.

Communication Access: To request a meeting agenda in large print, Braille, or on audiocassette, or to request a sign language interpreter for the meeting, call (510) 981-7410 (voice), or 981-6903 (TDD). Notice of at least five (5) business days will ensure availability.

Note: If you object to a project or to any City action or procedure relating to the project application, any lawsuit which you may later file may be limited to those issues raised by you or someone else in the public hearing on the project, or in written communication delivered at or prior to the public hearing. The time limit within which to commence any lawsuit or legal challenge related to these applications is governed by Section 1094.6, of the Code of Civil Procedure, unless a shorter limitations period is specified by any other provision. Under Section 1094.6, any lawsuit

or legal challenge to any quasi-adjudicative decision made by the City must be filed no later than the 90th day following the date on which such decision becomes final. Any lawsuit or legal challenge, which is not filed within that 90-day period, will be barred.

Meeting Access: To request a disability-related accommodation(s) to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact the Disability Services Specialist, at 981-6418 (V) or 981-6347 (TDD), at least three (3) business days before the meeting date.

I hereby certify that the agenda for this regular meeting of the Planning Commission was posted at the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, as well as on the City's website, on **August 26, 2020**.

Alene Pearson
Planning Commission Secretary



Planning Commission

1 **DRAFT MINUTES OF THE REGULAR PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING**
2 **July 1, 2020**

3 The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m

4 **Location:** Virtual meeting via Zoom

5 **1. ROLL CALL:**

6 **Commissioners Present:** Benjamin Beach, Robb Kapla, Shane Krpata, Mary Kay Lacey,
7 Steve Martinot, Jeff Vincent, Brad Wiblin, and Rob Wrenn.

8 **Commissioners Absent:** Christine Schildt.

9 **Staff Present:** Secretary Alene Pearson, Katrina Lapira, Paola Boylan, and Jordan Klein.

10 **2. ORDER OF AGENDA:** No changes.

11 **3. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:** 0

12 **4. PLANNING STAFF REPORT:**

- 13
- 14 • Planning Department staff changes:
 - 15 ○ Department director, Timothy Burroughs, to step down and become Deputy
 - 16 Executive Director of Stop Waste
 - 17 ○ Introduction of Jordan Klein, Manager of the Office of Economic Development,
 - 18 who has been appointed the Interim Director of the Planning Department

19 **Information Items:**

- 20 • April 28 - City Council Item 8 – Eight Previous Referrals (No attachments)

21

22 **Communications:**

- 23 • April 23 – Planning Staff, Commission Meeting Update
- 24 • May 21 – Locke – Paddon + Drost, ADU and JADU Regulations
- 25 • May 29 – Planning Staff, Commission Meeting Update
- 26 • June 12 – Tyler Street Residents, Short Term Rental Regulations

27

28 **Late Communications (Received after the Packet deadline):**

- 29 • June 28 – Standard Fare, Small Business Support
- 30 • June 29 – AC Transit, AC Transit Survey

- June 29 – People’s Park Historic Advocacy Group, People’s Park

Late Communications (Received and distributed at the meeting):

- April 10 – City Clerk, Council Redistricting Process
- June 28 – Clarke, Home Occupations
- July 1 – Porter, ADUs in the Hillside
- July 1 – Staff, Item 9 Presentation
- July 1 – Staff, Item 10 Presentation

5. CHAIR REPORT:

- Meeting adjournment request: In honor of Margy Wilkinson, a life-long organizer for social, economic and racial justice

6. COMMITTEE REPORT: Reports by Commission committees or liaisons. In addition to the items below, additional matters may be reported at the meeting.

- ZORP Subcommittee: Commissioner Martinot summarized a memo he sent to the ZORP subcommittee on land use permits, levels of discretionary review, and community input (i.e. Zoning Certificates, Administrative Use permits, and Use Permits).

7. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

Motion/Second/Carried (Kapla/Wiblin) to approve the Planning Commission Meeting Minutes from March 4, 2020 with the discussed edits to line 86-87.

Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Martinot, Vincent, Wrenn, and Wiblin. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Schildt. (8-0-0-1)

Staff to review recording

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS AND OTHER PLANNING-RELATED EVENTS:

- July 6 – Disaster, Fire, and Safety Commission meeting (ADU Ordinance presentation focused on public safety in Fire Zones 2 & 3)
- July 7 – ZORP Subcommittee meeting (Review of the Baseline Zoning Ordinance)
- July 15 – Adeline Subcommittee meeting
- July 28 – City Council meeting (Public Hearing on Rose Garden Inn Redesignation and Re-Zone)
- August 3 – BART CAG meeting #2
- August 5 – Special Planning Commission meeting
 - ZORP Baseline Zoning Ordinance
 - Southside EIR Scoping Session
- August 19 – Special Planning Commission meeting
 - Adeline Plan Public Hearing

AGENDA ITEMS

70 **9. Action: Public Hearing: Home Occupations Ordinance**

71 Staff presented proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter
72 23.16 (Home Occupations) to reduce the levels of discretion for moderate-impact home
73 occupations, modify thresholds for client-visits and clarify and reformat ordinance language and
74 structure, . Planning Commission opened public hearing, requested input, discussed the
75 proposal and agreed upon a recommendation to Council.

76 Motion/Second/Carried (Vincent/Martinot) to close the public hearing at 8:23pm.

77
78 Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Martinot, Vincent, Wrenn, and Wiblin. Noes: None.
79 Abstain: None. Absent: Schildt. (8-0-0-1)

81 Motion/Second/Carried (Kapla/Vincent) to adopt staff recommendations, with a clarification
82 in Section 23C.16.020 to reflect primary residence not Dwelling Unit.

83
84 Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Vincent, Wrenn, and Wiblin. Noes: None. Abstain:
85 Martinot. Absent: Schildt. (7-0-1-1)

86
87 **Public Comments: 0**

88 **10. Discussion: Referrals Supporting Berkeley Businesses**

89 Staff provided an overview of five City Council referrals related to supporting Berkeley
90 businesses. These referrals include expanding the Downtown Arts District Overlay, expanding
91 beer and wine service at restaurants in Manufacturing districts, modifications in the Elmwood
92 Commercial district, updating the definition of “research and development”, and reducing permit
93 processes and requirements to support small businesses. Planning Commission asked staff to
94 research referral requests and provide information on existing conditions, current regulations,
95 desired goals, and assess potential impacts on existing businesses. Planning Commission had
96 a particular interest in the research and development referral and referrals affecting the
97 Manufacturing districts. Planning Commission asked staff to apply an equity lens when
98 analyzing policy options that address referral requests.

99 **Public Comments: 1**

100 **Chair Kapla Comment:** Would to review and revise short-term rental policies in the future.

101 **The meeting was adjourned in honor of Margie Wilkinson at 9:29pm**

102 **Commissioners in attendance: 8**

103 **Members in the public in attendance: 7**

104 **Public Speakers: 1 speakers**

105 **Length of the meeting: 2 hours and 29 minutes**



Planning and Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2020
TO: Members of the Planning Commission
FROM: Elizabeth Greene, Senior Planner
SUBJECT: Southside EIR Scoping Meeting

INTRODUCTION

An Initial Study (IS) has determined that the Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project (Project) could result in potentially significant impacts to the environment. A Notice of Preparation (NOP) has been issued and a 30-day comment period for the IS is underway. The Planning Commission should use this scoping meeting to review the IS document and provide comments on the scope and content of the future Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

BACKGROUND

On January 19, 2019, in response to six Council referrals, the Planning Commission (PC) discussed Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map changes that could promote the production of more housing in the Southside area. Because these changes are expected to exceed the growth studied in the original Southside Plan, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that the potential environmental impacts of the regulations must be analyzed and mitigated as necessary.

The Planning Department hired Rincon Consultants to prepare the CEQA analysis. Rincon prepared an IS to analyze the environmental impacts of the Project, using the Project Description considered by the Planning Commission at the February 5, 2020 Planning Commission meeting. The IS determined that the Project could have potentially significant impacts on the environment; an EIR will be required to study these impacts. An NOP to gather input from public agencies and the public was released on July 24, 2020, beginning a 30-day review period.

DISCUSSION

Public Review Period and Scoping Meeting

This scoping meeting is designed to collect comments from the Planning Commission and the public on the scope and content of the Project and the EIR. These comments, along with the comments collected through the entire 30-day review period, will be considered in the preparation of the EIR. The result of the EIR analysis will inform the zoning changes discussion and the recommendations submitted to the City Council for adoption.

The IS provides information on the Project Description, the analysis conducted to date, and some direction on the analysis that will continue in the EIR. A link to the IS can be found in the attached NOP.

CEQA and Zoning Next Steps

After the 30-day review period ends, work will begin on the Draft EIR. Meetings will also be held to consider options for zoning changes that are within the scope of the environmental analysis. Final discussion of zoning changes will be held after the release of the Draft EIR so that Planning Commission’s recommendations can be informed by the analysis.

Below is the estimated timeline for the public portions of the CEQA review and consideration of zoning changes:

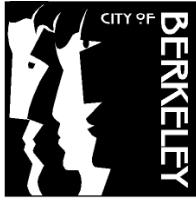
Description	Timing	Public Review Process
Development and Release of Public Draft of Initial Study and Notice of Preparation (IS-NOP)	April - July 2020	2/5/20 Planning Commission review
30-day NOP Comment Period	July 24 – August 24, 2020	Scoping Meeting at 8/5/20 Planning Commission
Draft EIR released for 45-day review and comment period	October – December 2020	Planning Commission hearing
Discussion of Zoning Ordinance changes	September 2020 – February 2021	Subcommittee and Planning Commission review
Final EIR and Final Zoning Ordinance released	March – April 2021	Planning Commission recommendation; City Council action

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Commission should review the IS (link in the attached NOP) and provide comments on the scope and content of the EIR. Additional written comments can be submitted to staff until August 24, 2020.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Notice of Preparation
2. Public Hearing Notice



Planning and Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP) OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND SCOPING MEETING FOR THE PROPOSED SOUTHSIDE ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS

The City of Berkeley is preparing a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for proposed revisions to the Zoning Ordinance for the Southside area (“proposed project”), as identified below, and is requesting comments on the scope and content of the Draft EIR. The Draft EIR will address the potential physical and environmental effects of the proposed project for each of the environmental topics outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An Initial Study has been prepared and is available at the following webpage:

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Planning_and_Development/Land_Use_Division/Current_Policy_Projects.aspx.

The City of Berkeley is the Lead Agency for the proposed project. This notice is being sent to the California State Clearinghouse, Alameda County Clerk, the University of California at Berkeley, potential responsible agencies, and other interested parties. Responsible agencies are those public agencies, besides the City of Berkeley, that also have a role in approving or carrying out the project. When the Draft EIR is published, a Notice of Availability of a Draft EIR will be sent to Responsible Agencies, other public agencies, and interested parties and individuals who have indicated that they would like to review the Draft EIR.

Responses to this NOP and any questions or comments should be directed in writing to: *Elizabeth Greene, Senior Planner, Planning and Development Department, 1947 Center Street, 2nd Floor, Berkeley, CA 94704*; or EGreene@cityofberkeley.info. Comments on the NOP must be received **on or before August 24, 2020**. In addition, comments may be provided at the EIR Scoping Meeting (see below). Comments should focus on possible impacts on the physical environment, ways in which potential adverse effects might be minimized, and alternatives to the proposed project.

EIR PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING: The City of Berkeley Planning Commission will conduct a public scoping session at a Special Meeting on **August 5, 2020**, starting at **7:00 PM**. The hearing will be virtual. Interested parties should visit the Planning Commission webpage to confirm the meeting, time, date, and instructions on joining the meeting:

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/Commissions/Commissions_Planning_Commission_Homepage.aspx.

PROJECT TITLE: Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project

PROJECT LOCATION: The project location is the “Southside” or “Southside Area” of the City of Berkeley, as defined in the Southside Plan (2011). The Southside Area encompasses approximately 28 full city blocks and several more partial city blocks, directly south of the main campus of the University of California at Berkeley. It is generally bounded by Bancroft Way and the University on the north; Dwight Way on the south (including parcels on both sides of Dwight Way); Prospect Street on the east (including parcels on both sides of Prospect Street); and Fulton Street on the west (including some parcels extending west from Fulton towards Shattuck Avenue and Downtown Berkeley). The Southside Area also includes properties extending south along Telegraph Avenue between Dwight Way and Parker Street. Figure 1 shows the project area boundary.

PROJECT SPONSOR: City of Berkeley

EXISTING CONDITIONS: The Southside contains a diverse mix of land uses, including housing, offices, retail, religious and cultural institutions, schools, hotels, parking, recreational uses, and public streets. The most common existing use is residential, which currently occupies approximately 60% of the developable land in the Southside (excluding streets). In addition to housing, the Southside includes the important retail and social corridor of Telegraph Avenue, a major student-oriented street that provides storefront shopping, restaurants, community activity, and street vendors. Approximately eight properties in the Southside are present on one of the lists of hazardous waste sites enumerated under Section 95962.5 of the Government Code.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION and BACKGROUND: Since 2016, the City Council has forwarded six referrals to the Planning Commission related to increasing housing production and availability in the Southside Area. Responding to these six council referrals – along with City policy goals for increasing the availability and production of housing at all income levels – is the primary impetus for this project to amend the zoning standards and map in the Southside Area. Specific topical objectives and scope assumptions for the proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendments are as follows:

- **Focus on Zoning and Housing.** Update the Southside zoning standards, particularly as they relate to housing capacity and the six referrals from City Council.
- **Encourage Affordable Housing.** Support affordable housing production at a mix of income levels, including housing for students, existing and future residents, and those that may have been displaced or burdened by rising housing costs.
- **Continue to Preserve Important Southside Resources.** Encourage the continued protection and support of important existing Southside resources, including historic buildings, cultural resources, local businesses and merchants, and existing housing – including market rate and rent-controlled housing, and including both renter-occupied and owner-occupied housing.
- **Understand and Coordinate with University Development Plans.** Understand and coordinating with University development plans, recognizing that the City does not have final zoning control over land owned by the University of California, which is controlled by the State of California.

- **Provide Programmatic CEQA Analysis for Future Housing.** Provide programmatic CEQA clearance for future housing development.
- **Address Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness.** Address continued planning for fire safety and disaster preparedness in the Southside, including coordinating with the Fire Department on other citywide disaster preparedness efforts.
- **Encourage Alternatives to Driving.** Encourage walking, biking, transit, ride-sharing, and other alternatives to driving.
- **Align Development Standards with City Housing Goals.** Refine development standards to support City goals for housing availability and production at all income levels.

Table 3 in the Initial Study identifies the proposed modifications to the existing zoning ordinance that are intended to achieve the project objectives and the City Council referrals. These proposed zoning modifications include changes to a targeted number of zoning parameters: building heights, building footprints (including setbacks and lot coverage), parking, ground-floor residential use, and adjustments to the existing zoning district boundaries. Focusing on these specific components of zoning is anticipated and intended to expand housing capacity. Proposed development standard changes are limited to existing zoning districts within the Southside Area.

The maximum potential 20-year buildout scenario that may occur with proposed zoning modifications includes up to 4,597 new units or 10,344 new residents in the Southside compared to existing conditions, and a reduction of up to 130,000 square feet of retail space. Compared to what would be allowed under existing zoning without use permits, the proposed project could add up to 1,574 units or 3,543 residents. Compared to what would be allowed under existing zoning with use permits (which enable additional building height over base existing zoning), the proposed project could add up to 793 units or 1,784 residents.

For more information about the project, please visit the City's website: https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Planning_and_Development/Land_Use_Division/Current_Policy_Projects.aspx

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Based on the analysis and conclusions contained in the Initial Study, it is anticipated that the proposed project may result in potentially significant environmental effects to the following:

- Air Quality;
- Cultural, Tribal Cultural, and Historic Resources;
- Energy;
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
- Land Use and Planning;
- Noise;
- Population and Housing;
- Public Services;
- Transportation; and,
- Utilities and Service Systems.

All of the noted environmental issues will be analyzed in the Draft EIR. All other CEQA

environmental topics were found in the Initial Study to have no impact, less than significant impacts, or less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated. These include: Aesthetics; Agriculture and Forestry Resources; Biological Resources; Geology and Soils; Hazards and Hazardous Materials; Hydrology and Water Quality; Mineral Resources; Recreation; and Wildfire.

The Draft EIR will also examine a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed project, including the CEQA-mandated No Project Alternative and other potential alternatives that may be capable of reducing or avoiding potential environmental effects while generally meeting the project objectives. The Draft EIR will also analyze the cumulative impacts that could result with adoption and development under the proposed project.



Elizabeth Greene, Senior Planner

Date of Distribution: July 24, 2020

Attachment: Figure 1: Project Boundary

Figure 1





Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project

Initial Study

prepared by

City of Berkeley

Planning and Development Department
1947 Center Street ,2nd Floor
Berkeley, California 94704

Contact: Elizabeth Greene, AICP, Senior Planner

prepared with the assistance of

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

449 15th Street, Suite 303
Oakland, California 94612

July 2020

Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project

Initial Study

prepared by

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1947 Center Street, 2nd Floor

Berkeley, California 94704

Contact: Elizabeth Greene, AICP, Senior Planner

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449 15th Street, Suite 303

Oakland, California 94612

July 2020

This report prepared on 50% recycled paper with 50% post-consumer content.

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Initial Study

1. Project Title

Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project

2. Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Berkeley
Planning and Development Department
1947 Center Street, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, California 94704

3. Contact Person and Phone Number

Elizabeth Greene, AICP
Senior Planner
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4. Project Location and Setting

The project location is the “Southside” or “Southside Area” of the City of Berkeley, as defined in the 2011 Southside Plan (City of Berkeley 2011) and shown in Figure 1 (Regional Location) and Figure 2 (Southside Area). The Southside Area encompasses approximately 28 full city blocks and several more partial city blocks, directly south of the main campus of the University of California at Berkeley (“the University”). It is generally bounded by Bancroft Way and the University on the north; Dwight Way on the south (including parcels on both sides of Dwight Way); Prospect Street on the east (including parcels on both sides of Prospect Street); and Fulton Street on the west (including some parcels extending west from Fulton towards Shattuck Avenue and Downtown Berkeley). The Southside Area also includes properties extending south along Telegraph Avenue between Dwight Way and Parker Street.

Existing Land Use and Ownership

The Southside contains a diverse mix of land uses, including housing, offices, retail, religious and cultural institutions, schools, hotels, parking, recreational uses, and public streets. The most common existing use is residential, which currently occupies approximately 60 percent of the developable land in the Southside (excluding streets).

In addition to housing, the Southside includes the important retail and social corridor of Telegraph Avenue, a major student-oriented street that provides storefront shopping, restaurants, community activity, and street vendors.

Figure 2 Southside Area Location



An array of other shops and businesses used by students, visitors, and residents is also found elsewhere in the Southside. This includes longstanding establishments such as Caffe Strada and Free House at College Avenue and Bancroft Way; the retail and commercial block along Dwight Way between Shattuck Avenue and Fulton Street; and the many shops and restaurants along streets perpendicular to Telegraph Avenue – particularly along Bancroft Way and Durant Avenue.

Most land in the area is owned by private individuals or institutions. However, the Southside contains a significant number of University-owned parcels, mostly west of College Avenue, as shown in Figure 3. Some of these University-owned parcels contain University-operated housing, such as the Unit 1 and 2 Residence Halls along College Avenue; the Unit 3 Residence Halls on Dana Street between Channing Way and Durant Avenue; Beverly Cleary Hall between Haste Street and Channing Way; and Martinez Commons near Telegraph Avenue between Channing Way and Haste Street.

The Southside also contains University-owned housing operated by the Berkeley Student Cooperative (the largest student non-profit housing cooperative in the United States, in operation since 1933), including Fenwick Weavers Village and the Rochdale Apartments. Other University-owned land has a non-residential use associated with the University, such as the Miller Institute and Anna Head Alumnae Hall, the Tang Health Center, the Legends Aquatic Center, the UC Berkeley Safe Transportation Research and Education Center, and the University's Residential and Housing Services Center.

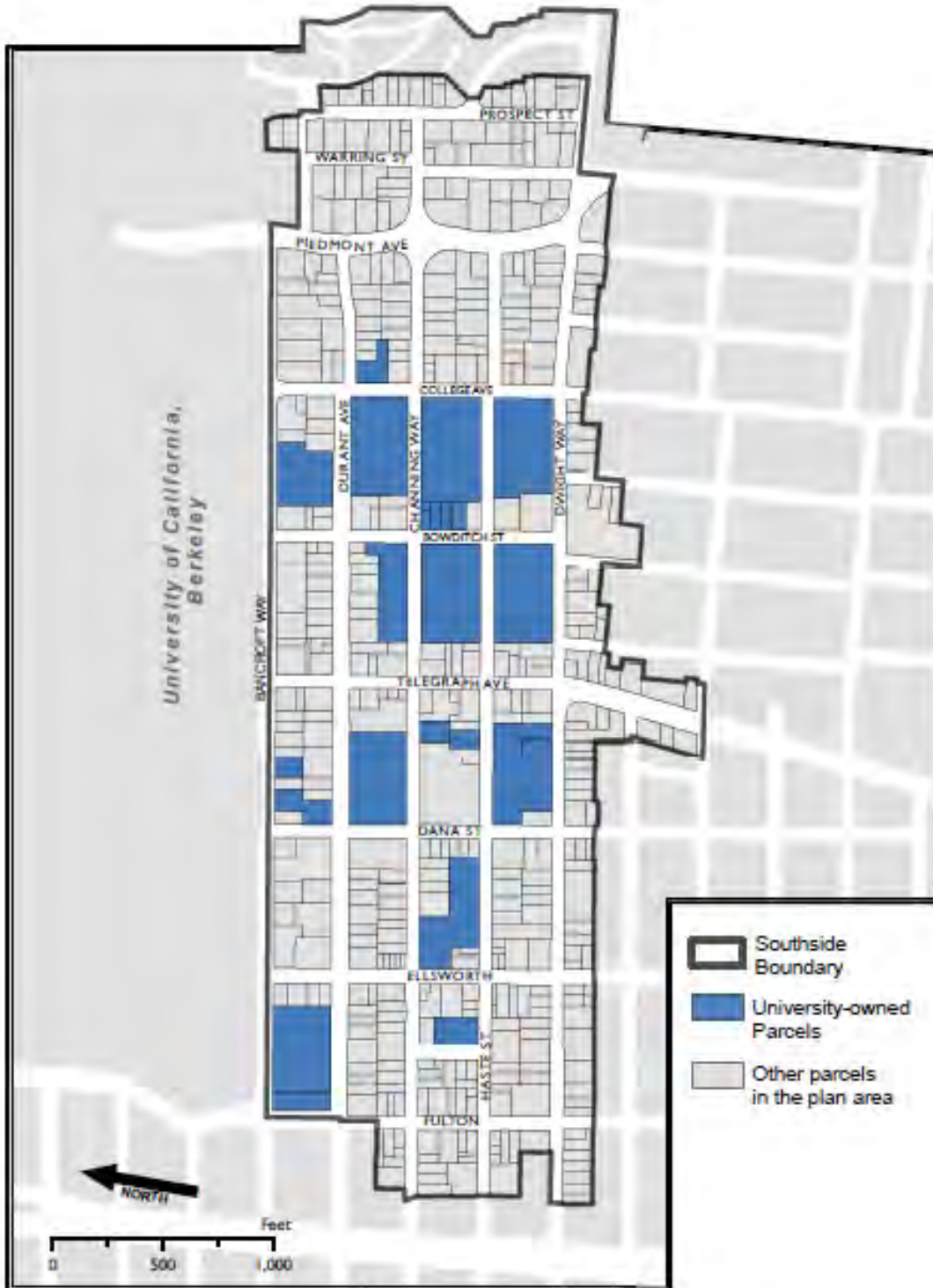
Other University-owned land is currently identified as the location of potential development projects in the planning phases, mostly focused on University housing and open space. The locations being considered for housing development by the University within the Southside include People's Park, 2020 Bancroft, the former Anna Head School, Unit 3, and the Channing/Ellsworth complex.

In addition to University-owned housing, there is a significant amount of existing housing that is privately owned or owned by institutions besides the University. Some privately-owned housing – such as Wesley House and David Blackwell Hall along Bancroft Way; the Metropolitan at Durant Street and Ellsworth Street; or the Garden Village Apartments along Dwight Way – serves the student population. Other housing, particularly further south from the University such as along Dwight Way or along Fulton Street, is not specifically student-focused and likely has a mix of student and non-student residents. Several large houses owned by fraternities and sororities are located along Piedmont Avenue and further uphill to the east. There are also a significant number of non-University institutional uses throughout the Southside, including the Wright Institute, the American Baptist Seminary of the West, the Berkeley Free Clinic, and the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association.

Historic Resources

The Southside is the location of many designated historic landmarks or structures of merit. This includes the Julia Morgan-designed Berkeley City Club; many of Berkeley's oldest and largest places of worship such as the Bernard Maybeck-designed First Church-Christian Scientist, Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Trinity Church, First Congregational Church of Berkeley, and Newman Hall-Holy Spirit Parish; and a variety of architecturally significant historic housing such as the Thorsen House, the Picardo Arms Apartments, and many other early 20th century apartments, retail, and mixed-use buildings.

Figure 3 University-owned Parcels



Existing Development Pattern

The existing building heights and intensities east of College Avenue are generally lower than those west of College Avenue. This is consistent with the historic zoning pattern pre-dating the 2011 Southside Plan, which limited heights to four stories east of College Avenue (formerly the R-4H district before 2009, currently the R-3 district) while allowing up to six stories west of College Avenue (formerly the R-4 district before 2009, currently a mix of districts including R-SMU, R-S, and C-T). At the same time, the development pattern east of College Avenue remains relatively compact, with a large percentage of parcels containing three- or four-story apartment buildings with high lot coverage and urban frontages close to the street. Many of these middle-density housing types were built in the early- to mid-20th century and have defined the urban form and character of this area for decades. Many of the parcels east of College Avenue are small (less than 0.5-acre, with many less than 0.25-acre), and very few have obvious development opportunities such as vacant land or buildings, surface parking lots, or under-utilized single-story buildings, or structures.

The existing pattern of height, intensity, and parcel pattern west of College Avenue is more varied, with existing intensity focused along Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way, as well as at major University-owned sites such as the eight- and nine-story Unit 1 and Unit 2 Residence Halls. Heights along Telegraph Avenue range from three to five stories, mostly consisting of mixed-use buildings with housing over retail, along with some single-story retail buildings. Multi-unit housing and many institutional buildings in a range of heights, intensities, and building types are common in other locations west of College Avenue. This includes smaller three- and four-story urban apartment buildings – mostly built in the early to mid-20th century – along with many five- and six-story apartment and mixed-use buildings constructed in the early to mid-20th century as well as more recently.

Most of the tallest and most prominent existing buildings in the Southside are west of College Avenue and include the historic six-story Picardo Arms apartment building at 2491 Ellsworth Street; the historic six-story Telegraph Commons Apartments; the seven-story historic Graduate Hotel and restaurant (formerly The Durant Hotel); and the landmarked six-story Berkeley City Club, along with more recently constructed buildings such as the eight-story David Blackwell Hall and the five-story Metropolitan. Other prominent buildings, including the historic Trinity Church and First Congregational Church, have features such as steeples or towers with heights rivaling nearby six- and seven-story buildings. Many of the large multi-story buildings on the UC Berkeley campus are also visible from much of the Southside. The area west of College Avenue includes the largest University-owned buildings and residence halls, including several eight- and nine-story buildings, as described above.

Besides the main retail areas along and perpendicular to Telegraph Avenue (described above), most of the ground-floor frontages in the Southside are residential, along with some institutional and office frontages. There are a small number of single-family residential buildings in the Southside. Many buildings that were originally single-family residences have been converted into multi-unit housing or non-residential uses over time. In contrast to the area east of College Avenue, the area west of College Avenue contains a greater mix of small parcels (less than 0.5 acre) and large parcels (greater than 0.5 acre), and more sites where new housing may be likely to be built, such as those with existing surface parking lots or single-story structures. The area west of College Avenue has also seen the majority of recent new housing development and proposals in recent years, particularly along Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way.

Existing Street and Circulation Pattern

Telegraph Avenue functions as a gathering place and spine of pedestrian activity for the Southside and adjacent neighborhoods, connecting the main University campus with other Berkeley neighborhoods – and eventually Downtown Oakland – further south. College Avenue is also an important north-south corridor connecting the University with neighborhoods further south such as the Elmwood in Berkeley and Rockridge in Oakland. Larger east-west corridors such as Bancroft Avenue and Dwight Way provide connections between the Southside and other neighborhoods in central and west Berkeley. The remainder of the Southside is connected by a regular grid of streets and small blocks, most of which measure around 250 feet (north-south) by 600 feet (east-west), and all of which have sidewalks on both sides of the street. This connected grid – along with the Southside’s location near the University, large student population, compact development pattern, and mix of residential and non-residential uses – contribute to some of the highest rates of walking and cycling in Berkeley, and some of the lowest measured vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per resident in the City.

5. Regulatory Land Use Setting

City of Berkeley General Plan

Berkeley’s General Plan, adopted in 2001, is a comprehensive, long-range statement of community priorities and values developed to guide public decision-making in future years. The Plan’s goals are implemented through decisions and actions consistent with the objectives, policies, and actions of each of the nine Elements: Land Use, Transportation, Housing, Disaster Preparedness & Safety, Open Space & Recreation, Environmental Management, Economic Development and Employment, Urban Design & Preservation and Citizen Participation. These elements contain goals, policies, and actions that apply to all land within City limits.

The Land Use Element categorizes areas in Berkeley into different land use classifications and includes a Land Use Diagram that maps these classifications. As noted specifically in the Land Use Element, the Diagram “depicts the general distribution, location, and density of land uses in Berkeley based upon the policies of the General Plan and existing land uses” but is not intended to portray the specific use or other development regulations of each parcel of land, which is determined by the City’s Zoning Ordinance.

General Plan land use designations for parcels in the Southside include Avenue Commercial, Residential Mixed-Use, Medium Density Residential, and High Density Residential. Minor adjustments to the General Plan may be necessary for consistency with zoning amendments adopted as part of the Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments.

City of Berkeley Southside Plan

The existing Southside Plan was adopted in 2011. The 2011 Southside Plan and its strategies and policy guidance are intended to remain as the primary planning policy document for the Southside, both during and after the proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments in the Southside Area. The 2011 Southside Plan’s boundaries are shown in Figure 2 and are identical to the “Southside Area” project boundary for this study. The 2011 Southside Plan’s major goals (pages 7-8) are intended to be supported by the proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments, and are as follows:

- **Housing.** Create additional housing at appropriate locations to help meet the housing demand for students and people employed nearby, thus taking advantage of proximity to the University and Downtown to reduce automobile dependence and to increase travel to work or school by non-automobile transportation. Encourage the provision of affordable housing.
- **Land Use.** Provide for a high-density residential and commercial mixed-use edge to the University of California campus and the “spine” along Telegraph Avenue. The high-density edge and spine are the focus for infill development. Development becomes progressively less dense and more residential in use the greater the distance from Bancroft Way and Telegraph Avenue, providing a buffer and transition to the lower density residential areas to the east and south of the Southside Area.
- **Transportation.** Increase the quality, amenity, and use of all non-automotive modes (public transit, bicycles, and pedestrian), and reduce the number of trips made in single-occupant automobiles.
- **Economic Development.** Enhance the commercial district so that it better meets the needs of the wide variety of users who frequent the neighborhood. Improve access, marketing, and safety.
- **Community Character.** Recognize, preserve, and enhance the unique physical character of the Southside.
- **Public Safety.** Improve public safety, address social needs, and act to minimize loss of life and property in the event of a natural disaster.

The 2011 Southside Plan also includes a series of specific land use and housing strategies (pages 30-31), which remain applicable and supported by the proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments. These strategies are as follows:

- Encourage creation of additional affordable housing in the Southside for students and for year-round residents, including UC employees and other area employees, by the University, the private sector, student cooperatives, non-profits or a combination of these groups working in partnership;
- Encourage the construction of infill buildings, particularly new housing and mixed-use developments, on currently underutilized sites such as surface parking lots and vacant lots;
- Preserve and conserve the unique physical, historic, and social character of the Southside;
- Preserve and enhance historic and architecturally significant buildings, and ensure that new development complements the existing architectural character of the area through design review;
- Encourage reinvestment in deteriorating housing stock to improve the overall physical quality of the neighborhood;
- Enhance the pedestrian orientation of the Southside;
- Improve the Bancroft Way corridor as a physical connection and transition between the University and the Southside;
- Encourage a land use pattern in the Southside which provides for a high-density residential and commercial mixed-use edge to the University of California campus and a “spine” along Telegraph Avenue. The high-density edge and spine are adjoined by areas which progressively become less dense and more residential in use and provide a buffer and transition to the lower density residential areas to the east and south of the Southside Area;

- Refine and reinforce the existing land use patterns in the Southside by acknowledging five distinct “subareas” of land uses in the area: two residential subareas, a mixed-use subarea, and two commercial subareas. Create specific policies for each subarea;
- Limit office and institutional development to areas closest to the UC campus and to the Bancroft-Durant transit corridor. Give preference to housing over new office and institutional development throughout the Southside; and
- Encourage relocation of office and institutional uses from residential subareas to appropriate locations closer to campus and to transit corridors.

The strategies, goals, and policies of the 2011 Southside Plan are not intended to be significantly updated or changed as part of this process.

City of Berkeley Zoning Ordinance

The City’s Zoning Ordinance and associated Zoning Map identifies specific zoning districts in Berkeley, and development standards that apply to each district. The zoning districts that currently exist in the Southside Area are as follows:

- C-T (Telegraph Avenue Commercial District)
- R-SMU (Residential Southside Mixed Use District)
- R-S (Residential Southside High Density District)
- R-3 (Multiple-Family Residential District)
- C-SA (South Area Commercial District)

These existing zoning districts are shown in Figure 4, and their requirements are summarized in Table 1.

In addition, parcels located east of College Avenue are subject to the Hillside (H) Overlay which is primarily designed to protect views and allow for flexibility in front yard setbacks to accommodate steep slopes.

The 2011 Southside Plan also established a “Car-Free Housing Zone,” which currently applies to the C-T district, the R-SMU district, and some portions of the R-S district. The C-T district, R-SMU district, and R-S district – along with the Car-Free Housing Zone – only occur in the Southside. The R-3 and C-SA districts occur in other parts of the City as well as the Southside.

Figure 4 Existing Southside Zoning Districts

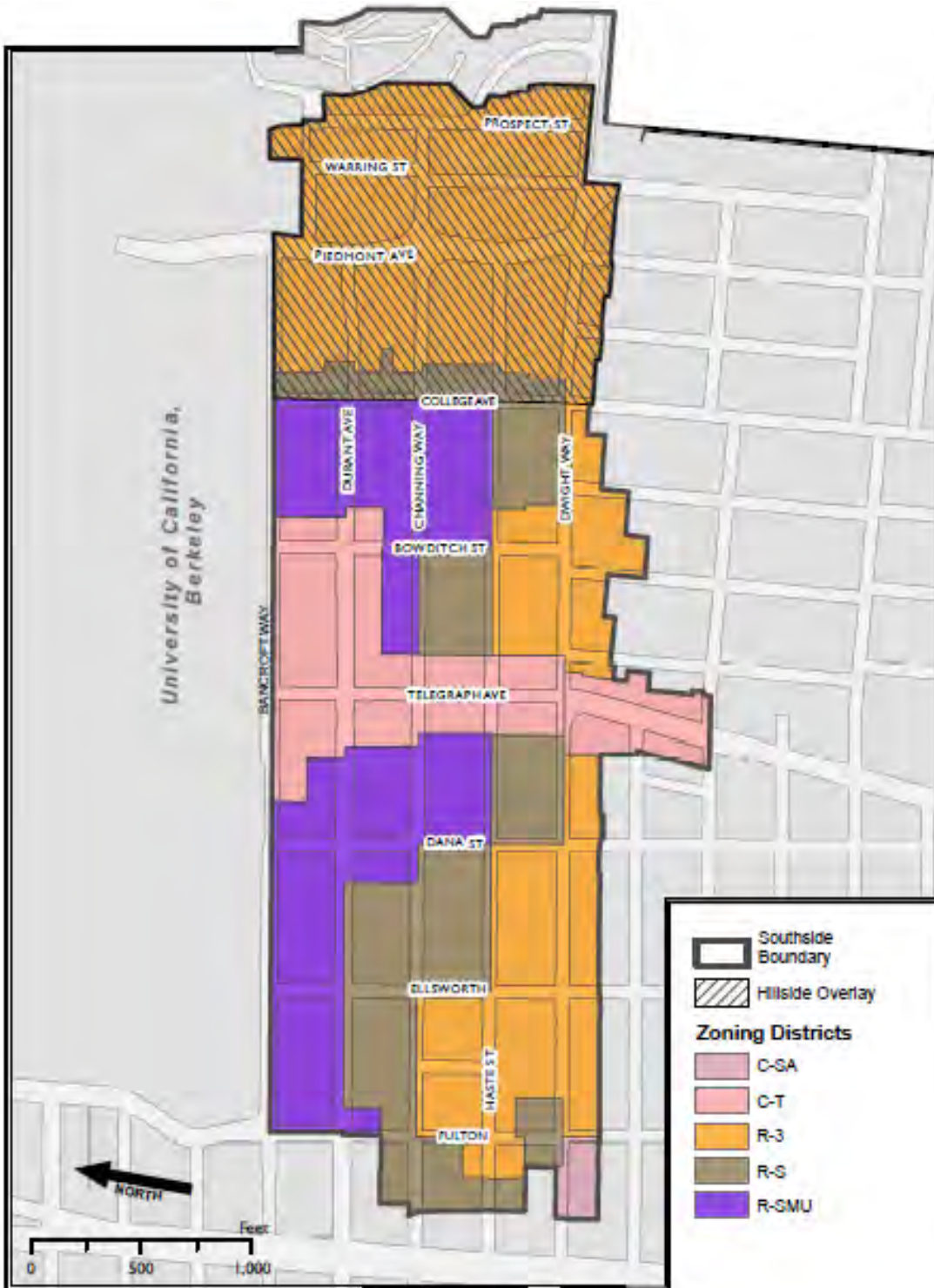


Table 1 Summary of Existing Southside Zoning District Standards

	C-T (north of Dwight)	C-T (south of Dwight)	R-SMU	C-SA	R-S	R-3
General Plan Designation	Avenue Commercial	Avenue Commercial	Residential Mixed Use	Avenue Commercial	High Density Residential	Medium Density Residential
Max Height (stories)	None (assume 6 based on height)	4	4 (5 with UP)	5 if residential, 3 if non-res	3 (4 with UP)	3
Max Height (feet) ¹	65' (75' with UP)	50' (65' with UP)	60' (65' or 75' with UP)	60' if residential; 36' if non-res	35' (45' with UP)	35'
Front Setback	None	None	10' (0' with AUP)	15' (see R-4)	10' (0' with AUP)	15'
Rear Setback	None	None	10' – 19' (0' with AUP)	15'-21' (see R-4)	10' – 17' (can be reduced w/ AUP)	15' (can be reduced w/ AUP)
Side Setback	None	None	4' – 10' (0' with AUP)	4'-12' (see R-4)	4' – 8'	4' – 6'
Side Setback (street)	None	None	6' – 10' (0' with AUP)	6'-15' (see R-4)	6' – 10'	6' – 10'
Max Lot Coverage	100%	100%	40% - 60% (100% with AUP)	40-50% (see R-4)	55% - 70%	40% - 50%
Residential Parking	None required	None required	None required	1 parking space/unit	None required if in Car-Free Housing (C-FH) zone; 1 parking space/unit if not in C-FH zone	1 parking space/unit
Max Residential Density	See R-3 standards. (GLA density can be increased with UP)	See R-3 standards (GLA density can be increased with UP)	175 sf/GLA resident (greater density with UP)	See R-4 Standards (GLA density can be increased with UP)	350 sf/GLA resident (no option to exceed)	350 sf/GLA resident (no option to exceed)
Max FAR	5.0 (6.0 with UP)	4.5	N/A	4.0	N/A	N/A
Min Open Space	40 sf/DU	40 sf/DU	40 sf/DU 20 sf/GLA resident	40sf/DU	50 sf/DU 20 sf/GLA resident	200 sf/DU 90 sf/GLA resident
Ground-floor residential	Not allowed	Not allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed

Notes: AUP: Administrative Use Permit; DU: Dwelling Unit; GLA: Group Living Accommodations; UP: Use Permit

¹ Parcels located east of College Avenue are also subject to the Hillside (H) Overlay height standards, which allow for an average maximum height of 35 feet and three stories. These limits can be exceeded with an Administrative Use Permit

6. Project Background

Since 2016, the City Council has forwarded six referrals to the Planning Commission related to increasing housing production and availability in the Southside Area. The six council referrals are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Southside Council Referrals

Date of Referral	Council Referral Description
7/12/16	Allow increased development potential in the Telegraph Commercial (C-T) District between Dwight Avenue and Bancroft Avenue and develop community benefit requirements, with a focus on labor practices and affordable housing.
4/4/17	Create a Use Permit process to allow non-commercial use on the ground floor in appropriate locations, where commercial might otherwise be required. A pilot project is suggested for the C-T District.
5/30/17	Develop a pilot Density Bonus program for the C-T District to generate in-lieu fees that could be used to build housing for homeless and extremely low-income residents.
10/31/17	Facilitate student housing by increasing the height and Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in the portions of the R-SMU, R-S and R-3 District which are located within the Southside Area west of College Avenue.
1/28/18	Convert commercial space in the C-T to residential use, expand the Car-Free Housing overlay in the Southside, allow two (2) 12-story high-rises for student housing, and consider micro-units and modular units.
5/1/18	Convert commercial space into residential use within all districts in the Southside located west of College Avenue.

Responding to these six council referrals – along with City policy goals for increasing the availability and production of housing at all income levels – is the primary impetus for this project to update the zoning requirements in the Southside Area.

7. Project Objectives

Specific topical objectives and scope assumptions for the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments are as follows:

- **Focus on Zoning and Housing.** Update the Southside zoning standards, particularly as they relate to housing capacity and the six referrals from City Council (listed in Table 2).
- **Encourage Affordable Housing.** Support affordable housing production at a mix of income levels, including housing for students, existing and future residents, and those that may have been displaced or burdened by rising housing costs.
- **Continue to Preserve Important Southside Resources.** Encourage the continued protection and support of important existing Southside resources, including historic buildings, cultural resources, local businesses and merchants, and existing housing – including market rate and rent-controlled housing, and including both renter-occupied and owner-occupied housing.
- **Understand and Coordinate with University Development Plans.** Understand and coordinate with University development plans, recognizing that the City does not have final zoning control over land owned by the University of California, which is controlled by the State of California.
- **Provide Programmatic CEQA Analysis for Future Housing.** Provide programmatic CEQA clearance for future housing development.

- **Address Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness.** Address continued planning for fire safety and disaster preparedness in the Southside, including coordination with the Fire Department on other citywide disaster preparedness efforts.
- **Encourage Alternatives to Driving.** Encourage walking, biking, transit, ride-sharing, and other alternatives to driving.
- **Align Development Standards with City Housing Goals.** Refine development standards to support City goals for housing availability and production at all income levels.

There are a number of topics for which this process will defer to other laws or processes outside the scope of this effort, including the following specifically:

- Improvements to street and public rights-of-way will be addressed through the Southside Complete Streets effort and other Public Works efforts such as the 5-year Street Paving Plan.
- The City of Berkeley’s JSISHL (Joint Subcommittee for the Implementation of State Housing Law) is currently developing citywide guidance for regulating residential density. The Southside zoning effort will defer to this ongoing citywide process and will not propose changes in these areas.
- State laws related to housing and development – such as State Density Bonus for affordable housing, accessory dwelling units, and objective standards – will continue to apply in the Southside as in other parts of the City.
- City policies and requirements – including for inclusionary housing, required fees, and historic preservation – will continue to apply in the Southside as elsewhere in the City.

8. Proposed Ordinance Modifications

For the purposes of this analysis, the “proposed project” includes the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments that would apply to the Southside. Table 3 identifies these proposed modifications to the existing zoning ordinance that are intended to achieve the project objectives listed in Section 7 and the City Council referrals described in Section 6. The proposed zoning modifications represent a range of zoning standards, concepts, or intended results that will be studied in this Initial Study and Environmental Impact Report (EIR), and which form the basis for the buildout forecast and assumptions studied in the EIR (Section 9 below).

These proposed zoning modifications are intended to increase housing capacity and production in the Southside through changes in a targeted number of zoning parameters: building heights, building footprints (including setbacks and lot coverage), parking, ground-floor residential use, and adjustments to the existing zoning district boundaries (shown in Figure 5). Focusing on these specific components of zoning is anticipated and intended to expand housing capacity on a limited number of suitable future development sites, as described in Section 9.

Proposed changes are limited to development standards in existing zoning districts within the Southside Area.

Figure 5 Proposed Zoning District Boundary Changes

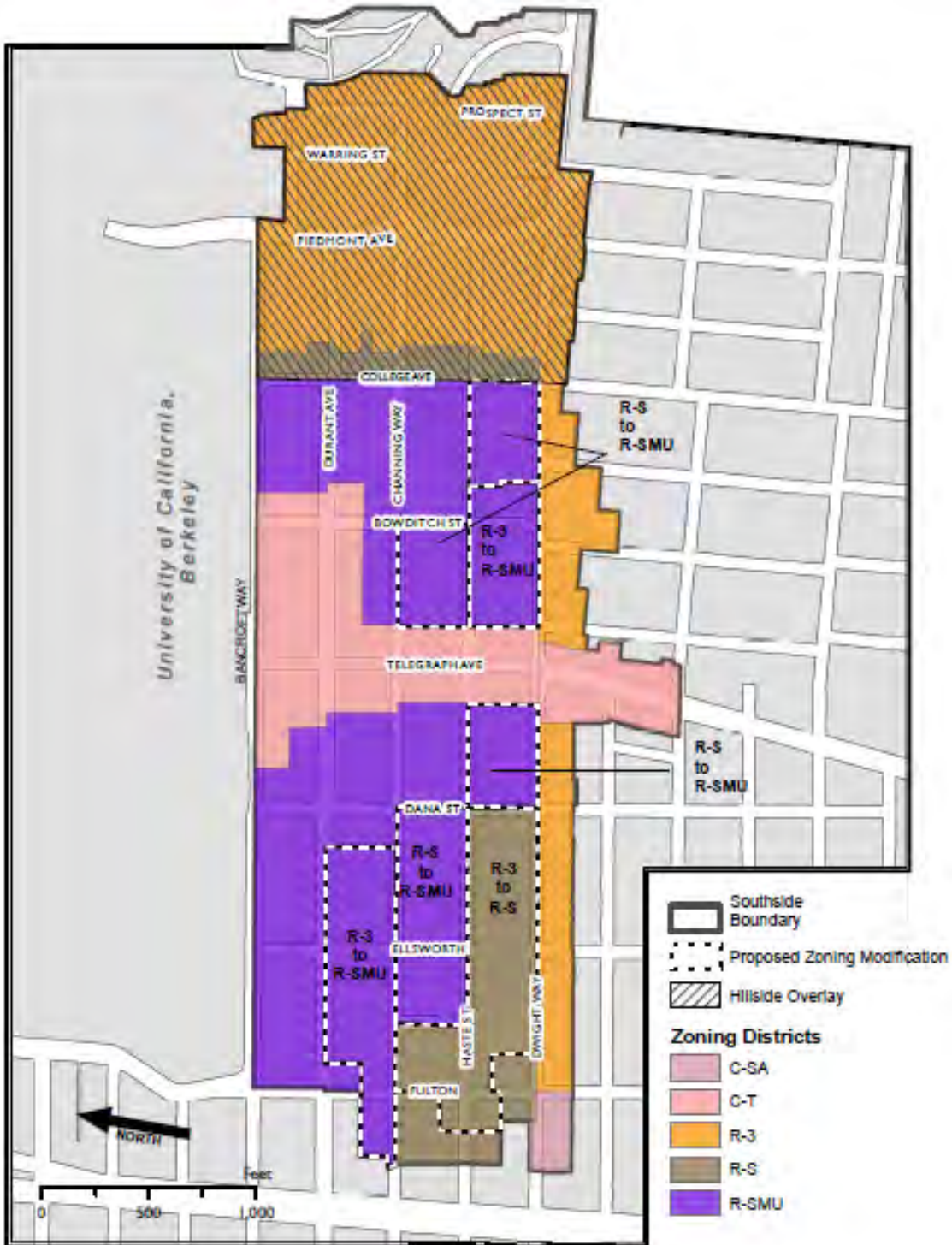


Table 3 Proposed Zoning Ordinance Modifications

Building Height

Zoning standards for building height are anticipated to be changed in the following ways:

- For all Southside zoning districts, remove the Use Permit option to exceed height limits. Height limits stated in the Zoning Ordinance will be the maximum allowed through local zoning and are not intended to be exceeded through Use Permits.
- Institute building height limits in the Southside Area as follows:
 - Allow up to 65' (6 stories) in R-SMU, and up to 68' if including ground-floor retail (increase from 60', 4 stories)
 - Allow up to 68' (6 stories) in C-T north of Dwight (increase from 65', no stories given)
 - Allow up to 55' (5 stories) in R-S (increase from 35', 3 stories)
 - Allow up to 45' (4 stories) in R-3 within the Southside (increase from 35', 3 stories)
 - No changes for C-SA (60', 5 stories for residential) and C-T south of Dwight (50', 4 stories)
- Include zoning provisions to allow construction of 12-story buildings in the R-SMU and/or C-T (north of Dwight) districts. The Buildout Forecast for the environmental analysis will study construction of 12-story buildings providing up to 503 units in the Southside, within the R-SMU or C-T districts, but the exact zoning tool or provision for enabling these buildings will be determined when zoning is finalized following environmental analysis.

Building Footprint (Setback and Lot Coverage)

Zoning standards for building setbacks and lot coverage are anticipated to be changed in the following ways:

- For all Southside zoning districts, remove specified discretionary review option to modify setbacks and lot coverage.
- Allow 0' front setback by right for R-SMU, R-S, and C-SA (currently already allowed with an AUP in R-SMU and R-S, and by right in C-T).
- Allow 0' street side setbacks (for frontages along side streets) for R-SMU, and R-S.
- Allow 0' side setback by right for non-residential portions of R-SMU buildings.
- Reduce upper-story side setbacks for R-SMU, R-S, R-3 in the Southside.
- Reduce lower-story and upper story rear setbacks for R-SMU, R-S, and R-3 in the Southside.
- Eliminate requirement for shadow studies in C-T.
- Change existing lot coverage requirements as follows:
 - Permit 85% lot coverage in all R-SMU locations by right (increase from current 60% maximum)
 - Permit 75% lot coverage in all R-S locations by right (increase from current 70% maximum)
 - Permit 70% lot coverage in all Southside R-3 locations by right (increase from current 50% maximum)
 - No changes to C-SA locations.

Parking

Zoning standards for parking are anticipated to be changed in the following ways:

- Extend provisions of the Car-Free Housing (C-FH) Zone to all districts found in the Southside including R-3 (within Southside), and all of R-S. C-FH provisions will continue to apply in C-T and R-SMU.
- Adjust the provisions of the Car-Free Housing Zone as follows:
 - Allow removal of parking from existing housing anywhere in the C-FH without a Use Permit (parking for existing housing in the C-FH can currently be removed with a Use Permit).
 - Allow conversion of existing structured parking space into habitable residential or non-residential use anywhere in the C-FH.
- Eliminate all automobile parking minimums in the Southside and allow any new housing to be built with no automobile parking or reduced automobile parking. Institute parking maximums.

Ground-Floor Residential Use

Zoning standards for ground-floor residential use are anticipated to be changed in the following ways:

- Allow ground-floor residential anywhere in C-T if it is located behind an active commercial use, with the commercial use fronting the street.
- In all Southside locations where there is ground-floor residential use, potentially include zoning provisions to incentivize or require ground-floor activation, including features such as:
 - Frequent pedestrian entries, porches, and/or stoops
 - Avoidance of blank walls through use of regular windows, façade details, and massing breaks
 - Active uses like community rooms, lobbies, usable space instead of utilities or parking
 - Other strategies to encourage active, pedestrian-oriented ground-floor residential frontages.

9. Buildout Assumptions

The maximum potential 20-year buildout scenario that may occur with proposed zoning modifications, as described in Table 3, is shown in Table 4. The buildout scenario in Table 4 is based on a housing capacity analysis of the Southside, as described below the table and in further detail in Appendix A, and provides the basis for the CEQA analysis. As shown, the proposed project could result in up to 4,597 new units or 10,344 new residents in the Southside compared to existing conditions. Compared to what would be allowed under existing zoning without use permits, the proposed project could add up to 1,574 units or 3,543 residents. Compared to what would be allowed under existing zoning with use permits (which enable additional building height over base existing zoning), the proposed project could add up to 793 units or 1,784 residents. This analysis also assumes a reduction of up to 130,000 square feet of retail space in the Southside associated with buildout under the Zoning Ordinance amendments. A further description of the existing Southside zoning scenario both with and without the use of use permits and the methodology for calculating the estimated buildout is found in Appendix A.

To develop the estimates in Table 4, the project team surveyed parcels in the Southside and eliminated the following types of sites from consideration for future development:

- UC-owned parcels (i.e., People's Park)
- Known designated historical resources
- Recent developments (built within the last 10 years; currently entitled; or currently under construction)
- Existing hotels
- Existing occupied religious or cultural institutional buildings, such as churches or student faith organizations that are currently in use (parking lots or vacant structures owned by religious or cultural institutions are considered potential development parcels in the analysis).

Of those remaining, the following types of sites were identified and analyzed for housing capacity if built at a maximum intensity scenario under proposed zoning modifications, as well as a maximum intensity scenario under existing zoning, with totals summarized in Table 4:

- Surface parking lots
- One- and two-story non-historic, non-residential buildings (retail, office, services, restaurant, banks, or other), either occupied or vacant.

Table 4 Maximum Buildout Assumptions Under Proposed and Existing Zoning

	Number of Potential Lots		Total Lot Area Available (square feet)		Estimated Max Units			Estimated Max Beds/People		
	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Existing Zoning	Existing Zoning (with Use Permit)	Proposed Zoning	Existing Zoning	Existing Zoning (with Use Permit)	Proposed Zoning
C-SA	5	5	31,612	31,612	99	99	99	222	222	222
C-T(n)	34	34	225,072	225,072	1,850	2,220	2,035	4,163	4,996	4,580
C-T(s)	6	6	57,913	57,913	286	381	333	643	857	750
R-3	4	1	17,560	7,928	33	33	38	74	74	86
R-S	9	5	89,884	45,547	310	438	296	698	985	665
R-SMU	6	13	58,928	112,896	245	433	993	551	975	2,235
Additional units, 12-story	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	503	N/A	N/A	1,131
Additional units, existing residential sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	300	450	450	675
Total	64	64	480,968	480,968	3,023	3,804	4,597	6,801	8,560	10,344

10. Required Approvals

In order for the proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments to be implemented, they would require adoption by the City Council of the City of Berkeley. Prior to review by the City Council, the Planning Commission will review and forward its recommendations to the City Council. This EIR is intended to provide the information and environmental analysis necessary to assist the City in considering the approvals and actions necessary to adopt and implement the project. Such actions/approvals include:

- **Certification of the EIR.** Certify the Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project EIR and make environmental findings pursuant to CEQA.
- **Amendments to the City of Berkeley Municipal Code.** Amend Municipal Code text and map to include the proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments.
- **Amendments to the Berkeley General Plan.** Amend General Plan text to ensure consistency with the proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments.

The City intends to use the streamlining/tiering provisions of CEQA to the maximum feasible extent, so that future environmental review of specific projects is expeditiously undertaken without the need for repetition and redundancy, as provided in CEQA Guidelines Section 15152 and elsewhere.

11. Have California Native American Tribes Traditionally and Culturally Affiliated with the Project Area Requested Consultation Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1?

No California Native American Tribes have requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1. (See also Section 18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*) at the date of this Initial Study. Subsequent outreach and potential consultation will be discussed in an EIR.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

This project would potentially affect the environmental factors checked below, involving at least one impact that is “Potentially Significant” or “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

Determination

Based on this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “less than significant with mitigation incorporated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potential significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature

Elizabeth Greene

Printed Name

July 22, 2020

Date

Senior Planner

Title

Environmental Checklist

1 Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Senate Bill (SB) 743 was signed into law on September 27, 2013. According to SB 743, which became effective January 1, 2014, "aesthetics...impacts of a residential, mixed-use, or employment center project on an infill site within a transit priority area shall not be considered significant impacts on the environment." Pursuant to Section 21099 of the California Public Resources Code, a "transit priority area" is defined as an area within 0.5 miles of an existing or planned major transit stop. A "major transit stop" is defined in Section 21064.3 of the California Public Resources Code as a rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods.

The proposed project includes Zoning Ordinance amendments particularly as they relate to housing capacity. A goal of the ordinance revisions is to support housing production at a mix of income levels, including housing for students, existing and future residents, and those that may have been displaced or burdened by rising housing costs. The entire Southside Area is within a transit priority area and as such meets the criteria of SB 743. Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District (AC Transit) bus lines 6 and 51B intersect within the Southside Area and operate at service intervals of 10 minutes

during morning and afternoon peak commute periods. The Downtown Berkeley BART Station, a regional transit facility is located less than 0.5 miles from the Southside, and is served by AC Transit bus lines 6, 7, 18, 36, 51B, 52, 65, 67, 79 and 88, among others. Because implementation of the Zoning Ordinance amendments would result in additional housing at higher density than currently allowed, and would result in residential, mixed-use, and employment center projects on infill sites within a transit priority area, aesthetics impacts may not be considered significant impacts on the environment.

Pursuant to CEQA Statute Section 21099.d, "aesthetic impacts do not include impacts on historical or cultural resources." Additional analysis of impacts related to historic or cultural resources is warranted in the EIR. The analysis of potential historical resources impacts will be analyzed in an EIR.

2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)); timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526); or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Agricultural and Forestry Resources Setting

The Southside is a highly urbanized area in Berkeley. The City's General Plan land use map and zoning maps do not identify any agriculture or forestry resources in Berkeley. The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency does not identify lands in Berkeley as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (California Department of Conservation [DOC] 2016). Furthermore, there are no areas of forestland or forest and rangeland identified in the city (City of Berkeley 2001a).

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?*
- b. *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?*
- c. *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)); timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526); or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?*
- d. *Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*
- e. *Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*

There are no agricultural lands in the Southside or adjacent to the Southside. None of the properties in the Southside or adjacent to the Southside are under a Williamson Act contract. Also, no properties in or adjacent to the Southside are zoned for timberland or contain forest land or significant stands of trees (City of Berkeley 2001a). Therefore, there would be no impacts with respect to agricultural lands, Williamson Act contracts, timberland, or forest resources. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

NO IMPACT

3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■	<input type="checkbox"/>

Air Quality Setting

Air Quality Standards and Attainment

The Southside Area is in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) and is under the jurisdiction of Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Air quality in the SFBAAB is affected by the emission sources located in the region, as well as by natural factors. Atmospheric conditions such as wind speed and direction, air temperature gradients, and local and regional topography influence air quality.

Local air districts and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) monitor ambient air quality to assure that air quality standards are met, and if they are not met, to also develop strategies to meet the standards. In the Bay Area, air quality monitoring stations operated by the BAAQMD measure pollutant ground-level concentrations. Depending on whether the standards are met or exceeded, the SFBAAB is classified as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment.” Under state law, air districts are required to prepare a plan for air quality improvement for pollutants for which the district is in non-compliance. As of 2017, the SFBAAB is in nonattainment for federal standards for ozone and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) (BAAQMD 2017a). The SFBAAB is in nonattainment for state standard for ozone and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}). The health effects associated with criteria pollutants for which the SFBAAB is in nonattainment are described in Table 5.

Table 5 Health Effects Associated with Non-Attainment Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Adverse Effects
Ozone	(1) Short-term exposures: (a) pulmonary function decrements and localized lung edema in humans and animals and (b) risk to public health implied by alterations in pulmonary morphology and host defense in animals; (2) long-term exposures: risk to public health implied by altered connective tissue metabolism and altered pulmonary morphology in animals after long-term exposures and pulmonary function decrements in chronically exposed humans; (3) vegetation damage; and (4) property damage.
Suspended particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	(1) Excess deaths from short-term and long-term exposures; (2) excess seasonal declines in pulmonary function, especially in children; (3) asthma exacerbation and possibly induction; (4) adverse birth outcomes including low birth weight; (5) increased infant mortality; (6) increased respiratory symptoms in children such as cough and bronchitis; and (7) increased hospitalization for both cardiovascular and respiratory disease (including asthma). ^a
Suspended particulate matter (PM _{2.5})	(1) Excess deaths from short- and long-term exposures; (2) excess seasonal declines in pulmonary function, especially in children; (3) asthma exacerbation and possibly induction; (4) adverse birth outcomes, including low birth weight; (5) increased infant mortality; (6) increased respiratory symptoms in children, such as cough and bronchitis; and (7) increased hospitalization for both cardiovascular and respiratory disease, including asthma. ^a

^a More detailed discussions on the health effects associated with exposure to suspended particulate matter can be found in the following documents: EPA, Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter, October 2004.
 Source: U.S. EPA, <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/urbanair/>

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors that are in proximity to localized sources of particulate matter, toxics, and carbon monoxide are of particular concern. Locations that may contain a high concentration of these sensitive population groups include residential areas, hospitals, daycare facilities, elder care facilities, elementary schools, and parks. The most common existing land use in the Southside is residential, which currently occupies approximately 60 percent of the developable land in the Southside (excluding streets). In addition, the Southside contains park and recreational uses. Sensitive receptors in the Southside include these residential and park uses.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*
- b. *Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?*
- c. *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

The most recently adopted air quality plan in the SFBAAB is the 2017 Clean Air Plan (“2017 Plan”) (BAAQMD 2017b). The 2017 Plan is a roadmap showing how the San Francisco Bay Area will achieve compliance with the State one-hour ozone standard as expeditiously as practicable, and how the region will reduce transport of ozone and ozone precursors to neighboring air basins. The 2017 Plan does not include control measures that apply directly to individual development projects; instead, the control strategy includes stationary-source control measures to be implemented through the BAAQMD regulations; mobile-source control measures to be implemented through incentive programs and other activities; and transportation control measures to be implemented through transportation programs in cooperation with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, local

governments, transit agencies, and others. The 2017 Plan also represents the Bay Area's most recent triennial assessment of the region's strategy to attain the State one-hour ozone standard.

Emissions generated by development facilitated under the Zoning Ordinance amendments would include temporary construction emissions and long-term operational emissions. Construction activities such as the operation of construction vehicles and equipment over unpaved areas, grading, trenching, and disturbance of stockpiled soils have the potential to generate fugitive dust (PM₁₀) through the exposure of soil to wind erosion and dust entrainment. In addition, exhaust emissions associated with heavy construction equipment would potentially degrade air quality. Emissions could exceed BAAQMD significance thresholds and could expose nearby sensitive receptors to pollution.

Long-term emissions associated with operational impacts would include emissions from vehicle trips, electricity use, landscape maintenance equipment, and consumer products and architectural coating associated with onsite development. Emissions could exceed BAAQMD significance thresholds and could expose nearby sensitive receptors to pollution.

Impacts are potentially significant and will be analyzed in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?*

Land uses typically producing objectionable odors include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, compost facilities, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. The Southside does not include such uses and such uses would not be facilitated by the proposed project. Odor emissions from the proposed project would be limited to those associated with new residential uses such as vehicle and engine exhaust and idling. During construction activities, only temporary odors from vehicle exhaust and construction equipment engines would occur. Construction-related odors would cease upon completion. The project also would not result in the generation of other emissions that could adversely affect air quality. Restaurant uses have the potential to generate odors in the form of smells associated with cooking and preparing food. However, restaurant uses are not considered substantial odor generators per the BAAQMD's CEQA Guidelines. Should restaurant odor complaints occur, the City's Environmental Health Department would be responsible for managing and remedying the complaint. Overall, the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments would not result in significant impacts related to objectionable odors or other emissions during construction or operation, and this impact would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Biological Resources Setting

a. Habitats

The Southside is highly urbanized and does not include substantial areas of open space or undeveloped, unpaved land. Developed areas correspond with the urban land cover type described in the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], 2020a; Mayer and Laudenslayer, 1988). As such, vegetation is limited largely to landscaping in commercial areas, residential neighborhoods, and in People's Park. Many large mature landscaping and street trees are scattered throughout the Southside. Plant species in urban areas are highly variable, and vegetation structure includes shade/street trees, lawns, and shrub cover.

Some ruderal vegetation occurs along roadsides and vacant lots. Ruderal vegetation is associated with urban areas where substantial ground disturbance activities occur. Ruderal areas are often found along roadsides, fence-lines, and in areas undergoing urban development. Ruderal plant communities are not described by Holland (1986), Sawyer et al. (2009), or Mayer and Laudenslayer (1988). They are typically dominated by herbaceous plants (i.e., forbs) such as mustards (*Brassica spp.*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), and mallows (*Malva spp.*), and include many non-native annual grasses such as ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), wild oats (*Avena spp.*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*).

b. Waterways and Drainages

There are no mapped or designated federally or State protected wetlands within the Southside (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2020a). The Southside does not contain aquatic features that would fall under regulatory jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or CDFW. Likewise, there are no creeks or natural waterways in the Southside, as the surrounding vicinity is highly urbanized and developed. Underground water drainages and culverts are the only water courses or water bodies in the Southside Area. Figure 10 in Section 10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, shows stormwater, drainage, and creeks in and around the Southside.

c. Special Status Biological Resources

For the purpose of this analysis, special status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); those listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); animals designated as "Species of Special Concern," "Fully Protected," or "Watch List" by the CDFW; and plants with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 and 2, which are defined as follows:

- List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California
- List 1B.1 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
- List 1B.2 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly endangered in California (20-80 percent occurrences threatened)
- List 1B.3 = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere, not very endangered in California (<20 percent of occurrences threatened, or no current threats known)
- List 2 = Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Queries were conducted of the USFWS Information, Planning and Conservation System (IPaC) (USFWS 2020b), USFWS Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2020c), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2020a), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) *Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2020) to obtain comprehensive information regarding federally and State listed species, sensitive communities, and federally designated Critical Habitat known to or considered to have potential to occur within the Southside.

Sensitive Communities and Critical Habitat

No natural communities considered sensitive by the CDFW occur in the Southside, but the CNDDDB lists two sensitive natural communities that occur within a 5-mile radius of the Southside. Federally designated critical habitat for one species also occurs within a 5-mile radius of the Southside. Table 6 lists these sensitive communities and critical habitat.

Table 6 Sensitive Communities and Critical Habitats Documented within a Five-mile Radius of the Southside

Communities Considered Sensitive by the CDFW
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh
Northern Maritime Chaparral
Critical Habitat
Alameda Whipsnake (<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>)
Source: CNDDDB (CDFW 2020a); Critical Habitat Portal (USFWS 2020c)

Northern Coastal Salt Marsh is located approximately three miles southwest of the Southside in the Mclaughlin Eastshore State Park at the interchange of I-580 and I-80 just west of Emeryville. Northern Maritime Chaparral is located approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the southside on the southern shoreline of Briones Reservoir (CDFW 2020a). Critical habitat for Alameda whipsnake occurs approximately 0.4 mile east of the eastern boundary of the Southside (USFWS 2020c).

Special Status Plant and Animal Species

The San Francisco Bay Area is home to several species protected by federal and State agencies. Queries were conducted of the USFWS IPaC (2020b), CNDDDB (CDFW 2020b), and CNPS (2020) to obtain comprehensive information regarding federally and State listed species, as well as other special status species and sensitive plant communities considered to have potential to occur or known to occur in the *Oakland West*, California USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and/or surrounding eight quadrangles (*Oakland East, San Leandro, Hunters Point, San Francisco South, San Francisco North, San Quentin, Richmond, and Briones Valley*). Strictly marine, estuarine, and aquatic species were excluded from further analysis given the upland terrestrial nature of the Southside. Plant species with specific habitat requirements not present in the Southside such as vernal pools, alkali or serpentine soils, or higher elevation ranges were also excluded from this analysis. The results of these scientific database queries were compiled into Table B-1 and Table B-2 included in Appendix B. A total of 80 special status plants and 44 special status animals were identified by these queries. Of those, 58 have known occurrences within a 5-mile radius of the Southside Area. Many of

these species have sensitivity ratings below the CEQA threshold for significant impacts from development in urban settings such as the Southside Area. Five special status animal species are known to occur within the or in the immediate vicinity. Special status animal species include:

Western Bumble Bee

Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*) is a state candidate for listing (Endangered). The historic range of this species covered much of the western United States, from the Pacific coast to the Colorado Rocky Mountains. This species has a wide variety of plant associations, including but not limited to, species in the genera: *Melilotus*, *Cirsium*, *Trifolium*, *Centaurea*, *Chrysothamnus*, and *Eriogonum* (Koch, Strange, and Williams, 2012). There is one known occurrence with a range loosely overlapping the Southside Area.

American Peregrine Falcon

The American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) is a CDFW Fully Protected species. The American peregrine falcon typically occurs near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, or mounds, although they can also use human-made structures for nesting or perching. There is one known occurrence with a range that loosely overlaps the eastern boundary of the Southside Area at Panoramic Way.

Big-free Tailed Bat

The big-free tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*) is a CDFW Species of Special Concern in the family Molossidae. The big-free tailed bat occurs in rugged rocky habitats in arid landscapes and is associated with plant communities such as desert shrub, woodlands and evergreen forest. Big-free tailed bats roost mainly in crevices and rocks, although they have been recorded in urban areas as well. There is one known occurrence with a range loosely overlapping the Southside Area.

Pallid Bat

The pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) is a CDFW Species of Special Concern in the family Vespertilionidae. In California, the species occurs throughout California in a variety of habitats including low desert, oak woodland and coastal redwood forests, extending up to 3,000 meters elevation in the Sierra Nevada. There is one known occurrence with a range loosely overlapping the Southside Area.

Townsend's big-eared bat

The Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) is a CDFW Species of Special Concern in the Vespertilionidae. This species is found throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, most commonly in mesic sites. This species is found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats and may be found at any season throughout its range (Zeiner et al. 1990). Day and night roosts for these species can include open buildings with deep cover to protect bats from high temperatures. The Townsend's big-eared bat has an occurrence record in the Southside Area.

a. Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors, or habitat linkages, are generally defined as connections between habitat patches that allow for physical and genetic exchange between otherwise isolated animal populations. Such linkages may serve a local purpose, such as providing a linkage between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature. Some habitat linkages may serve as migration

corridors, wherein animals periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Others may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network.

Wildlife movement corridors can be both large and small scale. One essential connectivity area (ECA) as mapped by the Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) is located at the eastern boundary of the Southside Area (CDFW 2020b). The corridor connects several natural landscape blocks in the east San Francisco Bay Area. It extends from the foothills southeast of San Pablo bay southeast paralleling the San Francisco Bay and connecting with the Diablo Range east of Fremont. CDFW characterizes the value of essential connectivity areas based on permeability to wildlife movements. As mapped in BIOS, the edges of this connectivity area become increasingly less permeable as they extend toward Berkeley and developed areas of Alameda County. Although the Southside Area is at the edge of an ECA, given the highly urbanized nature of the area, it does not function as wildlife connectivity or movement area, even on a local scale.

b. Regulatory Setting

Federal, State, and local authorities share regulatory authority over biological resources under a variety of statutes and guidelines.

Federal and State Jurisdictions

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS implements the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 United States Code [USC] Section 703-711) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC Section 668). The USFWS and NMFS share responsibility for implementing the FESA (16 USC § 153 et seq.). The USFWS generally implements the FESA for terrestrial and freshwater species, while the NMFS implements the FESA for marine and anadromous species. Projects that would result in “take” of any federally listed threatened or endangered species are required to obtain permits from the USFWS and/or NMFS through either Section 7 (interagency consultation with a federal nexus) or Section 10 (Habitat Conservation Plan) of FESA, depending on the involvement by the federal government in permitting and/or funding of the project. The permitting process is used to determine if a project would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species and what measures would be required to avoid jeopardizing the species. “Take” under federal definition means to harass, harm (which includes habitat modification), pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Proposed or candidate species do not have the full protection of FESA; however, the USFWS and NMFS advise project applicants that they could be elevated to listed status at any time.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The CDFW derives its authority from the Fish and Game Code of California. The CESA (Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et. seq.) prohibits “take” of State-listed threatened and endangered species. Take under CESA is restricted to direct harm of a listed species and does not prohibit indirect harm by way of habitat modification. The CDFW additionally prohibits take for species designated as Fully Protected under the CFGC under various sections. Projects that would result in take of any State-listed threatened or endangered species are required to obtain an incidental take permit (ITP) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2081. The issuance of an ITP is dependent upon the following: 1) the authorized take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity; 2) the

impacts of the authorized take are minimized and fully mitigated; 3) the measures required to minimize and fully mitigate the impacts of the authorized take are roughly proportional in extent to the impact of the taking on the species, maintain the applicant's objectives to the greatest extent possible, and are capable of successful implementation; 4) adequate funding is provided to implement the required minimization and mitigation measures and to monitor compliance with and the effectiveness of the measures; and 5) issuance of the permit will not jeopardize the continued existence of a State-listed species.

California Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3511 describe unlawful take, possession, or destruction of birds, nests, and eggs. Fully protected birds (CFG Code Section 3511) may not be taken or possessed except under specific permit. Section 3503.5 of the Code protects all birds-of-prey and their eggs and nests against take, possession, or destruction of nests or eggs. Species of Special Concern (SSC) is a category used by the CDFW for those species that are considered to be indicators of regional habitat changes or are considered to be potential future protected species. Species of Special Concern do not have any special legal status except those afforded by the Fish and Game Code as noted above. The SSC category is intended by the CDFW for use as a management tool to include these species into special consideration when decisions are made concerning the development of natural lands, and these species are considered sensitive as described under the CEQA Appendix G questions. The CDFW also has authority to administer the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (CFG Code Section 1900 et seq.). The NPPA requires the CDFW to establish criteria for determining if a species, subspecies, or variety of native plant is endangered or rare. Under Section 1913(c) of the NPPA, the owner of land where a rare or endangered native plant is growing is required to notify the department at least 10 days in advance of changing the land use to allow for salvage of the plant(s).

Perennial and intermittent streams and associated riparian vegetation, when present, also fall under the jurisdiction of the CDFW. Section 1600 et seq. of the Fish and Game Code (Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements) gives the CDFW regulatory authority over work within the stream zone (which could extend to the 100-year flood plain) consisting of, but not limited to, the diversion or obstruction of the natural flow or changes in the channel, bed, or bank of any river, stream or lake.

Local

City of Berkeley General Plan

The City of Berkeley's General Plan includes the Environmental Management Element which establishes policies for the management and conservation of Berkeley's natural resources (City of Berkeley 2001b). Several policies are intended to facilitate environmental protection and conservation by protecting, maintaining, and enhancing the urban forest (including street and park trees) and natural habitat areas. These policies and actions are shown below:

Policy EM-28 Natural Habitat: Restore and protect valuable, significant, or unique natural habitat areas.

Policy EM-29 Street and Park Trees: Maintain, enhance, and preserve street and park trees to improve the environment and provide habitat.

City of Berkeley Oak Tree Ordinance

Ordinance No. 6,905-N.S. of the Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) declares a moratorium on the removal of coast live oak trees, to prohibit any pruning of an oak that is excessive and injurious to the tree. Under this ordinance, the "removal of any single stem coast live oak tree of a

circumference of 18 inches or more and any multi-stemmed coast live oak with an aggregate circumference of 26 inches or more at a distance of four feet up from the ground within the City of Berkeley," is prohibited. An exception may be made to this ordinance if the City Manager finds that any tree is a potential danger to people or property due to its condition, and that the only reasonable mitigation would be tree removal.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

For this analysis, special status plant and animal species include those described under *Special Status Plant and Animal Species*, above. Because the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments do not include specific development projects, a precise, project-level analysis of the specific impacts of individual development projects on special-status species is not included in this Initial Study. Nonetheless, as the Southside lacks habitat and native vegetation, special status species are not anticipated to be encountered. Development that could result from the Zoning Ordinance amendments could introduce structures of greater height and density compared to current conditions, but such development would occur on properties that are already developed with urban uses. New development facilitated under the project would not differ substantially from the urban development already in the Southside in regard to implications for biological resources. Development facilitated by the proposed project would occur in existing urbanized areas and would not involve construction in environmentally sensitive areas, which are absent in the Southside.

Trees and other vegetation in the Southside may support species of nesting migratory birds protected under California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) or special status species such as the American peregrine falcon (Fully Protected). Therefore, impacts to nesting special status birds and non-special status migratory birds could occur. However, development projects that require a use permit are required to comply with the following standard condition of approval that addresses these potential impacts:

Avoid Disturbance of Nesting Birds. Initial site disturbance activities, including vegetation and concrete removal, shall be prohibited during the general avian nesting season (February 1 to August 30), if feasible. If nesting season avoidance is not feasible, the applicant shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey to determine the presence/absence, location, and activity status of any active nests on or adjacent to the project site. The extent of the survey buffer area surrounding the site shall be established by the qualified biologist to ensure that direct and indirect effects to nesting birds are avoided. To avoid the destruction of active nests and to protect the reproductive success of birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), nesting bird surveys shall be performed not more than 14 days prior to scheduled vegetation and concrete removal. In the event that active nests are discovered, a suitable buffer (typically a minimum buffer of 50 feet for passerines and a minimum buffer of 250 feet for raptors) shall be established around such active nests and no construction shall be allowed inside the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active (e.g., the nestlings have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest). No ground-disturbing activities shall occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is

completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Nesting bird surveys are not required for construction activities occurring between August 31 and January 31.

With compliance with City of Berkeley standard conditions of approval, impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant, and violations of the CFGC would be avoided.

As mentioned above and presented in Table B-1 and Table B-2 in Appendix B, 44 special status animals and 80 special status plants are known to or have potential to occur in the vicinity of the Southside. Of these, 39 (19 animal species and 20 plant species) are given the highest levels of protection by the federal government through listing under FESA and/or by the state government through listing under CESA or Fully Protected. The remaining species shown in Table B-1 and Table B-2 in Appendix B are protected through CEQA as special status species for which population-level effects would be considered significant.

Because the Southside Area is highly urbanized and developed, most special status species do not occur in the Southside Area because of a lack of specific habitat constituents. Some special status species that have higher tolerance for urban development and human activity (e.g., some raptors and some bat species) have low potential to occur. As discussed above, five special status animal species have been recorded within the Southside Area, and have low potential to occur.

Impacts to western bumble bee may occur if a colony is present in undeveloped areas. However, no impacts to previously undisturbed areas would occur, as all work would take place on previously developed sites. Nonetheless, foraging individuals within the Southside Area could be injured or killed during construction. Additionally, special-status bat species have some potential to occur throughout the Southside Area as described above and may be affected by proposed projects where they occur in buildings or similar structures or in native habitat adjacent to construction areas. Therefore, impacts to these species are potentially significant and mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are required.

BIO-1 Worker Environmental Awareness Program

Prior to initiation of construction activities (including staging and mobilization), all personnel associated with project construction shall attend a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, conducted by a qualified biologist, to aid workers in recognizing special status resources that may occur in the construction area. The specifics of this program shall include identification of the sensitive species and habitats, a description of the regulatory status and general ecological characteristics of sensitive resources, and review of the limits of construction and mitigation measures required to reduce impacts to biological resources within the work area. A fact sheet conveying this information shall also be prepared for distribution to all contractors, their employers, and other personnel involved with construction. All construction employees shall sign a form provided by the trainer indicating they have attended the WEAP and understand the information presented to them. The form shall be submitted to the City to document compliance.

BIO-2 Special-status Bat Species Avoidance and Minimization

For projects in the Southside Area that involve demolition of uninhabited buildings or removal of mature trees large enough to contain crevices and hollows that could support bat roosting, focused surveys to determine the presence/absence of roosting bats shall be conducted prior to demolition

or tree removal. If active maternity roosts are identified, a qualified biologist shall establish avoidance buffers applicable to the species, the roost location and exposure, and the proposed construction activity in the area. If active non-maternity day or night roosts are found on the project site, measures shall be implemented to passively relocate bats from the roosts prior to the onset of construction activities. Such measures may include removal of roosting site during the time of day the roost is unoccupied or the installation of one-way doors, allowing the bats to leave the roost but not to re-enter. These measures shall be presented in a Bat Passive Relocation Plan that shall be submitted to, and approved by, CDFW.

Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and 2, impacts to special species associated with future development in the Southside under the proposed project would be avoided. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 will be included in the EIR's executive summary and mitigation monitoring and reporting program. Further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

- b. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

As noted above, no natural communities considered sensitive by the CDFW occur in the Southside. Two sensitive natural community types occur within a five-mile radius of the Southside. Two occurrences of Northern Coastal Salt Marsh are located approximately 3.3 miles to the southwest and 3.8 miles to the northwest, and two occurrences of Northern Maritime Chaparral are located approximately four miles to the southeast and five miles to the northeast of the Southside. These sensitive natural communities would not be affected by the proposed project due to their respective distances from the Southside. Because no sensitive or riparian habitats are expected to occur in the Southside, no impacts are expected. Although trees and vegetation that occur in the Southside may provide marginal habitat for some nesting bird species, impacts to nesting birds would be mitigated through compliance with the standard conditions of approval, listed above. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

There are no mapped or designated federally protected wetlands in the Southside (USFWS 2020a). Some underground drainage culverts may intersect the Southside; however, these are not federally protected and therefore are not subject to USACE jurisdiction. Due to the developed nature of the Southside, there would not be potential for impacts to protected wetlands and as such there would be no impact. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

NO IMPACT

- d. *Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

The site is not within, and does not function as, a significant regional or local wildlife movement corridor. There are no waterways that could be utilized for movement of any native resident or migratory fish located in the Southside. Impacts to the movement of wildlife would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- e. *Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

Projects implemented as a result of the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments may result in the removal of mature trees during construction. General Plan Policy EM-29 requires the City to maintain and enhance street and park trees to improve the environment and provide habitat. On-going implementation of the policy through site-specific design review and use permits would reduce any potential impact to locally significant trees to a less than significant level.

Under the City of Berkeley's Tree Ordinance (BMC No. 6,509-N.S.) the removal of coast live oak trees is prohibited for any reason, unless such removal is deemed necessary for public safety by the City Manager. Any Coast Live Oak with a single stem circumference of 18 inches or more or any multi-stemmed oak with an aggregate circumference of 26 inches or more at a distance of four feet from the ground is protected under this ordinance.

Development and redevelopment activities in the Southside would be required to adhere to the Tree Ordinance. The proposed project does not include components that would conflict with or hinder implementation of the City's Tree Ordinance or other policies or ordinances for protecting biological resources. Impacts would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- f. *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

There are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans adopted in the Southside. Therefore, development facilitated by the proposed project would not conflict with such plans and no impact would occur. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

NO IMPACT

5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cultural Resources Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) and tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074 [a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources, or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource is considered historically significant if it:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project would cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Impact Analysis

- a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?*

The proposed project would allow increased development potential in the Southside. Construction activities associated with future projects could involve partial or complete demolition of buildings that are historical resources or projects adjacent to known historical resources. Therefore, the proposed project may result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Impacts related to historic resources are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?*
- c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

Construction activities related to future development facilitated under the proposed project could involve ground disturbance below the level of previous ground disturbance in the Southside Area. Therefore, there is a potential for discovery of archeological resources or human remains during construction. These impacts are potentially significant and will be discussed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

6 Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Energy Setting

California is one of the lowest per capita energy users in the United States with a per capita total consumption of 200 million British thermal units (Btu), ranked 48th in the nation, due to its energy efficiency programs and mild climate (U.S. Energy Information Administration [EIA] 2020). California generated 194,842 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of electricity in 2018 (California Energy Commission [CEC] 2019). In 2017, the most recent year of data provided by the EIA, the single largest end-use sector for energy consumption in California is transportation (40 percent), followed by industry (23 percent), commercial (19 percent), and residential (18 percent) (EIA 2018b). California’s transportation sector consumed 3,175 trillion Btu of motor gasoline (EIA 2020).

Electricity service in the City of Berkeley is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) or East Bay Community Energy (EBCE) and natural gas service is provided by PG&E. PG&E provides natural gas and electric service to approximately 16 million people throughout a 70,000-square mile service area in northern and central California (PG&E 2020a). In 2018, PG&E’s power mix included 39 percent renewable energy sources (PG&E 2020b). EBCE pools the electric load of participating municipal, commercial, and residential accounts for the purpose of purchasing electricity from renewable sources such as solar and wind (EBCE 2020). EBCE has three electricity service options, all of which provide at least 5 percent more renewable energy than PG&E’s power mix.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?*
- b. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?*

Development facilitated by the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments would involve the use of energy during associated construction and operation phases. Energy use during construction would primarily be in the form of fuel consumption to operate heavy equipment, light-duty vehicles,

machinery, and generators for lighting. Temporary grid power may also be provided to construction trailers or electric construction equipment. Long-term operation of development projects would require permanent grid connections for electricity and natural gas service to power internal and exterior building lighting, as well as heating and cooling systems. In addition, the potential increase in vehicle trips associated with development would increase fuel consumption. Overall, the proposed project could result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources or could conflict with local or state plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

7 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Geologic Setting

a. Regional and Local Geology

Berkeley is situated within the Coast Ranges geomorphic province of California (California Geological Survey 2003). A geomorphic province is a region of unique topography and geology that is readily distinguished from other regions based on its landforms and geologic history (Norris and Webb 1990). The Coast Ranges extend about 600 miles from the Oregon border south to the Santa Ynez River in Santa Barbara County. The Coast Ranges are composed of a complex assemblage of geologic units, including Mesozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock of the Franciscan Complex, marine and nonmarine sedimentary rock of the Cretaceous Great Valley Complex, and Cenozoic marine and nonmarine shale, sandstone, and conglomerate (Norris and Webb 1990).

Specifically, Berkeley is located on the East Bay Plain (the Plain), a flat area that extends 50 miles from Richmond in the north to San Jose in the south. The Plain is about three miles wide in the Berkeley area. At its eastern edge, the plain transitions into hills, rising to approximately 1,683 feet at Barberrry Peak, the highest point in Berkeley's Claremont Hills neighborhood. On its western edge, the Plain slopes down to San Francisco Bay, the largest estuary on the California coast (City of Berkeley 2001b; Elevation.maplogs.com 2018).

Berkeley is located in the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) Richmond and Oakland West Quadrangle 7.5-minute topographic map areas. The area is typified by low topographic relief, with gentle slopes to the west in the direction of San Francisco Bay. By contrast, the Berkeley Hills that lie directly east of Berkeley have more pronounced topographic relief, with elevations that exceed 1,000 feet above mean sea level (City of Berkeley 2001b).

As mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the Southside Area features two soil types (USDA 2017). The Southside Area is made up primarily of Tierra complex slopes (Map Unit 150) that have from two to five percent slopes. The portion of the Southside Area east of Piedmont Avenue is composed of Tierra complex slopes (Map Unit 151) that have five to fifteen percent slopes. Soils in the Tierra complex present a high rate of surface runoff and high shrink-swell potential (USDA 2017, USDA 1981).

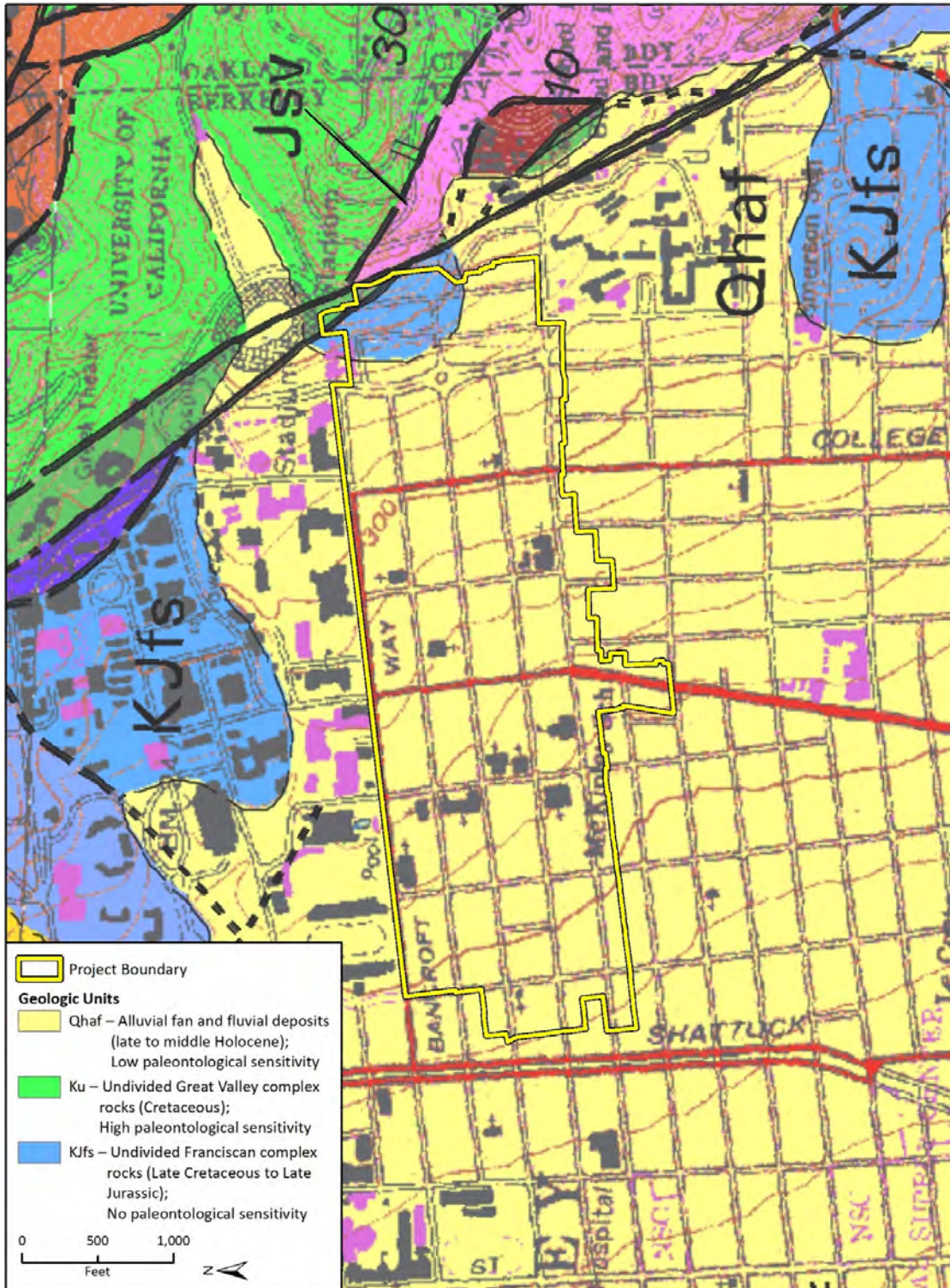
b. Paleontological Setting

The Southside Area includes three geologic units mapped at the surface: late to middle Holocene alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Qhaf), Cretaceous rocks from the Great Valley Complex (Ku), and Late Cretaceous to Late Jurassic metasedimentary rocks from the Franciscan Complex (KJfs) (Graymer 2000). Figure 6 depicts the geologic units underlying the Southside Area and the immediate vicinity.

Late to middle Holocene alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Qhaf) are mapped throughout most of the Southside Area, consisting of medium dense to dense, gravelly sand or sandy gravel of valleys and stream channels.

Cretaceous rocks from the Great Valley Complex (Ku), mapped in in the northeast portion of the Southside Area, consist of sandstone, siltstone, shale, and minor conglomerate (Graymer 2000). According to geologic mapping by Dibblee and Minch (2005), this unit is locally divided into the Panoche Formation (Kp), which consists of a dark brownish gray, bedded, and micaceous clay shale with interbedded olive brown, fine-grained graywacke, sandstone, and dolomite.

Figure 6 Geologic Units Underlying the Southside Area



Metasedimentary rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Late Jurassic Franciscan Complex (KJfs), mapped in the eastern project area, consist of submetamorphosed eugeosynclinal marine sedimentary and mafic igneous rocks, including dark gray to black metabasalt greenstone.

c. Seismic Hazards

Similar to much of California, the Southside Area is located in a seismically active region. The USGS defines active faults as those that have had surface displacement within the Holocene period (about the last 11,000 years). Surface displacement can be recognized by the existence of cliffs in alluvium, terraces, offset stream courses, fault troughs and saddles, the alignment of depressions, sag ponds, and the existence of steep mountain fronts. Potentially active faults are those that have had surface displacement during the last 1.6 million years, and inactive faults have not had surface displacement within that period. As shown in Figure 7, several faults are within and near the Southside Area. These major faults and fault zones include:

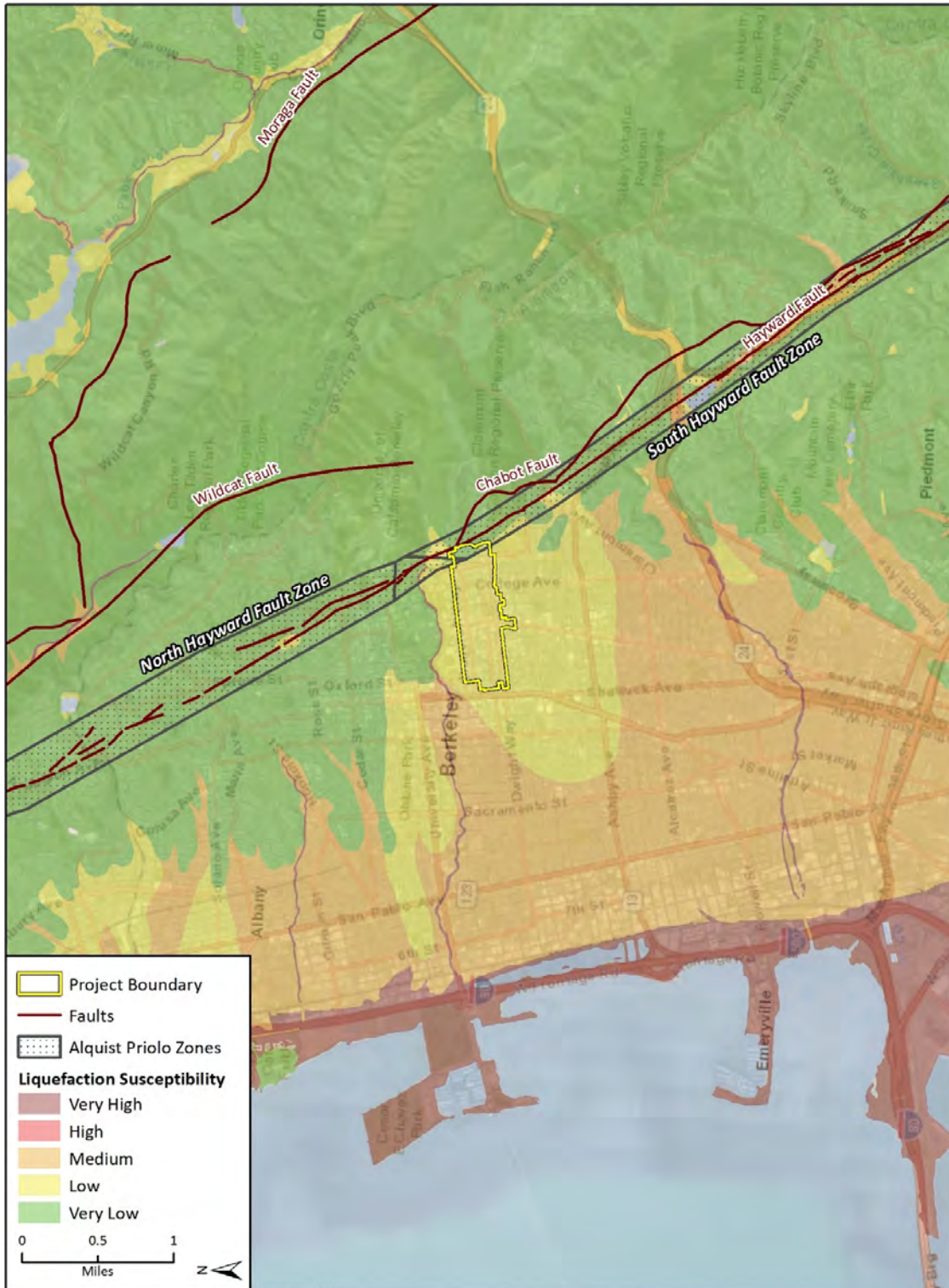
- **The San Andreas Fault**, the most likely source of a major earthquake in California, is located approximately 15 miles west of Berkeley. The San Andreas Fault is the primary surface boundary between the Pacific and the North American plates. There have been numerous historic earthquakes along the San Andreas Fault, and it generally poses the greatest earthquake risk to California. In general, the San Andreas Fault is likely capable of producing a Maximum Credible Earthquake of 8.0.
- **The Hayward Fault**, one of ten major faults that make up the San Andreas Fault Zone, runs east of the Southside Area and links with the Rodgers Creek Fault to the north. Although the last major earthquake generated by the Hayward Fault was in 1868, pressure is slowly building again and will begin to overcome the friction and other forces that cause the fault zone to stick. According to a study of earthquake probabilities by the USGS, the fault system that includes the Hayward and Rodgers Creek faults has a 31 percent probability of generating an earthquake with a magnitude greater than or equal to 6.7 on the Mercalli Richter Scale in the next 20 years (City of Berkeley 2014). The Hayward Fault would likely cause extensive damage throughout the Southside area due to its close proximity to urban communities and infrastructure. The Hayward Fault and surrounding area is a designated Alquist-Priolo Zone. As shown in Figure 7, the Hayward Fault crosses through the Southside Area at its eastern edge.
- **Other active faults** near the Southside Area include the Wildcat and the Miller Creek faults and several potentially active faults and unnamed secondary faults adjacent to these. There are few or no studies pertaining to these additional secondary faults, and it is unknown whether they may or may not experience secondary ground rupture during a large earthquake.

In addition to the primary hazard of surface rupture, earthquakes often result in secondary hazards that can cause widespread damage. The most likely secondary earthquake hazards in the Southside Area are ground shaking, liquefaction, and settlement (City of Berkeley 2001c).

Ground Shaking

Seismically induced ground shaking covers a wide area and is greatly influenced by the distance of the site to the seismic source, soil conditions, and depth to groundwater. The USGS and Associated Bay Area Governments (ABAG) have worked together to map the likely intensity of ground-shaking throughout the Bay Area under various earthquake scenarios. The most intense ground-shaking scenario mapped in the Southside Area assumes a 6.9 magnitude earthquake on the Hayward Fault

Figure 7 Southside Area Fault Lines and Liquefaction Susceptibility



Imagery provided by Esri, Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.
 Additional data provided by USGS, 2010; California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, 2015.

system. The predicted ground-shaking from such an earthquake would be “very violent” or “violent” throughout the Southside (ABAG 2016).

Liquefaction and Seismically Induced Settlement

Liquefaction is defined as the sudden loss of soil strength due to a rapid increase in soil pore water pressure resulting from seismic ground shaking. Liquefaction potential is dependent on such factors as soil type, depth to ground water, degree of seismic shaking, and the relative density of the soil. When liquefaction of the soil occurs, buildings and other objects on the ground surface may tilt or sink, and lightweight buried structures (such as pipelines) may float toward the ground surface. Liquefied soil may be unable to support its own weight or that of structures, which could result in loss of foundation bearing or differential settlement. Liquefaction may also result in cracks in the ground surface followed by the emergence of a sand-water mixture. Earthquake hazard maps produced by ABAG indicate that a large Hayward Fault quake would trigger violent shaking throughout Berkeley and a high risk of liquefaction across the city, including in the Southside Area (City of Berkeley 2001c). As Figure 7 shows, the Southside includes areas identified as having very low to low susceptibility to liquefaction.

Seismically induced settlement occurs in loose to medium dense unconsolidated soil above groundwater. These soils compress (settle) when subject to seismic shaking. The settlement can be exacerbated by increased loading, such as from the construction of buildings. Settlement can also result solely from human activities including improperly placed artificial fill, and structures built on soils or bedrock materials with differential settlement rates.

Landslides

Landslides result when the driving forces that act on a slope (i.e., the weight of the slope material, and the weight of objects placed on it) are greater than the slope’s natural resisting forces (i.e., the shear strength of the slope material). Slope instability may result from natural processes, such as the erosion of the toe of a slope by a stream, or by ground shaking caused by an earthquake. Slopes can also be modified artificially by grading, or by the addition of water or structures to a slope. Development that occurs on a slope can substantially increase the frequency and extent of potential slope stability hazards.

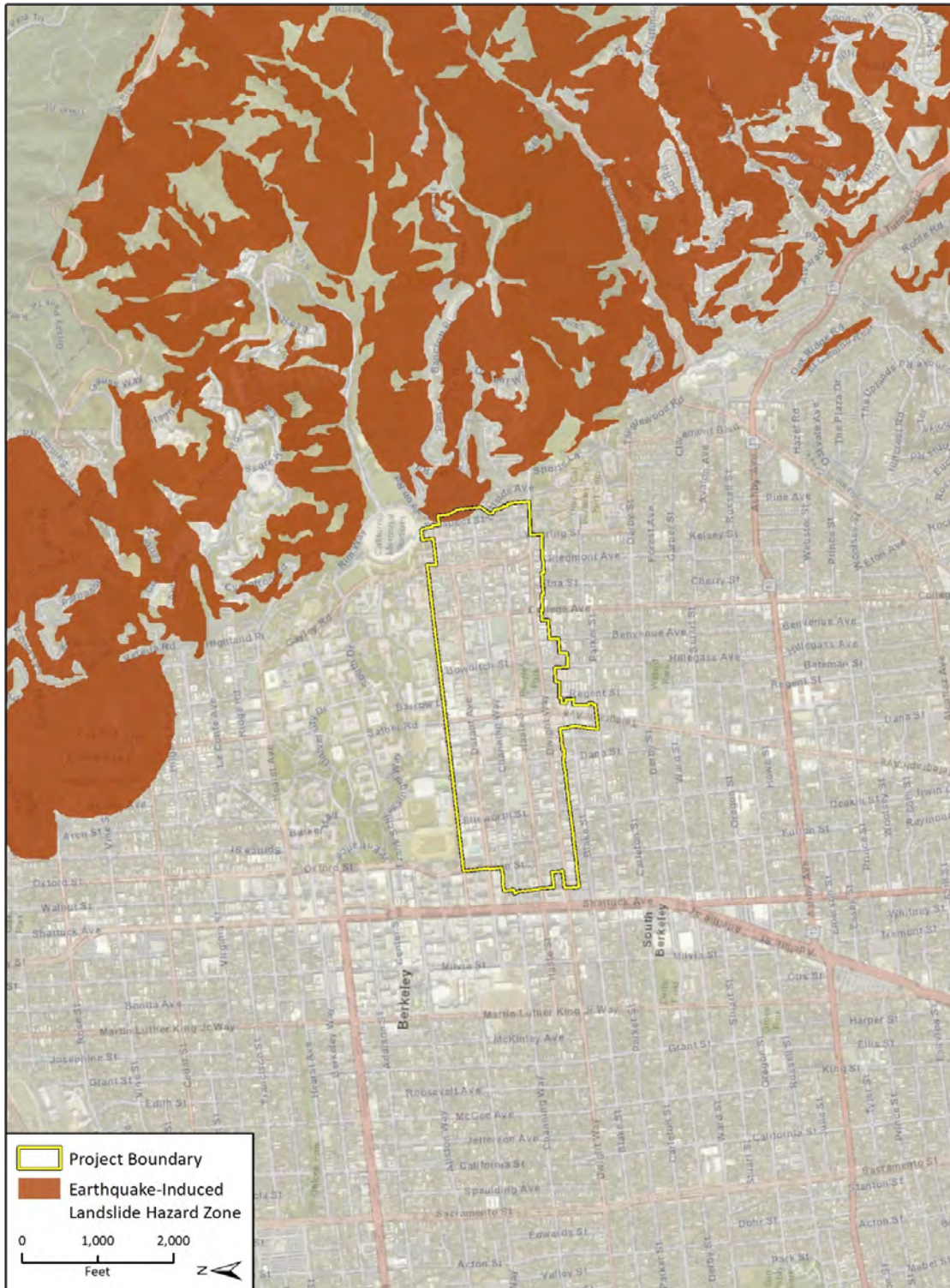
Areas susceptible to landslides are typically characterized by steep, unstable slopes in weak soil/bedrock units which have a record of previous slope failure. There are numerous factors that affect the stability of the slope, including: slope height and steepness, type of materials, material strength, structural geologic relationships, ground water level, and level of seismic shaking.

According to the Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element of the City of Berkeley General Plan (City of Berkeley 2001c), landslide risk is low throughout the majority of Berkeley. However, localized areas of instability exist throughout the Berkeley Hills. Figure 8 shows identified landslide hazard zones in relation to the Southside. While most of the area is generally flat, its eastern portion is located in the hills and is located at the western edge of the Earthquake Induced Landslide Zone.

Expansive Soils

Expansive soils can change dramatically in volume depending on moisture content. When wet, these soils can expand; conversely, when dry, they can contract or shrink. Sources of moistures that can trigger this shrink-swell phenomenon include seasonal rainfall, landscape irrigation, utility leakage, and/or perched groundwater. Expansive soil can develop wide cracks in the dry season, and changes

Figure 8 Southside Area Landslide Susceptibility



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Additional data provided by CGS, 2016.

in soil volume have the potential to damage concrete slabs, foundations, and pavement. Special building/structure design or soil treatment are often needed in areas with expansive soils. Expansive soils are typically very fine-grained with a high to very high percentage of clay. The clay minerals present typically include montmorillonite, smectite, and/or bentonite. The USGS has mapped soils in the Southside Area as having high potential for shrink-swell (USDA 2017, USDA 1981).

Erosion

Erosion is the wearing away of the soil mantle by running water, wind or geologic forces. It is a naturally occurring phenomenon and ordinarily is not hazardous. However, excessive erosion can contribute to landslides, siltation of streams, undermining of foundations, and ultimately the loss of structures. Removal of vegetation tends to heighten erosion hazards. The City enforces grading and erosion control ordinances to reduce these hazards.

d. Regulatory Setting

State Geologic Hazards

City of Berkeley Building Codes

The California Building Standards, Title 24, Part 2 as adopted by the City of Berkeley provides building codes and standards for the design and construction of structures in the City of Berkeley. It requires, among other things, seismically resistant construction and foundations and establishes grading requirements that apply to excavation and fill activities and requires the implementation of erosion control measures. The City is responsible for enforcing the City of Berkeley Building Codes within the Southside.

The referenced codes and standards include requirements for evaluations of geologic conditions at a project site and design and construction standards to address geologic hazards. Geotechnical investigations are performed to identify the geologic conditions at a site and to evaluate whether a proposed project is feasible given the existing geological conditions. The Geotechnical report must be completed by a California licensed professional and must provide recommendations for foundation and structural design to address any geologic hazards. Such reports are required under the following conditions:

- New structures designed under the California Building Code in accordance with CBC 1803.5.11 and CBC 1803.5.12.
- New structures designed under the California Residential Code and located in a seismic hazard zone in accordance with CRC R401.4. This requirement does not apply to new accessory structures including utility sheds, garages and accessory dwelling units.
- New structures within a delineated earthquake fault zone:
- A single-family wood-frame or steel-frame dwelling exceeding two stories or when any dwelling is part of a development of four or more dwellings. Public Resources Code Chapter 7.5
- Multi-family and commercial of any kind.
- Alterations or additions to any structure within a seismic hazard zone which exceed either 50 percent of the value of the structure or 50 percent of the existing floor area of the structure. Public Resources Code Chapter 7.8
- In accordance with CBC 1803.5.2 and CRC R401.4.1 where design values exceed the presumptive values or the classification, strength or compressibility of the soil is in doubt.

- Where deep foundations will be used, a geotechnical investigation shall be conducted in accordance with CBC 1803.5.5.
- For new structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D, E or F, a geotechnical investigation shall be conducted in accordance with CBC 1803.5.11

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 was passed into law following the destructive February 9, 1971 M6.6 San Fernando earthquake. The Act provides a mechanism for reducing losses from surface fault rupture on a statewide basis. The intent of the Act is to ensure public safety by prohibiting the siting of most structures for human occupancy across traces of active faults that constitute a potential hazard to structures from surface faulting or fault creep. This Act groups faults into categories of active, potentially active, and inactive. Historic and Holocene age faults are considered active, Late Quaternary and Quaternary age faults are considered potentially active, and pre-Quaternary age faults are considered inactive. As described above under *Geologic Setting*, several faults are within and near the Southside.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses geo-seismic hazards, other than surface faulting, and applies to public buildings and most private buildings intended for human occupancy. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act identifies and maps seismic hazard zones to assist cities and counties in preparing the safety elements of their general plans and encourages land use management policies and regulations that reduce seismic hazards. The Act mandated the preparation of maps delineating "Liquefaction and Earthquake-Induced Landslide Zones of Required Investigation."

State Paleontological Resources

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA Guidelines (Article 1, §15002(a)(3)) state that CEQA is intended to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible. If paleontological resources are identified during the Preliminary Environmental Analysis Report, or other initial project scoping studies (e.g., Preliminary Environmental Study), as being within the proposed project area, the lead agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

California Public Resources Code

Section 5097.5 of the California PRC states:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

As used here, “public lands” means lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Consequently, public agencies are required to comply with PRC § 5097.5 for their activities, including construction and maintenance, as well as for permit actions (e.g., encroachment permits) undertaken by others.

Local

Berkeley Municipal Code

Chapter 21, Section 40, Grading, erosion and sediment control requirements of the Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) requires projects to comply with all grading, erosion and sediment control regulations on file in the Public Works Department.

City of Berkeley General Plan

The following policies in the Safety Element of the City’s General Plan relate to geology and soils:

- Policy S-13: Hazards Identification.** Identify, avoid and minimize natural and human-caused hazards in the development of property and the regulation of land use.
- Policy S-14: Land Use Regulation.** Require appropriate mitigation in new development, in redevelopment/reuse, or in other applications.
- Policy S-15: Construction Standards.** Maintain construction standards that minimize risks to human lives and property from environmental and human-caused hazards for new and existing buildings.
- Policy S-17: Residential Seismic Retrofitting Incentive Program.** Maintain existing program such as the Residential Seismic Retrofitting Incentive Program to facilitate retrofit of potentially hazardous structures.
- Policy S-19: Risk Analysis.** Understand and track changes in seismic risk utilizing the best available information and tools.

Impact Analysis

- a.1. *Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?*
- a.2. *Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?*

The Southside is located in a seismically active region of California and is subject to potential ground shaking associated with seismic activities. Specifically, the Hayward Fault runs along the eastern edge of the Southside Area. The Hayward fault system near the Southside has been assessed to have a 31 percent probability of generating an earthquake with a magnitude greater than or equal to 6.7 on the Mercalli Richter Scale in the next 30 years (Alameda County 2013). A seismic event with magnitude 6.7 or greater would be substantial and would have potential to damage structures and result in loss of property and risk to human health and safety. These risks exist throughout the Southside, regardless of development proposed under the Zoning Ordinance amendments. The area is currently developed and populated. Implementation of the proposed project would increase population and structural development in the area that would be exposed to these hazards.

However, several applicable laws, regulations, and policies would reduce hazards related to rupture and seismic ground shaking. Under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone Act, development of a building for human occupancy is generally restricted within 50 feet of an identified fault. This restriction would not completely remove such a structure from potential damage if a major seismic event were to occur along the identified fault, but it would minimize potential for habitable structures to receive the most direct damage potentially associated with a major seismic event.

The proposed project would promote infill development, which would in many cases replace older buildings subject to seismic damage with newer structures built to current seismic standards that could better withstand the adverse effects of strong ground shaking. New development that would occur within the Southside Area would be required to conform to the CBC (as amended at the time of permit approval) as required by law. The City of Berkeley has adopted the CBC by reference pursuant to Title 19, Chapter 28 of the BMC. As described in the *Regulatory Setting* section above, the City of Berkeley Building Codes includes requirements for foundation and structural design to resist seismic hazards. In addition, the Building Codes outlines specific instances of when geotechnical investigations are required based on soil conditions and proposed construction methods, including for any project within Earthquake Fault Zones or Seismic Hazard Zones. New projects in the Southside would be reviewed by the Building and Safety Division during the normal plan review process to confirm that the necessary geotechnical investigations are completed and that the structural design of the project is consistent with design measures recommended in the Geological report prior to issuance of required building permits. The City would therefore ensure that development occurring in the Southside would be designed and constructed consistent with the current City of Berkeley Building Codes and with the findings and recommendations of the site-specific geotechnical reports to effectively minimize or avoid potential hazards associated with redevelopment and/or new building construction. Proper engineering, including compliance with the City of Berkeley Building Codes, would minimize the risk to life and property associated with potential seismic activity in the area. Impacts related to fault rupture and seismic shaking would be less than significant with no mitigation required. Further analysis in an EIR is not required.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- a.3. *Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*
- c. *Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?*

As Figure 7 shows, the Southside Area is located in areas of Low to Very Low liquefaction hazard potential. The Southside does not contain areas identified as having Medium or High liquefaction potential. Therefore, potential development under the proposed project would not directly or indirectly cause the risk of loss, injury or death related to liquefaction.

However, as described in the Setting Section above, the soils in the Southside have been identified as potentially unstable and having high potential for shrink-swell. Therefore, implementation of the proposed amendments could result in new development on unstable soils. As required by the Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 2690-2699.6, *Seismic Hazards Mapping Act* and CBC requirements as adopted in the BMC, site-specific geotechnical investigations would be required for individual development projects within the portions of the Southside susceptible to seismic-related ground failure to identify the degree of potential hazards, design parameters for the project based on the hazard, and describe appropriate design measures to address hazards. These geotechnical studies

customarily include recommendations for foundation design, as well as soil improvement techniques, both of which help mitigate these unstable soils.

In addition, projects that require discretionary approval would be reviewed for their compliance with General Plan policies, including *Policy S-13A: Hazards Identification and Policy S-14B: Land Use Regulation* of the City's General Plan Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element. Future development in the Southside and located in areas with identified hazards would be required to appropriately address and be designed to withstand associated hazards to the maximum extent feasible. In general, the proposed project could facilitate projects that would replace older buildings subject to seismic damage with newer structures built to current seismic standards that could better withstand the adverse effects associated with unstable soils.

Compliance with the CBC, PRC Section 2690-2699.6, General Plan policies, and the City's Municipal Code would ensure that potential impacts associated with seismic-related ground failure or unstable soils would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.4. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?

As shown in Figure 8, while most of the Southside is not located within an identified landslide hazard zone, the portion east of Prospect Street is at the western edge of the landslide hazard zone. Therefore, the increase in development potential allowed by the proposed project could result in impacts related to landslides. However, as described under criterion (a.3) above, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 2690-2699.6, *Seismic Hazards Mapping Act* and CBC requirements as adopted in the BMC would require site-specific geotechnical investigations for individual development projects within the landslide-susceptible portions of the Southside to identify the degree of potential hazards, design parameters for the project based on the hazard, and describe appropriate design measures to address hazards. Future development in the Southside would be reviewed for consistency with these recommendations to ensure hazards related are adequately mitigated. Moreover, the proposed project could facilitate projects that would replace older buildings subject to seismic damage with newer structures built to current seismic standards that could better withstand the adverse effects associated with unstable soils and liquefaction.

Compliance with the City of Berkeley Building Codes, PRC Section 2690-2699.6, and the City's Municipal Code would ensure that potential impacts associated with landslides would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

As mapped by the NRCS, the Southside Area is composed primarily of Tierra complex two to five percent slopes and Tierra complex five to fifteen percent slopes (USDA 2017). The Southside Area lies in a generally flat region, approximately 100 feet above mean sea level, and the Southside soils are characterized by having "none" or a "slight" potential for erosion-related hazards, which limits the potential for substantial soil erosion (refer to Section 10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*).

Construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land surface are subject to the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order No. 2012-0006-DWQ) adopted by the SWRCB. Compliance with the NPDES permit

requires each qualifying development project to file a Notice of Intent with the SWRCB. Permit conditions require the development of a stormwater pollution prevention plan, which must describe the site, the facility, erosion and sediment controls, runoff water quality monitoring, means of waste disposal, implementation of approved local plans, control of construction sediment and erosion control measures, maintenance responsibilities, and non-stormwater management controls. Inspection of construction sites before and after storms is also required to identify stormwater discharge from the construction activity and to identify and implement erosion controls, where necessary. Compliance with the Construction General Permit is reinforced through the City's Municipal Code in Chapter 21, Section 40, which requires applicants to comply with grading, erosion and sedimentation control plan regulations on file with the Public Works Department.

The existing soil composition of the overall Southside, along with required compliance with aforementioned regulations, NPDES permit and regulations, ensures that impacts associated with substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- d. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?*

Expansive soils are characterized by high clay content which expands when saturated with water and shrinks when dry, potentially threatening the integrity of buildings and infrastructure foundations. As described in the Geologic *Setting* Section above, the soil types within the Southside Area have high potential for shrink-swell behavior, or expansiveness. The City of Berkeley Building Codes require that a geotechnical investigation be prepared for projects proposed to be constructed on expansive soils. Moreover, the report is required to be approved by the City to ensure that recommended action in the report would prevent structural damage. Building on unsuitable soils would have the potential to create future subsidence or collapse issues that could result in the settlement of infrastructure, and/or the disruption of utility lines and other services.

Compliance with existing State and local laws and regulations and General Plan policies, would ensure that impacts from development in the Southside associated with expansive soil are minimized by requiring the submittal and review of detailed soils and/or geologic reports prior to construction. Such evaluations must contain recommendations for ground preparation and earthwork specific to the site, which then become an integral part of the construction design.

Berkeley Building Codes and other City requirements require site-specific investigations for projects where there are soil-related hazards and implementation of design recommendations in the investigations, would ensure that potential impacts associated with expansive soils would be minimized or avoided. Impacts associated with expansive soils would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- e. Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?*

Future development in the Southside Area would be served by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), which is responsible for collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater from all residential and commercial sources within its sewer service area. Projects facilitated by the

proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments would not include septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems; therefore, there is no potential for adverse effects due to soil incompatibility. No impact would occur and further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

NO IMPACT

- f. *Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*

The potential for the project to result in significant impacts to paleontological resources was evaluated based on its potential to disturb paleontologically sensitive geologic units during construction. The analysis involved a review of pertinent geologic maps and geologic literature, and a paleontological locality search to identify any known fossil localities within the Southside Area, or from geologic units mapped in the Southside Area. Fossil collections records from the Paleobiology Database and University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online database were reviewed to identify known fossil localities in Alameda County (Paleobiology 2020; UCMP 2020). Following the geologic map review, literature review, and UCMP database search, a paleontological sensitivity was assigned to the geologic units mapped within the Southside Area based on Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines (SVP 2010). The SVP has developed a system for assessing paleontological sensitivity and describes sedimentary rock units as having high, low, undetermined, or no potential for containing scientifically significant nonrenewable paleontological resources (SVP 2010). This system is based on rock units within which vertebrate or significant invertebrate fossils have been determined by previous studies to be present or likely to be present.

Late to middle Holocene deposits (Qhaf) mapped through the majority of the Southside Area are too young (i.e., less than 5,000 years old) to preserve paleontological resources at or near the surface, and are considered to have a **low paleontological sensitivity at the surface** as defined by SVP (2010) standards; however, late to middle Holocene deposits may grade downward into more fine-grained deposits of early Holocene to late Pleistocene age that could preserve fossil remains at shallow or unknown depths. The depths at which these units become old enough to contain fossils is highly variable, but generally does not occur at depths of less than five feet. Early Holocene to late Pleistocene alluvial sediments have a well-documented record of abundant and diverse vertebrate fauna throughout California. Localities have produced fossil specimens of mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), horse (*Equus*), camel (*Camelops*), and bison (*Bison*), as well as various birds, rodents, and reptiles (Jefferson 1985, 2010; Paleobiology Database 2020; UCMP 2020). Therefore, areas mapped as Late to middle Holocene deposits (Qhaf) alluvial deposits are assigned a **high paleontological sensitivity at depths greater than five feet** (SVP 2020).

Cretaceous rocks from the Great Valley Complex (Ku), which include the Panoche Formation (Kp), have yielded several paleontological resources throughout California. A search of the paleontological locality records maintained in the online Paleobiology Database indicates that the Panoche Formation (Kp) has rendered various significant fossil specimens of extinct cephalopod (Ammonoidea), sea urchin (Echinoidea), and cartilaginous fish (Elasmobranchii) within neighboring counties (Paleobiology Database 2020). Therefore, Cretaceous rocks from the Great Valley Complex (Ku, Kp) are assigned a **high paleontological sensitivity**.

Late Cretaceous to Late Jurassic metasedimentary rocks from the Franciscan Complex (KJfs) formed from the cooling of molten rock that was subsequently metamorphosed. The high-heat and high-pressure conditions in which these rocks formed are not suitable for life or fossilization. Therefore, metasedimentary rocks from the Franciscan Complex (KJfs) have **no paleontological sensitivity** (SVP 2020).

Because the Southside Area is underlain by geologic units assigned a high paleontological sensitivity, paleontological resources may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities associated with project construction (e.g., grading, excavation, or other ground disturbing construction activity). Construction activities may result in the destruction, damage, or loss of undiscovered scientifically important paleontological resources, and would be considered a significant impact under CEQA. Cretaceous rocks from the Great Valley Complex [Ku, Kp] have a high paleontological sensitivity and ground disturbance at or near the surface has potential to result in significant impacts to paleontological resources. Early Holocene to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits that may be present at depths greater than five feet in areas mapped as Late to middle Holocene deposits (Qhaf) have a high paleontological sensitivity, and ground disturbance to depths greater than five feet has potential to result in significant impacts to paleontological resources.

The implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce impacts to paleontological resources to a less than significant level by including an implementation program requiring paleontological resource studies for projects in high sensitivity geological units within the Southside Area and implementation of further requirements to avoid or reduce impacts to such resources on a project-by-project basis.

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measure is required.

GEO-1 Paleontological Resources Studies

If the City of Berkeley determines that development of individual projects would not result in impacts to geologic units with high paleontological sensitivity, and as depicted in Figure 6, then specific project impacts shall be deemed less than significant and no further mitigation would be required. If ground disturbance is proposed to occur in areas mapped as Cretaceous rocks from the Great Valley Complex [Ku, Kp]; or if ground disturbance is expected to exceed five feet in depth in areas mapped as Late to middle Holocene deposits (Qhaf), then the provisions provided below shall be implemented to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level. The City of Berkeley shall require the following specific requirements for individual projects that could disturb geologic units with high paleontological sensitivity:

1. **Qualified Paleontologist.** The project applicant shall retain a Qualified Paleontologist to implement the following measures prior to excavations that have potential to impact paleontological resources. The Qualified Paleontologist shall direct all mitigation measures related to paleontological resources. A qualified professional paleontologist is defined by the SVP standards as an individual preferably with an M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology who is experienced with paleontological procedures and techniques, who is knowledgeable in the geology of California, and who has worked as a paleontological mitigation project supervisor for a least two years (SVP 2010).
 - a. The qualified professional paleontologist shall design a Paleontological Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Program (PRMMP) for submission to the City prior to the issuance of grading permits. The Plan will outline the procedures and protocol for conducting paleontological monitoring and mitigation. Monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor who meets the minimum qualifications per standards set forth by the SVP. The PRMMP shall address the following procedures and protocols:

- Timing and duration of monitoring
- Procedures for work stoppage and fossil collection
- The type and extent of data that should be collected with any recovered fossils
- Identify an appropriate curatorial institution
- Identify the minimum qualifications for qualified paleontologists and paleontological monitors
- Identify the conditions under which modifications to the monitoring schedule can be implemented
- Details to be included in the final monitoring report.

Prior to issuance of a grading permit, copies of the PRMMP shall be submitted for review to the Department of Planning and Development at the City of Berkeley.

2. **Paleontological Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP).** Prior to any ground disturbance, the applicant shall incorporate information on paleontological resources into the Project's Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAP) materials, or a stand-alone Paleontological Resources WEAP shall be submitted to the Department of Planning and Development at the City of Berkeley. The Qualified Paleontologist or his or her designee shall conduct training for construction personnel regarding the appearance of fossils and the procedures for notifying paleontological staff should fossils be discovered by construction staff. The Paleontological WEAP training shall be fulfilled simultaneously with the overall WEAP training, or at the first preconstruction meeting at which a Qualified Paleontologist attends prior to ground disturbance. Printed literature (handouts) shall accompany the initial training. Following the initial WEAP training, all new workers and contractors must be trained prior to conducting ground disturbance work.
3. **Paleontological Monitoring.** Paleontological monitoring shall be conducted during ground disturbing construction activities (i.e., grading, trenching, foundation work) in previously undisturbed (i.e., intact) sediments with high paleontological sensitivities (i.e., Cretaceous rocks from the Great Valley Complex [Ku, Kp] and early Holocene to late Pleistocene alluvial deposits). Paleontological monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified paleontological monitor, who is defined as an individual who has experience with collection and salvage of paleontological resources and meets the minimum standards of the SVP (2010) for a Paleontological Resources Monitor. The duration and timing of the monitoring will be determined by the Qualified Paleontologist and the location and extent of proposed ground disturbance. If the Qualified Paleontologist determines that full-time monitoring is no longer warranted, based on the specific geologic conditions at the surface or at depth, he/she may recommend that monitoring be reduced to periodic spot-checking or cease entirely.
4. **Fossil Discoveries.** In the event of a fossil discovery by the paleontological monitor or construction personnel, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease. A Qualified Paleontologist shall evaluate the find before restarting construction activity in the area. If it is determined that the fossil(s) is (are) scientifically significant, the Qualified Paleontologist shall complete the following conditions to mitigate impacts to significant fossil resources:

- a. **Salvage of Fossils.** If fossils are discovered, all work in the immediate vicinity shall be halted to allow the paleontological monitor, and/or lead paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and determine if the fossil may be considered significant. If the fossils are determined to be potentially significant, the qualified paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall recover them following standard field procedures for collecting paleontological as outlined in the PRMMP prepared for the project. Typically, fossils can be safely salvaged quickly by a single paleontologist and not disrupt construction activity. In some cases, larger fossils (such as complete skeletons or large mammal fossils) require more extensive excavation and longer salvage periods. In this case the paleontologist shall have the authority to temporarily direct, divert or halt construction activity to ensure that the fossil(s) can be removed in a safe and timely manner. If fossils are discovered, the Qualified Paleontologist (or Paleontological Monitor) shall recover them as specified in the project's PRMMP.
 - b. **Preparation and Curation of Recovered Fossils.** Once salvaged, significant fossils shall be identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level, prepared to a curation-ready condition, and curated in a scientific institution with a permanent paleontological collection (such as the UCMP), along with all pertinent field notes, photos, data, and maps. Fossils of undetermined significance at the time of collection may also warrant curation at the discretion of the Qualified Paleontologist.
5. **Final Paleontological Mitigation Report.** Upon completion of ground disturbing activity (and curation of fossils if necessary) the Qualified Paleontologist shall prepare a final mitigation and monitoring report outlining the results of the mitigation and monitoring program. The report should include discussion of the location, duration and methods of the monitoring, stratigraphic sections, any recovered fossils, and the scientific significance of those fossils, and where fossils were curated. The report shall be submitted to the Department of Planning and Development at the City of Berkeley. If the monitoring efforts produced fossils, then a copy of the report shall also be submitted to the designated museum repository.

Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, impacts to paleontological resources associated with future development in the Southside under the proposed project would be avoided. This impact would be less than significant. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 will be included in the EIR's executive summary and mitigation monitoring and reporting program. Further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

Climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of the earth’s atmosphere and oceans along with other substantial changes in climate (such as wind patterns, precipitation, and storms) over an extended period of time. Climate change is the result of numerous, cumulative sources of greenhouse gases (GHG), gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, analogous to the way in which a greenhouse retains heat. Common GHGs include water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxides (N₂O), fluorinated gases, and ozone (O₃). GHGs are emitted by both natural processes and human activities. Of these gases, CO₂ and CH₄ are emitted in the greatest quantities from human activities. Emissions of CO₂ are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH₄ results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Man-made GHGs, many of which have greater heat-absorption potential than CO₂, include fluorinated gases, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

The accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere regulates the earth’s temperature. Without the natural heat trapping effect of GHGs, Earth’s surface would be about 34° C cooler. However, it is believed that emissions from human activities, particularly the consumption of fossil fuels for electricity production and transportation, have elevated the concentration of these gases in the atmosphere beyond the level of naturally occurring concentrations.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*
- b. *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

Construction and operation of the higher-density housing allowed by the proposed project would generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through the burning of fossil fuels or other emissions of GHGs, thus potentially contributing to cumulative impacts related to global climate change.

Emissions could potentially exceed locally adopted significance thresholds and the project could potentially conflict with local and regional plans adopted for the purpose of reduce GHG emissions, including the City's Climate Action Plan and the regional Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). Impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project:

a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located in an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hazards and Hazardous Materials Setting

a. Hazards in the Southside

The Southside Area consists of commercial and residential development. The most common hazards in and around the Southside Area are earthquakes, fires, and release of hazardous materials. The City of Berkeley Fire Department (BFD) provides fire and emergency medical service to the Southside. Emergency evacuation routes in the Southside and emergency response plans are identified in the City's Multi-Hazard Functional Operations Plan. The Southside is not located in an airport land use plan area; the nearest public airport is Oakland International Airport, approximately 10 miles south of the Southside.

Much of the Southside is within the City's identified Environmental Management Area (EMA), which includes areas known or suspected to have groundwater contamination issues. Within the Southside, the EMA covers all parcels with frontages along Telegraph Avenue, much of the northwest corner of the area along Fulton Street, and portions of parcels along and near College Avenue (City of Berkeley 2010).

The most common industrial hazardous materials in and around the Southside Area are found in medical clinics and offices, including the Tang Center and Berkeley Free Clinic, and a cluster of medical offices and centers at Dwight Way and Milvia Street, approximately 0.1 mile east of the Southside. Hazardous materials at these sites include medical wastes, defined as potentially infectious waste from sources such as laboratories, clinics and hospitals. Moreover, while none are currently operated within the Southside, other common industrial hazardous materials near the Southside Area are those associated with automotive mechanics and auto body repair shops. These include Toyota Service and Henry Chin's Auto Care, both approximately 0.1 mile east of the Southside area. In addition, Touchless Car Wash, a gas station and car wash service, is approximately 300 feet north of the Southside Area. Most of the hazardous materials at these sites are petroleum-based or hydrocarbon hazardous waste and include cleaning and paint solvents, lubricants, and oils.

In addition to existing uses, there are properties in the Southside where past uses could have produced localized contamination or concentrations of hazardous substances. Residues of hazardous materials in soils or groundwater could expose people to those substances if the site were to be redeveloped or excavated. A search of the California Department of Toxic Substance Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor database and the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) GeoTracker database (conducted on April 7, 2020), which contain information on properties in California where hazardous substances have been released or where the potential for a release exists, identified seven "closed" Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites. An additional 20 sites were located close but outside of the Southside Area, including 19 LUST sites, one of which is still open, and one Non-Case Information site. Table 7 lists DTSC and SWRCB listed cleanup sites in the Southside and Figure 9 shows the locations of the cleanup sites in the Southside.

The EnviroStor Database did not identify any Superfund or State Response sites in the Southside Area. It did identify one inactive site in need of evaluation. A site assessment and interim remedial action were completed in 2011 at the Cal Cleaners site, at 2531 Telegraph Avenue.

In addition to hazardous materials used and generated in the Southside Area, hazardous materials and waste also pass through and near the Southside en route to other destinations via the City's larger and busier streets, including Shattuck Avenue and Telegraph Avenue. The City requires transport of hazardous materials on City streets to obtain a permit from the fire code official. The

US Department of Transportation (DOT) also regulates transportation of hazardous materials by truck and rail.

Table 7 Cleanup Sites in the Southside

Project Type	Name	Address	Status
Sites in the Southside			
LUST Cleanup Site ¹	UC Berkeley-Dining Facility	2401 Bowditch Street	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	UC Berkeley	2515 Channing Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	UC Berkeley Anna Head Housing Project	2536 Channing Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Shell	2200 Durant Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Hotel Durant	2600 Durant Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Commercial Property	2201 Dwight Way	Completed-Case Closed
Cleanup Program Site ²	Cal Cleaners	2531 Telegraph Avenue	Open-Inactive
LUST Cleanup Site	Former Center for Independent Living	2539 Telegraph Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
Site is outside the Southside but within 1,000 feet of the Southside boundary			
LUST Cleanup Site	American Red Cross	2116 Allston Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Pacific Bell	2116 Bancroft Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Kalmar Property	2034 Blake Street	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Toltec Property	2148 Center Street	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	GLM Real Estate Services	2029 Channing Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Don Auto Clinic	2555 College Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Jackson Property	2131 Durant Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Goss Ross Doyle Trust	2140 Durant Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Herrick Hospital Alta Bates	2001 Dwight Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	2107 Dwight ("The Dwight")	2107 Dwight Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Unknown	2167-2183 Dwight Way	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Berkeley Touchless	2176 Kittredge Street	Open-Site Assessment
LUST Cleanup Site	Berkeley Lincoln Mercury	2352 Shattuck Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Southside Plaza	2399 Shattuck Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
Non-Case Information ³	Toyota of Berkeley	2400 Shattuck Avenue	Informational Item
LUST Cleanup Site	Chevron	2401 Shattuck Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Toyota Flynn Trust	2555 Shattuck Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Shield Healthcare	2567 Shattuck Avenue	Completed-Case Closed
LUST Cleanup Site	Berkeley Honda	2600 Shattuck Avenue	Completed-Case Closed

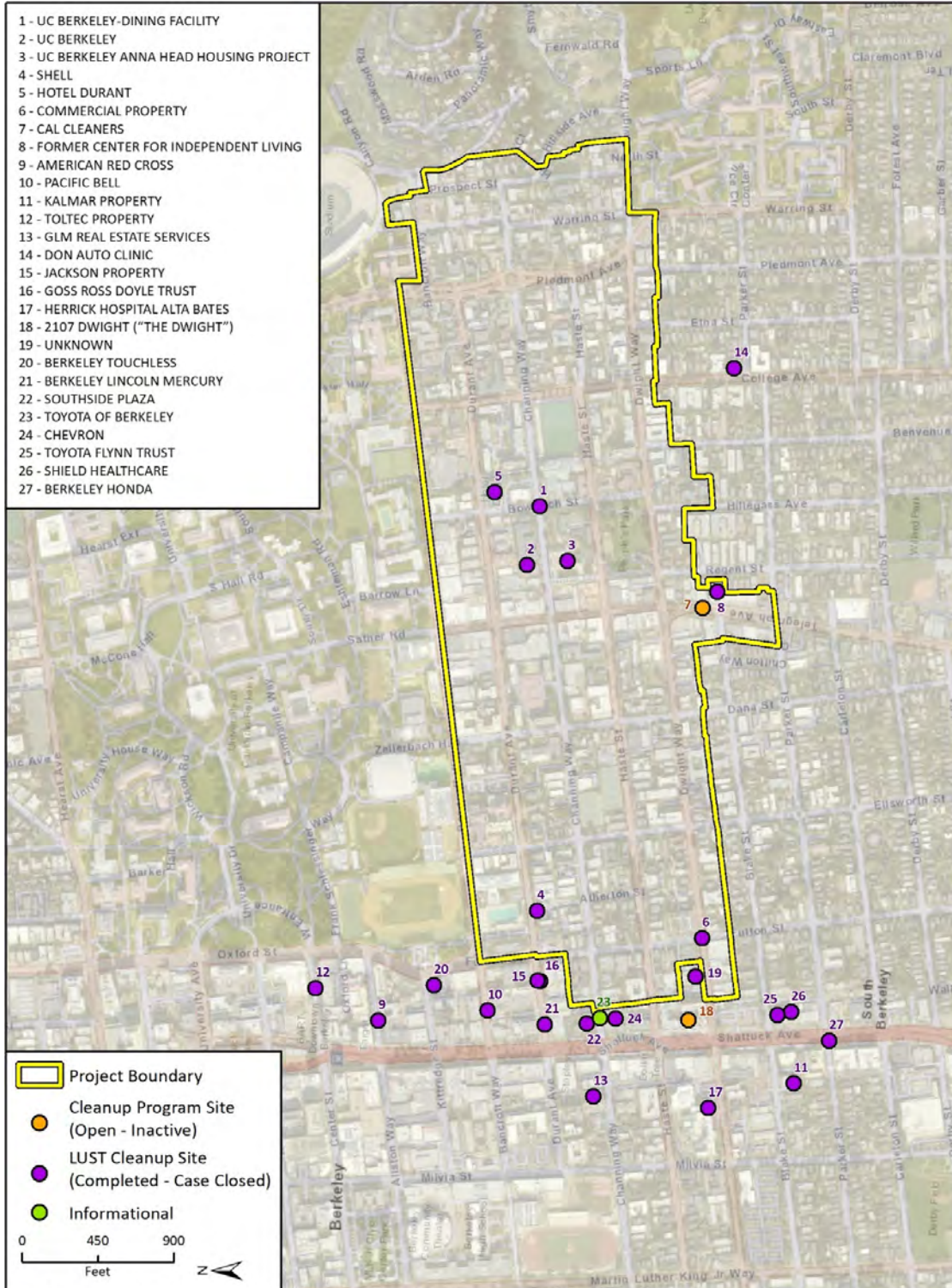
¹ A Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) site is an undergoing cleanup due to an unauthorized release from an UST system. An UST is a tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground.

² A Cleanup Program Site includes all "non-federally owned" sites that are regulated under the State Water Resources Control Board's Site Cleanup Program and/or similar programs conducted by each of the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards. Cleanup Program Sites are also commonly referred to as "Site Cleanup Program sites". Cleanup Program Sites are varied and include but are not limited to pesticide and fertilizer facilities, rail yards, ports, equipment supply facilities, metals facilities, industrial manufacturing and maintenance sites, dry cleaners, bulk transfer facilities, refineries, mine sites, landfills, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/CERCLA cleanups, and some brownfields.

³ A Non-Case Information Site is a site that either has no unauthorized release, had a release to the environment with minimal impact, or is currently being evaluated for impacts and may result with the activation of a new case. Non-Case information Sites contain environmental data, location data, or potential source information that may be considered important to a given area.

Source: DTSC 2020 and SWRCB 2020

Figure 9 Cleanup Sites in the Southside



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 Additional Data from California State Geotracker, 2020.

b. Regulatory Setting

Federal

At the federal level, the USEPA is the principal regulatory agency. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulates the use of hazardous materials, including hazardous building materials, insofar as these affect worker safety through a delegated state program. Furthermore, at the federal level, the DOT regulates transportation of hazardous materials.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1974

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was enacted in 1974 to provide a general framework for the national hazardous waste management system, including the determination of whether hazardous waste is being generated, techniques for tracking wastes to eventual disposal, and the design and permitting of hazardous waste management facilities.

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments

The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments were enacted in 1984 to better address hazardous waste; this amendment began the process of eliminating land disposal as the principal hazardous waste disposal method.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as Superfund, was enacted in 1980 to ensure that funds were available to clean up abandoned hazardous waste sites, compensate victims, address releases of hazardous materials, and establish liability standards for responsible parties.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended CERCLA in 1986 to increase Superfund budget, modify contaminated site cleanup criteria and schedules, and revise settlement procedures. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act also provides a regulatory program and fund for UST clean ups.

State

At the state level, agencies such as Cal/OSHA, the Office of Emergency Services (OES), and the Department of Health Services (DHS) have rules governing the use of hazardous materials that parallel federal regulations and are sometimes more stringent. DTSC is the primary state agency governing the storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes. DTSC is authorized by the USEPA to enforce and implement federal hazardous materials laws and regulations. DTSC has oversight of Annual Work Plan sites (commonly known as State Superfund sites), sites designated as having the greatest potential to affect human health and the environment.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH, formerly California Department of Health Services) regulates the generation, handling, storage, treatment, and disposal of medical waste in accordance with the California Medical Waste Management Act (California Health and Safety Code, Sections 117600–118360). This law requires medical waste generators to register with the CDPH,

Medical Waste Management Program, and submit a medical waste management plan to the local enforcement agency.

The primary California State laws for hazardous waste are the California Hazardous Waste Control Law, which is the state equivalent of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Carpenter-Presley-Tanner Hazardous Substance Account Act, which is the state equivalent of CERCLA. State hazardous materials and waste laws are in the California Code of Regulations, Titles 22 and 26. The state regulation concerning the use of hazardous materials in the workplace is included in Title 8 of the California Code Regulations.

Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop and update the Hazardous Waste and Substance Sites (Cortese) List. The Cortese List is a planning document used by state and local agencies and developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites.

California Fire Code

California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also known as the California Building Standards Code, contains the California Fire Code (CFC), included as Part 9 of that Title. Updated every three years, the CFC includes provisions and standards for emergency planning and preparedness, fire service features, fire protection systems, hazardous materials, fire flow requirements, and fire hydrant locations and distribution.

Regional and Local

The RWQCB is authorized by the SWRCB to enforce provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969. This act gives the RWQCB authority to require groundwater investigations when the quality of groundwater or surface waters of the State is threatened and to require remediation of the site, if necessary. Both agencies are part of the California EPA. In the Bay Area, BAAQMD may impose specific requirements on remediation activities to protect ambient air quality from dust or other airborne contaminants.

Administration and enforcement of the major environmental programs were transferred to local agencies as Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA) beginning in 1996. The purpose of this was to simplify environmental reporting by reducing the number of regulatory agency contacts a facility must maintain and requiring the use of more standardized forms and reports. The City of Berkeley Toxics Management Division (TMD) is the CUPA for Berkeley. It is responsible for regulating the storage, use, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes in Berkeley.

The TMD manages a map of areas in Berkeley known or suspected to have contamination issues, known as Environmental Management Areas (EMA), to advise permit applicants of potential health and environmental concerns that may be encountered during construction involving excavation or dewatering. The TMD reviews proposed development projects in an EMA to determine if special requirements should apply to reduce exposure to contaminants (City of Berkeley 2010).

City of Berkeley 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City of Berkeley 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is intended to prepare the community for potential life-threatening emergencies, such as fire, flood, and earthquakes. The LHMP is essentially a “road map” for action involving hazard mitigation and emergency preparedness. In general, the LHMP includes guiding objectives and actions, organized into high, medium, and low priority actions for emergency preparedness (City of Berkeley 2019b).

City of Berkeley General Plan

The Berkeley General Plan Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element includes goals and policies to reduce the risk of death, injuries, and property damage in the city. Relevant goals and policies are listed below:

Policy S-1 Response Planning. Ensure that the City's emergency response plans are current and incorporate the latest information on hazards, vulnerability, and resources.

Policy S-10 Mitigation of Potentially Hazardous Buildings. Pursue all feasible methods, programs, and financing to mitigate potentially hazardous buildings.

Policy S-12 Utility and Transpiration Systems. Improve the disaster-resistance of utility and transportation systems to increase public safety and to minimize damage and service disruption following a disaster.

Policy S-13 Hazards Identification. Identify, avoid and minimize natural and human-caused hazards in the development of property and the regulation of land use.

Policy S-14 Land Use Regulation. Require appropriate mitigation in new development, in redevelopment/reuse, or in other applications.

Policy S-15 Construction Standards. Maintain construction standards that minimize risks to human lives and property from environmental and human-caused hazards for both new and existing buildings.

Policy S-21 Fire Preventative Design Standards. Develop and enforce construction and design standards that ensure new structures incorporate appropriate fire prevention features and meet current fire safety standards.

Policy S-22 Fire Fighting Infrastructure. Reduce fire hazard risks in existing developed areas.

Policy S-23 Property Maintenance. Reduce fire hazard risks in existing developed areas by ensuring that private property is maintained to minimize vulnerability to fire hazards.

Policy S-24 Mutual Aid. Continue to fulfill legal obligations and support mutual aid efforts to coordinate fire suppression in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Oakland, the East Bay Regional Park District, and the State of California to prevent and suppress major wildland and urban fire destruction.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*
- b. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?*

Construction Activities

Although no specific development projects are proposed in the Southside as part of the Zoning Ordinance amendments project, implementation of the amendments could facilitate demolition of existing buildings in the Southside Area and construction of new buildings. The following discussion addresses the use of hazardous materials during construction activities; the potential for release of existing contaminated materials during construction; and the potential for release of lead-based paint or asbestos containing materials (ACM) during demolition or construction.

Use of Hazardous Materials during Construction

Construction associated with future development in the Southside may include the temporary transport, storage, and use of potentially hazardous materials including fuels, lubricating fluids, cleaners, or solvents. If spilled, these substances could pose a risk to the environment and to human health. However, the transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is subject to various federal, state, and local regulations designed to reduce risks associated with hazardous materials, including potential risks associated with upset or accident conditions. Hazardous materials would be required to be transported under U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations (U.S. DOT Hazardous Materials Transport Act, 49 Code of Federal Regulations), which stipulate the types of containers, labeling, and other restrictions to be used in the movement of such material on interstate highways. In addition, the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials are regulated through the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for implementing the RCRA program, as well as California's own hazardous waste laws. DTSC regulates hazardous waste, cleans up existing contamination, and looks for ways to control and reduce the hazardous waste produced in California. It does this primarily under the authority of RCRA and in accordance with the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (California H&SC Division 20, Chapter 6.5) and the Hazardous Waste Control Regulations (Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Divisions 4 and 4.5). DTSC also oversees permitting, inspection, compliance, and corrective action programs to ensure that hazardous waste managers follow federal and State requirements and other laws that affect hazardous waste specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup, and emergency planning. Compliance with existing regulations would reduce the risk of potential release of hazardous materials during construction.

Release of Contaminated Materials during construction

Portions of the Southside Area are located in the EMA as identified by the City's TMD that identifies areas in the city known or suspected to have groundwater contamination (City of Berkeley 2010). Potential health and environmental concerns related to contaminated groundwater and soil may occur during excavation and dewatering for new construction. In addition, grading or excavation on sites with existing contamination may also result in the transport and disposal of hazardous materials if they are unearthed and removed from the site. However, future development under the project would be subject to regulatory programs such as those overseen by the RWQCB and the DTSC. These agencies require applicants for development of potentially contaminated properties to perform investigation and cleanup if the properties are contaminated with hazardous substances. In addition, development in the EMA requires project review by the TMD prior to issuance of permits. Finally, all projects requiring discretionary review (including all new construction of dwelling units), would be subject to the following standard Condition of Approval:

Toxics. The applicant shall contact the Toxics Management Division (TMD) to determine which of the following documents are required and timing for their submittal:

A. Environmental Site Assessments

1. Phase I & Phase II Environmental Site Assessments (latest ASTM 1527-13). A recent Phase I ESA (less than 6 months old*) shall be submitted to TMD for developments for:
 - All new commercial, industrial and mixed-use developments and all large improvement projects.
 - All new residential buildings with 5 or more dwelling units located in the Environmental Management Area (or EMA).

- EMA is available online at:
http://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/IT/Level_3_-_General/ema.pdf
- 2. Phase II ESA is required to evaluate Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC) identified in the Phase I or other RECs identified by TMD staff. The TMD may require a third party toxicologist to review human or ecological health risks that may be identified. The applicant may apply to the appropriate state, regional or county cleanup agency to evaluate the risks.
- 3. If the Phase I is over 6 months old, it will require a new site reconnaissance and interviews. If the facility was subject to regulation under Title 15 of the Berkeley Municipal Code since the last Phase I was conducted, a new records review must be performed.

B. Soil and Groundwater Management Plan

1. A Soil and Groundwater Management Plan (SGMP) shall be submitted to TMD for all non-residential projects, and residential or mixed-use projects with five or more dwelling units, that: (1) are in the Environmental Management Area (EMA) and (2) propose any excavations deeper than 5 feet below grade. The SGMP shall be site specific and identify procedures for soil and groundwater management including identification of pollutants and disposal methods. The SGMP will identify permits required and comply with all applicable local, state and regional requirements.
2. The SGMP shall require notification to TMD of any hazardous materials found in soils and groundwater during development. The SGMP will provide guidance on managing odors during excavation. The SGMP will provide the name and phone number of the individual responsible for implementing the SGMP and post the name and phone number for the person responding to community questions and complaints.
3. TMD may impose additional conditions as deemed necessary. All requirements of the approved SGMP shall be deemed conditions of approval of this Use Permit.

C. Building Materials Survey

1. Prior to approving any permit for partial or complete demolition and renovation activities involving the removal of 20 square or lineal feet of interior or exterior walls, a building materials survey shall be conducted by a qualified professional. The survey shall include, but not be limited to, identification of any lead-based paint, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyl (PBC) containing equipment, hydraulic fluids in elevators or lifts, refrigeration systems, treated wood and mercury containing devices (including fluorescent light bulbs and mercury switches). The Survey shall include plans on hazardous waste or hazardous materials removal, reuse or disposal procedures to be implemented that fully comply with state hazardous waste generator requirements (22 California Code of Regulations 66260 et seq). The Survey becomes a condition of any building or demolition permit for the project. Documentation evidencing disposal of hazardous waste in compliance with the survey shall be submitted to TMD within 30 days of the completion of the demolition. If asbestos is identified, Bay Area Air Quality Management District Regulation 11-2-401.3 a notification must be made and the J number must be made available to the City of Berkeley Permit Service Center.

D. Hazardous Materials Business Plan

1. A Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) in compliance with BMC Section 15.12.040 shall be submitted electronically at <http://cers.calepa.ca.gov/> within 30 days if on-site hazardous materials exceed BMC 15.20.040. HMBP requirement can be found at <http://ci.berkeley.ca.us/hmr/>

The removal, transport, storage, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be subject to federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to the transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, including those outlined in the standard condition of approval above. Compliance with these requirements would assure that risks associated with hazardous materials would be minimized. Impacts would be less than significant.

Asbestos and Lead

The Southside contains numerous residential and commercial buildings that, due to their age, may contain asbestos and/or lead-based paint. Structures built before the 1970s typically contained asbestos containing materials (ACM). Demolition or redevelopment of these structures could result in health hazard impacts to workers if not remediated prior to construction activities. However, future projects in the Southside would be subject to the City of Berkeley standard conditions of approval above, which includes a Building Materials Survey prior to approval of permits for complete or partial demolition. The condition of approval requires that a building materials survey be conducted by a qualified professional. The survey must include plans on hazardous waste or hazardous materials removal, reuse or disposal procedures to be implemented that fully comply with state hazardous waste generator requirements. Future projects in the Southside would also be required to adhere to BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2, which governs the proper handling and disposal of ACM for demolition, renovation, and manufacturing activities in the Bay Area, and California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (CalOSHA) regulations regarding lead-based materials. The California Code of Regulations, §1532.1, requires testing, monitoring, containment, and disposal of lead-based materials, such that exposure levels do not exceed CalOSHA standards. With adherence to standard conditions of approval, BAAQMD, and CalOSHA policies regarding ACM and lead-based paint, impacts at the program level would be less than significant.

Operational Activities

The proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments project would facilitate the construction of new residential and commercial land uses that could involve the use, storage, disposal, or transportation of hazardous materials. The potential residential and most of the potential commercial uses do not generally involve the use, storage, disposal, or transportation of significant quantities of hazardous materials. They may involve use and storage of some materials considered hazardous, though these materials would be primarily limited to solvents, paints, chemicals used for cleaning and building maintenance, and landscaping supplies. These materials would not be different from household chemicals and solvents already in wide use throughout the Southside Area. Residents and workers are anticipated to use limited quantities of products routinely for periodic cleaning, repair, and maintenance or for landscape maintenance/pest control that could contain hazardous materials. Those using such products would be required to comply with all applicable regulations regarding the disposal of household waste.

The current and proposed zoning for properties in the Southside Area prohibits industrial uses. The proposed project is anticipated and intended to expand housing capacity; the proposed zoning changes would not facilitate the establishment of new industrial, warehouse, auto-service, or manufacturing uses in the Southside. Therefore, the proposed project would not introduce new manufacturing, warehouse, or industrial uses that would sell, use, store, transport, or release substantial quantities of hazardous materials.

New residential uses within the Southside Area could be exposed to the transport of hazardous materials through area roadways, because certain allowed uses close to mixed residential uses may use or create hazardous materials. For example, commercial development in the Southside may involve the transport of hazardous materials. However, the numerous hazardous material regulations detailed in the *Regulatory Setting* section above, would minimize impacts related to hazardous materials in the Southside Area. Hazardous materials would be required to be transported under DOT regulations and with a permit from the City's fire code official. In addition, the City's Toxics Management Division has substantial regulations concerning hazardous materials under its CUPA jurisdiction and related Unified Programs. Compliance with existing laws and regulations governing the transport, use, storage, disposal, or release of hazardous materials and wastes would reduce impacts related to exposure of the public or environment to the routine use or accidental release of hazardous materials to less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c. *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?*

One school, the East Bay School for Boys at 2340 Durant Avenue, is within the Southside Area. In addition, several schools are within 0.25 miles of the Southside Area, including the UC Berkeley main campus, which is adjacent to the Southside across Bancroft Way, Berkeley High School, approximately 0.25 miles east of the area, Berkeley Rose Waldorf School, approximately 0.1 miles south of the area, Hearts Leap Preschool, approximately 0.1 mile south, and Willard Middle School, Monteverde School, Maybeck High School, and Emerson Elementary School, all approximately 0.25 miles south of the area. As described above under criteria (a) and (b), the proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments would not involve new industrial or manufacturing uses. The potential residential uses and most of the potential commercial uses would not involve the use, storage, disposal, or transportation of significant quantities of hazardous materials. They may involve use and storage of some materials considered hazardous, though primarily these would be limited to solvents, paints, chemicals used for cleaning and building maintenance, and landscaping supplies. These materials would not be different from household chemicals and solvents already in general and wide use throughout the Southside Area. Uses in the Southside that sell, use, store, generate, or release hazardous materials must adhere to applicable federal, State, and local safety standards, ordinances, and regulations.

As mentioned above under criteria (a) and (b), construction associated with future development in the Southside may include the temporary transport, storage, and use of potentially hazardous materials including fuels, lubricating fluids, cleaners, or solvents. Specifically, demolition of existing buildings and grading and excavation activities associated with new construction within the Southside Area may result in emissions and transport of hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of existing schools. However, adherence to applicable requirements, including DOT and DTSC regulations and the City's standard conditions of approval regarding emission and transport of

hazardous materials would ensure impacts at the program level would be less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- d. *Would the project be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?*

There are numerous permitted hazardous waste generators and sites with USTs or above ground storage tanks in Berkeley. Table 7 lists DTSC listed cleanup sites in and around the Southside Area. As shown, there are no Superfund or other State Response sites in the Southside. There are seven “completed-case closed” LUST sites in the Southside Area. Closed sites are those where all appropriate corrective action requirements have occurred. These properties can be released for reuse, with restrictions to prevent inappropriate land uses.

One inactive site in the Southside Area has been identified by DTSC as a Cleanup Program Site in need of evaluation. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and soil remedial action were completed in 2011 for the Cal Cleaners site located at 2531 Telegraph Avenue. New development on the site may be exposed to hazards from active plating and cleaning activities. However, such development would be subject to DTSC regulations, City review and other existing environmental laws related to cleanup of hazardous wastes. Cleanup of the site would have to be certified by DTSC before new development could occur.

Because development, including grading and excavation, would be contingent on cleanup of existing hazards on this site, no significant impacts related to hazardous materials would occur with implementation of the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- e. *For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?*

The nearest airport to the Southside is the Oakland International Airport approximately 10 miles to the south. The Southside is not in the land use plan for the airport (Alameda County 2010). There are no private airstrips near the Southside Area. The proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area because there are no airports near the Southside. There would be no impact and further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

NO IMPACT

- f. *Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Figure 14 of the Berkeley General Plan identifies existing emergency access and evacuation routes in the Southside. Several streets in the area, including Telegraph Avenue, Durant Avenue, Channing Way, Haste Street, and Dwight Way are designated as emergency access routes to move people and emergency response equipment in a disaster. General Plan Policy T-28 identifies actions for emergency access. These include not installing diverters or speed humps on streets identified as Emergency Access and Evacuation Routes. While traffic increases associated with buildout of the project would affect streets within the Southside Area, designated access routes would still serve as

evacuation routes in case of emergency. Moreover, since the Southside Area can be accessed by several designated access routes and since new development in the Southside is anticipated to be distributed throughout the Area, the traffic increase that would result from new development in the Southside would not substantially impact any one route.

The proposed project does not include policies or programs that would impair or interfere with emergency response or emergency evacuation. New housing under the proposed zoning amendments would be on private property and would therefore not obstruct existing roadways or require the construction of new roadways or access points. As discussed in Section 15, *Public Services*, development in the Southside would be required to conform to the latest fire code requirements, including provisions for emergency access. With adherence to existing General Plan policies and other regulations, the proposed project would not impair or interfere with an emergency response or evacuation plan. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- g. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?*

As described in Section 20, *Wildfire*, impacts related to wildland fires would be less than significant and further analysis in an EIR is unwarranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
(i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hydrology and Water Quality Setting

a. Regional Watershed

The California Department of Water Resources divides surface watersheds in California into 10 hydrologic regions. Berkeley lies in San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region (Bay Region), which contains 33 alluvial groundwater basins, covers approximately 4,500 square miles, and includes all of San Francisco County and portions of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, and Alameda counties. The Bay Region comprises numerous watersheds that drain directly into San Francisco Bay, downstream of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and coastal creek watersheds in Marin and San Mateo counties that drain directly to the Pacific Ocean. Within the San Francisco Bay Hydrologic Region, the Southside is in the Bay Bridges Hydrologic Unit, Berkeley Hydrologic Area, undefined Hydrologic Sub-Area, undefined CDFW Super Planning Watershed, and Point Richmond CDFW Planning Watershed.

b. Local Watersheds

The study area for the proposed Zoning Ordinance changes are within the Potter Watershed, which drains to the San Francisco Bay. The Potter Watershed is the largest watershed in the City and includes the areas south of the Strawberry Creek Watershed to the Oakland City Limit, and from Claremont Canyon in the east to the San Francisco Bay shoreline in the west. The watershed begins in the hills at the east limit and directs flows to the west through natural open channels, and through manmade storm drains. Figure 10 shows storm drains and historic creek traces through the Southside.

c. Groundwater

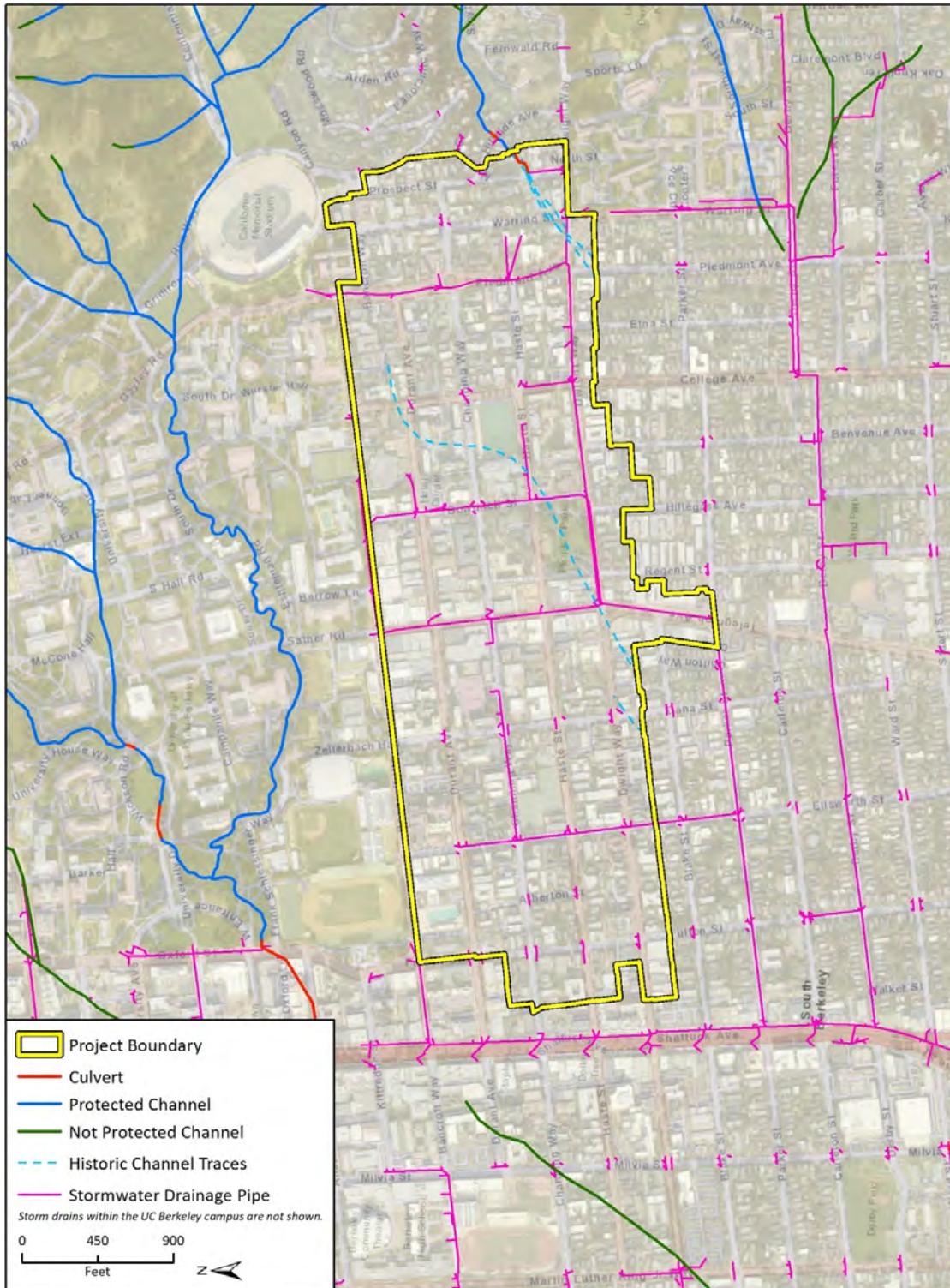
Water supply in the Southside is provided by EBMUD. The majority of the water delivered by EBMUD originates from the Mokelumne River watershed, and the remaining water originates as runoff from the protected watershed lands and reservoirs in the East Bay Hills. Supplemental groundwater projects would allow EBMUD to be flexible in response to changing external conditions, such as single-year or multiple-year droughts. For example, the Bayside Groundwater Project will allow EBMUD to bank water during wet years for extraction, treatment, and use during dry years. Construction of the project was completed in 2010, but subsequent dry conditions and the need to obtain the necessary approvals have prevented EBMUD from injecting water into the project (EBMUD 2015).

d. Water Quality

Regional Stormwater and Urban Runoff

The San Francisco Bay region's immediate watershed is highly urbanized, resulting in contaminant loads from point and nonpoint sources. Stormwater runoff pollutants vary with land use, topography, and the amount of impervious surface, as well as the amount and frequency of rainfall and irrigation practices. Typically, runoff in developed areas contains oil, grease, litter, metals, and/or particulate matter accumulated in streets, driveways, parking lots, and rooftop. It also contains pollutants applied to landscaped areas. All stormwater runoff generated in Berkeley eventually discharges into San Francisco Bay. Storm drains in the city limits drain to the Bay. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB) is the primary agency charged

Figure 10 Drainages and Historic Creek Traces in and Around the Southside



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Additional data from the City of Berkeley, 2019.

with protecting and enhancing surface and ground water quality in the region (City of Berkeley 2011).

The SFBRWQCB monitors surface water quality through implementation of the Basin Plan and designates beneficial uses for surface water bodies and groundwater. Since all of the waterways within the Potter Watershed are underground, the San Francisco Bay RWQCB has not designated beneficial uses for any of the waterways in the watershed (SFBRWQCB 2017).

Stormwater and Urban Runoff

The majority of the Southside Area consists presently of impervious surfaces (i.e., structures, parking lots, roadways). Pervious surfaces include pockets of urban landscaping in residential yards, linear landscaping along roadways and undeveloped land in the upper portion of the watershed. The stormwater runoff generated by new development and redevelopment under the proposed project would be collected by drainage inlets and conduits that discharge into San Francisco Bay. There are no surface water bodies in the Southside Area.

e. Flood Hazards

FEMA Flood Hazard Zones

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) establishes base flood elevations (BFE) for 100-year and 500-year flood zones and establishes Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA). SFHAs are those areas within 100-year flood zones or areas that will be inundated by a flood event having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 500-year flood zone is defined as the area that could be inundated by the flood which has a 0.2 percent probability of occurring in any given year, or once in 500 years, and is not considered an SFHA. Development in flood zones is regulated through the Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 17.12 Flood Development. The Southside Area is not located in an SFHA or 100-year flood zone.

Dams and Levees

No dams are located in the Southside Area and the area is not in a dam inundation zone. In addition, there are no levees in the Southside Area.

Tsunami and Seiches

A tsunami is a series of waves generated by an impulsive disturbance in the ocean or in a small, connected body of water. Tsunamis are produced when movement occurs on faults in the ocean floor, usually during very large earthquakes. Sudden vertical movement of the ocean floor by fault movement displaces the overlying water column, creating a wave that travels outward from the earthquake source. An earthquake anywhere in the Pacific Ocean can cause tsunamis around the entire Pacific basin.

Seiches are waves generated in an enclosed body of water, such as San Francisco Bay, from seismic activity. Seiches are related to tsunamis for enclosed bays, inlets, and lakes. These tsunami-like waves can be generated by earthquakes, subsidence or uplift of large blocks of land, submarine and onshore landslides, sediment failures and volcanic eruptions. The strong currents associated with these events may be more damaging than inundation by waves. The largest seiche wave ever measured in San Francisco Bay, following the 1906 earthquake, was four inches high.

f. Regulatory Setting

Federal

Federal Clean Water Act

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), with the goal of “restor[ing] and maintain[ing] the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters” (33 U.S.C. § 1251(a)). The CWA directs states to establish water quality standards for all “waters of the United States” and to review and update such standards on a triennial basis. Section 319 mandates specific actions for the control of pollution from non-point sources. The EPA has delegated responsibility for implementation of portions of the CWA, including water quality control planning and control programs, such as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program, to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

Section 303(c)(2)(b) of the CWA requires states to adopt water quality standards for all surface waters of the United States based on the water body’s designated beneficial use. Water quality standards are typically numeric, although narrative criteria based upon biomonitoring methods may be employed where numerical standards cannot be established or where they are needed to supplement numerical standards. Water quality standards applicable to the Southside are contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

In California, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program is administered by the SWRCB through the nine RWQCBs. The City of Berkeley lies within the jurisdiction of SFBRWQCB (Region 2) and is subject to the waste discharge requirements of the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP) (Order No. R2-2015-0049) and NPDES Permit No. CAS612008, which was issued on November 19, 2015 and went into effect on January 1, 2016. A new version of the MRP is currently in negotiation between the Regional Water Board and the Clean Water Program. The new MRP will likely go into effect in mid-2021.

Under Provision C.3 of the MRP, Berkeley is required to use its planning authority to include appropriate source control, site design, and stormwater treatment measures in new development and redevelopment projects to address stormwater runoff pollutant discharges and address increases in runoff flows from new development and redevelopment projects. These requirements are generally reached through the implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) techniques (City of Berkeley 2011). Some requirements (i.e., demolitions and special use rules) may become more stringent with implementation of the new version of the MRP expected in 2021.

The NPDES permit requires appropriate LID and Stormwater Treatment technologies in new development and redevelopment projects, in order to mimic the natural hydrology of the lands prior to disturbance. The objective of LID and post-construction BMPs for stormwater is to reduce runoff and mimic a site’s predevelopment hydrology by minimizing disturbed areas and impervious cover and then infiltrating, storing, detaining, evapotranspiring, and/or biotreating stormwater runoff close to its source. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features and minimizing imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treats stormwater as a resource, rather than a waste product. Practices used to adhere to these LID principles include measures such as rain barrels and cisterns, green roofs, permeable pavement,

preserving undeveloped open space, and biotreatment through rain gardens, bioretention units, bioswales, and planter/tree boxes.

The NPDES permit also requires green infrastructure, a sustainable system that slows runoff by dispersing it to vegetated areas, harvests and uses runoff, promotes infiltration and evapotranspiration, and/or uses bioretention and other low impact development practices to improve the water quality of stormwater runoff. The City published its Green Infrastructure Plan in 2019 (City of Berkeley 2019a).

State

State Water Resources Control Board General Construction Permit

The SWRCB is responsible for developing statewide water quality policy and exercising the powers delegated to the state by the federal government under the Clean Water Act. Construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land that could impact hydrologic resources must comply with the requirements of the SWRCB Construction General Permit (Order 2012-0006-DWQ). Under the terms of the permit, applicants must file Permit Registration Documents (PRD) with the SWRCB prior to the start of construction. The PRDs include a Notice of Intent, risk assessment, site map, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), annual fee, and a signed certification statement. The PRDs are submitted electronically to the SWRCB via the Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System website.

Applicants must also demonstrate conformance with applicable BMPs and prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) with a site map that shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed buildings, lots, roadways, stormwater collection, and discharge points, general topography before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the city. The SWPPP must list BMPs that would be implemented to prevent soil erosion and discharge of other construction-related pollutants that could contaminate nearby water resources. Additionally, the SWPPP must contain a visual monitoring program, a chemical monitoring program for nonvisible pollutants if there is a failure of the BMPs, and a sediment-monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body listed on the 303(d) list for sediment. Some sites also require implementation of a Rain Event Action Plan.

State Updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Assembly Bill 1881)

The updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance required cities and counties to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances by January 31, 2010 or to adopt a different ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (WELO). The City of Berkeley adopted the Bay-Friendly Landscape Ordinance in accordance with this requirement. The ordinance incorporates landscape protocols developed by the Alameda County Waste Management Authority and all parameters in the WELO. The ordinance became effective as of February 1, 2010. In May of 2015, the governor issued Executive Order B-29-15 requiring the state to revise the model WELO to increase water efficiency standards for new and retrofitted landscapes through more efficient irrigation systems, greywater usage, onsite stormwater capture, and by limiting the portion of landscapes that can be covered in turf. The last update to the City's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance occurred on December 1, 2015.

Local

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Regional authority for planning, permitting, and enforcement is delegated to the nine RWQCBs. The regional boards are required to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas in the region and establish water quality objectives in the plans. Berkeley is within the jurisdiction of SFBRWQCB (Region 2).

The SFBRWQCB addresses region-wide water quality issues through the Basin Plan, updated most recently in March 2017. This Basin Plan designates beneficial uses of the state waters in Region 2, describes the water quality that must be maintained to support such uses, and provides programs, projects, and other actions necessary to achieve the standards established in the Basin Plan (SFBRWQCB 2017). The Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California, as adopted by the SWRCB in 1995, also provides water quality principles and guidelines to prevent water quality degradation and protect the beneficial uses of waters of enclosed bays and estuaries.

Alameda County Clean Water Program

The City of Berkeley enforces the provisions of MRP2, which identify “regulated projects” and sets requirements for new development and significant redevelopment projects, including post-construction stormwater management requirements. Provision C.3 requirements are separate from, and in addition to, requirements for erosion and sediment control and for pollution prevention measures during construction. New development or redevelopment projects that create or replace 10,000 square feet of impervious surfaces or 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface for special land use categories (i.e., uncovered parking lots, restaurants, auto service facilities, and gasoline stations) are “regulated projects” and are required to implement site design measures, source control measures, and stormwater treatment measures to reduce stormwater pollution during operation of the project. The permit specifies methods to calculate the required size of treatment devices. Projects that create and/or replace 2,500 square feet but less than 10,000 square feet of impervious surface are required to meet site design requirements in Provision C.3.i of the MRP. Future criteria for defining regulated projects are expected to become broader, thus increasing the number of projects that would be categorized as regulated projects.

Regulated projects subject to stormwater treatment measures would require the implementation of LID features, such as harvesting and reuse, bioretention areas, pervious paving, green roofs, and flow-through planters. Systems must be designed to treat stormwater runoff volume equal to the 85th percentile 24-hour storm event, 80 percent of the annual runoff from the site, a flow design of runoff from a rain event equal to 0.2 inches/hour intensity, or an equivalent method (City of Berkeley 2011).

The Southside is within the solid white area on Alameda County Wide Clean Water Program’s (CWP) Hydromodification Management Susceptibility Map (Alameda County 2007). According to the CWP, solid white designates the land area between the hills and the tidal zone. The hydromodification standard and associated requirements apply to projects in the solid white area unless a project proponent demonstrates that all project runoff would flow through fully hardened channels. Plans to restore a hardened channel may affect the hydromodification standard applicability in this area. This would require projects in the hydromodification area that create and/or replace one acre or more of impervious surface to match post-development stormwater flow rates and volumes to pre-development conditions.

City of Berkeley Clean Stormwater Program

The City of Berkeley discharges stormwater to the San Francisco Bay in accordance with the second Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP2) issued by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB) as NPDES Permit No. CAS612008. MRP2 was issued on November 19, 2015 and expires on December 31, 2020. The requirements of subsequent Stormwater NPDES Permits shall prevail over MRP2 requirements.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?*

Construction Impacts

Construction activities associated with development in the Southside Area would have the potential to cause soil erosion from exposed soil, an accidental release of hazardous materials used for equipment such as vehicle fuels and lubricant, or temporary siltation from storm water runoff. Soil disturbance would occur during excavation for proposed building foundations, demolition of existing buildings, and grading for improvements to public spaces and landscaped areas or development projects. However, as described above in the *Regulatory Setting* section, future development within the Southside Area would be required to comply with State and local water quality regulations designed to control erosion and protect water quality during construction. This includes compliance with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Construction General Permit, which requires preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for projects that disturb one acre or more of land. The SWPPP must include erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMP) that would meet or exceed measures required by the Construction General Permit, as well as those that control hydrocarbons, trash, debris, and other potential construction-related pollutants. Construction BMPs would include project scheduling, inlet protection, silt fencing, fiber rolls, stabilized construction entrances, stockpile management, solid waste management, and concrete waste management. Post-construction stormwater performance standards are also required to specifically address water quality and channel protection events. Implementation of these BMPs would prevent or minimize environmental impacts and ensure that discharges during the construction phase of projects within the Southside Area would not cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality in receiving waters.

In addition, BMC Chapter 21.40 requires that proposed projects comply with grading, erosion, and sediment control regulations on file in the Public Works Department, and BMC Chapter 17.20 requires BMPs to be implemented to minimize non-stormwater discharges during construction. Compliance with local and State regulatory requirements and implementation of construction BMPs would minimize discharges during the construction phase of future development projects allowed by the proposed project. The proposed project therefore would not result in the degradation of water quality in receiving waters; construction-related water quality impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Impacts

The proposed project would result in a significant impact if implementation of the Zoning Ordinance amendments would conflict with applicable water quality permits or waste discharge requirements.

Future development under the proposed project would be subject to multiple permits and approvals associated with the protection of water quality, as discussed below.

The City of Berkeley is responsible for enforcing the requirements of MRP2 or the applicable NPDES Permit. Compliance with the MRP2 or the applicable NPDES Permit will include operational and maintenance control measures, or BMPs, and construction-related BMPs. Provisions specified in MRP2 or the applicable NPDES Permit that affect construction projects generally include but is not limited to Provision C.3 (New Development and Redevelopment), Provision C.6 (Construction Site Control), and Provision C.15 (Exempted and Conditionally Exempted Discharges), as described below. Future projects in the Southside Area would be required to comply with all provisions of the MRP, including those listed below:

- **Provision C.3** requires that LID techniques be utilized to employ appropriate source control, site design, and stormwater treatment measures in new development and redevelopment projects; to address stormwater runoff pollutant discharges; and to prevent increases in runoff flows from new development and redevelopment projects by mimicking a site's predevelopment hydrology. This is to be accomplished by employing principles such as minimizing disturbed areas and imperviousness, and preserving and recreating natural landscape features, in order to "create functional and appealing site drainage that treats stormwater as a resource, rather than a waste product" (SFBRWQCB 2015). These LID practices, as well as other provisions and BMPs specified in MRP2 or the applicable NPDES Permit, may require long-term operational inspections and maintenance activities to ensure the effective avoidance of significant adverse impacts associated with water quality degradation.
- **Provision C.6** requires implementation of a construction site inspection and control program at all construction sites and an Enforcement Response Plan to prevent construction-related discharges of pollutants into storm drains. Inspections confirm implementation of appropriate and effective erosion and other BMPs by construction site operators/developers, and Permittee reporting is used to confirm and demonstrate the effectiveness of its inspections and enforcement activities to prevent polluted construction site discharges into storm drains.
- **Provision C.15** exempts specified unpolluted non-stormwater discharges and to conditionally exempt non-stormwater discharges that are potential sources of pollutants. In order for non-stormwater discharges to be conditionally exempted, the Permittees must identify appropriate BMPs, monitor the non-stormwater discharges where necessary, and ensure implementation of effective control measures to eliminate adverse impacts to waters of the state consistent with the discharge prohibitions of the Order.

Water quality in stormwater runoff is regulated locally by the City. Provision C.3 of MRP2 or the applicable NPDES Permit addresses post-construction stormwater requirements for new development and redevelopment projects that add and/or replace 10,000 square feet or more of impervious area or special land use categories that create and/or replace 5,000 square feet of impervious surfaces, such as auto service facilities, retail gas stations, restaurants, and uncovered parking lots. These "regulated" projects are required to meet certain criteria: 1) incorporate site design, source control, and stormwater treatment measures into the project design; 2) minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff and non-stormwater discharge; and 3) minimize increases in runoff flows as compared to pre-development conditions. Additionally, projects in Berkeley that drain to a natural water body must also construct and maintain hydromodification measures to ensure that estimated post-project runoff peaks and durations do not exceed estimated pre-project peaks and duration. LID methods are the primary mechanisms for implementing such controls.

Compliance with the applicable State and local requirements described above would increase infiltration of stormwater, decrease stormwater runoff, promote capture and use, and would reduce the risk of water contamination within the Southside Area from operation of new developments to the maximum extent practicable. Therefore, the proposed project would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, would not significantly contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff, and would not substantially degrade water quality. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. *Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?*

Future development under the proposed project would not use or deplete groundwater resources. Water supply for the Southside Area is provided by EBMUD. The groundwater aquifer beneath Berkeley is not currently used for water storage or drinking water supply. Therefore, future development under the proposed project would not include installation of new groundwater wells or use of groundwater from existing wells.

The Southside Area is fully urbanized, and development associated with the proposed project would consist of intensification through redevelopment that could increase the amount of impervious areas that would interfere with groundwater recharge. However, as described above under criterion (a) proposed development in the Southside area would be required to comply with Provision C.3 of MRP2 or the applicable NPDES Permit which promotes infiltration. Implementation of LID measures would increase absorption of stormwater runoff and the potential for groundwater recharge. Moreover, while the proposed zoning amendments would allow reduced setbacks, all projects within the Southside would be required to provide enough yard space to meet applicable C.3 requirements and implement required LID measures.

Therefore, development under the proposed project would not result in a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the groundwater table. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c.(i) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*
- c.(ii) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*
- c.(iii) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*

c.(iv) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows?

The Southside Area is urbanized, largely consisting of impervious surfaces, including structures, parking lots, and roadways. Stormwater runoff generated by new development or redevelopment under the proposed project would be collected by drainage inlets and conduits and conveyed to the San Francisco Bay, as under current conditions. As discussed in Setting above, there are no surface waters within the Southside and the area is not located within a FEMA designated Flood Hazard Area.

Site-specific drainage pattern alterations could occur with development that could be facilitated by the proposed project, but such alterations would not result in substantial adverse effects. The Southside Area is largely covered with impervious surfaces, and development under the proposed project would not introduce new impervious areas to the extent that the rate or amount of surface runoff would substantially increase. Development that could be facilitated by Zoning Ordinance amendments would not introduce substantial new surface water discharges and would not result in flooding on- or off-site.

As mentioned in the *Regulatory Setting* section above, “regulated projects” within the Southside Area must treat 80 percent or more of the volume of annual runoff for volume-based treatment measures or 0.2-inch per hour for flow-based treatment measures. Furthermore, projects that create or replace 2,500 square feet or more of impervious surface must implement site design measures to reduce stormwater runoff.

All regulated projects within the Southside Area must prepare a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) that includes the post-construction BMPs that control pollutant levels. All SWMPs would be reviewed by the City of Berkeley prior to the issuance of building permits. In areas within the city that have soils with low permeability and/or area with high water tables, BMPs that do not rely on infiltration are most appropriate.

Compliance with applicable State and local regulations and standards would increase infiltration of stormwater and reduce stormwater runoff from operation of new developments to the extent practicable. Therefore, development that could be facilitated by the proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area or alter the course of any stream or river, would not result in erosion or siltation, and would not substantially increase the rate of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site or exceed capacity of a stormwater system. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis in an EIR is unwarranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

As noted in the Setting Section, the Southside is not located within a FEMA designated flood hazard area. The Southside Area is not located in a dam or tsunami inundation area and is not located near a large water body or in proximity to the San Francisco Bay such that a seiche could affect the Southside (City of Berkeley 2001c). Therefore, implementation of future development under the project would not introduce new flood-related hazards.

Moreover, given the location of the Southside Area, development under the proposed project would not result in the placement of housing and other structures within FEMA-designated flood hazard areas, would not impede or redirect flood flows, would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam, and would not result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis in an EIR is unwarranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?*

As discussed under criterion (a) above, development under the proposed project would not violate water quality standards or degrade water quality during construction or operation.

As described in the *Regulatory Setting* section, Berkeley is under the jurisdiction of the SFBRWQCB, which is responsible for preparing the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses of water in the region and establishes narrative and numerical water quality objectives. The Basin Plan serves as the basis for the San Francisco Bay RWQCB's regulatory programs and incorporates an implementation plan for achieving water quality objectives. The proposed project would not interfere with the objectives and goals in the Basin Plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Analysis

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

The Southside Area is an already urbanized portion of the City of Berkeley. It is surrounded on three sides by urban development and by the University of California, Berkeley campus to the north. Implementation of the proposed project would continue the existing residential and commercial development pattern in the Southside and would not cut off connected neighborhoods or land uses from each other. No new roads, linear infrastructure or other development features are proposed that would divide an established community or limit movement, travel or social interaction between established land uses. Impacts would be less than significant. Further discussion of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

b. Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The proposed project would involve Zoning Ordinance amendments that would facilitate an increase in allowed residential units. Potential conflicts with the applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects are potentially significant and will be discussed in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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12 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*
- b. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?*

The Southside Area is a highly urbanized area in Berkeley. There are no known mineral deposits or resources of local importance or value to the region or to residents of the State identified in the Southside (City of Berkeley 2001b). There are likewise no mining operations in the Southside Area. No impacts related to mineral resources would occur.

NO IMPACT

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13 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Noise Setting

Sound is a vibratory disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source, which is capable of being detected by the hearing organs (e.g., the human ear). Noise is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. The effects of noise on people can include general annoyance, interference with speech communication, sleep disturbance, and, in the extreme, hearing impairment (Caltrans 2013a).

Noise levels are commonly measured in decibels (dB) using the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA). The A-weighting scale is an adjustment to the actual sound pressure levels so that they are consistent with the human hearing response, which is most sensitive to frequencies around 4,000 Hertz (Hz) and less sensitive to frequencies around and below 100 Hz (Kinsler, et. al. 1999). Decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale that quantifies sound intensity in a manner similar to the Richter scale used to measure earthquake magnitudes. A doubling of the energy of a noise source, such as a doubling of traffic volume, would increase the noise level by 3 dB; similarly, dividing the energy in half would result in a decrease of 3 dB (Crocker 2007).

Vibration Setting

Groundborne vibration of concern in environmental analysis consists of the oscillatory waves that move from a source through the ground to adjacent structures. The number of cycles per second of oscillation makes up the vibration frequency, described in terms of hertz (Hz). The frequency of a

vibrating object describes how rapidly it oscillates. The normal frequency range of most groundborne vibration that can be felt by the human body is from a low of less than 1 Hz up to a high of about 200 Hz (Crocker 2007).

While people have varying sensitivities to vibrations at different frequencies, in general they are most sensitive to low-frequency vibration. Vibration in buildings, such as from nearby construction activities, may cause windows, items on shelves, and pictures on walls to rattle. Vibration of building components can also take the form of an audible low-frequency rumbling noise, referred to as groundborne noise. Groundborne noise may result in adverse effects, such as building damage, when the originating vibration spectrum is dominated by frequencies in the upper end of the range (60 to 200 Hz). Vibration may also damage infrastructure when foundations or utilities, such as sewer and water pipes, physically connect the structure and the vibration source (FTA 2018). Although groundborne vibration is sometimes noticeable in outdoor environments, it is almost never annoying to people who are outdoors. The primary concern from vibration is that it can be intrusive and annoying to building occupants and vibration-sensitive land uses.

Southside Noise Environment

The primary sources of noise in the Southside are motor vehicles and noise associated with operation of commercial and residential uses.

Motor vehicles, including passenger vehicles, trucks, and buses, are the most common and significant sources of noise in Berkeley. The loudest roadways in the Southside are arterial routes that carry the highest traffic volumes, such as Telegraph Avenue. AC Transit buses frequently pass through the Southside and generate noise when accelerating and braking.

Equipment used in the operation of retail, other commercial, and residential uses in the Southside contributes to ambient noise. In commercial areas, restaurants, retail stores, and other businesses can generate on-site noise from HVAC systems, loading docks, trash compactors, outdoor dining, music, and other sources. Residential neighborhoods generate noise from the use of home appliances, yard maintenance and home construction equipment, air conditioners, power tools, and other household activities. In addition, the UC Berkeley campus generates noise from student and public gatherings and sports events.

Sensitive Receptors

Noise exposure goals for various types of land uses reflect the varying noise sensitivities associated with those uses. The Berkeley General Plan's Environmental Management Element defines noise-sensitive receptors as residences, child-care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, and other similar land uses (Berkeley 2001b). These land uses have more stringent noise exposure thresholds than commercial or industrial uses that are not susceptible to certain impacts, such as sleep disturbance, pursuant to Policy EM-47 in the Environmental Management Element. The location, hours of operation, type of use, and extent of development warrant close analysis in an effort to ensure that noise-sensitive receptors are not exposed to adverse noise levels.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Noise sensitive land uses within the Southside Area include residences scattered in the Southside and in the surrounding neighborhoods. People's Park would also be considered a noise sensitive land use. In addition, there are several churches within and immediately surrounding the Southside Area which may be sensitive to noise levels during church services and community functions held at those facilities.

Development in the Southside Area could generate temporary noise increases during construction. Temporary noise increases would result from construction activities such as demolition, asphalt removal, grading, and excavation activities, as well as building construction. Temporary construction-related noise could affect sensitive receptors within the Southside.

In addition, operational noise associated with new development in the Southside Area (i.e.: conversations, mechanical equipment for building operation, traffic noise) could result in permanent increases in ambient noise levels in excess of established standards. Overall, these impacts are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. *Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

The proposed project could facilitate intensification of development and redevelopment of existing uses within the Southside Area. This would involve construction activities such as demolition, asphalt removal, grading, and excavation activities. Each of these is anticipated to result in some vibration that could affect nearby sensitive receptors depending on the location of the receptors. Impacts would be potentially significant and will be further analyzed in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c. *For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*

The nearest airport to the Southside Area, Oakland International Airport, is located approximately 10 miles to the south. Although individual aircraft in the vicinity of the Southside Area are occasionally audible, the Southside Area is well outside of the noise contours associated with nearby airports. No private airstrips are located in the vicinity. Therefore, new development under buildout of the proposed project would not be exposed to adverse noise from aircraft overflights. No impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

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14 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project:

a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?*
- b. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

The proposed project could facilitate intensification of development and redevelopment of existing uses within the Southside Area. As shown in Table 4, the proposed project could result in up to 4,597 new units 10,344 new residents in the Southside compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would induce population growth and may result in displacement of existing people or housing in the Southside Area. Impacts to population and housing are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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15 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
1 Fire protection?	■	□	□	□
2 Police protection?	□	□	■	□
3 Schools?	□	□	■	□
4 Parks?	□	□	■	□
5 Other public facilities?	■	□	□	□

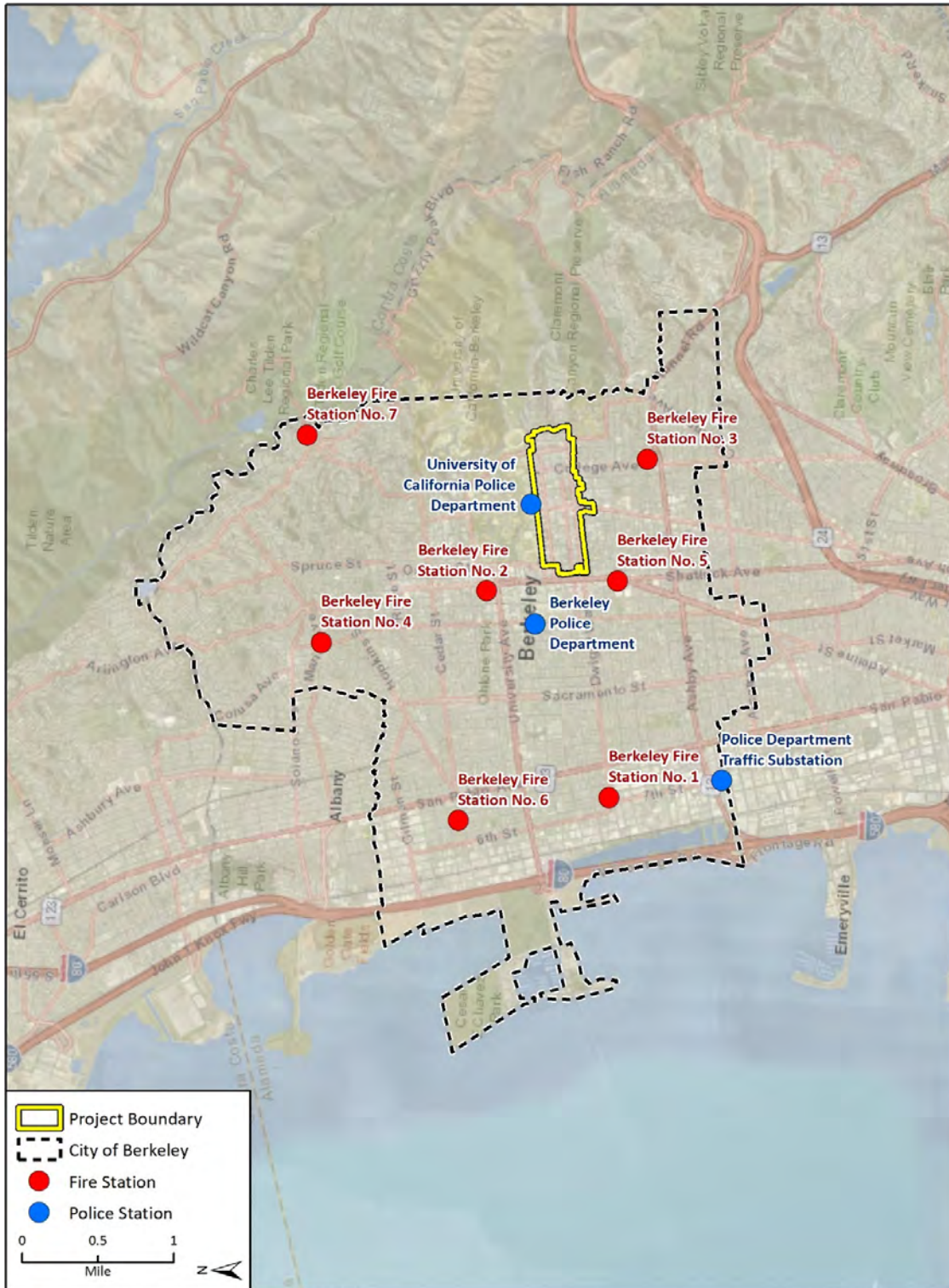
Public Services Setting

a. Fire Protection

The Berkeley Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the Southside Area, as well as for the entire city of Berkeley. This service area represents 11 square miles and approximately 120,000 residents. The Berkeley Fire Department operates seven fire stations including seven engine companies, two truck companies, and four ambulances (Brannigan 2018). As of 2018, the Fire Department is staffed with 133 sworn fire fighters including 91 certified paramedics and 17 civilian staff.

The City's goal for staffing is reviewed each budget cycle and considers historical and current year information related to fire and emergency services. In 2017, the Berkeley Fire Department responded to 15,944 calls for service (up from 15,028 in 2016 and 14,610 in 2015) (Brannigan 2018). The City of Berkeley General Plan includes a goal of four minutes for Berkeley Fire Department's response time. Primary Service to the Southside is provided by Station 5, which is located at 2680 Shattuck Avenue, and by Station 3, which is located at 2710 Russell Street. Station 5 houses one engine company, one truck company, and one ambulance, while Station 3 houses one engine company and one ambulance. (City of Berkeley 2020a). Figure 11 shows the locations of fire stations in the vicinity of the Southside.

Figure 11 Police and Fire Stations in the Vicinity of the Southside



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b. Police Protection

The Berkeley Police Department (BPD) provides police protection services to the Southside. Police headquarters are located at 2100 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, approximately 0.25 miles west of the Southside Area. Figure 11 above shows the locations of police stations in the vicinity of the Southside. The BPD consists of 270 employees including 181 sworn officers. This allows for a ratio of 1.5 sworn officers per 1,000 residents (City of Berkeley 2020b). The City's goal for staffing is reviewed each budget cycle and considers historical and current year information related to police services. City population increases are not weighed in the Police Department's staffing needs.

BPD currently provides regular patrols to 16 beats within Berkeley. The Southside is served by Beats 6 and 7 (City of Berkeley 2020c). Additionally, the Police Department has four Area Coordinators, each assigned to specific areas of the city. An Area Coordinator is a police officer assigned to collaborate with other City departments and services, and to work with the community to solve long-term policing problems. Area Coordinators research special projects, attend community and Neighborhood Watch meetings, and regularly exchange information with beat patrol officers. Officers from Area 2 represent the Southside (City of Berkeley 2020d).

In addition to the BPD, the University of California Police Department (UCPD) provides police protection services to the Southside. The University campus is divided into three beats, with one to two officers patrolling a beat at any given time. Two of these beats, Beats 1 and 3, extend beyond the campus and into the Southside Area, where UCPD officers spend approximately 25-30 percent of their time (City of Berkeley 2008).

The BPD and UCPD regularly coordinate on police protection issues related to the Southside. The Berkeley Police Department also participates in the weekly Telegraph Business Improvement District meetings. These meetings include officers from UCPD and facilitate coordination between the two departments. BPD representatives also attend the City/ UC/ Student relations committee meetings, which are held two to three times per year.

c. Public Schools

The Berkeley Unified School District (BUSD) operates three preschools, 11 elementary schools (grades K-5), three middle schools (grades 6-8), one large comprehensive high school (grades 9-12), a continuation high school (grades 9-12), and an adult school (BUSD 2020a). The District's overall enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year was 10,194 students (Ed-Data.org 2020).

BUSD is divided into three elementary school zones: Central, Northwest, and Southeast. Two of the middle schools are zoned, while one is a magnet school. Homes in the Southside are within the Southeast zone for elementary school, which is served by Emerson, John Muir, and Malcom X Elementary schools. However, students living in the Southside do not necessarily attend the school closest to their home. Parents of students entering the District fill out an enrollment form and list their preferences for schools. Parents may request any school in the district, but first priority will be given to students living within a school's attendance zone. All residences in the Southside are zoned to Willard Middle School, but Berkeley residents can also choose to be assigned through random lottery to Longfellow Magnet Middle School (BUSD 2020b).

d. Regulatory Setting

Fire Protection Regulatory Setting

The Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element and the Transportation Element of the City's General Plan contain the following policies and actions related to fire protection services (City of Berkeley 2001c; City of Berkeley 2001e):

Policy S-22 Fire Fighting Infrastructure. Reduce fire hazard risks in existing developed areas.

Policy S-23 Property Maintenance. Reduce fire hazard risks in existing developed areas by ensuring that private property is maintained to minimize vulnerability to fire hazards.

Policy S-24 Mutual Aid. Continue to fulfill legal obligations and support mutual aid efforts to coordinate fire suppression within Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Oakland, the East Bay Regional Park District, and the State of California to prevent and suppress major wildland and urban fire destruction.

Policy S-25 Fire Safety Education. Use Fire Department personnel to plan and conduct effective fire safety and prevention programs.

Policy T-28 Emergency Access. Provide for emergency access to all parts of the city and safe evacuation routes. (Also see Disaster Preparedness and Safety Policy S-22.)

Police Protection Regulatory Setting

The Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element, the Transportation Element and the Economic Development & Employment Element of the City's General Plan provide the following policies and actions related to police protection services (City of Berkeley 2001c):

Policy S-1 Response Planning. Ensure that the City's emergency response plans are current and incorporate the latest information on hazards, vulnerability, and resources. (Also see Transportation Policy T-28.)

Policy T-28 Emergency Access. Provide for emergency access to all parts of the city and safe evacuation routes. (Also see Disaster Preparedness and Safety Policy S-22.)

Chapter 2.64 of the Berkeley Municipal Code authorizes the creation of the police department and defines its duties. Additional police regulations have been issued to further describe the required conduct and responsibilities of the police department.

Schools Regulatory Setting

California Senate Bill 50

Senate Bill 50 (SB50), which revised the existing limitation on developer fees for school facilities, was enacted as urgency legislation which became effective on November 4, 1998 as a result of the California voters approving a bond measure (Proposition 1A). SB50 established a 1998 base amount of allowable developer fees (Level One fee) for residential construction (subject to adjustment) and prohibits school districts, cities, and counties from imposing school impact mitigation fees or other requirements in excess or in addition to those provided in the statute.

Berkeley Unified School District – School Facilities Fee

Per SB 50 (described above, the Berkeley Board of Education adopted a School Facility Fee for new housing and commercial development in order to help the Berkeley Unified School District (BUSD) meet the costs of expanding their facilities to accommodate increased enrollment caused by new development. These fees are directed towards maintaining adequate service levels, which would ensure that any impact to schools that could result from development projects in the Plan Area would be offset by development fees and, in accordance with State law, reduce potential impacts to a less-than-significant level.¹

City of Berkeley General Plan

The Land Use Element of the City's General Plan has the following policies and actions related to schools (City of Berkeley 2001d):

Policy LU-13 Basic Goods and Services. Ensure that neighborhoods are well served by commercial districts and community services and facilities, such as parks, schools, child-care facilities, and religious institutions.

Impact Analysis

a.1. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

Future development in the Southside would be required to comply with basic building design standards for commercial and residential buildings as mandated by the Berkeley Fire Code, under BMC Section 19.48. Nonetheless, implementation of the proposed project could facilitate development that would increase the demand for fire protection and emergency medical services. According to the Fire Department, the additional approximately 3,000 residents in the Southside would result in approximately 450 additional calls to the BFD annually (Brannigan 2020). The increase in traffic, density, and building heights associated with the proposed project on its own or in combination with planned development in the Southside associated with potential development of housing on University-owned sites could result in response time goals not being met. The continued implementation of policies and action items in the Berkeley General Plan would improve the ability of fire protection facilities to serve future growth. Policy S-22 in the City's Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element calls for the City to provide adequately staffed and equipped Fire Stations and to pursue a response time goal of four minutes from the nearest station to all parts of Berkeley. As shown in Table 8, Engines 3 and 5's response times in the last four years have fluctuated and most recently dropped below the threshold of less than 4 minutes 90 percent of the time. With additional traffic congestion, construction activity, and an increase in population, additional impact on response times could occur.

¹ Adopted by the Board of Education on February 8, 2017. Fees are \$3.48 per square foot for residential development of more than 500 square feet and \$0.56 per square foot for new commercial and industrial development.

Table 8 Four-Minute Response Time Percentile

Engine	2016	2017	2018	2019
E3 Calls	1,626	1,597	1,470	1,584
E3 4 Min Response	70.73%	67.25%	65.85%	56.50%
E5 Calls	2,356	2,372	2,339	2,369
E5 4 Min Response	77.80%	76.60%	74.41%	71.00%

Source: Brannigan 2020

In addition to response time, a taller building with additional stories adds time and complexity to a Fire Department response. Response time is measured by the arrival of the engine company at the address, not to the location of the emergency within the building, which is not captured by Fire Department data sources. Allowing greater height of buildings would increase the total time Fire Department units are on scene at a given call to a taller building.

Despite compliance with the above General Plan policies and code requirements, the potential increased call volumes associated with future development (and in combination with future development of University-owned parcels for housing) and longer response times could contribute to the need for construction of a new fire station.

Therefore, impacts related to fire protection facilities associated with the proposed project are potentially significant and will be further analyzed in an EIR.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.2. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

Implementation of the proposed project could facilitate development that would increase the population served by the Berkeley Police Department. Although the Police Department does not factor in population increases when determining its staffing needs (City of Berkeley 2016), population growth in the Southside could result in an increase in reported incidents, leading to longer response times unless the Police Department increases staffing. It is possible that a new police station would be necessary to serve the Southside in the future.

Should the Police Department and the City determine that additional facilities are needed to provide police protection services to the Southside, it is not known whether such facilities would be located within the Southside or elsewhere in the City. No location has been identified for a new police station in the Southside as part of this project. When and if the Police Department proposes a new station and identifies an appropriate site and funding, the City will conduct a complete evaluation of the station’s environmental impacts under CEQA.

Therefore, the impact related to police protection facilities would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.3. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools, or the need for new or physically altered schools, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?

As shown in Table 4, implementation of the proposed project could add up to 4,579 new units in the Southside compared to existing conditions. These new units could result in an increase in the number of students served by BUSD. In the study prepared for BUSD's recently adopted School Facilities Fee on new residential and commercial/industrial development, the District used a blended student generation rate of 0.191 for all housing types (BUSD 2016). Based on this generation rate, development under the proposed zoning amendments would add an estimated 837 new students incrementally over time. However, this number is highly conservative. As described in the Project Objectives, a primary goal of the proposed project is to create additional housing at appropriate locations to help meet the housing demand for students, thus taking advantage of proximity to the University. It is assumed that many of the new housing units would be occupied by University students and would not house school-aged children.

Nonetheless, the proposed project could encourage housing that would add more school-aged children to BUSD schools. These students would be distributed throughout the schools that serve Berkeley depending on their grade level, their location, and their school preferences. Depending on which school the new students attend, the increase in students could create capacity issues for these schools or exacerbate existing capacity issues. Therefore, the proposed project could potentially create the need for additional school capacity or possible expansion of an existing school, the construction of which could cause environmental impacts.

However, pursuant to Senate Bill 50, applicants for individual development projects would be required to pay school impact fees established to offset potential impacts from new development in the Southside on school facilities. Therefore, although adoption and development under the proposed project could indirectly increase resident populations and potential student enrollment in Berkeley, payment of the fees mandated under SB 50 is the mitigation prescribed by statute, and payment of such fees is "...deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization." Therefore, pursuant to CGC §65994(h), impacts relating to school capacity would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.4. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered parks, or the need for new or physically altered parks, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?

Please see Section 16, *Recreation*, for an analysis of impacts related to parks and recreation resources. Impacts were found to be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

a.5. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of other new or physically altered public facilities, or the need for other new or physically altered public facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

As discussed in Section 10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, impacts related to stormwater facilities would be less than significant. Impacts related to water and wastewater water facilities are discussed in Section 19, *Utilities and Service Systems*. As discussed in that section, impacts related to water and wastewater facilities are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR. No significant impacts to other public services are anticipated.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

16 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Parks and Recreation Setting

The City of Berkeley's Parks, Recreation and Waterfront Department administers recreation centers and maintains the parks, waterfront, and urban forest within the city limits. In this department, the Parks Division maintains 52 parks that include 48 play areas; 21 turf medians, triangles, and dividers; 44 parking and vacant lots; 75 paths, walks and steps; 40 undeveloped paths; and the Berkeley Marina (City of Berkeley 2020e). According to the General Plan, there were 230 acres of parkland within city limits at the time the General Plan was prepared, which is a ratio of approximately two park acres per 1,000 residents. In addition to the public open space managed by the City's Parks Divisions, the city contains parts of the Bay Trail and the 1,854-acre McLaughlin Eastshore State Park, and residents are adjacent to the East Bay Regional Park District's 2,079-acre Tilden Regional Park and 208-acre Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve. Including these additional parklands, Berkeley's park acres-to-persons ratio increases to approximately 12 acres per 1,000 residents (City of Berkeley 2001e). Since the time of the General Plan, additional park space has been added for a total of 252 acres of parkland within the city limits.

Although local, regional, and State parkland is available in and within a short distance from Berkeley, the geographic distribution of recreational facilities across Berkeley is uneven. One public park is located within the Southside, People's Park, which is approximately 2.8-acres. Two other City parks are located less than 0.25 miles from the Southside: the 2.8-acre Martin Luther King Jr. Civic Center Park at Milvia and Center Street and the 2.7-acre Willard Park at Derby Street and Hillegass Avenue. The Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve is also within 0.25 miles of the Southside.

Several recreational facilities within the University campus may also serve as parks and recreational uses for residents of the Southside. The University has a general philosophy of keeping the campus open for the public to utilize open spaces (City of Berkeley 2001e).

Parks and Recreation Regulatory Setting

The Open Space and Recreation Element of the Berkeley General Plan cites a goal in the City's 1977 Master Plan of providing two acres of parkland per 1,000 people. This element also has the following policies related to parks and recreation (City of Berkeley 2001e):

Policy OS-2 Maintenance, Repair, and Enhancements. Within the context of open space resource allocations, give highest priority to maintaining and improving the City's existing network of open space and recreation facilities.

Policy OS-4 Working with Other Agencies. Work with the Berkeley Unified School District, the University of California, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, and the East Bay Regional Park District to improve, preserve, maintain, and renovate their open space and recreation facilities.

Policy OS-6 New Open Space and Recreational Resources. Create new open space and recreational resources throughout Berkeley.

Policy OS-7 Serving Disadvantaged Populations. Within the context of open space resource allocations for new or expanded facilities, give high priority to providing additional facilities for populations that are disadvantaged or underserved.

Policy OS-8 Community Gardens. Encourage and support community gardens as important open space resources that build communities and provide a local food source.

Policy OS-14 Regional Open Space. Coordinate with regional open space agencies such as the East Bay Regional Park District, neighboring cities, and private sector and nonprofit institutions to maintain, improve, and expand the region's open space network.

In 1986, City of Berkeley voters passed the Berkeley Public Parks and Open Space Preservation Ordinance ("Measure L") which requires the Berkeley City Council to preserve and maintain existing public parks and open space, and to give high priority to acquiring parks and open space in census tracts with less than the minimum ratio identified in the 1977 Berkeley Master Plan of two acres per 1,000 residents.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?*
- b. *Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

The proposed project does not involve the development of new recreational facilities. The proposed project would increase demand for parks by facilitating residential growth in the Southside. As shown in Table 4, the proposed project could facilitate up to 10,344 new residents in the Southside compared to existing conditions. One park is located within the Southside (People's Park) and several local parks occur near the Southside, such as Martin Luther King Jr. Civic Center Park, Willard Park, and the Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve, as well as facilities associated with the University campus.

The Berkeley General Plan found that the city had approximately 12 acres per 1,000 residents, including local, regional, and State parks, which substantially exceeds the City's goal of two acres per 1,000 residents (City of Berkeley 2001d). Currently, the city has approximately 252 acres of parkland within the city limits and 122,580 residents, for a ratio of 2.06 acres per 1,000 residents (California

Department of Finance [DOF] 2020). However, as noted in the Parks and Recreation Setting, in addition to the public open space managed by the City's Parks Divisions, the city contains parts of the Bay Trail and the Eastshore State Park, and Tilden Regional Park and Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve are adjacent to the city. By increasing the citywide population by 10,344 new residents to an estimated 132,924, the project would reduce the ratio of parkland within the city limits to parkland ratio to 1.90 acres per 1,000 residents. Nonetheless, when considering parkland adjacent to the City and in proximity to the Southside such as the Claremont Canyon Regional Park, the ratio of parkland per resident would be substantially higher. Overall, the proposed project would not result in substantial overuse of existing parks which may cause physical deterioration of these facilities. Further, the proposed project would not require the construction or expansion of facilities which may have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Therefore, the overall environmental impacts related to parks and recreational spaces would be less than significant. Further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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17 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?*
- b. *Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?*
- c. *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?*
- d. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

The higher-density housing allowed by the proposed project could result in increased vehicle miles traveled (VMT) compared to existing conditions. Trips generated as a result of the proposed project have the potential to conflict with programs, plans, ordinances or policies addressing the circulation system, be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b), increase hazards, or result in inadequate emergency access. Transportation impacts would be potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in a Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or	■	□	□	□
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	■	□	□	□

Tribal Cultural Resources Regulatory Setting

Enacted on March 1, 2005, Senate Bill 18 (SB18) (California Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4) requires cities and counties to notify and consult with California Native American tribal groups and individuals regarding proposed local land use planning decisions for the purpose of protecting traditional tribal cultural places (sacred sites), prior to adopting or amending a general plan or designating land as open space. Tribal groups or individuals have 90 days to request consultation following the initial contact.

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources." AB 52 establishes that "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and is:

1. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

One tribe has requested to be notified of projects proposed by the City of Berkeley. The City of Berkeley notified the tribe of the proposed project on April 15, 2020. Under AB 52, tribes have 30 days to respond and request consultation. Over 30 days have elapsed since the notification was sent and the tribe did not request AB 52 consultation.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?*
- b. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074 that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1?*

The City of Berkeley sent notification in accordance with AB 52 on April 15, 2020 and the tribe did not request AB 52 consultation with the City. Nonetheless, the City will be sending notification again and will also be providing outreach to tribal representatives in accordance with SB 18. Development activities associated with the implementation of the proposed project have the potential to significantly impact subsurface tribal cultural resources. Impacts are considered potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

19 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Utilities and Service Systems Setting

Water Service

Water supply to the Southside is provided by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). Approximately 90 percent of the water used by EBMUD comes from the Mokelumne River watershed, and EBMUD transports it through pipe aqueducts to temporary storage reservoirs in the East Bay hills. EBMUD has water rights that allow for delivery of up to a maximum of 325 million gallons per day (mgd) from this source, subject to the availability of runoff and to the senior water rights of other users, downstream fishery flow requirements, and other Mokelumne River water uses. EBMUD is obligated to meet multiple operating objectives, including providing municipal

water supply benefits, stream flow regulation, fishery/public trust interests, flood control, temperature management and obligations to downstream diverters. Among these factors, EBMUD's Mokelumne River flow commitments are generally tied to the variability in the Mokelumne River watershed rainfall and runoff patterns which govern the release requirements for the year.

Wastewater

EBMUD also provides wastewater treatment services to the Southside and the rest of the City of Berkeley. EBMUD operates the large diameter interceptor sewer generally running along the shoreline of the San Francisco Bay, and the Main Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP) in Oakland. Each property owner in the City is responsible for delivering their sewage to the City's wastewater collection system. The City's wastewater collection system includes the lower lateral and the sewer mainlines in the street or in easements on private property. The City has approximately 456 miles of sanitary sewer mains, and over 30,000 lower laterals. The sewer mains range in age from 1 to over 100-years and vary in size from 6-inches to 48-inches in diameter (Berkeley 2012). The City operates and maintains its sewage collection system in accordance with the NPDES Permit No. CA0038466 issued by the SF Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board that expires on March 31, 2025.

Solid Waste

The City of Berkeley is one of the few cities in Northern California to operate its own dual stream recycling and green/food waste collection system as well as material recovery/drop-off and buyback facilities. The City provides curbside recycling and refuse collection services to the Southside. Solid waste and recyclable materials collected by the City and its contracted companies are transported from the Berkeley Transfer Station, located at 1201 Second Street, for sorting or disposal. Waste generated in Berkeley is sent to the Altamont Landfill.

Impact Analysis

- a. *Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?*
- b. *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?*
- c. *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

Development that could be facilitated by the proposed project would provide new residential units and eventually increase population in the Southside. Associated water demand would also increase. It is possible that new or expanded entitlements may be needed to meet water supply requirements associated with full buildout that could be facilitated by the proposed project. Therefore, this issue will be further investigated in the EIR.

EBMUD provides wastewater treatment services, and the City provides wastewater collection services, to the Southside. Development that could be facilitated by the proposed changes presented in the Southside Zoning Ordinance Updates facilitate adding new residential and non-

residential uses to the Southside. An increase in residential density would generate additional wastewater which may exceed the capacity of wastewater treatment and collection facilities operated by EBMUD and exceed the capacity of wastewater conveyance facilities operated by the City of Berkeley. The impacts to the wastewater treatment and conveyance systems and providers will be analyzed further in the EIR.

As discussed in Section 10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, storm drainage facilities are adequate to serve the Southside. This impact is less than significant and further study in an EIR is not warranted.

Impacts related to electric power and natural gas use will be analyzed further in as part of the energy analysis in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- d. Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?*
- e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

The proposed project would intensify development within the Southside. New development would generate solid waste during construction and new residential uses would generate solid waste during operation and during move-in and move-out which may generate waste in excess of standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure. The project could also impair attainment of solid waste reduction goals or conflict with statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts are potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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20 Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslopes or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Wildfire Setting

A wildfire is a nonstructural fire that occurs in vegetative fuels, excluding prescribed fire. Wildfires can occur in undeveloped areas and spread to urban areas where the landscape and structures are not designed and maintained to be ignition resistant. A wildland-urban interface is an area where urban development is near open space or “wildland” areas. The potential for wildland fires represents a hazard where development is adjacent to open space or near wildland fuels or designated fire severity zones. Steep hillsides and varied topography also contribute to the risk of wildland fires.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) has mapped areas of significant fire hazards in the state through its Fire and Resources Assessment Program. These maps place areas of the state into different fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ) based on a hazard scoring system using subjective criteria for fuels, fire history, terrain influences, housing density, and occurrence of severe fire weather where urban conflagration could result in catastrophic losses. As part of this mapping system, land where Cal Fire is responsible for wildland fire protection and generally located

in unincorporated areas is classified as a State Responsibility Area (SRA). Where local fire protection agencies, such as the City of Berkeley Fire Department (BFD), are responsible for wildfire protection, the land is classified as a Local Responsibility Area (LRA). Cal Fire currently identifies Berkeley as an LRA. In addition to establishing local or state responsibility for wildfire protection in a specific area, Cal Fire designates areas as very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZ) or non-VHFHSZ. The project site is designated as VHFHSZ by the State of California. Cal Fire has identified a VHFHSZ across the eastern edge of the City of Berkeley, including across the eastern half of the main UC Berkeley campus and the eastern portion of the Southside Area (Cal Fire 2008).

The City of Berkeley has incorporated Cal Fire's LRA map into its identification of fire hazard three zones within City limits (BMC Section 19.28.030):

- **Zone 1** encompasses the portions of the City not designated within Cal Fire's VHFHS zone.
- **Zone 2** encompasses the portions of the City designated within the VHFHS zone and the Combined Hillside District, except the portions covered by Zone 2.
- **Zone 3** encompasses those areas designated in the VHFHS zone and the Environmental Safety--Residential Zoning District (ES-R). The BMC provides the following description the ES-R District: "Because of its substandard vehicular access, steep slopes, inadequate water pressure and proximity to the Hayward Fault and vegetated wildlands, the Panoramic Hill area is exceptionally vulnerable to severe damage or destruction from fire and earthquake hazards" (Section 23D.24.020).

Areas within Zones 2 and 3 encompass the City's Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area, an area designated as at significant risk from wildfires (BMC Section 19.28.030). As shown in Figure 12, the portion of the Southside Area that is east of College Avenue is within Zone 2. Moreover, Zone 3 abuts the Southside Area at its eastern edge.

Regulatory Setting

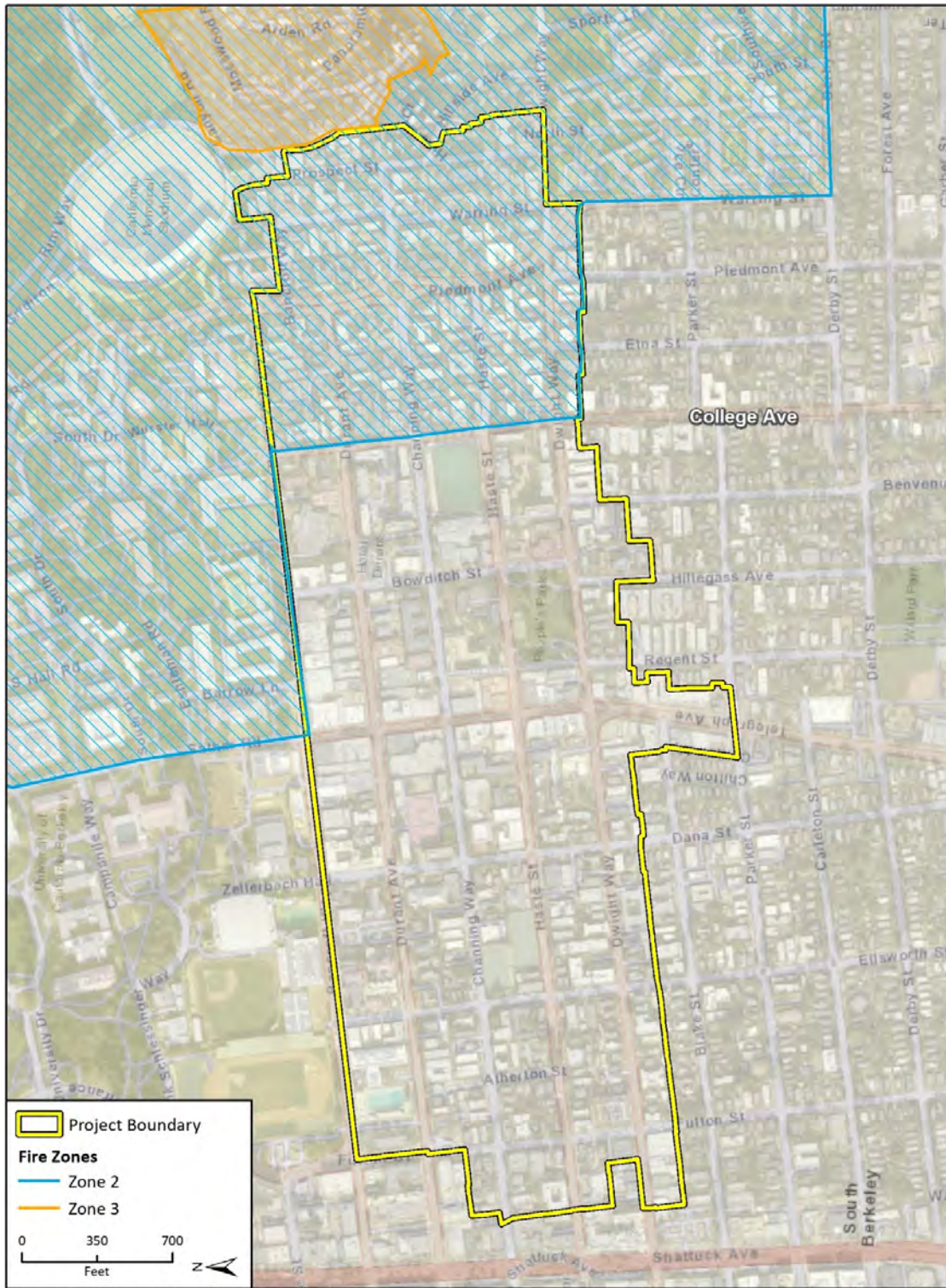
California Public Resources Code Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 4201–4204 and Government Code Sections 51175–89 direct Cal Fire to map areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ), define the application of various mitigation strategies to reduce risk associated with wildland fires.

California Building Code

As described in Section 9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also known as the California Building Standards Code, contains the California Fire Code (CFC), included as Part 9 of that Title. Updated every three years, the CFC establishes regulations to safeguard against the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The Fire Code also establishes requirements intended to provide safety for and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, fire safety during construction and demolition, and wildland-urban interface areas. The City of Berkeley has

Figure 12 Fire Hazard Zones



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adopted the California Fire Code as part of its building regulations (BMC Chapter 19.48) and implements these standards through its building permit process.

In addition, in late 2005, the California Building Commission adopted CBC Chapter 7A (effective 2008), which require new buildings in VHFHS zones to use ignition resistant construction methods and materials. These new codes include provisions to improve the ignition resistance of buildings, especially from firebrands. (Cal Fire 2008).

Berkeley General Plan

The Berkeley General Plan Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element includes goals and policies to reduce the risk of death, injuries, and property damage in the city. Relevant goals and policies are listed below:

Policy S-1 Response Planning. Ensure that the City’s emergency response plans are current and incorporate the latest information on hazards, vulnerability, and resources.

Policy S-12 Utility and Transpiration Systems. Improve the disaster-resistance of utility and transportation systems to increase public safety and to minimize damage and service disruption following a disaster.

Policy S-13 Hazards Identification. Identify, avoid and minimize natural and human-caused hazards in the development of property and the regulation of land use.

Policy S-14 Land Use Regulation. Require appropriate mitigation in new development, in redevelopment/reuse, or in other applications.

Policy S-15 Construction Standards. Maintain construction standards that minimize risks to human lives and property from environmental and human-caused hazards for both new and existing buildings.

Policy S-16 Residential Density in the Hills. Consider changes to the existing residential zoning in high-risk, residential areas, such as the Hill Hazardous Fire Area, to reduce the vulnerability of these areas to future disasters.

Policy S-20 Mitigation of Potentially Hazardous Buildings. Pursue all feasible methods, programs, and financing to mitigate potentially hazardous buildings.

Policy S-21 Fire Preventative Design Standards. Develop and enforce construction and design standards that ensure new structures incorporate appropriate fire prevention features and meet current fire safety standards.

Policy S-22 Fire Fighting Infrastructure. Reduce fire hazard risks in existing developed areas.

Policy S-23 Property Maintenance. Reduce fire hazard risks in existing developed areas by ensuring that private property is maintained to minimize vulnerability to fire hazards.

Policy S-24 Mutual Aid. Continue to fulfill legal obligations and support mutual aid efforts to coordinate fire suppression in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Oakland, the East Bay Regional Park District, and the State of California to prevent and suppress major wildland and urban fire destruction.

City of Berkeley 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City of Berkeley 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is intended to prepare the community for potential life-threatening emergencies, such as fire, flood, and earthquakes. The LHMP is essentially a “road map” for action involving hazard mitigation and emergency

preparedness. In general, the LHMP includes guiding objectives and actions, organized into high, medium, and low priority actions for emergency preparedness (City of Berkeley 2019b).

Berkeley Municipal Code

BMC Section 19.28.030 codifies Chapter 7A of the CBC and includes additional regulations related to construction within Zones 2 and 3 of the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area. The purpose of the requirements in this section is to “to establish minimum standards for the protection of life and property by increasing the ability of a building located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone...or any building or structure in the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and contributes to a systematic reduction in conflagration losses.” Requirements include the following:

- Roofing. Roofs shall be a Class A minimum and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 7A and Chapter 15. Roofs shall have a roofing assembly installed in accordance with its listing and the manufacturer’s installation instructions. Wooden shakes and shingles are prohibited roof coverings regardless of the assembly rating of the roof system.
- Spark Arrestors. All chimneys of fireplaces, stoves, barbecues or heating appliances using solid fuel shall be provided with an approved spark arrestor whenever modification has been made to any of these appliances, or whenever a structure is re-roofed.
- Underground utility connections. For new construction, provisions shall be made for the undergrounding of all utilities serving the property, including but not limited to electrical, telephone and cable television, by the installation of appropriately sized underground conduits extending from the street property.
- Fire Warning System. All residential units shall be equipped with a Fire Warning System as specified by the residential smoke detector requirements of the current edition of the California Building Code and with an audible exterior alarm.
- Automatic Fire Sprinklers. Any new construction or new additions to existing structures requiring a permit determined to be \$100,000 or more in construction costs shall be required to install automatic fire sprinklers throughout the existing structure.
- Utilities. Utilities, pipes, furnaces, water heaters or other mechanical devices located in an exposed underfloor area of a building or structure shall be enclosed with material as required for exterior one-hour fire resistive construction. Adequate covered access openings for servicing and ventilation of such facilities shall be provided as required by appropriate codes
- Control of brush or vegetation. Brush and vegetation shall be controlled as required in the Berkeley Fire Code.
- Public access roads and fire trails. No person(s) shall use any public access road or fire trail for the storage of any construction material, stationary construction equipment, construction office, portable refuse container, or earth from any grading or excavating.

Impact Analysis

- a. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Figure 12 shows that a portion of the Southside Area is within a VHFHS zone, identified as Berkeley Fire Zone 2. As described in Section 9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, Figure 14 of the Berkeley General Plan identifies existing emergency access and evacuation routes in the Southside. Several streets in the Southside are designated as emergency access routes to move people and emergency response equipment in a disaster. College Avenue, Bancroft Way, Dwight Way, and Piedmont Avenue are all designated emergency access routes which provide connections between parcels within the VHFHS zone to other portions of the City.

Moreover, several City regulations would ensure that the access routes within the VHFHS zone would remain available in the event of an emergency, including evacuations during wildfire. General Plan Policy T-28 identifies required actions to preserve emergency access, including not installing diverters or speed humps on streets identified as Emergency Access and Evacuation Routes. BMC Section 19.28.030 prohibits storage of materials or structures, including construction equipment, at public access roads within the VHFHS zone. Therefore, while traffic increases associated with buildout of the proposed project would affect streets within the Southside Area, designated access routes would still serve as evacuation routes in case of emergency. Finally, as described in Section 9, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, since the Southside Area can be accessed by several designated access routes and since new development in the Southside is anticipated to be distributed throughout the Area, the traffic increase that would result from new development in the Southside would not substantially impact any one route.

The proposed project does not include policies or programs that would impair or interfere with emergency response or emergency evacuation. New housing under the proposed zoning amendments would be on private property and would therefore not obstruct existing roadways or require the construction of new roadways or access points. As discussed in Section 15, *Public Services*, development in the Southside area would be required to conform to the latest fire code requirements, including provisions for emergency access. With adherence to existing General Plan policies and other regulations, the proposed project would not impair or interfere with an emergency response or evacuation plan. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?*
- c. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?*

The Southside Area is urbanized, largely consisting of concrete roads, driveways, parking lots, and structures. Existing vegetation within the Southside that could provide fuel for a wildfire is minimal.

However, wildfires may potentially occur in wildland and open space areas east of the Southside and spread to the Southside Area. In addition, the new housing allowed under the proposed project would introduce new potential ignition sources in the form of building materials (e.g., wood, stucco), vegetation for landscaping, vehicles, and small machinery (e.g., for typical residential and landscape maintenance). The proposed project could therefore expose greater numbers of Southside occupants to pollutant concentrations or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire. In addition, new development under the proposed project would require the installation and maintenance of infrastructure, such as new power lines, which could exacerbate fire risk.

However, the numerous fire hazard regulations detailed in the Regulatory Setting section would minimize impacts related to wildfire within the Southside Area. New development within the Southside Area would be required to comply with the California Fire Code. In addition, all new development within the VHFHS zone would be required to comply with BMC Section 19.28.030, which provides additional regulations to reduce fire hazards, including requirements related to materials of roofing and coverings for exposed utility connections, alarm and fire sprinkler systems, and control of brush and vegetation. BMC Section 19.28.030 also requires that all new utilities serving new construction, including electrical, telephone, and cable television, be installed underground. Moreover, development under the proposed project would be subject to review by the Berkeley Fire Department (BFD) prior to approval of building permits. The BFD's review would ensure that new construction would comply with applicable fire codes and regulations and would not exacerbate wildfire risk within the Southside. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- d. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslopes or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?*

As described in Section 10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, the Southside Area is urbanized, largely consisting of impervious surfaces, including structures, parking lots, and roadways. Existing vegetation that could provide fuel for a wildfire within the Southside is limited to perimeter, yard, and street landscaping around surface concrete and structures. Development under the proposed project would not introduce new impervious areas to the extent that the rate or amount of surface runoff would substantially increase. Moreover, given that the Southside Area is relatively flat with slopes that range from zero to 15 percent, substantial downstream flooding or landslides are not expected to result from a wildfire within the Southside Area.

As described in the *Wildfire Setting* section above, the Southside Area is located within the western edge of the VHFHS zone. However, the Southside Area is developed with existing buildings, roadways, parking areas, and limited street and yard landscaping. The VHFHS zone stretches beyond the Southside further eastward and covers an area that includes steeper slopes, less development, and more vegetation than the Southside Area. This vegetated area includes Strawberry Canyon and Claremont Canyon. Wildfires that could occur within this area could result in increased risk for Southside occupants related to downslopes, downstream flooding, or landslides. However, this highly vegetated undeveloped area is relatively far (approximately 0.2 miles at its closest point) and not directly upslope from the Southside Area. In the event of a wildfire east and upslope from the Southside, runoff, flooding, and other post-fire slope instability would likely flow westwards towards the University of California campus, and not toward the Southside. Therefore, hazards from fires

outside the Southside Area are also not anticipated to substantially impact the development within the Southside. Impacts would be less than significant and further analysis of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Does the project:

a. Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

a. *Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

As noted under Section 4, *Biological Resources*, development allowed by the proposed project may affect special-status species. Mitigation measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 would reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant level. All other impacts related to biological resources would be less than significant or no impact would occur. Therefore, with incorporation of mitigation, the proposed project would not result in substantially reduced habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, elimination of a plant or animal community, or reduced number or restricted range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

As discussed in Section 5, *Cultural Resources*, development under the proposed project could involve demolition of historical resources or affect cultural resources. Therefore, impacts could be significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?*

As described in Sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 19 of this Initial Study, development allowed by the proposed project could result in significant cumulative impacts to air quality, cultural resources, energy, GHG, land use, noise, population & housing, public services, transportation, and utilities. These impacts will be analyzed further in an EIR.

The proposed project would have no impact, a less than significant impact, or a less than significant impact after mitigation with respect to all other environmental issues discussed in the checklist. There are no other known projects in development or under consideration that would affect those other resource areas.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c. *Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

In general, impacts to human beings are associated with air quality, greenhouse gas emissions/climate change, hazards and hazardous materials, traffic safety, geologic hazards, and noise impacts. As described in sections 7 and 9 of the Environmental Checklist, impacts related to geologic hazards, other hazards, and hazardous materials would be less than significant. However, as detailed in the preceding responses, development allowed by the proposed Southside Zoning Ordinance amendments could result in effects on air quality, greenhouse gasses, traffic, and noise that could be significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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Appendix A

Buildout Assumptions Methodology

Buildout Assumptions Methodology

The maximum potential 20-year buildout scenario that may occur with proposed zoning modifications are shown in the table on the following page. The buildout scenario is based on a housing capacity analysis of the Southside, as described below, and provides the basis for analysis in the EIR. As shown in the table, the proposed project could result in up to 4,597 new units or 10,344 new residents in the Southside compared to existing conditions. Compared to what would be allowed under existing zoning with use permits (which enable additional building height over base existing zoning), the proposed project could add up to 793 units or 1,784 residents.

The buildout scenario (number of units and people identified for CEQA analysis) was based on the following methodology and assumptions.

Buildout Scenario Methodology

The project team surveyed parcels in the Southside and eliminated the following types of sites from consideration for future development:

- UC-owned parcels
- Known designated historical resources
- Recent developments (built within the last 10 years; currently entitled; or currently under construction)
- Existing hotels
- Existing occupied religious or cultural institutional buildings, such as churches or student faith organizations that are currently in use (parking lots or vacant structures owned by religious or cultural institutions are considered potential development parcels in the analysis).

Of those remaining, the following types of potential development sites were identified and analyzed for housing capacity if built at a maximum intensity scenario under proposed zoning modifications, as well as a maximum intensity scenario under existing zoning, with totals summarized in the table:

- Surface parking lots
- One- and two-story non-historic, non-residential buildings (retail, office, services, restaurant, or other), either occupied or vacant.

In addition, the analysis summarized in the above table assumes a limited number of parcels with existing residential use could redevelop over the 20-year time horizon studied in the EIR. Since it is difficult to predict which of these specific parcels could develop, the project team did not identify specific parcels and instead assumed a net increase that could occur on residential parcels across the entire Southside. Replacing existing housing is not a focus of the study and is not anticipated or desired to occur at high levels, under either the existing or proposed scenarios. Most existing housing in the Southside is occupied and is built at three and four stories (a mix of renter-occupied and owner-occupied), along with some housing built at five stories or higher (mostly renter-occupied), and a small amount of one- and two-story housing (mostly owner-occupied). This existing occupied housing is assumed to be less likely to redevelop than identified surface lots, vacant properties, or one- and two-story non-residential sites, given the challenges of the existing retail real estate development market; the strength of the existing residential real estate market; the

Maximum Buildout Scenarios Under Proposed and Existing Zoning

	Number of Potential Lots		Total Lot Area Available (square feet)		Estimated Max Units			Estimated Max Beds/People		
	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Existing Zoning	Proposed Zoning	Existing Zoning	Existing Zoning (with Use Permit)	Proposed Zoning	Existing Zoning	Existing Zoning (with Use Permit)	Proposed Zoning
C-SA (South Area Commercial)	5	5	31,612	31,612	99	99	99	222	222	222
C-T(n) (Telegraph Avenue Commercial)	34	34	225,072	225,072	1,850	2,220	2,035	4,163	4,996	4,580
C-T(s) (Telegraph Avenue Commercial)	6	6	57,913	57,913	286	381	333	643	857	750
R-3 (Multiple-family Residential)	4	1	17,560	7,928	33	33	38	74	74	86
R-S (Residential High Density Subarea)	9	5	89,884	45,547	310	438	296	698	985	665
R-SMU (Residential Mixed Use Subarea)	6	13	58,928	112,896	245	433	993	551	975	2,235
Additional units, 12-story	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	503	N/A	N/A	1,131
Additional units, existing residential sites	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	200	300	450	450	675
Total	64	64	480,968	480,968	3,023	3,804	4,597	6,801	8,560	10,344

challenges of developing existing occupied residential sites as compared to vacant or one-story non-residential parcels; and the relatively small increment of additional potential property value between most existing housing and its potential zoning maximum.

The City's housing and anti-displacement goals aim to retain and protect existing housing types – including market-rate rental, rent-controlled rental, owner-occupied, and various types of student-oriented housing such as co-ops and fraternities or sororities.

Buildout Scenario Assumptions

Maximum potential buildout summarized was calculated consistent with the proposed zoning summarized in Table 3 of the Initial Study, existing zoning summarized in Table 1 of the Initial Study, and prevailing development and architecture practices. Assumptions for all zoning districts in both existing and proposed scenarios are as follows:

- Capacity of identified potential development sites (surface lots and one- to two-story non-residential) was calculated at the maximum capacity allowed by zoning both with and without Use Permits in the existing scenario. The proposed scenario does not include use permit exceptions for height.
- Assumption of 35% State Density Bonus was applied to base project zoning in all scenarios (existing without Use Permit, Existing with Use Permit, and Proposed).
- Assumption of 650 square foot average unit size was used in both existing and proposed scenarios, with a 20% factor (130 square feet per unit) included to account for corridor, circulation, and utility space, for a total of 780 square feet of allocated space per unit.
- Assumption of 2.25 beds/people per unit (or approximately 290 square feet per bed/person), in both existing and proposed scenarios.
- Assumption of three 12-story buildings that could be built on larger lots in the C-T(n) or R-SMU Districts, with assumed lot sizes of 11,000sf, 18,000sf, 25,000sf for the three buildings, which is consistent with parcel sizes that are available for development in the C-T(n) and R-SMU either on existing lots or through consolidation of neighboring parcels. Lot efficiency for the 12-story buildings is assumed to be 85% for the upper 6 stories, and 95% for the bottom six stories. Limits on the number of 12-story buildings, their location and other development standards will be discussed as part of the zoning ordinance amendments.

In addition, the buildout assumptions reflect an assumption that net new housing could be developed in place of existing housing. Specific sites have not been identified and it is assumed that they could occur on residential sites throughout the Southside including:

- 300 net new units and 675 beds/people assumed in proposed zoning scenario
- 200 net units and 450 beds/people assumed in existing zoning scenario, reflecting moderately lower development potential and feasibility in existing zoning.

Buildout Scenario Parcel-specific Assumptions by Zone

Additional zone-specific development assumptions for identified potential development sites are as follows, for both the proposed and existing zoning scenarios. Assumptions are based on existing and proposed zoning scenarios as described in Table 3 (Proposed Zoning Ordinance Modifications) and Table 1 (Summary of Existing Southside Zoning District Standards) in the Initial Study. The existing Southside zoning includes a development pathway for projects that utilize use permits to achieve additional height, as well as for those projects that do not. Therefore, the buildout scenarios include

calculations for both conditions: projects developed under existing zoning with use permits (and therefore additional height), as well as projects developed under existing zoning without use permits.

C-T North of Dwight (n) and C-T South of Dwight (s) Development Assumptions

- Height of six stories in proposed C-T(n) scenario and existing C-T(n) scenario without use permit, height of seven stories in existing C-T(n) scenario with use permits; height of four stories in proposed C-T(s) scenarios and existing C-T(s) scenario without use permits, height of five stories in existing C-T(s) scenario with use permits.
- Half-story of ground-floor residential and half-story of ground-floor retail in proposed C-T(n) and C-T(s) scenarios; no ground-floor residential and one floor of ground-floor retail in all existing C-T(n) and C-T(s) scenarios.
- Lot efficiency (lot coverage and upper story stepbacks) of 95% in proposed and all existing scenarios – 100% lot coverage allowed in existing and proposed, but 95% assumed to account for upper story articulation and separation from neighboring buildings.
- No car parking, existing and proposed scenarios.

R-SMU Development Assumptions

- Height of four stories residential in existing scenario without use permits; five stories residential in existing scenario with use permits; six stories residential in proposed scenario.
- No ground-floor retail assumed in existing or proposed scenarios.
- Lot efficiency (lot coverage and upper story stepbacks) of 60% existing scenario without use permit; 85% in proposed scenario and existing scenario use permit.
- No car parking, existing and proposed scenarios.

R-S Development Assumptions

- Height of three stories residential in existing scenario without use permit; four stories residential in existing scenario with use permit; five stories residential in proposed scenario.
- Lot efficiency (lot coverage and upper story stepbacks) of 70% in existing scenario; 75% in proposed scenario and existing scenario with use permit.
- No car parking, proposed scenario; for existing scenario, R-S sites within the existing Car-Free Housing Zone are assumed to have no car parking, while R-S sites outside the existing Car-Free zone are assumed to have one car parking space per unit at 300 square feet per space.

C-SA Development Assumptions

- Height of six stories in all existing and proposed scenarios.
- Lot efficiency (lot coverage and upper story stepbacks) of 50% in all existing and proposed scenarios.
- One car parking space per unit at 300 square feet per space in all existing and proposed scenarios.

R-3 Development Assumptions

- Height of three stories in all existing scenarios; height of four stories in proposed scenario.
- Lot efficiency (lot coverage and upper story stepbacks) of 50% in all existing scenarios, 70% in proposed scenario.
- No parking, proposed scenario; one car parking space per unit at 300 square feet per space, all existing scenarios.

Retail Space Reduction Assumptions

The analysis estimates a reduction of up to 130,000 square feet of retail space in the Southside. This estimate assumes that the potential development sites (one- and two-story non-historic, non-residential buildings as described on page A-1) in the C-T district would be redeveloped with residential in the back half of the ground floor. It does not assume conversion of existing ground floor retail space to residential. Further, while this analysis assumes a reduction in overall retail space in the Southside, it is not anticipated that the number of actual storefronts would be reduced but that stores would have a smaller footprint (reduced space per storefront).

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Appendix B

Special Status Species in the Vicinity of the Southside Area

Special-Status Species in the Vicinity of the Southside

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and require an assessment of their presence or potential presence to be conducted on-site prior to the approval of any proposed development on a property. Assessments for the potential occurrence of special-status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences for the species, species occurrence records from the CNDDDB species occurrence records from other sites in the vicinity of the Southside Area, and previous reports for the Southside Area. The potential for each special status species to occur in the Southside Area was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- **Not Expected.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species' requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
- **Present.** Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

Special-Status Animal Species Known to Occur or with Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of the Southside Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> Western bumble bee	___/CE G2G3/S1	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease.	Low Potential	There is one known occurrence with a range loosely overlapping the Southside Area and flowering plants are present year-round within developed and landscaped areas.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> San Bruno elfin butterfly	FE/___ G4T1/S1	Coastal, mountainous areas with grassy ground cover, mainly in the vicinity of San Bruno Mountain, San Mateo County. Colonies are located on steep, north-facing slopes within the fog belt. Larval host plant is <i>Sedum spathulifolium</i> .	Not Expected	Suitable coastal habitat and host plant species are not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT/___ G5T1/S1	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Castilleja densiflorus</i> & <i>C. exserta</i> are the secondary host plants.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat and host plant species area not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Plebejus icarioides missionensis</i> Mission blue butterfly	FE/___ G5T1/S1	Inhabits grasslands of the San Francisco Peninsula. Three larval host plants: <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> , <i>L. variicolor</i> , and <i>L. formosus</i> , of which <i>L. albifrons</i> is favored.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat and host plant species area not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Speyeria callippe</i> callippe silverspot butterfly	FE/___ G5T1/S1	Restricted to the northern coastal scrub of the San Francisco Peninsula. Hostplant is <i>Viola pedunculata</i> . Most adults found on E-facing slopes; males congregate on hilltops in search of females.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat and host plant species area not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
Amphibians				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	FT/ST G2G3/S2S3 WL	Central Valley DPS federally listed as threatened. Santa Barbara and Sonoma counties DPS federally listed as endangered. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	Not Expected	Suitable aquatic habitat is not present, and the Southside Area is surround by development and previously disturbed land. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	___/___ G3/S2S3 SSC	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County, and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	Not Expected	Suitable aquatic habitat is not present, and the Southside Area is surround by development and previously disturbed land. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	___/SC G3/S3 SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Not Expected	Suitable aquatic habitat is not present, and the Southside Area is surround by development and previously disturbed land. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/___ G2G3/S2S3 SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	Not Expected	Suitable aquatic and upland habitat is not present, and the Southside Area is surrounded by development and previously disturbed land. Additionally, no critical habitat is in the vicinity of the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
Reptiles				
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	___/___ G3G4/S3 SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Not Expected	Suitable aquatic habitat is not present, and the Southside Area is surround by development and previously disturbed land. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	FT/ST G4T2/S2	Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats. Mostly south-facing slopes and ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows, where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	Not Expected	Suitable chaparral or scrub habitats are not present, and the Southside Area is surrounded by development and previously disturbed land. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> San Francisco gartersnake	FE/SE G5T2Q/S2 FP	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	Not Expected	Suitable aquatic habitat is not present, and the Southside Area is surround by development and previously disturbed land. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
Birds				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Not Expected	Suitable riparian nesting habitat is not present. Trees throughout the Southside Area may provide foraging/perching habitat.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	___/___ G5/S3 FP, WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Not Expected	Suitable nesting and foraging habitat are not present. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Asio flammeus</i> short-eared owl	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.	Not Expected	Suitable swamp habitat is not present. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	___/___ G4/S3 SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Not Expected	Suitable open grassland habitat is not present. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Branta hutchinsii leucopareia</i> cackling (=Aleutian Canada) goose	DL/___ G5T3/S3 WL	Winters on lakes and inland prairies. Forages on natural pasture or that cultivated to grain; loafers on lakes, reservoirs, ponds.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT/___ G3T3/S2S3 SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> northern harrier	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Coastal salt & freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Not Expected	Suitable coastal and marsh habitat is not present. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	___/___ G4/S1S2 SSC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Freshwater marshlands.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	___/___ G5/S3S4 FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	DL/DL G4T4/S3S4 FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Low Potential	Trees throughout the Southside Area may provide foraging/perching habitat. There is one known occurrence with a range that loosely overlaps the eastern boundary of the Southside Area at Paramount Avenue.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	___/___ G5T3/S3 SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	Not Expected	Suitable marsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	DL/SE G5/S3 FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat on shores and lake margins is not present. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	___/ST G3G4T1/S1 FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Not Expected	Suitable marsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Melospiza melodia maxillaris</i> Suisun song sparrow	___/___ G5T3/S3 SSC	Resident of brackish-water marshes surrounding Suisun Bay. Inhabits cattails, tules and other sedges, and Salicornia; also known to frequent tangles bordering sloughs.	Not Expected	Suitable marsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	___/___ G5T2?/S2S3 SSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits Salicornia marshes; nests low in Grindelia bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in Salicornia.	Not Expected	Suitable marsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> San Pablo song sparrow	___/___ G5T2/S2 SSC	Resident of salt marshes along the north side of San Francisco and San Pablo bays. Inhabits tidal sloughs in the Salicornia marshes; nests in Grindelia bordering slough channels.	Not Expected	Suitable marsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	None/None G5/S4 WL	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Nests along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Rallus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	FE/SE G5T1/S1 FP	Salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs near San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	Not Expected	Suitable marsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Rynchops niger</i> black skimmer	___/___ G5/S2 SSC	Nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites. Nesting colonies usually less than 200 pairs.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE/SE G4T2T3Q/S2 FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	Not Expected	Suitable coastal habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Xanthocephalus</i> yellow-headed blackbird	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds. Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant, nesting timed with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	Not Expected	Suitable wetland habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low Potential	Suitable roosting habitat for this species may be present within the Southside Area. Occurrence records are shown in a range loosely spanning the entirety of the Southside Area.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	___/___ G3G4/S2 SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Low Potential	Suitable roosting habitat for this species may be present within the Southside Area. Occurrence records are shown in a range loosely spanning the entirety of the Southside Area.
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> western red bat	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Microtus californicus sanpabloensis</i> San Pablo vole	___/___ G5T1T2/S1S2 SSC	Saltmarshes of San Pablo Creek, on the south shore of San Pablo Bay. Constructs burrow in soft soil. Feeds on grasses, sedges and herbs. Forms a network of runways leading from the burrow.	Not Expected	Suitable saltmarsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	___/___ G5T2T3/S2S3 SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral & redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves & other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	Low Potential	Suitable roosting habitat for this species may be present within the Southside Area. Occurrence records are shown in a range loosely spanning the entirety of the Southside Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE/SE G1G2/S1S2 FP	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow; builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	Not Expected	Suitable wetland habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Scapanus latimanus parvus</i> Alameda Island mole	___/___ G5THQ/SH SSC	Only known from Alameda Island. Found in a variety of habitats, especially annual and perennial grasslands. Prefers moist, friable soils. Avoids flooded soils.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt-marsh wandering shrew	___/___ G5T1/S1 SSC	Saltmarshes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay. Medium high marsh 6-8 ft above sea level where abundant driftwood is scattered among Salicornia.	Not Expected	Suitable saltmarsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	___/___ G5/S3 SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Not Expected	Suitable habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Zapus trinotatus orarius</i> Point Reyes jumping mouse	___/___ G5T1T3Q/S1S3 SSC	Primarily in bunch grass marshes on the uplands of Point Reyes. Also present in coastal scrub, grassland, and meadows. Eats mainly grass seeds w/ some insects & fruit taken. Builds grassy nests on ground under vegetation, burrows in winter	Not Expected	Suitable bunch grass marsh habitat is not present within the Southside Area. This species is not expected to occur in a fully developed urban area.

FT = Federally Threatened SE = State Endangered
 FC = Federal Candidate Species ST = State Threatened
 FE = Federally Endangered SR = State Rare
 FS = Federally Sensitive SC = State Candidate Species
 G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank as per NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDDB RareFind 5.
 SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern FP = Fully Protected
 Sources: CNDDDB (CDFW 2020a; IPaC (USFWS 2020b)

Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur or with Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of the Southside Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion	—/— G5T1/S1 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; often on serpentine; sometimes on volcanics. Dry hillsides. 5-350 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i> Napa false indigo	___/___ G4T2/S2 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Openings in forest or woodland or in chaparral. Perennial deciduous shrub. 30-735 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	—/— G2G3/S2S3 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. 3-795 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> Franciscan manzanita	FE/___ G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral. Serpentine outcrops in chaparral. 30-215 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Apr	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Arctostaphylos imbricata</i> San Bruno Mountain manzanita	___/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Mostly known from a few sandstone outcrops in chaparral. 275-370 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-May	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Arctostaphylos montana</i> ssp. <i>ravenii</i> Presidio manzanita	FE/SE G3T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Open, rocky serpentine slopes. 45-215 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Mar	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Arctostaphylos montaraensis</i> Montara manzanita	—/— G1/S1 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Slopes and ridges. 270-460 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Arctostaphylos pacifica</i> Pacific manzanita	___/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Apr	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i> pallid manzanita	FT/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Grows on uplifted marine terraces on siliceous shale or thin chert. May require fire. 180-460 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	FE/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m. perennial stoloniferous herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	—/— G2T2/S2 1B.2	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. 0-168 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 35-1465 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i> Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. On wooded and brushy slopes. 30-915 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Calochortus tiburonensis</i> Tiburon mariposa-lily	FT/ST G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. On open, rocky, slopes in serpentine grassland. 50-150 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i> coastal bluff morning-glory	—/— G4T2T3/S2S3 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, North Coast coniferous forest. 5-430 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Mar)Apr-Sep	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	—/— G5/S2 2B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Lake margins, wet places; site below sea level is on a Delta island. -5-1620 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Carex praticola</i> northern meadow sedge	—/— G5/S2 2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Moist to wet meadows. 15-3200 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	FE/ST G4G5T1T2/S1S2 1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. Rocky serpentine sites. 120-400 m. perennial herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	—/— G3T2/S2 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. 0-230 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> <i>ssp. parryi</i> pappose tarplant	—/— G3T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marsh, valley and foothill grassland. Vernal mesic, often alkaline sites. 2-420 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Nov	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Chloropyron</i> <i>maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	—/— G4?T2/S2 1B.2	Coastal salt marsh. Usually in coastal salt marsh with <i>Salicornia</i> , <i>Distichlis</i> , <i>Jaumea</i> , <i>Spartina</i> , etc. 0-115 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Chorizanthe</i> <i>cuspidata</i> var. <i>cuspidata</i> San Francisco Bay spineflower	—/— G2T1/S1 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Closely related to <i>C. pungens</i> . Sandy soil on terraces and slopes. 3-215 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Chorizanthe</i> var. <i>robusta</i> <i>robusta</i> robust spineflower	FE/— G2T1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. 9-245 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i> Bolander's water- hemlock	—/— G5T4/S2 2B.1	Marshes and swamps, fresh or brackish water. 0-200 m. perennial herb. Blooms Jul-Sep	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> Franciscan thistle	—/— G3/S3 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, broadleaved upland forest, coastal scrub, coastal prairie. Sometimes serpentine seeps. 0-295 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Cirsium hydrophilum</i> var. <i>vaseyi</i> Mt. Tamalpais thistle	—/— G2T1/S1 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps. Serpentine seeps and streams in chaparral and woodland. 180-610 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>compactum</i> compact cobwebby thistle	—/— G3G4T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. On dunes and on clay in chaparral; also, in grassland. 5-245 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Clarkia franciscana</i> Presidio clarkia	FE/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Serpentine outcrops in grassland or scrub. 20-305 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

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<i>Collinsia corymbosa</i> round-headed Chinese-houses	—/— G1/S1 1B.2	Coastal dunes. 0-30 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine. 30-250 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. On brushy slopes, mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen & foothill woodland communities. 25-425 m	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Eriogonum luteolum</i> var. <i>caninum</i> Tiburon buckwheat	—/— G5T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie. Serpentine soils; sandy to gravelly sites. 0-700 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Sep	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i> Jepson's coyote- thistle	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Clay. 3-305 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with <i>Distichlis spicata</i> , <i>Frankenia</i> , etc. 1-835 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i> minute pocket moss	—/— G3?/S2 1B.2	North coast coniferous forest. Moss growing on damp soil along the coast. In dry streambeds and on-stream banks. 10-1024 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. 3-400 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

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<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>chamissonis</i> blue coast gilia	—/— G5T2/S2 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. 3-200 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i> dark-eyed gilia	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes. 1-60 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Helianthella</i> <i>castanea</i> Diablo helianthella	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Usually in chaparral/oak woodland interface in rocky, azonal soils. Often in partial shade. 45-1070 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i> congested-headed hayfield tarplant	—/— G5T1T2/S1S2 1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. Grassy valleys and hills, often in fallow fields; sometimes along roadsides. 20-560 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Hesperevax</i> <i>sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> short-leaved evax	—/— G4T3/S2 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Sandy bluffs and flats. 0-215 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Hesperolinon</i> <i>congestum</i> Marin western flax	FT/ST G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. In serpentine barrens and in serpentine grassland and chaparral. 60- 370 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> water star-grass	—/— G5/S2 2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Alkaline, still or slow-moving water. Requires a pH of 7 or higher, usually in slightly eutrophic waters. 15-1510 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	—/— G2/S2 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Serpentine; mesic sites. 60- 975 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Holocarpa</i> <i>macradenia</i> Santa Cruz tarplant	FT/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Light, sandy soil or sandy clay; often with nonnatives. 10- 220 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

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<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	—/— G4T1?/S1? 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, chaparral. Old dunes, coastal sandhills; openings. 5-215 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Horkelia marinensis</i> Point Reyes horkelia	_/_ G2/S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Sandy flats and dunes near coast; in grassland or scrub plant communities. 2-775 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Sep	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Hypogymnia schizidiata</i> island tube lichen	_/_ G1/S1 1B.3	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. On bark and wood of hardwoods and conifers. 360-405 m. foliose lichen (null).	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Isocoma arguta</i> Carquinez goldenbush	_/_ G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, flats, lower hills. On low benches near drainages & on tops & sides of mounds in swale habitat. 1-50 m. perennial shrub. Blooms Aug-Dec	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE/— G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland. Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 1-450 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i> Delta tule pea	_/_ G5T2/S2 1B.2	Marshes and swamps. In freshwater and brackish marshes. Often found with <i>Typha</i> , <i>Aster lentus</i> , <i>Rosa californica</i> , <i>Juncus spp.</i> , <i>Scirpus</i> , etc. Usually on marsh and slough edges. 0-5 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jul (Aug-Sep)	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	FE/SE G2/S2 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. On sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, usually behind foredunes. 0-30 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> rose leptosiphon	—/— G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub. 10-140 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Lessingia germanorum</i> San Francisco lessingia	FE/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub. On remnant dunes. Open sandy soils relatively free of competing plants. 3-155 m. annual herb. Blooms (Jun)Jul-Nov	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	—/— G2Q/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Gravelly alluvium. 1-735 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Meconella oregana</i> Oregon meconella	—/— G2G3/S2 1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Open, moist places. 60-640 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Microseris paludosa</i> marsh microseris	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 3-610 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun (Jul)	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Monardella sinuata</i> <i>ssp. nigrescens</i> northern curly-leaved monardella	—/— G3T2/S2 1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy soils. 10-245 m. annual herb. Blooms (Apr)May-Jul (Aug-Sep)	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Monolopia gracilis</i> woodland woollythreads	—/— G3/S3 1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleaved upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. 1	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	FE/SE G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine bedrock. 35-610 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i> Choris' popcornflower	—/— G3T2Q/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie. Mesic sites. 15-160 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i> San Francisco popcornflower	—/SE G1Q/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie. Historically from grassy slopes with marine influence. 45-360 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> hairless popcornflower	—/— GH/SH 1A	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Coastal salt marshes and alkaline meadows. 5-180 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Polemonium carneum</i> Oregon polemonium	—/— G3G4/S2 2B.2	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest. 0-1830 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe sanicle	—/SR G2/S2 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, coastal prairie. Moist clay or ultramafic soils. 30-240 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	—/— G3/S2 2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 20-855 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Silene scouleri ssp. scouleri</i> Scouler's catchfly	—/— G5T5/S2S3 2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 0-600 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda</i> San Francisco campion	—/— G5T1/S1 1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie. Often on mudstone or shale; one site on serpentine. 30-645 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun(Aug)	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla</i> long-styled sand-spurrey	—/— G5T2/S2 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Alkaline. 0-255 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i> Santa Cruz microseris	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Open areas in loose or disturbed soil, usually derived from sandstone, shale or serpentine, on seaward slopes. 90-750 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-May	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewelflower	—/— G2T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes. 95-1000 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. niger</i> Tiburon jewelflower	FE/SE G4T1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Shallow, rocky serpentine slopes. 30-150 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i> slender-leaved pondweed	—/— G5T5/S3 2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Shallow, clear water of lakes and drainage channels. 300- 2150 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	FE/— G1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Margins of coastal salt marshes. 0-5 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Symphotrichum</i> <i>lentum</i> Suisun Marsh aster	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater). Most often seen along sloughs with <i>Phragmites</i> , <i>Scirpus</i> , blackberry, <i>Typha</i> , etc. 0-15 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms (Apr)May-Nov	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> two-fork clover	FE/— G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. Sometimes on serpentine soil, open sunny sites, swales. Most recently cited on roadside and eroding cliff face. 5-310 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Trifolium</i> <i>hydrophilum</i> saline clover	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 1- 335 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Triphysaria</i> <i>floribunda</i> San Francisco owl's- clover	—/— G2?/S2? 1B.2	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. On serpentine and non- serpentine substrate (such as at Pt. Reyes). 1-150 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.
<i>Triquetrella</i> <i>californica</i> coastal triquetrella	—/— G2/S2 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Grows within 30m from the coast in coastal scrub, grasslands and in open gravels on roadsides, hillsides, rocky slopes, and fields. On gravel or thin soil over outcrops. 10-100 m. moss.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State Global Rank/ State Rank CRPR	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Southside	Habitat Suitability/Observations
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	—/— G4G5/S3? 2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 215-1400 m.	Not Expected	Suitable natural vegetation communities and appropriate soils are not present. Species not expected to be present in a fully developed urban area.

FT = Federally Threatened

SE = State Endangered

FC = Federal Candidate Species

ST = State Threatened

FE = Federally Endangered

SR = State Rare

SC = State Candidate Species

G-Rank/S-Rank = Global Rank and State Rank as per NatureServe and CDFW's CNDDDB RareFind5.

CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank)

1A = Presumed Extinct in California

1B = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

2 = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Code Extension

.1=Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2=Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3=Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

Source: CNDDDB (CDFW 2018a); CRPR (CNPS 2018); IPaC (USFWS 2018a)



Planning & Development

NOTICE OF PREPARATION Of an Environmental Impact Report

City of Berkeley
Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project

As the Lead Agency overseeing this project's environmental review, the City of Berkeley is soliciting comments on the scope and content of the EIR for the proposed project described below.



The Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments Project (“Project”) is designed to increase density in the Southside area of the City of Berkeley in order to create more housing opportunities for students and the general population. This could be achieved through modifications to development standards such as height and lot coverage, as well as changes to the Zoning Ordinance map to expand higher density zoning districts within the Southside. These changes will be consistent with the goals of the Southside Plan (2011).

The Southside area is defined in the Southside Plan and is located immediately south of the University of California, Berkeley campus. It comprises approximately 28 blocks and is generally bounded by Bancroft Way and the University on the north, Dwight Way on the south, Prospect Street on the east and Fulton Street on the west. It also includes properties along Telegraph Avenue between Dwight Way and Parker Street.

Additional information is available on the City’s website at:

[https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Planning and Development/Land Use Division/Current Policy Projects.aspx](https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Planning%20and%20Development/Land%20Use%20Division/Current%20Policy%20Projects.aspx)

Members of the public and public agencies are invited to provide comments in writing as to the scope and content of the EIR starting July 24, 2020, and ending August 24, 2020. Please mail your comments to Elizabeth Greene, Senior Planner, Planning and Development Department, 1947 Center Street, 2nd Floor, Berkeley, California 94704; or send via email to egreene@cityofberkeley.info.

A Scoping Meeting will be held by the Planning Commission on **August 5, 2020, at 7:00 PM. The hearing will be conducted via Zoom** – see the Agenda for details, which will be posted here no later than 5:00 PM on Friday, July 31, 2020: ([https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/Commissions/Commissions_Planning Commission Homepage.aspx](https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Clerk/Commissions/Commissions_Planning_Commission_Homepage.aspx)).

PUBLIC ADVISORY: This scoping meeting will be conducted exclusively through videoconference and teleconference. Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.



Planning and Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 5, 2020

TO: Members of the Planning Commission

FROM: Justin Horner, Associate Planner

SUBJECT: Review of the Baseline Zoning Ordinance, Phase 1 of the Zoning Ordinance Revision Project

INTRODUCTION

Staff requests that the Planning Commission receive a status report and provide initial feedback on the Draft Baseline Zoning Ordinance (*Draft BZO—Attachment 1*) prepared as Phase 1 of the Zoning Ordinance Revision Project (ZORP). The ZORP Planning Commission Subcommittee reviewed the full Draft BZO on July 7, 2020 and recommended that it move forward for public review at Planning Commission and at the Zoning Adjustments Board.

BACKGROUND

ZORP originates from a 2016 City Council Referral to “direct staff to make structural improvements to the Zoning Ordinance, communication improvements to better explain complex technical and procedural elements to the public, and organizational improvements to the Land Use Planning Division.” The City Council allocated a budget of \$300,000 for this effort.

Following this direction, the City hired consultant Ben Noble and Clarion and Associates to work in partnership with planning staff to revise the City’s Zoning Ordinance (Title 23) to:

- Make the document easier to understand and administer;
- Clarify City zoning rules and procedures; and
- Enhance customer service for applicants and the general public.

The ZORP project is divided into two phases. Phase 1 will produce the Draft BZO which will improve the existing Zoning Ordinance’s organization, format, and writing style. Phase 1 also includes a number of “consent changes” that are minor substantive changes that clarify terms or regulations to reflect current practice. Phase 1 will not include any

changes the Planning Commission considers major substantive policy changes to existing rules, regulations, or procedures. The Planning Commission is requested to review and discuss the Draft BZO at this meeting as part of Phase 1.

In Phase 2, the City will make major substantive changes to the Zoning Ordinance to improve the City's permitting process, implement City goals, and introduce new policies. Phase 2 revisions will be aligned with Planning Division initiatives and City Council goals, potentially including work related to objective standards development and streamlining affordable housing production. Work on Phase 2 is anticipated to begin in September, 2020 within the ZORP Subcommittees.

ZORP Subcommittee

In 2017, the Planning Commission appointed three members to the ZORP Subcommittee to provide feedback to the project team on draft ZORP materials. The Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) also formed a ZORP Subcommittee to meet concurrently with the Planning Commission ZORP Subcommittee. The two subcommittees have met concurrently five times to review draft BZO chapters. On July 7, 2020 the ZORP Subcommittees reviewed the complete Draft BZO, expressed support for the Draft BZO, and recommended that the Draft BZO move forward for public review and public hearings, completing its work on Phase 1 of ZORP. The ZORP Subcommittees will begin their work on Phase 2 in September, 2020.

DISCUSSION

Structure and Notation of the BZO

The Draft BZO, once it is adopted, will replace the existing Title 23 (and all sub-titles) in its entirety and will function as the City's new Zoning Ordinance. The Draft BZO is organized into five divisions, as follows:

- **Division 1** – General Provisions. Division 1 legally establishes the Zoning Ordinance, identifies rules for interpreting the Zoning Ordinance, and identifies the Zoning districts and overlay zones established in the Zoning Map.
- **Division 2** – Zoning Districts. Division 2 contains all of the zoning districts and overlay zones. It identifies the allowed land uses and development standards that are unique to each zoning district and overlay zone.
- **Division 3** – Citywide Provisions. Division 3 contains standards that apply to all properties in all zoning districts. These include supplemental use regulations for specific uses, general development standards, parking requirements, nonconformities, and other topics.
- **Division 4** – Permits and Administration. Division 4 identifies procedures and requirements for permits and other approvals required by the Zoning Ordinance, and procedures for the administration of the Zoning Ordinance.
- **Division 5** – Glossary. Division 5 defines all specialized terms used in the Zoning Ordinance, including the land uses allowed in each zoning district.

Each Draft BZO chapter in Attachment 1 contains one or more commentary boxes summarizing the chapter's content and its origins in the existing Zoning Ordinance.

For each section of the Draft BZO, a footnote identifies where that section currently resides in the Zoning Ordinance. The commentary boxes and footnotes are included to aid Planning Commission in their review and will be removed when the final BZO is adopted.

Consent Changes

The Draft BZO contains “consent changes,” (*Consent Changes Summary – Attachment 2*) which are minor substantive changes to the existing Zoning Ordinance that clarify terms or regulations to reflect current practice. Consent changes should not result in policy changes and are not intended to generate concern or controversy. Attachment 2 lists each Draft BZO consent change, describes the change, and identifies the changed content location in the Draft BZO and in the existing Zoning Ordinance. Per the request of the ZORP Subcommittees, each consent change is also noted in footnotes in the Draft BZO, as an aid to reviewing. All footnotes will be removed as part of the adoption of the final BZO.

Review of BZO Project Objectives

Phase 1 of ZORP consists of the development of the Draft BZO. As noted above, the Draft BZO does not include any substantive policy changes; the intent of the Draft BZO is to make the Zoning Ordinance clearer and more user-friendly. To that end, the ZORP Subcommittees established the following goals and project objectives for the development and review of the Draft BZO:

- The average person can understand the Zoning Ordinance.
- Users can easily find what they are looking for and are unlikely to overlook something important.
- It is clear which rules apply to a project or property.
- Important rules are prominent and not hidden in unexpected places.
- The Zoning Ordinance can be easily maintained over time and is organized to easily accommodate future revisions.

Planning Commission is requested to review the Draft BZO through the lens of these goals and project objectives.

To meet these objectives, the Draft BZO includes the following noteworthy changes to the existing Zoning Ordinance:

- **Writing Style.** Most chapters have been substantially revised with a “plain English” writing style.
- **Allowed Use Tables.** Allowed land use tables for each individual district are combined in a single table in each of the residential, commercial, and manufacturing district chapters. Permit requirements for activities and structures that are not land uses (fences, for example), as well as fine-grained and complex permit requirements, are removed from tables and relocated to more appropriate sections of the Draft BZO.

- **Supplemental Standards.** An expanded section compiles supplemental use regulations and development standards that apply to multiple districts in one location, rather than repeating them for each district, as in the current Zoning Ordinance.
- **Permits and Administration.** Procedures that apply to multiple types of permits are stated once rather than repeated for each permit type.
- **Maps.** Maps replace text descriptions of geographic areas.
- **Sub-Titles Eliminated.** Separate sub-titles for residential and non-residential districts are eliminated. Provisions that apply to both residential and non-residential districts are stated once.
- **District Chapters.** Separate chapters for individual districts are consolidated into residential, commercial, and manufacturing district chapters.

Requested Feedback

City staff requests Planning Commission feedback on the following:

- *Does the Draft BZO achieve the ZORP Project Objectives outlined above?*
- *Do the Consent Changes consist of minor substantive changes that do not result in major policy changes?*
- *Are there any proposed changes in the Draft BZO that are more appropriately considered in Phase 2?*
- *Are there specific stakeholders staff should approach to request feedback on the Draft BZO?*

NEXT STEPS

The ZAB will discuss the Draft BZO at their August 13, 2020 meeting. Staff recommends that the Planning Commission request a public hearing on the Draft BZO at its meeting of October 7, 2020 in order to make a recommendation to City Council.

The ZORP Subcommittees will begin Phase 2 of ZORP in September 2020.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft Baseline Zoning Ordinance (BZO)
2. Consent Changes Summary

BASELINE ZONING ORDINANCE

MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 23

Subcommittee Draft

June 26, 2020

BASELINE ZONING ORDINANCE

TITLE 23 CONTENTS

Division 1: General Provisions

- 23.102: Introductory Provisions
- 23.104: Interpreting the Zoning Ordinance
- 23.106: Rules of Measurement
- 23.108: Zoning Districts and Map

Division 2: Zoning Districts

- 23.202: Residential Districts
- 23.204: Commercial Districts
- 23.206: Manufacturing Districts
- 23.208: Special Purpose Districts
- 23.210: Overlay Zones

Division 3: Citywide Provisions

- 23.302: Supplemental Use Regulations
- 23.304: General Development Standards
- 23.306: Accessory Dwelling Units
- 23.308: Emergency Shelters
- 23.310: Alcoholic Beverage Sales and Service
- 23.312: Live/Work
- 23.314: Short-Term Rentals
- 23.316: Percentage for Public Art on Private Projects
- 23.318: Urban Agriculture
- 23.320: Cannabis Uses
- 23.322: Parking and Loading
- 23.324: Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Buildings
- 23.326: Demolition and Dwelling Unit Control
- 23.328: Inclusionary Housing
- 23.330: Density Bonus
- 23.332: Wireless Communication Facilities

Division 4: Permits and Administration

- 23.402: Administrative Responsibility
- 23.404: Common Permit Requirements
- 23.406: Specific Permit Requirements
- 23.408: Green Pathway
- 23.410: Appeals and Certification
- 23.412: Zoning Ordinance Amendments
- 23.414: Nuisance Abatement

Division 5: Glossary

- 23.502: Glossary

DIVISION 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

23.102: Introductory Provisions

- 23.102.010 – Title
- 23.102.020 – Effective Date
- 23.102.030 – Authority
- 23.102.040 – Purpose of the Zoning Ordinance
- 23.102.050 – Applicability and Jurisdiction
- 23.102.060 – Emergencies
- 23.102.070 – Conflicting Provisions
- 23.102.080 – Transitional Provisions
- 23.102.090 – Severability
- 23.102.100 – Rules of Evidence and Procedure

23.104: Interpreting the Zoning Ordinance

- 23.104.010 – Purpose
- 23.104.020 – Authority
- 23.104.030 – Rules of Interpretation
- 23.104.040 – Threshold Regulations
- 23.104.050 – Zoning Map

23.106: Rules of Measurement

- 23.106.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.106.020 – Lot Coverage
- 23.106.030 – Floor Area, Gross
- 23.106.040 – Floor Area, Leasable
- 23.106.050 – Floor Area Ratio
- 23.106.060 – Story
- 23.106.070 – Setbacks
- 23.106.080 – Building Separation
- 23.106.090 – Height

23.108: Zoning Districts and Map

- 23.108.010 – Purpose
- 23.108.020 – Zoning Districts
- 23.108.030 – Zoning Map

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23.102

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Sections:

- 23.102.010 – Title
- 23.102.020 – Effective Date
- 23.102.030 – Authority
- 23.102.040 – Purpose of the Zoning Ordinance
- 23.102.050 – Applicability and Jurisdiction
- 23.102.060 – Emergencies
- 23.102.070 – Conflicting Provisions
- 23.102.080 – Transitional Provisions
- 23.102.090 – Severability
- 23.102.100 – Rules of Evidence and Procedure

Commentary: *This chapter contains general introductory language for the Zoning Ordinance, primarily from sections 23A.040 and 23A.24 of the existing Zoning Ordinance.*

23.102.010 – TITLE¹

Municipal Code Title 23 is known and cited as the “City of Berkeley Zoning Ordinance” and referred to in this title as “the Zoning Ordinance.”

23.102.020 – EFFECTIVE DATE²

The Zoning Ordinance takes effect and is in force from and after [date of adoption].

23.102.030 – AUTHORITY³

The Zoning Ordinance is adopted under the authority in California Government Code Section 65850 and all other relevant laws of the State of California. If the Zoning Ordinance refers to a section of state law that is later amended or superseded, the Zoning Ordinance is deemed amended to refer to the amended section or the section that most closely corresponds to the superseded section.

¹ Source: 23A.040.010. Deletes 23A.04.020.

² New. Clear statement of when Ordinance became effective.

³ New. States that if state law is amended, the Zoning is deemed amended to refer to the amended section.

23.102.040 – PURPOSE OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE⁴

A. General. The purpose of the Zoning Ordinance is to implement the General Plan and adopted area plans and to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

B. Specific. The Zoning Ordinance is intended to:

1. Encourage appropriate land uses and a harmonious relationship among land uses by regulating the location and type of allowed land uses and development.
2. Provide for the appropriate intensity of development by regulating:
 - a. The establishment, density and change of uses;
 - b. The construction of buildings and additions; and
 - c. The size and coverage of lots.
3. Provide for adequate light and air by:
 - a. Limiting building height, bulk, and size; and
 - b. Requiring building setbacks from lot lines and separations between buildings.
4. Provide for adequate usable open space, off-street parking, and off-street loading spaces for specified land uses by:
 - a. Requiring reservations of land and structures for such purposes; and
 - b. Regulating the number, placement, and location of such spaces and areas.
5. Prevent adverse effects of commercial and manufacturing activities by:
 - a. Limiting the hours, intensity, presence of outdoor activities, and other aspects of commercial and manufacturing land uses; and
 - b. Limiting the number and size of commercial and manufacturing land uses in specified districts.
6. Provide review of major changes in buildings by regulating proposals for their demolition, conversion, or relocation.
7. Ensure that the construction and alteration of buildings in Non-Residential Districts is compatible with the existing neighborhoods by requiring Design Review to provide for a pleasing Berkeley environment and encourage excellence in design.
8. Protect Berkeley's existing housing stock by regulating the reduction in size, removal, demolition, or conversion of dwelling units, group living accommodations, and residential hotel rooms.

⁴ Source: 23A.04.030. Deletes references to specific area plans.

9. Promote the development of affordable housing for all persons and in particular for persons with low and moderate incomes.
10. Incorporate the substantive provisions of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance (NPO), a citizen initiative, to the extent permitted by law.

23.102.050 – APPLICABILITY AND JURISDICTION

A. Applicability.⁵

1. **General.** The Zoning Ordinance applies to all property in Berkeley, including property owned by the City and other governmental entities, to the full extent permitted by law.
2. **Public Right-of-Way.** The Zoning Ordinance does not apply to uses and structures wholly in the public right-of-way, unless otherwise specified. Such uses and structures must comply with Encroachment Permit regulations in Municipal Code Chapter 16.18 (Right-of-Way Encroachments and Encroachment Permits).

B. Compliance Required.⁶ All land uses and structures in Berkeley must comply with the Zoning Ordinance and all applicable City ordinances and regulations.

C. City Actions.⁷ No City department, employee, or official may issue a permits or license for a use or structures that conflicts with the Zoning Ordinance. Any permit or license issued in conflict with the Zoning Ordinance is null and void. Nothing in this subsection is intended to create a mandatory duty under Government Code Section 815.6.

D. Approvals Required.⁸ A land use may be established and a structure may be constructed, altered, or moved only after:

1. All applicable project review and approval processes have been followed;
2. All required permits and approvals have been obtained; and
3. All required authorizations to proceed have been issued.

E. Other Regulations.⁹ Compliance with the Zoning Ordinance does not relieve an applicant from requirements to comply with other federal, state, and City regulations that also apply to the property.

⁵ Source: 23A.24.010

⁶ Replaces 23A.12.010 and 23B.56.040. CONSENT CHANGE: Removes requirement that uses and structures comply with regulations and laws of other governmental agencies.

⁷ Source: 23B.64.010.E

⁸ New. Expands on existing Section 23A.12.010 to reflect current practice.

⁹ Source: 23A.24.030.C

23.102.060 – EMERGENCIES¹⁰

- A. Deviations Allowed.** During a local emergency, the City Council may allow a land use or structure to be established without a Use Permit or other approval ordinarily required by the Zoning Ordinance.
- B. Approval Procedures.**
1. The City Council may approve such a land use or structure by the same vote required for the adoption of an urgency ordinance upon finding that:
 - a. An emergency exists as defined in Municipal Code Section 2.88.020 (Emergency Defined); and
 - b. The use or structure is required to ameliorate the effects of the emergency.
- C. Effective Date of Action.** Action by the City Council under this section is effective immediately.
- D. Post-Emergency Requirements.**
1. Uses and structures permitted under this section are no longer authorized after the City Council declares the emergency has ended.
 2. After the emergency has ended, uses and structures shall either:
 - a. Be removed or discontinued; or
 - b. Apply for all permits and approvals required by the Zoning Ordinance.

23.102.070 – CONFLICTING PROVISIONS

- A. Conflict with State or Federal Regulations.¹¹** Where the Zoning Ordinance conflicts with state or federal laws, higher law controls over lower law unless local variation is permitted.
- B. Conflict with Other City Regulations.¹²** Where the Zoning Ordinance conflicts with other ordinances, resolutions, or regulations of the City of Berkeley, the more restrictive controls.
- C. Conflict with Private Agreements.¹³** It is not the intent of the Zoning Ordinance to interfere with, abrogate, or annul any easement, covenant, deed restriction, or other agreement between private parties. If the Zoning Ordinance imposes a greater restriction than imposed by a private agreement, the Zoning Ordinance controls. Private agreements may impose greater restrictions than the Zoning Ordinance, but the City is not responsible for monitoring or enforcing private agreements.

¹⁰ Source: 23A.24.020

¹¹ New. Explains how to handle conflicts with state or federal law.

¹² New. CONSENT CHANGE. Explains how to handle conflicts with other City regulations.

¹³ Source: 23A.24.030.D. CONSENT CHANGE: New statement that City is not responsible for monitoring or enforcing private agreements.

23.102.080 – TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

- A. Relation to Prior Zoning Ordinance.**¹⁴ The Zoning Ordinance supersedes the prior Zoning Ordinance codified in Municipal Code Title 23, including all Title 23 sub-titles and appendices.
- B. Violations Continue.**¹⁵ A violation of the prior Zoning Ordinance continues to be a violation under this Zoning Ordinance unless the violation is brought into compliance with this Zoning Ordinance.
- C. Pending Applications.**¹⁶
1. If the City deems an application complete but does not take final action on the application before the effective date of this Zoning Ordinance, the application remains subject to prior Zoning Ordinance in effect when the application was deemed complete.
 2. If an application is withdrawn prior to a decision, any re-application is subject to the requirements of this Zoning Ordinance.
- D. Approved Projects.**¹⁷
1. Permits and other approvals valid on the effective date of this Zoning Ordinance remain valid until their expiration date.
 2. Projects with valid permits or approvals shall be completed in compliance with the standards in effect at the time of approval. If the permit or approval expires, future development shall comply with the requirements of this Zoning Ordinance.
- E. Nonconformities.**¹⁸ A parcel, land use, or structure lawfully established prior to [effective date of Zoning Ordinance] that does not comply with this Zoning Ordinance is considered nonconforming and subject to the requirements in Chapter 23.324 (Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Buildings).

23.102.090 – SEVERABILITY¹⁹

If any portion of the Zoning Ordinance is found invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or the constitutionality of the remaining portions of the Zoning Ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect. The City Council declares that it would have passed the Zoning Ordinance and each of its portions, regardless of whether any portion is declared invalid or unconstitutional.

¹⁴ Source: 23A.04.020.B, first sentence.

¹⁵ Source: 23A.04.020.B, second sentence.

¹⁶ New. Codifies current City practice and law.

¹⁷ Source: 23A.24.030.B. Clarifies rules applying to previously approved projects consistent with existing City practices and law.

¹⁸ New. Adds up-front reference to nonconformities chapter.

¹⁹ Source: 23A.24.030.E

23.102.100 – RULES OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE²⁰

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Ordinance, formal rules of evidence or procedure which must be followed in a court of record in this state shall not apply. No action, inaction or recommendation made by any City official, employee, commission, board or other entity under this Ordinance shall be void or invalid or be set aside by any court on the ground of the improper admission or rejection of evidence or by reason of any error, irregularity, informality, neglect or omission (hereinafter called error) as to any matter pertaining to petitions, applications, notices, findings, records, hearings, reports, recommendations, appeals or any matters of procedure whatever, unless after an examination of the entire case, including the evidence, the court is of the opinion that the error complained of was prejudicial, and that by reason of such error the party complaining or appealing sustained and suffered substantial injury, and that a different result would have been probable if such error had not occurred or existed. There shall be no presumption that error is prejudicial or that injury was done if error is shown.

²⁰ Source: 23A.24.040

23.104

INTERPRETING THE ZONING ORDINANCE

Sections:

- 23.104.010 – Purpose
- 23.104.020 – Authority
- 23.104.030 – Rules of Interpretation
- 23.104.040 – Threshold Regulations
- 23.104.050 – Zoning Map

Commentary: This chapter combines rules for interpreting the Zoning Ordinance text (from 23A.08) and resolving uncertainties in the Zoning Map (from 23A.16).

23.104.010 – PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes rules and procedures for interpreting the Zoning Ordinance to ensure that it is applied and enforced in a consistent manner.

23.104.020 – AUTHORITY²

The Zoning Officer is responsible for interpreting the meaning and applicability of all provisions in the Zoning Ordinance.

23.104.030 – RULES OF INTERPRETATION³

A. Meaning and Intent. All language shall be construed according to the purpose and intent set out in Section 23.102.040 (Purpose of the Zoning Ordinance).

B. Minimum Requirements.⁴ The Zoning Ordinance establishes minimum requirements to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. When the Zoning Ordinance provides for discretion on the part of a City official or body, that discretion may be exercised to impose more stringent requirements as necessary to achieve the purpose and intent of the Zoning Ordinance set out Section 23.102.040 (Purpose of the Zoning Ordinance).

¹ New chapter purpose statement.

² New. Clarifies existing Zoning Officer authority.

³ Rules of interpretation are new unless otherwise stated in footnotes. CONSENT CHANGE: New rules of interpretation relating to Meaning and Intent, Harmonious Construction. Terms Not Defined.

⁴ Source: 23A.08.010 and 23A.24.030.A. Elaborates on what is meant by “minimum requirements.”

- C. Harmonious Construction.** The City intends that all provisions of the Zoning Ordinance be construed harmoniously. When two or more provisions of the Zoning Ordinance appear to conflict, the City shall construe such provisions to give effect to both, if possible, by harmonizing them with each other. In cases of conflict, the more restrictive shall govern.
- D. Headings, Illustrations, and Text.**⁵ In cases where text conflicts with any heading, table, or figure, the text controls.
- E. Lists and Examples.** Unless otherwise specifically indicated, lists of items or examples that use terms such as “including,” “such as,” or similar language are intended to provide examples, not to be exhaustive lists of all possibilities.
- F. Computation of Time.**⁶ References to days are consecutive calendar days unless otherwise stated. When business days are referenced, they include only days when City Hall is open. The end of a time period is computed by excluding the first day and including the last day. If the last day is a holiday observed by the City or a City Hall non-business day, that day is excluded.
- G. Rounding of Fractional Numbers.**⁷ Unless otherwise stated, a fraction of one-half or more is rounded to the nearest highest whole number and a fraction of less than one-half is rounded to the next lowest whole number.
- H. References to Other Regulations, Publications, and Documents.** Whenever reference is made to a resolution, ordinance, regulation, or document, it is construed as a reference to the most recent edition of such resolution, ordinance, regulation, or document, unless specifically stated.
- I. Technical and Non-Technical Terms.** Words and phrases are construed according to the common and approved usage of the language, but technical words and phrases that may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law are construed and understood according to such meaning.
- J. Terms Not Defined.** In the event there is a term used in the Zoning Ordinance that is not defined in this title, the Zoning Officer has the authority to provide a definition based upon intended meaning of the undefined term.
- K. Public Officials and Agencies.** All public officials, bodies, and agencies to which references are made are those of the City of Berkeley, unless otherwise indicated.
- L. Mandatory and Discretionary Terms.**⁸ The words “shall,” “will,” “must,” and “is” are always mandatory. The words “may” and “should” are advisory and discretionary terms.

⁵ Source: 23A.08.050

⁶ Source: 23A.08.030

⁷ Source: 23A.08.040

⁸ Source: 23A.08.010.B.10&13

M. Conjunctions.⁹ Unless the context clearly suggests the contrary, conjunctions shall be interpreted as follows:

1. “And” means that all connected items apply.
2. “And/or” means that the connected words or provisions may apply singularly or in any combination.
3. “Or” means that any one of the connected items may apply singularly but not in combination.
4. “Either...or” means that the connected words or provisions shall apply singularly but not in combination.

N. Tenses and Plurals. Words used in one tense (past, present, or future) include all other tenses, unless the context clearly indicates the contrary. The singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

23.104.040 – THRESHOLD REGULATIONS¹⁰

To determine if a non-residential project application is subject to a requirement which applies only if certain development or use thresholds are reached, any construction or change of use which is subject to the same regulation and was completed within one year prior to the application is considered part of the same application.

23.104.050 – ZONING MAP

A. Zoning Map Boundaries.¹¹ Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of districts shown on the Zoning Map, the following rules apply:

1. Boundaries shown as approximately following lot lines are construed to follow the lot lines.
2. Boundaries shown as approximately following the centerlines of streets, highways, and alleys are construed to follow the centerlines.
3. Boundaries shown as approximately following city limits are construed to follow city limits.
4. Where a district boundary divides a lot, the location of the boundary is determined by the use of the scale appearing on the Zoning Map unless otherwise indicated by a legal description of the property.

B. Lots Containing Two or More Districts.¹²

1. For lots containing two or more districts, each part of the lot is subject to the regulations of district in which it is located, except as allowed by Paragraph (2) below.

⁹ Source: 23A.08.010.B.1,2,9,11

¹⁰ Source: 23A.12.050

¹¹ Source: 23A.16.030.A. Paragraph 3 is new.

¹² Source: 23A.16.030

2. The City may apply the setback requirements in one part of a lot to a part of the lot located in another district with a Use Permit, subject to the following:
 - a. The development intensity (residential density and/or floor area ratio) of the project may not exceed the development intensity that would be allowed if the setbacks requirements are not adjusted; and
 - b. Allowed land uses in each part of the lot are only as permitted in the district in which it is located.

23.106

RULES OF MEASUREMENT

Sections:

- 23.106.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.106.020 – Lot Coverage
- 23.106.030 – Floor Area, Gross
- 23.106.040 – Floor Area, Leasable
- 23.106.050 – Floor Area Ratio
- 23.106.060 – Story
- 23.106.070 – Setbacks
- 23.106.080 – Building Separation
- 23.106.090 – Height

Commentary: Rules for the measurement of lot coverage, floor area, height, and other standards are moved from the glossary into this chapter.

23.106.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes rules for the measurement of standards contained in the Zoning Ordinance.

23.106.020 – LOT COVERAGE

A. Lot Coverage Defined.² Lot coverage means all the area of a lot, as projected on a horizontal plane, which is:

1. Enclosed by the exterior walls of buildings or enclosed accessory structures; or
2. Covered by decks, porches, stairs and/or landings which cover an enclosed space or paved ground area.

B. Exclusions.³ The lot coverage calculation excludes:

1. Uncovered porches, landings and stairs;
2. Uncovered decks, except that a deck on the roof of a building or accessory structure or over an enclosed space or paved ground area is included in the lot coverage calculation; and
3. The area of the roof of a subterranean structure, when such a structure is not more than 3 feet above finished grade.

¹ New chapter purpose statement.

² Source: 23F.04, coverage area definition.

³ Source: 23D.04.040.

23.106.030 – FLOOR AREA, GROSS⁴

- A. Gross Floor Area Defined.** Gross floor area means the total gross horizontal areas of all floors of a building or enclosed structure.
- B. Basements and Cellars.** Gross floor area includes usable basements and cellars that are either:
1. Below the roof and within the outer surface of the main walls of a main or accessory building (or the centerlines of party walls separating such buildings or portions of buildings); or
 2. Within lines drawn parallel to and 2 feet within the roof line of any building or portion of a building without walls.
- C. Access Features in Multi-Story Buildings.** For a multi-story building with a covered or enclosed stairways, stairwells, or elevator shafts, the horizontal area of these features is counted only once at the floor level of their greatest area of horizontal extent.
- D. Excluded Areas.** The following areas are excluded from gross floor area calculation:
1. Covered or uncovered areas used for off-street parking or loading spaces.
 2. Driveways ramps between floors and maneuvering aisles of a multi-level parking garage.
 3. Mechanical, electrical, and telephone equipment rooms below finished grade.
 4. Areas which qualify as usable open space.
 5. Arcades, porticoes, and similar open areas for non-residential uses which are:
 - a. Located at or near street level;
 - b. Accessible to the general public; and
 - c. Are not designed or used as sales, display, storage, service, or production areas.
- E. Covered Pedestrian Access Features for Non-Residential Uses.** For non-residential uses, gross floor area includes pedestrian access interior walkways or corridors, or interior courtyards, walkways, paseos or corridors covered by a roof or skylight.
- F. Mezzanines.** Gross floor area includes the floor area of a mezzanine.

23.106.040 – FLOOR AREA, LEASABLE⁵

- A. Leasable Floor Area Defined.** Leasable floor area means the total interior floor area of a commercial lease space available for use by a single business.
- B. Included Areas.** Leasable floor area includes all sales, customer, display, shelving, assembly, seating, counter, kitchen, storage, and office areas.

⁴ Source: 23F.04, gross floor area and mezzanine definitions.

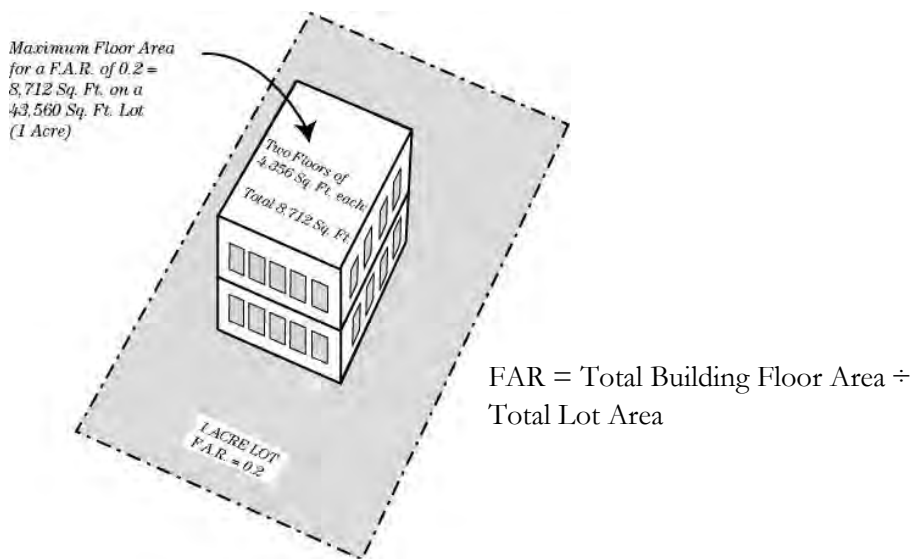
⁵ Source: 23F.04, leasable floor area definition.

- C. Excluded Areas.** Leasable floor area does not include stairs, restrooms, and unenclosed walkways and areas serving more than one lease space such as hallways, corridors, lobbies, maintenance areas, vestibules and other common areas.

23.106.050 – FLOOR AREA RATIO⁶

- A. Floor Area Ratio Defined.** Floor area ratio (FAR) means the quotient resulting from division of the gross floor area of all buildings on a lot by the area of the lot. See Figure 23.106-1

FIGURE 23.106-1: FLOOR AREA RATIO



- B. Development on Contiguous Lots.** In a single integrated development on contiguous lots, the permitted floor area ratio is calculated using the total combined area of all such lots.

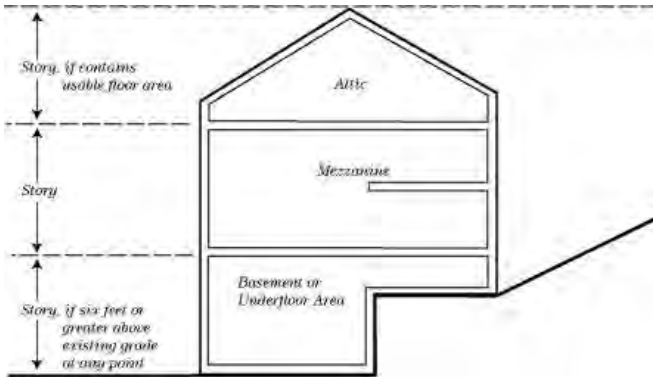
23.106.060 – STORY⁷

- A. Story Defined.** A story means the portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above. See Figure 23.106-2.

⁶ Source: 23F.04, floor area ratio definition.

⁷ Source: 23F.04, story definition.

FIGURE 23.106-2: STORY



- B. Topmost Story.** The topmost story of a building is the portion of a building between the floor of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above.
- C. Below Grade Spaces.** If the finished floor level directly above the ceiling of a basement, garage structure, cellar, or unused underfloor space is more than 6 feet above existing grade at any point, such basement, cellar, or unused underfloor space is considered a story.
- D. Penthouses.** A penthouse used for purposes other than shelter of mechanical equipment or shelter of vertical shaft openings in the roof is considered a story.
- E. Mezzanines.** When the total floor area of a mezzanine exceeds 33.3 percent of the total floor area in that room, it constitutes an additional story.

23.106.070 – SETBACKS

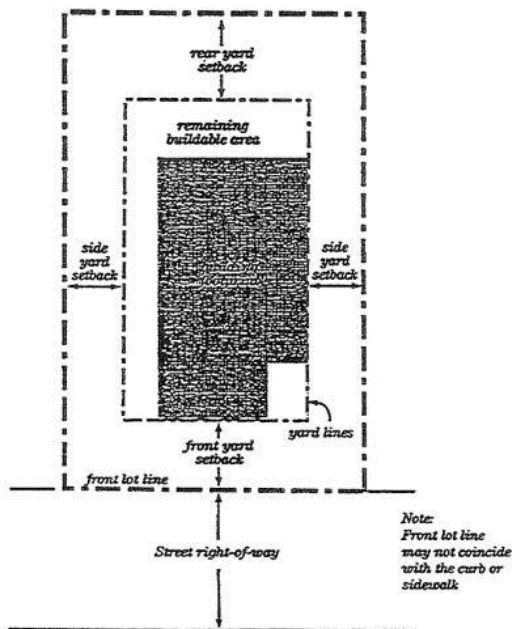
- A. Measurement.**⁸ A required setback is measured as the distance between the surface of a building's outer wall and the applicable lot line.
- B. Setback Areas.**⁹ As shown in Figure 23.106-3, a setback area means the required open area on a lot that is between a lot line and a setback line. A setback area must be unoccupied and unobstructed from the ground upward by any portion of a building or structure except as otherwise permitted by the Zoning Ordinance. Required setback areas are defined as follows:
 1. **Front Setback Area:** The area extending across the full width of the front of a lot from the front lot line to the front setback line.
 2. **Rear Setback Area:** The area extending across the full width of the lot between the rear lot line and the rear setback line.
 3. **Interior Side Setback Area:** The area between an interior side lot line and the side setback line, and extending from the front lot line to the rear lot line.

⁸ Source: 23D.04.030.A

⁹ Source: 23F.04, yard definition.

4. **Street Side Setback Area:** The area between a street side lot line and the side setback line, and extending from the front lot line to the rear lot line.

FIGURE 23.106-3: SETBACKS



23.106.080 – BUILDING SEPARATION

- A. Measurement.**¹⁰ Building separation is measured as the distance between the surface of a main building's outer wall and the outer wall surface of the closest neighboring main building.
- B. Main Buildings with Different Height.**¹¹ The required building separation between two or more main buildings which are of different heights is that required for the number of stories in the tallest building.

23.106.090 – HEIGHT

A. Average Building Height.¹²

1. Average building height means the vertical distance from the average level of the highest and lowest point of that portion of the lot covered by the building (or, in the case of residential additions, that portion of the lot covered by the addition) to the roof features shown in Table 23.106-1. See Figure 23.106-4.

¹⁰ New. Codifies existing practice.

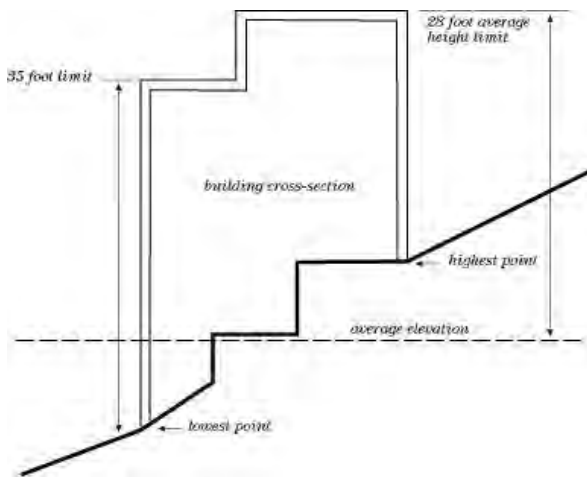
¹¹ Source: 23D.040.030.E

¹² Source: 23F.04, height of building, average definition.

TABLE 23.106-1: AVERAGE BUILDING HEIGHT MEASUREMENT

Roof Type	Average Building Height Measured To:
Sloped, hipped, gabled roofs	The average height of the roof between the ridge and where the eave meets the plate
Roof with parapet walls	The top of the parapet wall
Gambrel roof	The average height of the roof between the ridge and the point where the uppermost change in the roof's slope occurs
Mansard roof	The height of the deck
Shed roof	The height of the roof ridge

FIGURE 23.106-4: AVERAGE BUILDING HEIGHT



2. Dormers are not included in the average building height calculation.

B. Maximum Building Height.¹³ Maximum building height means vertical distance of a building at any point, within a given plane, from finished grade to the top of the roof or parapet walls.

¹³ Source: 23F.04, height of building, maximum definition.

23.108

ZONING DISTRICTS AND MAP

Sections:

23.108.010 – Chapter Purpose

23.108.020 – Zoning Districts

23.108.030 – Zoning Map

***Commentary:** This chapter establishes the zoning districts and the zoning map (from existing Chapter 23A.16) with new language explaining the purpose and applicability of overlay zones.*

23.108.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter identifies the districts that apply to land within the Berkeley city limits and establishes the official Berkeley Zoning Map.

23.108.020 – ZONING DISTRICTS

A. Districts.² Berkeley is divided into districts as shown in Table 23.108-1. Unique regulations apply within each district as established in Chapters 23.202 – 23.210 (Zoning Districts).

TABLE 23.108-1: ZONING DISTRICTS

District Symbol	Name of District
Residential Districts	
R-1	Single Family Residential
R-1A	Limited Two-family Residential
ES-R	Environmental Safety Residential
R-2	Restricted Two-family Residential
R-2A	Restricted Multiple-family Residential
R-3	Multiple-family Residential
R-4	Multi-family Residential
R-5	High Density Residential
R-S	Residential Southside
R-SMU	Residential Southside Mixed Use
Commercial Districts³	

¹ New chapter purpose statement.

² Source: 23A.16.020A&C.

³ CONSENT CHANGE: C-1 is divided into C-C and C-U Districts.

TABLE 23.108-1: ZONING DISTRICTS

District Symbol	Name of District
C-C	Corridor Commercial
C-U	University Avenue Commercial
C-N	Neighborhood Commercial
C-E	Elmwood Commercial
C-NS	North Shattuck Commercial
C-SA	South Area Commercial
C-T	Telegraph Avenue Commercial
C-SO	Solano Avenue Commercial
C-DMU	Downtown Mixed-Use
C-W	West Berkeley Commercial
Manufacturing Districts	
M	Manufacturing
MM	Mixed Manufacturing
MU-LI	Mixed Use-Light Industrial
MU-R	Mixed Use-Residential
Special Districts	
SP	Specific Plan
U	Unclassified

B. Undesignated Areas.⁴ Any area not specifically designated as a district on the Zoning Map is subject to the Unclassified (U) district requirements.

C. Overlay Zones.

1. The Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map include the overlay zones shown in Table 23.108-2. Overlay zones impose additional regulations on properties beyond what is required by the underlying district.⁵
2. As shown in Table 23.108-2, provisions for overlay zones that apply to two or more districts are located in Chapter 23.210 (Overlay Zones). Provisions for overlay zones that apply only in one district are located in the Zoning Ordinance chapter for that district.⁶

⁴ Source: 23A.16.020B

⁵ New. Explains purpose of overlay zone.

⁶ New. Explains location of overlay zones in the Zoning Ordinance.

TABLE 23.108-2: OVERLAY ZONES⁷

Overlay Zone Symbol	Name of Overlay Zone	Location in Zoning Ordinance
Overlay Zones that Apply in Two or More Districts		
H	Hillside	23.210.020 (Hillside Overlay Zone)
C	Civic Center	23.210.030 (Civic Center Overlay Zone)
Overlay Zones that Apply in One District		
CFH	Car-Free Housing	23.322.030.A.5 (RS Car-Free Housing Overlay)
D	Dealership	23.204.100.B.5 (Automobile/Motorcycle Sales)
DA	Downtown Arts	23.204.130.C (Arts Overlay District)

3. If the overlay zone applies a standard to a property that conflicts with the underlying district, the overlay zone standard governs. If the overlay zone is silent on a standard in the underlying district, the underlying district standard applies.⁸

D. Vacated Streets.⁹ Where a public street or alley is officially vacated or abandoned, the land area of the street or alley acquires the district classification of the property to which it reverts.

23.108.030 – ZONING MAP

- A. Adoption.¹⁰** The City Council hereby adopts the City of Berkeley Zoning Map (“Zoning Map”), which establishes the boundaries of all districts and overlay zones provided for in the Zoning Ordinance.
- B. Incorporation by Reference.¹¹** The Zoning Map, including all legends, symbols, notations, references, and other information shown on the map, is incorporated by reference and made a part of the Zoning Ordinance.
- C. Location.¹²** The Zoning Map is kept, maintained, and updated electronically by the City Clerk, and is available for viewing by the public at the Planning and Development Department and on the official City of Berkeley website.

⁷ Source: 23A.16.020. Adds overlays that apply only in one district.

⁸ Source: 23A.16.030.C. CONSENT CHANGE: Replaces “the height, coverage, parking and usable open space shall comply with the provisions of the underlying district.”

⁹ Source: 23A.16.030.D

¹⁰ Source: 23A.16.010; 23A.04.020.A

¹¹ 23A.04.020.A

¹² Source: 23A.16.010

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DIVISION 2: ZONING DISTRICTS

23.202: Residential Districts

- 23.202.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.202.020 – Allowed Land Uses
- 23.202.030 – Additional Permit Requirements
- 23.202.040 – Use-Specific Regulations
- 23.202.050 – R-1 Single-Family Residential District
- 23.202.060 – R-1A Limited Two-Family Residential District
- 23.202.070 – ES-R Environmental Safety-Residential District
- 23.202.080 – R-2 Restricted Two-Family Residential District
- 23.202.090 – R-2A Restricted Multiple-Family Residential District
- 23.202.100 – R-3 Multiple-Family Residential District
- 23.202.110 – R-4 Multi-Family Residential District
- 23.202.120 – R-5 High-Density Residential District
- 23.202.130 – R-S Residential Southside District
- 23.202.140 – R-SMU Residential Southside District

23.204: Commercial Districts

- 23.204.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.204.020 – Allowed Land Uses
- 23.204.030 – Additional Permit Requirements
- 23.204.040 – Use-Specific Permit Requirements and Regulations
- 23.204.050 – C-C Corridor Commercial District
- 23.204.060 – C-U University Commercial District
- 23.204.070 – C-N Neighborhood Commercial District
- 23.204.080 – C-E Elmwood Commercial District
- 23.204.090 – C-NS North Shattuck Commercial District
- 23.204.100 – C-SA South Area Commercial District
- 23.204.110 – C-T Telegraph Avenue Commercial District
- 23.204.120 – C-SO Solano Avenue Commercial District
- 23.204.130 – C-DMU Downtown Mixed-Use District
- 23.204.140 – C-W West Berkeley Commercial District

23.206: Manufacturing Districts

- 23.206.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.206.020 – Allowed Land Uses and Permit Requirements

- 23.206.030 – Additional Permit Requirements
- 23.206.040 – Use-Specific Regulations
- 23.206.050 – Protected Uses
- 23.206.060 – M Manufacturing District
- 23.206.070 – MM Mixed Manufacturing District
- 23.206.080 – MU-LI Mixed Use-Light Industrial District
- 23.206.090 – MU-R Mixed Use-Residential District
- 23.206.100 – Permit Findings

23.208: Special Purpose Districts

- 23.208.010 – Specific Plan District
- 23.208.020 – Unclassified District

23.210: Overlay Zones

- 23.210.010 – Purpose of Overlay Zones
- 23.210.020 – Hillside Overlay
- 23.210.030 – Civic Center District Overlay

23.202

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Sections:

- 23.202.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.202.020 – Allowed Land Uses
- 23.202.030 – Additional Permit Requirements
- 23.202.040 – Use-Specific Regulations
- 23.202.050 – R-1 Single-Family Residential District
- 23.202.060 – R-1A Limited Two-Family Residential District
- 23.202.070 – ES-R Environmental Safety-Residential District
- 23.202.080 – R-2 Restricted Two-Family Residential District
- 23.202.090 – R-2A Restricted Multiple-Family Residential District
- 23.202.100 – R-3 Multiple-Family Residential District
- 23.202.110 – R-4 Multi-Family Residential District
- 23.202.120 – R-5 High-Density Residential District
- 23.202.130 – R-S Residential Southside District
- 23.202.140 – R-SMU Residential Southside District

Commentary: *This chapter consolidates existing residential zoning district chapters in 23D into a new single chapter. Section 23.202.020 contains a single allowed land use table for all residential districts. Due to the complexity and variability of development standards across districts, development standards for each district are shown in separate tables within the district sections.*

23.202.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE

This chapter identifies allowed land uses, permit requirements, and development standards for residential districts.

23.202.020 – ALLOWED LAND USES

- A. Allowed Land Uses.**¹ Table 23.202-1 identifies allowed land uses in the Residential Districts. All land uses are defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary).
- B. Unlisted Land Uses.**² Any land use not listed in Table 23.202-1 is prohibited in the Residential Districts.

¹ Table 23.202-1 consolidates allowed land uses currently in separate chapters in Sub-title 23D into one table for all Residential Districts.

² New. Codifies current practice consistent with Zoning Ordinance intent.

TABLE 23.202-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

	Residential Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	R-1	R-1A	ES-R	R-2	R-2A	R-3	R-4	R-5	R-S	R-SMU		
Residential Uses												
Accessory Dwelling Unit	Sec 23.306		-		Sec 23.306							
Dwellings												
Single-Family	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Two-Family	-	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Multi-Family	-	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Group Living Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Senior Congregate Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
												Sec 23.302.070.H
Public and Quasi-Public Uses												
Child Care Center	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Club/Lodge	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Columbaria	AUP*	AUP*	-	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	23.302.070.C
Community Care Facility												
Community Center	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Emergency Shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Family Day Care Home, Large	AUP	AUP	-	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	
Family Day Care Home, Small	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Library	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Nursing Home	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Park/Playground	ZC	ZC	UP	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	
Public Safety and Emergency Service	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Public Utility Substation/Tank	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Religious Assembly	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
School	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Commercial Uses												
Alcoholic Beverage Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.310

SECTION 23.202.020

CHAPTER 23.202 - RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

TABLE 23.202-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

	Residential Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	R-1	R-1A	ES-R	R-2	R-2A	R-3	R-4	R-5	R-S	R-SMU		
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use * Use-Specific Regulations Apply												
Food Products Store	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.202.140.B.3	
Food Service Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.302.070.E	
Hotel, Tourist	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)		
Laundromat and Cleaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)		
Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)		
Parking Lot/Structure	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.302.070.G 23.322.100	
Personal and Household Service, General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ZC*	23.202.140.B.2	
Retail, General	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.202.040.B	
Veterinary Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)		
Video Tape/Disk Rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)		
Industrial and Heavy Commercial Uses												
Commercial Excavation	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)		
Other Uses												
Accessory Uses	Sec 23.302.020.A											
Home Occupations	Sec 23.302.040											
Short-Term Rental	ZC*	ZC*	-	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	23.314	
Temporary Uses	Sec 23.302.030											
Urban Agriculture, Low-Impact	ZC*	ZC*	-	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	23.318	
Urban Agriculture, High-Impact	AUP*	AUP*	-	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	23.318	
Wireless Telecommunication Facility	Sec 23.332											

- C. Use-Specific Regulations.** Uses subject to supplemental regulations are shown in Table 23.202-1 with an asterisk (*) following the permit requirement (e.g., UP*). The Use-Specific Regulations column in Table 23.202-1 identifies the location of these regulations in the Zoning Ordinance.

Commentary: Table 23.202-1 references sections elsewhere in the Zoning Ordinance for allowed uses with permit requirements that cannot easily be shown in table format (e.g., accessory dwelling units). Table 23.202-1 does not show permit requirements for types of development and structures (e.g., fences), which are included in the existing allowed use tables. These permit requirements are now located with the standards for these types of development in Division III chapters.

23.202.030 – ADDITIONAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. Residential Additions.³

1. Permits Required.

- a. In all Residential Districts except for the ES-R district, residential additions require permits as follows:
 - i. Residential additions up to 15 percent of lot area or 600 square feet, whichever is less: Zoning Certificate.
 - ii. Major residential additions more than 15 percent of lot area or 600 square feet, whichever is less: AUP.
- b. In the ES-R district, residential additions require permits as follows:
 - i. Residential additions up to 10 percent of lot area or 200 square feet, whichever is less: Zoning Certificate.
 - ii. Major residential additions more than 10 percent of lot area or 200 square feet, whichever is less: Use Permit.

2. Basis for AUP Decision.

- a. To deny an AUP for a residential addition in all residential districts except for the ES-R district, the review authority must find that although the proposed residential addition satisfies all other Zoning Ordinance requirements, the residential addition would unreasonably obstruct sunlight, air, or views.
- b. To approve an AUP for a residential addition in the ES-R district, the review authority must make the finding in 23.202.070.H.6 (Land Use Intensification).

³ Source: Residential addition permit requirements in Sub-title 23D district sections.

B. Adding Bedrooms.⁴

1. In the R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-2A, and R-3 districts, adding a bedroom to a lot requires permits as follows:
 - a. Adding a first, second, third, or fourth bedroom to a lot: no permit required.
 - b. Adding a fifth bedroom to a lot: AUP.
 - c. Adding a bedroom to a lot beyond the fifth: Use Permit.
2. In the ES-R district, any alteration to create a new bedroom in a single-family detached home on a single lot requires an AUP. See 23.202.070.H.6 (Land Use Intensification) for required finding.

23.202.040 – USE-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

***Commentary:** This section contains regulations for specific use where the use is subject to supplemental regulations in two or more Residential Districts. If a use is subject to supplemental regulations in only one Residential District, the regulation is located in the district section in this chapter. If a use is subject to supplemental regulation in a Commercial and/or Manufacturing District as well as in a Residential District, the regulation is located in Chapter 23.302 (Supplemental Use Regulations) or in a stand-alone chapter in Division 3.*

A. Community Care Facilities.⁵

1. **Permits Required.** Community care facilities in a Residential District require permits as follows:
 - a. Change of use: Zoning Certificate.
 - b. New construction: Use Permit.
2. **ES-R District.** Community care facilities in the ES-R district must comply with the following standards:
 - a. Maximum of six residents.
 - b. Permitted pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 1566.3 when occupying a legally established existing single-family dwelling.

B. General Retail.⁶ In the R-4, R-5, R-S, and R-SMU districts, general retail uses must be:

1. Accessory to another use;
2. Contained within a building with no street access; and
3. Without displays of merchandise visible from the street.

⁴ Source: Bedroom addition permit requirements in Sub-title 23D district sections. Deletes serial/cumulative addition of bedrooms language from 23D.16.050.A.1 and other Residential district chapters as this language is not needed.

⁵ Allowed use tables in Title 23D district chapters.

⁶ Source: Tables 23D.40.030, 23D.44.030, 23D.48.030, 23D.52.030

23.202.050 – R-1 SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁷ The purpose of the Single-Family Residential (R-1) district is to:

1. Recognize and protect the existing pattern of development in the low-density, single-family residential areas of the city consistent with the General Plan;
2. Make housing available for persons who desire detached housing and a relatively large amount of usable open space;
3. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air; and
4. Permit community facilities such as religious assembly uses, schools, parks, and libraries which serve the local population and are not detrimental to the immediate neighborhood.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.202-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions) and 23.202.030.B (Adding Bedrooms).

D. Development Standards.⁸

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.202-2.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-1 district are noted in Table 23.202-2.

***Commentary:** Basic development standards for each district are shown in a table in each district section. Development standards that apply generally to some or all Residential Districts are consolidated and shown together in Chapter 23.304. This approach eliminates undesirable repetition and shows how the supplemental standards compare across districts.*

⁷ Source: 23D.16.020. Deletes 23D.16.010, which is not needed.

⁸ Source: 23D.16.070.

TABLE 23.202-2: R-1 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS⁹

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area for New Lots, Minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Usable Open Space per Dwelling Unit, Minimum	400 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings and Non-Residential Additions	28 ft. and 3 stories [1]	
Residential Additions	14 ft. [2]	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum		23.304.030
Front	20 ft.	
Rear	20 ft.	
Interior Side	4 ft.	
Street Side	4 ft.	
Lot Coverage, Maximum	40%	23.304.120

Notes:

[1] Maximum 35 ft. with an AUP.

[2] Height greater than 14 ft. up to 28 ft. allowed with an AUP. Height greater than 28 ft up to 35 ft allowed with an additional AUP.

23.202.060 – R-1A LIMITED TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.¹⁰ The purpose of the Limited Two-Family Residential (R-1A) district is to:

1. Recognize and protect the existing pattern of low medium-density residential areas characterized by reasonable open and spacious type of development consistent with the General Plan;
2. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air;
3. Allow flexibility in the use of property for residential purposes by permitting two dwelling units on one lot under limited conditions; and
4. Appropriately regulate the rear and side yards for the construction of a dwelling unit in areas west of San Pablo Avenue.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.202-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions) and 23.202.030.B (Adding Bedrooms).

⁹ CONSENT CHANGE: Removes 23D.16.070.F requirement for ADUs to include usable open space, which arguably conflicts with state law and will be addressed in updated ADU chapter.

¹⁰ Source: 23D.20.020. Deletes 23D.20.010, which is not needed.

D. Development Standards.¹¹

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.202-3.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-1A district are noted in Table 23.202-3.

TABLE 23.202-3: R-1A DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
For Two Dwelling Units	4,500 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space Per Dwelling Unit, Minimum	400 sq. ft. [2]	23.304.090
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings and Non-Residential Additions	28 ft. and 3 stories [3]	
Rear Main Buildings	22 ft. and 2 stories	
Residential Additions	14 ft. [4]	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum		23.304.030
Front	20 ft.	
Rear	20 ft.	
Interior Side	4 ft.	
Street Side	4 ft.	
Interior and Street Side for Rear Main Building	6 ft.	
Building Separation, Minimum		23.304.040
1 story	8 ft.	
2 stories	12 ft.	
3 stories	16 ft.	
Lot Coverage, Maximum		23.304.120
Interior and Through Lot	40%	
Maximum Coverage Area, Corner Lot	45%	

Notes:

[1] Maximum two units per lot.

[2] Open space is not required for accessory dwelling unit.

[3] Maximum 35 ft. with an AUP.

[4] Height greater than 14 ft. up to 28 ft. allowed with an AUP. Height greater than 28 ft up to 35 ft allowed with an additional AUP.

¹¹ Standards from 23D.20.070 unique to the R-1A district are shown in Table 23.202-2. Provisions from 23D.20.070 that apply to multiple residential districts (e.g., setback reductions) are found in Chapter 23.304 (General Development Standards).

23.202.070 – ES-R ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY-RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

Commentary: Chapter 23D.24 has been revised for clarity consistent with other BZO chapters. No substantive changes have been made to existing rules and procedures.

A. District Purpose.¹²

1. **General.** Because of its substandard vehicular access, steep slopes, inadequate water pressure and proximity to the Hayward Fault and vegetated wildlands, the Panoramic Hill area is exceptionally vulnerable to severe damage or destruction from fire and earthquake hazards. Panoramic Hill also includes one of Berkeley’s most architecturally significant residential districts, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with the Arts and Crafts movement of the Bay Area Tradition.
2. **Specific.** The specific purpose of the Environmental Safety-Residential (ES-R) district is to:
 - a. Provide a means to implement the General Plan and the Hazard Mitigation Plan to reduce the potential for life loss, injury, and economic damage to Berkeley residents from earthquakes, wildfires, and landslides and to protect the City’s unique character and values from being compromised by hazard events by reducing the vulnerability of one of the most unique and inaccessible neighborhoods in the Hill Hazardous Fire Area;
 - b. Protect the lives and property of Panoramic Hill residents in Berkeley and adjoining parts of Oakland and avoid destruction or damage to the natural environment through the application of special development regulations and by ensuring that the review of new development and alterations or additions to existing structures will require analysis and mitigation of geologic, seismic, and fire hazards;
 - c. Limit the uses of land permitted to those which are necessary to serve the housing and access needs of the district’s inhabitants and will not put either current or future residents at risk due to the area’s inadequate infrastructure and special vulnerability to natural hazards;
 - d. Protect the health and safety of current and future residents by ensuring that no new dwelling units will be built and no land may be subdivided to allow the construction of additional dwelling units until plans are in place that identify the future distribution, location, and extent of development in the Berkeley and Oakland neighborhoods of Panoramic Hill, including provisions to develop and maintain a system of public facilities and services adequate to meet the needs of the future population;
 - e. Establish procedures to ensure that the development review process provides for consideration of the cumulative impact of new construction, alterations, and changes in use that have the potential to increase the population or intensify the use of land in the

¹² Source: 23D.24.020

district together with the impacts of other projects on Panoramic Hill and within adjacent areas of Berkeley and Oakland;

- f. Restrict the size and occupancy of residential structures by imposing standards that reflect the district's limited capacity to accommodate additional population due to poor access, inadequate infrastructure, vulnerability to natural hazards and the fact that a majority of the existing development does not conform to standards that the City adopted in 1979;
- g. Assure the effective use of emergency measures available to save lives and property;
- h. Give reasonable protection to views and privacy, yet allow appropriate development of all property as long as public services and access are adequate to ensure protection of the health and safety of residents in this vulnerable area; and
- i. Protect the integrity of the Panoramic Hill Historic District by ensuring that alterations to existing buildings and new construction maintain the existing pattern of development, are appropriate to the hillside setting, and do not impair the architectural significance of contributing structures.

B. Interpretation.¹³ Nothing in this section is intended or may be construed to overturn, nullify, or affect any recorded limitation of property in favor of the City. In case of conflict between this section and other provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, the more restrictive standards apply.

C. Allowed Land Uses.

1. **General.** See Table 23.202-1.
2. **Rental of Rooms.**¹⁴ Rooms may be rented to a maximum of four persons on a single property. Occupancy of a single dwelling unit by a single household as defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary) is permitted.

D. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions) and 23.202.030.B (Adding Bedrooms).

E. Specific Plan Required.¹⁵

1. The City may not approve an AUP, Use Permit, Parcel Map, or Tentative Map to allow a new dwelling unit in the ES-R district until the City Council adopts a Panoramic Hill Specific Plan ("the Plan") in compliance with applicable law.
2. At a minimum, the Plan shall:

¹³ Source: 23D.24.010. First three sentences deleted as they are not needed.

¹⁴ Source: Table 23D.24.030.

¹⁵ Source: 23D.24.040; 23D.24.090.A; 23D.24.090.B.4.

- a. Show the proposed distribution, location, and extent of land uses in the ES-R district and the location and extent of the public facilities and services required to serve the land uses;
 - b. Include proposals for water, wastewater, and stormwater systems and for a circulation system adequate to accommodate projected traffic and to provide emergency access to the ES-R district and a program of implementation actions including finance measures necessary to carry out those proposal; and
 - c. Include consideration of the needs and future growth of adjacent areas in the City of Oakland that are now or can feasibly be served by the proposed facilities and services.
3. The ZAB may approve a new residential unit in the ES-R district only after finding that:
- a. The project is consistent with the Plan; and
 - b. The public facilities and services that the Plan requires have been provided or will be developed as a condition of approval.

F. Environmental Assessment.¹⁶

1. General.

- a. Due to Panoramic Hill's inadequate infrastructure and special vulnerability to natural hazards, a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may be significant if it occurs in the ES-R district.
 - b. Any discretionary entitlement under the Zoning Ordinance or Subdivision Ordinance (Municipal Code Title 21) will not be considered exempt from environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, except for alterations to create bedrooms and residential additions with a gross floor area of up to 10 percent of the lot area or 200 square feet, whichever is less, and which otherwise meet all applicable standards of this section.
 - c. Environmental review shall be based on documentation in the record including the reports as described in this section where applicable. Environmental review shall include consideration of the cumulative impact of new construction, alterations, and changes in use that would result in intensification of land use in combination with other projects on Panoramic Hill and adjacent areas that affect conditions in the area.
 - d. For purposes of this section, any project that increases habitable floor area, increases the size or number of sleeping rooms, or has the potential to increase vehicular trips in the area is considered an intensification of land use.
2. **Reports Required.** All applications for construction and development in the ES-R district that are not exempt from environmental review require the following special studies:

¹⁶ Source: 23D.24.050

- a. **New Construction.** All new construction requires a soils report, a geologic report, and a traffic impact study subject to the requirements in this section.
 - b. **Additions and Accessory Structures.** All new accessory structures and additions to existing structures that require the installation of a foundation require a soils report, subject to the requirements below. The Building Official may waive this requirement for additions with less than 50 square feet of gross floor area or detached non-habitable structures with less than 225 square feet of gross floor area.
3. **Soils Report.** When required, a soils report shall be prepared by a civil engineer registered with the State of California, subject to the following requirements:
- a. **Contents.** Based upon adequate test borings or excavations, the report shall assess the potential for landslides, ground shaking, and surface faulting. If the soils report indicates the presence of soil conditions which, if not corrected, could lead to structural defects, the report shall recommend corrective action that is likely to prevent structural damage to each structure proposed to be constructed.
 - b. **Review of Report.** The report shall be reviewed and approved by the City prior to issuance of any discretionary permit under the Zoning Ordinance, or prior to issuance of a building or grading permit if a discretionary permit is not required. The City may have the soils report independently reviewed by a licensed geotechnical engineer, registered by the state of California, the cost of which shall be borne by the applicant. The report's recommended action shall be incorporated in the construction of each structure as a condition to the issuance of any building permit.
4. **Geologic Report.** When required, a geologic report in compliance with the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and related regulations shall be prepared by a certified engineering geologist, subject to the following requirements:
- a. **Contents.** The report shall identify, describe, and illustrate potential hazards of surface fault rupture, seismic shaking, liquefaction or landslide.
 - b. **Review Conditions.** The report shall review of the local and regional seismic and other geological conditions that significantly affect the proposed use.
 - c. **Assessment.** The report shall assess conditions on or near the site that would contribute to the potential for damage to a proposed use from a seismic or other geological event, or the potential for a new use to create adverse effects upon existing uses because of identified geologic hazards. The conditions assessed are to include, where applicable, rainfall, soils, slopes, water table, bedrock geology, and any other substrate conditions that may affect seismic response, landslide risk, or liquefaction potential.
 - d. **Recommendations.** The report shall recommend building techniques, site preparation and mitigation measures, or setbacks necessary to reduce risks to life and structural damage to property.

5. **Traffic Impact Study.** When required, a traffic study shall be prepared by a qualified traffic engineer or transportation planner for any project that may generate new trips, subject to the following requirements:
 - a. **Content.** The report shall identify, describe, and illustrate traffic, parking, and roadway conditions in the project vicinity including design characteristics, topography, parking and traffic regulation, accident rates, and pavement condition and width.
 - b. **Assessment.** The report shall assess how the project will affect traffic operations and emergency access based on the size, use, and location, and the proposed site design including driveway locations, turn movements to and from the project site, surrounding uses, locations of nearby intersections, and potential to create unsafe traffic conditions.
 - c. **Recommendations.** The report shall recommend measures to reduce the project's impact on traffic safety including site design, location of parking and driveways, and off-site improvements necessary to ensure that the project would not exacerbate traffic safety problems in the area.

G. Projects in the Panoramic Hill Historic District.¹⁷

1. Landmarks Preservation Commission Review.

- a. Before the Zoning Officer or the ZAB may take action on AUP or Use Permit for a project in the Panoramic Hill Historic District that involves new construction, exterior alteration, or demolition, the Zoning Officer shall submit the application to the Landmarks Preservation Commission for review and an advisory recommendation.
 - b. The purpose of this review is to ensure that proposed buildings, structures, landscaping, and other architectural and site design features are compatible with the design and appearance of existing buildings and structures in the Panoramic Hill Historic District that have established and contribute to its significant character.
 - c. This requirement is in addition to but does not supersede any authority or responsibility the Landmarks Preservation Commission has pursuant to Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission).
2. **Parking Expansion.** An AUP is required for any project in the Panoramic Hill Historic District that expands an existing parking area or structure or creates additional parking to comply with the requirements of Chapter 23.322 (Parking and Loading).
 3. **Findings.** To approve any project involving exterior alterations, construction, demolition or site plan revisions within the Panoramic Hill Historic District, the review authority must find that:
 - a. The proposed work will not adversely affect the exterior architectural features of the subject property or the relationship between the subject structure or feature and its

¹⁷ Source: 23D.24.085; 23D.24.090.B.6

neighboring structures and surroundings, including facade, massing, scale, materials, setbacks, height, orientation, site design, and landscaping; and

- b. The proposed work will not detract from or adversely affect the special historical, architectural and aesthetic characteristics of the Panoramic Hill Historic District.

H. Development Standards.¹⁸

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.202-4.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the ES-R district are noted in Table 23.202-4.

TABLE 23.202-4: ES-R DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area for New Lots, Minimum	25,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020; 23.202.070.H.3
Usable Open Space Per Dwelling Unit, Minimum	400 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Dwelling Unit Gross Floor Area, Maximum	30% of lot area	23.202.070.H.4
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings and Non-Residential Additions	24 ft. and 2 stories [1]	
Residential Additions	14 ft. [2]	
Building Separation, Minimum	30 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum		23.304.030
Front	20 ft.	
Rear	20 ft.	
Interior Side	15 ft.	
Street Side	15 ft.	
Lot Coverage, Maximum	30%	23.304.120

Notes:

[1] Maximum building height of 35 ft. allowed with an AUP. See 23.202.070.H.5 for findings.

[2] Height greater than 14 ft. up to 28 ft. allowed with a Use Permit. Height greater than 28 ft up to 35 ft allowed with an additional Use Permit. See 23.202.070.H.5 for findings.

3. **Minimum Lot Area Per Dwelling Unit Exception.¹⁹** A legally-created lot less than 25,000 square feet may be developed in compliance with ES-R district requirements if, on the effective date of the regulations that made it substandard, it was in single ownership separate from any abutting lot under the same ownership.

¹⁸ Source: 23D.24.070.

¹⁹ Source: 23D.24.070.B.1

4. **Lots Under 5,000 Square Feet.**²⁰ Lots less than 5,000 square feet are allowed no more than one dwelling unit of no more than 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
5. **Height Increases.**²¹ To approve an AUP or Use Permit to allow an increase in building height, the review authority must find that the increased height is:
 - a. Justified due to the topography of the site; and
 - b. Consistent with the purposes of the ES-R district as stated om 23.202.070.A (District Purpose).
6. **Land Use Intensification.**²² To approve any project that increases habitable floor area, increases the size or number of bedrooms, may increase vehicular trips in the area, or will otherwise intensify the use of land in the ES-R district, the review authority must find that the project individually or together with other projects within or adjacent to the ES-R district will not threaten the safety and general welfare of Panoramic Hill residents.
7. **Nonconforming Uses and Structures.**²³
 - a. Additions and enlargements to structures that contain a nonconforming use are not permitted.
 - b. Alteration, addition, or enlargement of a nonconforming structure that contains a conforming use is allowed provided that:
 - i. The project complies with 23.324.050.D (Expansion); and
 - ii. All findings required for the project by the Zoning Ordinance can be made.

23.202.080 – R-2 RESTRICTED TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

- A. **District Purpose.**²⁴ The purpose of the Restricted Two-Family Residential (R-2) district is to:
 1. Implement the General Plan by encouraging the development of low medium-density residential areas characterized by a reasonably open and spacious type of development with a pattern of housing types ranging from single-family to duplexes and small apartment structures;
 2. Make available housing for persons who desire a range of housing choice with a relatively large amount of open space; and
 3. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air.
- B. **Allowed Land Uses.** See Table 23.202-1.

²⁰ Source: 23D.24.070.2

²¹ Source: 23D.24.090.B.1

²² Source: 23D.24.090.B.5

²³ Source: 23D.24.090.C

²⁴ Source: 23D.28.020. Deletes 23D.28.010, which is not needed.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions) and 23.202.030.B (Adding Bedrooms).

D. Development Standards.

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.202-5, 23.202-6, and 23.202-7 for development standards in the R-2 district.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-2 district are noted in Table 23.202-5, 23.202-6, and 23.202-7.

TABLE 23.202-5: R-2 LOT AND HEIGHT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Dwelling Unit	2,500 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space Per Dwelling Unit, Minimum	400 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings and Non-Residential Additions	28 ft. and 3 stories [2]	
Residential Additions	14 ft. [3]	

Notes:

[1] One additional dwelling unit is allowed for any remaining lot area between 2,000 and 2,500 square feet.

[2] Maximum 35 ft. with an AUP.

[3] Addition height greater than 14 ft. up to 28 ft. allowed with an AUP. Addition height greater than 28 ft up to 35 ft allowed with an additional AUP.

TABLE 23.202-6: R-2 SETBACK AND COVERAGE STANDARDS

	Building Story Setback			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	
Rear	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040

TABLE 23.202-7: R-2 BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	40%	35%	
Corner Lots	50%	45%	40%	

23.202.090 – R-2A RESTRICTED MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.²⁵ The purpose of the Restricted Multiple-Family Residential (R-2A) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan by encouraging the development of medium-density residential areas characterized by small multiple-family and garden-type apartment structures with a maximum of open space consistent with this type of development;
2. Make available housing for persons who desire apartment-type accommodations with a maximum of open space;
3. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air; and
4. Permit only land use intensity which is compatible with existing low-density residential structures and is not detrimental to the immediate neighborhood.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.202-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions) and 23.202.030.B (Adding Bedrooms).

D. Development Standards.²⁶

1. **Basic Standards.** See Tables 23.202-8, 23.202-9, and 23.202-10.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-2A district are noted in Tables 23.202-8, 23.202-9, and 23.202-10.

²⁵ Source: 23D.32.020. Deletes 23D.28.010, which is not needed.

²⁶ Source: 23D.32.070

TABLE 23.202-8: R-2A LOT AND HEIGHT STANDARDS²⁷

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Dwelling Unit	1,650 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space Per Dwelling Unit, Minimum	300 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings and Non-Residential Additions	28 ft. and 3 stories [2]	
Residential Additions	14 ft. [3]	

Notes:

[1] One additional dwelling unit is allowed for remaining lot area between 1,300 and 1,650 square feet.

[2] Maximum 35 ft. with an AUP.

[3] Addition height greater than 14 ft. up to 28 ft. allowed with an AUP. Addition height greater than 28 ft up to 35 ft allowed with an additional AUP.

TABLE 23.202-9: R-2A SETBACK STANDARDS

	Building Story Setback			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.302.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-10: R-2A BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	40%	35%	
Corner Lots	50%	45%	40%	

²⁷ Removes minimum usable open space area for group living accommodation uses, which are not allowed in the R-2A district.

23.202.100 – R-3 MULTIPLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.²⁸ The purpose of the Multiple-Family Residential (R-3) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan by encouraging development of relatively high-density residential areas;
2. Make available housing for persons who desire both convenience of location and a reasonable amount of usable open space;
3. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air;
4. Permit the construction of residential structures, such as dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, boarding and rooming houses, which meet City requirements for this type of housing; and
5. Permit the construction of specialized care and treatment facilities such as senior congregate housing, nursing homes, and hospitals when such are not detrimental to the immediate neighborhood.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.202-1.

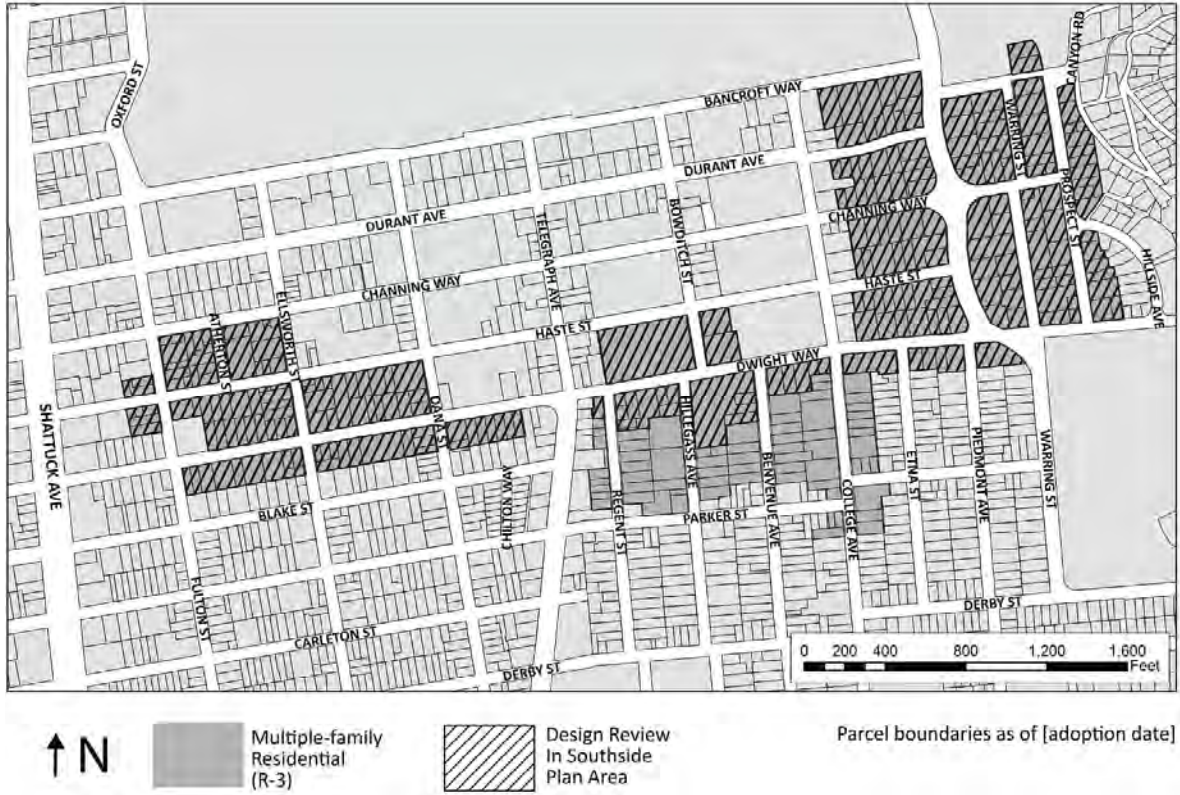
C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions) and 23.202.030.B (Adding Bedrooms).

D. Design Review.²⁹ Within the Southside Plan boundaries, all mixed-use and community and institutional use projects, as defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary) require Design Review. See Figure 23.202-1.

²⁸ Source: 23D.36.020. Deletes 23D.36.010, which is not needed.

²⁹ Source: 23D.36.050. New map replaces existing text description of Southside Plan boundaries.

FIGURE 23.202-1: R-3 AREAS SUBJECT TO DESIGN REVIEW



E. Development Standards.³⁰

1. **Basic Standards.** See Tables 23.202-11, 23.202-12, and 23.202-13.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-3 district are noted in Table 23.202-11, 23.202-12, and 23.202-13.

³⁰ Source: 23D.36.070.

TABLE 23.202-11: R-3 LOT AND HEIGHT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space, Minimum		
Per Dwelling Unit	200 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	90 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings and Non-Residential Additions	35 ft. and 3 stories	
Residential Additions	16 ft. [2]	

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] Maximum 35 ft. with an AUP.

TABLE 23.202-12: R-3 SETBACK STANDARDS

	Building Story Setback			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.302.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-13: R-3 BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.110
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	30%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	

3. **Increase in Lot Coverage.**³¹ Lot coverage may be increased for a project in an R-3 district located within the Southside Plan boundaries if an AUP is obtained with one or both of the following findings:
 - a. The increased coverage would enable a new rear dwelling on the lot; or
 - b. It would enable moving a historic building onto the lot.

23.202.110 – R-4 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.³² The purpose of the Multi-Family Residential (R-4) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan by encouraging development of relatively high-density residential areas;
2. Make available housing for persons who desire both convenience of location and a reasonable amount of usable open space;
3. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air;
4. Permit the construction of residential structures, such as residential hotels, which will provide housing opportunities for transient or seasonal residents; and
5. Permit the construction of institutional and office uses that are not detrimental to the immediate neighborhood.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.202-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions).

D. Design Review.³³ All commercial and mixed-use projects in the R-4 district require Design Review.

E. Development Standards.³⁴

1. **Basic Standards.** See Tables 23.202-14, 23.202-15, and 23.202-16.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-4 district are noted in Tables 23.202-14, 23.202-15, and 23.202-16.

³¹ 23D.36.070.E.1

³² Source: 23D.40.020. Deletes 23D.40.010, which is not needed.

³³ Source: 23D.40.040

³⁴ Source: 23D.40.070

TABLE 23.202-14: R-4 LOT AND HEIGHT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space, Minimum		
Per Dwelling Unit	200 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	90 sq. ft.	23.304.090
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings and Non-Residential Additions	35 ft. and 3 stories [2]	
Residential Additions	16 ft. [3]	

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] Maximum 65 ft and six stories allowed with Use Permit.

[3] Height greater than 14 ft. up to 35 ft. allowed with an AUP. Height greater than 35 ft. up to 65 ft allowed with a Use Permit.

TABLE 23.202-15: R-4 SETBACK STANDARDS

	Building Story Setback						Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum							23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	17 ft.	19 ft.	21 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	15 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-16: R-4 BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS

	Standard Based on Building Height						Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	4 stories	5 stories	6 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	20 ft.	24 ft.	28 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum							23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	40%	35%	35%	35%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	40%	40%	40%	

23.202.120 – R-5 HIGH-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.³⁵ The purpose of the High-Density Residential (R-5) district is to:

1. Foster development of high-density, multi-story residential areas close to major shopping, transportation, and employment centers, in accordance with the General Plan;
2. Make available housing for persons who desire convenience of location and who require relatively small amounts of usable open space;
3. Assure adequate light, air, privacy and usable open space to promote and protect their physical and mental health;
4. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air;
5. Permit the construction of residential structures, such as apartments and hotels, which provide housing opportunities for transient or seasonal residents; and
6. Permit the construction of institutional and office uses when such uses are not detrimental to the immediate neighborhood.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.202-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions).

D. Development Standards.³⁶

1. **Basic Standards.** See Tables 23.202-17, 23.202-18, and 23.202-19 for development standards in the R-5 district.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-5 district are noted in Tables 23.202-17, 23.202-18, and 23.202-19.

³⁵ Source: 23D.44.020. Deletes 23D.44.010, which is not needed.

³⁶ Source: 23D.44.070.

TABLE 23.202-17: R-5 LOT AND HEIGHT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	175 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space, Minimum		
Per Dwelling Unit	100 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	35 sq. ft.	
Main Building Height, Average		
New Construction	40 ft. and 4 stories [2]	23.304.050
Residential Additions	18 ft. [3]	

Notes:

[1] One additional person is allowed for remaining lot area between 100 and 175 square feet.

[2] Maximum 65 feet and 6 stories allowed with a Use Permit.

[3] Height greater than 18 ft. up to 40 ft. allowed with an AUP. Height greater than 40 ft. up to 65 ft allowed with a Use Permit.

TABLE 23.202-18: R-5 SETBACK STANDARDS

	Basic Standards by Building Story						Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum							23.232.030
Front	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	17 ft.	19 ft.	21 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-19: R-5 BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS

	Standard Based on Building Height						Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	4 stories	5 stories	6 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	20 ft.	24 ft.	28 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum							23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	55%	55%	50%	45%	40%	40%	
Corner Lots	60%	60%	55%	50%	45%	45%	

23.202.130 – R-S RESIDENTIAL SOUTHSIDE DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.³⁷ The purpose of the Residential Southside (R-S) district is to:

1. Implement General Plan and Southside Plan policy by encouraging relatively high and moderate-density, multi-story residential development close to major shopping, transportation, and employment centers;
2. Make housing available for persons who desire a convenient location with relatively small amounts of usable open space, yet assure adequate light, air, privacy and usable open space to promote and protect their physical and mental health;
3. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air;
4. Permit the construction of residential structures, such as apartments, and residential hotels, which will provide housing opportunities for transient or seasonal residents;
5. Encourage the construction of new housing on vacant properties and surface parking lots;
6. Encourage the redevelopment of single-story structures that are not historically significant resources with more dense housing development; and
7. Protect and enhance historically and architecturally significant buildings by ensuring that new development and alterations complement their existing architectural character.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.202-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions).

D. Design Review.³⁸ All mixed-use and community and institutional projects, as defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary), require Design Review.

E. Development Standards.³⁹

1. **Basic Standards.** See Tables 23.202-20, 23.202-21 and 23.202-22.
2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-S district are noted in Tables 23.202-20, 23.202-21 and 23.202-22.

³⁷ Source: 23D.48.020. Deletes 23D.48.010, which is not needed.

³⁸ Source: 23D.48.050

³⁹ Source: 23D.48.070

TABLE 23.202-20: R-S LOT AND HEIGHT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space, Minimum		23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit	50 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	20 sq. ft.	
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Construction	35 ft. and 3 stories [2]	
Residential Additions	16 ft. [3]	

Notes:

[1] One additional person is allowed for remaining lot area between 350 and 200 square feet.

[2] Maximum 45 feet and 4 stories allowed with a Use Permit if at least 50 percent of the total building floor area is designated for residential use and the ZAB finds that the project meets the purpose of the district.

[3] Maximum 35 feet and 3 stories allowed with an AUP. Maximum 45 feet and 4 stories allowed with a Use Permit if at least 50 percent of the total building floor area is designated for residential use and the ZAB finds that the project meets the purpose of the district.

TABLE 23.202-21: R-S SETBACK STANDARDS

	Basic Standards by Building Story				Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
Lot Line Setback, Minimum					3.304.030
Front	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	
Rear	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	17 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-22: R-S BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS

	Standard Based on Building Height				Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	4 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	20 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum					23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	65%	65%	60%	55%	
Corner Lots	70%	70%	65%	60%	

23.202.140 – R-SMU RESIDENTIAL SOUTHSIDE DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁴⁰ The purpose of the Residential Southside Mixed Use (R-SMU) district is to:

1. Implement General Plan and Southside Plan policy by encouraging high-density, multi-story residential development close to major shopping, transportation, and employment centers;
2. Make housing available for persons who desire a convenient location, but who require relatively small amounts of usable open space, yet assure adequate light, air, privacy and usable open space to promote and protect their physical and mental health;
3. Protect adjacent properties from unreasonable obstruction of light and air;
4. Permit the construction of residential structures, such as apartments and residential hotels, which will provide housing opportunities for transient or seasonal residents;
5. Permit the construction of institutional, neighborhood serving retail, and office uses when such uses are not detrimental to the immediate neighborhood;
6. Provide locations for relocation of office space from other locations in the Southside Plan area;
7. Encourage the construction of new housing and mixed-use development on vacant properties and surface parking lots;
8. Encourage the redevelopment of single-story structures that are not historically significant resources with housing and mixed-use development; and
9. Protect and enhance historically and architecturally significant buildings by ensuring that new development and alterations complement their existing architectural character.

B. Allowed Land Uses.

1. **General.** See Table 23.202-1.
2. **Commercial Uses.**⁴¹
 - a. Any project that creates new commercial floor area requires a Use Permit. Creating new floor area includes constructing a new building or accessory building, adding floor area to an existing building, or installing a new floor or mezzanine level within or onto an existing building.
 - b. Tenant space reconfiguration of an existing commercial building requires an AUP.
3. **Food Product Stores.**⁴² Food product stores are limited to 3,000 square feet in the R-SMU district.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Sections 23.202.030.A (Residential Additions).

⁴⁰ Source: 23D.52.020. Deletes 23D.52.010, which is not needed.

⁴¹ Source: 23D.52.060

⁴² Source: Table 23D.52.030

D. Design Review.⁴³ All commercial, mixed-use, and community and institutional use projects, as defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary), require Design Review.

E. Development Standards.⁴⁴

1. **Basic Standards.**

- a. Table 23.202-23 shows lot and height standards that apply in all areas in the R-SMU district.

TABLE 23.202-23: R-SMU LOT AND HEIGHT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum		
New Lots	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	175 sq. ft. [1]	
Usable Open Space, Minimum		23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit	40 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	20 sq. ft.	
Main Building Height, Average		23.304.050
New Buildings	60 ft. and 4 stories	
Residential Additions	16 ft. [2]	

Notes:

[1] One additional person is allowed for between 100 and 175 square feet of remaining lot area.

[2] Maximum 60 feet and 4 stories allowed with an AUP.

- b. Tables 23.202-24 and 23.202-25 shows setback, building separation, and lot coverage standards that apply to main buildings:
 - i. With dwelling units or group living accommodations; or
 - ii. Are located north of Durant Avenue

⁴³ Source: 23D.52.050

⁴⁴ Source: 23D.52.070

TABLE 23.202-24: SETBACK STANDARDS FOR MAIN BUILDINGS WITH DWELLING UNITS OR GROUP LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS OR LOCATED NORTH OF DURANT AVENUE

	Building Story Standard					Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum						23.304.030
Front	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	
Rear	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	17 ft.	19 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-25: R-SMU BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR MAIN BUILDINGS WITH DWELLING UNITS OR GROUP LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS OR LOCATED NORTH OF DURANT AVENUE

	Standard Based on Building Height					Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	4 stories	5 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	20 ft.	24 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum						23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	55%	55%	50%	45%	40%	
Corner Lots	60%	60%	55%	50%	45%	

- c. Table 23.202-26 and 23.202-27 shows setback, building separation, and lot coverage standards that apply to main buildings:
 - i. Without dwelling units or group living accommodations: or
 - ii. Located south of Durant Avenue.

TABLE 23.202-26: SETBACK STANDARDS FOR MAIN BUILDINGS WITHOUT DWELLING UNITS OR GROUP LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS OR LOCATED SOUTH OF DURANT AVENUE

	Building Story Standard				Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	
Lot Line Setback, Minimum					23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	17 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-27: R-S BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR MAIN BUILDINGS WITHOUT DWELLING UNITS OR GROUP LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS OR LOCATED SOUTH OF DURANT AVENUE

	Standard Based on Building Height				Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	4 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	20 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum					23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	50%	40%	35%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	40%	

2. **Supplemental Standards.** Supplemental development standards that apply in the R-SMU district are noted in Tables 23.202-23 to Table 23.202-27.
3. **Increase in Density for Group Living Accommodation.**⁴⁵ The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to increase the density of a group living accommodation use (i.e., decrease the minimum lot area per group living accommodation room as shown in Table 23.202-123). To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must make the following findings:
 - a. At least 50 percent of the total building floor area is designated for residential use.
 - b. The increased density will not be detrimental to the immediate neighborhood.
 - c. The project meets the purposes of the R-SMU district as stated in 23.202.140.A (District Purpose).
4. **Increase in Building Height.**
 - a. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to increase the allowed height of a main building in the two subareas shown in Figure 23.202-2. Maximum allowed height is:
 - i. 75 feet and 5 stories in Subarea One; and
 - ii. 65 feet and 5 stories in Subarea Two.

⁴⁵ Source: 23D.52.070.B.1

FIGURE 23.202-2: R-SMU SUBAREAS



- b. To approve the Use Permit for increased building height, the ZAB must make the following findings:
 - i. At least 50 percent of the total floor area is designated for residential use.
 - ii. The project meets the purposes of the R-SMU district as stated in Section 23.202.140.A (District Purpose).
5. **Lot Coverage Increase.**⁴⁶ For a main building that contains dwelling units or group living accommodations or is located north of Durant Avenue, the lot coverage may be increased up to 100 percent if this is approved through an AUP with a finding that the increase is appropriate given the setbacks and architectural design of surrounding buildings.

⁴⁶ 23D.52.070.E.1

23.204

COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

Sections:

- 23.204.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.204.020 – Allowed Land Uses
- 23.204.030 – Additional Permit Requirements
- 23.204.040 – Use-Specific Permit Requirements and Regulations
- 23.204.050 – C-C Corridor Commercial District
- 23.204.060 – C-U University Commercial District
- 23.204.070 – C-N Neighborhood Commercial District
- 23.204.080 – C-E Elmwood Commercial District
- 23.204.090 – C-NS North Shattuck Commercial District
- 23.204.100 – C-SA South Area Commercial District
- 23.204.110 – C-T Telegraph Avenue Commercial District
- 23.204.120 – C-SO Solano Avenue Commercial District
- 23.204.130 – C-DMU Downtown Mixed-Use District
- 23.204.140 – C-W West Berkeley Commercial District

Commentary: *This chapter consolidates existing Commercial District chapters in 23E into a new single chapter. Section 23.204.020 contains a single allowed land use table for all commercial districts. Due to the complexity and variability of development standards across districts, development standards for each district are shown in separate tables within the district sections*

23.204.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE

This chapter identifies allowed land uses, permit requirements, and development standards for the Commercial Districts.

23.204.020 – ALLOWED LAND USES

A. Allowed Land Use Table.¹ Table 23.204-1 identifies allowed land uses and required permits in the Commercial Districts. All land uses are defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary). Permits required for land uses shown in Table 23.204-1 apply to both:

1. The initial establishment of a land use in a new building; and
2. The change of use in an existing building or portion of a building.²

¹ Table 23.202-1 consolidates allowed land uses currently in separate chapters in Sub-title 23E into one table for all the commercial districts. Some specific uses (e.g., department stores, drug stores) are folded into broader use categories while maintaining existing use regulations.

² Source: 23E.36.030.C and identical statements for all other commercial and mixed-use districts.

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W		
Residential Uses	See 23.306											
Accessory Dwelling Unit	See 23.306											
Dwellings												
Single-Family	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	23.204.060.B.3
Two-Family	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	23.204.060.B.3
Multi-Family	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	23.204.060.B.3
Group Living Accommodation	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	23.204.060.B.3
Hotel, Residential	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	23.204.060.B.3
Mixed-Use Residential	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	23.204.060.B.3; 23.204.100.B.4
Senior Congregate Housing	See 23.302.070.H											
Public and Quasi-Public Uses												
Child Care Center	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Cemetery/Crematory/Mausoleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Club/Lodge	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Columbaria	See 23.302.070.C											
Community Care Facility	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	ZC	
Community Center	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Emergency Shelter	See 23.308.030	See 23.308.030	-	-	See 23.308.030	-	See 23.308.030	-	-	-	See 23.308.030	
Family Day Care Home, Large	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	ZC	
Family Day Care Home, Small	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	AUP	
Hospital	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W		
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Table Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply												
Library	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Mortuaries and Crematories	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Municipal Animal Shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursing Home	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Park/Playground	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	AUP	
Public Safety and Emergency Service	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Public Utility Substation/Tank	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Religious Assembly	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	AUP	
School	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
School, Vocational	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	UP(PH)	
Retail Uses												
Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sale	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.204.060.B.2; 23.310
Cannabis Retailer	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	23.320; 12.21; and 12.22
Cannabis Retailer, Delivery Only	ZC*	ZC*	-	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	23.320; 12.21; and 12.22
Firearm/Munitions Business	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	23.302.070.D
Industrial and Mining Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pawn Shop/Auction House	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Pet Store	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	ZC [3]	
Notes: [3] Requires an AUP for uses 3,500 sq. ft. to 7,500 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 7,500 sq. ft.												

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W		
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Table-Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply												
Retail, General	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC* [2]	ZC* [2]	ZC* [2]	ZC [1]	ZC	ZC* [2]	ZC	ZC* [3]	23.204.040.E (for department stores) 23.204.040.F (for drug stores)	
Smoke Shop	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	UP(PH)*	23.302.040.I	
Personal and Household Service Uses												
Personal and Household Services, General	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [1]	ZC	ZC [2]	ZC	ZC [7]		
Kennels and Pet Boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)		
Laundromats and Cleaners	AUP	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	AUP	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	AUP [4]		
Veterinary Clinic	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)		
Video Tape/Disk Rental	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC [2]	AUP	ZC [2]	ZC [1]	ZC	ZC [2]	ZC	ZC [7]		
Office Uses												
Business Support Services	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [1]	ZC*	ZC [2]	ZC	ZC [7]	23.204.110.B.6	
Banks and Financial Services, Retail	AUP	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	ZC [1]	AUP*	UP(PH)	ZC*	AUP	23.204.110.B.6; 23.204.130.B.3; 23.204.130.D.3	
Insurance Agents, Title Companies, Real Estate Agents, Travel Agents	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC* [2]	ZC* [2]	ZC* [2]	ZC [1]	ZC*	ZC* [2]	ZC*	ZC [7]	23.204.040.D; 23.204.110.B.6; 23.204.130.D.3	
Notes:												
[1] Change of use of floor area over 3,000 square feet requires an AUP.												
[2] Change of use of floor area over 2,000 square feet requires an AUP.												
[3] Requires an AUP for uses 3,500 sq. ft. to 7,500 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 7,500 sq. ft.												
[4] Requires a Use Permit; if 5,000 sq. ft. or more.												
[7] Requires an AUP for uses 3,000 sq. ft. to 5,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 5,000 sq. ft.												

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts											Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)		
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W				
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit -- = Prohibited Use [#] = Table Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply														
Medical Practitioners	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	AUP	-	UP(PH)	ZC [1]	AUP*	UP(PH)	ZC [7]	UP(PH)*				23.204.040.D; 23.204.110.B.6; 23.204.130.D.3
Non-Chartered Financial Institutions	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	-	UP(PH)*				23.302.040.A; 23.204.110.B.6
Office, Business and Professional	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	ZC [1]	AUP*	AUP*	ZC [7]	ZC [7]				23.204.040.B; 23.204.110.B.6; 23.204.130.D.3
Food and Alcohol Service, Lodging, Entertainment, and Assembly Uses														
Adult-oriented Business	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*				23.302.070.A
Amusement Device Arcade	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*				23.302.070.B
Bar/Cocktail Lounge/Tavern	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*				23.204.100.B.3; 23.204.110.B.2; 23.310
Commercial Recreation Center														
Dance/Exercise/Martial Arts/Music Studio	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC [2]	AUP	AUP [4]	ZC [1]	ZC	AUP	ZC [9]	ZC [9]				
Entertainment Establishment	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)				
Food Service Establishment														
Group Class Instruction	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	AUP	AUP	AUP*	ZC [1]	ZC*	AUP	ZC*	ZC				23.204.040.B
Notes:														
[1] Change of use of floor area over 3,000 square feet requires an AUP.														
[2] Change of use of floor area over 2,000 square feet requires an AUP.														
[4] Requires a Use Permit if 5,000 sq. ft. or more.														
[7] Requires an AUP for uses 3,000 sq. ft. to 5,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 5,000 sq. ft.														
[9] Requires a Use Permit if 7,500 square feet or more.														

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W		
	Sec 23.204.040.C											
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Table-Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply												
Gym/Health Club												
Hotels, Tourist	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Motels, Tourist	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Theater	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Vehicle Service and Sales Uses												
Alternative Fuel Station	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)	AUP*	23.204.110.B.4; 23.204.140.B.3
Electric Vehicle Charging Station	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP*	
Gasoline Fuel Stations	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	U	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.204.140.B.3
Large Vehicle Sales and Rental	AUP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP* [10]	AUP* [10]	23.204.140.B.3
Small Vehicle Sales and Service	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.204.100.B.5; 23.204.140.B.3
Tire Sales and Service	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.204.140.B.3
Vehicle Parts Store	ZC [1]	-	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [1]	ZC	ZC [2]	-	AUP* [10]	AUP* [10]	
Vehicle Rentals	AUP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP* [10]	AUP* [10]	23.204.140.B.3
Vehicle Repair and Service	AUP	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	-	-	AUP* [10]	AUP* [10]	
Vehicle Sales, New	AUP	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	-	-	UP(PH)	AUP* [10]	AUP* [10]	23.204.140.B.3
Vehicle Sales, Used	AUP	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	-	-	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	23.204.100.B.5; 23.204.140.B.3; 23.204.140.D.4
Notes:	[1] Change of use of floor area over 3,000 square feet requires an AUP. [2] Change of use of floor area over 2,000 square feet requires an AUP. [10] Require a Use Permit if either 5,000 sq. ft. or more of floor area or 10,000 square feet or more of lot area.											

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W		
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Table Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply												
Vehicle Wash	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.204.140.B.3
Vehicle Wrecking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Industrial and Heavy Commercial Uses												
Bus/Cab/Truck/Public Utility Depot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commercial Excavation	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	-	-	
Contractors Yard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP	
Dry Cleaning and Laundry Plant	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	-	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Laboratory												
Commercial Physical or Biological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cannabis Testing	AUP	AUP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP [14]	
Manufacturing												
Construction Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Light Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP [10]	
Pesticides/Herbicides/Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Petroleum Refining and Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Pharmaceuticals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Notes:												
[10] Require a Use Permit if either 5,000 sq. ft. or more of floor area or 10,000 square feet or more of lot area.												
[14] Requires a Use Permit if more than 10,000 sq. ft.												

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W		
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Table-Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply												
Primary Production Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)
Semiconductors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)
Material Recovery Enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Media Production	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	AUP	23.204.130.B.4	
Mini-storage	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	-	-	
Recycled Materials Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Recycling Redemption Center	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	
Repair Service, Non-Vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP	
Research and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP	
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP	
Warehouse	UP(PH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UP(PH)	-	-	
Warehouse-Based Non-Store Retailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wholesale Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUP [10]	
Incidental Uses												
Amusement Devices	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	23.302.070.B	
Alcoholic Beverage Service												
Cafeteria, On-Site	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	AUP	
Columbaria												
Notes: [10] Require a Use Permit if either 5,000 sq. ft. or more of floor area or 10,000 square feet or more of lot area.												

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts											Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)		
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W				
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit -- = Prohibited Use [#] = Table Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply														
Food and Beverage for Immediate Consumption	ZC	ZC	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	ZC	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	ZC	AUP	UP(PH)	ZC	ZC
Food Service Establishment														
Live Entertainment														
Manufacturing	AUP	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	AUP	AUP
Retail Sale of Goods Manufactured On-Site	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC [1]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC [2]	ZC	AUP
Storage of Goods (>25% gross floor area)	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*
Wholesale Activities	AUP*	AUP*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*
Other Miscellaneous Uses														
Art/Craft Studio	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP
ATM, Exterior and Attached to Bank	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP
ATM, Interior or Exterior and Not With Bank	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)*	AUP
Circus/Carnival	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)
Drive-in Uses	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)
Live/Work														
Parking Lot/Structure														
Public Market, Open Air	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	UP(PH)
Notes:														
[1] Change of use of floor area over 3,000 square feet requires an AUP.														
[2] Change of use of floor area over 2,000 square feet requires an AUP.														
[9] Requires a Use Permit if 7,500 square feet or more.														
* Use-Specific Regulations Apply														

TABLE 23.204-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

	Commercial Districts										Use-Specific Regulations Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)	
	C-C	C-U	C-N	C-E	C-NS	C-SA	C-T	C-SO	C-DMU	C-W		
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Table-Note Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Regulations Apply												
Public Market, Enclosed	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP [9]
Short-Term Rental	See 23.314											
Urban Agriculture, Low-Impact	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC*	ZC
Urban Agriculture, High-Impact	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP*	AUP
Wireless Telecommunication Facility	See 23.332											
Notes:												
[9] Requires a Use Permit if 7,500 square feet or more.												
* Use-Specific Regulations Apply												

- B. Unlisted Land Uses.**³ Any use not listed in Table 23.204-1 is permitted with an AUP. To approve the AUP, the Zoning Administrator must find that the use is compatible with the purposes of the district where it is located. Any use found to be incompatible with the purposes of the district is prohibited.
- C. Use-Specific Regulations.** Uses subject to supplemental regulations are shown in Table 23.204-1 with an asterisk (*) following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*). The Use-Specific Regulations column in Table 23.204-1 identifies the location of these regulations in the Zoning Ordinance.

23.204.030 – ADDITIONAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. Change of Use.⁴

1. Uses subject to additional permit requirements with a change of use are shown in Table 23.204-1 with a note [1] or [2] following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC [1]).
2. A change of use means a change to a different category of commercial or manufacturing use but does not include changes between uses that are classified in the same category of commercial or manufacturing use. For example, changing a pet store (in “Retail Use” category) to a medical practitioner (in “Offices” category) is subject to change of use permit requirements in Table 23.204-1. Changing a pet store to general retail (also in “Retail Use” category) is not subject to the change of use permit requirements.

B. New Floor Area.⁵

1. **When Permit is Required.** A project that creates new floor area for any use requires permits as shown in Table 23.204-2. Creation of new floor area includes:
 - a. Construction of new main buildings or accessory buildings;
 - b. Additions to existing buildings; or
 - c. The installation of new floor or mezzanine levels within or onto existing buildings.

³ Subsection (B) from the Uses Permitted section for each commercial district chapter in Title 223D.

⁴ Carries forward and consolidates the change of use notes in existing allowed land use tables in Title 23E.

⁵ Consolidates construction of new floor area permit requirements for all districts in Title 23E. See for example 23E.36.050.A.

TABLE 23.204-2: NEW FLOOR AREA PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

District/New Gross Floor Area	Permit Required for New Floor Area
C-C, C-U	
Less than 5,000 sq. ft.	ZC
5,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
C-N, C-E, C-SO (any amount of new floor area)	UP(PH)
C-NS	
Less than 2,000 sq. ft.	ZC
2,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
C-SA	
Less than 3,000 sq. ft.	ZC
3,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
C-T	-
Less than 1,500 sq. ft.	AUP
1,500 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
C-DMU	
Less than 10,000 sq. ft.	ZC
10,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
C-W	
7,500 sq. ft. or less in a building containing only retail uses	AUP
20,000 sq. ft. or less in a building with residential and retail space that is more than 15 percent and less than 33 percent of the floor area being created	AUP
5,000 sq. ft. or more except when an AUP is required in this table	UP(PH)

2. **C-DMU Findings.**⁶ To approve a Use Permit for new floor area in the C-DMU district, the ZAB must find that:
 - a. The addition or new building is compatible with the visual character and form of the district; and
 - b. No designated landmark structure, structure of merit, or historic district in the vicinity would be adversely affected by the appearance or design of the proposed addition.

⁶ 23E.68.090.D

3. **C-W Findings.**⁷ To approve an AUP or Use Permit for new floor area in the C-W district, the review authority must find that the new use or structure provides an intensity of development which does not underutilize the property.

C. Tenant Space Reconfiguration.⁸

1. Reconfiguration of tenant space in an existing building requires a permit as listed in Table 23.204-3.
2. As used in this section, tenant reconfiguration means any physical change to an existing building's walls separating leased spaces so as to change:
 - a. The number of lease spaces for commercial businesses; or
 - b. The square footage of leasable floor area of an existing commercial lease space.

TABLE 23.204-3: TENANT SPACE RECONFIGURATION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

District	Permit Required for Tenant Space Reconfiguration Project
C-C, C-U	
Less than 5,000 sq. ft.	ZC
5,000 sq. ft. or greater	AUP
C-N, C-E, C-NS, C-SO (All reconfiguration projects)	AUP
C-SA, C-DMU	No additional permit required
C-T	
Increasing the number of individual tenant spaces	ZC
5,000 sq. ft. or greater	AUP
Creating a tenant space less than 1,000 sq. ft.	AUP
C-W	
Less than 5,000 sq. ft	ZC
In existing buildings in a designated node affecting 5,000 sq. ft. or greater	AUP

D. Major Residential Additions.

1. **Where Allowed/Required Permits.**
 - a. Major residential additions in the C-W district require an AUP.⁹
 - b. No additional permits are required for major residential additions in all other C districts.

⁷ Source: 23.64.090.B.5

⁸ Changes term “conversions” to “reconfiguration.” Consolidates reconfiguration permit requirements for all districts in Title 23E (See for example 23E.36.050.B).

⁹ Source: Table 23E.64.030

2. **Findings.**¹⁰ To deny an AUP for a major residential addition in the C-W district, the review authority must find that although the proposed major residential addition satisfies all other standards of the Zoning Ordinance, the addition would unreasonably obstruct sunlight, air, or views.

23.204.040 – USE-SPECIFIC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS

***Commentary:** This section contains use-specific permit requirements and regulations that 1) apply in multiple Commercial Districts; and 2) do not also apply in a Manufacturing and/or Residential District. If a use-specific permit requirement or regulation applies only in one district, it is located in the district section in this chapter. If a use-specific permit requirements or regulation also applies in a Manufacturing and/or Residential District, it is located in Chapter 23.302 (Supplemental Use Regulations) or a stand-alone chapter in Division 3. This organization eliminates repetition and minimizes the need for readers to look for information in separate chapters.*

- A. **Commercial Recreation Centers.**¹¹ Table 204-4 shows permit requirements for commercial recreation centers in the Commercial Districts.

TABLE 23.204-4: COMMERCIAL RECREATION CENTER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

District/Use Size	Permit Required
C-C, C-U, C-T, C-DMU, C-W	
Under 5,000 sq. ft indoor use	ZC
5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft. indoor use	AUP
Over 10,000 sq. ft. indoor use or outdoor use of any size	UP(PH)
C-N, C-E, C-NS, C-SA, C-SO	
Under 3,000 sq. ft indoor use	AUP
Over 3,000 sq. ft. indoor use or outdoor use of any size	UP(PH)

B. Group Class Instruction.

1. **C-NS and C-DMU Districts.**¹² When group class instruction in the C-NS or C-DMU districts are located on the ground floor adjacent to a street frontage, storefront windows must include a window display or to be transparent and provide pedestrian viewing a minimum of 10 feet into the storefront area.
2. **C-NS District.**¹³ Group class instruction uses in the C-NS may not exceed 2,500 square feet.

¹⁰ Source: 23E.64.090.G

¹¹ Source: Title 23E allowed use tables.

¹² Source: Table 23E.48.030

¹³ Source: Table 23E.48.030

3. **C-T District.**¹⁴ Group class instruction uses in the C-T district are prohibited on the ground floor.

C. Gyms and Health Clubs.

1. **Permits Required.**¹⁵ Table 23.204-5 shows permits required for gyms and health clubs in the Commercial Districts.

TABLE 23.204-5: GYM AND HEALTH CLUB PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

District/Use Size	Permit Required [1]
C-C, C-U, C-DMU	
Under 7,500 sq. ft	ZC
7,500 sq. ft. and greater	AUP
C-N, C-E, C-NS, C-SO	AUP
C-SA, C-T	ZC
C-W	
Under 7,500 sq. ft	ZC
7,500 sq. ft. and greater	UP(PH)

Note:

[1] Change of use permit requirements as described in Section 23.204.030.A (Change of Use) also apply. In the C-C, C-U, and C-SA districts, a change of use of gross floor area over 3,000 square feet requires an AUP. In the C-N, C-E, C-NS, and C-SO districts, a change of use of gross floor area over 2,000 square feet requires an AUP.

2. **C-DMU District.**¹⁶ When located on the ground floor adjacent to a street frontage, storefront windows for a gym and health club in the C-DMU district must include a window display or to be transparent and provide pedestrian viewing a minimum of 10 feet into the storefront area.

D. Transparency Requirement for Office Uses.¹⁷ When office uses shown in Table 23.204-6 are located on the ground floor adjacent to a street frontage, storefront windows shall either:

1. Include a storefront window display; or
2. Be transparent and provide pedestrian viewing a minimum of 10 feet into the storefront area.

¹⁴ Source: Table 23E.56.030

¹⁵ Source: Allowed use tables from Title 23E.

¹⁶ Source: Table 23E.68.030.

¹⁷ Source: Title 23E allowed use tables.

TABLE 23.204-6: OFFICE USES SUBJECT TO TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENT

Office Use	District
Insurance Agents, Title Companies, Real Estate Agents, Travel Agents	CN, C-E, C-NS, CT, C-SO, C-DMU
Medical Practitioners	C-T
Office, Business and Professional	CN, C-E, C-NS, C-T, C-SO, C-DMU

E. Department Stores.¹⁸ Table 23.204-7 shows permits required for department stores in the Commercial Districts.

TABLE 23.204-7: DEPARTMENT STORE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

District/Use Size	Permit Required [1]
C-SA, C-T	
3,000 sq. ft. or less	ZC
Over 3,000 sq. ft.	AUP
C-E, C-NS, C-SO	
3,000 sq. ft. or less	ZC
Over 3,000 sq. ft.	Prohibited
C-N	
3,000 sq. ft. or less	AUP
Over 3,000 sq. ft.	Prohibited
C-C, C-U	ZC

Note:

[1] Change of use permit requirements as described in Section 23.204.030.A (Change of Use) also apply. In the C-C, C-U, and C-SA districts, a change of use of gross floor area over 3,000 square feet requires an AUP. In the C-N, C-E, C-NS, and C-SO districts, a change of use of gross floor area over 2,000 square feet requires an AUP.

F. Drugstores.¹⁹ The following requirements apply to drugstores in the C-N, CE, C-NS, and C-SO districts.

1. **Where Prohibited.** A new or expanded drugstore is prohibited if it is:
 - a. Over 5,000 square feet in gross floor area; and
 - b. Within 1,000 feet of any property containing an existing drugstore.
2. **Measurement of Distance.** Distances between drugstores are measured by a straight line from the nearest point of the property line of the parcel on which the drugstore is proposed to the nearest point of the lot line of the lot on which the nearest drugstore is located.

¹⁸ Source: Title 23E allowed use tables.

¹⁹ Source: Tables 23E.40.030, 23E.44.030, 23E.48.030, 23E.60.030

23.204.050 – C-C CORRIDOR COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Commentary: The name of the C-1 district has been changed to Corridor Commercial to match the style of other commercial districts. Standards that apply in the University Avenue Strategic Plan Overlay have been removed and now apply in the new C-U district.

A. District Purpose.²⁰ The purpose of the Corridor Commercial (C-C) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan's designations for Avenue Commercial areas;
2. Provide locations for a wide variety of activities along thoroughfares;
3. Encourage development in underutilized neighborhood and community shopping areas; and
4. Promote development compatible with adjacent commercial and residential areas.

B. Allowed Land Uses.²¹ See Table 23.202-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.²²

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.204-8. For residential-only projects, see also Tables 23.204-9 and 23.204-10.
2. **Lots Abutting or Confronting a Residential District.**²³ See 23.304.130 (Non-residential Districts Abutting a Residential District) for additional building feature requirements for lots that abut or confront a Residential District.

²⁰ Source: 23E.36.020. University Avenue Strategic Plan goals moved to purpose statement for the C-U district. Deletes 23E.36.010, which is not needed.

²¹ Allowed land use and permit requirements in 23E.36.030 moved to new Section 23.204.020 and shown in a single allowed use table with other commercial and mixed use districts.

²² Source: 23E.36.070. Standards for the University Avenue Strategic Plan Area are shown separately in the new C-U district.

²³ Source: 23E.44.070.D

TABLE 23.204-8: C-C DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

	Project Land Use		Supplemental Standards
	Non-Residential and Mixed Use	Residential Only	
Lot Area Minimum			23.304.020
New Lots	No minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]		
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	3.0	No maximum	
Main Building Height, Minimum	N/A	N/A	
Main Building Height, Maximum			23.304.050
Commercial Only	40 ft. and 2 stories	N/A	
Mixed Use	40 ft. and 3 stories [2]		
Mixed Use with Use Permit	50 ft. and 4 stories [2]		
Other Uses	40 ft. and 2 stories		
Residential Only	N/A	35 ft. and 3 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum		See Table 23.204-9	23.304.030
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum		
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.C.2		
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum	See Table 23.204-10	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum		23.304.120
Usable Open Space, Minimum			
Per Dwelling Unit	200 sq. ft.		23.304.090
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	90 sq. ft.		23.304.090

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] In mixed use buildings, the third and higher floors must be used for residential purposes.

TABLE 23.204-9: C-C SETBACKS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Minimum Setback for Each Building Story			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.204-10: C-C BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	40%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	

3. **Modification to Standards – Mixed-Use Open Space and Residential-Only Projects.**²⁴
- a. The ZAB may modify the following standards with a Use Permit:
 - i. Minimum usable open space for mixed use projects shown in Table 23.202-8.
 - ii. Any standard for residential-only projects in Tables 23.202-9 and 23.202-10.
 - b. To approve the modification, the ZAB must find that the modification achieves one or more of the following:
 - i. Encourages use of the ground floor for commercial purposes where appropriate.
 - ii. Encourages utilization of public transit and existing off-street parking facilities in the area of the proposed building.
 - iii. Facilitates the construction of residential or tourist hotel uses where appropriate.
 - iv. Permits consistency with the building setbacks existing in the immediate area where a residential building setback would not serve a useful purpose.

²⁴ Source: 23E.36.070.D&E and 23E.36.090.C

E. Permit Findings.²⁵ To approve any AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-C district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

1. Is compatible with the purpose of the district;
2. Is compatible with the surrounding uses and buildings;
3. Does not interfere with the continuity of retail and service facilities at the ground level; and
4. Does not exceed the amount and intensity of use that can be served by the available traffic capacity and potential parking supply.

23.204.060 – C-U UNIVERSITY COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.²⁶ The purpose of the C-U University Commercial district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan's designations for Avenue Commercial areas;
2. Provide locations for a wide variety of activities along thoroughfares;
3. Encourage development in underutilized neighborhood and community shopping areas; and
4. Promote development compatible with adjacent commercial and residential areas.
5. Implement the University Avenue Strategic Plan by:
 - a. Increasing public safety for residents, merchants, and customers;
 - b. Revitalize the University Avenue corridor through appropriate economic development and housing;
 - c. Protecting and improving neighborhood quality of life;
 - d. Encourage more pedestrian-oriented development and an appropriate mix of uses to improve neighborhood identity;
 - e. Enhancing University Avenue as a gateway to the city, a series of neighborhoods, and the downtown;
 - f. Coordinating and enhance public transit systems, pedestrian access, and bicycle circulation; and
 - g. Encouraging a concentration of commercial activity at the designated nodes.

B. Allowed Land Uses.

1. **General.**²⁷ See Table 23.204-1.

²⁵ Source: 23E.36.090A&B

²⁶ Source: 23E.36.020

²⁷ Allowed land use and permit requirements in 23E.36.030 moved to new Section 23.204.020 and shown in a single allowed use table with other commercial and mixed use districts.

2. **Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sales.** Alcoholic beverage retail sales are allowed in the C-U district only in conjunction with a restaurant or general food product store.²⁸
3. **Residential Uses.**²⁹
 - a. **Ground Floor Residential Uses.** Ground floor residential uses, including leasing and management offices and other similar resident-serving uses, require a Use Permit.
 - b. **University Avenue Node Area.** In the University Avenue Node Area shown in Figure 23.204-1, new residential uses must be integrated with non-residential uses in a mixed-use development.
 - c. **Outside of Node Area.** Single use residential projects are permitted outside of the University Avenue Node Area with a Use Permit.

FIGURE 204-1: C-U DISTRICT SUB-AREAS



²⁸ Source: Table 23E.36.030.

²⁹ Source: Table 23E.36.030

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.³⁰

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.204-11 and 23.204-12. For residential-only projects, see also Tables 23.204-13 and 23.204-14. See Figure 23.204-1 for C-U district sub-area boundaries.

TABLE 23.204-11: C-U DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

	Project Land Use		Supplemental Standards
	Non-Residential and Mixed Use	Residential Only	
Lot Area, Minimum			23.304.020
New Lots	No minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]		
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum			
Avenue Mixed Use Area – North Side of University Avenue	2.2	No maximum	
Avenue Mixed Use Area – South Side of University Avenue	2.5		
Node Area – North Side of University Avenue	2.5		
Node Area – South Side of University Avenue	3.0		
Main Building Height, Minimum	30 ft. and 2 stories		
Main Building Height, Maximum			23.304.050
Avenue Mixed Use Area, All Uses	36 ft. and 3 stories [2]	N/A	
Avenue Node Area, Non-Residential	40 ft. and 3 stories		
Avenue Node Area, Mixed Use	48 ft. and 4 stories [2]		
Residential Only	N/A	36 ft. and 3 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum	See Table 23.204-12	See Table 23.204-13	23.304.030
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum	See Table 23.204-14	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum		23.304.120
Usable Open Space, Minimum			
Per Dwelling Unit	200 sq. ft.		23.304.090
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	90 sq. ft.		23.304.090

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] In mixed-use buildings, the third and higher floors must be used for residential purposes.

³⁰ Source: development standards for University Avenue Strategic Plan Overlay area in 23E.36.070.

TABLE 23.204-12: C-U SETBACK STANDARDS

Lot Line & Project Conditions	Required Setback
Front	
Ground-floor non-residential uses fronting University Avenue	Average 2 ft. 2 ft. at all sidewalk pedestrian entries
Residential-only projects, all floors	
Fronting a street other than University Avenue and confronting a non-residential district	No min.
Rear	
All lots	10 ft. or 10% of lot depth, whichever is greater
Lots on south side of University Avenue abutting lot in residential district	Average 20 ft. [1] [2]
Lots on south side of University Avenue	See 23.204.060.D.5 for solar access requirement
Interior Side	No min.
Street Side	2 ft. average
All setbacks for lots on South Side of University Avenue fronting a street other than University Avenue	As required by 23.304.030.C.2 [3]

Notes:

[1] Rear yard area must be greater than or equal to the width of the lot in feet multiplied by 20 feet.

[2] See 23.304.030.C.2.b for allowed reductions.

[3] If a lot fronting a side street is consolidated into a single project with the adjacent University Avenue-fronting lot, the project must conform to the setback standards in this table.

TABLE 23.204-13: C-U SETBACK STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES³¹

	Building Story Setback			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	Average 2 ft. and 10 ft max. [1]			
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

Notes:

[1] Setback area must be used to accommodate landscaping that enhances the streetscape and provides a sense of privacy for residential units on the first floor.

³¹ Clarifies that the front setback standard in the R-3 district does not apply.

TABLE 23.204-14: C-U BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	40%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	

2. **Lots Abutting or Fronting a Residential District.**³²
 - a. See 23.304.030.C.2 for additional setback and building feature requirements for lots:
 - i. With a front lot line on University Avenue; and
 - ii. That abut or confront a residential district.
 - b. If the front lot line is not on University Avenue, 23.302.030.C.2 does not apply.
3. **Modification to Standards – Mixed-Use Open Space and Residential-Only Projects.**³³
 - a. The ZAB may modify the following standards with a Use Permit:
 - i. Minimum usable open space for mixed use projects and exclusive residential uses in Table 23.204-11.
 - ii. Any standard for residential-only projects in Table 23.204-13 and 23.204-14.
 - b. To approve the modification, the ZAB must find that the modification achieves one or more of the following:
 - i. Encourages use of the ground floor for commercial purposes where appropriate.
 - ii. Encourages utilization of public transit and existing off-street parking facilities in the area of the proposed building.
 - iii. Facilitates the construction of residential or tourist hotel uses where appropriate.
 - iv. Permits consistency with the building setbacks existing in the immediate area where a residential building setback would not serve a useful purpose.
4. **Rear Yard Setbacks – South Side of University Avenue – Allowed Reduction.**³⁴

³² Source: 23E.36.070.C.1

³³ Source: 23E.36.070.D&E; 23E.36.090.C

³⁴ Source: 23E.36.070.C.1.b

- a. For projects on the south side of University Avenue, the ZAB may reduce the required rear lot line setbacks in Table 23.204-12 with a Use Permit to a minimum of six feet on the first floor.
 - b. The ZAB may allow the reduction only if the square footage added on the first floor is utilized to increase the average 20-foot setback on higher floors to facilitate the privacy of abutting residentially-zoned lots.
5. **Solar Access.**³⁵ Buildings on the north side of University Avenue may not cast a shadow at noon more than 20 feet onto any lot in a residential district as calculated when the sun is at a 29-degree angle above the horizon (winter solstice).
6. **Ground Floor Commercial Uses – Standards.**³⁶
- a. All mixed use and non-residential projects shall provide ground floor commercial uses as shown in Table 23.204-15. See Figure 23.204-1 for C-U district subarea boundaries.

TABLE 23.204-15: C-U GROUND FLOOR COMMERCIAL USE STANDARDS

Ground Floor Commercial Use Feature	Standard by Sub-Area	
	Outside of Node Overlay Area	Node Overlay Area
Minimum floor to ceiling height	12 ft.	12 ft.
Minimum floor area [1]	15% 10% with Use Permit	30% 20% with Use Permit
Minimum street frontage [2]	50%	75%
Minimum area for retail sales, personal and household services, or food service [3]	No minimum	75% 50% with Use Permit
Maximum area for office use [3]	No maximum	25%

Notes:

- [1] Calculated as percent of project land area.
- [2] Calculated as percent of project's University Avenue frontage.
- [3] Calculated as percentage of minimum required ground floor commercial floor area.

- b. Ground level commercial space shall be designed to allow for the space to be easily divided or assembled.

7. **Ground Floor Commercial Uses – Minimum Floor Area Reductions.**³⁷

- a. The ZAB may allow a reduction in the minimum required floor area to no less than indicated in Table 23.204-15 with a Use Permit for projects on lots that are only:
 - i. Less than 7,500 square feet; and
 - ii. Without side street access (internal lots).

³⁵ Source: 23E.36.070.C.1.a

³⁶ Source: 23E.36.070.F.1

³⁷ Source: 23E.36.070.F & 23E.36.090.E

- b. To approve the reduction, the ZAB must find that:
 - i. Parking cannot be efficiently provided at grade and project parking conflicts with the requirement for ground floor commercial space;
 - ii. The reduced commercial area will result in a project with an enhanced commercial configuration; and
 - iii. The reduced commercial area promotes pedestrian-oriented activity along University Avenue through the mix of commercial uses, and/or the commercial uses will remain open beyond standard business hours, such as into the evening and on weekends, and the uses will be visible from University Avenue frontage.
- 8. **Ground Floor Commercial Uses – Minimum Frontage Reduction.**³⁸ The ZAB may allow a reduction in the minimum required frontage requirement along University Avenue as shown in Table 23.204-15 with a Use Permit upon finding that the minimum frontage requirement conflicts with:
 - a. Minimum project site egress requirements;
 - b. Minimum required driveway access to parking areas; or
 - c. Project utility needs.
- 9. **Parking Areas for Residential-Only Projects.**³⁹ All residential-only projects shall limit ground level parking uses directly fronting on University Avenue to no more than 25 percent of the project's University Avenue frontage. All parking garage walls adjacent to University Avenue or side streets shall be articulated through design elements or material detailing to avoid blank walls extending more than 12 feet along the University Avenue or side street frontage.
- 10. **Open Space.**⁴⁰ Projects shall provide open space features as shown in Table 23.204-16 to enhance project entries and the University Avenue frontage.

³⁸ Source: 23E.36.070.F & 23E.36.090.F

³⁹ Source: 23E.36.070.F.2

⁴⁰ Source: 23E.36.070.F.3&4

TABLE 23.204-16: C-U OPEN SPACE FEATURES

Open Space Feature	Minimum Requirement
Mixed Use and Residential-Only Projects	
Minimum open space that is either: a. at street level; or b. on a parking podium directly connected to the project entries at the street level [1]	10%
Minimum open space open to sky [1]	75%
Projects with 100 feet or more of University Avenue Frontage	
Minimum area of pedestrian-oriented open spaces and improvements open to the sidewalk [2]	1%
Minimum width and length of street level plaza or entry courtyard	6 ft.

Notes:

[1] Calculated as percentage of minimum resident-serving open space required by Section 23.304.090 (Usable Open Space). Open space must be accessible to building occupants.

[2] Calculated percentage of project land area.

11. **Sidewalk/Curb and Gutter.**⁴¹ Projects shall provide sidewalk, curb and gutter, and street corner bulb-out improvements as necessary to comply with the current City standards.

12. **Sidewalk Amenities.**⁴² Projects shall provide sidewalk amenities as necessary to comply with the current City standards. Required improvement may include:

- a. Pedestrian-scaled lighting to illuminate the sidewalk areas;
- b. New street trees and grates; and
- c. Benches and bicycle racks.

E. Permit Findings.⁴³ To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-U district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

- 1. Is compatible with the purpose of the district;
- 2. Is compatible with the surrounding uses and buildings;
- 3. Does not interfere with the continuity of retail and service facilities at the ground level; and
- 4. Does not exceed the amount and intensity of use that can be served by the available traffic capacity and potential parking supply.

⁴¹ Source: 23E.36.070.F.5

⁴² Source: 23E.36.070.F.6

⁴³ Source: 23E.36.090.A&B

23.204.070 – C-N NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose. ⁴⁴ The purpose of the Neighborhood Corridor (C-N) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan’s designations for Neighborhood Commercial areas;
2. Provide locations for uses supplying convenience goods and services for residents of the immediate area;
3. Provide locations for other activities compatible with allowed commercial uses;
4. Minimize traffic and parking problems for the adjacent residential areas; and
5. Promote compatibility between commercial areas and nearby residential areas.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.204-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.⁴⁵

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.204-17. For residential-only projects, see also Tables 23.204-18 and 23.204-19.

⁴⁴ Source: 23D.40.020. Deletes 23E.40.010, which is not needed.

⁴⁵ Source: 23E.40.070.

TABLE 23.204-17: C-N DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

	Project Land Use		Supplemental Standards
	Non-Residential and Mixed Use	Residential Only	
Lot Area, Minimum			23.304.020
New Lots	No minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]		
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	3.0	No maximum	
Main Building Height, Maximum			23.304.050
All Non-Residential Uses	35 ft. and 2 stories	N/A	
Mixed Use	35 ft. and 3 stories [2]		
Residential Only	N/A	35 ft. and 3 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum			
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum	See Table 23.205-18	
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.C.2		
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum	See Table 23.205-19	
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum		
Usable Open Space, Minimum			23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit	200 sq. ft.		
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	90 sq. ft.		

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] In mixed use buildings, the third and higher floors must be used for residential purposes.

TABLE 23.202-18: C-N SETBACK STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Building Story Setback			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.202-19: C-N BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	40%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	

2. **Lots Abutting or Confronting a Residential District.**⁴⁶ See 23.304.130 (Non-residential Districts Abutting a Residential District) for additional building feature requirements for lots that abut or confront a Residential District.

3. **Modification to Standards – Mixed-Use Open Space and Residential-Only Projects.**⁴⁷

- a. The ZAB may modify the following standards with a Use Permit:
 - i. Minimum usable open space for mixed use projects shown in Table 23.204-17
 - ii. Any standard for residential-only projects in Table 23.204-18 and 23.204-19.
- b. To approve the modification, the ZAB must find that the modification achieves one or more of the following:
 - i. Encourages use of the ground floor for commercial purposes where appropriate.
 - ii. Encourages utilization of public transit and existing off-street parking facilities in the area of the proposed building.
 - iii. Facilitates the construction of residential or tourist hotel uses where appropriate.
 - iv. Permits consistency with the building setbacks existing in the immediate area where a residential building setback would not serve a useful purpose.

E. Permit Findings.⁴⁸ To approve any AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-N district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

- 1. Is compatible with the purpose of the district;
- 2. Is compatible with the surrounding uses and buildings;
- 3. Does not interfere with the continuity of retail and service facilities at the ground level; and

⁴⁶ Source: 23E.40.070.C.1

⁴⁷ Source: 23E.40.070.D&E and 23E.40.090.C

⁴⁸ Source: 23E.340.090A&B.

4. Does not exceed the amount and intensity of use that can be served by the available traffic capacity and potential parking supply.

23.204.080 – C-E ELMWOOD COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁴⁹ The purpose of the Elmwood Commercial (C-E) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan's designation for a community commercial district in this area;
2. Maintain a scale and balance of retail goods and services in the district to compatibly serve the everyday needs of surrounding neighborhoods by:
 - a. Providing locations for retail goods and service establishments to serve surrounding neighborhoods;
 - b. Preventing development which exceeds the amount and intensity of use that is compatible with adjacent residential neighborhoods;
 - c. Limiting the space occupied by businesses that generate high traffic and/or parking demands;
 - d. Controlling the proliferation of establishments which, if not limited, might expand to displace establishments needed to serve surrounding neighborhoods; and
 - e. Permitting other uses which serve this objective; and
3. Ensure that new buildings, alterations, and additions to existing buildings harmonize with their surroundings.

B. Land Use Regulations.

1. **Allowed Land Uses.** See Table 23.204-1.
2. **Numerical and Size Limitations.**⁵⁰
 - a. Table 23.204-20 shows land uses subject to numerical and size limitations in the C-E district.

⁴⁹ Source: 23E.44.020. Deletes 23E.44.010, which is not needed.

⁵⁰ Source: 23E.44.040

TABLE 23.204-20: C-E LAND USE NUMBER AND SIZE LIMITATIONS

Use	Number Limit	Maximum Size	Permit Required
Art/Craft Shops, Gift/Novelty Shops, Jewelry/Watch Shops	No limit	1,500 sq. ft.	ZC
Bookstores, Periodical Stands	No limit	2,000 sq. ft.	ZC
Food Service Establishments [1]	25 total	No max.	No permit required
Photocopy Stores, Printing, Fax, Magnetic Disk Reproduction Services	No limit	1,000 sq. ft.	ZC

Notes:

[1] Excludes food service uses accessory to a food product store. Secondary food service uses associated with all other principal uses are subject to limitations in Table 23.204-20.

[2] Change of use of over 3,000 square feet requires Use Permit

b. The ZAB may allow a use to exceed the limitations in Table 23.204-20 with a Use Permit upon finding that:

- i. The use will result in the positive enhancement of the purposes of the district; and
- ii. The use is likely to experience substantial patronage by surrounding residents as indicated by neighborhood resident support, merchant support, marketing surveys, or other information.

3. **Incidental Wholesale Activities.**⁵¹ In the C-E district, wholesale activities incidental to a primary use require permits as follows:

- a. Six or fewer employees: Zoning Certificate.
- b. Seven or more employees: AUP.
- c. New construction: Use Permit.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.

- 1. **Basic Standards.**⁵² See Table 23.204-21. For residential-only projects, also see Tables 23.204-22 and 23.204-23.

⁵¹ Source: Table 23E.44.030.

⁵² Source: 23E.44.070.

TABLE 23.204-21: C-E DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

	Project Land Use		Supplemental Standards
	Non-Residential and Mixed Use	Residential Only	
Lot Area, Minimum	No minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
New Lots	No minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]		
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum			
Corner Lots	1.0	No maximum	
All Other Lots	0.8		
Main Building Height, Minimum	N/A	N/A	
Main Building Height, Maximum	28 ft. and 2 stories [2]	35 ft. and 3 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum			23.304.030
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum	See Table 23.204-22	
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.B.2		
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum	See Table 23.204-23	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum		23.304.120
Usable Open Space			23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit	200 sq. ft.	40 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	90 sq. ft.	90 sq. ft.	

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] A basement level devoted exclusively to parking is not counted as a story.

TABLE 23.204-22: C-E SETBACK STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Building Story Setback			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.303.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.204-23: C-E BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	40%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	

2. **Lots Abutting or Confronting a Residential District.**⁵³ See 23.304.130 (Non-residential Districts Abutting a Residential District) for additional building feature requirements for lots that abut or confront a Residential District.
3. **Modifications to Standards – Mixed Use Open Space.**⁵⁴ The ZAB may modify the usable open space requirement shown in Table 23.204-21 for mixed-use projects by finding that the modification achieves one or more of the following:
 - a. The modification encourages and maintains the present street frontage and pedestrian orientation of the district.
 - b. The modification is compatible in design and character with the commercial district and the adjacent residential neighborhoods.
 - c. The modification is compatible with the purposes set forth in Section 23.204.080.A (District Purpose) and the existing character of the district.
4. **Ground Floor Residential Uses.**⁵⁵ A ground floor residential use must be setback a minimum of 20 feet from a property line along College or Ashby Avenue.
5. **Projections into Right-of-Way.**⁵⁶
 - a. Bay windows and balconies 11 feet or more above the sidewalk grade may project 3 feet into a street right-of-way.

⁵³ Source: 23E.44.070.D

⁵⁴ Source: 23E.44.070.E and 23E.44.090.B

⁵⁵ Source: 23E.44.070.F.2

⁵⁶ Source: 23E.44.070.C

- b. A maximum 60 percent of the length of a building frontage may project beyond the property line.
- c. All projections require a revocable encroachment permit from the City Council.

E. Permit Findings.⁵⁷ To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-E district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find the following:

1. The proposed use or structure will:
 - a. Encourage and maintain the present street frontage and pedestrian orientation of the district;
 - b. Be compatible in design and character with the commercial district and the adjacent residential neighborhoods; and
 - c. Be compatible with the purposes set forth in Section 23E.44.020 and the existing character of the district.
2. The proposed use or structure will not:
 - a. Interfere with the continuity of retail or compatible service facilities at the ground level;
 - b. Interrupt a continuous wall of building facades;
 - c. Generate traffic and parking demand beyond the capacity of the commercial district or significantly increase impacts on adjacent residential neighborhoods;
 - d. Result in domination of this district by one type of use; and
 - e. Generate objectionable odors nor excessive levels of noise.

23.204.090 – C-NS NORTH SHATTUCK COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁵⁸ The purpose of the North Shattuck Commercial (C-NS) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan's designations for Community Commercial and Commercial/Residential in this area;
2. Encourage the maintenance and establishment of retail and service activities that provide goods and services to serve the residents of the adjacent and outlying neighborhoods; but do not generate high traffic volume;
3. Provide locations for other activities compatible with these commercial activities;
4. Promote compatibility between such commercial areas and adjacent residential neighborhoods;
5. Limit the space occupied by businesses that generate high traffic volumes;

⁵⁷ Source: 23E.44.090

⁵⁸ Source: 23E.48.020. Deletes 23E.48.010, which is not needed.

6. Support the retention of types of businesses serving adjacent neighborhoods;
7. Limit space occupied by commercial uses, especially offices, that are more appropriately located in the downtown business district;
8. Prevent development of commercial spaces exceeding the amount and intensity of use that can be served by available traffic capacity and potential parking supply;
9. Encourage an adequate commercial and residential mix along Shattuck Avenue; and
10. Ensure that new buildings and additions to existing buildings harmonize with their surroundings.

B. Allowed Land Uses. See Table 23.204-1.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.

1. **Basic Standards.**⁵⁹ See Table 23.204-24. For residential-only projects, see also Tables 23.204-25 and 23.204-26.

⁵⁹ Source: 23E.60.070

TABLE 23.204-24: C-NS DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

	Project Land Use		Supplemental Standards
	Non-Residential and Mixed Use	Residential Only	
Lot Area, Minimum			23.304.020
New Lots	4,000 sq. ft.	5,000 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]		
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	1.0	No maximum	
Main Building Height [2]			
Minimum	2 stories	No minimum	
Maximum	35 ft. and 3 stories	28 ft. and 2 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum			23.304.030
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum	See Table 23.204-25	
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.C.2		
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum [4]	See Table 23.204-26	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum		23.304.120
Usable Open Space, Minimum			23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit	40 sq. ft. [5]	200 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	No minimum	90 sq. ft.	

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] Basement levels devoted exclusively to parking are not counted as a story.

[4] For mixed-use projects, minimum building separation shall be as required for residential-only projects

[5] No dimension may be less than 6 feet.

TABLE 23.204-25: C-NS SETBACK STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY PROJECTS

	Basic Standards by Building Story			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.204-26: C-NS BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	40%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	

1. **Lots Abutting or Confronting a Residential District.**⁶⁰ See 23.304.130 (Non-residential Districts Abutting a Residential District) for additional building feature requirements for lots that abut or confront a Residential District.
2. **Ground Floor Dwelling Units in Mixed-Use Buildings.**⁶¹ Ground floor dwelling units in a mixed-use building shall be located a minimum of 20 feet from a property line adjoining a public right-of-way.
3. **Residential Window Setback.**⁶² Mixed-use buildings shall be setback a minimum of ten feet from an interior property line opposite a required window in any habitable room of a residential use.

E. Permit Findings.⁶³ To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-NS district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

1. Is compatible in design and character with the commercial district and the adjacent residential neighborhoods;
2. Is compatible with the purposes and the existing character of the district.
3. Does not interfere with the continuity of retail or compatible service facilities at the ground level;
4. Does not exceed the amount and intensity of use that can be served by available traffic capacity and potential parking supply.

⁶⁰ Source: 23E.48.070.D.1

⁶¹ Source: 23E.48.070.E.1

⁶² Source: 23E.48.070.E.2

⁶³ Source: 23E.48.090.

23.204.100 – C-SA SOUTH AREA COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁶⁴ The purpose of the South Area Commercial (C-SA) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan's designations for Community Commercial, and the Commercial/Residential areas, as well as the policies of the South Berkeley Area Plan;
2. Provide locations for both community-serving and regional-serving businesses, particularly those which reflect the culture of the surrounding area;
3. Provide an area of neighborhood and lower intensity community commercial uses, serving as a transition between the Downtown area and the neighborhood-serving area south of Ashby Avenue;
4. Encourage the location of a wide variety of community-oriented retail goods and services in South Berkeley;
5. Encourage residential development for persons who desire both the convenience of location and more open space than is available in the Downtown;
6. Provide limited locations for other activities such as offices which may be compatible with both retail and residential uses;
7. Encourage development and amenities that support pedestrian-oriented uses;
8. Encourage appropriate mixed-use development (retail/office/residential) on appropriate sites in the district; and
9. Increase the opportunities for the establishment of businesses which are owned and operated by local residents.

B. Allowed Land Uses.⁶⁵

1. **General.** See Section 23.204-1 (Allowed Land Uses).
2. **Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sales.**⁶⁶ The sale and service of distilled alcoholic beverages (hard liquor) is prohibited along Adeline Street, south of Ashby Avenue, except that such service is allowed when incidental to meals at full-service restaurants in accordance with 23.310 (Alcoholic Beverage Sales and Service).
3. **Bar/Cocktail Lounge/Tavern.**⁶⁷ Service of distilled alcoholic beverages is allowed along Adeline Street south of Ashby Avenue only when incidental to seated food service.
4. **Mixed-Use Permits Required.**

⁶⁴ Source: 23E.52.020. Deletes 23E.52.010, which is not needed.

⁶⁵ Allowed land use and permit requirements for the C-SA district (23E.52.030) are moved to new Section 23.204.020 and consolidated with allowed uses for other districts in a single table.

⁶⁶ 23E.52.060.D.1

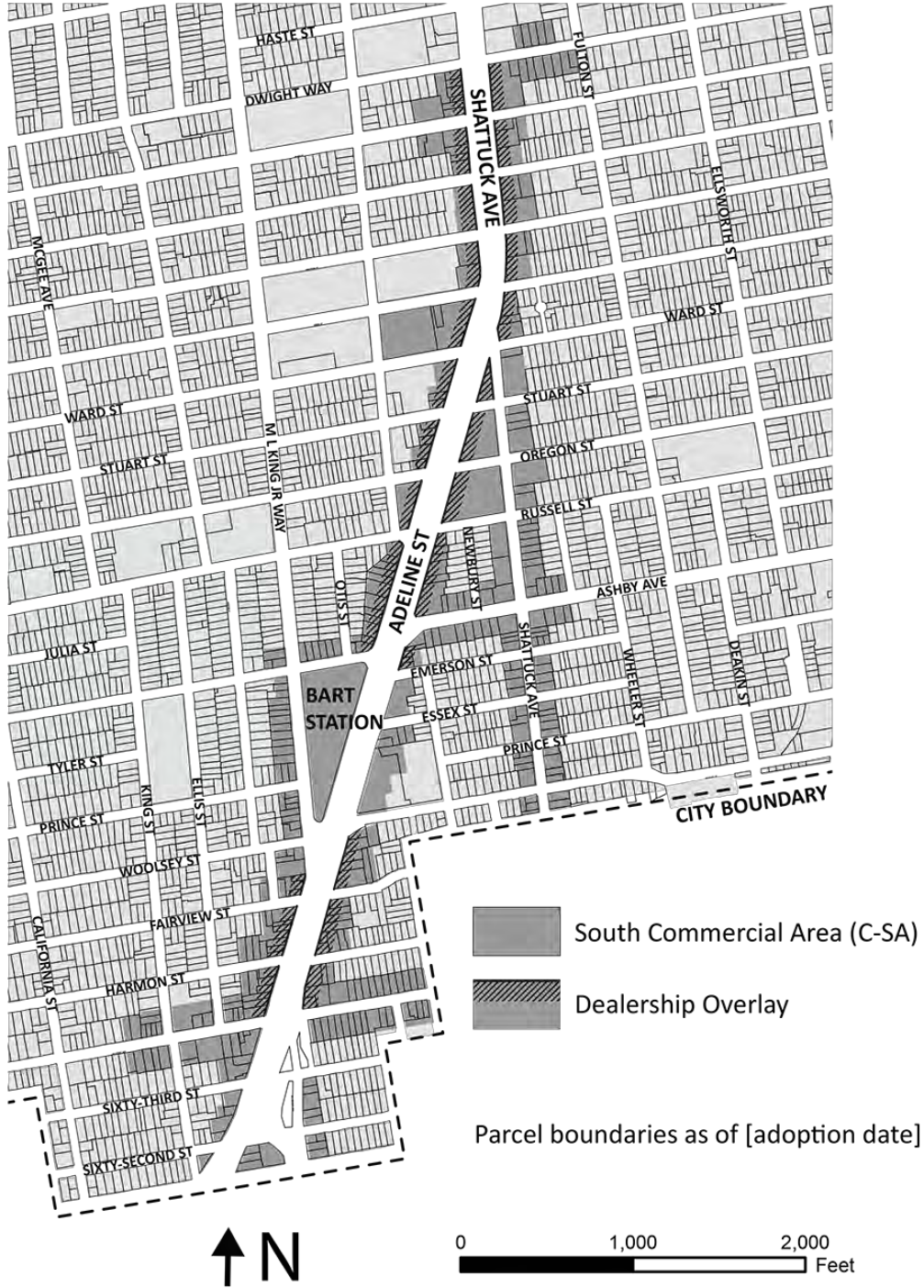
⁶⁷ Source: Table 23E.52.030

- a. **Zoning Certificate.** A mixed-use project is allowed with a Zoning Certificate if the project:
 - i. Complies with all applicable standards in Tables 23.204-27, 23.204-28, and 23.204-29;
 - ii. Includes only residential uses above the ground floor; and
 - iii. Is less than 5,000 square feet in gross floor area, including any existing floor area incorporated into the project.
 - b. **Use Permit.** If a mixed-use project does not meet the criteria for approval with a Zoning Certificate as provided above, the project requires a Use Permit and is subject to the findings in Section 23.204.100.E (Permit Findings).
5. **Automobile/Motorcycle Sales.**⁶⁸
- a. **Applicability.**
 - i. All new or relocated automobile or motorcycle sales in the C-SA district shall comply with the requirements of this subsection.
 - ii. Expansions or modifications of existing automobile or motorcycle sales are:
 - 1. Encouraged to comply with standards in Paragraph c (Standards) below where feasible; and
 - 2. Shall not increase or exacerbate a non-conformity with these standards.
 - b. **Where Allowed.**⁶⁹ New or relocated automobile or motorcycle sales uses with outdoor activities, including but not limited to storage and display of vehicle inventory, are limited to the Dealership Overlay Area as shown in Figure 23.204-3.

⁶⁸ Source: 23E.52.070.F; 23E.52.090.E

⁶⁹ Source: 23E.52.060

FIGURE 23.204-3: DEALERSHIP OVERLAY AREA



c. **Standards.**

- i. **Street Frontage.** Outdoor vehicle display is permitted only along Shattuck Avenue and Adeline Street and is limited to 30 percent of the lot frontage on those streets.
 - ii. **Area for Outdoor Uses.** A maximum of 40 percent of the lot area may be used for outdoor uses, including but not limited to vehicle display and storage. Adequate landscaping and/or fencing shall be used to filter the view of outdoor uses from the adjacent right-of-way and abutting properties, with the exception of outdoor vehicle display;
 - iii. **Service Entries.** Vehicle and repair service entries may not exceed 20 percent of the primary lot frontage, no entrance may exceed a width of 20 feet. The primary street frontage is the frontage towards which the primary building entrance is oriented.
 - iv. **Transparency.** At least 60 percent of any new building shall be within 10 feet of the right of way along the primary street frontage and 60 percent of the street-facing facade shall be comprised of clear glass.
 - v. **Repair Activities.** All vehicle repair activities shall be conducted indoors.
 - vi. **Noise.** All noise-generating equipment and activities, such as vehicle repair, shall be shielded by noise-attenuating materials. Outdoor amplification is prohibited.
 - vii. **Lighting.** Exterior light standards and fixtures shall not be taller than 20 feet, shall achieve uniform light coverage and minimize glare, shall use light cutoffs to control light spillover onto adjacent properties and urban sky glow, and shall use low energy light fixtures consistent with the City's goals for energy efficiency.
 - viii. **Vehicle Storage.** No vehicles shall be stored in the public right-of-way.
- d. **Modification of Standards.** The Zoning Officer may allow modification to standards in Paragraph c (Standards) above with an AUP upon finding that the modification:
- i. Is necessary to facilitate incorporation of an existing structure;
 - ii. Achieve greater consistency with the surrounding street pattern;
 - iii. Buffers impacts to an adjacent residential district; or
 - iv. Is needed to accommodate dealership operations.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.

1. **Basic Standards.**⁷⁰ See Table 23.204-27 and 23.204-28. For residential-only projects, see also Tables 23.204-29 and 23.204-30.

⁷⁰ Source: 23E.52.070.

TABLE 23.204-27: C-SA DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

	Project Land Use			Supplemental Standards
	Non-Residential	Mixed Use	Residential Only	
Lot Area, Minimum				23.304.020
New Lots	No minimum	No minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	No minimum	350 sq. ft. [1]		
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	4.0	4.0	No maximum	
Main Building Height, Minimum	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Main Building Height, Maximum	See Table 23.204-28			
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum	See Table 23.204-29		
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.C.2			
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum [3]	See Table 23.204-30		23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum			23.304.120
Usable Open Space, Minimum				23.302.090
Per Dwelling Unit	N/A	40 sq. ft. [4]	200 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	N/A	No minimum	90 sq. ft.	

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[3] For mixed-use projects, minimum building separation shall be as required for residential-only projects

[4] No dimension may be less than 6 feet.

TABLE 23.204-28: C-SA MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT

Building Land Use	Maximum Height		
	Subarea 1	Subarea 2	Subarea 3
Commercial Only and Other Non-Residential Uses	36 and 3 stories	24 and 2 stories	24 and 2 stories
Mixed Use and Residential Only	60 and 5 stories [1]	50 and 4 stories [1]	36 and 3 stories [1]

Notes:

[1] In mixed-use buildings, the third floor and above must be used for residential purposes entirely.

FIGURE 23.204-2: C-SA BUILDING HEIGHT SUBAREAS

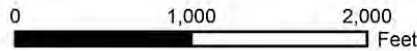
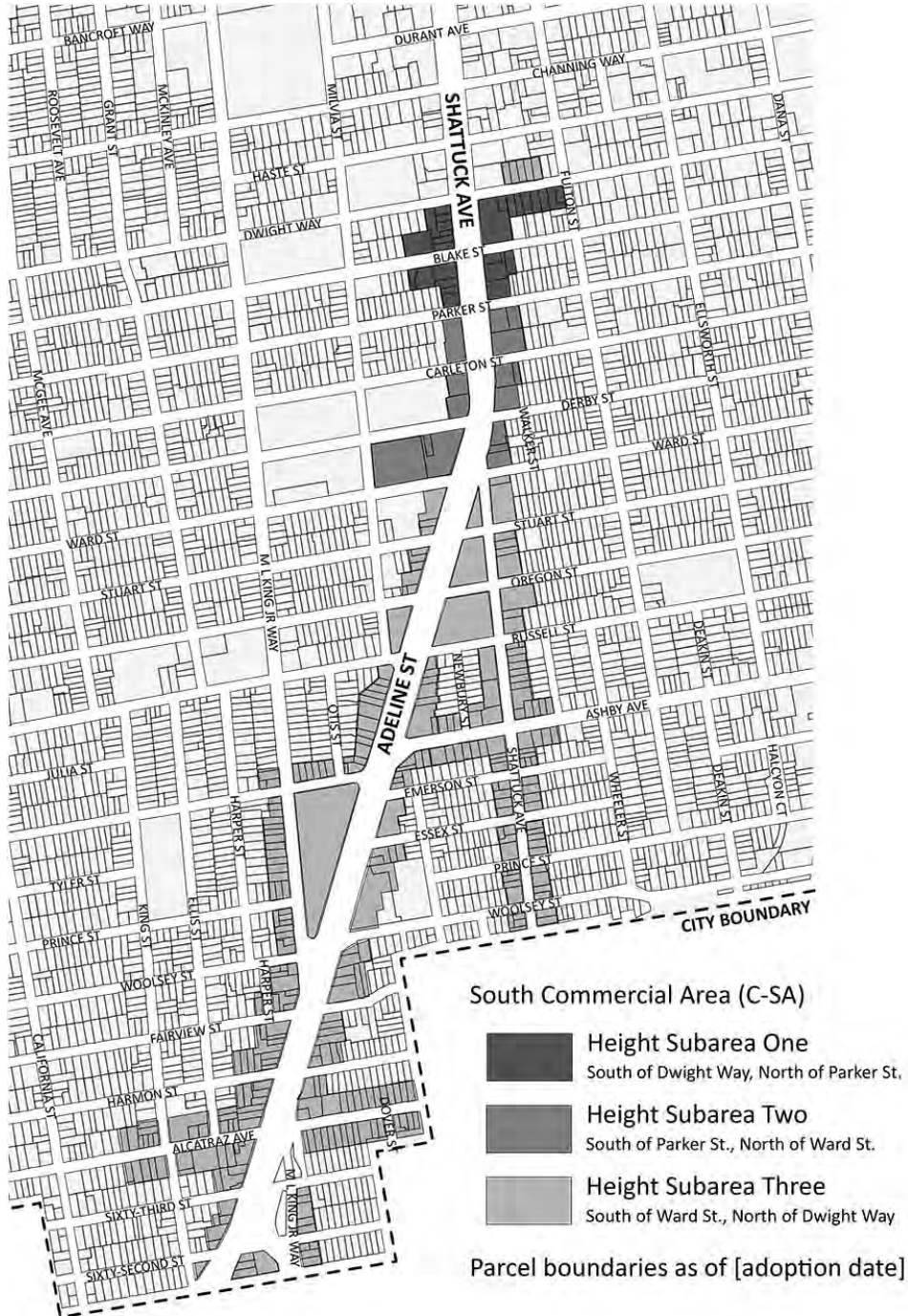


TABLE 23.204-29: C-SA SETBACK STANDARDS FOR MIXED USE AND RESIDENTIAL-ONLY PROJECTS

	Basic Standards by Building Story						Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum							23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	51 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	15 ft.	

TABLE 23.204-30: C-SA BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Standard Based on Building Height						Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	4 stories	5 stories	6 stories	
Main Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	20 ft.	24 ft.	28 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum							23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	35%	35%	35%	35%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	40%	40%	40%	

2. **Modification for Mixed Use and Residential Projects.**⁷¹ The ZAB may modify development standards in Table 23.204-27, 23.204-28, and 23.204-29, and 23.204-30 for a mixed-use or residential-only project with a Use Permit upon making one of the following findings:
- a. The project encourages utilization of public transit and existing off-street parking facilities in the area of the proposed building;
 - b. The modification allows consistency with the building setbacks existing in the immediate area where a residential building setback would not serve a useful purpose;
 - c. The modification facilitates the construction of affordable housing as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Guidelines; or
 - d. The modification provides consistency with the purposes of the district as listed in Section 23E.52.020.

⁷¹ Source: 23E.52.070.E.2 & F; 23E520.090.C

E. Findings.⁷² To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-SA district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

1. Is compatible with the purposes of the district;
2. Is compatible in design and character with the district and the adjacent residential neighborhoods; and
3. Will not result in the domination of one type of commercial/retail use in any one area of the district.

23.204.110 – C-T TELEGRAPH AVENUE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁷³ The purpose of the Telegraph Avenue Commercial (C-T) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan's designation of Avenue Commercial for this area;
2. Implement the Southside Plan's designation for the Telegraph Avenue Commercial Subarea;
3. Regulate development in the Telegraph Avenue area in order to satisfy the needs of the population groups using the district, especially the University population and the surrounding resident population;
4. Encourage the availability of a variety of goods and services which serve residents in the district and the University population but do not generate a high volume of vehicular traffic;
5. Allow for uses which maintain the cultural quality of the district giving it its regional appeal without generating substantial vehicular traffic;
6. Discourage uses which, because of size, the type of the products sold, vehicular traffic generated or other considerations, are more appropriately located elsewhere in the city;
7. Encourage a mix of goods and services which will preclude the dominance of any one type of use and which will produce variations within the same category of uses;
8. Encourage the establishment and maintenance of uses which will satisfy the needs of all age groups and attract a range of users and interests;
9. Encourage the creation of additional housing in the district which is affordable, including housing for those who work or study nearby;
10. Encourage those uses and structural architecture that reinforce, and discourage those uses and architecture that interrupt, the pedestrian orientation of the district;
11. Encourage mixed commercial and residential uses;

⁷² Source: 23E.52.090.A&B

⁷³ Source: 23E.56.020. Deletes 23E.56.010, which is not needed.

12. Encourage the construction of new housing in mixed use development on vacant properties and surface parking lots;
13. Encourage the redevelopment of single-story structures that are not historically significant resources with housing and mixed use development;
14. Protect and enhance historically and architecturally significant buildings by ensuring that new development and alterations complement their existing architectural character;
15. Encourage the establishment and survival of small, locally-owned businesses, thereby contributing to the vitality and diversity of the district;
16. Discourage the type of commercial use whose establishment will contribute to the displacement of businesses that supply neighboring residents with essential goods and services;
17. Ensure that new buildings, additions and renovations harmonize with and enhance the unique character of the district;
18. Provide environmental protection for the residents of mixed residential commercial structures and surrounding residents from such detriments as noise, fumes and litter;
19. Preserve the ethnic diversity of the resident population and users of the district and of the types of businesses providing ethnically diverse goods and services in the district;
20. Protect and encourage the development of properties accessible to the disabled for both residential and commercial use;
21. Discourage uses which are widely available in other shopping districts throughout the Bay Area and detract from the unique type and mix of goods and services available in the district.

B. Allowed Land Uses.

1. **General.** See Section 23.204.020 (Allowed Land Uses).
2. **Bar/Cocktail Lounge/Taverns.**⁷⁴ Service of distilled alcoholic beverages in the C-T district is allowed only when incidental to seated food service.
3. **Drug Paraphrenia Stores.**⁷⁵ Any use involving the sale or distribution of drug paraphrenia is prohibited in the C-T district.
4. **Fuel Stations.**⁷⁶ Alternative fuel and gasoline stations are allowed with Use Permit when located in a parking structure.

⁷⁴ Source: Table 23E.56.030

⁷⁵ Source: Table 23E.56.030

⁷⁶ Source: Table 23E.56.030

5. **Residential-Only Buildings.**⁷⁷ Residential-only buildings are prohibited in the C-T district. Dwelling units and group living accommodations are allowed only above the ground floor in a mixed-use building.
6. **Office Uses.**⁷⁸
 - a. Table 23.204-31 shows permits required for office uses in the C-T district.

TABLE 23.204-31: C-T OFFICE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Building Location	Permit Required	
	First and Second Floor	Above Second Floor
Adjacent to Bancroft Way	As required by Table 23.204-1	AUP
Not adjacent to Bancroft Way		UP(PH)

- b. When office uses are located on the ground floor adjacent to street frontage, the storefront windows must either:
 - i. Include a window display; or
 - ii. Be transparent and provide pedestrian viewing a minimum of 10 feet into the storefront area.
7. **Upper Floor Uses.**⁷⁹
 - a. Floor area above the ground floor may be occupied only by a residential or office uses.
 - b. A commercial use that is an integral part of a ground floor establishment is permitted on the second floor if the use:
 - i. Has no entrances or exits, other than required fire exits, outside of the ground floor space; and
 - ii. Does not exceed the ground-floor area of the use.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.

1. **Basic Standards.**⁸⁰ See Table 23.204-32.

⁷⁷ Source: 23E.56.070.F

⁷⁸ Source: 23E.56.070.C and Table 23E.56.030

⁷⁹ Source: 23E.56.070.C

⁸⁰ Source: 23E.56.070

TABLE 23.204-32: C-T DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area Minimum		23.304.020
New Lots	No minimum	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]	
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum		
South of Dwight Way	4.0	
North of Dwight Way	5.0 [2]	
Telegraph/Channing Parking Garage [3]	No maximum	
Main Building Height, Minimum	35 ft.	
Main Building Height, Maximum		23.304.050
South of Dwight Way	50 ft. [2]	
North of Dwight Way	65 ft. [2]	
Telegraph/Channing Parking Garage [3]	85 ft. and 7 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum		23.304.030
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum	
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.C.2	
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum	23.304.120
Usable Open, Minimum		23.304.090
Space Per Dwelling Unit	40 sq. ft. [4]	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	No minimum	

Notes:

- [1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.
 [2] Increased FAR and height allowed with Use Permit. See 23.204.110.C.4.
 [3] APN 55-1879-6-1.
 [4] No dimension may be less than 6 feet.

2. **Lots Abutting or Confronting a Residential District.**⁸¹ See 23.304.130 (Non-residential Districts Abutting a Residential District) for additional building feature requirements for lots that abut or confront a Residential District.
3. **Increased Group Living Density.**⁸²
 - a. Projects with group living accommodations occupying 50 percent or more of the total building floor area are eligible for increased density.

⁸¹ Source: 23E.56.070.D.2

⁸² Source: 23E.56.070.E.2

- b. To approve a Use Permit to increase the density of a group living accommodation the ZAB must make the following findings:
 - i. The increase in density will not be detrimental to the immediate neighborhood; and
 - ii. The project meets the purposes of the district.

4. **Height and FAR Increases.**⁸³

- a. Projects with 50 percent or more of the total building floor area for residential use are eligible for increased building height and FAR as shown in Table 23.204-33.

TABLE 23.204-33: C-T ALLOWED HEIGHT AND FAR INCREASES

Project Location	Allowed Increase	
	Height	FAR
South of Dwight Way	65 ft. and 5 stories	No increase allowed
North of Dwight Way	75 ft. and 6 stories	6.0

- b. The ZAB may allow the increased height and FAR with a Use Permit upon finding that the project will not result in a significant reduction in sunlight on Telegraph Avenue sidewalks.

5. **Shade Studies.**⁸⁴

- a. A shade study is required for all proposed buildings exceeding three stories or 40 feet.
- b. Based on the findings of the shade study, the ZAB may require the fourth or higher story of a building to be set back to minimize shade impacts on adjacent properties or the public right-of-way.

6. **Environmental Impacts.**⁸⁵ Projects that may create environmental impacts as described in the Southside Plan Final EIR shall be subject to the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP).

E. Permit Findings.⁸⁶ To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-T district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

- 1. Is compatible with the purposes of the district;
- 2. Encourages and maintains the present street frontage of the district;

⁸³ Source: 23E.56.070.B.3 & 23E.56.090.F.

⁸⁴ Source: 23E.56.070.D.1

⁸⁵ Source: 23E.56.070.G.

⁸⁶ Source: 23E.56.090.A&B

3. Does not interfere with the continuity of retail or compatible service facilities at the ground level;
4. Does not interrupt a continuous wall of building facades;
5. Is compatible in design and character with the district and the adjacent residential neighborhoods;
6. Does not generate traffic or parking demand significantly beyond the capacity of the district or significantly increase impacts on adjacent residential neighborhoods; and
7. Complies with the Southside Plan's adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP).

23.204.120 – C-SO SOLANO AVENUE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁸⁷ The purpose of the Solano Avenue Commercial (C-SO) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan's designations for Community Commercial and Commercial Service areas;
2. Maintain a scale and balance of commercial activity on Solano Avenue that will:
 - a. Enhance the surrounding neighborhood and serve its residents;
 - b. Encourage the location of businesses on Solano Avenue that serve the everyday needs of local residents;
 - c. Discourage the location of businesses on Solano Avenue that serve a larger regional clientele, and should more appropriately be located in the Central Business District;
 - d. Limit the number of businesses on Solano Avenue that generate traffic or parking demand in excess of commercial parking availability, causing the overflow of traffic circulation and parking onto adjacent residential streets;
 - e. Encourage location of late night commerce in appropriate areas in Berkeley, such as the downtown area, and allow businesses to address demand for late night service on Solano Avenue by establishing a 11:00 p.m. closing time for businesses on Solano Avenue; and
 - f. Ensure that all construction, alterations, or additions to buildings will be in functional and aesthetic harmony with adjacent buildings and areas; and
 - g. Protect local residents from commercial noise, offensive odors and parking and traffic problems.

B. Allowed Land Uses.

1. **General.** See Table 23.204-1.

⁸⁷ Source: 23E.60.020. Deletes 23E.60.010, which is not needed.

2. **Automatic Teller Machines (ATM).**⁸⁸ A maximum of two exterior ATMs are allowed per bank establishment and only when off-street parking is provided.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.

1. **Basic Standards.**⁸⁹ See Table 23.204-34. For residential-only projects, see also Tables 23.204-35 and 23.204-36.

TABLE 23.204-34: C-SO DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

	Project Land Use		Supplemental Standards
	Non-Residential and Mixed Use	Residential Only	
Lot Area, Minimum			
New Lots	No minimum	5,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft. [1]	350 sq. ft. [1]	
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	2.0	No maximum	
Main Building Height, Minimum	No minimum	No minimum	
Main Building Height, Maximum	28 ft. and 2 stories	28 ft. and 2 stories	23.304.050
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum			23.304.030
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum	See Table 23.204-35	
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.C.2		
Building Separation, Minimum	No minimum [2]	See Table 23.204-36	23.304.030
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum		23.304.120
Usable Open Space, Minimum			23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit	40 sq. ft. [3]	200 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	None required	90 sq. ft.	

Notes:

[1] One additional resident is allowed for remaining lot area between 200 and 350 square feet.

[2] For mixed-use projects, minimum building separation shall be as required for residential-only projects

[3] No dimension may be less than 6 feet.

⁸⁸ Source: Table 23E.60.030

⁸⁹ Source: 23E.60.070

TABLE 23.204-35: C-SO SETBACK STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY PROJECTS

	Basic Standards by Building Story			Supplemental Standards
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	

TABLE 23.204-36: C-SO BUILDING SEPARATION AND LOT COVERAGE STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL-ONLY USES

	Standard Based on Building Height			Supplemental Standards
	1 story	2 stories	3 stories	
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum				23.304.030
Front	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Rear	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	
Interior	4 ft.	4 ft.	6 ft.	
Street Side	6 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	
Building Separation, Minimum	8 ft.	12 ft.	16 ft.	23.304.040
Lot Coverage, Maximum				23.304.120
Interior and Through Lots	45%	45%	40%	
Corner Lots	50%	50%	45%	

1. **Lots Abutting or Confronting a Residential District.**⁹⁰ See 23.304.130 (Non-residential Districts Abutting a Residential District) for additional building feature requirements for lots that abut or confront a Residential District.
2. **Modification to Standards –Mixed Use and Residential-Only Projects.**⁹¹ The ZAB may modify development standards in Table 23.204-34, 23.204-35, and 23.204-36 for a mixed-use or residential-only project with a Use Permit upon making one of the following findings:
 - a. The modification will encourage public transit utilization and existing off-street parking facilities in the area of the proposed building.
 - b. The modification will facilitate the construction of residential or tourist hotel uses where appropriate.

⁹⁰ Source: 23E.60.070.C.1

⁹¹ Source: 23E.60.070.E.2 & F; 23E.60.090.C

- c. The modification will permit consistency with the building setbacks existing in the immediate area where a residential building setback would not serve a useful purpose.
 3. **Ground Floor Residential Uses.**⁹² A ground floor residential uses shall be setback a minimum of 320 feet from a street side property line.
 4. **Projections into Right-of-Way.**⁹³
 - a. Bay windows and balconies 11 feet or more above the sidewalk grade may project 3 feet into a street right-of-way.
 - b. A maximum 60 percent of the length of a building frontage may project beyond the property line.
 - c. All projections require an encroachment permit from the Public Works Department.
 5. **Limitations Adjacent to a R District.**⁹⁴ The following requirements apply to commercial uses adjacent to a residential district or fronting any street other than Solano Avenue.
 - a. All openings other than fixed windows and required fire exits must be setback a minimum of 50 feet from any property located in an Residential District to reduce noise and odor problems in residential areas
 - b. Customer use of rear or side exits which open onto residential streets (with the exception of emergency access) is prohibited.
 - c. Garbage and recycled materials may not be placed for collection on residential streets from storage areas located at the rear of any building. All such materials shall be stored in an enclosed area for health and sanitation reasons.
 - d. Deliveries to non-residential establishments from residential streets are prohibited.
- E. Permit Findings.**⁹⁵ To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-SO district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:
1. Encourages and maintains the character of the street frontage and pedestrian orientation of the district;
 2. Is compatible in design and character with the district and the adjacent residential neighborhood;
 3. Is compatible with the purposes set forth in this set of regulations and the existing character of Solano Avenue;

⁹² Source: 23E.60.070.B

⁹³ 23E.60.070C.2

⁹⁴ Source: 23E.60.070.D. Deleted D1, which repeats live entertainment limitation addressed elsewhere.

⁹⁵ Source: 23E.60.090.A&B

4. Does not interfere with the continuity of retail or compatible service facilities at the ground level, or interrupt a continuous wall of building facades; and
5. Does not generate traffic and parking demand to significantly increase impacts on adjacent residential neighborhoods.

23.204.130 – C-DMU DOWNTOWN MIXED-USE DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁹⁶ The purpose of the C-DMU district is to implement the vision and goals of the Downtown Area Plan (adopted 2012), which include: Environmental Sustainability, Land Use, Access, Historic Preservation and Urban Design, Streets and Open Space, Housing and Community Health and Services, and Economic Development.

B. Allowed Land Use.

1. **General.** See Section 23.204.020 (Allowed Land Uses).
2. **Automatic Teller Machines (ATM).** An ATM inside a non-bank building is allowed with an AUP.
3. **Banks and Financial Services, Retail.**⁹⁷ Retail banks and financial services in the C-DMU require permits as follows:
 - i. Under 7,500 square feet outside of the Arts District Overlay: Zoning Certificate.
 - ii. All other retail banks and financial service uses: AUP.
4. **Media Production.** Recording studios are allowed with an AUP. Broadcast studios require a Use Permit.⁹⁸

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Arts Overlay District.⁹⁹

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of the Downtown Arts District Overlay (ADO) is to create a core of cultural activities and supportive retail and commercial uses in the C-DMU district. The ADO is intended to generate more pedestrian vitality in the downtown, promote Berkeley's regional leadership in the arts, and encourage broader economic revitalization of the area. The types of uses which would enhance the Arts District include ground floor retail uses which would contribute to the cultural vitality of the area, seated food service, and uses which provide pedestrian scale and siting.
2. **Boundaries.** The boundaries of the ADO are shown in Figure 204-4.

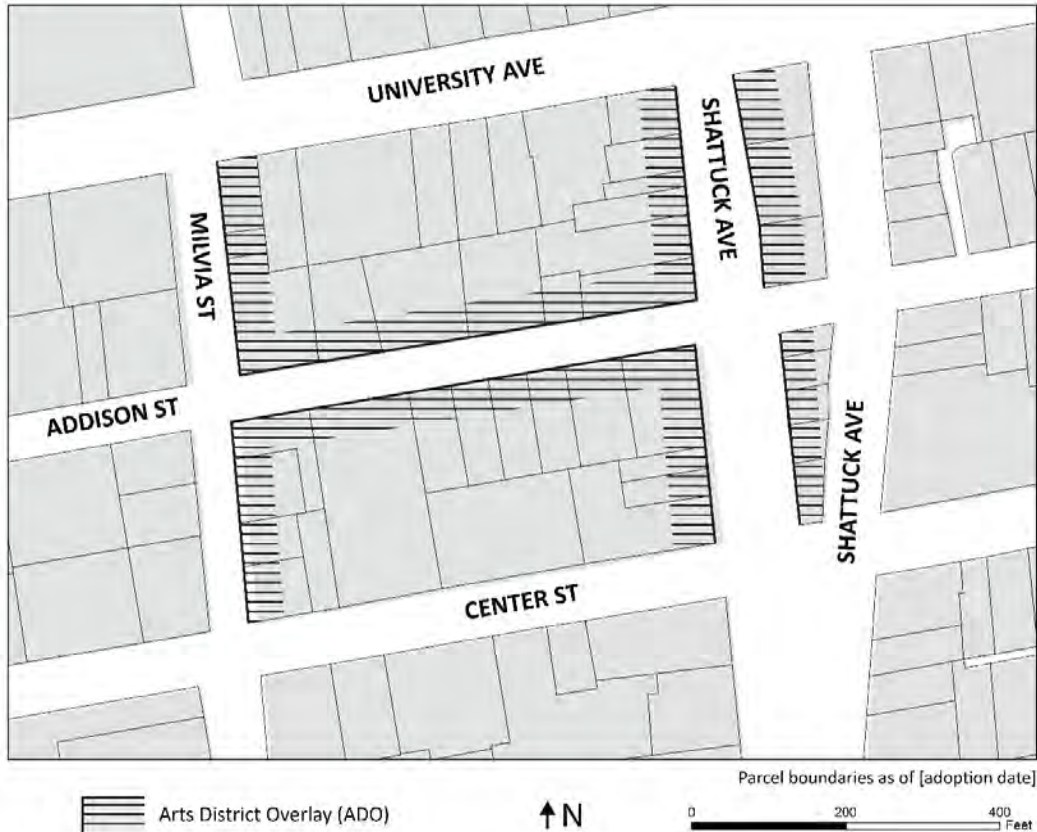
⁹⁶ Source: 23E.68.020. Deletes 23E.68.010, which is not needed.

⁹⁷ Source: Table 23E.68.030

⁹⁸ Source: Table 23E.68.030.

⁹⁹Source: 23E.68.04

FIGURE 204-4: DOWNTOWN ARTS DISTRICT OVERLAY (ADO) BOUNDARIES



3. **Use Limitations; Findings.**¹⁰⁰ Food service establishments and offices on the ground floor adjacent to a street frontage require an AUP. To approve the AUP, the Zoning Officer must find that
 - a. The project meets the purposes of the Arts Overlay District as set forth above; and
 - b. The location, size, type, appearance, and signage of the proposed use will:
 - i. Animate and enhance the pedestrian experience on the street; and
 - ii. Be generally open to the public evenings and on weekends, whenever practicable.

E. Development Standards.

1. **Height.**¹⁰¹
 - a. **Height Limits.** Table 23.204-37 shows height limits in the C-DMU district, except as otherwise allowed by Paragraph 2 below. See Figure 23.204-5 for district sub-area boundaries.

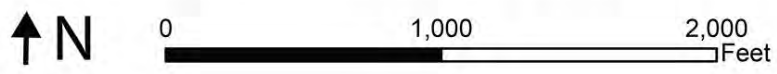
¹⁰⁰ 23E.68.090.C.

¹⁰¹ Source: 23E.68.070.A

FIGURE 204-5: C-DMU SUBAREAS



- C-DMU Subareas
- Core Area
 - Outer Core
 - Corridor
 - Buffer



Parcel boundaries as of [adoption date]

TABLE 23.204-37: C-DMU HEIGHT LIMITS

Sub-Area	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum with Use Permit
Core Area	50 ft.	60 ft.	75 ft.
Outer Core	40 ft.		
Corridor	40 ft.		
Buffer	None	50 ft.	60 ft.

- b. **Parapet Walls.** For roofs with parapet walls, building height is measured to the top of the roof. Parapets may exceed the height limit by up to 5 feet as of right.
 - c. **Minimum Height.** The minimum height standard applies to new buildings only, measured to the top of the plate. Theater and museum buildings are exempt.
2. **Increased Height Allowance.**¹⁰²
- a. **Allowed Height.** The ZAB may issue a Use Permit for up to five buildings that exceed the C-DMU height limits as shown in Table 23.204-38.

TABLE 23.204-38: C-DMU INCREASED HEIGHT ALLOWANCE

Sub-Area	Number of Buildings	Height	
		Minimum	Maximum
Combined Core and Outer Core	2	75 ft.	120 ft.
Core	3	120 ft.	180 ft.

- b. **Application Process.**
 - i. Applications for any of the five buildings over 75 feet in height may be submitted on July 1, 2012. If no applications that satisfy the submittal requirements as determined by the Zoning Officer are submitted on that date, then the next deadline to submit applications will be no later than six months from that date, with application opportunity dates at six-month intervals until the first application has been submitted. Once the first application has been submitted, then the application opportunity date will occur once yearly on the anniversary of the date of the first submittal.
 - ii. A project shall secure a position as one of the five allowed buildings over 75 feet in height following final Use Permit approval. Such Use Permits shall include a condition of approval that establishes a schedule for: submittal of a building permit

¹⁰² Source: 23E.68.070.B

application, timely response to plan check comments, payment of building permit fees such that a building permit can be issued, and commencement of construction. The process for allowing extension of the timeline requirements, if any, shall be specified in the condition.

- iii. Failure of a permit holder to strictly comply with the schedule established by the Use Permit is grounds for revocation of the Use Permit pursuant to Chapter 23.404.080 (Permit Revocation).

c. Community Benefit Required.¹⁰³

- i. To approve a Use Permit for increased building height under this section, the ZAB must find that the project will provide significant community benefits, either directly or by providing funding for such benefits to the satisfaction of the City, beyond what would otherwise be required by the City.
- ii. Significant community benefits may include, but are not limited to affordable housing, supportive social services, green features, open space, transportation demand management features, job training, and/or employment opportunities.
- iii. This community benefit requirements shall be included as conditions of approval and the owner shall enter into a written agreement with the City that shall be binding on all successors in interest.

3. Setbacks.¹⁰⁴

- a. **Basic Standards.** Table 23.204-39 shows minimum required lot line setbacks in the C-DMU district.

TABLE 23.204-39: C-DMU SETBACK STANDARDS

Portion of Building at Height of:	Front	Minimum Interior Side		Minimum Rear
		65' and less from lot frontage	Over 65' from lot frontage	
Zero to 20 feet	0 ft. min. 5 ft. max.	0 ft.	0 ft.	0 ft.
21 feet to 75 feet	0 ft. min.	0 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.
76 feet to 120 feet	15 ft. min.	5 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.
Over 120 feet	15 ft. min.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.

- b. **Modifications to Standards.**¹⁰⁵ The ZAB may modify the setback standards in this section with a Use Permit upon finding that the modified setbacks will not unreasonably

¹⁰³ Source: 23E.68.090.E

¹⁰⁴ Source: 23E.68.070.C

¹⁰⁵ 23E.68.090.F

limit solar access or create significant increases in wind experienced on the public sidewalk.

- c. **Residential Transitions.** Commercial lots abutting or confronting residential zoning shall comply with Section 23.304.030.C.2.
- d. **Additional Standards.**
 - i. For buildings over 120 feet in height, that portion of the building over 120 feet must be less than 120 feet in width when measured at the widest point on the diagonal in plan view.
 - ii. For a lot that abuts the interior side or rear lot line of a residentially-zoned lot, a new building shall be set back from the shared property line by 20 feet where the building exceeds 45 feet in height.
 - iii. For a lot that confronts a residentially-zoned lot, a new building shall be set back 10 feet from the street-facing property line where the building exceeds 45 feet in height, except that this provision shall not apply to lots confronting public uses with a residential zoning designation, such as Berkeley High School, Civic Center Park, and Fire Station 2. However, this provision will apply for all lots with frontage on the Martin Luther King Jr. Way right-of-way.
 - iv. For lots with frontage on the Shattuck Avenue right-of-way south of Durant Avenue, a new building shall be set back 15 feet from the Shattuck Avenue property line where the building exceeds 65 feet in height.
 - v. Architectural features such as eaves, cornices, canopies, awnings, bay windows, uncovered porches, balconies, fire escapes, stairs and landings may project up to five feet into required setbacks of this section so long as the surface area of such projections does not exceed 50 percent of the surface area of the side of the building on which the projections are located.

4. **Usable Open Space.**¹⁰⁶ Table 204-40 shows minimum required usable open space in the C-DMU district.

TABLE 204-40: C-DMU USABLE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS

	Minimum Usable Open Space
Residential Uses	80 sq. ft. per unit [1]
Non-Residential Uses	1 sq. ft. of privately-owned public open space per 50 sq. ft. of commercial floor area.

Note:

[1] Each square foot of usable open space provided as privately-owned public open space is counted as two square feet of required on-site open space.

¹⁰⁶ Source: 23E.D.68.070.D.1&2

5. **Privately-Owned Public Open Space.**¹⁰⁷

- a. If a privately-owned public open space is indoors or enclosed, it shall include natural light in the form of windows, skylights, entryways, or other openings.
- b. Privately-owned public open space must be:
 - i. Clearly identified with signage in a publicly conspicuous location at street level indicating the area that is open to the public, the hours the space is open, and the party responsible for maintenance; and
 - ii. Separated from the grade of the public sidewalk by a height no greater than 3 vertical feet unless an AUP is obtained.

6. **Open Space Alternatives.**¹⁰⁸

- a. In lieu of providing the open space required by this section on site, an applicant may either:
 - i. Pay an in-lieu fee to help fund the Streets and Open Space Improvement Plan (SOSIP); and/or
 - ii. Construct public improvement consistent with the SOSIP.
- b. To allow payment of in-lieu fee, the ZAB must find that the payment will support timely development of open space improvements that will serve the needs of both project residents and other people living in and using the downtown.
- c. To allow construction of public improvements, the ZAB must find that the public improvements:
 - i. Will be located within the vicinity of the project and are consistent with the SOSIP;
 - ii. Will be coordinated with other ongoing or approved SOSIP or other right-of-way improvements in the vicinity, and will not create a hazardous situation or an unusual appearance in the downtown; and
 - iii. Will be completed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the project, unless otherwise allowed by the project conditions of approval.

7. **Ground Floor Street Frontage.**¹⁰⁹

- a. Special ground floor street frontage requirements in Paragraph (b) below apply to the following uses in the C-DMU district:
 - i. Insurance Agents, Title Companies, Real Estate Agents, Travel Agents
 - ii. Office, Business and Professional

¹⁰⁷ Source: 23F.04, privately-owned open space definition.

¹⁰⁸ Source: 23E.D.68.070.D.3 & 090.G

¹⁰⁹ Source: 23E.68.060.E

- iii. Group Class Instruction
 - iv. Gym/Health Club
 - b. New ground floor uses listed in paragraph (a) above that are adjacent to a street frontage shall either:
 - i. Include a storefront window display; or
 - ii. Be transparent and provide pedestrian viewing a minimum of 10 feet into the storefront area.
8. **Residential Entrance Limitations.**¹¹⁰ In new buildings constructed on public serving frontages, as shown in Figure 204-6, entrances to individual dwelling units and to living quarters in group living accommodations are prohibited on the street-facing side of the street-level floor.

¹¹⁰ Source: 23E.68.060.F

FIGURE 204-6: C-DMU PUBLIC-SERVING FRONTAGES



F. Streets and Open Space Improvement Plan (SOSIP) Fee.¹¹¹ In addition to any other requirement of this section, projects shall be subject to payment of an impact fee to implement the Streets and Open Space Improvement Plan.

G. Green Building Provisions.¹¹²

1. **New Buildings.** Construction of any new building shall attain either:
 - a. LEED Gold rating or higher as defined by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC);
or
 - b. Building performance equivalent to this rating, as determined by the Zoning Officer.
2. **Additions 20,000 Square Feet or Less.** Additions of 20,000 square feet or less shall be required to meet all applicable standards of the Stopwaste Small Commercial Checklist, or equivalent, as determined by the Zoning Officer. The rating shall be appropriate to the use type of the proposed construction.
3. **Additions More than 20,000 Square Feet.** Additions of more than 20,000 square feet shall attain either:
 - a. LEED Gold rating or higher as defined by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC);
or
 - b. Building performance equivalent to this rating, as determined by the Zoning Officer.

H. Environmental Impacts.¹¹³ Projects that may create potentially significant environmental impacts as described in the Downtown Area Plan Final EIR shall be subject to the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Downtown Area Plan.

I. Permit Findings.¹¹⁴ To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-DMU district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

1. Is compatible with the purposes of the district; and
2. Is compatible with the surrounding uses and buildings.

¹¹¹ Source: 23E.68.075.

¹¹² Source: 23E.68.085.

¹¹³ Source: 23E.68.065.

¹¹⁴ Source: 23E.68.090.B.

23.204.140 – C-W WEST BERKELEY COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.¹¹⁵ The purpose of the West Berkeley Commercial (C-W) district is to:

1. Implement the West Berkeley Plan Commercial District designation;
2. Provide locations for commercial services which primarily serve area residents and/or businesses;
3. Support the retention and attraction of a balance of both smaller and larger stores and restaurants;
4. Provide appropriate locations, consistent with West Berkeley Plan policies, for commercial services which serve a citywide or broader clientele;
5. Provide a relatively compact, clearly bounded set of commercial areas in West Berkeley, so as to both improve the quality of West Berkeley shopping environments and to prevent commercial overspill into industrial areas;
6. Encourage the intensification of commercial activity at designated nodes to help develop more pedestrian-oriented environments at those locations;
7. Increase the opportunities for development of housing in commercial areas to support local retailing and use of transit lines and opportunities for mixed use projects combining pedestrian-oriented neighborhood-serving uses with mixed income housing in locations abutting residential districts;
8. Encourage appropriately intense development in underutilized portions of commercial streets;
9. Promote development compatible with adjacent commercial, residential and industrial areas;
10. Provide a location for cultural and performing arts activities; and
11. promote environmental protection for the residents and workers both within and adjacent to the district from such detriments as noise, fumes, and other detrimental environmental effects.

B. Land Use Regulations.

1. **General.** See Table 23.206-1.
2. **Mixed-Use Residential.**¹¹⁶
 - a. See Table 23.204-41 for mixed-use residential permit requirements in the C-W district.

¹¹⁵ Source: 23E.64.020.. Deletes 23E.36.010, which is not needed.

¹¹⁶ Source: Table 23E.64.030

TABLE 23.204-41: C-W DISTRICT MIXED-USE RESIDENTIAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Total Project Floor Area	Permit Required
Projects with both residential and retail uses where the retail space comprises 15 to 33 percent of total gross floor area	
Less than 20,000 square feet	ZC
20,000 square feet or more	UP(PH)
All other mixed-use residential projects	
Less than 5,000 square feet	ZC
5,000 to 9,000 square feet	AUP
More than 9,000 square feet	UP(PH)

b. All new retail uses in an existing mixed-use development are subject to the permit requirements for mixed use development as shown in Table 23.204-21.

3. Automotive Uses.¹¹⁷

- a. As used in this paragraph, “automotive use” means a use classified in Table 23.206-1 as an vehicle service and sales use. “Automotive site” means a site which was legally used or approved for use as an automotive use as of March 1, 1997.
- b. On lots in the C-W district with frontage on San Pablo Avenue:
 - i. An automotive use may be established only on an automotive site; and
 - ii. If an automotive use on an automotive site is discontinued for a period of two years or more, it may not be re-established.

4. Langendorf Building. See 23.206.030.D (Langendorf Building).

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.204.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Designated Nodes.¹¹⁸

- 1. **Purpose.** The purposes of the designated nodes in the C-W district are to:
 - a. Intensify retail, commercial, and mixed-use activity around major intersections;
 - b. Reflect and reinforce the major existing and developing concentrations of pedestrian-oriented uses;
 - c. Encourage intensified development around transit transfer points;
 - d. Help define the urban form of San Pablo Avenue by developing identifiable areas of concentrated development.
- 2. **Location.** Properties designated as nodes in the C-W district are shown in Figure 206-7.

¹¹⁷ Source: 23E.64.060.E

¹¹⁸ Source: 23E.64.040

3. **Ground Floor Uses.** The ground floor of buildings in designated nodes may be used only for the following:
 - a. Retail sales
 - b. Personal and household services
 - c. Retail financial services (banks)
 - d. Food and alcohol service
 - e. Lodging
 - f. Entertainment and assembly uses
 - g. Gasoline/vehicle fuel stations
 - h. Vehicle repair uses
 - i. New car sales
 - j. Used vehicles sales
 - k. Required access to and lobbies serving upper-story uses
4. **Prohibited Uses.** The following uses are prohibited in designated nodes:
 - a. Vehicle rentals
 - b. Used vehicle sales when not principally in buildings
 - c. Vehicle washes
 - d. Tire sales and service
 - e. Open air markets
 - f. Circus/carnivals
 - g. Public utility substation buildings, tanks
5. **Findings.**¹¹⁹ To approve a Use Permit or AUP for a project in a designated node, the review authority must find that the project supports the development of a strong retail commercial and pedestrian-oriented environment at the node. Factors the review authority should consider when making this finding include:
 - a. The placement of store entrances relative to the street and parking lots; and
 - b. The size and prominence of display windows and areas facing the sidewalk.

¹¹⁹ 23E.64.090.C

FIGURE 23.204-7: C-W DESIGNATED NODES

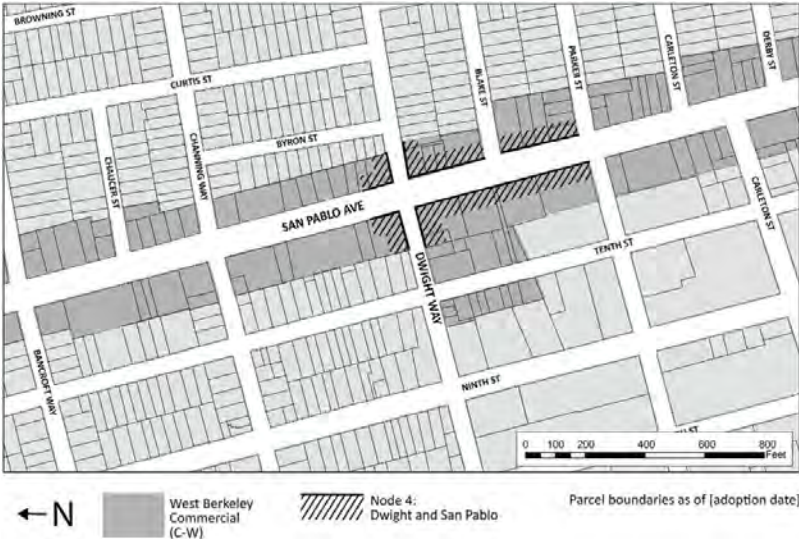
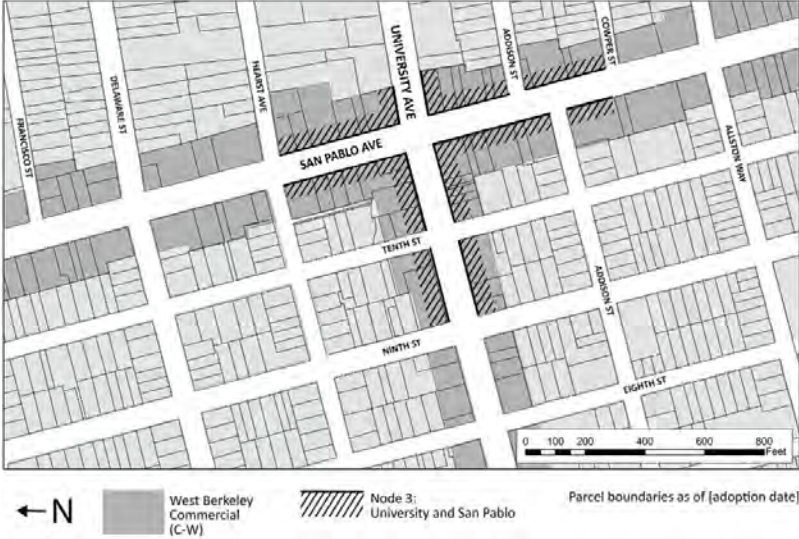
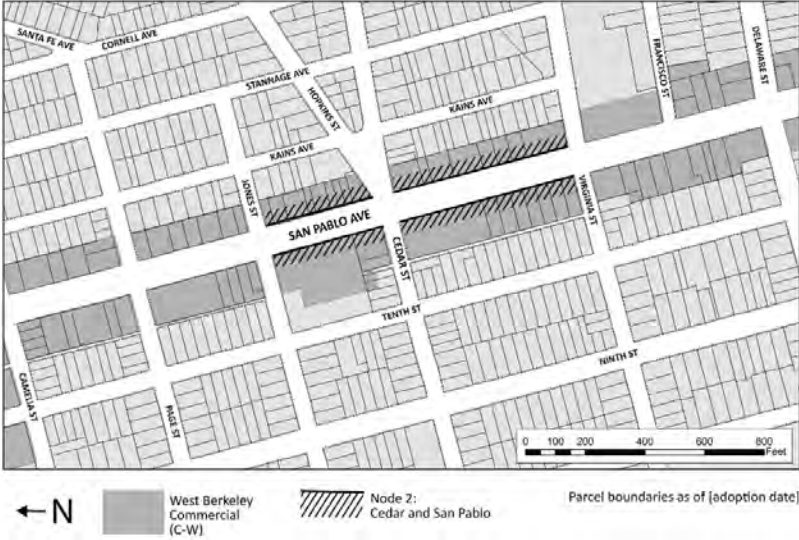
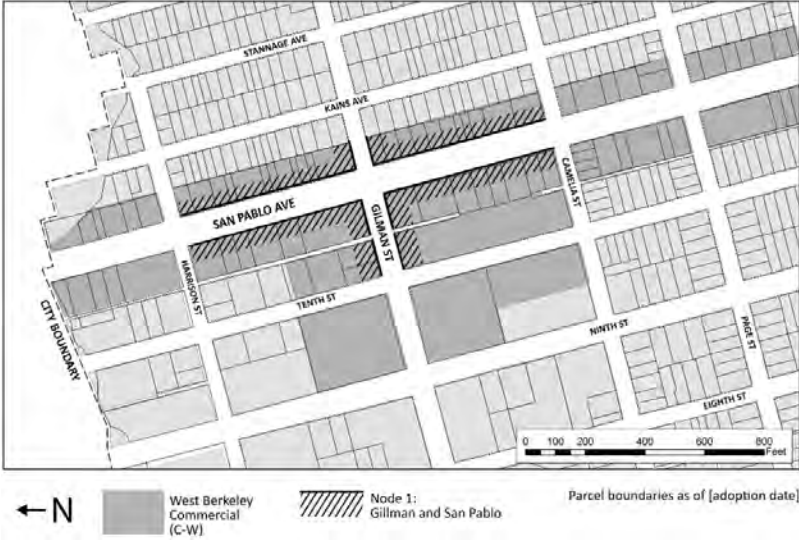
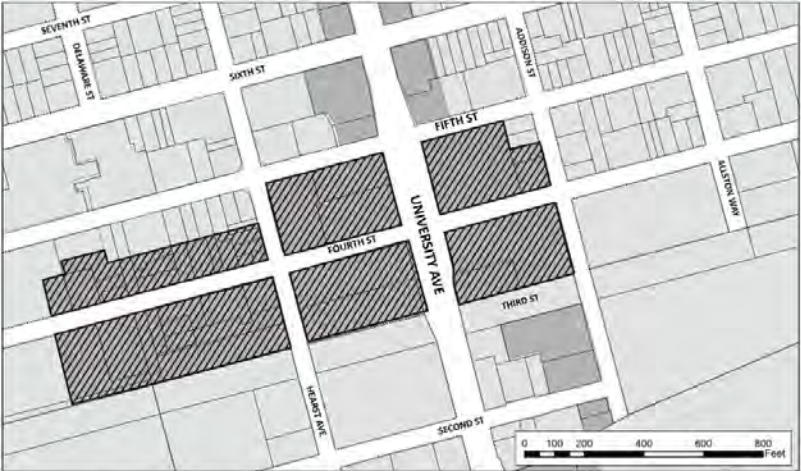


FIGURE 23.204-1: C-W DESIGNATED NODES



West Berkeley Commercial (C-W)
 Node 5: Ashby and San Pablo
 Parcel boundaries as of [adoption date]



West Berkeley Commercial (C-W)
 Node 6: 4th Street and University
 Parcel boundaries as of [adoption date]

E. Development Standards.¹²⁰

1. **Basic Standards.** See Table 23.204-42 for development standards in the C-W district.

TABLE 23.204-42: C-W DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area Minimum		23.304.020
New Lots	No minimum	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	350 sq. ft.	
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	perform	
Main Building Height, Minimum	No minimum	
Main Building Height, Maximum	40 ft. and 3 stories [1,2]	23.304.050
Lot Line Setbacks, Minimum		23.304.030
Abutting/Confronting a Non-residential District	No minimum	
Abutting/Confronting a Residential District	See 23.304.030.C.2	
Lot Coverage, Maximum	No maximum	23.304.120
Usable Open Space, Minimum		23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit or Live/Work Unit	40 sq. ft.	
Per Group Living Accommodation Resident	No minimum	

Notes:

[1] 50 ft. and 4 stories allowed for mixed-use projects. The fourth floor must be used for residential or live/work purposes.

[2] On Assessor Parcel Numbers 054-1763-001-03, 054-1763-010-00 and 054-1763-003-03 the maximum height is 50 feet and 4 stories.

2. **Parking Lot Design.** See 23.322.070.E.3 (C-W District).
3. **Minimum Height in Designated Nodes.**¹²¹ All newly constructed main structures in designated nodes, except gasoline stations, shall be at least two stories or 25 feet in height.

F. Permit Findings.¹²² To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the C-W district, the review authority must make the findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and find that the proposed use or structure:

1. Is consistent with the purposes of the district;
2. Is compatible with the surrounding uses and buildings;
3. Complies with the adopted West Berkeley Plan;
4. Supports an increase in the continuity of retail and service facilities at the ground level to the degree feasible;

¹²⁰ Source: 23E.64.070. Deletes 23E.64.070.E, which remains and doesn't need to be codified.

¹²¹ Source: 23E.64.040.D

¹²² Source: 23E.64.090.B

5. Does not substantially degrade the existing urban fabric of the street and area;
6. Provides an intensity of development which does not underutilize the property (for with new floor area);
7. Meets any applicable performance standards for off-site impacts; and
8. Does not exceed the amount and intensity of use that can be served by available traffic capacity and potential parking supply.

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23.206

MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

Sections:

- 23.206.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.206.020 – Allowed Land Uses and Permit Requirements
- 23.206.030 – Additional Permit Requirements
- 23.206.040 – Use-Specific Regulations
- 23.206.050 – Protected Uses
- 23.206.060 – M Manufacturing District
- 23.206.070 – MM Mixed Manufacturing District
- 23.206.080 – MU-LI Mixed Use-Light Industrial District
- 23.206.090 – MU-R Mixed Use-Residential District
- 23.206.100 – Permit Findings

Commentary: *This chapter consolidates existing manufacturing district chapters in 23E into a new single chapter. Table 23.206-1 provides a single allowed land use table for all manufacturing districts. Due to the complexity and variability of development standards across districts, development standards for each district are shown in separate tables within the district sections.*

23.206.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE

This chapter identifies allowed land uses, permit requirements, and development standards for the Manufacturing Districts.

23.206.020 – ALLOWED LAND USES AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. Allowed Land Uses.¹ Table 23.206-1 identifies allowed land uses and required permits in the Manufacturing Districts. All land uses are defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary). Permits required for land uses shown in Table 23.206-1 apply to both:

1. The initial establishment of a land use in a new building; and
2. The change of use in an existing building or portion of a building.²

¹ Table 23.206-1 consolidates allowed land uses currently in separate chapters in Sub-title 23D into one table for all manufacturing districts.

² Source: 23E.80.030.E. Clarifies that this applies to all manufacturing districts.

TABLE 23.206-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

	Manufacturing Districts				Use-Specific Standards Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R	
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Floor Area Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Standards Apply					
Residential Uses					
Accessory Dwelling Unit	-	-	-	See 23.306	
Dwellings					
Single-Family	-	-	-	AUP*	23.206.090.B.8
Two Family	-	-	-	AUP*	23.206.090.B.8
Multi-Family	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.206.090.B.7&8
Group Living Accommodation	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.206.090.B.8
Hotel, Residential	-	-	-	-	
Mixed-Use Residential	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.206.090.B.8&9
Senior Congregate Housing	-	-	-	See 23.302.040.H	
Public and Quasi-Public Uses					
Child Care Center	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.206.040.B&C
Cemetery/Crematory/Mausoleum	-	-	-	-	
Club/Lodge	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	23.206.040.E
Columbaria	-	-	-	-	
Community Care Facility	-	-	-	ZC*	23.206.090.B.3
Community Center	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Emergency Shelter	-	-	-	-	
Family Day Care Home, Large	-	-	AUP*	AUP*	23.206.040.C
Family Day Care Home, Small	-	-	ZC*	ZC*	23.206.040.C
Hospital	-	-	-	-	
Library	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Mortuaries and Crematories	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.206.090.B.6
Municipal/Animal Shelter	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	
Nursing Home	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Park/Playground	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.206.040.C

TABLE 23.206-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

	Manufacturing Districts				Use-Specific Standards Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R	
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Floor Area Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Standards Apply					
Public Safety and Emergency Service	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Public Utility Substation/Tank	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Religious Assembly	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
School	-	-	-	UP(PH)*	23.206.040.C
School, Vocational	-	-	ZC* [1]	UP(PH)	23.206.080.B.12
Retail Uses					
Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sale	-	-	UP(PH)* [2]	-*	23.206.080.B.3; 23.206.090.B.2; 23.310
Firearm/Munitions Business	-	-	-	-	
Industrial and Mining Products	AUP [2]	AUP [2]	AUP [5]	-	
Pawn Shop/Auction House	-	-	-	-	
Pet Store	-	-	-	-	
Retail, General	-	-	AUP* [6]	AUP* [4]	23.206.080.B.6; 23.206.090.B.4
Smoke Shop	-	-	-	-	
Personal and Household Service Uses					
Personal and Household Services, General	-	-	-	AUP	
Kennels and Pet Boarding	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Laundromats and Cleaners	-	-	-	AUP	
Veterinary Clinic	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Video Tape/Disk Rental	-	-	-	-	
Notes:	[1] Requires an AUP for uses 20,000 sq. ft. to 30,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 30,000 sq. ft. [2] Prohibited 20,000 sq. ft. or more. [4] Requires a Use Permit if 5,000 sq. ft. or more [5] Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 20,000 sq. ft. [6] Prohibited over 2,000 sq. ft. [8] Prohibited over 3,000 sq. ft.				

TABLE 23.206-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

	Manufacturing Districts				Use-Specific Standards Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R	
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Floor Area Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Standards Apply					
Office Uses					
Business Support Services	-	-	AUP [8]	AUP [4]	
Banks and Financial Services, Retail	-	-	-	-	
Insurance Agents, Title Companies, Real Estate Agents, Travel Agents	-	-	-	-	
Medical Practitioners	-	-	-	AUP [4]	
Non-Chartered Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	
Office, Business and Professional	-	ZC* [5]	AUP [5]	AUP [4]	23.206.070.B.2
Food and Alcohol Service, Lodging, Entertainment, and Assembly Uses					
Adult-oriented Business	-	-	-	-	
Amusement Device Arcade	-	-	-	-	
Bar/Cocktail Lounge/Tavern	-	-	-	-	
Commercial Recreation Center	-	-	-	-	
Dance/Exercise/Martial Arts/Music Studio	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Entertainment Establishment	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Food Service Establishment	-	-	-	-	
Group Class Instruction	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Gym/Health Club	-	-	-	-	
Hotel, Tourist	-	-	-	-	
Motel, Tourist	-	-	-	-	
Theater	-	-	UP(PH)*	-	23.206.080.B.10
Notes:					
[4] Requires a Use Permit if 5,000 sq. ft. or more					
[5] Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 20,000 sq. ft.					
[8] Prohibited over 3,000 sq. ft.					

TABLE 23.206-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

	Manufacturing Districts				Use-Specific Standards Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R	
Vehicle Service and Sale Uses					
Alternative Fuel Station	AUP [5]	AUP [5]	AUP [5]	AUP	
Gasoline/Vehicle Fuel Station	-	-	-	-	
Large Vehicle Sales and Rental	-	-	AUP [5]	-	
Small Vehicle Sales and Service	-	-	-	-	
Tire Sales and Service	-	-	-	-	
Vehicle Parts Store	-	-	-	UP(PH)	
Vehicle Repair and Service	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	
Vehicle Rentals	-	-	-	-	
Vehicle Sales, New	AUP* [11]	-	-	-	23.206.060.B.3
Vehicle Sales, Used	AUP* [11]	-	-	-	23.206.060.B.3
Vehicle Wash	-	-	-	-	
Vehicle Wrecking	AUP [11]	AUP [5]	AUP* [5]	-	23.206.080.B.11
Industrial and Heavy Commercial Uses					
Bus/Cab/Truck/Public Utility Depot	AUP [12]	AUP [12]	AUP* [5]	UP(PH)	23.206.080.B.4
Commercial Excavation	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	
Contractors Yard	AUP [11]	AUP [11]	AUP [5]	UP(PH)	
Dry Cleaning and Laundry Plant	ZC* [13]	ZC [13]	ZC [1]	UP(PH)	23.206.060.B.2
Laboratory					
Commercial Physical or Biological	-	AUP [5]	UP(PH)*	-	23.206.080.B.5
Cannabis Testing	-	AUP [5]	UP(PH)	-	
Notes:					
[1] Requires an AUP for uses 20,000 sq. ft. to 30,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 30,000 sq. ft.					
[4] Requires a Use Permit if 5,000 sq. ft. or more					
[5] Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 20,000 sq. ft.					
[11] Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 40,000 sq. ft.					
[12] Requires a Use Permit for uses 20,000 sq. ft. to 40,000 square feet.					
[13] Requires an AUP for uses 20,000 sq. ft. to 40,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 40,000 sq. ft.					

TABLE 23.206-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

	Manufacturing Districts				Use-Specific Standards Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R	
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Floor Area Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Standards Apply					
Manufacturing					
Construction Products	ZC* [13]	ZC* [13]	UP(PH)*	-	
Light Manufacturing	ZC* [11]	ZC* [11]	ZC* [1]	AUP* [4]	23.206.090.B.5
Pesticides/Herbicides/Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	
Petroleum Refining and Products	-	-	-	-	
Pharmaceuticals	AUP [5]	AUP [5]	AUP* [5]	-	23.206.080.B.7
Primary Production Manufacturing	AUP [5]	AUP [5]	-	-	
Semiconductors	UP(PH)	UP(PH)	-	-	
Material Recovery Enterprise	-	-	UP(PH)	-	
Media Production	ZC [15]	ZC [15]	ZC [15]	AUP [16]	
Mini-storage	-	-	-	-	
Recycled Materials Processing	ZC* [13]	ZC* [13]	UP(PH)*	-	23.206.040.H; 23.206.080.B.9
Recycling Redemption Center	AUP [11]	ZC [13]	UP(PH)*	AUP	23.206.080.B.9
Repair Service, Non-Vehicle	ZC* [13]	ZC* [13]	ZC* [1]	AUP	23.206.040.G
Research and Development	-	ZC [17]	ZC [17]	-	
Services to Buildings and Dwellings	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	
Warehouse	ZC [13]	ZC [13]	ZC [1]	UP(PH)	
Warehouse-Based Non-Store Retailer	ZC [13]	ZC [13]	ZC [1]	-	
Wholesale Trade	ZC [13]	ZC [13]	ZC* [1]	AUP [4]	23.206.080.B.13

Notes:
 [1] Requires an AUP for uses 20,000 sq. ft. to 30,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 30,000 sq. ft.
 [5] Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 20,000 sq. ft.
 [11] Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 40,000 sq. ft.
 [13] Requires an AUP for uses 20,000 sq. ft. to 40,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 40,000 sq. ft.
 [15] Requires an AUP for uses 10,000 sq. ft. to 20,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 20,000 sq. ft.
 [17] Requires an AUP for uses more than 20,000 sq. ft.

TABLE 23.206-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

	Manufacturing Districts				Use-Specific Standards Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R	
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Floor Area Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Standards Apply					
Incidental Uses					
Amusement Devices	-	-	AUP	AUP	
Alcoholic Beverage Service					
Cafeteria, On-Site	ZC [2]	AUP [2]	ZC [2]	AUP	
Child Care Center	-	-	Sec 23.206.040.B		
Columbaria	-	-	-	-	
Food and Beverage for Immediate Consumption	-	AUP [2]	-	-	
Food Service Establishment	AUP [2]	-	AUP [2]	AUP	
Live Entertainment	-	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	23.302.020.D
Retail Sales of Goods Manufactured On-Site	AUP* [18]	AUP* [19]	AUP* [19]	AUP*	23.26.040.I
Storage of Goods Manufactured On-Site (>25% gross floor area)	ZC	ZC	ZC	AUP	
Wholesale Activities	ZC	ZC	ZC	AUP	
Other Miscellaneous Uses					
Art/Craft Studio	ZC* [15]	ZC [15]	ZC* [15]	AUP [16]	23.206.040.A
ATM, Exterior and Attached to Bank	AUP	AUP	-	AUP	
ATM, Interior or Exterior and Not With Bank	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	
Circus/Carnival	-	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)*	UP(PH)	23.206.040.D
Drive-in Uses	-	-	-	-	
Live/Work	-	-	Sec 23.312		
Notes:					
[2] Prohibited 20,000 sq. ft. or more.					
[6] Prohibited over 2,000 sq. ft.					
[15] Requires an AUP for uses 10,000 sq. ft. to 20,000 square feet. Requires a Use Permit for uses more than 20,000 sq. ft.					
[16] Allowed with Zoning Certificate if under 1,000 sq. ft.. Requires Use Permit if over 20,000 sq. ft.					
[18] Prohibited 1,500 sq. ft. or more.					
[19] Requires a Use Permit for sales area 1,501 to 3,000 sq. ft. Prohibited over 3,000 sq. ft.					

TABLE 23.206-1: ALLOWED LAND USES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

	Manufacturing Districts				Use-Specific Standards Applies to uses with an asterisk following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*)
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R	
ZC = Zoning Certificate UP(PH) = Use Permit AUP = Administrative Use Permit - = Prohibited Use [#] = Floor Area Permit Requirement * Use-Specific Standards Apply					
Parking Lot/Structure		See 23.302.070.G			
Public Market, Open Air	-	-	UP(PH)* [20]	-	23.206.080.B.8
Public Market, Enclosed	-	-	AUP [6]	-	
Short-Term Rental	-	-	-	ZC*	23.314
Urban Agriculture, Low-Impact	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	
Urban Agriculture, High-Impact	AUP	AUP	AUP	AUP	

Notes:

[6] Prohibited over 2,000 sq. ft.

[20] Requires Use Permit for markets over 5,000 sq. ft.

B. Unlisted Land Uses.³ Any use not listed in Table 23.206-1 is permitted with an AUP. To approve the AUP, the Zoning Administrator must find that the use is compatible with the purposes of the district where it is located. Any use found to be incompatible with the purposes of the district is prohibited.

C. Use-Specific Regulations. Uses subject to supplemental regulations are shown in in Table 23.206-1 with an asterisk (*) following the permit requirement (e.g., ZC*). The Use-Specific Standards column in Table 23.206-1 identifies the location of these standards in the Zoning Ordinance.

23.206.030 – ADDITIONAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

A. New Floor Area.⁴ A project that creates new floor area for any use requires additional permits as shown in Table 23.206-2. Creation of new floor area includes:

1. Construction of new main buildings or accessory buildings;
2. Additions to existing buildings; or
3. The installation of new floor or mezzanine levels within or onto existing buildings.

TABLE 23.206-2: NEW FLOOR AREA PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

District/New Gross Floor Area	Permit Required for New Floor Area
M, MM	
Less than 20,000 sq. ft.	ZC
20,000 to less than 40,000 sq. ft.	AUP
40,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
MU-LI	
Less than 10,000 sq. ft.	ZC
10,000 to less than 20,000 sq. ft.	AUP
20,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
MU-R	
Less than 5,000 sq. ft.	ZC
5,000 to less than 10,000 sq. ft.	AUP
10,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)

³ 23E.72.030.C and repeated language for other Manufacturing District chapters in Title 23E.

⁴ Consolidates construction of new floor area permit requirements for all districts in 23E.72.050.A&B, 23E.76.050.A, 23E.80.050; 23E.84.050.

B. Tenant Space Reconfiguration.⁵

1. Reconfiguration of tenant space in an existing building in the M, MM, and MU-LI districts requires a permit as listed in Table 23.206-3.
2. In the MU-R district, tenant space reconfiguration projects affecting 5,000 square or more require a Use Permit.
3. As used in this section, tenant reconfiguration means any physical change to an existing building’s walls separating leased spaces so as to change:
 - a. The number of lease spaces for commercial businesses; or
 - b. The square footage of leasable floor area of an existing commercial lease space.

TABLE 23.206-3: TENANT SPACE RECONFIGURATION PERMIT REQUIREMENTS IN THE M, MM, MU-LI DISTRICTS

Tenant Space Reconfiguration Project	Permit Required for Tenant Space Reconfiguration Project
Previously separated spaces combined into a larger space	ZC
Creating 2 to 5 separate new tenant spaces	ZC
Creating 6 to 9 separate new tenant spaces	AUP
Creating 10 or more separate new tenant spaces	UP(PH)

4. **MM District Findings.⁶** To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a tenant reconfiguration project in the MM district, the review authority must find that the conversion is necessary to implement the purpose of the district.
5. **MU-LI District Findings.⁷** To approve a Use Permit for a tenant reconfiguration project in the MU-LI district, the review authority must find that the reconfiguration would not create or contribute to a shortage of industrial spaces in West Berkeley for spaces of the size being converted and either:
 - a. The reconfiguration can be reasonably expected to better serve the purposes of the district than leaving the space intact; or
 - b. The reconfiguration would create spaces which could cross-subsidize larger industrial spaces.

C. Major Residential Additions.

1. **Where Allowed/Required Permits.**

⁵ Changes term “conversions” to “reconfiguration.” Consolidates reconfiguration permit requirements for all Manufacturing districts in 23E.72.050.C, 23E.76.050.B; 23E.80.050.D; 23E.84.050.C

⁶ Source: 23E.76.090C

⁷ Source: 23.80.090.E

- a. Major residential additions in the MU-R district require an AUP.⁸
 - b. Major residential additions are prohibited in MU-LI district.⁹
 - c. Major residential additions in the M and MM districts are subject to the requirement in Section 23.324 (Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Buildings).
2. **Findings.**¹⁰ To deny an AUP for a major residential addition in the MU-R district, the review authority must find that:
- a. The proposed addition would unreasonably interfere with existing or reasonably foreseeable adjacent land uses in the M or MM district; or
 - b. Existing or reasonably foreseeable adjacent land uses in the M and/or MM district would have a material adverse effect on the use of the proposed addition.
3. **Recorded Acknowledgement.** For a residential addition in the MU-R district, the residential property owner shall record an acknowledgement on the title that existing or reasonably foreseeable adjacent land uses in the M and/or MM District may create noise, dust, odors, light/glare, and other impacts that shall not be considered a nuisance if they are developed and conducted pursuant to the standards of the district.

D. Langendorf Building. The following applies to the property occupied by the Langendorf Building (2929 Seventh Street, APN 053-0164300102):

1. Commercial physical and biological laboratories are allowed with a Use Permit if at least 6,000 square feet of gross floor area is occupied by a permitted use.¹¹
2. Retail, office, and food and alcohol service uses allowed in the C-W district are allowed in the MU-LI portion of the property if the total gross floor area of these uses are less than 10,000 square feet.¹²

23.206.040 – USE-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

***Commentary:** This section contains use-specific permit requirements and regulations that 1) apply in multiple Manufacturing Districts; and 2) do not also apply in a commercial and/or residential district. If a use-specific permit requirement or regulation applies only in one district, it is located in the district section in this chapter. If a use-specific permit requirements or regulation also applies in a commercial and/or residential district, it is located in Chapter 23.302 (Supplemental Use Regulations) or a stand-alone chapter in Division 3. This organization eliminates repetition and minimizes the need for readers to look for information in separate chapters.*

⁸ Source: Table 23E.84.030

⁹ Source: Table 23E.80.030

¹⁰ Source: 23E.84.090.L.2

¹¹ Source: 23E.80.045.F

¹² Source 23E.80.045.F, second sentence.

- A. Art/Craft Studios in the M and MU-LI Districts.**¹³ Art/craft studios are allowed in the M and MU-LI districts only as workspaces. Live/work is prohibited.
- B. Child Care Centers in the MU-LI and MU-R Districts.**¹⁴ Table 23.306-4 shows permit requirements for child care centers in the MU-LI and MU-R districts.

TABLE 23.206-4: MU-LI AND MU-R CHILD CARE CENTER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Use Characteristic	Permit Required
Incidental Use	
Providing childcare for employees only	ZC
Providing childcare for non-employees	AUP
Principal Use	UP(PH)

C. Child-Serving Uses in the MU-LI and MU-R Districts.¹⁵

1. As used in this section, “child-serving use” means a school, child care center, family day care, or park/recreational facility used by children.
2. Prior to acting on an application to establish or expand a child-serving use in the MU-LI or MU-R districts, the applicant shall prepare and submit to the City an appropriate risk analysis or risk assessment, as determined by the City, that evaluates the risk to children in the use from other activities near the site.
3. All child-serving uses in the MU-LI and MU-R districts must notify in writing, on a form approved by the City, all parents of children in the child-serving use that the use is in the MU-LI or MU-R district, light manufacturing is a permitted activity in the district, and that primary production manufacturing or construction products manufacturing may be permitted uses in adjacent districts. The child-serving use must require each parent or guardian to confirm in writing that they have read and understood this information. Written confirmations shall be returned to the child-serving use and maintained at the use for City review.
4. To approve an AUP or Use Permit to establish or expand a child-serving use, the review authority must find that:
 - a. The child-serving use is not incompatible with adjacent and nearby uses, including industrial uses;
 - b. The risk analysis or risk assessment shows that there is not significant risk to children in the use from other activities near the site; and

¹³ Source: Table 23E.72.030; Table 23E.80.030.

¹⁴ Source: Table 23E.80.030; Table 23E.84.030.

¹⁵ Source: 23.80.090.I; 23.84.090.H

- c. The applicant has made adequate provisions to comply with the parent/guardian notification requirement in Paragraph (3) above.
- D. Circuses and Carnival in the MM and MU-LI Districts.**¹⁶ Circuses and carnivals are allowed in the MM and MU-LI districts only as a temporary use.
- E. Club and Lodges in the M, M-M, and MU-LI Districts.**¹⁷ Clubs and lodges are allowed in the M, M-M, and MU-LI districts only for persons working in the district.
- F. Manufacturing Uses in the M, MM, and MU-LI Districts.**¹⁸ For manufacturing uses in the M, MM, and MU-LI districts otherwise allowed with a Zoning Certificate, an AUP is required to establish the use within 150 feet of a residential use in a Residential District or in the MU-R district.
- G. Non-Vehicle Repair Service in the M, MM, and MU-LI Districts.**¹⁹ Retail sales associated with a non-vehicle repair service are prohibited in the M, MM, and MU-LI districts.
- H. Recycled Materials Processing in the M and MM Districts.**²⁰ For recycled materials processing facilities under 10,000 square feet in the M and MM districts, an AUP is required if processing occurs outside of a building.
- I. Retail Sale of Goods Manufactured On-Site.**²¹ The following requirements apply to incidental retail sales in all Manufacturing Districts:
1. The size and character of signs for the retail use shall clearly indicate that the retail use is not the primary use of the site
 2. Maximum retail floor area: 10 percent of total gross floor area.
 3. Outdoor sales or food service is prohibited.
- J. Storage, Wholesale, Manufacturing as Incidental Use.** If a storage, wholesale, or manufacturing use is allowed in the M, MM, and MU-R district with a Zoning Certificate, the use is allowed incidental to another permitted use without the need to obtain an AUP or Use Permit.²²
- K. Noise.** For purposes of the Noise Ordinance, Municipal Code Chapter 13.40, the Manufacturing Districts are considered Industry Districts.²³

23.206.050 – PROTECTED USES

¹⁶ Source: Table 23E.76.030

¹⁷ Source: Table 23E.72.030; Table 23E.76.030; Table 23E.80.030.

¹⁸ Source: 23E.72.060.A; 23E.76.060.A; 23E.80.060.E. Consent Change. Removes statements allowing City Manager to establish industrial performance standards in 23E.64.070.E; 23E.72.070.E; 23E.76.070.E; 23E.80.D; 23E.84.070.H Not needed and implies authorization needed for other similar regulations.

¹⁹ Source: Table 23E.72.030; Table 23E.80.030

²⁰ Source: Table 23E.72.030

²¹ Source: 23E.72.060.B; 23E.76.060.B; 23E.80.060.C; 23E.84.060.C

²² Source: 23E.72.030.B; 23E.76.030.B; 23E.80.030.C

²³ Source: 23E.72.060.C; 23E.76.060.C; 23E84.060.G

Commentary: *This section consolidates into one place use protections for Manufacturing Districts. There are two types of protected uses: 1) protected industrial uses (referred to as Material Recovery Enterprise, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade or Warehousing uses in the existing code) and 2) protected non-industrial uses (referred to as Protected Uses in the existing code).*

A. Protected Industrial Uses in the MM and MU-LI Districts. The industrial use protections in this subsection apply in the MM and MU-LI districts.

1. Uses Subject to Protection.²⁴

- a. Table 206-5 identifies protected industrial uses in the MM and MU-LI districts and when the requirements in this subsection apply to these uses. Protections apply only to legally-established uses.

TABLE 23.206-5: PROTECTED INDUSTRIAL USES

Zoning District	Protected Industrial Uses	Applicability of Requirements
MM	Manufacturing, warehousing, wholesale trade	Ground-level protected uses on or after January 1, 1988 [1]
MU-LI	Material recovery enterprise, manufacturing, warehousing, wholesale trade	Buildings with 33% protected use on or after January 1, 1996 [1]

Note:

[1] Includes protected uses that were previously used on or after this date but now vacant.

- b. In the MM district, requirements in this subsection apply if protected use space is used, or has been used, for the manufacture, assembly, processing, repair, testing (including prototype manufacturing), storage, display (other than in retail stores) or distribution of goods. Requirements do not apply in the MM district if the protected use is or was demonstrably ancillary to another use.

2. Permits Required.²⁵ Table 23.206-6 identifies permits required if a protected industrial use is changed to any use that is not a protected industrial use.

²⁴ Source: 23E.76.040.A; 23E.80.045.A&E; 23E.84.090.E; 23E.16.060

²⁵ Source: 23E.76.040.A; 23E.80.045.B&C

TABLE 23.206-6: PERMITS REQUIRED FOR CHANGES TO PROTECTED INDUSTRIAL USES

Zoning District	Change to Protected Use	Permit Required
MM	Change any amount of ground-floor protected use to a non-protected use	UP(PH)
MU-LI	Change 20,000 sq. ft. or less and 25% of protected use to a non-protected use	AUP
	Change over 20,000 sq. ft. or 25% of protected use to a non-protected use	UP(PH)

3. **Permit Findings.**²⁶

- a. To approve a permit required by Table 206-6 for changes to a protected industrial use in the MM and MU-LI districts, the review authority must find that replacement space is provided as required by Paragraph 4 (Replacement Space) below.
- b. To approve a Use Permit for a change of 25 percent more to a protected use in the MU-LI district, the ZAB must also find that either:
 - i. The City has approved necessary Use Permits to provide comparable quality replacement space in Berkeley at a comparable rent that will be available before the demolition or change of use of the space; or
 - ii. Both of the following:
 1. As a result of lawful business and building activities, there are exceptional physical circumstances (exclusive of the presence of hazardous materials in the building(s), soil or groundwater) found at the building not generally found in industrial buildings in the MU-LI district which make it financially infeasible to reuse the building for any of protected industrial uses permitted in the district. The analysis of the financial feasibility effects (which shall be verified by the City) of these physical circumstances shall consider those costs necessary to make the building meet current minimum standards for manufacturing, wholesale trade or warehouse buildings.
 2. Appropriate mitigation has been made for loss of the protected industrial use space in excess of 25 percent of that space through providing such space elsewhere in the City, payment into the West Berkeley Building Acquisition Fund, or by other appropriate means.

4. **Replacement Space.**²⁷ Floor area occupied by a protected industrial use that is changed to a non-protected use must be replaced, in the West Berkeley Plan area, by a comparable space devoted to one or more of protected industrial uses.

²⁶ Source: 23E.76.040.F; 23.80.090.D; 23.84.090.C

²⁷ Source: 23E.76.040.A, 23E.76.090.F

5. **Minimum Protected Use Floor Area – MM District.**²⁸ For properties in the MM district where 25 percent or more of the total gross floor area was occupied by a protected industrial use as of January 1, 1996, protected industrial uses may not be reduced to less than 25 percent of the total gross floor area on the property.
6. **Cumulative Limitations – MU-LI District.**²⁹ Permit requirements for changes to protected industrial uses in the MU-LI district are cumulative.
7. **Exceptions.** Changes to protected industrial uses in the MM and MU-LI districts described below are exempt from the requirements in Paragraphs 2-6 above.
 - a. **Changes to R&D Uses.**³⁰
 - i. A protected warehouse or wholesale trade use established prior to January 1, 2010 may be changed to a research and development (R&D) use with the permits shown in Table 23.206-7.

TABLE 23.204-7: PERMITS FOR CHANGES FROM PROTECTED TO R&D USES

Change in Protected Use Gross Floor Area	Permit Required
20,000 square feet or less	AUP
Over 20,000 square feet	UP(PH)

- ii. A maximum of 150,000 square feet of protected warehouse or wholesale trade space occupied on or after August 1, 2011 may be converted to R&D. This maximum applies regardless of whether or not the protected warehouse or wholesale trade space was legally established.
- b. **Changes to Warehouse-Based Non-Store Retail, Art/Craft Studio, and Contractor Uses.**³¹ A protected industrial use may be changed to a warehouse-based non-store retail, art/craft studio, or contractor use with the permit required by Section 23.206.020 (Allowed Land Uses and Permit Requirements).
- c. **Langendorf Building.**³² Protected industrial uses in the Langendorf Building (2929 Seventh Street) may be changed to a non-protected use if at least 30,000 square feet of total gross floor area remains as a protected industrial use.

²⁸ Source: 23E.76.040.B

²⁹ Source: 23E.80.045.G

³⁰ Source: 23E.76.040.C. Removed language on R&D conversions from 2011-2016 in 23E.76.040.C.1 and 26E.80.045A.2. CONSENT CHANGE: Removes language on City Manager report in 23E.76.040.E.2. and requirement for annual report in 23E.76.040.E.1.

³¹ Source: 23E.72.045; 23E.76.040.D, first sentence; 23E.80.045.A.1, first sentence; 23.84.030.C

³² Source: 23E.80.045.F, first sentence.

- d. **MU-LI Lots with Multiple Owners.**³³ Protected industrial uses in the MU-LI district may be changed to a non-protected use if:
 - i. The protected industrial use is on a lot or group of abutting and confronting lots under single ownership and with more than one building; and
 - ii. 25 percent or less of the total gross floor area in all buildings on the lot(s) remains as a protected industrial use.
- e. **Prior Protections Remain.**³⁴ Establishing a new non-protected use under 23.206.050.A.7 (Exceptions) does not eliminate any protections for the prior protected use and such protections will remain if the new non-protected use ceases.

B. Protected Industrial Uses in the MU-R District.³⁵

- 1. **Protected Industrial Uses Defined.** Manufacturing, warehousing, and wholesale trade are protected industrial uses in the MU-R district. Protections apply only to legally-established uses.
- 2. **Permit Required.** Except as allowed by Section 23.206.030.B.4 (Exempt from Permit Requirement), a Use Permit is required to change a protected industrial use to any use that is not a protected industrial use.
- 3. **Permit Findings.** To approve a Use Permit when required by Section 23.206.050.B.2 (Permit Required), the review authority must find that:
 - a. The change of use will not have a materially detrimental impact on the character of the MU-R district as a light industrial district, with particular reference to the character of the blocks and parts of blocks in the part of the district that is contiguous with the site; and
 - b. Appropriate mitigation has been made for loss of the manufacturing, wholesale trade, or warehouse space in excess of 25 percent of that space through providing such space elsewhere in Berkeley, payment into the West Berkeley Building Acquisition Fund, or by other appropriate means.
- 4. **Exempt from Permit Requirement.** A protected industrial use may be changed to an art/craft studio or contractor use with the permit required by Section 23.206.020 (Allowed Land Uses and Permit Requirements). Approval of an art/craft studio or contractor use within a protected industrial space does not eliminate any protections for the prior protected use and such protections will remain if the new non-protected use ceases.

C. Protected Non-Industrial Uses in the MU-LI and MU-R Districts.³⁶

³³ Source: 23E.80.045.D

³⁴ Source: 23E.76.040.C, 23E.76.040.D, second sentence; 23E.80.045.A.1, second sentence

³⁵ Source: 23E.84.090.E; 23.84.030.C; 23.84.090.E; 23E.16.060

³⁶ Source: 23E.80.040; 23.23E.84.040

1. **Protected Non-Industrial Uses Defined.** A use in the MU-LI or MU-R districts listed in Table 23.206-8 is classified as a protected non-industrial use, provided the use:
 - a. Was legally established as of July 6, 1989; and
 - b. Exists as a single stand-alone use or is combined with residential use in a live/work unit.

TABLE 23.206-8: PROTECTED NON-INDUSTRIAL USES

Category	Protected Uses
Category 1	Art/craft studio
Category 2	1) Art galleries, ancillary to art/craft studios and when located in the same building 2) Child care facility 3) Family day care home 4) Fine arts performance, instruction and rehearsal studios (dance, music, theater) 5) Theaters, stage performance, but excluding motion picture theaters

2. **Permit Required for Change of Use.**

- a. Table 23.206-9 shows permits required to change a protected non-industrial use.

TABLE 23.206-9: PERMIT REQUIRED FOR CHANGE TO PROTECTED NON-INDUSTRIAL USE

Existing Protected Use Gross Floor Area	New Use		
	A protected use in the same category	A protected use in a different category	A non-protected use that occupies all of the non-residential floor area in the building
Less than 5,000 sq. ft.	ZC	AUP	AUP
5,000 sq. ft. or more	AUP	UP(PH)	UP(PH)

3. **Owner-Occupied Exemption.** A protected non-industrial use which is owner-occupied and occupies all of the non-residential floor area in a building is exempt from the requirements of this section.
4. **Findings.**³⁷
 - a. To approve a permit required by Table 206-9, the review authority must find that space occupied by the existing non-industrial protected use will be replaced with a comparable space in the West Berkeley Plan area, which is reserved for use by any protected use in the same category. Such replacement space may not qualify for exemption under Paragraph 3 (Owner-Occupied Exemption) above or by reason of having been established after July 6, 1989.

³⁷ Source: 23E.80.090.C; 23E.84.090.C

- b. When making additional findings required by Chapter 23.406 (Specific Permit and Approval Requirements), the review authority may only consider the potential detriment associated with the new use. Dislocation of any specific previous occupant or use may not be a basis for finding detriment.

23.206.060 – M MANUFACTURING DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.³⁸ The purpose of the Manufacturing (M) district is to:

1. Implement the West Berkeley Plan Manufacturing District designation;
2. Encourage development of a general manufacturing district for the full range of manufacturers, including larger scale materials processing manufacturers sometimes known as heavy manufacturers;
3. Consistent with other goals expressed in these purposes, encourage development of a manufacturing district dedicated to manufacturing and industrial uses, so that manufacturers and industrial businesses will not be interfered with by incompatible uses;
4. Encourage the creation and continuation of well-paid (often unionized) industrial jobs for people without advanced degrees;
5. To the greatest degree possible and consistent with other goals expressed in these purposes, retain the stock of manufacturing and industrial buildings and/or sites, especially large buildings and sites, for manufacturing and industrial uses;
6. Support the development of industrial businesses which contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the environment;
7. Maintain and improve the quality of the West Berkeley environment, while allowing the lawful and reasonable operation of the full range of manufacturers;
8. Support the development of retail automobile sales uses because they contribute to the economic viability of the area and provide sales tax revenues for the City; and
9. Provide opportunities for vehicle sales uses when it will not unduly interfere with manufacturing uses.

B. Land Use Regulations.

1. **Allowed Land Uses.** See Table 23.206-1.
2. **Dry Cleaning and Laundry Plants.**³⁹ Retail service at a dry cleaning and laundry plant in the M district is prohibited.

³⁸ Source: 23E.72.020. Deletes 23E.72.010, which is not needed.

³⁹ Source: Table 23E.72.030

3. **Vehicle Sales.**⁴⁰ The following standards apply to both new and used vehicle sales in the M district.
- a. Permits required for vehicle sales in the M district is determined by size of lot, not floor area.
 - b. Vehicle sales are not permitted on City-owned land used for a materials recovery enterprise or solid waste transfer station as of January 1, 2008.
 - c. When a project results in construction of a new building with more than 10,000 square feet of new gross floor area, the following standards apply to the new building:
 - i. A minimum building frontage of 40 percent of the project's primary street frontage is required within 25 feet of the public right of way. The primary street frontage is the frontage towards which the primary building entrance is oriented.
 - ii. Along Gilman Street a minimum building frontage of 50 percent of the Gilman Street frontage is required within 25 feet of the public right of way.
 - iii. The minimum building height is 20 feet within 25 feet of the public right of way along the primary street frontage.
 - d. Adequate landscaping and/or fencing shall be used to screen views from street level of dealership operations that are not located within a building. Outdoor vehicle storage and display does not need screening. Such screening is not required to obscure all visibility of interior activities but shall provide some filtering of outdoor dealership operations.
 - e. For the purposes of this section and Design Review, areas used for outdoor vehicle storage and display are not considered parking areas.
 - f. Appropriate site design measures shall be installed to the maximum extent practicable to ensure clean water standards are met. Permanent stormwater best management practices and on-site storm water treatment shall be used for all runoff generated by new impermeable surfaces. Runoff from automobile washing and maintenance activities shall be properly collected and treated, consistent with the requirements of the Public Works Department and the Toxics Management Division of the Planning Department. When new paving is proposed, pervious paving shall be used where feasible and shall be reviewed and approved by the Public Works Department and Office of Transportation.
 - g. All noise-generating activities and equipment, such as vehicle repair, shall be shielded by noise-attenuating construction or equipment. Outdoor amplification is prohibited.
 - h. Exterior light standards and fixtures shall not be taller than 20 feet, light cutoffs shall be utilized to control light spillover onto adjacent properties, and low energy light fixtures consistent with Berkeley's goals for energy efficiency shall be utilized.

⁴⁰ Source: Table 23E.72.030; 23E.72.060.F; 23E.72.070.F; 23E.72.090.E

- i. Vehicle test drives shall not be conducted in adjacent Residential Districts.
- j. Facilities for the loading and unloading of deliveries shall be provided on-site and may not occupy street parking or block public or private streets. On-street unloading is permitted with an AUP. To approve the AUP, the Zoning Officer must find that:
 - i. On-street loading will not be unreasonably disruptive or detrimental to activities in the vicinity; and
 - ii. On-site deliveries are not feasible due to specific site or roadway constraints.
- k. To approve an AUP or Use Permit for an automobile sales use in the M district, the review authority must find that:
 - i. The project will not result in unreasonable impacts on circulation and parking on adjacent streets or in the immediate neighborhood;
 - ii. The project will not result in a substantial adverse impact on existing uses in the immediate vicinity;
 - iii. The project will not generate objectionable odors or excessive levels of noise;
 - iv. Site design reflects the urban form of the surrounding area and new construction, materials and/or building forms reflect the area’s industrial character;
 - v. New construction along Gilman Street reflects the importance of a defined street wall along this main entry corridor to the City; and
 - vi. The project will not materially interfere with the activities of the City-owned solid waste center.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.206.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.⁴¹ See Table 23.206-10 for development standards in the M district.

TABLE 23.206-10: M DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum	20,000 sq. ft.	23.304.020
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	2.0	
Main Building Height, Maximum	45 ft.	23.304.050
Setbacks, Minimum	No minimum	23.304.030

E. Permit Findings. See 23.206.100 (Permit Findings).

⁴¹ Source: 23E.72.070

23.206.070 – MM MIXED MANUFACTURING DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁴² The purpose of the Mixed Manufacturing (MM) district is to:

1. Implement the West Berkeley Plan MM designation;
2. Encourage development of a general manufacturing district for the full range of manufacturers, including larger scale materials processing manufacturers sometimes known as heavy manufacturers;
3. Encourage development of a manufacturing district targeted to manufacturing and industrial uses, so that manufacturers and industrial businesses will not be interfered with by incompatible uses;
4. Encourage the creation and continuation of well paid (often unionized) jobs for men and women without advanced degrees;
5. Provide an appropriate location for the development of compatible industries which can provide high quality employment for people at all educational levels, and add significantly to the tax base, such as the biotechnology industry;
6. Allow reuse of upper story industrial space as offices to facilitate use of upper story space;
7. Maintain and improve the quality of the West Berkeley environment, while allowing the lawful and reasonable operation of the full range of manufacturers; and
8. Support the development of industrial businesses which contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the environment.

B. Land Use Regulations.

1. **Allowed Land Uses.** See Table 23.206-1.
2. **Office Uses.**⁴³
 - a. Office uses are allowed in the MM district only above first floor. Ground floor office uses are prohibited unless ancillary to a permitted use.
 - b. If the office use is established above a non-manufacturing use or replaces an existing manufacturing, warehousing or wholesale trade use, an AUP is required.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.206.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.⁴⁴ See Table 23.206-11 for development standards in the MM district.

⁴² Source: 23E.76.020. Deletes 23E.76.010, which is not needed.

⁴³ Source: Table 23E.76

⁴⁴ Source: 23E.76.070

TABLE 23.206-11: MM DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Area, Minimum	20,000 sq. ft.	23.3034.020
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	2.0	
Main Building Height, Maximum	45 ft.	23.304.050
Setbacks, Minimum	No minimum	23.304.030

E. Permit Findings. See 23.206.100 (Permit Findings).

23.206.080 – MU-LI MIXED USE-LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁴⁵ The purpose of the Mixed Use-Light Industrial (MU-LI) district is to:

1. Implement the West Berkeley Plan Light Manufacturing District designation;
2. Encourage development of a mixed use-light industrial area for a range of compatible uses;
3. Encourage development of an area where light manufacturers can operate free from the economic, physical and social constraints caused by incompatible uses;
4. Encourage the creation and continuation of well-paid jobs which do not require advanced degrees;
5. Provide for the continued availability of manufacturing and industrial buildings for manufacturing uses, especially of larger spaces needed by medium sized and larger light manufacturers;
6. Provide opportunities for office development when it will not unduly interfere with light manufacturing uses and/or the light manufacturing building stock;
7. Provide the opportunity for laboratory development in appropriate locations;
8. Support the development of businesses which contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the environment;
9. Allow on site ancillary retail as a tool to maintain and enhance the economic viability of manufacturers in the district; and
10. Maintain and improve the quality of the West Berkeley environment, while allowing the lawful and reasonable operation of light industrial uses.

B. Land Use Regulations.

1. **Allowed Land Uses.** See Table 23.206-1.

⁴⁵ Source: 23E.80.020. Deletes 23E.80.010, which is not needed.

2. **Use Permit Not Required.**⁴⁶ An existing use in the MU-LI district may be modified or intensified without a Use Permit if:
 - a. A Use Permit is not required by this chapter; and
 - b. The Zoning Officer determines that the modification or intensification of the use can reasonably be expected not to increase any impact regulated under environmental performance standards.
3. **Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sales.**⁴⁷ Alcoholic beverage retail sales are allowed in the MU-LI district only when incidental to food product stores.
4. **Bus/Cab/Truck/Public Utility Depot.**⁴⁸ A Use Permit is required for a bus/cab/truck/public utility depot in the MU-LI district if the lot is over 20,000 square feet, regardless of use floor area.
5. **Commercial Physical or Biological Laboratories.**⁴⁹ Commercial physical or biological laboratories using Class 3 organisms are prohibited the MU-LI district. Use of Class 2 organisms are permitted only in locations at least 500 feet from a Residential District or a MU-R district.
6. **General Retail.**⁵⁰ Allowed general retail uses the MU-LI district are limited to food product stores and building materials and garden supply stores. Other types of general retail uses are prohibited.
7. **Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing.**⁵¹ Pharmaceuticals manufacturing is allowed in the MU-LI district only in locations at least 500 feet from a Residential District or the MU-R district.
8. **Public Market, Open Air.**⁵² Open air markets in the MU-LI district with 5,000 square feet or less of lot area are allowed with AUP.
9. **Recycling Facilities.**⁵³ Recycled materials processing and recycling redemption centers are allowed in the MU-LI district only on lots greater than 20,000 square feet.
10. **Theaters.**⁵⁴ Only live stage performances are allowed in a theater in the MU-LI district. Motion picture theaters are prohibited.
11. **Vehicle Wrecking.**⁵⁵ Permits required for vehicle wrecking the MU-LI district is determined by size of lot, not floor area.

⁴⁶ Source: 23E.80.060.H

⁴⁷ Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁴⁸ Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁴⁹ Source: 23E.80.060.F

⁵⁰ Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁵¹ Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁵² Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁵³ Source: Table 23E.780030

⁵⁴ Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁵⁵ Source: Table 23E.80.030

12. **Vocational Schools.**⁵⁶ A vocational school in the MU-LI district must provide training for occupations and/or industries found in the West Berkeley Plan area.
13. **Wholesale Trade Proximity to Residential Use.**⁵⁷ For wholesale trade use in the MU-LI district otherwise allowed with a Zoning Certificate, an AUP is required to establish the use within 150 feet of a residential use in a Residential District or in the MU-R district.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.206.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Outdoor Recreation Sub-Zone.⁵⁸

1. An Outdoor Recreation Sub-zone may be designated by the City Council, upon recommendation of the Planning Commission. In an Outdoor Recreation Sub-zone, parks and outdoor recreational uses are permitted with a Use Permit.
2. Properties designated as an Outdoor Recreation Sub-zone must be:
 - a. Designated specifically for outdoor recreational use in the West Berkeley Plan;
 - b. Owned or under acquisition by a public agency which is subject to the Zoning Ordinance;
 - c. At least 5 contiguous acres in area;
 - d. Not primarily occupied by a conforming use as designated in the West Berkeley Plan; and
 - e. At least 1,000 feet from any other Outdoor Recreation Sub-zone.
3. The initial designation of an Outdoor Recreation Sub-zone expires five years from the designation date. In order to permit outdoor recreational uses after that date, the Council must renew the Outdoor Recreation Sub-zone designation.

E. Development Standards.⁵⁹ See Table 23.206-12 for development standards in the MU-LI district.

TABLE 23.206-12: MU-LI DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	2.0	
Main Building Height, Maximum	45 ft.	23.304.050
Setbacks, Minimum	No minimum	23.304.030

F. Permit Findings. See 23.206.100 (Permit Findings).

⁵⁶ Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁵⁷ 23E.80.060.E

⁵⁸ Source: 23E.80.030.F

⁵⁹ Source: 23E.76.070

23.206.090 – MU-R MIXED USE-RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

A. District Purpose.⁶⁰ The purpose of the Mixed Manufacturing (MU-R) district is to:

1. Implement the West Berkeley Plan Mixed Residential District designation;
2. Support the continued development of a mixed-use district which combines residential, live/work, light industrial, arts and crafts and other compatible uses;
3. Strengthen residential concentrations which exist within the district;
4. Provide appropriate locations for a broad range of live/work activities to occur;
5. Provide a transitional district between the Residential Districts to the east of the district and the Manufacturing Districts to the west of the district;
6. Encourage light manufacturers and wholesalers which are compatible with a mixed use-residential district;
7. Support the development of businesses of all types which contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the environment;
8. Protect residents from unreasonably detrimental effect of nonresidential uses, such as noise, vibration, odors, smoke, fumes, gases, dust, heat and glare, to the extent possible and reasonable within a mixed-use West Berkeley context;
9. To the extent feasible, protect industrial uses, particularly light industrial uses, from unreasonable intrusions on their ability to operate lawfully; and
10. Permit retail and food service activities which are either limited and small scale, primarily serving persons living and/or working in the district, but not a citywide or regional clientele, or which are ancillary and designed to maintain and enhance the economic viability of manufacturers in the district.

B. Land Use Regulations.

1. **Allowed Land Uses.** See Table 23.206-1.
2. **Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sales.**⁶¹ Alcoholic beverage retail sales are allowed in the MU-R district only as ancillary sale of products produced or bottled on site with a Use Permit.
3. **Community Care Facility.**⁶² Community care facilities are allowed in the MU-R district only as a change of use. New construction is prohibited.

⁶⁰ Source: 23E.84.020. Deletes 23E.84.010, which is not needed.

⁶¹ Source: Table 23E.84.030

⁶² Source: Table 23E.84.030

4. **General Retail.**⁶³ Allowed types of general retail uses the MU-R district are limited to food product stores, building materials and garden supply stores, and arts and craft supplies. Other types of general retail uses are prohibited.
5. **Manufacturing Use Findings.**⁶⁴ To approve an AUP or Use Permit to establish or expand a manufacturing use abutting one or more dwelling units located in the MU-R District, the review authority must find:
 - a. The manufacturer is capable of meeting all applicable performance standards; and
 - b. Permit conditions will specify all reasonable steps to minimize noise, odors, dust, vibration, glare and any other potential impacts on the abutting dwelling units.
6. **Mortuaries and Crematories.**⁶⁵ Only mortuaries are permitted in the MU-R district. Crematories are not allowed.
7. **Multi-Family Dwellings.**⁶⁶ Table 23.206-13 shows permits required for multi-family dwellings in the MU-R district.

TABLE 23.206-13: MU-R MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Number of Units	Permit Required
3 or 4	AUP
5 or more	UP(PH)

8. **Residential Uses.**⁶⁷
 - a. A Use Permit is required to establish a dwelling unit, group living accommodation, or live/work unit MU-R that is within 150 feet of:
 - i. An M or MM district; or
 - ii. A construction product manufacturing or primary product manufacturing use.
 - b. To deny a Use Permit required by Paragraph (a) above, the ZAB must find that:
 - i. The proposed residential use would unreasonably interfere with existing or reasonably foreseeable adjacent land uses in the M or MM district; or
 - ii. Existing or reasonably foreseeable adjacent land uses in the M or MM district would have a material adverse effect on the proposed residential use.
 - c. As a condition of approval for a Use Permit required by Paragraph (a) above, the residential property owner shall record an acknowledgement that existing or reasonably

⁶³ Source: Table 23E.84.030

⁶⁴ Source: 23E.84.090.K

⁶⁵ Source: Table 23E.84.030

⁶⁶ Source: Table 23E.84.030

⁶⁷ Source: 23E.84.060.G; 23E.84.090.L.1

foreseeable adjacent land uses in the M or MM district may create noise, dust, odors, light/glare, and other impacts that will not be considered a nuisance if they are developed and conducted pursuant to the standards of the district.

9. **Residential Mixed-Use.**⁶⁸ To approve an AUP or Use Permit to establish or expand of a residential mixed-use building in the MU-R district, the review authority must find that the specific combination of proposed residential and non-residential uses will not be hazardous or detrimental to persons living and/or working on the site or within the project vicinity.

C. Additional Permit Requirements. See Section 23.206.030 (Additional Permit Requirements).

D. Development Standards.⁶⁹ See Table 23.206-14 for development standards in the MU-R district.

TABLE 23.206-14: MU-R DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Basic Standards		Supplemental Standards
Lot Width, Minimum	40 ft.	
Minimum Lot Area Per Dwelling Unit or Live/Work Unit	1,250 sq. ft. [1]	23.304.020
Floor Area Ratio (FAR), Maximum	1.0 [2]	
Usable Open Space, Minimum		23.304.090
Per Dwelling Unit	150 sq. ft.	
Per Live/Work Unit	40 sq. ft.	
Main Building Height, Maximum		23.304.050
Live/work	28 ft. and 3 stories [3]	
Residential or mixed-use [4]	35 ft. and 3 stories	
All other uses	35 ft. and 2 stories [5]	
Minimum Main Building Lot Line Setback [7]		23.304.030
Front	5 ft.	
Rear	No min. [6]	
Interior	No min.	
Street Side	5 ft.	

Notes:

- [1] One additional dwelling unit allowed for remaining lot area between 750 and 1,250 square feet.
- [2] Maximum 1.5 for buildings with 50 percent or more residential or live/work floor area
- [3] Maximum 35 ft. with a Use Permit.
- [4] Mixed use is defined here as a building with 50 percent or more of gross floor area used for residential (including live/work) purposes.
- [5] Maximum 3 stories for arts/craft studios and light manufacturing (with no other non-residential uses) on a block without dwelling units.
- [6] Minimum 5 ft. if rear of lot abuts a street.
- [7] Setbacks required when abutting or confronting a Residential District. See 23.304.030.C.2.

E. Permit Findings. See 23.206.100 (Permit Findings).

⁶⁸ Source: 23E.84.090.I

⁶⁹ Source: 23E.76.070

23.206.100 – PERMIT FINDINGS⁷⁰

A. All Manufacturing Districts. To approve an AUP or a Use Permit in a Manufacturing District, the review authority must find that the project:

1. Is consistent with the purposes of the district;
2. Is compatible with the surrounding uses and buildings;
3. Complies with the adopted West Berkeley Plan; and
4. Meets any applicable performance standards for off-site impacts.

B. Additional Findings. In addition to the findings in 23.206.100.A (All Manufacturing Districts), the review authority must also make the following findings to approve an AUP or Use Permit in each of the Manufacturing Districts.

1. **M and MM Districts.** The project:

- a. Is unlikely, under reasonably foreseeable circumstances, to induce a substantial change of use in buildings from manufacturing, wholesale trade, or warehousing uses; and
- b. Is designed in such a manner to be supportive of the industrial character of the district. Such physical compatibility shall include materials used; facade treatments; landscaping; lighting; type, size and placement of awnings, windows, and signs; and all other externally visible aspects of the design of the building and site.

2. **MU-LI District.** The project:

- a. Is unlikely, under reasonably foreseeable circumstances, to induce a substantial change of use in buildings from manufacturing, wholesale trade, or warehousing uses;
- b. Is designed in such a manner to be supportive of the industrial character of the district. Such physical compatibility shall include materials used; facade treatments; landscaping; lighting; type, size and placement of awnings, windows, and signs; and all other externally visible aspects of the design of the building and site; and
- c. If the building and/or site is split between the MU-LI district and the C-W district, there are clear and appropriate distinctions in all design aspects between the portions of the building and site within the MU-LI district and the portions within the C-W district.

3. **MU-R District.** The project:

- a. Is unlikely, under reasonably foreseeable circumstances, to either induce or contribute to a cumulative change of use in buildings away from residential, live/work, light industrial, or arts and crafts uses; and
- b. Is designed to be supportive of the character and purposes of the district.

⁷⁰ Consolidates into one section general findings in 23E.72.090; 23E.76.090; 23E.80.090; 23E.84.090. Findings required for a specific land use (e.g., live/work) are moved to the section for that land use.

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23.208

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS

Sections:

23.208.010 – Specific Plan District

23.208.020 – Unclassified District

Commentary: This chapter carries forward existing chapters 23E.88 and 23E.92 with edits for clarity and style.

23.208.010 – SPECIFIC PLAN DISTRICT

A. Purpose.¹ The Specific Plan (SP) district establishes allowed use and permit requirements in areas subject to an adopted Specific Plan.

B. Allowed Uses.²

1. Allowed uses and permit requirements in the SP district are as established in the applicable Specific Plan.
2. If the applicable Specific Plan is silent on a use allowed in another district, the use is allowed with a Use Permit.

C. Required Permits.³

1. Prior to approving a permit application in a SP district, the City must approve a Master Development Plan Permit consistent with the applicable Specific Plan. To approve a Master Development Plan Permit, the review authority must make all findings required by the Specific Plan.
2. Applications for a Master Development Plan Permit and subsequent required permits shall be submitted and processed in accordance with Section 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements) and 23.406 (Specific Permit Requirements).

23.208.020 – UNCLASSIFIED DISTRICT

A. Purpose.⁴ The purpose of the Unclassified (U) district is to:

1. Implement the General Plan designations for areas included in the U district zoning classification; and

¹ Source:23E.88.020. 23E.88.010 is deleted, as it is not needed.

² Source:23E.88.030

³ Source:23E.88.030; 23.88.090

⁴ Source:23E.92.020. 23E.92.010 is deleted, as it is not needed.

2. Provide a district designation until such areas are classified into a residential, commercial, or manufacturing district.

B. Allowed Uses.⁵

1. All uses not prohibited by law are permitted in the U district.
2. A Use Permit is required to establish any use, consistent with the procedures in this section.

C. Use Permit Procedures.⁶ The City shall review and act on Use Permit applications in the U district as follows:

1. Each application shall be first submitted to the Planning Commission with the Planning Commission making a report to the ZAB. If the Planning Commission fails to take an action on the report within 30 days after a Use Permit application is deemed complete, the ZAB will consider the application without a Planning Commission report.
2. After Planning Commission review, the ZAB shall take an action to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the application. The ZAB's decision is not effective until after action by the City Council. ZAB decisions may not be appealed.
3. The ZAB will transmit a report of its decision, including findings and any conditions, together with the Planning Commission report, to the City Clerk within 14 days of final action.
4. The City Council will review and act on the application within 30 days of the ZAB decision.
5. The Council may affirm, reverse, or modify the ZAB decision.

D. Development Standards.⁷ All development standards in the U District shall be set forth in the Use Permit, including lot size, density, building height, setbacks, building separation, lot coverage, floor area ratio (FAR), usable open space, and off-street parking.

E. Use Permit Findings. To approve a Use Permit in the U district, the ZAB, Planning Commission, and City Council must all make the findings in Section 23.406.030.E (Findings for Approval).

⁵ Source:23E.92.030

⁶ Source:23E.92.030

⁷ Source:23E.92.090

23.210

OVERLAY ZONES

Sections:

23.210.010 – Purpose of Overlay Zones

23.210.020 – Hillside Overlay

23.210.030 – Civic Center District Overlay

***Commentary:** This chapter] the overlay zones that are combined with two or more base zoning districts on the Zoning Map. Overlay zones that apply only in one base zoning district (e.g., Arts District Overlay in C-DMU) are found in the district chapter.*

23.210.010 – PURPOSE OF OVERLAY ZONES¹

- A. General.** An overlay zone is a defined geographic area shown on the Zoning Map where special requirements or limitations apply, in addition to the underlying base district requirements.
- B. Conflicting Requirements.** Whenever a requirement of an overlay zone conflicts with a requirement of the underlying base district, the overlay zone requirement controls.

23.210.020 – HILLSIDE OVERLAY ZONE

A. Purpose.² The purpose of the Hillside (H) overlay zone is to:

1. Implement General Plan policies for hillside development;
2. Protect the character of Berkeley’s hillside areas and their immediate environs;
3. Give reasonable protection to views yet allow appropriate development of all property;
4. Allow modifications in standard setback and height requirements when justified because of steep topography, irregular lot pattern, unusual street conditions, or other special aspects of the hillside areas.

B. Allowed Uses.³

1. **General.** Allowed uses in the H overlay zone are the same as the underlying base district except as provided in this subsection.
2. **Multiple Dwellings in R-2.** When the H overlay zone is combined with the R-2 district, multiple dwellings on a single property are prohibited.

¹ New. Explains purpose of overlay zones and relationship to underlying base district.

² Source:23E.96.020. Deletes 23E.96.010, which is not needed.

³ Source:23E.96.030; Table 23D.28.030

C. Development Standards.⁴

1. **General.** Development standards in the H overlay zone are the same as the underlying base district except as provided in this subsection.
2. **Main Building Height.**
 - a. Table 210-1 shows the maximum allowed building height in the H overlay zone.
 - b. The Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to increase the allowed average and maximum main building height upon finding the project is consistent with the purpose of the H overlay zone as stated in 23.210.020.A (Purpose).

TABLE 23.210-1: H OVERLAY ZONE MAXIMUM ALLOWED BUILDING HEIGHT

Underlying Base District	Allowed Height		Maximum Stories
	Average	Maximum	
New Buildings			
R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-2A	28 ft.	35 ft.	3 stories
R-3, R-4, R-5, R-S, C-N, C-NS	35 ft.	35 ft.	3 stories
Residential Additions	As required by the base district or the highest existing portion of the roof, whichever is lower	20 ft.	N/A

- c. For a residential addition located above the lowest existing story that is partially or fully above grade, not habitable, and projects beyond the footprint of the habitable portion of the building, the average height is measured from the floor plate of the lowest habitable story. Maximum height is measured from grade in all cases.
- d. Height provisions in Section 23.304.050 (Building Height) apply in the H overlay zone.

3. Accessory Building Height.

- a. Accessory buildings are limited to 12 feet in average height and one story.
- b. The Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to increase the allowed height and/or stories upon finding that the proposed accessory building:
 - i. Will not be detrimental to the light, air, privacy, and view of adjacent property; and
 - ii. Is consistent with the purpose of the H overlay zone as stated in 23.210.020.A (Purpose).

4. Setbacks and Building Separation.

- a. The Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to reduce the minimum required main building lot line setbacks and the minimum required building separation in the underlying base district upon finding that the reduction is consistent with the purpose of the H overlay zone as stated in 23.210.020.A (Purpose).

⁴ Source:23E.96.070; 23E.96.090

- b. Setback provisions in Section 23.304.030 (Setbacks) apply in the H overlay zone.

23.210.030 – CIVIC CENTER DISTRICT OVERLAY ZONE

A. Purpose.⁵

1. **General.** The general purpose of the Civic Center District (CCD) overlay zone is to implement General Plan Policy LU-22 to "Maintain the Civic Center as a cohesively designed, well-maintained, and secure place for community activities, cultural and educational uses, and essential civic functions and facilities" and Downtown Area Plan Policy LU-1.4 to "Focus City government and civic activity in the Civic Center area, and recognize Downtown's central role in providing community services."
2. **Specific.** The specific purpose of the CCD overlay zone is to:
 - a. Preserve and protect the integrity of the City of Berkeley Historic Civic Center through preservation of existing buildings and open space listed in the Civic Center Historic District;
 - b. Allow a set of uses, which are civic in nature, and support active community use;
 - c. Promote uses, which combined or individually will maintain public access to the historic buildings and resources;
 - d. Promote appropriate uses which respect the Civic Center's historic significance in unifying the community and forming a link to Berkeley's past;
 - e. Promote the cultural and architectural heritage of the Civic Center;
 - f. Preserve the Civic Center District as a place for government functions, community activities, cultural and educational uses, and civic functions and facilities; and
 - g. Promote uses which could financially support the goal of upgrading and preserving the existing historic buildings and resources.

B. Applicability.⁶ The CCD overlay zone boundaries are coterminous with the Civic Center Historic District designated under Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 and apply to the following parcels:

1. APN 057 201701601 (Old City Hall/Courthouse/Public Safety Building)
2. APN 057 202202000 (Veterans Memorial Building)
3. APN 057 202200600 (State Farm Insurance Building/City offices, 1947 Center Street)
4. APN 057 202100200 (Civic Center Park)
5. APN 057 202100100 (Civic Center Building)

⁵ Source:23E.98.020

⁶ Source:23E.98.010

6. APN 057 202601500 (Downtown Berkeley YMCA)
7. Portion of APN 057 202000503 which contains the Berkeley Community Theater/Florence Schwimley Little Theater
8. APN 057 202000400 (Berkeley High School)
9. APN 057 202700500 (Berkeley Main Post Office)

C. Definitions.⁷ The following definitions apply only in the CCD overlay zone:

1. **Live Performance Theatre.** An establishment that has a permanent stage for the presentation of live performances and entertainment and which contains an audience viewing hall or room with fixed seats.
2. **Museum.** A non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates, and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study, and enjoyment.
3. **Public Market.** An open air or enclosed marketplace, including a farmer's market, with multiple owner operated and/or independent merchants selling retail food items and handcrafted goods from local and regional producers, so long as:
 - a. At least 75 percent of retail space is devoted to the sale of general or specialized food products; and
 - b. No more than 25 percent of retail space is devoted to one or more of the following incidental uses:
 - i. Owner operated and/or independent food service establishment selling food from local and regional producers; and
 - ii. Sales of retail products from local and regional produce.

D. Allowed Uses.⁸ Table 23.210-2 shows allowed uses and permit requirements in the CCD overlay zone. All properties in the CCD overlay zone are restricted to the uses in Table 23.210-2, regardless of uses permitted in the underlying base district.

⁷ Source:23E.98.050

⁸ Source:23E.98.030

TABLE 23.210-2: CCD OVERLAY ZONE ALLOWED USES

Allowed Use	Required Permit
Libraries	UP(PH)
Judicial Courts	AUP
Museums	UP(PH)
Parks and Playgrounds	ZC
Public Safety and Emergency Services	UP(PH)
Government Agencies and Institutions	AUP
Public Schools/Educational Facilities	UP(PH)
Non-Profit Cultural, Arts, Environmental, Community Service and Historical Organizations	UP(PH)
Live Performance Theatre	UP(PH)
Public Market	UP(PH)

E. Development Standards.⁹

1. **General.** Development standards in the CCD overlay zone are the same as the underlying base district except as provided in this subsection.
2. **Building Height.** All new buildings and building additions are subject to a maximum building height of 50 feet.

⁹ Source:23E.98.040

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DIVISION 3: CITYWIDE PROVISIONS

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- 23.302.020 – General Use Regulations
- 23.302.030 – Temporary Uses and Structures
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23.312: Live/Work

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23.314: Short-Term Rentals

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23.316: Percentage for Public Art on Private Projects

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- 23.316.020 – Applicability
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- 23.316.040 – General Requirements
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- 23.320.030 – Commercial Cannabis Cultivation
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23.322: Parking and Loading

- 23.322.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.322.020 – Applicability
- 23.322.030 – Required Parking Spaces
- 23.322.040 – General Requirements
- 23.322.050 – Parking Reductions
- 23.322.060 – C-DMU Parking and Transportation Demand Management
- 23.322.070 – Parking Layout and Design
- 23.322.080 – Bicycle Parking
- 23.322.090 – On-site Loading Spaces
- 23.322.100 – Parking Lots in Residential Districts
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23.324: Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Buildings

- 23.324.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.324.020 – General
- 23.324.030 – Nonconforming Lots
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23.326: Demolition and Dwelling Unit Control

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- 23.326.020 – General Requirements
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- 23.326.050 – Private Right of Action
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- 23.328.050 – Inclusionary Unit Requirements for Rental Housing Projects
- 23.328.060 – Inclusionary Unit Requirements for Ownership Projects
- 23.328.070 – Special Requirements for Avenues Plan Area
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- 23.328.090 – Fees

23.330: Density Bonus

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- 23.330.020 – Application Requirements
- 23.330.030 – Density Bonus Calculations and Procedures
- 23.330.040 – Incentives and Concessions
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23.332: Wireless Communication Facilities

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- 23.332.080 – Public Information Requirements
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23.302

SUPPLEMENTAL USE REGULATIONS

Sections:

- 23.302.010 – Purpose
- 23.302.020 – General Use Regulations
- 23.302.030 – Temporary Uses and Structures
- 23.302.040 – Home Occupations
- 23.302.050 – Bed and Breakfast Establishments in Residential Districts
- 23.302.060 – Sidewalk Cafe Seating
- 23.302.070 – Use-Specific Regulations

***Commentary:** This chapter contains regulations that apply generally to all uses (e.g., hours of operation) and standards for specific uses that apply citywide or in two or more district categories (e.g., both Commercial and Manufacturing Districts). If a use regulation only applies in one district category, the regulation is located in that chapter.*

23.302.010 – PURPOSE

This chapter establishes land use regulations that apply in addition to regulations in Chapter 23.202–23.210 (Zoning Districts).

23.302.020 – GENERAL USE REGULATIONS

A. Accessory Uses.¹

1. **Long-Term Rental of Rooms in a Dwelling Unit.** Renting rooms and/or providing board in a dwelling unit to persons not living as a household is permitted by right as an accessory use in all Residential Districts. The room rental/boarding must comply with the following requirements:
 - a. Minimum time period for rental: 14 days.
 - b. Maximum number of renters: four persons.
 - c. A rented room:
 - i. Must be fully integrated within the dwelling unit such that it has interior access to the rest of the dwelling unit;
 - ii. May not have a separate kitchen; and

¹ Source: 23C.20.010

upon finding that the extended hours will not generate excessive noise, traffic or parking problems affecting the well-being of the residents of the district.

TABLE 23.302-1: HOURS OF OPERATION

District	Allowed Hours of Operation	Permit Required to Extend Hours
C-C, C-U	7:00 a.m. – 12:00 midnight	AUP
C-N, C-E, C-NS, C-SO, C-W outside nodes	7:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.	UP
C-W nodes	6:00 a.m. – 12:00 midnight with Zoning Certificate	UP
C-SA	7:00 a.m. – 12:00 midnight Sundays through Thursdays 7:00 a.m. – 12:00 Fridays and Saturday	UP
C-T between Bancroft Way and the north side of Dwight Way	24 hours per day 7 days a week	N/A
C-T between the south side of Dwight Way and Parker Street	7:00 a.m. – 12:00 midnight	AUP
C-DMU	6:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.	AUP
MU-R	6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.	AUP

4. **C-T District Findings.**⁴ The Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to extend hours of operation in the C-T district upon finding that the extended hours will not generate excessive noise, traffic, or parking problems affecting the well-being of the residents of the district.
5. **Hours of Operation Defined.**⁵
 - a. For retail or customer-serving office commercial uses, hours of operation are those times that the business is open to customer access.
 - b. For food service establishments, hours of operation include the time that the business is open for customer access to the departure of the last patron. These limitations do not apply to:
 - i. The delivery, maintenance, security, product preparation and other pre-opening activities, and
 - ii. Cleanup, shutdown, and other post-closure activities which do not involve presence of customers.
 - c. For other commercial and manufacturing uses which do not involve customer access, hours of operation are those times that employees are present who are engaged in non-maintenance or security activities.

⁴ Source: 23E.56.090.E

⁵ Source: 23E.16.010

C. Indoor Storage of Goods.⁶ In the Commercial Districts, an AUP is required for the indoor storage of goods as an incidental use occupying over 25 percent of the gross floor area.

D. Live Entertainment.

1. **Permits Required.**⁷ Live entertainment incidental to a permitted use is allowed as shown in Table 23.302-2.

TABLE 23.302-2: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – LIVE ENTERTAINMENT

Zones	Permit Required	
	Amplified	Unamplified
C-C, C-U, C-SA, C-T, C-SO, C-DMU	AUP	ZC
C-N, C-NS, C-W	UP(PH)	
C-E	Prohibited	
M, MM	Prohibited	
MU-LI, MU-R	UP(PH)	

2. **Allowed Activities.**

- a. In the S-O district, food service establishments may have no live entertainment other than unamplified music, poetry reading, comedy or other quiet activities.⁸
- b. In the C-NS district, food service establishments may have no live entertainment other than unamplified background music, unless a Use Permit is obtained.⁹

E. Outdoor Uses.

1. **Applicability.**¹⁰ This subsection applies to outdoor uses including but not limited to exterior service windows, outside automatic teller machines, and the outside storage of goods, containers and/or materials.
2. **General.**¹¹ Commercial and manufacturing uses shall be conducted solely within an interior of a building unless:
 - a. The permit as required by Paragraph 3 (Permits Required) is obtained; or
 - b. the outdoor use is specifically allowed by the Zoning Ordinance.

⁶ Source: Allowed use tables in 23E commercial district chapters.

⁷ Source: Allowed use tables in 23E commercial district chapters.

⁸ Source: 23E.60.070.E.2; 23E.60.070.D1

⁹ Source: 23E.48.060.D.2

¹⁰ Source: 23E.16.020 second sentence.

¹¹ Source: 23E.16.020 first sentence.

3. **Permits Required.**¹² Table 23.302-3 shows permits required for uses outside of a building in the Commercial and Manufacturing Districts.

TABLE 23.302-3: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – OUTDOOR USES

District/Use Characteristics [1]	Permit Required
All Commercial Districts Except for C-W	
Not abutting a residential district	AUP
Abutting a residential district	UP(PH)
C-W	
Not abutting a residential district and less than 10,000 s. ft.	AUP
Abutting a residential district	UP(PH)
10,000 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
M, MM [2]	
Less than 20,000 sq. ft.	ZC
20,000 sq. ft. or more	AUP
MU-LI	
Less than 20,000 sq. ft.	ZC
20,000 to 30,000 sq. ft.	AUP
More than 30,000 sq. ft.	UP(PH)
MU-R	
Not abutting a residential district	AUP
Abutting a residential district	UP(PH)

Notes:

[1] Size is measured as the lot area of the outdoor activity or storage

[2] In the M and MM district permits are required only for activity or storage not ancillary to a permitted use.

4. **C-W District.**¹³ In the C-W district, uses outside of a building must be permitted or incidental to permitted use in the district.
5. **M, MM, MU-LI Districts.**¹⁴ Outside uses in the M, MM, and MU-LI districts may not abut a residential district.

23.302.030 – TEMPORARY USES AND STRUCTURES

A. Permitted By Right.

1. **Temporary Uses.**¹⁵ The following temporary uses are permitted by right:

¹² Source: Allowed use tables in 23E commercial district chapters.

¹³ Source: Table 23E.64.030

¹⁴ Source: Table 23E.72.030, Table 23E.76.030

¹⁵ Source: 23C.20.020; 23B.40.010.B

- a. Using a dwelling, school, church, community center, or other facility as a polling or voting place for an election conducted by the City or other government agency.
 - b. Conducting a garage, yard, or rummage sale on a residential property or a block sale of several properties. A sale may not exceed two days and is limited to one sale in any month's period of time.
 - c. Temporary sidewalk sales conducted adjacent to, and in conjunction with, an approved commercial retail lease space, when all other City regulations are met.
 - d. The use of a property as temporary parking during football games in the University of California Memorial Stadium under the provisions of Ordinance # 2435-N.S.
 - e. A temporary retail use where:
 - i. The temporary sales are on the same property with an established commercial business holding a valid City business license; and
 - ii. The temporary sales conform with the approved permit for the commercial business.
2. **Temporary Structures.**¹⁶ The following accessory and temporary structures are permitted by right as long as they do not alter the character of, and are in keeping with the purposes of the district in which they are located:
- a. Lines, wires, poles and devices to transmit electricity, telephone/telecommunications or cable television, including pipelines, conduits and appurtenances to containing such wires and devices. Allowed activities include installing, maintaining, undergrounding, and repairing such facilities. A Use Permit or AUP is required for wireless telecommunication antennas other than those located within the public right-of-way.
 - b. Pipelines or conduits and appurtenances to transport oil, gas, sewage or water.
 - c. Temporary construction offices, scaffolding, utility connections, on-site construction material yards and/or debris containers for not more than the time period authorized in a valid building permit.

B. AUP Required.¹⁷

1. **When Required.** An AUP is required to establish, maintain, or operate a temporary use or structure not identified in Subsection A (Permitted By Right) above.
2. **Scope of Approval.** An AUP for a temporary use or structure applies only to the circumstances of the temporary use or structure existing at the time the application is granted.
3. **Seasonal Product Sales.** Temporary seasonal product sales activity may not exceed a 45-day period and may not be established in any Residential district.

¹⁶ Source: 23C.20.030

¹⁷ Source: 23B.40

4. **Time Period.**

- a. The AUP shall specify the time period for the temporary use or structure, including a required ending date.
- b. A time extension is not allowed unless approved by the Zoning Officer.

5. **Findings.** To approve the AUP, the Zoning Officer must make the findings in Section 23.406.030.F (Findings for Approval). When make this finding, the Zoning Officer shall consider whether the temporary nature of the use or structure will render it not detrimental.

6. **Appeals.**

- a. An AUP decision for seasonal product sales of pumpkins and Christmas trees, including the temporary use of a structure for an office, may not be appealed.
- b. All other AUP decisions for a temporary uses and structures may be appealed as provided in Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certification).

C. Violations.¹⁸ Permits for temporary uses may be revoked for non-compliance with any conditions of approval and the Zoning Officer may issue an immediate cease and desist order.

23.302.040 – HOME OCCUPATIONS

A. Definitions.¹⁹

1. **Home Occupation.** A home occupation is a business use conducted on residential property which is incidental and secondary to the residential use.
2. **Low Impact Home Occupation.** A low impact home occupation is a home occupation that does not involve customer visits.
3. **Teaching-Related Home Occupation.** A teaching-related home occupation is a home occupation that provides academic and/or artistic tutoring or lessons, excluding schools, studios, and conservatories.

B. Permits Required.²⁰

1. Table 23.302-4 shows permits required for home occupations.

¹⁸ Source: 23B.60.010.B

¹⁹ Source: 23F.04.010

²⁰ Source: 23C.16.020 first sentence; 23C.16.030 first sentence; 23C.16.030.B

TABLE 23.302-4: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – HOME OCCUPATIONS

Home Occupation	Permit Required
Low impact home occupation	No permit required
Teaching-related home occupation	AUP
A home occupation that involves the storage, service, repair, handling or transport of goods or products on or at the residence	UP(PH)
A home occupation that is not a teaching-related home occupation that involve customer visits	UP(PH)

2. A lessee in possession of a property may file an application for a home occupation without the property owner’s the consent. In such a case, the City shall notify the owner of the application.²¹

C. General Provisions.²²

1. **Where Allowed.** A home occupation is allowed in any dwelling unit or group living accommodation room.
2. **Incidental Use.** A home occupation in compliance with this section is considered a lawful incidental use of a dwelling unit and is not considered a change of use of the dwelling unit.

D. Standards for All Home Occupations.²³ The following standard apply to all home occupations.

1. A home occupation must:
 - a. Pay a gross receipts tax pursuant to the City’s business license tax ordinance in Municipal Code Chapter 9.04 (Business Licenses);
 - b. Be conducted entirely within the dwelling unit or group living accommodation room;
 - c. Be operated only by the inhabitants of the dwelling unit or group living accommodation room; and
 - d. Occupy less than 400 square feet and less than 20 percent of the dwelling unit or group living accommodation room.
2. A home occupation may not:
 - a. Involve a firearm/munitions business;
 - b. Involve hazardous materials or processes; or

²¹ Source: 23B.24.020B

²² Source: 23C.16.010.A & 23C.16.020 first sentence.

²³ Source: 23C.16.020 & 030. Consolidates standards that apply to all home occupations.

- c. Create offensive or objectionable noise, vibration, odors, heat, dirt or electrical disturbance perceptible by the average person beyond the lot line or party walls of multi-unit building, of the subject premises.
3. A home occupation in the ES-R district may not involve customer visits.
4. A home occupation may involve the storage, service, repair, handling or transport of goods or products on or at the residence only with ZAB approval of a Use Permit.

E. Standards for Teaching-Related Home Occupations.²⁴ The following standards apply only to teaching-related home occupations:

1. A teaching-related home occupation must operate within the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.
2. A teaching-related home occupation may not involve more than four students at a time.

F. Complaints and Imposition of Conditions.²⁵

1. Complaints regarding low-impact home occupations may be made to the Zoning Officer for review and enforcement action.
2. If the Zoning Officer receives a written complaint with factual information on detrimental effects to the neighborhood from a home occupation, the ZAB may schedule a public hearing to review the home occupation. After such hearing the ZAB may approve a Use Permit to impose conditions on the home occupation as necessary to prevent detrimental effects or it may initiate revocation proceedings.

G. Home Occupation in Rental Unit.²⁶

1. The occupant of a rental unit may submit a home occupation application without the property owner's consent. The City may accept the application without the property owner's signature.
2. If a home occupation requires a Use Permit, the property owner shall be given notice of the proposed home occupation in conformance with Section 23.404.040 (Public Notice).

H. Medical Cannabis Residential Cultivation.²⁷ A Use Permit is not required for qualified patients to cultivate medical cannabis in their residence or on their residential property.

I. MU-R District.²⁸ To approve a Use Permit to establish or expand a home occupation with customer visits and/or handling of goods, the ZAB must find that:

²⁴ Source: 23C.16.030. Removes standards that apply to all home occupation, which are identified in separate section.

²⁵ Source: 23C.16.060

²⁶ Source: 23C.16.050

²⁷ Source: 23C.16.060

²⁸ Source: 23.84.090.G

1. The degree of customer visits and/or handling of goods, taken as a whole, will not cause a significant detrimental impact on the availability of parking spaces in the location the home occupation is being established; and
2. If the proposed home occupation will require loading space on a regular basis, such loading space will be available on the subject property, or that the use of on-street loading space will not cause a significant detrimental impact on the availability of parking spaces or on traffic flow in the location the home occupation is being established.

23.302.050 – BED AND BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENTS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS²⁹

A. Section Purpose.

1. The purpose of this section is to sanction the time-limited continued operation of bed and breakfast establishments (B&Bs) in residential districts that meet the requirements in this section.
2. This section is intended solely to alleviate the hardship that might occur if the owners of B&Bs were required to cease operation immediately, as would otherwise be required by the Zoning Ordinance.
3. The purpose of this section is not to permanently legalize such B&Bs.

B. Continued Operation

1. **Eligibility.** B&Bs in operation in Berkeley as of December 13, 2003 are eligible for continued operation subject to this section if, and only so long as, they satisfy the following conditions:
 - a. The B&B has been in consistent operation since January 1, 2003.
 - b. The building or buildings of which the B&B consists are legally constructed and comply with all applicable building, fire and housing code requirements, or are brought into compliance with those requirements within a reasonable time, as determined by the City.
 - c. The B&B complies with all laws related to food service and food handling.
 - d. There is no City record of complaints about the B&B within the three years prior to January 1, 2003.
2. **Application.** In order to be granted continued operation under this section, owners of eligible B&Bs must:
 - a. Apply for continued operation no later than 90 days after the effective date of this section;
 - b. Identify all owners and operators of the B&B; and

²⁹ Source: 23C.06

- c. Pay all transient occupancy and business license taxes, penalties and interest due and owing, as determined by the City Council.

C. Regulations. B&Bs that are allowed to continue in operation under Subsection B (Continued Operation) above shall comply with the following requirements.

1. The owner of the property on which the B&B is located must live there as his or her primary residence and must be the primary operator of the B&B.
2. No part of a B&B may be rented for social events or functions.
3. A B&B may not be expanded beyond the number of rooms or units in existence as of January 1, 2003.
4. Food service, if provided by the operator, may be provided only to paying guests.
5. A B&B shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinance and regulations concerning the preparation and service of food.
6. A B&B shall comply with all applicable disability access requirements.
7. A B&B shall pay all transient occupancy and business license taxes as they become due.

D. Determinations by City Manager.

1. The City Manager or his/her designee shall make the determinations required by this section, and his or her decision shall be final.
2. The City Manager may give applicants under this section a reasonable period, but not to exceed six months, in which to bring the B&B into compliance with the requirements of Subsections B (Continued Operation) and C (Regulations).

E. Status of B&B Uses Under This Section.

1. Any continued operation allowed under this section does not constitute a permit and shall not run with the land, but is limited to the owner(s)/operator(s) thereof identified under Subsection B.2 (Application) and is subject to the requirements in this section.
2. A B&B sanctioned by this section shall be treated as a lawful nonconforming use, subject to automatic termination of the B&B use as provided in this section.
3. The owner shall file a deed restriction with the County Recorder, in a form approved by the City's Zoning Officer, notifying purchasers of the effect of this section.

F. Future Regulations Applicable. By seeking and accepting continued operation under this section, and thereafter operating a B&B, owners of B&Bs expressly agree that they will be subject to any and all additional regulations that may be adopted by the City to permit and regulate new B&Bs, to the extent the City so requires.

G. Automatic Repeal. If the limitation of Subsection E (Status of B&B Uses Under This Section) above is declared unlawful or invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, this section

shall be deemed automatically repealed, and all B&B uses sanctioned by it shall immediately terminate.

23.302.060 – SIDEWALK CAFE SEATING³⁰

A. Section Purpose and Intent.

1. This section establishes a process to terminate an AUP previously issued for sidewalk cafe seating and identifies new permits required for this use.
2. It is the intent of the City to discontinue issuance of new and terminate existing AUPs for sidewalk cafe seating because the City did not intend to create a land use entitlement which ran with the land for this use, which occurs on the public right-of-way. The City also intends to eliminate the discretionary aspect of permit issuance for sidewalk cafe seating and to simplify the permit process by incorporating specific, identifiable standards for issuance of permits.

B. Termination of AUPs for Sidewalk Cafe Seating.

1. **Automatic Termination.** Without any action required by the City, an AUP for sidewalk cafe seating terminates upon:
 - a. The abandonment, revocation, or termination of the food service establishment which the sidewalk cafe seating serves;
 - b. The replacement of the food service establishment with another use; or
 - c. The transfer of ownership of the food service establishment.
2. **Termination by Zoning Officer.**
 - a. After providing reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard, the Zoning Officer may terminate an AUP for sidewalk cafe seating upon determining that the permit holder has not complied with the terms of the AUP or any applicable requirement of the Zoning Ordinance.
 - b. A decision by the Zoning Officer to terminate an AUP for sidewalk cafe seating may be appealed in accordance with Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certification).

C. New Permit Required.

1. After an AUP for sidewalk cafe seating is terminated, the sidewalk cafe seating may continue or resume only after the food service establishment obtains a permit under Municipal Code Chapter 14.48 (Miscellaneous Use of Streets and Sidewalks).
2. Any sidewalk cafe seating that does not obtain required permits is a prohibited encroachment under Municipal Code Chapter 16.18 (Right-Of-Way Encroachments and Encroachment Permits).

³⁰ Source: 23E.24.030

23.302.070 – USE-SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

A. Adult-Oriented Businesses.

1. **General Limitations.**³¹ An adult-oriented business may not be established:
 - a. Within 300 feet of the boundary of a Residential District, as measured along the public right-of-way;
 - b. Within a radius of 1,000 feet from any other adult-oriented business; or
 - c. Within a radius of 600 feet of any public park, public health clinic, public library, school or religious assembly use.
2. **District Limitations.**³² Adult-oriented businesses are prohibited:
 - a. On lots with frontage on San Pablo Avenue in the C-W district; and
 - b. On public-serving frontages in the C-DMU district.

B. Amusement Devices Arcade.

1. **Distance from Schools.**³³ An amusement device arcade may not be established within a radius of 600 feet of a primary or secondary school.
2. **Incidental Use.**³⁴ Table 23.302-4 shows permits required and maximum number of amusement devices allowed as an incidental use in the non-residential districts.

TABLE 23.302-4: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – AMUSEMENT DEVICES AS INCIDENTAL USE

District	Permit Required	Maximum Number
C-C, C-U, C-N, C-T, C-W	AUP	3
C-E, C-NS, C-SA, C-SO	UP(PH)	3
MU-LI	AUP	No max.
MU-R	AUP	3
M, MM	Not allowed	

C. Columbaria.³⁵ Columbaria require the permits shown in Table 23.302-5.

³¹ Source: 23E.16.030

³² Table 23E.64.030; Table 23E.68.030

³³ Source: 23E.16.050

³⁴ Source: Allowed use tables in Title 23E.

³⁵ Source: Title 23D and 23E allowed use tables.

TABLE 23.302-5: COLUMBARIA PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Project	Permit Required
Columbaria that are incidental to a community and institutional use, limited to 400 niches, no more than 5 percent of the subject property area, and located in the main building.	ZC
All other columbaria	AUP

D. Firearms/Munitions Business.³⁶ In all districts, a firearms/munition business is prohibited on a property containing a residential use.

E. Food Service Establishments.

- Maximum Size in R-SMU.**³⁷ Food service establishments in the R-SMU district may not exceed 1,200 square feet.
- Permits Required in Commercial Districts.**³⁸ Table 23.302-6 shows permits required for food service establishments in the commercial districts.

TABLE 23.202-6: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS - FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

District/Use Size	Permit Required
C-C, C-U, C-T, C-W	
Under 1,500 sq. ft	ZC
1,500 sq. ft. or more	AUP
C-N, C-NS, C-SA, C-SO	
Under 1,000 sq. ft	ZC
1,000 sq. ft. or more	AUP
C-E	AUP [1]
C-DMU	
Under 3,000 sq. ft outside the Arts District Overlay	ZC
3,000 sq. ft. or more	AUP
Any size within the Arts District Overlay	AUP [2]

Notes:

[1] All food service uses in the C-E district require an AUP and may not be considered as an incidental use except when accessory to a food product store.

[2] See 23.204.130.D.3 for required findings.

³⁶ Source: Title 23E allowed use tables. Clarifies that “property devoted to a residential use” in existing code means property “containing” a residential use.

³⁷ Source: Table 23D.52.030

³⁸ Source: Title 23E allowed use tables.

3. **Notification of Decision.**³⁹ Food service establishments requiring an AUP in the C-N, C-E, C-NS, C-SA, C-SO districts must provide public notification of decision (NOD) within a 300-foot radius of the subject property.
4. **Carry Out Limitations in C-U District.**⁴⁰ Food service establishments in the C-U district that exclusively sell food for offsite consumption are prohibited at any location on University Avenue between Oxford Street and Martin Luther King Jr. Way until a Downtown Retail Plan is adopted by the City Council.
5. **Outdoor Cafe Seating.**⁴¹
 - a. Outdoor cafe seating on private property outside of the public right-of-way is allowed in the commercial districts with the following permits:
 - i. Zoning Certificate when seating does not abut a residential district.
 - ii. AUP when seating abuts a residential district.
 - b. Outdoor seating is prohibited for food service establishments in the MU-LI District.⁴²
 - c. Sidewalk cafe seating within the public right-of-way is subject to 23.302.060 (Sidewalk Cafe Seating).
6. **Building Openings – C-E and C-NS Districts.**⁴³ Food service establishments in the C-E and C-NS districts may have no openings, other than fixed windows and required fire exits, within 50 feet of a residential district.
7. **C-W District Requirements.**⁴⁴
 - a. Food service drive-through is prohibited on properties fronting San Pablo Avenue.
 - b. To approve a Use Permit for a food service establishment on a lot with frontage on San Pablo Avenue, the ZAB must find that:
 - i. The project does not conflict with the goals and policies of the C-W district;
 - ii. The location, size, appearance and signage of the project will not adversely affect the San Pablo Avenue corridor;
 - iii. The project supports pedestrian-oriented development;

³⁹ Source: Table 23E.40.030; Table 23E.40.030; Table 23E.48.030; Table 23E.52.030; Table 23E.60.030

⁴⁰ Source: Table 23E.36.030

⁴¹ Source: Allowed use tables in Sub-title 23E. Clarifies this applies only to outdoor seating outside of the public right-of-way.

⁴² Source: Table 23E.80.030

⁴³ Source: 23E.44.070.D.1; 23E.48.070.D.2

⁴⁴ Source: Table 23E.64.030; 23E.64.090.H

- iii. The project is designed to protect the residential character of surrounding neighborhoods from the adverse impacts of fast food development, including, but not limited to increased traffic, litter, and noise; and
- iv. For projects which include construction of new buildings, the project design:
 1. Provides intensity of development which does not underutilize the property; especially at or near intersections of major streets;
 2. Provides pedestrian scale and siting; and
 3. Incorporates continuity in street facades.

8. **Permits Required in Manufacturing Districts.** Table 23.302-7 shows permits required for food service establishments in the manufacturing districts.

TABLE 23.302-7: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS - FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

Use Type and Size	District			
	M	MM	MU-LI	MU-R
Incidental Use				
Under 20,000 sq. ft.	AUP [1]	AUP [1,2]	AUP [1]	AUP [1]
20,000 sq. ft. or more	-	-	-	AUP
Carry Out Food Service (Primary Use)				
Under 5,000 sq. ft.	-	-	AUP	AUP
5,000 sq. ft. or more	-	-	UP	UP
Quick Service Restaurant (Primary Use)				
Under 5,000 sq. ft.	-	-	AUP	AUP
5,000 sq. ft. or more	-	-	UP	UP
Full-Service Restaurant (Primary Use)				
Under 5,000 sq. ft.	-	-	UP	UP
5,000 sq. ft. or more	-	-	UP	UP

Notes:

[1] Outdoor food service is prohibited.

[2] Limited to food or beverage for immediate consumption.

9. **MU-LI and MU-R District – Findings.**⁴⁵

- a. To approve an AUP or Use Permit to establish or expand a food service establishment in the MU-LI or MU-R district, the review authority must find that the establishment of the use, given its size, location, physical appearance and other relevant characteristics, will not have a significant detrimental impact on the industrial character of the area.
- b. To approve an AUP for a food service establishment less than 5,000 square feet, the Zoning Officer must find that a substantial portion of the food consists of goods manufactured on site.

⁴⁵ Source: 23E.80.090.F; 23E.84.090.F

F. Non-Chartered Financial Institutions.⁴⁶

1. No more than four non-chartered financial institutions are permitted in the city.
2. Non-chartered financial institutions may not be located within a radius of 1,320 feet of another non-chartered financial institutions

G. Parking Lot/Structure.

1. **Permits Required.**⁴⁷ Table 23.302-8 shows required permits for the exclusive or primary use of a lot for off-street parking spaces.

TABLE 23.302-8: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – PARKING LOTS/STRUCTURES

District	Permit Required
Residential Districts	
R-3	Use Permit for all parking lots and structures. [1]
R-S, R-SMU	Use Permit for parking structures only. Parking lots are prohibited.
All other residential districts	Use Permit for all parking lots and structures.
Commercial Districts	
C-C, C-U	Zoning Certificate for parking lots and structures with 5 spaces or fewer. Use Permit for more than 5 spaces.
C-SO	AUP for parking lots and structures with 5 spaces or fewer. Use Permit for more than 5 spaces.
C-DMU	AUP for parking lots with 8 spaces or fewer. Use Permit for all parking structures. Lots with more than 8 spaces prohibited.
C-N, C-E, C-NS, C-SA	Use Permit for all parking lots and structures.
C-T	Use Permit for all parking structures. All parking lots prohibited.
C-W	AUP for parking lots and structures with 10 spaces or fewer. Use Permit for parking lots and structures with more than 10 spaces.
Manufacturing Districts	
M, MM	AUP for parking lots and structures with 10 or fewer spaces exclusively for uses in the district. Use Permit for parking lots and structures with any number of spaces not exclusively for uses in the district.
MU-LI	Zoning Certificate for parking lots and structures with 10 or fewer spaces exclusively for uses in the district. AUP for parking lots and structures with 11 spaces or more exclusively for uses in the district. Use Permit for parking lots and structures with any number of spaces not exclusively for uses in the district.
MU-R	Zoning Certificate for parking lots and structures exclusively for uses in the district. Use Permit for parking lots and structures not exclusively for uses in the district.

Notes:

[1] Parking lots and structures in the R-3 district are prohibited within the Southside Plan area

⁴⁶ Source: 23E.16.080

⁴⁷ Source: Allowed use tables in Title 23D and 23E.

2. **Residential District Standards.** See 23.322.100 (Parking Lots in Residential Districts) for standards that apply to the exclusive or primary use of a lot for off-street parking spaces in a residential district.

H. Senior Congregate Housing.⁴⁸ Table 23.302-9 shows permits required for senior congregate housing.

TABLE 23.302-9: SENIOR CONGREGATE HOUSING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Project	Permit Required
Change of use from an existing dwelling unit to accommodate six or fewer people	ZC
Change of use from an existing dwelling unit to accommodate seven or more people	AUP
New construction to accommodate any number of people	UP(PH)

I. Smoke Shops.⁴⁹ In all districts, smoke shops are prohibited within 1,400 feet of a school or public park.

J. Warehouse Storage for Retail Use.

1. In all districts where retail uses are allowed, on-site storage of goods is allowed as an accessory use to a primary retail use on the lot.⁵⁰
2. The storage of goods for a contiguous and directly accessible retail space is allowed in the MU-LI and MU-R districts subject to the following:
 - a. An AUP is required for storage 3,000 square feet or less; a Use Permit is required for storage more than 3,000 square feet.
 - b. Except for food product stores in the MU-LI district, the storage is permitted only for uses within the district. Storage for retail uses wholly or partially outside the district is prohibited.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Source: Title 23D and 23E allowed use tables.

⁴⁹ Source: Title 23E allowed use tables.

⁵⁰ New. Codifies existing interpretation.

⁵¹ Source: Table 23E.80.030; Table 23E.84.030

23.304

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Sections:

- 23.304.010 – Purpose
- 23.304.020 – Lot Requirements
- 23.304.030 – Setbacks
- 23.304.040 – Building Separation in Residential Districts
- 23.304.050 – Building Height
- 23.304.060 – Accessory Buildings and Enclosed Accessory Structures
- 23.304.070 – Unenclosed Accessory Structures in Residential Districts
- 23.304.080 – Fences
- 23.304.090 – Usable Open Space
- 23.304.100 – Site Features in Residential Districts
- 23.304.110 – Dormers
- 23.304.120 – Lot Coverage
- 23.304.130 – Non-Residential Districts Abutting a Residential District
- 23.304.140 – Area Plans

Commentary: This chapter consolidates into one chapter development standards that are primarily non-district specific. Development standards that are district specific (e.g., building height, setback, lot coverage) are found in the district sections in Division II chapters.

23.304.010 – PURPOSE

This chapter contains development standards that apply generally in Berkeley.

23.304.020 – LOT REQUIREMENTS

A. All Districts.

1. **Lot Changes.**¹ A lot may not be subdivided or reduced in size and a lot line may not be adjusted or redrawn in a manner that conflicts with the Zoning Ordinance or:
 - a. Reduces the lot area, lot width, or lot depth below the district minimum requirement;
 - b. Reduces the area per dwelling unit, area for off-street parking spaces, or usable open space area below the district minimum requirement;

¹ Source: 23A.12.020.A; 23D.04.010.A

- c. Reduces the setback or driveway dimension below minimum district requirements for any existing building; or
 - d. Creates a building site where setbacks or driveways for a new building would require a Use Permit or Variance.
2. **Transactions Contrary to Minimum Lot Size Requirements.**² Any deed of conveyance, sale or contract to sell made contrary to the minimum lot size requirements of the Zoning Ordinance is voidable at the sole option of the grantee, buyer or person contracting to buy, his or her heirs, personal representative or trustee in insolvency or bankruptcy within one year after the date of execution of the deed of conveyance, sale, or contract.
 3. **Front Lot Line Determination for Corner Lots.**³ For the purpose of determining lot frontage and setback requirements, the shorter of the two intersecting lot lines along the rights-of-way of a corner lot is considered the front of the lot. For lots with equal frontage, or for irregularly shaped corner lots, the Zoning Officer shall designate the front lot line in a manner to best promote the orderly development of the immediate area.
 4. **Condominium Lots.**⁴ For condominium projects with a common area, all buildings and the common area together are treated as a single lot for the purpose of calculating minimum lot size, setback, density, FAR, coverage, usable open space and off-street parking requirements.
 5. **Projections Over Lot Lines.**⁵ A building or structure may not project over a lot line except that:
 - a. Awnings and other architectural features may project over a lot line into the public right-of-way, and
 - b. Fences may be erected on shared lot lines.

B. Residential Districts.⁶

1. **Lot Line Designations for Flag and Irregular Lots.** The Zoning Officer shall designate the front, side, and rear lot line for flag lots and irregular interior lots in a manner to best protect light, air, and privacy.

23.304.030 – SETBACKS

- A. All Districts.**⁷ A building or structure may not project into a required setback area except as specifically permitted by the Zoning Ordinance.

B. Residential Districts.

² Source: 23A.12.020.B; 23D.04.010.B

³ Source: 23D.04.010.D and 23E.04.010.B

⁴ Source: 23D.04.010.C and 23E.04.010.A

⁵ Source: 23A.12.040

⁶ Source: 23D.04.010.A,B,E

⁷ Source: 23A.12.030.A. Deletes 23A.12.030.A as a minimum setback area on a lot may apply to more than one building.

1. **Corner Lots with a Rear Lot Line Abutting a Key Lot.**⁸ For corner lots in the R-1, R-1A, R-2 and R-2A districts with a rear lot line abutting a key lot, the minimum street side setback is either:
 - a. One-half the front setback required or existing on the key lot, whichever is less; or
 - b. Four feet if the corner lot maintains 50 feet or more rear setback.
2. **Setback Reductions.**⁹ Lot line setback reductions are only permitted as shown in Table 23.304-1. Otherwise, they are prohibited.

⁸ Source: 23D.16.070.D.3; 23D.20.070.D.3; 23D.28.070.D.3; 23D.32.070.D.3

⁹ Consolidates setbacks reduction provisions in 23D district chapters.

TABLE 23.304-1: ALLOWED SETBACK REDUCTIONS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

District Where Allowed	When Allowed	Minimum Setback with Reduction	Required Permit	Required Additional Findings [1]
Front Setback Reductions				
ES-R	On any lot	No minimum (0 ft.)	UP(PH) [2]	The reduced setback is: 1) necessary to allow economic use of property due to the size, shape of the lot or the topography of the site; and 2) consistent with the ES-R district purpose.
R-S; R-SMU	On any lot	No minimum (0 ft.)	AUP	The reduced setback is appropriate given the setbacks and architectural design of surrounding buildings
R-SMU	For either: 1) a main building with dwelling units or group living accommodations; or 2) any building north of Durant Avenue	No minimum (0 ft.)	AUP	The reduced setback is appropriate given the setbacks and architectural design of surrounding buildings
Rear Setback Reductions				
ES-R [3]	On any lot	No minimum (0 ft.)	UP(PH) [2]	The reduced setback is: 1) necessary to allow economic use of property due to the size, shape of the lot or the topography of the site; and 2) consistent with the ES-R district purpose.
R-1, R-1A	On a lot less than 100 ft. deep	20% of lot depth	ZC	None
R-1A	To construct a dwelling unit	12 ft.	AUP	The unit would not cause a detrimental impact on emergency access; or on light, air or privacy for neighboring properties.
R-2, R-2A, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-S, R-SMU	On a lot with two or more main buildings with dwelling units	No minimum (0 ft.)	AUP	No additional findings
R-SMU	On lots with two or more main buildings with dwelling units	No minimum (0 ft.)	AUP	No additional findings
R-SMU	For either: 1) a main building with dwelling units or group living accommodations; or 2) any building north of Durant Avenue	No minimum (0 ft.)	AUP	The reduction is appropriate given the setbacks and architectural design of surrounding buildings
Side Setback Reductions				

TABLE 23.304-1: ALLOWED SETBACK REDUCTIONS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

District Where Allowed	When Allowed	Minimum Setback with Reduction	Required Permit	Required Additional Findings [1]
ES-R [3]	Any lot	No minimum (0 ft.)	UP(PH) [2]	The reduced setback is: 1) necessary to allow economic use of property due to the size, shape of the lot or the topography of the site; and 2) consistent with the ES-R district purpose.
R-1, R-1A	Lot width less than 40 ft. [4]	10 percent of lot width or 3 ft, whichever is greater	ZC	None
R-1A	West of San Pablo Avenue to construct a dwelling unit	No minimum (0 ft.)	AUP	The unit would not cause a detrimental impact on emergency access; or on light, air or privacy for neighboring properties.
R-2, R-2A	Lot width less than 40 ft.	First and second floors: 10 percent of lot width or 3 ft, whichever is greater; Third story: 5 ft.	ZC	None
R-SMU	For either: 1) a main building with dwelling units or group living accommodations; or 2) any building north of Durant Avenue	No minimum	AUP	The reduced setback is appropriate given the setbacks and architectural design of surrounding buildings

Notes:

[1] Findings are in addition to any AUP or Use Permit findings required in 23.406 (Specific Permit Requirements).

[2] Fire Department must review and approve reduced setbacks in respect to fire safety.

[3] For lots less than 5,000 square feet, reductions are not allowed for property lines abutting a property under different ownership.

[4] Not permitted for rear main buildings in the R-1A district.

3. **Allowed Building Projections.**¹⁰ Table 304-2 shows building features which may project into a required setback. All projecting features must maintain a minimum 3-foot distance from an interior side lot line.

TABLE 23.304-2: ALLOWED BUILDING PROJECTIONS

Building Feature	Maximum Projection into Required Setback (must maintain 3 ft minimum from interior side lot line)			
	Front	Rear	Interior Side	Street Side
Chimneys, Water Heater Enclosures, Flues, Heating and Cooling Equipment	2.5 ft.	2.5 ft.	1.5 ft.	2.5 ft.
Eaves, Cornices, Canopies, Awnings and Bay Windows [1]	2.5 ft.	2.5 ft.	1.5 ft.	2.5 ft.
Uncovered decks, porches, landings and stairs when 30 inches or more above grade at any point [2]	6 ft.	6 ft.	1.5 ft.	2.5 ft.
Balconies and fire escapes [1]	6 ft.	6 ft.	1.5 ft.	2.5 ft.

Notes:

[1] Projecting bay windows and balconies may not exceed 25 percent of the length of building wall to which its attached.

[2] Uncovered decks, porches, landings and stairs less than 30 inches in height are not subject to minimum setback requirements.

4. **Disabled Access.**¹¹ Wheelchair ramps, lifts, and other structures to accommodate persons with disabilities may project into a required setback with approval of a reasonable accommodation request. See Section 23.406.090 (Reasonable Accommodation). Preferred designs would comply with the following:
- a. One side yard with a pedestrian pathway of at least 3 feet in width that provides access to the rear yard shall be maintained on the lot.
 - b. The projection may not block access to or encroach into any required off-street parking space or driveway leading to such space.
5. **Building Groups.**¹² Where two or more main buildings are constructed as part of a single project, the Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to reduce the minimum side setback requirement if:
- a. Each building is constructed on a separate contiguous lot; and
 - b. Each building satisfies the requirements of the Berkeley Fire Code and Berkeley Building Code.

¹⁰ Source: Table 23D.04.030; 23D.04.030A.1&3

¹¹ Source: 23D.04.030.A.2. CONSENT CHANGE. Allows projections to accommodate the disabled with a reasonable accommodations request, as required by law.

¹² Source: 23D.04.030.D. Deleted paragraph (3) – other requirements always apply.

6. **Subterranean Structures.**¹³

- a. A subterranean structure may project into required front, side, and rear setbacks if:
 - i. The structure has a roof;
 - ii. The roof elevation does not exceed 3 feet above finished grade; and
 - iii. The roof is landscaped and developed so as to qualify as usable open space in conformance with 23.304.090 (Usable Open Space).
- b. A subterranean structure that projects into a required setback must be setback at least 6 feet from the front, side, and rear lot lines.

7. **Solar Energy Equipment.**¹⁴ The Zoning Officer may approve an AUP for solar energy equipment to project into a required setback upon finding that:

- a. The projection is necessary to install the solar energy equipment;
- b. The proposed structures and equipment are installed with the primary purpose to collect, store, and utilize solar energy; and
- c. The building served by the solar energy equipment complies with the Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance (RECO).

C. Non-Residential Districts.

1. **Single-Use Residential Development.**¹⁵ Allowed setback reductions and projections in 23.304.030.B (Residential Districts) also apply to single-use residential development in a Non-Residential District.

2. **Lots Adjacent to Residential Districts.**¹⁶

- a. **Standards.** Table 23.304-3 shows minimum setbacks on lots in a Non-Residential District that abut or confront one or more lots in a Residential District. Required setbacks apply to structures occupied by any use, including residential-only buildings.

TABLE 23.304-3: SETBACKS ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

District	Minimum Lot Line Setback when Lot Line Abuts or Confronts a Lot in a Residential District			
	Front	Rear	Interior Side	Street Side
All Commercial Districts, MU-LI	Same as required in adjacent Residential District [1]	10 feet or 10 percent of the lot depth, whichever is greater	5 ft.	Same as required in adjacent Residential District [1]
MU-R	10 ft. [1]	10 feet or 10 percent of the lot depth, whichever is less [2]	10 feet or 10 percent of the lot width, whichever is less [2]	

Notes:

[1] In the MU-LI and MU-R districts, setback may be reduced to the smaller of front setbacks on abutting lot with an AUP.

[2] Applies to lots that abut or confront a lot either in a Residential District or containing one or more dwelling units.

¹³ Source: 23D.04.030.F

¹⁴ Consolidates duplicative provisions in 23D chapters.

¹⁵ Sources: Allowed use tables in 23E district chapters.

¹⁶ Source: 23E.04.050; 23E.80.070.C; 23E.84.070.E. Clarifies that setback requirement applies to all uses, including residential-only buildings.

- b. **Modifications in Commercial Districts.** For lots in a Commercial District that abut or confront one or more lots in a Residential District, the ZAB may approve a Use Permit to allow setbacks smaller than required in Table 23.304-3 upon finding that the reduced setback would provide greater privacy or improved amenities to a lot in the Residential District.

23.304.040 – BUILDING SEPARATION IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Table 23.304-4 shows permits required to reduce to minimum building separation standards in Residential Districts, and when these reductions are allowed.¹⁷

TABLE 23.304-4: PERMITS REQUIRED FOR BUILDING SEPARATION REDUCTIONS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

District Where Allowed	When Allowed	Permit Required	Findings [1]
R-1A	On a lot with two or more main buildings with a dwelling unit	AUP	The unit would not cause a detrimental impact on emergency access; or on light, air or privacy for neighboring properties.
R-2, R-2A, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-S, R-SMU	On a lot with two or more main buildings with a dwelling unit	AUP	No additional findings
ES-R [2]	Any lot	UP(PH)	1) The reduced building separation is necessary to allow economic use of property for residential purposes; 2) the development complies with all other applicable setback, coverage, and floor requirements; and 3) the reduced building separation is consistent with the ES-R district purpose.

Notes:

[1] Findings in addition to AUP or Use Permit findings required in in 23.406.

[2] Fire Department must review and approve reduced setbacks in respect to fire safety.

23.304.050 – BUILDING HEIGHT

- A. **Projections Above Height Limits.**¹⁸ Table 23.304-5 shows features that may project above allowed height limits. For rules that apply to wireless telecommunication facilities, see Chapter 23.332 (Wireless Telecommunication Facilities).

¹⁷ Section 23D.28.070.D.1 and identical paragraphs for other residential districts; 23D.24.090.B.3 & 23D.24.090.D.1

¹⁸ Source: 23D.040.020.B,C; 23E.04.020.B&C. CONSENT CHANGE. Deletes 23D.04.020.A. and 23E.04.020.A which states the height limit for schools, buildings for religious assembly use, hospitals and other public buildings shall not exceed the height limit permitted for that district. This is true for all uses. Calling out these uses implies other uses may exceed height limit, which is not true.

TABLE 23.304-5: ALLOWED PROJECTIONS ABOVE HEIGHT LIMIT

Structures Allowed Above Height Limit	Maximum Projection Above Height Limit		Limitations		Permit Required
	Residential Districts	Non-Residential Districts	Residential Districts	Non-Residential Districts	
Towers, antennas, poles used for the transmission of electricity, telephone, cable television or other messages	No maximum		None		None
Flag poles, skylights, solar energy equipment, and similar structures	No maximum		None		None
Chimneys, water tanks, heating and air conditioning equipment, vents, pipes and necessary mechanical roof appurtenances	4 ft. or the minimum height required by the Building Code [1]	No maximum	Maximum 3 ft. in width [1]	No additional limitations	None
Other building and site features, including but not limited to, mechanical penthouses, elevator equipment rooms and cupolas, domes, turrets and other architectural elements	No maximum		May not exceed 15% of the average floor area of all of the building's floors. No tower or similar structure may be used as habitable space or for any commercial purpose, other than the mechanical needs of the building		AUP

Notes:

[1] May exceed allowed height and width with an AUP.

- B. Rooftop Structures in Residential Districts.**¹⁹ Decks, railings, trellises, pergolas, and other similar structures may be built above a roof but less than the residential addition height limit of the district. These structures may exceed the residential addition height limit with an AUP.

23.304.060 – ACCESSORY BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

A. Applicability. This section applies to accessory buildings and enclosed accessory structures as defined in 23.502 (Glossary). See Section 23.304.070 (Unenclosed Accessory Structures in Residential Districts) and Section 23.304.080 (Fences) and for requirements that apply to other unenclosed accessory structures and fences.

B. All Districts.

1. **Attached or Close to Main Building.**²⁰ An accessory building or enclosed accessory structure, other than a subterranean structure, that is attached to or within 3 feet of a wall of a main building, is considered a part of the main building for the purposes of setback requirements.
2. **Demolition.** See 23.326.030.C (Accessory Buildings) and 23.326.070.B (Accessory Buildings) for permits required to demolish accessory buildings.

C. Residential Districts.

1. **Permits Required.**²¹ Table 23.304-6 shows permits required for accessory buildings and accessory structures in Residential Districts.

TABLE 23.304-6: PERMITS REQUIRED FOR ACCESSORY BUILDINGS AND ENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

District Location and Building/Structure Type	Permit Required
All Residential Districts Except ES-R	
New accessory buildings	AUP
Alterations to existing accessory buildings	ZC
Enclosed accessory structures on a lot with a main building	ZC
Enclosed accessory structures on a vacant lot without a main building	AUP
Horse stables	AUP [1]
Accessory buildings and structures with Urban Agriculture	ZC
ES-R District	
Under 100 sq. ft.	ZC
100 sq. ft. or more	UP(PH)
On a vacant lot without a main building	UP(PH)

Notes:

[1] Horse stables are prohibited in the R-S and R-SMU districts

¹⁹ Source: 23D.04.020.D

²⁰ Source: 23D.04.030.C; 23E.04.030.A

²¹ Source: Allowed use tables for residential districts in Sub-Title 23D; 23D.08.005.A.1

2. **Development and Use Standards.**

- a. **Development Standards.**²² Table 23.304-7 shows development standards for accessory buildings and enclosed accessory structures in Residential Districts.

TABLE 23.304-7: ACCESSORY BUILDING AND ENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE STANDARDS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Building/Structure Feature	Standards
Average Height, Maximum	
Less than 5 ft. of lot line	10 ft.
4 ft. to less than 10 ft. from lot line	12 ft.
10 ft. or more from lot line	24 ft.
Setbacks, Minimum	
Front of Interior Lot	50% of lot dept
Front of Through Lot	25% of lot dept
Front of Corner Lot	The setback existing or required on the adjacent lot, whichever is smaller, <u>and</u> the existing setback of main building on the lot
Street Side, Corner Lot	The existing setback of main building on the lot
Interior Side	4 ft. for building/structures within 75 feet of front lot line; as required by Berkeley Building Code for buildings/structures 75 feet or more from front lot line
Edge of Alley	5 ft.
Building Length [1]	24 ft.

Notes:

[1] Applies to building walls generally parallel to a side lot line.

b. **Deviation from Standards.**²³

- i. In all Residential Districts except for the ES-R district, the Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to allow an accessory building or enclosed accessory structure to deviate from the standards in Table 23.304-7. In the ES-R district, deviations require ZAB approval of a Use Permit.
- ii. To approve the deviation, the review authority must find that the proposed building or structure will not be detrimental to the light, air, privacy, and view of adjacent properties.

- c. **Bathroom and Kitchen Facilities.**²⁴ An accessory building may contain a full bathroom, including handwashing sink, toilet, and tub or shower, as well as cooking

²² Source: 23D.08.020, 030 & 050

²³ Source: 23D.08.010; Table 23D.24.030

²⁴ Source: 23D.08.005.A.2

facilities, as long as the cooking facilities do not constitute a kitchen.

- d. **Rentals.**²⁵ An accessory building may be rented only as a short-term rental as allowed in 23.314 (Short-Term Rentals).

3. Rebuilding and Replacement.²⁶

- a. Notwithstanding the setback standards in this section and the coverage area standards in Chapter 23.204 (Residential Districts), an accessory building or enclosed accessory structure may be constructed to replace a pre-existing lawful accessory building or enclosed accessory structure, if the replacement building or structure is in the same location and has the same or smaller footprint as the previous structure. However, any such replacement structure may not exceed the average height as the previous building or structure; otherwise an AUP is required.
- b. Such replacement buildings and structures are permitted as of right only if an application for a building permit for their construction is submitted at the same time as an application for a building permit for the demolition of the pre-existing building or structure.
- c. The demolition of any accessory building proposed for replacement under this section is subject to Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 (Landmark Preservation Commission).

D. Non-Residential Districts. The following requirements apply to accessory buildings and enclosed accessory structures in Non-Residential Districts.

1. Permits Required.

- a. Accessory buildings and enclosed accessory structures in a Non-Residential District require the same permits as a main building in the district, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) below.
- b. Accessory buildings and structures with urban agriculture are allowed with a Zoning Certificate.²⁷
- c. In a Commercial District, an accessory building or enclosed accessory structure associated with a residential-only project requires the same permits as in all Residential Districts except ES-R as shown in Table 23.304-7.²⁸

2. Development Standards.

- a. Accessory buildings and enclosed accessory structures must comply with the same development standards that apply to main buildings in the district.
- b. A detached accessory building or enclosed accessory structure may not be erected or expanded within 5 feet of an alley.²⁹

²⁵ Source: 23D.08.005.A.3,4,5

²⁶ Source: 23D.08.040

²⁷ Source: Allowed use tables in 23E.36.030.

²⁸ Source: Allowed use tables in 23E.36.030.

²⁹ Source: 23E.04.030.B

23.304.070 – UNENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURES IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

- A. Applicability.** This section applies to unenclosed accessory structures as defined in 23.502 (Glossary) in a Residential District, excluding fences which are addressed in 23.304.080 (Fences).
- B. Placement on Lot.**³⁰ Unenclosed accessory structures, including but not limited to, solar energy equipment, ground or pole-mounted satellite dishes, play structures, skateboard ramps, tree houses and windmills, require an AUP if placed on the ground within a required setback.
- C. Height Measurement.**³¹ The height of an unenclosed accessory structure is measured as the vertical distance from the lowest existing grade point within a 3-foot radius of any point of the structure to the highest point of the structure.
- D. Hot Tubs, Jacuzzis, and Spas.**³²
 - 1. An unenclosed outdoor hot tub, jacuzzi, or spa located anywhere on a lot requires:
 - a. An AUP in all Residential Districts except for the ES-R district; and
 - b. A Use Permit in the ES-R district.
 - 2. Any pump associated with an unenclosed outdoor hot tub, jacuzzi, or spa shall be mounted and enclosed so that its sound is not audible on an adjacent lot.

23.304.080 – FENCES

- A. Permits Required.**³³ Table 23.304-7 shows permits required for fences in all districts.

TABLE 23.304-7: PERMITS REQUIRED FOR FENCES

District Location and Fences Height/Location	Permit Required
All Districts Except ES-R	
6 ft. in height or less	ZC
More than 6 ft in height and on lot line or within required lot line setbacks for main building	AUP
ES-R District	
4 ft. in height or less	ZC
More than 4 ft. in height and on lot line or within required lot line setbacks for main building	AUP [1]

Notes:

[1] Requires Fire Department review and comment.

³⁰ Source: 23D.08.060.B

³¹ Source: 23D.08.060.A.2; 23E.04.040.B

³² Source: 23D.08.060.C; Table 23D.24.030

³³ Source: 23D.08.060.A.2; 23E.04.040.A; Allowed use tables in Sub-Title 23D district chapters

B. Height Measurement.³⁴ The height of a fence is measured as the vertical distance from the lowest existing grade point within a 3-foot radius of any point of the structure to the highest point of the structure.

C. Prohibited Materials in Residential Districts.³⁵

1. A fence in a Residential District may not contain strands of barbed or razor wire, sharp or jagged glass, sharp or jagged metal components (e.g., razor-spikes), or similar materials.
2. Prohibited fence materials on an existing fence may not be expanded or repaired.
3. Table 23.304-8 shows the date by which existing non-conforming prohibited fence materials must be removed.

TABLE 23.304-8: REMOVAL OF PROHIBITED FENCE MATERIALS

Adjusted Market Value of Prohibited Fence Material	Required Removal Date
\$1,500 or less	October 16, 2004 or within one year from the date such feature became non-conforming, whichever date is earlier
More than \$1,500	October 16, 2005 or within one year from the date such feature became non-conforming, whichever date is earlier

4. For purposes of this section, the adjusted market value of the existing non-conforming prohibited fence feature is calculated as follows:
 - a. The "original cost" of the fence feature is the likely cost of substantially similar fence features at the time the fence feature was initially installed plus the likely costs of installation at that time.
 - b. The "original cost" is reduced by 10 percent for each year since the fence feature was installed, until the year that this section became effective. This reduced is considered the "adjusted market value."
5. If a property owner demonstrates that the period of time in Table 23.304-8 is unreasonable as applied to a particular fence feature, the City may extend the period within which removal of such feature is required, after weighing the harm to the public interest from continued maintenance of the fence and other relevant factors. Any such determination will be made in the course of the proceedings to abate pursuant to Municipal Code Chapter 1.24 (Abatement of Nuisances).

D. Barbed or Razor Wire in Non-Residential Districts.³⁶

1. A fence adjacent to a street, sidewalk, path, or other public right-of-way in a Non-Residential District may have strands of barbed or razor wire if:
 - a. The lowest strand is more than 5 feet above the ground; and

³⁴ Source: 23D.08.060.A.2; 23E.04.040.B

³⁵ Source: 23D.08.060.A.1

³⁶ Source: 23E.04.040.C

- b. The strands are at least 6 inches inside the property line of a privately-owned lot.
2. A fence on a lot line that abuts a Residential District must comply with 23.304.080.D (Prohibited Materials in Residential Districts).

E. MU-R District.³⁷

1. Abutting Residential Uses.

- a. If the side or rear of a lot in the MU-R district with a residential use abuts another lot with a residential use, a fence over six feet in height must be setback a minimum of either:
 - i. Eight feet from any main residential building on the abutting lot; or
 - ii. Four feet from the property line if the main residential building on the abutting lot is less than 4 feet from the abutting lot line.
- b. This requirement does not apply when two lots sharing the lot line are under the same ownership.

2. Manufacturing/Residential Buffers.

- a. If a development project in the MU-R district results in a lot with a manufacturing use abutting the side or rear of a lot with a residential use, an 8-foot minimum fence with sound absorbent material is required between the manufacturing and residential uses.
- b. The Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to allow for an alternative method to provide a buffer between the manufacturing and residential uses.

23.304.090 – USABLE OPEN SPACE³⁸

A. Applicability. The standards in this section apply to areas used to satisfy minimum usable open space requirements as specified in Chapters 23.202–23.210 (Zoning Districts).

B. Standards.

1. **Accessibility and Use.** Usable open space shall be accessible to the occupants of the building for active or passive recreation use.
2. **Assignment to Unit.** An area which is accessible and/or usable only by the occupants of a particular dwelling unit may satisfy the usable open space area requirements only for that particular dwelling unit.
3. **Minimum Dimensions.** Except for balconies, a usable open space area must have a minimum width and length of 10 feet.
4. **Balconies.**
 - a. A maximum of 50 percent of the total required usable open space area may be satisfied by balconies.

³⁷ Source: 23E.84.070.F

³⁸ Source: 23D.04.050

- b. A balcony must have a minimum width and length of 6 feet.
 - c. At least one exterior side must be open and unobstructed except for required railings.
 5. **Uncovered.** Except for balconies, usable open space shall be at least 75 percent open to the sky.
 6. **Slope.** Usable open space must have a slope of 8 percent grade or less.
 7. **Landscaping.**
 - a. At least 40 percent of the total required usable open space area, exclusive of balconies above the first floor, shall be landscaped.
 - b. A landscaped area may not include off-street parking spaces, driveways, paved walkways and paths, patios and other surfaces covered by concrete or asphalt.³⁹
 - c. For multiple dwelling uses, required landscaped areas shall incorporate automatic irrigation and drainage facilities adequate to assure healthy growing conditions for plants.
 8. **Amenities.** Usable open space which is not planted shall be developed to encourage outdoor active or passive recreational use and shall include such elements as decks, sports courts, outdoor seating, decorative paved areas and walkways which do not serve as entrance walkways.
 9. **Access Features Not Included.** Usable open space may not contain area designated for off-street parking and loading, service areas, driveways, required walkways or other features used for access to dwelling units.
- C. Other Open Space Areas.** Areas of the lot which do not qualify as usable open space and which are not designated as driveways, off-street parking spaces or required walkways, shall be retained as landscaped areas.

23.304.100 – SITE FEATURES IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

- A. Applicability.** The standards in this section apply in all Residential Districts.
- B. Garbage Cans.**⁴⁰ All garbage cans shall be effectively screened from view from the public right-of-way and surrounding properties.
- C. Utility Meters.**⁴¹ For buildings with two or more units, all utility meters shall be effectively screened from view from the public right-of-way and surrounding properties.
- D. Pedestrian Walkway for Multiple Dwellings.**⁴²
 1. All multi-family dwellings shall have an unobstructed walkway for pedestrian access from the public right-of-way to the building.
 2. The required walkway shall be separated and physically protected from a driveway or off-street

³⁹ Source: 23F.0101, landscaped area definition.

⁴⁰ Source: 23D.04.060

⁴¹ Source: 23D.04.060

⁴² Source: 23D.04.070

parking spaces with a minimum 2-foot wide landscaped strip.

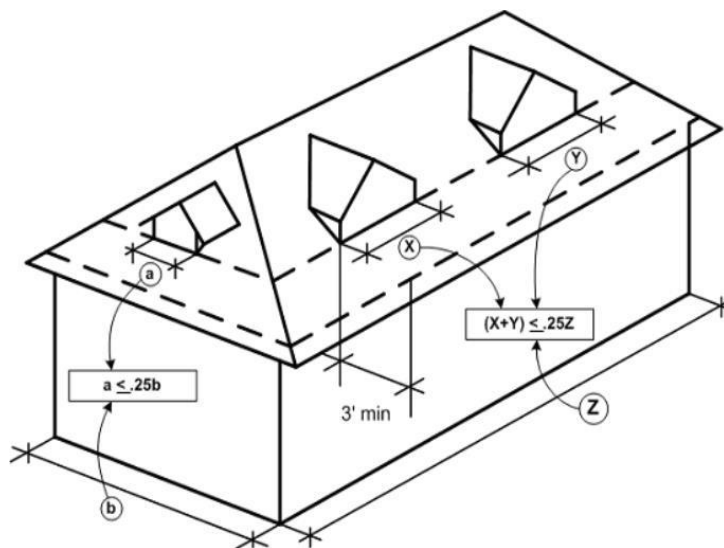
E. Exterior Lighting.⁴³

1. All exterior lighting shall be shielded and directed downward and away from lot lines to prevent excessive glare beyond the property on which the light is located.
2. Lights on motion sensors may not be triggered by movement or activity located off the property on which the light is located.

23.304.110 – DORMERS⁴⁴

- A. Wall Setback.** All features of a dormer shall be set back a minimum of 3 feet from the exterior of the wall below, with the exception of the dormer’s eaves, which may project horizontally not more than two feet from the exterior face of the dormer.
- B. Placement Below Roof.** A dormer must be below the ridge of the portion of the building’s roof where the dormer is located.
- C. Horizontal Dimension.** The total horizontal dimension of the dormer(s) facing the side of a building, as measured parallel to that side, may not exceed 25 percent of the length of the exterior wall, as shown in Figure 23.304-1.
- D. Excluded from Average Height Calculation.** Dormers complying with this section are not included in the average building height calculation.

FIGURE 23.304-1: DORMERS



⁴³ Source: 23D.04.080

⁴⁴ Source: 23F.04.010, “dormer” definition.

23.304.120 – LOT COVERAGE

- A. Maximum Requirement.** A lot may not exceed the maximum lot coverage required in a district except as specifically permitted by the Zoning Ordinance.⁴⁵
- B. Exception.** Solar energy equipment and wheelchair ramps and lifts in compliance with the Zoning Ordinance may exceed the maximum allowed lot coverage.⁴⁶

23.304.130 – NON-RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS ABUTTING A RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT⁴⁷

- A. Applicability.** The standards in this section apply to lots in a Non-Residential District that abut or confront a lot in a Residential District.
- B. Conflicting Provisions.** If the standards in this section conflict with a standard in Chapters 23.202–23.210 (Zoning Districts), the Chapters 23.202–23.210 standard governs.
- C. Standards.**
 - 1. **Display Window Orientation.** Display windows and customer entrances, other than required exits, shall not face abutting lots in a Residential District.
 - 2. **Exterior Lighting.** Exterior lighting shall be shielded in a manner which avoids direct glare onto abutting lots in a Residential District.
 - 3. **Lot Line Screening.** To provide screening, a solid wall or fence, measuring 6 feet in height from existing grade, shall be erected at the lot line of an abutting lot in a Residential District.
 - 4. **Exhaust Air Ducts.**
 - a. Exhaust air ducts shall be located or oriented to direct vented air flows away from a Residential District.
 - b. Exhaust air ducts shall include equipment to mitigate odors.
- D. Modifications.** The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to reduce or waive the requirements of this section upon finding that requirement is unnecessary to minimize the effects of commercial uses on a lot in the Residential District.

23.304.140 – AREA PLANS

- A. Downtown Area Plan.⁴⁸** Projects in the Downtown Area Plan boundaries are subject to the applicable mitigation measure in the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program of the Downtown Area Plan Final EIR.
- B. Southside Plan.⁴⁹**

⁴⁵ Source: 23A.12.030.A

⁴⁶ Source: 23D.04.040. Clarifies exception applies in all districts where a lot coverage standard applies (e.g., residential-only projects in a Commercial District).

⁴⁷Source: 23E.04.060

⁴⁸ Source: 23E.68.065

⁴⁹ 23D.36.070.G; 23D.36.090.C; 23D.48.070.H; 23D.48.090.F; 23D.52.070.I; 23D.56.090.F.

1. **Mitigation Measures.** Projects in the Southside Plan boundaries are subject to the applicable mitigation measures in the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program the Southside Plan Final EIR.
 2. **Permit Findings.** To approve an AUP or Use Permit for a project in the Southside Plan boundaries, the review authority must find that the project complies with the Southside Plan's adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP).
- C. West Berkeley Plan.** Projects in the West Berkeley Plan boundaries are subject to the applicable mitigation measure in the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program of the West Berkeley Plan Final EIR.⁵⁰
- D. Adeline Corridor Plan.** Projects in the Adeline Corridor Plan boundaries are subject to the applicable mitigation measure in the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program of the Adeline Corridor Plan Final EIR.⁵¹

⁵⁰ Source: 23E.72.070.G; 23E.76.070.F; 23E.80.070.E. Clarifies that mitigation measures apply in all West Berkeley Districts.

⁵¹ New. Added to reference Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Adeline Corridor Plan in the same manner as other area plans.

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23.306

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

Sections:

- 23.306.010 – Applicability of Regulations
- 23.306.020 – Purposes
- 23.306.030 – Permit Procedures

***Commentary:** The City is currently preparing its updated ADU ordinance to implement recent changes to state law. This chapter carries forward the interim ordinance adopted last year without any changes.*

23.306.010 – APPLICABILITY OF REGULATIONS

The provisions of this chapter apply to all lots that are zoned for residential use except 1) in the following zoning districts: Environmental Safety-Residential (ES-R), Manufacturing (M), Mixed Manufacturing (MM), Mixed Use-Light Industrial (MU-LI), and Unclassified (U); and 2) on a lot with frontage on a roadway with less than 26 feet in pavement width in the Hillside Overlay.

23.306.020 – PURPOSES

The purposes of this chapter are to:

- A.** Implement California Government Code Section 65852.2 and 65852.22.
- B.** Increase overall supply and range of housing options in Berkeley.
- C.** Expedite small-scale infill development.
- D.** Support Housing Element goals of facilitating construction of accessory dwelling units and increasing the number of housing units that are more affordable to Berkeley residents.
- E.** Encourage development of accessory dwelling units in zoning districts with compatible land uses and infrastructure.

23.306.030 – PERMIT PROCEDURES

Zoning Certificates will be issued for Accessory Dwelling Units and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units per California Government Code Section 65852.2 and 65852.22.

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23.308

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

Sections:

- 23.308.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.308.020 – Applicability and Nonconformities
- 23.308.030 – Required Permits
- 23.308.040 – Standards for Emergency Shelters

***Commentary:** This chapter consolidates existing emergency shelter regulations found in 23C, D, and E into a new single chapter. The regulations are organized by their applicability to different zoning districts with general provisions coming first.*

23.308.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes standards for emergency shelters that ensure compatibility of shelter activities with surrounding uses and provide a safe place for individuals and families to obtain temporary shelter.

23.308.020 – APPLICABILITY AND NONCONFORMITIES

A. Applicability.² This chapter applies to all emergency shelters established after January 1, 2014.

B. Nonconformities.³

1. Emergency shelters established prior to January 1, 2014 may continue to operate consistent with:
 - a. The conditions in those approvals and permits;
 - b. All other applicable provisions of the Zoning Ordinance; and
 - c. Any limitations and requirements imposed as a condition of funding.
2. Except in the MU-LI district, such existing emergency shelters shall be treated as a lawful nonconforming use under Chapter 23.324 (Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Buildings). Existing shelters in the MU-LI district are not considered a nonconforming use and may add floor area with a Use Permit.

¹ Source: 23C.10.020

² Source: 23C.10.010

³ Source: 23C.10.010; Table 23E.80.030

23.308.030 – REQUIRED PERMITS

Table 23.308-1 shows permits required for emergency shelters.⁴

TABLE 23.308-1: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – EMERGENCY SHELTERS

Districts	Permit Required [1]
Residential Districts	
R-1, R-1A, ES-R, R-2, R-2A, R-3	Prohibited
R-4, R-5, R-S, and R-SMU	
15 beds or fewer [1]	ZC
More than 15 beds	UP(PH)
Commercial Districts	
C-C, C-U, C-N, C-E, C-NS, C-SA, C-T, C-SO, C-W	
25 beds or fewer	ZC
More than 25 beds	UP(PH)
C-DMU	
60 beds or fewer	ZC
More than 60 beds	UP(PH)
Manufacturing Districts	
M, MM, MU-LI, MU-R	Prohibited

Notes:

[1] See also permit requirements based on floor area of use in Table 23.308-2.

23.308.040 – STANDARDS FOR EMERGENCY SHELTERS

A. All Districts.⁵ The following standards apply to emergency shelters in all districts.

1. No individual or household may be denied emergency shelter because of an inability to pay.
2. No emergency shelter shall be located within 300 feet of another emergency shelter, except when a Use Permit is approved to allow less of a buffer distance.
3. When abutting a Residential District, all areas for shelter activities and uses, including but not limited to waiting and intake, personal storage, facility storage, and recreation, shall be located indoors.
4. The following emergency shelter facilities are required:
 - a. An area for onsite client intake equal to one-quarter of the area provided for client beds. This may be a multi-use area.
 - b. Showers and restroom facilities.

⁴ Source: 23C.10.030; 23C.10.060; Table 23E.36.030; Table 23E.44.030; Table 23E.48.030; Table 23E.52.030; Table 23E.56.030; Table 23E.60.030; Table 23E.64.030; 23D.40, 23D.44, 23D.48, 23D.52

⁵ Source: 23C.10.040. Clarifies standards also apply in residential districts.

5. The following emergency shelter facilities are optional:
 - a. Secure personal storage.
 - b. Daytime services.
 - c. Meal services.
 - d. Communal kitchen.
 - e. Laundry equipment for clients.
 - f. Child care.
 - g. Vehicle and/or bicycle parking.
6. Lighting shall be provided in all exterior areas, including pathways, parking areas, courtyards, rear yard areas, and spaces between structures. Lighting shall be directed in a manner that does not cast light onto neighboring properties.
7. On-site management shall be provided at all times the facility is in operation and at least one hour prior to and after facility operation hours.
8. The shelter operator shall prepare and implement a Shelter Safety and Management Plan. The Plan shall be available to the public upon request and shall address the following:
 - a. Client congregation outside of the shelter facility in order to prevent queuing within the public right-of-way.
 - b. Eligibility criteria, enforcement rules, and procedures for disruptive clients.
 - c. Number and responsibilities of on-site support staff, training standards, other management procedures, and a primary and secondary contact person.
 - d. Bed bug prevention.
 - e. Refuse collection.
 - f. Security procedures.
 - g. Separation of sleeping areas and restrooms by gender and for families.
 - h. Consistency with the Alameda County-Wide Homeless Continuum of Care: Health, Safety and Accessibility Standards for Shelter Facilities in Alameda County.
9. The shelter provider shall conduct a community meeting after giving notice to all owners and occupants on record with the Alameda County Assessor within a 100-foot radius of the proposed shelter location. A community meeting shall not be required when the target population of the proposed shelter requires privacy due to safety concerns as determined by the Zoning Officer.

B. Seasonal Emergency Shelters.

1. **Seasonal Emergency Shelter Defined.**⁶ A seasonal emergency shelter is an emergency shelter that may operate only during the wet weather season from November 15 through April 15, unless the City Manager determines in any given year that the wet season has begun earlier or extended later than these dates.
2. **Standards in Residential Districts.**⁷ In addition to the standards in Subsection A (Standards for All Emergency Shelters) above, the following standards apply to seasonal emergency shelters in a residential district.
 - a. A seasonal emergency shelter must be incidental to a community and institutional use.
 - b. Table 23.308-2 shows permits required based on the percentage of the community and institutional use occupied by the seasonal emergency shelter.

TABLE 23.308-2: FLOOR AREA PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Percent of Community and Institutional Use Floor Area Occupied by Emergency Shelter	Permit Required
25 percent or less	ZC
More than 25 percent to less than 50 percent	UP(PH)
50 percent or more	Not allowed

C. Findings.⁸ To approve a Use Permit for an emergency shelter under Section 23.308.030 (Required Permits) or 23.308.040.B.2 (Standards in Residential Districts), the ZAB must find that:

1. A larger shelter facility will help meet the City’s goals pertaining to emergency housing of the homeless;
2. The circumstances of the subject property make the larger facility appropriate; and
3. Design features will minimize impacts on the surrounding area.

⁶ Source: 23C.10.050.A.2

⁷ Source: 23C.10.050

⁸ Source: 23C.10.070

23.310

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES AND SERVICE

Sections:

23.310.010 – Chapter Purpose

23.310.020 – General Requirements Excluding Incidental Beer and Wine Service

23.310.030 – Alcoholic Beverage Service When Incidental to Food Service

***Commentary:** This chapter consolidates and re-organizes alcoholic beverage sales and service regulations found in 23D and E into a new single chapter. Section 23.310.020 contains requirements that apply generally to any application to commence or increase alcoholic beverage sales or service. Section 23.310.030 contains permit requirements and standards for alcoholic beverage service incidental to food service establishments.*

23.310.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes general requirements for alcoholic beverage sales or service and permit requirements and standards for alcoholic beverage service when incidental to a food service establishment.

23.310.020 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL BEER AND WINE SERVICE

A. Applicability.²

1. This section applies to any application to commence or increase alcoholic beverage sales or service, excluding beer and wine service incidental to a food service establishment in a Commercial District (see 23.310.030 (Alcoholic Beverage Service)).
2. As used in this section, an increase in alcoholic beverage sales or service includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Adding the sales or service of distilled spirits to any existing sales or service of beer and/or wine;
 - b. Extending the hours of operation of any establishment that sells or serves any alcoholic beverage; and
 - c. Adding to the capacity, floor area, or shelf space devoted to alcoholic beverages of any establishment that sells or serves any alcoholic beverages.

¹ New purpose statement.

² Source: 23E.16.040.C

3. An increase in alcoholic beverage sales or service does not include extending the hours of operation of any food service establishments with incidental beer and/or wine service.

B. Permit Required.³ A Use Permit is required to commence or increase alcoholic beverage sales or service in any way.

C. Application – List of Nearby Establishments.⁴ As part of an application to commence or increase alcoholic beverage sales or service, the applicant must provide a list of all establishments within a 1,000 foot radius which are in the same category of alcoholic beverage sales or service, as defined by the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

D. Findings of Public Convenience or Necessity.⁵ If the proposed use is within a 1,000-foot radius of the site of a use that is in the same category of alcoholic beverage sales or service, excluding food service establishments with incidental service of beer and/or wine, the ZAB may approve the application only if it makes all of the following findings:

1. The proposed establishment will promote the City’s economic health, contribute to General Plan or area plan policies, or further the district purpose.
2. The economic benefits associated with the establishment could not reasonably be achieved without the proposed alcohol sales or service.
3. If the applicant has operated a licensed establishment that has been the subject of violations regarding alcohol in the State of California, or violations of public safety or nuisance statutes or regulations in Berkeley as verified by the Police Department, such violations do not indicate a high likelihood of further violations and/or detrimental impacts from the proposed establishment. In making this finding, the ZAB may consider the number, frequency, and severity of prior violations, the time elapsed since the last violation, and other relevant factors.
4. If the proposed establishment is within 1,000 feet of any public park or public school, the ZAB has taken into consideration the effect of the proposed establishment upon such sensitive public uses.
5. The Police Department has reported that the proposed establishment would not be expected to add to crime in the area.

23.310.030 – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SERVICE WHEN INCIDENTAL TO FOOD SERVICE

A. Permits Required.⁶ Table 23.310-1 shows permits required for alcoholic beverage service when incidental to a food service establishment.

³ Source: 23E.16.040.A

⁴ Source: 23E.16.040.B.2

⁵ Source: 23E.16.040.B.2

⁶ Source: Consolidates permit requirements from allowed use tables in Title 23E. Clarifies that in the MU-LI and MU-R districts, alcoholic beverage service incidental to food service requires a Use Permit and not an AUP as stated in 23E.16.040.A.2.

TABLE 23.310-1: PERMITS REQUIRED FOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SERVICE

District	Permit Required Based on Type of Beverages Served When Incidental to Food Service	
	Beer and Wine	Distilled Spirits
R-SMU	UP(PH)	UP(PH)
All Commercial Districts	ZC	UP(PH)
MU-LI, MU-R	UP(PH)	UP(PH)

B. Use Limitations.

1. **R-SMU District.**⁷ In the R-SMU district, alcoholic beverage service is allowed only for full-service restaurants. Alcoholic beverage service is not allowed for carry out food stores and quick-service restaurants.
2. **Commercial Districts.**⁸ In Commercial Districts, beer and wine service is allowed by right when for on-site consumption with seated food service.
3. **C-NS District.**⁹ In the C-NS district, distilled spirit service is allowed only for full-service restaurants. Distilled spirit service is not allowed for carry out food stores and quick-service restaurants.
4. **C-T and C-SO Districts.**¹⁰ In the C-T and C-SO districts, distilled spirit service is allowed only for on-site consumption with seated food service.

C. Incidental Beer and Wine Service Standards.¹¹ The following standards apply to beer and wine service incidental to a food service establishment in a Commercial District.

1. **Licensing.**
 - a. The food service establishment shall comply with all applicable regulations of the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.
 - b. An operator of the licensed establishment may not have a prior licensed establishment that was the subject of verified complaints or violations regarding alcohol, public safety, or nuisance statutes or regulations prior to issuance or transfer of a business license at this location.
2. **Service.**
 - a. Beer and wine beverage service shall be incidental to the primary food service use.

⁷ Source: Table 23D.52.030

⁸ Source: Allowed use tables in Title 23E.

⁹ Source: Table 23E.48.030

¹⁰ Source: Tables 23E.56.030 and 23E.60.030

¹¹ Source: 23E.16.040A.1

- b. Beer and wine service incidental to seated food service shall only be allowed at a bona fide eating place making actual and substantial sales of meals as determined and required by the California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control.
- c. The sale of beer and wine for off-site consumption is prohibited.
- d. Employees may not serve beer or wine to patrons who appear to be inebriated or otherwise unable to behave in an orderly manner upon consuming alcohol.
- e. All beer and wine served to patrons must be served in durable restaurant tableware. Beer or wine may not be distributed in its original bottle or can, or in any other potentially disposable container.
- f. There shall be no bar or lounge area upon the licensed premises maintained for the sole purpose of sales, service, or consumption of alcoholic beverages directly to patrons for consumption.
- g. Hours of operation are subject to review and amendment by the ZAB as necessary to avoid detriment to the neighborhood or to achieve conformance with revised City of Berkeley standards or policies.

3. **Operation.**

- a. The food service establishment must operate at least five days a week.
- b. The service of beer and wine shall be limited to normal meal hours (per California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control) during the food service establishment's hours of operation.
- c. During operating hours, 100 percent of the service area shall be designed and used for meal service and must possess the necessary utensils, and condiment dispensers with which to serve meals to the public.
- d. At no time shall the operator rent the restaurant space to a third-party.
- e. The owner or operator of the establishment shall take reasonable measures to prevent disturbances by patrons in the immediate vicinity. Such measures shall include:
 - i. Signs reminding patrons of nearby residences and requests not to congregate or loiter near such residences nor operate vehicles in a noisy manner on residential streets; and
 - ii. Surveillance to public areas near the establishment, keeping public areas free of trash and litter, providing lighting, and otherwise preventing conduct that might disturb the peace and quiet of residences in the vicinity.
- f. The operator shall assume reasonable responsibility for ensuring that patrons do not block the entrance or interfere with pedestrian activity on the adjacent public sidewalk.
- g. The applicant shall establish cash handling procedures to reduce the likelihood of robberies and theft.

4. **Advertising.**

- a. There shall be no exterior advertising or sign of any kind or type, including advertising directed to the exterior from within, promoting or indicating the availability of alcoholic beverages. Interior displays of alcoholic beverages or signs which are clearly visible to the exterior constitute a violation of this requirement.
- b. Alcohol-dispensing facilities and signs advertising alcoholic beverages may not be visible from the public right-of-way.

5. **Training.**¹²

- a. The operator shall complete a Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) survey prior to beginning alcohol service.
- b. All employees selling and/or serving beer and wine, or directly supervising such sales and/or service, shall comply with Municipal Code Section 9.84.030 (Responsible Beverage Service Training) and complete the Licensee Education on Alcohol and Drugs (LEAD) program, or another equivalent program offered or certified by the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control within 90 days of employment at the establishment. Employees who have completed the course within the last 12 months are exempt from this requirement.

¹² Clarifies that it is the operator, not the City, who must complete the CPETD survey.

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23.312

LIVE/WORK

Sections:

- 23.312.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.312.020 – Applicability
- 23.312.030 – Required Permits
- 23.312.040 – Standards for Live/Work
- 23.312.050 – Findings

Commentary: *This chapter consolidates the live/work provisions found throughout 23E and 23F into a new single chapter. The regulations are organized by their applicability to different zoning districts with general provisions coming first.*

23.312.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes live/work standards that:

- A.** Provide for the appropriate development of units which incorporate both living and working space;
- B.** Provide flexibility as needed for the development of live/work units, particularly within existing buildings;
- C.** Provide locations where appropriate new businesses can start up;
- D.** Provide opportunities for people to live in mixed-use industrial and commercial areas where compatible with existing uses;
- E.** Protect existing and potential industrial uses from conflicts with nearby residential uses;
- F.** Protect existing and potential residential uses from conflicts with nearby industrial uses;
- G.** Permit live/work units that function predominantly as workspaces and secondarily as residences;
- H.** Ensure that the division of space between living and working space within these units reflects the priority of workspace; and
- I.** Ensure that the exterior design of live/work buildings is compatible with the exterior design of commercial, industrial, and residential buildings in their area, while remaining consistent with the predominantly workspace character of live/work buildings.

¹ Source: 23E.20.020

23.312.020 – APPLICABILITY²

This chapter applies to all live/work units in any district in Berkeley.

23.312.030 – REQUIRED PERMITS

A. General Requirement.³ A permit is required for a live/work unit and/or for a business that makes up the work portion of the unit.

B. Residential Districts.⁴ Live/work units are prohibited in all Residential Districts.

C. Commercial Districts.⁵

1. **All Commercial Districts Except C-SA and C-W.** In all Commercial Districts except the C-SA and C-W districts, live/work units are allowed with a Zoning Certificate. Special circumstances that require a Use Permit are identified in Section 23.312.040 (Standards for Live/Work).

2. **C-SA District.** A Use Permit is required for all live/work units in the C-SA district.

3. **C-W District.**

a. An AUP is required for live/work units in the C-W district when:

i. Nine or fewer live/work units are created; and

ii. A dwelling unit is not changed into a live/work unit.

b. A Use Permit is required when the AUP requirements in Paragraph (a) above are not met.

D. Manufacturing Districts.

1. **M and MM Districts.**⁶ Live/work units are prohibited in the M and MM districts.

2. **MU-LI District.**⁷

a. An AUP is required for live/work units in the MU-LI district when:

i. No new floor area is created; and

ii. A dwelling unit is not changed into a live/work unit.

b. A Use Permit is required when the AUP requirements in Paragraph (a) above are not met.

² Source: 23E.20.010

³ Clarifies that a permit is required for both the live/work unit and for a business that makes up the work portion of the unit.

⁴ Source: Title 23D allowed use tables.

⁵ Source: Source: Title 23E allowed use tables.

⁶ Source: Table 23E.72.030 & 23E.76.030

⁷ Source: Table 23E.80.030

3. **MU-R District.**⁸

- a. An AUP is required for live/work units in the MU-R district when:
 - i. The applicable requirements 23.206.090.D (Development Standards) and 23.322 (Parking and Loading) are satisfied;
 - ii. Less than 5,000 square feet of gross floor area is added or changed;
 - iii. Four or fewer live/work units are created; and
 - iv. A dwelling unit is not changed into a live/work unit.
- b. A Use Permit is required when the AUP requirements in Paragraph (a) above are not met.

23.312.040 – STANDARDS FOR LIVE/WORK

A. All Districts.⁹ The following standards apply to live/work units in all districts.

1. **General Standards.**

- a. A cooking space and sanitary facility in conformance with applicable building standards adopted by the City is required.
- b. Adequate and clearly defined working space constituting no less than 50 percent of the gross floor area of the live/work unit is required.
 - i. The working space must be reserved for and regularly used by one or more live/work unit residents and be consistent with City administrative guidelines for live/work design.
 - ii. If the workspace is less than 60 percent (or less than 50 percent in units created by change of use from a dwelling unit), the unit is considered a dwelling unit and is subject to all requirements applicable to dwelling units.
- c. A minimum of 40 square feet of usable open space shall be provided for each live/work unit.
- d. For live/work units established through change of use of an existing building, the ZAB may approve a Use Permit to substitute interior space accessible to all residents for the required open space in the project, if it finds that it is not practical or desirable to provide exterior open space.

2. **Business License.** At least one resident in each live/work unit shall maintain at all times a valid City Business License and Zoning Certificate or Use Permit for a business on the premises.

⁸ Table 23E.84.030

⁹ Source: 23E.20.030-080; 23F

3. **Employment, Client, and Customer Visits.**¹⁰
 - a. Persons who do not reside in the live/work unit may be employed in a live/work unit if an additional Use Permit is obtained and the required on-site parking space is provided.
 - b. Client and customer visits to live/work units are permitted if an additional Use Permit is obtained and the required on-site parking is provided.
4. **Unit Rental and Sale.** No portion of a live/work unit may be separately rented or sold as a commercial space for a person or persons not living on the premises, or as a residential space for a person or persons not working on the premises.
5. **Change of Use.**
 - a. To change a dwelling unit to a live/work unit, the findings required by Section 23.326.040 (Elimination of Dwelling Units and Accessory Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use) must be made.
 - b. Establishing or changing the work use of a live/work unit to medical offices or group instruction requires ZAB approval of a Use Permit to subject to Section 23.312.050 (Findings) below.
 - c. In districts other than the MU-LI district, live/work units may be changed to exclusively residential use or the residential floor area increased above 40 percent, only if all requirements for establishing a residential use are met.
 - d. In districts other than the MU-R district, live/work units may be changed to an exclusively commercial use, provided that in the C-W district only ground floor space may be so changed. All such changes are subject to Section 23.326.040 (Elimination of Dwelling Units and Accessory Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use).
6. **Low Income Inclusionary Units.** The following low income inclusionary standards apply to any project that creates five or more live/work units.
 - a. One inclusionary live/work unit shall be provided for each five live/work units in the project, notwithstanding a fraction of a unit.
 - b. Inclusionary live/work units shall be sold or rented at a price or rent affordable to a household with an income of 80 percent of the median income for the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area.
 - c. Inclusionary units shall be affirmatively marketed by the developer of a project to income-eligible persons performing a work activity permitted in the district where the project is located whose type of work causes them to have a requirement for a space larger in size than typically found in residential units.
 - d. Inclusionary live/work units shall maintain affordable rents or resale prices in accordance with the standards in Chapter 23.328 (Inclusionary Housing).

¹⁰ Clarifies that non-resident employees, and client/customer visits require an additional Use Permit.

- e. At the applicant's sole discretion, inclusionary live/work units may:
 - i. Have a lower grade of finishes than other units in the project.
 - ii. Be located anywhere within the project.
 - iii. Be smaller than other live/work units in the project as long as they meet the minimum size requirement for live/work units in the district.

B. C-W District.¹¹ In addition to the standards in Subsection A (All Districts) above, the following live/work standards apply in the C-W district.

1. Only ground floor space may be changed to live/work units.
2. The total floor area of the live/work unit must be at least 800 square feet.

C. MU-LI District.¹² In addition to the standards in Subsection A (All Districts) above, the following live/work standards apply in the MU-LI district.

1. At least one resident in the live/work unit must be engaged in an art craft studio activity or in an activity which requires space not typically available in a conventional residential setting.
2. The specific activity a live/work resident will engage in must be stated.
3. The total floor area of the live/work unit must be at least 1,000 square feet.

D. MU-R District.¹³ In addition to the standards in Subsection A (All Districts) above, the following live/work standards apply in the MU-R district.

1. The total floor area of the live/work unit must be at least 1,000 square feet.
2. The live/work unit must meet the location limitations in 23.206.090.B.8 (MU-R Mixed Use-Residential District - Residential Uses).

23.312.050 – FINDINGS

A. All Districts.¹⁴

1. To approve any Use Permit or AUP for a live/work unit in any district, the review authority must find that the proposed project is consistent with the purpose of this chapter.
2. To approve a Use Permit to establish or change the work use of a live/work unit to medical office or group instruction, the ZAB must find that adequate parking for the use has been provided.

B. C-W District. In addition to the findings in Subsection A (All Districts) above, the ZAB may approve a Use Permit to change a residential unit to a live/work unit and retain less than 75

¹¹ Source: Table 23E.64.030; 23E.20.070

¹² Source: Table 23E.80.030; 23E.80.030.E; 23E.20.070

¹³ Source: Table 23E.84.030; 23E.20.070

¹⁴ Source: 23E.20.090

percent of the pre-existing residential area as living area within the live/work unit only if it makes all of the following findings:

1. There are special circumstances particular to the application which make it appropriate to retain less than 75 percent of the pre-existing residential area as living space within the live/work unit; and
2. The exterior appearance of the live/work unit has been designed to be compatible with adjacent and nearby residential uses.

C. MU-LI District.¹⁵ In addition to the findings in Subsection A (All Districts) above, the review authority may approve a Use Permit or AUP for a live/work unit in the MU-LI district only if it makes all of the following findings:

1. The applicant has made adequate provisions to ensure that within the live/work units, occupants of the live/work units will only engage in the occupations listed in the definition of art/craft studios.
2. Development of such live/work units is not incompatible with adjacent and nearby industrial uses.
3. The applicant has recorded with the County Recorder a statement acknowledging that the live/work unit is being established in a district where manufacturers and other industries operate lawfully and that the applicant will not seek to impede their lawful operation. In addition, the applicant will require any tenants to sign such a statement, and require all persons purchasing live/work units to sign and record such a statement.

D. MU-R District.¹⁶ In addition to the findings listed in Subsection A (All Districts) above, the review authority may approve a Use Permit or AUP to establish or modify a live/work unit in the MU-R district only if it makes all of the following findings:

1. Establishment of a live/work unit will not interfere with the lawful operation of manufacturers and other industries existing in or adjacent to the district and will not impede the lawful future establishment of manufacturers and other industries permitted under the West Berkeley Plan.
2. The applicant has recorded with the County Recorder a statement acknowledging that the live/work unit is being established in a district where manufacturers and other industries operate lawfully and that he/she will not seek to impede their lawful operation. In addition, the applicant will require any tenants to sign such a statement, and require all persons purchasing live/work units to sign and record such a statement.
3. If the applicant proposes to change one or more dwelling unit to a live/work unit, the elimination of dwelling unit and the change of use would not be materially detrimental to the housing needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and the city.

¹⁵ Source: Table 23E.80.030; 23E.80.090.G

¹⁶ Source: 23E.84.090.D

4. If the applicant proposes to change a residential unit to a live/work unit and retain less than 75 percent of the pre-existing residential area as living area within the live/work unit:
 - a. There are special circumstances particular to the application which make it appropriate to retain less than 75 percent of the pre-existing residential area as living space within the live/work unit; and
 - b. The exterior appearance of the live/work unit has been designed to be compatible with adjacent and nearby residential uses.

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23.314

SHORT-TERM RENTALS

Sections:

- 23.314.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.314.020 – Definitions
- 23.314.030 – Applicability
- 23.314.040 – General Regulations
- 23.314.050 – Operating Standards and Requirements
- 23.314.060 – Violations and Remedies

Commentary: This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.22 with minor edits for style and clarity.

23.314.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes short-term rental standards that:

- A. Prevent long-term rental units from being replaced with short-term rentals and protect affordable housing units from conversion;
- B. Preserve and protect neighborhood character and livability from nuisances that are often associated with short-term rentals;
- C. Generate City revenue to share infrastructure cost and other public expenditures by operation of short-term rentals under established standards; and
- D. Provide alternative forms of lodging.

23.314.020 – DEFINITIONS²

A. **Terms Defined.** Terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

1. **Adjacent Properties.** The dwelling units abutting and confronting, as well as above and below, a dwelling unit within which a short-term rental is located.
2. **Host.** Any owner or tenant host. An owner host is a person who is the owner of record of residential real property, as documented by a deed or other such evidence of ownership, who offers their host residence, or a portion thereof, as a short-term rental. A tenant host is a lessee of residential real property, as documented by a lease or other such evidence, who offers their host residence, or portion thereof, as a short-term rental.
3. **Host Present or Host Presence.** The host is living in the host residence during the short-term rental period. In the case of a parcel comprised of a single primary unit and one or

¹ Source: 23C.22.010

² Source: 23C.22.030

more authorized accessory dwelling units and/or accessory buildings, the host is considered present if he or she is present in any unit on such parcel.

4. **Hosting Platform.** A business or person that provides a means through which a host may offer a dwelling unit, or portion thereof, for short-term rentals. A hosting platform is usually, though not necessarily, provided through an internet-based platform. It generally allows a property owner or tenant to advertise the dwelling unit through a website provided by the hosting platform and provides a means for potential short-term rental transients to arrange short-term rentals, whether the short-term rental transient pays rent directly to the host or to the hosting platform.
5. **Host Residence.** A host's principal place of residence, as defined by whether the host carries on basic living activities at the dwelling place and, whether such dwelling place is the host's usual place of return. Motor vehicle registration, driver's license, voter registration or other evidence as may be required by the City shall be indicia of principal residency.
6. **Local Contact.** A person designated by the host who shall be available during the term of any short-term rental for the purpose of
 - a. Responding within sixty minutes to complaints regarding the condition or operation of the dwelling unit or portion thereof used for Short-Term Rental, or the conduct of Short-Term Rental Transients; and
 - b. Taking appropriate remedial action on behalf of the Host, up to and including termination of the short-term rental, if allowed by and pursuant to the short-term rental agreement, to resolve such complaints.
7. **No Fault Eviction.** An eviction pursuant to the Ellis Act or Sections 13.76.130.A.9 or 10 of the Municipal Code.
8. **Short-Term Rental.** The use of any dwelling unit, authorized accessory dwelling unit or accessory building, or portions thereof for dwelling, sleeping or lodging purposes by short-term rental transients. Excludes tourist hotels and residential hotels.
9. **Short-Term Rental Transient or STR Transient.** Any person who rents a dwelling unit, authorized accessory dwelling unit or accessory building, or portion thereof, for less than 14 consecutive days.

B. Terms Not Defined. Terms not defined in this section shall be interpreted to give this chapter its most reasonable meaning and application, consistent with applicable state and federal law.

23.314.030 – APPLICABILITY³

This chapter applies to the rental of a dwelling unit, accessory dwelling unit or accessory building for a period of less than 14 consecutive days.

³ Source: 23C.22.030.H&I. Removes districts where permitted, which is addressed in the district allowed use tables.

23.314.040 – GENERAL REGULATIONS⁴

- A. Host Residence.** Short-term rentals are permitted only in the host residence.
- B. BMR Units.** Short-term rentals are prohibited in below market rate (BMR) units. BMR units for short-term rental purposes refer to dwelling units whose rents are listed as a result of deed restrictions or agreements with public agencies, and whose tenants must be income qualified.
- C. No-Fault Evictions.** A property containing a unit with a no-fault eviction may not operate a short-term rental for five years from the date of the eviction unless it is a single-family home that has been vacated for purposes of owner occupancy in compliance with the Rent Stabilization Ordinance in Municipal Code Chapter 13.76 (Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance).
- D. Accessory Buildings.**
 - 1. Short-term rentals are allowed in:
 - a. Accessory buildings; and
 - b. Accessory dwelling units permitted before April 3, 2017 unless the accessory dwelling unit is used for long-term rentals, as defined in Municipal Code Chapter 13.76 (Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance) or has been used for long-term rentals at any time prior to April 3, 2017.
 - 2. A short-term rental is not allowed in an accessory dwelling unit permitted after April 3, 2017.

23.314.050 – OPERATING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS⁵

A short-term rental must conform to all of the operating standards and requirements in this section.

A. Proof of Host Residency.

- 1. **Owner-Host.** An owner-host of a short-term rental must provide the Planning and Development Department documentation of owner-host and host residence status and, if applicable, host presence.
- 2. **Tenant-Host.** A tenant-host must provide the Planning and Development Department documentation of lessee status, host residence and host presence, if applicable. In addition, a tenant-host must present written authorization allowing for a short-term rental in the host residence from the building owner or authorized agent of the owner.

B. Allowed Duration and Required Residency Timeframes.

- 1. When the host is present, a short-term rental is allowed for an unlimited number of days during the calendar year.
- 2. When the host is not present, a unit may be used as a short-term rental for no more than 90 days per calendar year.

⁴ Source: 23C.22.020; 23C.22.040. Definitions in 23C.22.030 are moved to glossary.

⁵ Source: 23C.22.050

C. Number of Occupants. The maximum number of short-term rental transients allowed for a short-term rental unit is as provided in Municipal Code Chapter 19.40 (Uniform Housing Code).

D. Notification.⁶

1. After the City approves a Zoning Certificate and Business License for a short-term rental, a host shall notify residents of all adjacent properties that a short-term rental has been established. Notification shall include host and local contact information.
2. A host shall notify residents of all adjacent properties of updated host, local contact, or other information within one week of changes to such information.

E. Enforcement Fees.

1. For the initial enforcement period, while enforcement costs are being determined, the host shall pay an additional enforcement fee in an amount equal to 2 percent of the rents charged by that host, not to exceed the cost of the regulatory program established by this chapter over time.
2. Enforcement fees may be paid by the hosting platform on behalf of the host. After the initial enforcement period, the City Council may revise the enforcement fee by resolution.

F. Liability Insurance. Liability insurance is required of the host, or hosting platform on behalf of the host, in the amount of at least \$1,000,000.

G. Documents Provided to Short-Term Rental Transients.⁷ The host or hosting platform must provide to short-term rental transients upon booking and arrival electronic or paper copies of:

1. The Community Noise Ordinance in Municipal Code Chapter 13.40 (Community Noise); and
2. The Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Ordinance in Municipal Code Chapter 12.70 (Smoking Pollution Control).

H. Transient Occupancy Tax. Either the host or hosting platform must pay the transient occupancy tax.

I. Housing Code Compliance. Any building or portion of a building used for short-term rentals shall comply with Municipal Code Section 19.40 (Uniform Housing Code).

J. Payment of Taxes. The host shall pay all City taxes and fees owed in a timely manner.

K. Host Responsibilities.

1. The host shall list on any rental advertisement the Zoning Certificate number.

⁶ Clarifies that it is the host and not the City that notifies adjacent properties and that notification occurs after and not before Zoning Certificate approval.

⁷ Clarifies that it is the host or hosting platform that must provide noise and smoke ordinances.

2. Upon request, the host must provide both the Business License number, if required by Municipal Code Chapter 9.04 (Business Licenses), and Zoning Certificate for the short-term rental to the City and/or a vendor hired by the City to administer this chapter.

23.314.060 – VIOLATIONS AND REMEDIES⁸

A. Compliance with Second-Response Ordinance. The host shall comply with the Second Response Ordinance in Municipal Code Section 13.48 (Civil Penalties for Multiple Responses to Loud or Unruly Parties, Gatherings or Other Similar Events). The host is prohibited from operating short-term rentals for one year after issuance of a third violation affidavit.

B. Violations and Remedies of this Chapter.

1. Violation of this chapter is punishable as set forth in Municipal Code Sections 1.20 (General Penalty) and 1.28 (Administrative Citations).
2. Violation of this chapter is a public nuisance subject to abatement under Municipal Code Sections 1.24 (Abatement of Nuisances), 1.26 (Violations Declared Public Nuisance), and 23.414 (Nuisance Abatement).
3. In any enforcement action, the prevailing party is entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; provided that, pursuant to Government Code Section 38773.5, attorneys' fees are only available in an action or proceeding in which the City has elected, at the commencement of such action or proceeding, to seek recovery of its own attorneys' fees. An award of attorneys' fees to a prevailing party may not exceed the amount of reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the City in the action or proceeding.
4. Any Berkeley resident may bring a private action for injunctive relief to prevent or remedy a public nuisance. No action may be brought under this subsection unless and until the prospective plaintiff has given the City and the prospective defendant(s) at least 30 days written notice of the alleged public nuisance and the City has failed to initiate proceedings within that period, or after initiation, has failed to diligently prosecute.
5. The following constitute a public nuisance:
 - a. Any occurrence at a short-term rental unit that creates a substantial disturbance of the quiet enjoyment of private or public property in a significant segment of a neighborhood, such as excessive noise or traffic, obstruction of public streets by crowds or vehicles, public intoxication, the service to or consumption of alcohol by minors, fights, disturbances of the peace, litter or other similar conditions.
 - b. Any short-term rental transient of a short-term rental unit where an event is taking place refusing access to, or interfering with access by, Fire Department or other City personnel responding to an emergency call or investigating a situation.

⁸ Source: 23C.22.060

6. Notwithstanding any provision of Municipal Code Chapter 13.48 (Civil Penalties for Multiple Responses to Loud or Unruly Parties, Gatherings or Other Similar Events) to the contrary, a public nuisance as defined in this section is subject to remedies in this subsection.

23.316

PERCENTAGE FOR PUBLIC ART ON PRIVATE PROJECTS

Sections:

- 23.316.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.316.020 – Applicability
- 23.316.030 – Definitions
- 23.316.040 – General Requirements
- 23.316.050 – Required Permits
- 23.316.060 – In-Lieu Fees
- 23.316.070 – Administrative Regulations (Guidelines)

***Commentary:** This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.23 with minor edits for style and clarity.*

23.316.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

The purpose of this chapter is to establish a public art requirement for private developments in order to provide the following benefits to the community:

- A.** Maintain Berkeley’s art and culture for generations.
- B.** Recognize the vital importance of the arts to the city as a whole.
- C.** Enhance the economic sustainability of artists and arts organizations as a key to the vitality of the city.
- D.** Make a lasting contribution to the intellectual, emotional and creative life of the community at large, and to create a more desirable community to live, work, and recreate.

23.316.020 – APPLICABILITY²

- A. Districts.** This chapter applies in all districts in Berkeley.
- B. Uses.** This chapter applies to:
 - 1. New multifamily residential projects of five or more dwelling units;
 - 2. New commercial structures; and
 - 3. New industrial structures

¹ Source: 23C.23.010

² Source: 23C.23.020

C. Project Size. This chapter applies to all construction of building additions exceeding 10,000 square feet.

D. Exceptions.³ This chapter does not apply to the following project types:

1. Multifamily housing that has a regulatory agreement with a government agency restricting the rent and limiting tenancy to qualifying households not exceeding specified incomes for at least 60 percent of the units.
2. Buildings with religious assembly uses as defined in Chapter 23.502 (Glossary) and buildings with arts and cultural uses. For purposes of this section, "arts and cultural use" means buildings that have as their primary purpose the presentation of one or more cultural resources, and that are operated by public entities or nonprofit organizations dedicated to cultural activities available to a broad public.
3. Transitional housing.

23.316.030 – DEFINITIONS⁴

A. Terms Defined. Terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

1. **Artist.** An individual independent professional practitioner of the visual, performing, or literary arts, as judged by educational qualifications, a history of creating a body of public or publicly-displayed artwork, critical recognition in publications or online, a record of exhibitions and/or artwork sales. Members of the design team are not artists for on-site publicly accessible art projects. Individuals who have a conflict of interest, including a familial or financial relationship to the developer or design team, are not artists for on-site publicly accessible art projects.
2. **Construction Cost.** The amount determined by the Chief Building Official for purposes of setting the building permit fee in accordance with the most recent building valuation date specified in the building permit fees section of the resolution establishing fees and charges as adopted by the City Council.
3. **Developer.** A person or entity that is financially and legally responsible for the planning, development and construction, or maintenance and operation of any project subject to this chapter.
4. **On-Site Publicly Accessible Art.** An original work by an artist, including, but not limited to, functional art integrated into the building, landscape, or element of infrastructure, including sculpture, monument, mural, painting, drawing, photography, fountain, banner, mosaic, textile, art glass, digital media art, video, earthworks and multi-media installation, that is in a location that is accessible to and available for use by the general public during normal hours of business operation consistent with the operation and use of the premises.

³ Source: 23C.23.030

⁴ Source: 23C.23.040

5. **Guidelines.** The guidelines adopted by the City Council pursuant to Section 23.316.080 (Administrative Regulations (Guidelines)).

B. Terms Not Defined. Terms not defined in this section shall be interpreted to give this chapter its most reasonable meaning and application, consistent with applicable state and federal law.

23.316.040 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS⁵

Developers subject to this chapter shall do one of the following:

A. Include on-site publicly accessible art valued at 1.75 percent of the construction cost. In the event the value of on-site publicly accessible art as installed is less than 1.75 percent of the construction cost, an amount equal to 80 percent of the difference in value shall be paid to the City as an in-lieu fee.

B. Pay an in-lieu fee to the City of 0.80 percent of the construction cost.

23.316.050 – REQUIRED PERMITS⁶

A. Subject to Laws and Regulations. On-site publicly accessible art is subject to, and shall comply with, all applicable City ordinances and laws and regulations of other governmental agencies.

B. Permits Must Be Obtained.

1. Prior to construction, the applicant shall identify and secure all applicable permits from the Building and Safety Division, Public Works Department and other affected City divisions and departments.
2. The process for identifying and securing required permits shall be set forth in the Guidelines.

23.316.060 – IN-LIEU FEES⁷

A. Alternative to On-Site Art. As an alternative to providing on-site publicly accessible art, the developer may elect to pay an in-lieu fee to the City as set forth in this section.

B. Use of Fees. Any in-lieu fees paid to the City pursuant to this chapter shall be used for art and cultural services as set forth in the Guidelines.

C. Amount of Fee. The in-lieu fee shall be 0.80 percent of the construction cost.

D. Time of Payment. The in-lieu fee shall be paid at the same time as other building permit fees.

⁵ Source: 23C.23.050

⁶ Source: 23C.23.060

⁷ Source: 23C.23.070

23.316.070 – ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS (GUIDELINES)⁸

- A. Adoption of Guidelines.** The Civic Arts Commission shall recommend and the Council, by resolution, shall adopt guidelines for the administration and implementation of this chapter.
- B. Determining Compliance with Guidelines.** The Civic Arts Commission shall be responsible for determining if On-Site Publicly Accessible Art complies with the Guidelines.

⁸ Source: 23C.23.080

23.318

URBAN AGRICULTURE

Sections:

23.318.010 – Chapter Purpose

23.318.020 – Applicability

23.318.030 – Urban Agriculture Uses and Levels of Discretion

23.318.040 – Thresholds

23.318.050 – Operation Standards

23.318.060 – Complaints

Commentary: This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.26 with minor edits for style and clarity.

23.318.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes urban agriculture standards to provide the following community benefits:

- A.** Support the local economy and increase access to fresh local produce.
- B.** Strengthen the health and social fabric of communities by encouraging and supporting community gardens.
- C.** Accomplish the Berkeley Climate Action Plan goal of supporting efforts to build more complete and sustainable local food production and distribution systems.

23.318.020 – APPLICABILITY²

These regulations supersede definitions of incidental or ancillary uses.

23.318.030 – URBAN AGRICULTURE USES AND LEVELS OF DISCRETION³

- A. Zoning Certificate.** When all of the thresholds in Section 23.318.040 (Thresholds) are met, the use is considered Low-Impact Urban Agriculture (LIUA) and is allowed by right with a Zoning Certificate.
- B. Administrative Use Permit.** When one or more of the thresholds in Section 23.318.040 (Thresholds) are not met, the use is considered High-Impact Urban Agriculture (HIUA) requires an AUP.

¹ Source: 23C.26.010

² Source: 23C.26.020. Clarifies what is meant by “urban agriculture is a primary use.” Removes statement of where use is allowed, which is addressed in allowed use tables for districts.

³ Source: 23C.26.030

23.318.040 – THRESHOLDS⁴

The levels of discretion for urban agriculture are based on the following thresholds:

- A.** Maximum parcel size of 7,500 square feet.
- B.** Maximum lot coverage of 20 percent for accessory structures and buildings.
- C.** Maximum group classes and workshops of 20 participants per class conducted no more than three times per week.
- D.** Hours of operation from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., including but not limited to activities related to gardening and planting of horticultural crops, group classes, and sales.
- E.** Use of organic pesticides.

23.318.050 – OPERATION STANDARDS⁵

- A. Performance Standards.** The growing, production, or sale of urban agricultural products may not involve hazardous materials or processes or create offensive or objectionable noise, vibration, odors, heat, dirt, or electrical disturbance perceptible by a person beyond the lot line of the subject lot.
- B. Sales and Donations.**
 - 1. Sales and/or donations of urban agricultural products grown and produced on-site are permitted.
 - 2. If selling or donating urban agricultural products to the public, the urban agriculture use shall comply with all applicable food safety laws, including the California Health and Safety Code.
- C. Garbage and Compost.**
 - 1. Garbage and compost receptacles must be screened from the street and adjacent properties by utilizing landscaping, fencing, or storage structures and all garbage shall be removed from the site weekly.
 - 2. Compost piles and containers must be set back at least 10 feet from residential buildings when an urban agriculture use abuts a residential use.
- D. Farm Equipment.** Use of mechanized farm equipment is prohibited in Residential Districts and when the urban agriculture use abuts a residential use, with the following exceptions:
 - 1. Heavy equipment may be used initially to prepare the land for agriculture use.
 - 2. Landscaping equipment designed for household use is permitted.
 - 3. Equipment when not in use must be enclosed or otherwise screened from sight.

⁴ Source: 23C.26.040

⁵ Source: 23C.26.050

23.318.060 – COMPLAINTS⁶

Uses, activities, or events associated with urban agriculture are subject to Municipal Code Chapters 23.414 (Nuisance Abatement) and 12.92 (Anti-Blight) if found to be non-compliant with this chapter.

⁶ Source: 23C.26.060

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23.320

CANNABIS USES

Sections:

23.320.010 – Chapter Purpose

23.320.020 – Cannabis Retail

23.320.030 – Commercial Cannabis Cultivation

23.320.040 – Cannabis Manufacturers, Testing Labs and Distributors

23.320.050 – Microbusinesses

Commentary: This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.25 with minor edits for clarity and style.

23.320.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes standards for cannabis uses that supplement the regulations in Municipal Code Chapter 12.21 (Cannabis Business: General Regulations) and Chapter 12.22 (Cannabis Business Operating Standards).

23.320.020 – CANNABIS RETAIL²

A. Definitions. The terms cannabis retailer, storefront retailer, delivery-only retailer, A-Retailer, and M-Retailer are defined in Municipal Code Section 12.21.020 (Definitions).

B. Non-Conforming M-Retailers.

1. A medical cannabis dispensary (M-Retailer) existing and authorized as of January 1, 2010 that does not comply with this section may continue at its current medical cannabis dispensing location as a legal nonconforming use.
2. Notwithstanding Chapter 23.324 (Nonconforming Uses and Structures) or the regulations in this section, the Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to allow the expansion of a lawful nonconforming medical cannabis dispensary onto an adjacent parcel.

C. Location Changes.

1. A cannabis retailer in good standing with state and City regulations, including obtaining all necessary licenses and full payment of all fees and with no outstanding violations, may seek approval for a change in location.
2. An application for a change of location shall be evaluated based on the requirements to operate a cannabis business effective at the time of the proposed change.

¹ New

² Source: 23C.25.010

D. Storefront Retailers.

1. A storefront retailer is permitted in Commercial Districts with a Zoning Certificate, and must maintain compliance with Municipal Code Chapters 12.21 (Cannabis Business: General Regulations) and 12.22 (Cannabis Business Operating Standards) and security regulations promulgated by the Chief of Police.
2. A storefront retailer shall be approved through the selection process described in Municipal Code Section 12.22.020 (Selection Process).
3. Up to seven storefront retail permits may be issued, one of which is reserved for an equity candidate as defined in Municipal Code Section 12.21.020 (Selection Process). This limit to the number of storefront retailers shall not be reconsidered for a period of three years from the effective date of this ordinance.
4. Expansion of an approved storefront retailer must comply with the development standards for the zoning district in which it is located.
5. Storefront retailers may operate as a retail storefront microbusiness as defined in Municipal Code Chapter 12.21 (Cannabis Business: General Regulations) subject to obtaining all required state and local licenses.
6. Buffers.
 - a. A storefront retailer may not be located:
 - i. Within 600 feet of another storefront retailer, a public or private elementary school, or a City-operated community center or skate park; or
 - ii. Within 1,000 feet of a public or private middle school or high school.
 - b. Notwithstanding Paragraph (a) above, a seventh storefront retailer, to be operated by an equity business, may not be located within 600 feet of another storefront retailer or school.

E. Delivery-Only Retailers.

1. Seven delivery-only retailers are permitted citywide, four of which shall be operated by an equity business, and three of which shall be a non-equity business.
2. A delivery-only retailer shall be approved through the selection process described in Municipal Code Section 12.22.020 (Selection Process).
3. Delivery-only retailers are permitted with a Zoning Certificate in all Commercial Districts other than the C-N district.
4. Delivery-only retailers are permitted in the Manufacturing (M) district, shall be evaluated and regulated for zoning purposes in the same way as a warehouse-based non-store retailer, and shall be subject to the numeric and buffer requirements in this section for delivery-only retailers.

5. A delivery-only retailer may not be located within 300 feet of any school or City-operated community center or skate park.
6. A delivery-only retailer may not be located in a street-fronting tenant space in a Commercial District.

F. Lounges.

1. A Lounge, as defined in Municipal Code Section 12.21.020 (Definitions), may be permitted at an approved retailer with a Use Permit.
2. A Lounge must comply with the operational standards established by the City of Berkeley Department of Health, Housing and Community Services.

23.320.030 – COMMERCIAL CANNABIS CULTIVATION³

A. Definition. The term “commercial cannabis cultivation” as used in this chapter is defined in Municipal Code Chapter 12.21 (Cannabis Businesses: General Regulations).

B. General Requirements.

1. Commercial cannabis cultivation shall comply with Municipal Code Chapter 12.22 (Cannabis Business Operating Standards), security measured required by the Chief of Police, and the requirements of this chapter.
2. Commercial cannabis cultivation may include testing, processing, manufacturing, and food preparation only to the extent expressly permitted by MAUCRSA.

C. Where Allowed. Commercial cannabis cultivation is permitted with a Zoning Certificate in the Manufacturing (M) district, subject to the following limitations:

1. Commercial cannabis cultivation shall only occur at licensed cannabis businesses.
2. Cannabis may not be dispensed and client, patient or member services and retail sales are prohibited at cannabis cultivation facilities.

D. Maximum Canopy Area.

1. The total citywide canopy area of cannabis cultivation facilities may not exceed 180,000 square feet.
2. The total citywide canopy area of all minor cannabis cultivation facilities may not exceed 48,000 square feet plus any area not used by a major cannabis cultivation facility.

E. Different Licenses. Separate spaces used by different licensees may be aggregated at the same location.

F. Outdoor Cultivation Prohibited. Commercial cannabis cultivation is prohibited outside of a building.

³ Source: 23C.25.020

G. Cannabis Nurseries. A cannabis nursery as defined in Municipal Code Section 21.21.020 (Definitions) is subject to the same regulations as a commercial cannabis cultivation cannabis cultivation facility.

H. Buffer. A commercial cannabis cultivation facility may not be located within 300 feet of a school or City-operated community center or skate park.

I. Major Cannabis Cultivation Facilities.

1. No more than six major cannabis cultivation facilities are permitted.
2. A major cannabis cultivation facility may not be approved until the City Council adopts licensing process and standards for such uses.
3. Adopted standards shall require indoor cultivation uses to offset the net increased energy used as compared to a regular industrial facility.
4. Adopted standards also may include whether:
 - a. Cannabis cultivation uses will provide a percentage of all usable product cultivated at no cost to very low-income patients;
 - b. Cannabis cultivation uses will use organic methods in cultivation and processing to the maximum extent reasonable; and
 - c. The form of organization, ownership, and practices of cannabis cultivation uses ensure equity and accountability, low prices, and an adequate supply of high-quality cannabis to customers.

23.320.040 – CANNABIS MANUFACTURERS, TESTING LABS, AND DISTRIBUTORS ⁴

A. Equivalent Uses. Cannabis manufacturers, testing labs, and distributors shall be evaluated and regulated in the same way as the equivalent non-cannabis uses shown in Table 23.320-2.

TABLE 23.320-2: EQUIVALENT NON-CANNABIS USES

Cannabis Use	Equivalent Non-Cannabis Use
Manufacturing, processing, food preparation	Light Manufacturing
Testing labs	Testing labs
Distribution	Wholesale Trade

B. Buffer. Cannabis manufacturers, testing labs and distributors may not be located within 300 feet of a school.

⁴ Source: 23C.25.030

23.320.050 – MICROBUSINESSES⁵

A. Definition. The term “microbusiness” as used in this chapter is defined in Municipal Code Chapter 12.21 (Cannabis Business: General Regulations).

B. General. A microbusiness is subject to the development standards in this chapter for each use on the premises, with the following exceptions:

1. In cases where the development standards and permit thresholds for two or more uses are different, the more restrictive standards apply.
2. Retail nursery microbusinesses are subject to 23.320.050.C (Retail Nursery Microbusinesses).

C. Retail Nursery Microbusinesses.

1. A used in this section, “existing nursery” means a legally established plant nursery in Berkeley established as of as of the effective date of this ordinance.
2. Up to two existing nurseries may convert to a retail nursery microbusiness. Retail nursery microbusinesses are not subject to the numeric or canopy limitations of other retailers or cannabis cultivators.
3. In a Commercial or Manufacturing District, an existing nursery may convert to a retail nursery microbusiness by right with a Zoning Certificate if each use conducted on the premises complies with the applicable development standards in the Zoning Ordinance.
4. In a Residential District, an existing nursery may convert to a retail nursery microbusiness with a Use Permit for a substantial expansion or change in character to a non-conforming use as provided in Chapter 23.324 (Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Buildings).
5. The City shall issue the Zoning Certificates and/or Use Permits to existing nurseries on a first-come, first-served basis.
6. The City shall determine the right to retain the allocated Zoning Certificates and/or Use Permits as follows:
 - a. For a Zoning Certificate, the date of issuance of a concurrent business license and establishing and continuously operating the business.
 - b. For a Use Permit is required, the date the Use Permit application is deemed complete so long as the Use Permit is implemented with a business license within 30 days of approval and establishing and continuously operating the business.
7. The 600-foot buffer required between cannabis retailers in Section 23.320.020 (Cannabis Retail) does not apply between a storefront cannabis retailers and a retail nursery microbusiness.

⁵ Source: 23C.25.040

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23.322

PARKING AND LOADING

Sections:

- 23.322.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.322.020 – Applicability
- 23.322.030 – Required Parking Spaces
- 23.322.040 – General Requirements
- 23.322.050 – Parking Reductions
- 23.322.060 – C-DMU Parking and Transportation Demand Management
- 23.322.070 – Parking Layout and Design
- 23.322.080 – Bicycle Parking
- 23.322.090 – On-site Loading Spaces
- 23.322.100 – Parking Lots in Residential Districts
- 23.322.110 – Transportation Services Fee

Commentary: *This chapter consolidates existing parking and loading regulations found in 23D and E into a new single chapter. The regulations were condensed by subject, rather than district, when possible.*

23.322.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes parking and loading standards to:

- A. Prevent the current deficiency of parking spaces existing in many areas of Berkeley from worsening;
- B. Require the provision of off-street parking spaces for traffic-generating uses of land within Berkeley; and
- C. Reduce the amount of on-street parking of vehicles, thus increasing the safety and capacity of Berkeley's street system.

23.322.020 – APPLICABILITY

Commentary: *This section states up front when parking is required. If parking is not required, the reader doesn't need to read any further.*

- A. **New Uses and Buildings.**² In all districts, off-street parking and loading as required by this chapter shall be provided when:
 - 1. A new building is constructed or moved onto a lot; and
 - 2. A new use is established where no use previously existed.

¹ Source: 23D.12.010; 23E.28.010

² Source: 23D.12.020.A; 23E.28.020.A

B. Enlargement and Intensification.³

1. Where an existing use or structure is enlarged or intensified, but where there is no change in use, additional off-street parking and loading is required to serve only the enlarged or intensified area. Additional parking is not required to remedy parking deficiencies existing prior to the expansion or enlargement.
2. As used in this section, enlarging or intensifying a use or structure includes, but is not limited to adding or creating floor area, dwelling units, guest rooms, seats, or employees.

C. Changes of Use.⁴

1. **Commercial Districts.** In the Commercial Districts, off-street parking is required for a change in use only when the structure is expanded to include new floor area.
2. **Manufacturing and R-SMU Districts.**
 - a. In the Manufacturing and R-SMU districts, off-street parking is required for a change in use only when:
 - i. The structure is expanded to include new floor area; and/or
 - ii. The use is changed to one with a numerical parking standard greater than the district minimum.
 - b. If the new use is changed to one with a higher numerical parking standard than the district minimum, the new use must provide the incremental difference between the two numerical parking standards. A higher numerical parking standard may be reduced to the district minimum as provided in Section 23.322.050.A.2 (Change of Use).
 - c. As used in this section, the “district minimum” parking requirement is:
 - i. 2 spaces per 1,000 square feet of floor area in the Manufacturing Districts; and
 - ii. 1 space per 1,000 square feet of floor area in the R-SMU district.
3. **All Other Residential Districts.** In all Residential Districts except for R-SMU, off-street parking spaces are required for all changes in use.

23.322.030 – REQUIRED PARKING SPACES

***Commentary:** This section consolidates parking requirements from each existing district chapter and presents them together in tables for residential, commercial, and manufacturing districts. District-specific rules for the number of spaces required are in this section. Reductions to required parking allowed with an AUP or Use Permit are in Section 23.322.050 (Parking Reductions).*

³ 23D.12.020.A; 23E.28.020.A. Clarifies that parking is required only to serve enlarged or intensified area and that additional parking is not required to remedy an existing deficiency.

⁴ Source: 23E.28.130

A. Residential Districts.

1. **Spaces Required.**⁵ Table 23.322-1 shows minimum required off-street parking spaces in the Residential Districts.

TABLE 23.322-1: REQUIRED OFF-STREET PARKING IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Land Use	Number of Required Off-street Parking Spaces
Residential Uses	
Accessory Dwelling Unit	See Chapter 23.306
Dwellings	
Single-Family	<u>ES-R District</u> : 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. or 1 per bedroom, whichever is greater, with a min. of 2 spaces to a max. of 4 spaces <u>R-SMU</u> : None <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : 1 per du
Two-Family	<u>R-SMU District</u> : None <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : 1 per du
Multi-Family	<u>R-SMU District</u> : None <u>R-2, R-2A Districts</u> : 1 per du [1] <u>R-3, R-4, R-SA Districts</u> : 1 per du for fewer than 10 du; 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. for 10 du or more [1] <u>R-5 District</u> : 1 per du for fewer than 10 du; 1 per 1,200 sq. ft. for 10 du or more [1]
Group Living Accommodation	<u>R-SMU District</u> : None <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : 1 per each 5 residents, plus 1 for manager
Senior Congregate Housing	1 per each 5 residents, plus 1 for manager
Rental of Rooms	<u>R-1, R-1A, R-2A Districts</u> : 1 per each 2 roomers or boarders <u>ES-R District</u> : 1 per each roomer or boarder <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : None required
Non-Residential Uses	
All non-residential uses except uses listed below	<u>R-SMU District</u> : 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : See 23.322.030.A.2
Community Care Facility	<u>R-SMU District</u> : 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : 1 per 2 non-resident employees [2]
Food Service Establishment	1 per 300 sq. ft.
Hospital	<u>R-SMU District</u> : 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : 1 per each 4 beds plus 1 per each 3 employees
Library	1 per 500 sq. ft. of publicly accessible floor area
Nursing Home	1 per 5 residents, plus 1 per 3 employees
Medical Practitioners	1 per 300 sq. ft.
Non-Medical Offices	<u>R-SMU District</u> : 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Residential Districts</u> : 1 per 400 sq. ft.
Hotels, Tourist	1 per 3 guest/sleeping rooms or suites plus 1 per 3 employees

Notes:

- [1] For multiple dwellings where the occupancy will be exclusively for persons over the age of 62, the number of required off-street parking spaces may be reduced to 25 percent of what would otherwise be required for multiple-family dwelling use subject to obtaining a Use Permit.
 [2] Excludes community care facilities which under state law must be treated in the same manner as a single-family residence.

⁵ Source: Parking sections in Title 23D residential district chapters

2. **Other Uses.**⁶ If a use requires an AUP or Use Permit and is not listed in Table 23.322-1, the review authority shall determine the required number of off-street parking spaces based on the amount of traffic generated by the use and the number of spaces required for other similar uses.
3. **Offices.**⁷
 - a. In Residential Districts where offices are allowed, the ZAB may reduce the parking requirement for non-medical offices to one parking space per 800 square feet of gross floor area.
 - b. To approve the reduction, the ZAB must find that the reduction is justified because the amount of direct contact with clients, visitors, or the general public will be less than ordinarily is the case.
4. **ES-R Parking Requirement.**⁸
 - a. For purposes of calculating required parking in the ES-R district, “bedroom” means any habitable space in a dwelling unit or residential accessory structure other than a kitchen or living room that is intended for or capable of being used for sleeping and that is at least 70 square feet in area.
 - b. A room identified as a den, library, study, loft, dining room, or other extra room that satisfies this definition is considered a bedroom.
 - c. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.
 - d. The division of existing habitable space does not require additional parking if there is no net increase in the gross floor area of the building and no more than one additional bedroom is created.
5. **R-S Car-Free Overlay.**⁹
 - a. Figure 23.322-1 shows the boundaries of the Car-Free Overlay in the R-S district.

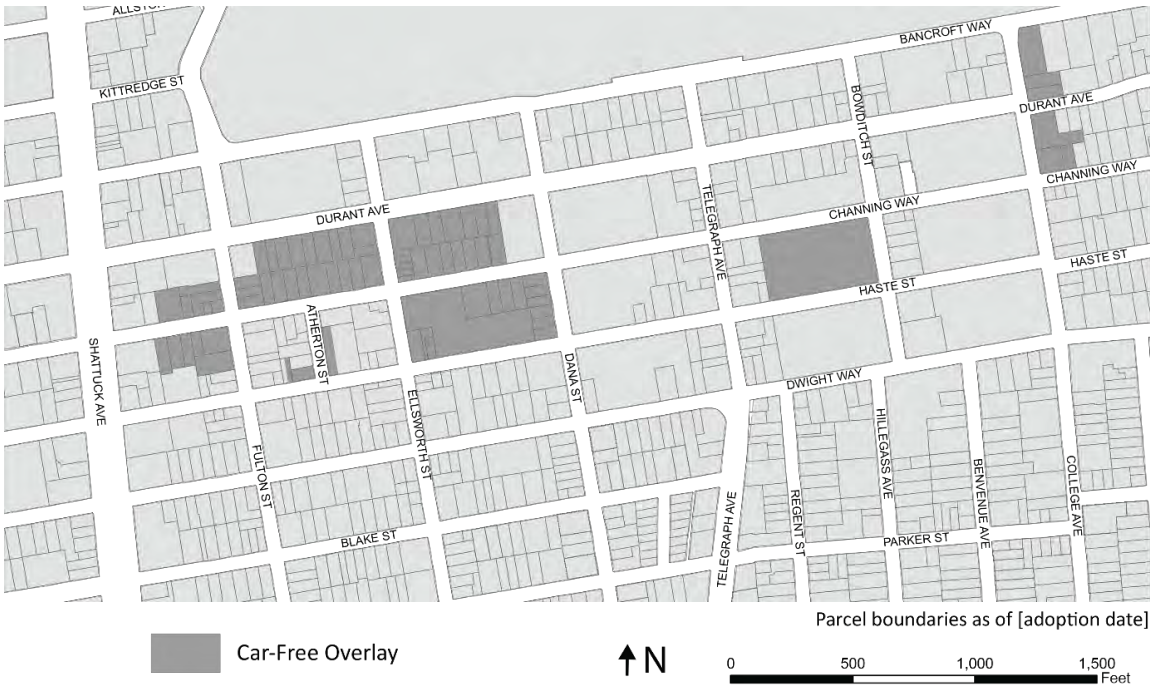
⁶ Source: 23D.16.080.B; 23D.20.080.B; 23D.24.080.B; 23D.28.080.B; 23D.32.080.B; 23D.36.080.B; 23D.40.080.B; 23D.44.080.B; 23D.52.080.B. Clarifies this is true in the ES-R District, applies to uses requiring an AUP (not just a Use Permit) and that if a use is allowed by right and not listed in table (e.g., parks), no parking is required.

⁷ Source: 23D.40.080.D; 23D.40.090.C; 23D.44.080.D; 23D.44.090.C.

⁸ Source: Table 23D.24.080

⁹ Source: 23D.48.080.B.1

FIGURE 23.322-1: CAR-FREE OVERLAY BOUNDARIES



b. In the Car-Free Overlay, off-street parking spaces are not required for new dwelling units, group living accommodations rooms, and accessory dwelling units.

B. Commercial Districts.

1. **Spaces Required.**¹⁰ Table 23.322-2 shows minimum required off-street parking spaces in the Commercial Districts excluding the C-T district.

TABLE 23.222-2: REQUIRED OFF-STREET PARKING IN COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING C-T)

Land Use	Required Parking Spaces
Residential Uses	
Accessory Dwelling Unit	See Chapter 23.306
Dwellings	
Single-Family and Two-Family	<u>C-DMU District</u> : 1 per 3 du <u>All Other Commercial Districts</u> : 1 per du [1]
Multi-Family	<u>C-DMU District</u> : 1 per 3 du <u>C-W District</u> : 1 per du [1] <u>All Other Commercial Districts</u> : 1 per du for fewer than 10 du; 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. for 10 du or more [1]
Group Living Accommodation	<u>C-DMU District</u> : 1 per 8 sleeping rooms <u>All Other Commercial Districts</u> : 1 per each 5 residents, plus 1 for manager
Hotel, Residential	<u>C-DMU District</u> : 1 per 8 sleeping rooms <u>All Other Commercial Districts</u> : 1 per each 5 residents, plus 1 for manager

¹⁰ Source: Parking sections in Title 23E commercial district chapters. Clarifies that parking required for residential uses in C-E is the same as in other Commercial Districts.

Land Use	Required Parking Spaces
Mixed-Use Residential (residential use only)	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1 per 3 du <u>C-W District:</u> 1 per du [1] <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 1 per du for fewer than 10 du; 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. for 10 du or more [1]
Senior Congregate Housing	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1 per 8 sleeping rooms <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 1 per each 5 residents, plus 1 for manager
Non-Residential Uses	
All non-residential uses except uses listed below	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Hospital	1 per each 4 beds plus 1 per each 3 employees
Library	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 1 per 500 sq. ft. of publicly accessible floor area
Nursing Home	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1 per 8 sleeping rooms <u>C-W District:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 1 per 5 residents, plus 1 per 3 employees
Medical Practitioners	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 1 per 300 sq. ft.
Hotels, Tourist	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1 per 3 guest/sleeping rooms or suites <u>C-C, C-U, C-W Districts:</u> 1 per 3 guest/sleeping rooms or suites plus 1 per 3 employees <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Motels, Tourist	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1 per 3 guest/sleeping rooms or suites <u>C-C, C-U, C-W Districts:</u> 1 per guest/sleeping room plus 1 for owner or manager [2] <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Large Vehicle Sales and Rental	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>C-SA District:</u> 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Small Vehicle Sales and Service	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>C-SA District:</u> 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Manufacturing	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>C-W District:</u> 1 per 1,000 sq. ft [2] <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Wholesale Trade	<u>C-DMU District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>C-W District:</u> 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Commercial Districts:</u> 2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Live/Work	1 per du; if workers/clients are permitted in work area, additional 1 per first 1,000 sq. ft. of work area and 1 per each additional 750 sq. ft. of work area

Notes:

[1] For multiple dwellings where the occupancy will be exclusively for persons over the age of 62, the number of required off-street parking spaces may be reduced to 25 percent of what would otherwise be required for multiple-family dwelling use, subject to obtaining a Use Permit.

[2] Spaces must be on the same lot as building it serves.

[3] Applies to assembly, production, storage, and testing space only.

2. **Exemptions.**¹¹ Table 23.204-3 shows projects and land uses in the Commercial Districts that are exempt from parking requirements. No Use Permit or other discretionary approval is required for these exemptions.

TABLE 23.204-3: PARKING EXEMPTIONS IN COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

District	Projects/Uses Exempt from Parking Requirement
C-SA	First 1,000 square feet of new gross floor area in a development project
C-E	Commercial uses with less than 6,000 square feet of gross floor area
C-DMU	Additions up to 1,000 square feet of gross floor area or up to 25 percent of existing gross floor area, whichever is less

3. **C-T District.**¹²
- a. Off-street parking is not required in the C-T district.
 - b. New off-street parking is prohibited on lots abutting Telegraph Avenue exclusively. New off-street parking is only permitted on lots abutting a street other than Telegraph Avenue where access to the parking is from curb cuts existing on July 6, 1989. A Use Permit is required to establish the new parking. To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must find that traffic from the new parking will not significantly impede pedestrian circulation.
4. **C-W District.**¹³
- a. **Required Parking Determined by Zoning Officer or ZAB.** For the following categories of uses as shown in Table 23-204-1, the Zoning Officer or ZAB shall determine the number of required off-street parking spaces in the C-W district based on the amount of traffic generated by the use and the number of spaces required for other similar uses:
 - i. Public and quasi-public uses.
 - ii. Automobile and other vehicle oriented uses.
 - iii. Outdoor uses.
 - iv. Residential and related uses.
 - v. Other miscellaneous uses.
 - vi. Other industrial uses.
 - b. **Maximum Parking.** The number of parking spaces provided for new commercial floor area in the C-W district shall not exceed:

¹¹ Source: 23E.52.080C; 23E.44.080 B&C; 23E.68.080.B.1. Clarifies a discretionary permit is not required for these exemptions.

¹² Source: 23E.56.080.A&E; 23E.56.090.D

¹³ Source: 23E.64.080.C&D

- i. 5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area of food service uses; and
- ii. 4 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area for all other commercial uses.

C. Manufacturing Districts.

- 1. **Spaces Required.**¹⁴ Table 23.322-4 shows minimum required off-street parking spaces in the Manufacturing Districts.

TABLE 23.322-4: REQUIRED OFF-STREET PARKING IN MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

Land Use	Required Parking Spaces
Residential Uses	
Accessory Dwelling Unit	See Chapter 23.306
Dwellings	1 per du [1]
Group Living Accommodation	1 per each 5 residents, plus 1 for manager
Non-Residential Uses	
All non-residential uses except uses listed below	2 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Art/Craft Studio	1 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Community Care Facility	1 per 2 non-resident employees
Food Service Establishment	1 per 300 sq. ft.
Library	1 per 500 sq. ft. of publicly accessible floor area
Laboratories	1 per 650 sq. ft.
Nursing Home	1 per 5 residents, plus 1 per 3 employees
Medical Practitioners	One per 300 sq. ft.
Large Vehicle Sales and Rental	<u>MU-LI District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Districts:</u> 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of display floor area plus 1 per 500 sq. ft. of other floor area; 2 per service bay
Manufacturing	<u>MU-R District:</u> 1.5 per 1,000 sq. ft. <u>All Other Districts:</u> 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. for spaces less than 10,000 sq. ft.; 1 per 1,500 sq. ft. for spaces 10,000 sq. ft. or more
Storage, warehousing, and wholesale trade	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. for spaces of less than 10,000 sq. ft.; 1 per 1,500 sq. ft. for spaces 10,000 sq. ft. or more
Live/Work	<u>MU-LI District:</u> 1 per du; plus 1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of work area where workers/clients are permitted <u>MU-R District:</u> 1 per du; if workers/clients are permitted in work area, additional 1 per first 1,000 sq. ft. of work area and 1 per each additional 750 sq. ft. of work area

Notes:

[1] For multiple dwellings where the occupancy will be exclusively for persons over the age of 62, the number of required off-street parking spaces may be reduced to 25 percent of what would otherwise be required for multiple-family dwelling use, subject to obtaining a Use Permit.

¹⁴ Source: Parking sections in Title 23E manufacturing district chapters. Clarifies that parking required for group living accommodations and senior congregate housing is the same as in the Commercial Districts.

2. **Required Parking Determined by Zoning Officer or ZAB.**¹⁵

- a. For the following categories of uses as shown in Table 23-206-1, the Zoning Officer or ZAB shall determine the number of required off-street parking spaces in the Manufacturing Districts based on the amount of traffic generated by the use and the number of spaces required for other similar uses:
 - i. Public and Quasi-Public Uses.
 - ii. Vehicle Sales and Service Uses.
 - iii. Other Miscellaneous Uses.
 - iv. Industrial and Heavy Commercial Uses, excluding manufacturing and wholesale trade.

D. Calculating Required Spaces.¹⁶

1. **Fractional Spaces.** When calculating the number of required off-street parking spaces results in a fractional space, any fraction below one-half is disregarded, and fractions one-half and above are counted as requiring one parking space.
2. **Employees.** Where a parking requirement is based on the number of employees, the number of employees is based upon the shift or employment period when the greatest number of employees are present.
3. **Floor Area.**
 - a. Where a parking requirement is based on floor area, the definition of gross floor area as set forth in 23.502 (Glossary) shall apply.
 - b. In Non-Residential Districts, the floor area calculation for the purpose of determining required parking shall also include outdoor dining areas, garden/building supply yards, customer-serving outdoor areas for retail sales, and other unenclosed areas of the lot.

E. Additional Required Parking.¹⁷ If a use or structure requires an AUP, Use Permit, or Variance, the review authority may require more off-street parking spaces than required by this section upon finding that the demand for parking spaces will exceed the number of spaces required by Tables 23.322-1, 23.322-3, or 23.322-4.

F. Buildings with Multiple Uses.¹⁸

1. When a building contains two or more uses, the total required number of off-street parking spaces is the sum of the requirements for each use computed separately.
2. A required off-street parking spaces for one use may not provide required off-street parking spaces for any other use except as allowed by Section 23.322.040.D (Joint Use of Parking).

¹⁵ Source: 23E.72.080.C; 23E.76.080.C; 23E.80.080.B; 23E.84.080.B

¹⁶ Source: 23D.12.050.C; 23E.28.050.C, F, G

¹⁷ Source: 23D.12.050.B; 23E.28.050.B

¹⁸ Source: 23D.12.070; 23E.28.060.B

G. Including Existing Uses.¹⁹ An applicant may count existing off-street parking spaces towards meeting the parking requirement when both the existing use (or portions of the use that is to remain) and the proposed use and/or structure are used in computing the required number of off-street parking spaces.

H. Spaces Serving Existing Uses.²⁰

1. Unless otherwise allowed by this chapter, parking spaces serving an existing use may not be reduced below the number of spaces required by this section. If an existing use has fewer parking spaces than required by this section, the number of spaces serving the use may not be further reduced.
2. In Non-Residential Districts, off-street parking spaces provided in conjunction with a use or structure existing on October 1, 1959, on the same property or on property under the same ownership, may not be reduced below, or if already less than, may not be further reduced below, the requirements of this chapter for a similar use or structure.
3. Existing parking spaces in a non-residential district may be removed to meet ADA compliance or traffic engineering standards.²¹

I. In-Lieu Parking Fee.

1. **General.**²²

- a. In Non-Residential Districts with a public parking fund to create public parking, an applicant may pay a fee in lieu of providing required off-street parking spaces.
- b. The in-lieu parking fee shall be established by City Council resolution.
- c. In-lieu payments shall be used for the purposes stated in each ordinance establishing the public parking funds.
- d. In-lieu fees may, at the applicant's option, be paid in a lump sum or in annual installments as specified in each ordinance establishing the parking fund and may be adjusted annually for inflation.
- e. If paid annually, the first annual payment of an in-lieu fee is due as a condition of occupancy and subsequent payments are due on January 31 of succeeding years.

2. **C-DMU District.**²³ Paying an in-lieu fee to reduce or waive required off-street parking in the C-DMU district requires a Use Permit. To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must find that the applicant will pay an in-lieu fee to a fund established by the City that provides enhanced transit services.

¹⁹ Source: 23D.12.050.E; 23E.28.050.E

²⁰ Source: 23D.12.050.A; 23E.28.050.A

²¹ Confirms this applies only in Non-Residential Districts.

²² Source: 23E.28.090

²³ Source: 23E.68.080.D

23.322.040 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Commentary: This section contains general rules for parking related to compliance, modification, location, shared use, and other miscellaneous topics not addressed in other sections.

A. Compliance Required.²⁴

1. The City may issue a Zoning Certificate or approve an AUP or Use Permit only for a use or structure that complies with this chapter.
2. After a Zoning Certificate is issued, the subsequent use of a building or structure is conditional upon the unqualified continuance, availability, and proper maintenance of off-street parking in compliance with this chapter.

B. Modified Requirements.

1. **Number of Spaces.** See Section 23.322.050 (Parking Reductions) for allowed reductions to the number of required off-street parking spaces.
2. **Other Requirements.**²⁵
 - a. The Zoning Officer or ZAB may reduce any parking requirement in this chapter that is unrelated to the number of required spaces for:
 - i. New floor area created through building expansions in the Commercial, Manufacturing, and R-SMU Districts; and
 - ii. A change of use of existing floor area in the manufacturing and R-SMU districts where the new use has a higher numerical parking standard than the existing use.
 - b. If the use served by the parking requires an AUP, the Zoning Officer may approve the modification. If the use requires a Use Permit, the ZAB may approve the modification.
 - c. When allowed by Paragraph (a) above, the review authority may allow the modification upon finding that:
 - i. The modification allows the continued use of an existing parking supply; and
 - ii. Meeting the parking requirements is not financially feasible or practical.

C. Location of Parking.²⁶

1. **Minimum Distance for Use or Structure.**
 - a. A required off-street parking space must be located within 300 feet from the structure or use it is intended to serve, except as otherwise allowed by this chapter.
 - b. The required distance is measured from the nearest off-street parking space provided to the nearest point of the lot on which the use or structure to be served is located.

²⁴ Source: 23D.12.020.C&D; 23E.28.020.C&D

²⁵ Source: 23E.28.140.C; 23E.28.145.C

²⁶ Source: 23D.12.030; 23E.28.030A&B

Measurement is along public or private rights-of-way available for pedestrian access from the structure or use to the parking space.

2. **C-DMU District.**²⁷ Required off-street parking spaces may be provided on-site or off-site and within 800 feet of the use it serves. Off-site spaces may be more than 800 feet from the use with an AUP.
3. **Ownership.** If a required off-street parking space is located on a different lot from the structure or use it serves, the parking space must be either:
 - a. Located on land under the same ownership as the land where the structure or use is located; or
 - b. Subject to a Joint Use Agreement as provided in 23.322.040.D (Joint Use of Parking).

D. Joint Use of Parking.²⁸

1. **All Districts.** The Zoning Officer may approve an AUP to allow two uses to share parking spaces and satisfy their off-street parking requirement with a Joint Use Agreement. To approve the AUP, the Zoning Office must find that:
 - a. The off-street parking spaces designated for joint use are located within 800 feet of the use to be served;
 - b. The times demanded for joint-use parking spaces will not conflict substantially between the land uses sharing the spaces; and
 - c. The off-street parking spaces designated for joint use are not otherwise committed to satisfying the parking requirements for another land use at similar times.
2. **Offices in R-4 and R-5 Districts.** The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to allow offices in the R-4 or R-5 district to share parking spaces with a multi-family use. To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must find that:
 - a. No more than 20 percent of the off-street parking spaces required for the multiple dwelling use will serve as required off-street parking for offices; and
 - b. The shared off-street parking spaces are located on the same lot as the offices that they serve or are on property under the same ownership within 300 feet from the offices.
3. **Deed Restriction.** A property with joint-use parking spaces shall record a deed restriction as provided in Section 23.322.040.F (Deed Restrictions).

E. Off-Site Parking Spaces.²⁹

1. **Non-Residential Districts.** In Non-Residential Districts, the following requirements apply to required parking spaces not on the property where the use is located.

²⁷ 23E.68.080.B.2

²⁸ Source: 23D.12.060; 23E.28.060A

²⁹ Source: 23E.28.030.D; 23E.72.080.E; 23E.76.080.E; 23E.80.080.E; 23E.84.080.D; 23E.72.080.E; 23E.28.030.B

- a. Off-site parking spaces may not be used to satisfy the off-street parking requirement for another use.
- b. Off-site parking must be available during the normal hours of operation of the use that it serves.
- c. A deed restriction must be recorded as provided in Section 23.322.040.F (Deed Restrictions).
- d. Table 23.322-5 shows the maximum distance that off-site parking spaces may be located from the use or structure it serves and the permit required to exceed this distance.

TABLE 23.322-5: OFF-SITE PARKING SPACE DISTANCE REQUIREMENT

District	Maximum Distance from Use or Structure [1]	Permit Required to Exceed Maximum Distance
Manufacturing Districts	500 ft.	AUP
C-W	500 ft.	AUP
All Other Commercial Districts	300 ft.	UP(PH)

Note:

[1] Measurement shall be from the closest two points of the respective parcels, as measured in a straight line.

2. **CW District.**³⁰ If the use or structure served by off-site parking is within a designated node in the C-W district, the off-site parking spaces must also be located within the same designated node.

F. Deed Restrictions.³¹

1. If a required off-street parking space is located off-site or in a joint use agreement, a statement shall be recorded in the Office of the County Recorder that restricts the use of the property and designates the off-street parking that is to serve the other property.
2. The deed restrictions shall state that the property cannot be used so as to prevent the use of the parking requirements of the City, unless the restriction is removed by the City.
3. Upon submission of satisfactory evidence either that other parking space meeting the parking requirements has been provided or that the building or use has been removed or altered in use so as to no longer require the parking space, the City of Berkeley shall remove the restriction from the property.

G. Removal of Spaces.³²

1. **Permit Required.** A Use Permit is required to remove parking spaces as follows:
 - a. R-S, R-SMU, C-T districts: Removing existing off-street parking spaces for main buildings.

³⁰ Source: 23E.64.080.F

³¹ Source: 23D.12.060.C; 23E.28.030.C

³² 23D.48.080.D; 23D.48.090.B; 23D.52.080.A.4; 23E.56.080.C; 23E.60.080.E; 23E.48.080.E. Clarifies permit is required for any removal of existing spaces, even if use continues to meet parking requirement with removal.

b. C-SO, C-NS districts: Removing existing off-street parking spaces in excess of the number required spaces.

2. **Findings.** To approve the Use Permit in the R-S, R-SMU, and C-T districts, the ZAB must find that the parking reduction is consistent with the purposes of the district and meets the findings in Section 23.322.050.B (Findings). No additional findings are required in the C-SO and C-NS districts.

H. Required Disabled Spaces.³³ If the number of required off-street parking spaces in a non-residential district is reduced as allowed by this chapter, the number of required parking spaces for disabled persons shall be calculated as if there had been no reduction in required spaces.

I. Nonconforming Parking – ES-R District.³⁴

1. A lawfully established use that does not provide the required number of off-street parking spaces may be continued and maintained if there is no increase in the area, space, or volume occupied by or devoted to the use, except as allowed by Paragraph (2) below.
2. A single-family detached structure that does not provide the required number of off-street parking spaces may be increased by a cumulative total of up to 200 square feet over the floor area that existed on the effective date of this chapter if:
 - a. The addition or alteration complies with all other applicable standards;
 - b. The addition or alteration is not used as a bedroom; and
 - c. No portion of the building or any other structure on the same lot is used for rental rooms.

J. Access to Spaces.³⁵ A building, structure, alteration, fence, landscaping, or other site feature may not be constructed, erected, planted, or allowed to be established that impedes vehicle access to a required off-street parking space.

K. Parking Permits.³⁶ Residents in the following projects are not eligible to receive parking permits under the Residential Permit Parking Program (RPP) as provided in Municipal Code Chapter 14.72 (Preferential Parking Program):

1. Residential projects in the R-S, R-SMU, and C-T districts that are constructed without parking.
2. Projects in the C-DMU district with residential units or group living accommodation units, including units converted from a non-residential use.

³³ Source: 23E.28.040.D

³⁴ Source: 23D.24.080

³⁵ Source: 23D.12.020.B; 23E.28.020.B

³⁶ Source: 23D.48.080.B; 23D.52.080.B; 23E.56.080.B; 23E.68.080.F

23.322.050 – PARKING REDUCTIONS

Commentary: This section consolidates into one place all the ways the number of parking spaces may be reduced with an AUP or Use Permit.

A. Allowed Reductions. The Zoning Officer or ZAB may reduce or waive the number of off-street parking spaces required by Section 23.322.030 (Required Parking Spaces) for the following projects.

1. **Building Expansions.**³⁷

- a. **Where Allowed:** All Commercial and Manufacturing Districts, R-SMU district.
- b. **Eligible Uses:** Expansions to existing buildings (all uses).
- c. **Required Permit:** AUP.
- d. **Findings:** The Zoning Officer must make the findings in Subsection C (Findings) below.

2. **Change of Use.**³⁸

- a. **Where Allowed:** All Manufacturing Districts, R-SMU district.
- b. **Eligible Uses:** Change of use to a new use with a higher numerical parking standard. In a Manufacturing District, the reduction is allowed only if the change of use is 2,500 square feet or less.
- c. **Required Permit:** Use Permit for projects that require ZAB approval. AUP for all other projects.
- d. **Findings:** The review authority must make the findings in Subsection C (Findings) below.

3. **Non-Residential Uses in Main Residential Building.**³⁹

- a. **Where Allowed:** R-SMU district.
- b. **Eligible Uses:** Non-residential uses in main buildings that contain dwelling units or group living accommodations.
- c. **Required Permit:** AUP.
- d. **Findings:** To approve the AUP, the Zoning Officer must find that the parking reduction is consistent with the purposes of the R-SMU district as stated in 23.202.140.A (District Purpose).

4. **Residential Uses in Mixed-Use Buildings.**

- a. **Where Allowed:** C-C, CU, C-N, C-SA, C-SO districts.

³⁷ Source: 23E.28.130.B

³⁸ Source: 23E.28.130.C.2; 23E.28.145.D

³⁹ Source: 23D.52.080.A.4

- b. **Eligible Uses:** The residential use portion of a mixed-use building (residential and commercial).
 - c. **Required Permit:** Use Permit.
 - d. **Findings:** To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must make findings in each district chapter:
 - i. C-C district: 23.204.030.D.3.b
 - ii. C-U district: 23.204.040.D.3.b
 - iii. C-N district: 23.204.050.D.3.b
 - iv. C-SA district: 23.204.080.D.2
 - v. C-SO district: 23.204.100.D.2
5. **Exclusive Residential Uses.**⁴⁰
- a. **Where Allowed:** C-C, CU, C-N, C-SA, C-SO districts.
 - b. **Eligible Uses:** Buildings occupied exclusively by residential uses.
 - c. **Required Permit:** Use Permit.
 - d. **Findings:** To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must make findings in each district chapter:
 - i. C-C district: 23.204.030.D3.b
 - ii. CU district: 23.204.040.D.3.b
 - iii. C-N district: 23.204.050.D.3.b
 - iv. C-SA district: 23.204.080.D.2
 - v. C-SO district: 23.204.100.D.2
6. **Commercial Uses in Mixed-Use Building.**⁴¹
- a. **Where Allowed:** C-C, CU, C-SA districts.
 - b. **Location Limitations:** In the C-C, C-U districts, the reduction is allowed only on blocks adjacent to University Avenue and lots north of University Avenue, south of Delaware Street, east of Bonita Avenue and west of Oxford Street.
 - c. **Eligible Uses:** Any commercial use portion of a mixed-use building which combines retail products stores and/or personal household services and multi-family residential uses within the same building or located on the same lot (or contiguous lots as part of the same project).

⁴⁰ Source: 23E.36.070.D; 23E.40.070.E; 23E.52.070.E; 23E.60.070.F

⁴¹ Source: 23E.36.078.E; 23E.52.078.E

- d. **Required Permit:** Use Permit.
 - e. **Findings:** The ZAB must make the findings in Subsection C (Findings) below.
7. **All Uses in Mixed-Use Building.**⁴²
- a. **Where Allowed:** C-W district.
 - b. **Eligible Uses:** All uses in a mixed-use building (residential and commercial).
 - c. **Permit Required:** Use Permit for projects that require ZAB approval. AUP for all other projects.
 - d. **Finding:** To approve the permit, the review authority must find that:
 - i. The reduction promotes any of the C-W district purpose statements in 23.204.120.A (District Purpose); and
 - ii. The reduction in the parking requirement is not expected to cause a serious shortage of parking in the area.
8. **Bicycle/Motorcycle Spaces.**⁴³
- a. **Where Allowed:** C-W and all Manufacturing Districts.
 - b. **Eligible Uses:** All uses.
 - c. **Allowed Reduction:** Up to 10 percent of required off-street automobile spaces may be designated as bicycle and/or motorcycle parking. Bicycle parking must be in addition to bicycle parking required by 23.322.080 (Bicycle Parking).
 - d. **Permit Required:** Use Permit for projects that require ZAB approval. AUP for all other projects.
 - e. **Finding:** To approve the permit, the review authority must find that:
 - i. The substitution will not lead to an undue shortage of automobile parking spaces; and
 - ii. It can be reasonably expected that there will be demand for the bicycle and/or motorcycle parking spaces.
9. **Proximity to Public Parking Facility.**⁴⁴
- a. **Where Allowed:** C-W district.
 - b. **Eligible Uses:** All uses within 1,000 feet of a public parking facility available to all members of the public.
 - c. **Permit Required:** Use Permit.

⁴² Source: 23E.64.080.H; 23E.64.090.D

⁴³ Source: 23E.72.080.G 23E.72.090.E; 23E.76.080.G; 23E.80.080.E; 23E.84.080

⁴⁴ Source: 23E.64.080.I

d. **Finding:** No additional findings.

10. **Downtown Reduction/Waiver.**⁴⁵

a. **Where Allowed:** C-DMU district.

b. **Eligible Uses:** All uses.

c. **Permit Required:** Use Permit or modified with an AUP.

d. **Finding:** The Zoning Officer must make the findings in Subsection C (Findings) below.

11. **Adding Residential Units.**⁴⁶

a. **Where Allowed:** MU-R district.

b. **When Allowed:** Adding a residential unit to a property with one or more existing residential units.

c. **Permit Required:** Use Permit.

d. **Findings.** To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must find that:

i. Existing evening parking supply is adequate; and/or

ii. Other mitigating circumstances exist on the property.

12. **Limited Duration Reduction.**⁴⁷

a. **Where Allowed:** M and MM District.

b. **Eligible Uses:** All uses.

c. **Permit Required:** Use Permit valid for a specified duration not to exceed five years.

d. **Findings.** To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must find that under the circumstances of the particular use and building, the demand for parking can be expected to be below the otherwise required level for a sustained period of time.

B. Findings. Required findings below are in addition to permit findings required in Section 23.406 (Specific Permit Requirements).

1. **Commercial, R-S, and R-SMU Districts.**⁴⁸ When required by Subsection A (Allowed Reductions) above or elsewhere in the Zoning Ordinance, the review authority must make the following findings to approve a reduction in required off-street parking spaces in a Commercial District, the R-S district, or the R-SMU district:

a. The reduction will not substantially reduce the availability of on-street parking in the vicinity of the use.

⁴⁵ Source: 23E.68.080.D

⁴⁶ Source: 23E.84.080.F

⁴⁷ Source: 23E.72.080.B

⁴⁸ Source: 23E.28.140; 23E.28.145

- b. One of the following is true:
 - i. The use is located one-third of a mile or less from a Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) station, intercity rail station or rapid bus transit stops.
 - ii. The use is located one-quarter of a mile or less from a public or private parking area, lot, or structure that is accessible by the employees of the use and sufficient parking supply is available therein to mitigate the reduction in parking for the use.
 - iii. A parking survey conducted under procedures set forth by the Planning Department finds that within 500 feet or less of the use, on non-residential district streets, at least two times the number of spaces requested for reduction are available at on-street parking spaces during the peak hours of operation of the use.
 - c. One of the following is true:
 - i. The parking requirement modification will meet the purposes of the district related to improvement and support for alternative transportation, pedestrian improvements, and activity, or similar policies.
 - ii. There are other factors, such as alternative transportation demand management strategies or policies in place, that will reduce the parking demand generated by the use.
2. **Manufacturing Districts.**⁴⁹ When required by Subsection A (Allowed Reductions) above or elsewhere in the Zoning Ordinance, the review authority must make the following findings to approve a reduction in required off-street parking spaces in a Manufacturing District:
- a. The reduction will not substantially reduce the availability of on-street parking in the vicinity of the use.
 - b. One of the following is true:
 - i. The use is located one-third of a mile or less from a rapid bus transit stop, an intercity rail station, or a bus stop serving at least four lines.
 - ii. The use is located one-quarter of a mile or less from a public or private parking area, lot, or structure that is accessible by the employees of the use and sufficient parking supply is available in these facilities to mitigate the reduction in parking.
 - iii. A parking survey conducted under procedures set forth by the Planning Department finds that within 500 feet or less of the use, on non-residential district streets, at least two times the number of spaces requested for reduction are available at on-street parking spaces during the peak hours of operation of the use.
 - c. One of the following is true:

⁴⁹ Source: 23E.72.080.B; 23E.76.090.C 23E.76.080.B; 23E.76.090.D

- i. The parking requirement modification will implement the West Berkeley Plan goals and policies related to improvement and support for alternative transportation, pedestrian improvements and activity, and similar policies.
- ii. There are other project-specific transportation demand management strategies or policies in place, including but not limited to employer sponsored transit subsidies, car sharing programs, bicycle storage, and flexible work schedules.

23.322.060 – C-DMU PARKING AND TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Commentary: This section contains the parking and transportation demand management requirements for the C-DMU district. These requirements are presented separately due to their unique nature and reporting requirement.

The parking and transportation demand management requirements in this section apply in the C-DMU district.

A. Dynamic Signage.⁵⁰

1. New construction that results in an off-street total of more than 25 publicly available parking spaces shall install dynamic signage to Transportation Division specifications.
2. Required signage includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Real-time garage occupancy signs at the entries and exits to the parking facility with vehicle detection capabilities and enabled for future connection to the regional 511 Travel Information System; or
 - b. Equivalent signs as determined by the Zoning Officer in consultation with the Transportation Division Manager.

B. Unbundled Parking.⁵¹

1. For any new building with residential units or structures converted to a residential use, required parking spaces shall be leased or sold separate from the rental or purchase of dwelling units for the life of the dwelling unit.
2. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to waive the requirement in Paragraph (1) above for projects that include financing for affordable housing. To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must find that the applicant has demonstrated that the combined parking is necessary to obtain financing or meeting other obligations.

C. Employee/Resident Benefits.⁵²

1. For new structures or additions over 20,000 square feet, the property owner shall provide at least one of the following transportation benefits at no cost to every employee, residential unit, and/or group living accommodation resident:

⁵⁰ Source: 23E.68.080.E

⁵¹ Source: 23E.68.080.G

⁵² Source: 23E.68.080.H

- a. A pass for unlimited local bus transit service; or
 - b. A functionally equivalent transit benefit in an amount at least equal to the price of a non-discounted unlimited monthly local bus pass. Any benefit proposed as a functionally equivalent transportation benefit shall be approved by the Zoning Officer in consultation with the Transportation Division Manager.
2. A notice describing these transportation benefits shall be posted in a location visible to employees and residents.

D. Vehicle Sharing Spaces.⁵³

1. **Spaces Required.** For residential structures constructed or converted from a non-residential use that provide off-street parking, required parking spaces shall be designated as vehicle sharing spaces in the amounts specified in Table 23.322-6. Vehicle sharing spaces are not required for projects that do not provide off-street vehicle parking.

TABLE 23.322-6: REQUIRED VEHICLE SHARING SPACES

Number of Parking Spaces Required	Minimum Number of Vehicle Sharing Spaces
0-10	0
11-30	1
31-60	2
61 or more	3, plus one for every additional 60 spaces

2. **Requirements.**
 - a. The required vehicle sharing spaces shall be offered to vehicle sharing service providers at no cost.
 - b. The vehicle sharing spaces shall remain available to a vehicle sharing service provider as long as providers request the spaces.
 - c. If no vehicle sharing service provider requests a space, the space may be leased for use by other vehicles.
 - d. When a vehicle sharing service provider requests such space, the property owner shall make the space available within 90 days.

E. Parking and Transportation Demand Management Compliance Report.⁵⁴

1. Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the property owner shall submit to the Department of Transportation a completed Parking and Transportation Demand Management (PTDM) compliance report on a form acceptable to the City of Berkeley.

⁵³ Source: 23E.68.080.I

⁵⁴ Source: 23E.68.080.J

2. The property owner shall submit to the Department of Transportation an updated PTDM compliance report on an annual basis.

23.322.070 – PARKING LAYOUT AND DESIGN

Commentary: This section consolidates in one place all parking layout and design requirements.

A. Traffic Engineering Requirements.⁵⁵

1. All off-street parking spaces, access driveways, circulation patterns, and ingress and egress connections to the public right-of-way must conform to the City of Berkeley's Traffic Engineering requirements.
2. The Traffic Engineer shall determine whether the size, arrangement, and design of off-street parking spaces, access driveways, circulation patterns, and ingress and egress connections to the public right-of-way are adequate to create usable, functional, accessible, and safe parking areas, and are adequately integrated with Berkeley's overall street pattern and traffic flows.

B. Dimensional Standards.⁵⁶ Dimensional requirements and standards for off-street parking spaces, driveways, and other access improvements, and maneuvering aisles shall be incorporated in administrative regulations, subject to the review and approval by the City Manager and ZAB.

C. Access Orientation in Non-Residential Districts.⁵⁷ Access to new parking areas in a Non-Residential District that serve commercial uses shall be oriented in such a way as to minimize the use of streets serving primarily residential uses.

D. Placement – Residential Districts.⁵⁸

1. Side Setback Areas.

- a. One new off-street parking space in a required side setback area, where none exists, is allowed by right.
- b. The space must be constructed of a permeable surface unless the Public Works Department or Office of Transportation determines it is infeasible.
- c. The space must be screened as required by 23.322.070.G (Screening).
- d. The location of the space shall minimize impact on usable open space.

2. Other Setback Areas. No portion of an off-street parking space may be located in a required front, street side, or rear setback area unless:

- a. The parking space location is authorized by Chapter 23.306 (Accessory Dwelling Units);
or

⁵⁵ Source: 23D.12.040.A&B; 23E.28.040.A&B

⁵⁶ Source: 23D.12.040.C; 23E.28.040.C

⁵⁷ Source: 23E.28.080.A

⁵⁸ Source: 23D.12.080.A, B, C

- b. The Zoning Administrator approves an AUP, in consultation with the Traffic Engineer, and the space meets all applicable requirements in this section.

3. **Multifamily Buildings.**

- a. An off-street parking space may not be located closer than 10 feet in horizontal distance from a door or a window of a building with three or more dwelling units where the space is on the same or approximately the same level as the building.
- b. For the purposes of this section, a window whose bottom edge or point is more than 6 feet in vertical height from the level of the subject off-street parking space is not considered on the same or approximately the same level.
- c. The Zoning Administrator may approve an AUP to grant an exception to this requirement.

E. Placement – Non-Residential Districts.⁵⁹

- 1. **Where Prohibited.** Except when otherwise allowed by this chapter, ground-level off-street parking spaces are prohibited within 20 feet of the lot's street frontage unless the parking is entirely within a building with walls.
- 2. **Corner Lots.** For a corner lot, the ZAB may approve a Use Permit to allow the parking within 20 feet of the street frontage facing the secondary street.
- 3. **C-W District.**⁶⁰
 - a. Off-street automobile parking in the C-W district is prohibited between the front lot line and a main structure within a designated node.
 - b. Outside of a designated node, off-street automobile parking may be allowed between the front lot line and a main structure with a Use Permit or AUP. If the project requires ZAB approval, a Use Permit is required. An AUP is required for all other projects.
 - c. To approve the AUP or Use Permit, the review authority must find that one or more of the following is true:
 - i. Parking in the rear or on the side of the property is impractical because of the lot's depth and/or width.
 - ii. Parking in the rear of the property would result in adverse impacts on abutting residential or other uses.
 - iii. Parking in the rear or on the side of the property would result in the placement of a driveway in an unsafe location.
 - iv. Continuation or re-establishment of parking in front of the building is necessary for the reuse of an existing structure which is substantially set back from the front lot line.

⁵⁹ Source: 23E.28.080.B

⁶⁰ Source: 23E.64.080.I; 23E.64.090.E

F. Grade Change.⁶¹ This subsection applies to off-street parking spaces in all districts, except for parking decks in Residential Districts.

1. The difference in elevation between a parking space and the finished grade on adjacent areas of the lot may not exceed 5 feet at any point.
2. Where there is a difference in elevation between a parking space and adjacent finished grade, the parking space shall be setback from a lot line as shown in Table 23.322-7.

TABLE 23.322-7: REQUIRED SETBACKS FOR PARKING SPACES WITH ADJACENT GRADE CHANGES

Difference in Elevation	Minimum Setback
Parking space lower than finished grade	
3 to 5 ft	4 ft.
Less than 3 ft	No min. setback
Parking space higher than finished grade	6 ft.

G. Screening.⁶²

1. Table 23.322-8 shows required parking space screening. Screening must effectively screen parked vehicles from view from buildings and uses on adjacent, abutting, and confronting lots. Screening may not interfere with pedestrian safety.

TABLE 23.322-8: REQUIRED PARKING SPACE SCREENING

Districts	When Required	Required Screening Feature	Screening Feature Height
All Residential Districts	2 or more parking spaces, or any parking space partly or entirely within a required rear setback area	Continuous view-obscuring wood fence, masonry wall, or evergreen hedge which may be broken only for access driveways and walkways	4 ft. min and 6 ft. max.
All Commercial and Manufacturing Districts	2 or more parking spaces	Wall, fence, or evergreen shrubbery hedge in a landscape strip	<u>Parking adjacent to public right-of-way or front lot line:</u> 3 ft. min. and 4 ft. max. <u>Parking adjacent to rear or side lot line:</u> 4 ft. min and 6 ft. max.

2. In the C-W, M, MM, MU-LI districts, screening and landscape buffers are not required for any portion of a parking lot adjacent to Third Street (Southern Pacific Railroad).

H. Landscape Buffers.⁶³

1. All paved areas for off-street parking spaces, driveways, and any other vehicle-related paving must be separated from adjacent lot lines and the public right-of-way by a landscaped strip as shown in Table 23.322-9.

⁶¹ Source: 23D.12.080.D; 23.28.080.C

⁶² Source: 23D.12.080.F; 23.28.080.D

⁶³ Source: 23D.12.080.E&G; 23.28.080.E,F&G

TABLE 23.322-9: REQUIRED LANDSCAPE BUFFER

District/Number of Spaces	Minimum Width of Landscape Strip	
	Areas adjacent to side or rear lot lines	Areas adjacent to public right-of-way or front lot line
Residential Districts		
1-3 spaces	2 ft.	2 ft.
4 spaces or more	4 ft. [1]	4 ft. [1]
Commercial and Manufacturing Districts		
1 space	None required	None required
2-3 spaces	2 ft.	3 ft.
4 spaces or more	4 ft. [1]	4 ft. [1]

Note:

[1] Calculated as average width along the full length of landscape strip.

2. In all districts, this landscape buffer requirement does not apply to driveways that serve two adjacent lots when adjacent to a side lot line.
3. In the Residential Districts, this landscape buffer requirement also does not apply to pedestrian walkways that are separated from such areas by a landscaped strip at least two feet wide.

I. Paved Setback Areas.⁶⁴ In Residential Districts, the total area of pavement devoted to off-street parking spaces, driveways, and other vehicle-related paving may not exceed 50 percent of any required setback area that runs parallel to and abuts a street.

J. Driveway Width.⁶⁵

1. A driveway may not exceed 20 feet in width at any lot line abutting a street or one-half of the width of the street frontage of the lot, whichever is less.
2. In a Non-Residential district, the Zoning Officer may modify this requirement with an AUP.

K. Driveway Separation.⁶⁶ On a single lot in a Residential District, driveways must be spaced at least 75 feet from one another, as measured along any continuous lot line abutting a street.

L. Tandem Parking.⁶⁷ Tandem spaces that provide required off-street parking require approval by the Traffic Engineer and the ZAB, except when allowed by-right by Chapter 23.306 (Accessory Dwelling Units).

⁶⁴ Source: 23D.12.080.H

⁶⁵ Source: 23D.12.080.I; 23D.28.080.H

⁶⁶ Source: 23D.12.080.J. Clarifies that this applies only to driveways serving a single lot.

⁶⁷ Source: 23D.12.050.D; 23E.28.050.D. Clarifies ADUs are exempt as required by State law.

M. Residential Parking Lots in Non-Residential Districts.⁶⁸ Parking lots in a non-residential district used exclusively for residential parking must comply with standards in this section that apply in Residential Districts.

N. Carports.⁶⁹ A carport shall meet the minimum horizontal and vertical dimensions specified by the City's Traffic Engineer in order to be used for one or more legal parking spaces required under this chapter.

23.322.080 – BICYCLE PARKING

Commentary: This section consolidates in one place all bicycle parking requirements.

A. Parking Spaces Required.⁷⁰

1. Table 23.322-10 shows districts where bicycle parking is required, land uses requiring bicycle parking, and the number of required spaces. Bicycle parking is required for new construction and for expansions to existing buildings that add new floor area.

TABLE 23.322-10: REQUIRED BICYCLE PARKING

District	When Required	Required Spaces
R-S, R-SMU	New commercial space	1 per 2,000 sq. ft.
All Commercial Districts except for C-E and C-T	New floor area or for expansions of existing industrial, commercial, and other non-residential buildings	1 per 2,000 sq. ft.
All Manufacturing Districts except for C-E and C-T	New floor area or for expansions of existing industrial, commercial, and other non-residential buildings	1 per 2,000 sq. ft.
C-E, C-T	None required	N/A

2. In the C-DMU district, the Zoning Officer, in consultation with the City Traffic Engineer, may approve an AUP to modify the bicycle parking requirement in Table 23.322-10 for Tourist Hotels.

B. Bicycle Parking Standards.⁷¹ The following standards apply to required bicycle parking spaces in a non-residential district:

1. Bicycle parking spaces shall be located in either a locker, or in a rack suitable for secure locks, and shall require location approval by the City Traffic Engineer and Zoning Officer.
2. Bicycle parking shall be located in accordance to the Design Review Guidelines and other design specifications promulgated by the Transportation Division.

⁶⁸ Source: 23E.28.080.I

⁶⁹ Source: 23F.04.010, carport definition.

⁷⁰ Source: Parking section in district chapters in Title 23D and 23E; 23E.28.070

⁷¹ Source: 23E.28.070.

23.322.090 – ON-SITE LOADING SPACES

Commentary: *This section consolidates in one place all on-site loading requirements.*

A. When Required.⁷² Table 23.322-11 shows land uses that require on-site loading spaces consistent with this section. In Residential Districts, on-site loading spaces are required for any modifications to existing uses and for new construction. In Commercial and Manufacturing Districts, on-site loading spaces are required for new or additional construction of 10,000 square feet or more.

TABLE 23.322-11: LAND USES REQUIRING ON-SITE LOADING SPACES

District	Land Use [1]
R-1, R-1A, R-2	Schools 10,000 sq. ft. or more
R-2A	Senior congregate housing, nursing homes and schools 10,000 sq. ft. or more
R-3	Senior congregate housing, hospitals, nursing homes, schools 10,000 sq. ft. or more
R-4, R-5	Senior congregate housing, hospitals, nursing homes, offices, schools 10,000 sq. ft. or more
R-S, R-SMU	All non-residential uses 10,000 sq. ft. or more
All C Districts except C-T	All commercial uses 10,000 sq. ft. or more
C-T	No loading spaces required for all land uses
M Districts	All commercial and manufacturing uses 10,000 sq. ft. or more

Note:

[1] Land use size is total gross floor area.

B. Number of Loading Spaces.⁷³ For land uses that require an on-site loading space, Table 23.322-12 shows the minimum number of required spaces.

TABLE 23.322-12: NUMBER OF REQUIRED ON-SITE LOADING SPACES

District	Spaces Required [1]
Residential and Commercial Districts	1 space for the first 10,000 sq. ft. plus 1 additional space for each additional 40,000 sq. ft
Manufacturing Districts	1 space for the first 10,000 sq. ft. plus 1 additional space for each additional 25,000 sq. ft

Note:

[1] Land use size is total gross floor area.

C. Loading Space Requirements.⁷⁴

- General.** The following requirements apply to required on-site loading spaces in all districts except for the R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-2A districts.

⁷² Source: Parking sections from district chapters in Titles 23D and 23E

⁷³ Source: Parking sections from district chapters in Titles 23D and 23E; 23E.32.020; 23E.32.030

⁷⁴ Source: 23E.32.010

- a. **Dimensions.** A required loading space must be at least 12 feet wide and 25 feet long with a minimum vertical clearance of 14 feet.
 - b. **Location.** A required loading spaces must be located on the same lot as the structure or use the space is designed to serve.
 - c. **Parking Spaces.** A required parking space may not be used to satisfy the requirements for an off-street loading space.
 - d. **Access and Paving.** A required loading space must have adequate means of access from a street or alley. Both the space and access driveway must be paved with a durable, dustless material that is usable under all weather conditions.
2. **Residential Buffer.** An on-site loading space in a Non-Residential District may not be located within 35 feet of a lot in a Residential District unless the loading space is either:
 - a. Located wholly within an enclosed building; or
 - b. Screened from such residential lot by a wall, hedge, or fence not less than 6 feet in height.
 3. **C-W District.**⁷⁵ A building or site in the C-W district may not be altered to deprive a leasable space used or designated for use by any manufacturing or wholesale trade of an on-site loading space consistent with Paragraph 1 (All Districts) above.
 4. **M and MM Districts.**⁷⁶ All uses in the M and MM districts which have one or more on-site loading spaces shall retain at least one such space.
 5. **Modified Requirements.** In all Manufacturing and Commercial Districts other than the C-T district, the Zoning Officer in consultation with the City Traffic Engineer may approve an AUP to modify the on-site loading spaces standards in this section.

23.322.100 – PARKING LOTS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS⁷⁷

- A. Applicability.** This section applies to the exclusive or primary use of a lot for off-street parking spaces in a Residential District.
- B. Use Limitations.** Commercial repair work or service of any kind is prohibited on the lot.
- C. Standards.**
 1. Signs may only designate the parking lot name, entrances, exits, and conditions of use. No other types of signed may be erected or maintained.
 2. Lighting fixtures must be oriented to direct the light away from adjacent lots.
 3. Suitable wheel bumpers must be provided to protect screening and adjacent property.
 4. A durable and dustless surface must be provided and maintained.

⁷⁵ Source: 23E.64.080.M

⁷⁶ Source: 23E.72.080.J; 23E.76.080.J

⁷⁷ Source: 23D.12.090; 23E.28.080

5. The lot must comply with 23.322.070.G (Screening) and 23.322.070.H (Landscape Buffers).
6. The lot must be graded to dispose of all surface water.

D. Exceptions. The ZAB may waive any of the requirements in this section with a Use Permit for a temporary parking lot.

23.322.110 – TRANSPORTATION SERVICES FEE⁷⁸

A. When Required.

1. A Transportation Services Fee (TSF) may be required for all new construction of gross floor area pursuant to resolution of the City Council.
2. If so resolved, the following districts are required to pay a TSF: R-S, R-SMU, C-C, C-U, C-N, C-NS, C-T, C-SO, M, and MM.

B. Paying and Collecting Fees.

1. All TSF payments shall be made to the Finance Department and deposited into the City or Berkeley's traffic/transportation mitigation fund.
2. TSF payments shall be collected in the form of annual payments based on the fee rate applicable to each district multiplied by the square feet of gross floor area of new construction and may be adjusted annually for inflation.
3. TSF payments shall be made for 30 years from the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for any new floor area.
4. The first annual payment of the TSF shall be due as a condition of occupancy and subsequent payments shall be due on January 1 of each succeeding year for 29 years.

C. Use of Funds. TSF funds shall be used to purchase transit or paratransit passes, coupons, and tickets to be made available at a discount to employees and customers and to promote and support incentives for employee ride sharing.

⁷⁸ Source: 23D.48.080.F; 23D.52.080; 23E.28.100; 23E.28.110; 23E.28.120; 23E.36.080; 23E.40.080; 23E.48.080; 23E.56.080; 23E.60.080; 23E.72.080; 23E.76.080

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23.324

NONCONFORMING USES, STRUCTURES, AND BUILDINGS

Sections:

- 23.324.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.324.020 – General
- 23.324.030 – Nonconforming Lots
- 23.324.040 – Nonconforming Uses
- 23.324.050 – Nonconforming Structures and Buildings
- 23.324.060 – Exemptions

Commentary: This chapter carries forward existing chapter 23C.04 with reorganization and stylistic edits for clarity.

23.324.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes regulations for nonconforming lots, uses, structures, and buildings. These regulations are intended allow for:

- A. The development and use of lawful nonconforming lots;
- B. Changes to nonconforming uses and the termination of abandoned uses;
- C. Maintenance, repair, and expansion of nonconforming structures and buildings; and
- D. Alterations to nonconforming structures and buildings when needed for public safety.

23.324.020 – GENERAL

- A. **Cause of Nonconformity.**² A nonconformity may result from any inconsistency with the Zoning Ordinance, whether substantive or procedural, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. The inconsistency of the use, building, or structure or aspects thereof, with any requirement of the Zoning Ordinance; and
 - 2. The lack of a Zoning Certificate, AUP, or Use Permit.
- B. **Change to a Conforming Use or Structure.**³ A use, building, or structure which is nonconforming solely by reason of the lack of a Zoning Certificate, AUP, or Use Permit may be

¹ New

² Source: 23C.04.020.A, second sentence.

³ Source: 23C.04.040. Clarifies that with the required permit, the original use may remain and becomes conforming.

recognized as a conforming use, building, or structure by issuance of the required Zoning Certificate, AUP, or Use Permit.

- C. Permit and Approvals Required.**⁴ A use, building, or structure conforms to the Zoning Ordinance only if it was established or constructed with the prior approval of, or legalized after the fact by, the issuance of the required Zoning Certificate, AUP, or Use Permit.
- D. Nonconformities in Continuous Existence.**⁵ A lawful nonconforming use, structure, building, or lot shall be deemed to comply with the Zoning Ordinance if it has remained in continuous existence.

23.324.030 – NONCONFORMING LOTS

- A. Lawful Nonconforming Lots.**⁶ A lot with an area less than the minimum lot size required by the Zoning Ordinance is considered a lawful nonconforming lot if the lot is:
1. Described in the official records on file in the office of the County Recorder of Alameda County or Contra Costa County as a lot of record under one ownership prior to November 30, 1950;
 2. Shown as a lot on any recorded subdivision map, filed prior to November 30, 1950; or
 3. In the Environmental Safety Residential (ES-R) district and described in the official records on file in the office of the County Recorder of Alameda County as either:
 - a. A lot of record under one ownership; or
 - b. A lot on any recorded subdivision map filed prior to February 13, 1975.
- B. Requirements.**⁷
1. A lawful nonconforming lot may be used as building site subject to all other requirements of the Zoning Ordinance, except as provided in Paragraph (2) below.
 2. If the total area of all contiguous vacant lots fronting on the same street and under the same ownership on or after September 1, 1958 is less than that required for one lot under the Zoning Ordinance, such lawful nonconforming lots may be used as only one building site.

23.324.040 – NONCONFORMING USES

- A. Changes to Nonconforming Uses.**⁸
1. Table 23.324-1 shows permits required to change a lawful nonconforming use.

⁴ Source: 23C.04.010

⁵ Source: 23C.04.020.A, first sentence.

⁶ Source: 23C.04.020.B

⁷ Source: 23C.04.020.B

⁸ Source: 23C.04.060; 23D.24.080.B.

TABLE 23.324-1: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR CHANGES TO NONCONFORMING USES

Change to Nonconforming Use	Permit Required
Changes to a new use that is allowed by right, complies with floor area requirements, conforms to all applicable requirements of the Zoning Ordinance excluding parking requirements, and is in a conforming building	ZC
Any change to a nonconforming use that does not require a Zoning Certificate or Use Permit by this table	AUP
Any project that substantially expands or changes a nonconforming use	UP(PH) [1]

Notes:

[1] In the ES-R district the increase in the area, space, or volume occupied by or devoted to a lawful nonconforming use is not allowed.

2. Substantial expansions and changes to a nonconforming use, as used in Table 23.324-1, means:
 - a. All changes to a use listed in 23.404.070.B (Permit Modification Required); and
 - b. Extending the nonconforming use into an existing or expanded portion of a building which has not been previously occupied by that nonconforming use.

B. Abandoned Uses.

1. **Termination.**⁹

- a. Subject to the exceptions in Paragraph 2 (Exceptions) below, the ZAB may declare a lawful nonconforming use to be terminated upon finding that:
 - i. The use has not occurred for at least one year; and
 - ii. The most recent prior user has not demonstrated a good-faith intent to resume it.
- b. The ZAB may require any person claiming that the use should not be declared terminated to produce documentation to substantiate good faith intent to resume the use.

2. **Exceptions.**¹⁰

- a. **Residential Uses.** No lawful residential use can lapse, regardless of the length of time of the non-use.
- b. **Uses with Major Investments.** Lawful nonconforming full or quick service restaurants with cooking or food preparation facilities, gas/auto fuel stations, theaters, manufacturing plants with specifically designed fixed facilities and other uses which represent a major investment in physical plant or facilities shall not be considered or declared terminated, regardless of the duration of non-use, unless:
 - i. Such fixed structures, equipment, or facilities are removed; or

⁹ Source: 23C.04.030, first paragraph

¹⁰ Source: 23C.04.030

- ii. Other uses could not be established without major removal of or extensive remodeling or replacement of structures associated with the previous established use.
- c. **Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sales.** If a lawful nonconforming alcoholic beverage retail sale use is closed is more than 90 days, the ZAB may not declare the use terminated if the use was closed due to:
 - i. Repair that does not change the nature of the license premises or increase the square footage of the business used for alcoholic beverages sales; or
 - ii. Restoration of premises rendered totally or partially unusable by an act of nature, fire, accident, or other involuntary cause where the restoration does not increase the square footage of the business used for alcoholic beverage sales.

23.324.050 – NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS

A. Maintenance and Repair.¹¹ A lawful nonconforming structure or building may be maintained and repaired, as long as such maintenance or repair does not result in a change to the use of the structure or building.

B. Replacement.¹² Replacing portions of a nonconforming structure or building is allowed if the removed portions were lawfully constructed and are replaced to the same size, height, extent, and configuration as previously existed.

C. Removal.¹³

1. A nonconforming portion of a nonconforming structure or building may be removed by right if such removal does not constitute demolition.
2. For a structure or building subject to the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, the regulations under Municipal Code Section 3.24 (Boards, Commissions, and Committees) apply.

D. Expansion.¹⁴

1. **General.**¹⁵ An addition to or enlargements of a lawful nonconforming structure or building is allowed if:
 - a. The addition or enlargement complies with all applicable laws;
 - b. The existing use of the structure or building is conforming, except as provided below in Paragraph 4 (Property with Nonconforming Use); and
 - c. The addition or enlargement obtains all permits required by this subsection.
2. **Nonconforming Setbacks and Height.**

¹¹ Source: 23C.04.050, first sentence

¹² Source: 23C.04.050, second sentence

¹³ Source: 23C.04.050, third sentence

¹⁴ Source: 23C.04.070

¹⁵ Clarifies additions and expansions of a nonconforming structure with a nonconforming use is allowed with a Use Permit.

- a. An AUP is required for an addition or enlargement that:
 - i. Vertically or horizontally extends a building wall projecting into a minimum required setback;
 - ii. Horizontally extends the portion of a building exceeding the height limit;
 - iii. Alters the portion of a building projecting into a minimum required setback; or
 - iv. Alters the portion of a building exceeding the height limit.
- b. The Zoning Officer may approve the AUP only if:
 - i. The addition or enlargement does not increase or exacerbate any nonconforming setbacks; and
 - ii. The addition or enlargement does not exceed maximum or calculated height limits.

3. Nonconforming Coverage, FAR, and Density.

- a. A Use Permit is required for an addition to and/or enlargement of a structure or building that exceeds the maximum allowed lot coverage, floor area ratio, or residential density.
- b. The ZAB may approve the Use Permit only if the project does not:
 - i. Increase or exacerbate the nonconformity; or
 - ii. Exceed the height limit.

4. Property with Nonconforming Use.

- a. A Use Permit is required for an addition to and/or enlargement of a lawful nonconforming structure or building on a property with a lawful nonconforming use.
- b. The Use Permit is required whether or not the nonconforming use occupies the subject structure or building.

E. Tenant Space Reconfigurations.¹⁶

1. The reconfiguration of non-residential tenant space in a nonconforming structure or building requires permits as follows:
 - a. AUP for structures or buildings nonconforming to setback, height, or lot coverage standards.
 - b. Use Permit for structures or buildings nonconforming to FAR standards.
2. The reconfiguration is allowed only if the existing use of the property is conforming.

F. Damage and Reconstruction.

¹⁶ Source: 23C.04.080

1. **Calculation of Appraisal Value.**¹⁷ As used in this subsection, the “appraised value” of a structure or building is the higher of:
 - a. The records of the Assessor of the County of Alameda for the fiscal year during which such destruction occurred; or
 - b. An appraisal performed by a certified appraiser.
2. **Damage Less than 50 Percent.**¹⁸ If 50 percent or less of its appraised value of a lawful nonconforming structure or building is damaged or destroyed for any reason, the replacement of the damaged portions of the structure or building is allowed by right if the replaced portions are the same size, extent, and configuration as previously existed.
3. **Damage More than 50 Percent.**¹⁹
 - a. Except as provided in Paragraph 4 (Residential Buildings with Four Units or Less) below, if more than 50 percent of the appraised value of a lawful nonconforming structure or building is damaged or destroyed for any reason, the structure or building shall either:
 - i. Be brought into full compliance with the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance; or
 - ii. Receive ZAB approval of a Use Permit for the structure or building to be rebuilt to the same size, extent, and configuration as previously existed. To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must find that the previous use will be continued in a manner that meets the requirements of this chapter.
4. **Residential Structures or Buildings with Four Units or Less.**²⁰
 - a. A residential-only structure or building with four residential units or less, including any accessory structures or buildings, that is involuntarily damaged or destroyed may be replaced or reconstructed with a Zoning Certificate.
 - b. The Zoning Certificate may be approved only if all of the following conditions exist:
 - i. The structure or building, or any portion thereof, has been destroyed by any involuntary cause including fire, earthquake, or flood.
 - ii. The replacement structure or building or portion thereof is substantially similar in use, dimensions, floor area, square footage, envelope, lot coverage, footprint, and number of units to the destroyed structure or building or portion thereof that it is designed to replace.
 - iii. The replacement or repair complies with all currently applicable building codes and any other regulations including any ordinance or emergency regulation adopted by

¹⁷ Source: 23C.04.090.A

¹⁸ Source: 23C.04.090.A Clarifies this provision applies to nonconforming structures as well as buildings.

¹⁹ Source: 23C.04.090.B&C.

²⁰ Source: 23C.04.100

the City Council or the Director of Emergency Services to protect against serious safety problems at the site such as engineering conditions and soil stability.

- c. Where a structure or building to be replaced or rebuilt does not conform to Paragraph (b)(ii) above and is to be expanded or changed, the structure or building is subject to all otherwise applicable regulations governing such expansion or change.
- d. The Planning Director shall establish a process that allows an owner of a qualifying residential structure or building to apply for an advance determination that the proposed repair or replacement of a structure or building is substantially similar as required by Paragraph (b)(ii) above including the information required to document existing conditions.
- e. The Planning Director shall develop a description or building information for owners of qualifying residential structures or buildings required by the City to document existing characteristics of the building in case of future damage or destruction.

23.324.060 – EXEMPTIONS

A. Public Safety Structural Alterations.²¹

1. **General.** The following public safety structural alterations or extensions to conforming and nonconforming buildings are permitted by right to the extent necessary, as determined by the Zoning Officer:
 - a. Vertical and/or horizontal extensions of a nonconforming setback.
 - b. Horizontal extensions of a nonconforming height.
 - c. Vertical extensions of a nonconforming height in residential districts.
 - d. Alterations of a portion of a building that encroaches into a nonconforming setback.
 - e. Extensions of nonconforming lot coverage.
 - f. Structural alterations to nonconforming residential density.
 - g. Structural alterations to nonconforming buildings located on a property that also contains a lawful nonconforming use, whether or not that use occupies the subject building or structure.
2. **Parking.** Public safety structural alterations to a conforming or lawful nonconforming building or structure that reduce, relocate, or remove required parking spaces are permitted as follows:
 - a. Parking spaces may be converted to substandard compact spaces if approved by the Traffic Engineer.
 - b. Parking spaces may be relocated into a setback or other location by right to the extent necessary, as determined by the Zoning Officer, if:

²¹ Source: 23C.04.075

- i. The requirements in Paragraph (a) above cannot be met.
 - ii. The screening and landscaping requirements in Chapter 23.322 (Parking and Loading) are met.
 - iii. The parking relocation is approved by the Traffic Engineer.
- c. Required parking may be removed if the Traffic Engineer determines that the requirements of Paragraphs (a) and (b) above cannot be met.
3. **Aesthetic Improvement or Screening.** Any aesthetic improvement or screening that the Zoning Officer determines is associated with a public safety structural alteration shall be treated as part of the public safety structural alteration.

B. Existing Public Libraries.²²

1. Notwithstanding any other provision in the Zoning Ordinance, a conforming or lawful nonconforming public library existing as of May 1, 2010 may be changed, expanded, or replaced by a new public library on the same site following demolition, subject to issuance of a Use Permit.
2. If the change, expansion, or new library is allowed by right under the Zoning Ordinance, a Use Permit is not required.
3. The ZAB may modify any requirement of the Zoning Ordinance applicable to such change, expansion, or new library as part of the Use Permit.

²² Source: 23C.04.076. Clarifies that a Use Permit is not required if the change, expansion, or new library is allowed by right under the Zoning Ordinance.

23.326

DEMOLITION AND DWELLING UNIT CONTROL

Sections:

- 23.326.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.326.020 – General Requirements
- 23.326.030 – Eliminating Dwelling Units through Demolition
- 23.326.040 – Eliminating Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use
- 23.326.050 – Private Right of Action
- 23.326.060 – Elimination of Residential Hotel Rooms
- 23.326.070 – Demolitions of Non-Residential Buildings
- 23.326.080 – Building Relocations
- 23.326.090 – Limitations

***Commentary:** This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.08 with minor stylistic edits and reorganization to clarify applicability of rules. Substantive revisions to this chapter are not envisioned as part of the Zoning Ordinance Revision project.*

23.326.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes demolition and dwelling unit control standards that promote the affordable housing, aesthetic, and safety goals of the City.

23.326.020 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS²

- A. Applicability.** No dwelling unit or units may be eliminated or demolished except as authorized by this chapter.
- B. Findings.** In addition to the requirements below, the ZAB may approve a Use Permit to eliminate or demolish a dwelling unit only upon finding that eliminating the dwelling unit would not be materially detrimental to the housing needs and public interest of the affected neighborhood and Berkeley.

¹ New

² Source: 23C.08.010.A&B.

23.326.030 – ELIMINATING DWELLING UNITS THROUGH DEMOLITION³

A. Buildings with Two or More Units Constructed Prior to June 1980.

1. **Applicability.** This subsection only applies to building with two or more units constructed prior to June 1980.
2. **Findings.** The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to demolish a building constructed prior to June 1980 on a property containing two or more dwelling units if any of the following are true:
 - a. The building containing the units is hazardous or unusable and is infeasible to repair.
 - b. The building containing the units will be moved to a different location within Berkeley with no net loss of units and no change in the affordability levels of the units.
 - c. The demolition is necessary to permit construction of special housing needs facilities such as, but not limited to, childcare centers and affordable housing developments that serve the greater good of the entire community.
 - d. The demolition is necessary to permit construction approved pursuant to this chapter of at least the same number of dwelling units.
3. **Fee Required.**
 - a. The applicant shall pay a fee for each unit demolished to mitigate the impact of the loss of affordable housing in Berkeley.
 - b. The amount of the fee shall be set by resolution of the City Council.
 - c. **In Lieu of a Fee.**
 - i. In lieu of paying the impact fee, the applicant may provide a designated unit in the new project at a below market rate to a qualifying household in perpetuity.
 - ii. The affordability level of the below market rent and the income level of the qualifying household shall be set by resolution of the City Council.
 - iii. The applicant shall enter into a regulatory agreement with the City of Berkeley to provide the in lieu units.
4. **Occupied Units.**
 - a. **Applicability.**
 - i. The requirements in this subsection apply if units to be demolished are occupied.
 - ii. These requirements do not apply to tenants who move in after the application for demolition is submitted to the City if the owner informs each prospective tenant about the proposed demolition and that demolition constitutes good cause for eviction.

³ Source: 23C.08.010.C; 23C.08.020

- b. **Notice.** The applicant shall provide all sitting tenants notice of the application to demolish the building no later than the date it is submitted to the City, including notice of their rights under Municipal Code Section 13.76 (Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Program).
- c. **General Requirements.**
 - i. The applicant shall provide assistance with moving expenses equivalent to in Chapter 13.84 (Relocation Services and Payments for Residential Tenant Households).
 - ii. The applicant shall subsidize the rent differential for a comparable replacement unit, in the same neighborhood if feasible, until new units are ready for occupancy. Funding for the rent differential shall be guaranteed in a manner approved by the City.
 - iii. **Exception.** An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with this subsection but must comply with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 as amended and the California Relocation Act (Government Code sections 7260 et seq.).
- d. **Sitting Tenants Rights.**
 - i. Sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition shall be provided the right of first refusal to move into the new building.
 - ii. Tenants of units that are demolished shall have the right of first refusal to rent new below-market rate units designated to replace the units that were demolished, at the rent that would have applied if they had remained in place, as long as their tenancy continues.
 - iii. Income restrictions do not apply to displaced tenants.
 - iv. **Exception.**
 - 1. An applicant who proposes to construct a 100 percent affordable housing project is not required to comply with 23.326.030.B.4.a, b, and c, but must comply with the following requirement.
 - 2. Sitting tenants who are displaced as a result of demolition and who desire to return to the newly constructed building will be granted a right of first refusal subject to their ability to meet income qualifications and other applicable eligibility requirements when the new units are ready for occupancy.

B. Buildings with a Single Dwelling Unit.

- 1. **Applicability.** This subsection only applies to buildings with a single dwelling unit.
- 2. **Limitations.**
 - a. Demolition is not allowed if:
 - i. The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or

- ii. There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.
 - b. Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available documentation to the ZAB. The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.
- C. Accessory Buildings.** Notwithstanding anything in Municipal Code Title 23 (Zoning Ordinance) to the contrary, but subject to any applicable requirements in Municipal Code Section 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Ordinance), accessory buildings of any size, including, but not limited to, garages, carports, and sheds, but not including any structure containing a lawfully established dwelling unit, which serves and is located on the same lot as a lawful residential use, may be demolished by right.

23.326.040 – ELIMINATING DWELLING UNITS THROUGH CONVERSION AND CHANGE OF USE⁴

- A. General.** The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for the elimination of a dwelling unit in combination with another dwelling unit used for occupancy by a single household if it finds that:
- 1. The existing number of dwelling units exceeds maximum residential density in the district where the building is located; and
 - 2. One of the following is true:
 - a. One of the affected dwelling units has been occupied by the applicant's household as its principal place of residence for no less than two years prior to the date of the application and none of the affected units are currently occupied by a tenant.
 - b. All of the affected dwelling units are being sold by an estate and the decedent occupied the units as his or her principal residence for no less than two years prior to the date of his or her death.
- B. Limitations.**
- 1. Demolition is not allowed if:
 - a. The building was removed from the rental market under the Ellis Act during the preceding five years; or
 - b. There have been verified cases of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction during the immediately preceding three years.
 - 2. Where allegations of harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction are in dispute, either party may request a hearing before a Rent Board Hearing Examiner. The Rent Board Hearing Examiner will provide an assessment of the evidence and all available

⁴ Source: 23C.08.030

documentation to the ZAB. The ZAB shall determine whether harassment or threatened or actual illegal eviction occurred.

C. Effect of Noncompliance with the Two-Year Requirement.

1. In a unit eliminated under Subsection A (General) is not occupied by the applicant's household for at least two consecutive years from the date of elimination, the affected unit must be restored to separate status.
2. This requirement shall be implemented by a condition of approval and a notice of limitation on the property, acceptable to the City of Berkeley.
3. The condition and notice will provide that if the owner's household does not occupy the unit for at least two years from the date of elimination the affected units must either be restored as separate dwelling units and the vacant unit(s) offered for rent within six months or the owner must pay a fee of \$75,000 in 2013 dollars, adjusted in May of each year according to the Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco Bay Area. The fee shall be deposited into the City of Berkeley's Housing Trust Fund.
4. The City of Berkeley may exempt an applicant from the two-year residency requirement in the event of an unforeseeable life change that requires relocation.

D. Effect of Eliminating a Dwelling Unit.

1. If eliminating a dwelling unit reduces the number of units in a building to four, the applicant shall record a notice of limitation against the subject property that the limitation on eviction of tenants under Chapter 13 (Public Peace, Morals and Welfare) shall continue to apply until such time as:
 - a. The building is demolished; or
 - b. Sufficient units are added or restored such that the building contains at least five units.
2. The Zoning Officer may issue an AUP for a building conversion which eliminates a dwelling unit upon finding that the conversion will restore or bring the building closer to the original number of dwelling units that was present at the time it was first constructed, provided the conversion meets the requirements 23.326.040.A.1 and 2 and 23.326.040.B and C.

E. Exceptions.

1. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit for a change of use to a community care or a child care facility which eliminates a dwelling unit if it finds that such use is in conformance with the regulations of the district in which it is located.
2. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to eliminate a dwelling unit through combination with another dwelling unit for the purpose of providing private bathrooms, kitchenettes, accessibility upgrades, and/or seismic safety upgrades to single-residential occupancy rooms in residential developments undergoing a publicly-funded rehabilitation.

3. Notwithstanding the general Use Permit requirement under 23.326.020 (General Requirements), a lawfully established accessory dwelling unit that is not a controlled rental unit may be eliminated with a Zoning Certificate if:
 - a. The re-conversion restores the original single-family use of the main building or lot; and
 - b. No tenant is evicted.

23.326.050 – PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION⁵

Any affected tenant may bring a private action for injunctive and/or compensatory relief against any applicant and/or owner to prevent or remedy a violation of Sections 23.326.030 (Elimination of Dwelling Units through Demolition) and 23.326.040 (Elimination of Dwelling Units and Accessory Dwelling Units through Conversion and Change of Use). In any such action a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney's fees.

23.326.060 – ELIMINATION OF RESIDENTIAL HOTEL ROOMS⁶

A. General Requirements. Prior to removal, the following requirements must be met for the ZAB to approve a Use Permit for the elimination of residential hotel rooms:

1. The residential hotel owner shall provide or cause to be provided standard housing of at least comparable size and quality, at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to each affected tenant
2. One of the following three requirements shall be met:
 - a. The residential hotel rooms being removed are replaced by a common use facility, including, but not limited to, a shared kitchen, lounge, or recreation room, that will be available to and primarily of benefit to the existing residents of the residential hotel and that a majority of existing residents give their consent to the removal of the rooms.
 - b. Prior to the date on which the residential hotel rooms are removed, one-for-one replacement of each room to be removed is made, with a comparable room, in one of the methods set forth in this section.
 - c. Residential hotel rooms are removed because of building alterations related to seismic upgrade to the building or to improve access to meet the requirements of the American Disabilities Act (ADA).

B. Criteria for Replacement Rooms. For purposes of this section, replacement rooms must be:

1. Substantially comparable in size, location, quality, and amenities;
2. Subject to rent and eviction controls substantially equivalent to those provided by the Rent Stabilization Ordinance or those that applied to the original rooms which are being replaced; and

⁵ Source: 23C.08.035

⁶ Source: 23C.08.040

3. Available at comparable rents and total monthly or weekly charges to those being removed. Comparable rooms may be provided by:
 - a. Offering the existing tenants of the affected rooms the right of first refusal to occupy the replacement rooms;
 - b. Making available comparable rooms, which are not already classified as residential hotel rooms to replace each of the rooms to be removed; or
 - c. Paying to the City of Berkeley's Housing Trust Fund an amount sufficient to provide replacement rooms.
 - i. The amount to be paid to the City of Berkeley shall be the difference between the replacement cost, including land cost, for the rooms and the amount which the City of Berkeley can obtain by getting a mortgage on the anticipated rents from the newly constructed rooms.
 - ii. The calculations shall assume that rents in the newly constructed rooms shall not exceed the greater of either a level comparable to the weekly or monthly charges for the replaced rooms or the level which would be charged if no current tenant paid more than 30 percent of such tenant's gross income for rent.

C. Exception for Non-Profit Ownership. In a residential hotel owned and operated by a non-profit organization, recognized as tax-exempt by either the Franchise Tax Board and/or the Internal Revenue Service, residential hotel rooms may be changed to non-residential hotel room uses if the average number of residential hotel rooms per day in each calendar year is at least 95 percent of residential hotel rooms established for that particular residential hotel.

23.326.070 – DEMOLITIONS OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS⁷

A. Main Non-Residential Buildings. A main building used for non-residential purposes may be demolished with a Use Permit.

B. Accessory Buildings.

1. Demolishing an accessory building with less than 300 square feet of floor area is permitted as of right.
2. An accessory building with 300 square feet or more of floor area may be demolished with an AUP.

C. Landmarks Preservation Commission Review.

1. Any application for a Use Permit or AUP to demolish a non-residential building or structure which is 40 or more years old shall be forwarded to the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for review prior to consideration of the Use Permit or AUP.
2. The LPC may initiate a landmark or structure-of-merit designation or may choose solely to forward to the ZAB its comments on the application.

⁷ Source: 23C.08.050

3. The ZAB shall consider the recommendations of the LPC in when acting on the application.

D. Findings. A Use Permit or an AUP for demolition of a non-residential building or structure may be approved only if the ZAB or the Zoning Officer finds that:

1. The demolition will not be materially detrimental to the commercial needs and public interest of any affected neighborhood or the City of Berkeley; and
2. The demolition:
 - a. Is required to allow a proposed new building or other proposed new use;
 - b. Will remove a building which is unusable for activities which are compatible with the purposes of the district in which it is located or which is infeasible to modify for such uses;
 - c. Will remove a structure which represents an inhabitable attractive nuisance to the public; or
 - d. Is required for the furtherance of specific plans or projects sponsored by the City of Berkeley or other local district or authority upon a demonstration that it is infeasible to obtain prior or concurrent approval for the new construction or new use which is contemplated by such specific plans or projects and that adhering to such a requirement would threaten the viability of the plan or project.

23.326.080 – BUILDING RELOCATIONS⁸

A. Treatment of Building Relocation.

1. Relocating a building from a lot is considered a demolition for purposes of this chapter.
2. Relocating a building to a lot is considered new construction and is subject to all requirements applicable to new construction.
3. When a building is relocated to a different lot within in Berkeley, the lot from which the building is removed shall be known as the source lot and the lot on which the building is to be sited shall be known as the receiving lot. In such cases all notification requirements apply to both the source and receiving lots.

B. Findings. The ZAB may approve a Use Permit to relocate a building upon finding that:

1. The building to be relocated is not in conflict with the architectural character, or the building scale of the neighborhood or area to which it will be relocated; and
2. The receiving lot provides adequate separation of buildings, privacy, yards, and usable open space.

⁸ Source: 23C.08.060

23.326.090 – LIMITATIONS⁹

A. Unsafe, Hazard, or Danger.

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if a building or structure is unsafe, presents a public hazard, and is not securable and/or is in imminent danger of collapse so as to endanger persons or property, as determined by the city's building official, it may be demolished without a Use Permit.
2. The Building Official's determination in this matter shall be governed by the standards and criteria in the most recent edition of the California Building Code that is in effect in the City of Berkeley.

B. Ellis Act. This chapter shall be applied only to the extent permitted by state law as to buildings which have been entirely withdrawn from the rental market pursuant to the Ellis Act (California Government Code Chapter 12.75).

⁹ Source: 23C.08.070

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23.328

INCLUSIONARY HOUSING

Sections:

- 23.328.010 – Chapter Purpose and Applicability
- 23.328.020 – General Requirements
- 23.328.030 – Payment of In-Lieu Fees as an Alternative to Providing Inclusionary Units
- 23.328.040 – Requirements Applicable to All Inclusionary Units
- 23.328.050 – Inclusionary Unit Requirements for Rental Housing Projects
- 23.328.060 – Inclusionary Unit Requirements for Ownership Projects
- 23.328.070 – Special Requirements for Avenues Plan Area
- 23.328.080 – Administrative Regulations
- 23.328.090 – Fees

Commentary: *This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.12 with minor stylistic edits and reorganization to clarify applicability of rules. Substantive revisions to this chapter are not envisioned as part of the Zoning Ordinance Revision project.*

23.328.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

A. Purpose.¹ The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Promote Housing Element goals to develop affordable housing for households with incomes below the median, as defined in this chapter, or, in the case of limited equity cooperatives, households with incomes below 120 percent of the median.
2. Require the inclusion of affordable dwelling units in specified proposed developments (“projects”).

B. Applicability.²

1. The following types of projects must comply with the inclusionary housing requirements of this chapter:
 - a. Residential housing projects constructing five or more dwelling units.
 - b. Residential housing projects constructing one to four new dwelling units when:
 - i. Such units are added to an existing one to four-unit property developed after August 14, 1986; and
 - ii. The resulting number of units totals five or more.

¹ Source: 23C.12.010

² Source: 23C.12.020

- c. Residential housing projects proposed on lots with a size and zoning designation that allows construction of five or more dwelling units.
2. This chapter does not apply to dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, boarding houses, residential hotels, or live/work units.
3. Live/work units are subject to low income inclusionary provisions in Section 23.312 (Live/Work).
4. This chapter sets forth specific inclusionary housing requirements for the Avenues Plan Area, which prevails over any conflicting requirements set forth elsewhere.

23.328.020 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS³

A. Minimum Percent of Units.

1. Any project subject to this chapter is required to include at least 20 percent of the total number of dwelling units within the project as inclusionary units, except that limited equity cooperatives are required to include at least 51 percent of their units as inclusionary units.
2. In applying the percentages above, any decimal fraction above a whole number of dwelling units shall be paid as an in-lieu fee as stated in Section 23.328.040 (Requirements Applicable to All Inclusionary Units).

B. Median Income Levels. For the purpose of determining the median income levels for households under this chapter, the City shall use the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) statistical figures that are available to the City from the most recent U.S. Census.

23.328.030 – PAYMENT OF IN-LIEU FEES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PROVIDING INCLUSIONARY UNITS⁴

A. Applicability.

1. As an alternative to providing inclusionary units required in an ownership project, the applicant may elect to enter in an agreement with the City to pay fees as set forth in this section in-lieu of providing units that are not required to be provided at below market prices pursuant to Government Code Section 65915.
2. This section applies to projects for which all required permits have already been issued, as long as no units within such a project have been sold.

B. Deposit. The fee shall be deposited in the City's Housing Trust Fund.

C. Fee Amount.

1. The in-lieu fee shall be 62.5 percent of the difference between the permitted sale price for inclusionary units and the amounts for which those units are actually sold by the applicant.

³ Source: 23C.12.030

⁴ Source: 23C.12.035

2. The fee shall be calculated and collected based on the sales prices of all of the units in a project to which the inclusionary requirement applies, such that the fee as charged shall be a percentage of the difference between the actual sales price for each unit, and the sales price that would have been permitted had that unit been an inclusionary unit.
3. The percentage shall be determined using the following formula: the number of units for which an in-lieu fee is substituted for an inclusionary unit divided by the total number of units to which the inclusionary ordinance applies, multiplied by 62.5 percent.
4. This fee shall only apply to units in a project that are counted in determining the required number of inclusionary units in a project and shall not apply to any units provided as a density bonus.
5. If the City Manager determines that an actual sales price does not reflect the fair market value of a unit, the City Manager shall propose an alternate price based on the fair market value of the unit.
6. If the developer and the City Manager cannot agree on a fair market value, the City Manager shall select an appraiser to prepare an appraisal of the unit and the appraised value shall be used as the market value.

D. Calculation of Inclusionary Sales Price.

1. The allowable inclusionary sales price for the purpose of calculating the in-lieu fee amount shall be three times 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) last reported as of the closing date of the sale of the unit, with the exception that if the developer has already been authorized to charge an inclusionary sale price based on development costs pursuant to Ordinance 6,790-N.S. (adopted January 27, 2004, sunsetted February 19, 2006) the allowable inclusionary sale price for the purposes of this section shall be the price permitted under that ordinance.
2. Area median income (AMI) shall be calculated in accordance with the affordability regulations established by the City Manager pursuant to Section 23.328.090 (Administrative Regulations).

E. Time of Payment of Fee. The developer shall pay the in-lieu fee no later than the closing date of the sale of a unit as a condition of the closing.

23.328.040 – REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL INCLUSIONARY UNITS⁵

A. Recipient Requirement.

1. All inclusionary units other than those in limited equity cooperatives shall be sold or rented to:
 - a. The City or its designee; or
 - b. Low income, lower income, or very low-income households.

⁵ Source: 23C.12.040

2. Units in limited equity cooperatives shall be sold or rented to households whose gross incomes do not exceed 120 percent of the Oakland PMSA median.
- B. Agreement.** The applicant shall execute a written agreement with the City indicating the number, type, location, approximate size, and construction schedule of all dwelling units and other information as required to determine compliance with this chapter.
- C. Timing.** All inclusionary units in a project and phases of a project shall be constructed concurrently with, or prior to, the construction of non-inclusionary units.
- D. Criteria.** All inclusionary units shall be:
1. Reasonably dispersed throughout the project;
 2. Of the same size and contain, on average, the same number of bedrooms as the non-inclusionary units in the project; and
 3. Comparable with the design or use of non-inclusionary units in terms of appearance, materials, and finish quality.
- E. In-Lieu Fee Requirement.** In projects where calculating the inclusionary requirement results in a fraction of a unit, the fraction shall be paid in the form of an in-lieu fee to the City.
1. Where Government Code Section 65915 does not apply, the in-lieu fee shall be the fractional value of the difference between development cost (excluding marketing costs and profit) and actual sales price for the average comparable unit in projects.
 2. Where Government Code Section 65915 does apply, the in-lieu fee shall be the difference between affordable cost for an appropriately-sized household and the fractional value of the average comparable actual sales price for the fraction of the unit in projects to require a density bonus or equivalent incentive.
- F. Use of In-Lieu Fees.**
1. The in-lieu fee shall be used by the City or its designee (such as a non-profit housing development corporation) to provide, construct, or promote the creation or retention of low-income housing in Berkeley.
 2. The use of in-lieu fees for specific housing programs shall be brought before the Housing Advisory and Appeals Board for review and approval.
- G. Exceptions.** Where the applicant demonstrates, and the City agrees, that the direct construction and financing costs of the inclusionary units, excluding marketing cost and profit (and also excluding land costs if a density bonus or equivalent incentive is provided), exceeds the sales prices allowed for inclusionary units by this chapter, the ZAB may approve one or more of the following measures to reduce costs or increase profitability:
1. Reduce the floor area or the interior amenities of the inclusionary units, provided that such units conform to applicable building and housing codes.
 2. Increase the number of bedrooms in the inclusionary units.

3. In a home ownership project, construct rental units in a number required to meet the inclusionary provisions of this chapter applicable to rental housing projects.
4. Waive the in-lieu fees for fractions of units.

23.328.050 – INCLUSIONARY UNIT REQUIREMENTS FOR RENTAL HOUSING PROJECTS⁶

A. General Rental Requirements.

1. All inclusionary units shall be occupied by low, lower, or very low -income households.
2. The maximum rental price for inclusionary units shall be affordable to an appropriate-sized household whose income is 81 percent of the Oakland PMSA median.
3. In projects requiring more than one inclusionary unit, at least 50 percent of those units shall be rented at a price that is affordable to low or lower-income households, provided that the City can make available rental subsidies through the federal Section 8 Existing Housing Program or an equivalent program.
4. When there is an uneven number of inclusionary units, the majority of units shall be priced to be affordable to a household at 50 percent of median income if subsidies are available.
5. If no rental subsidies are available, all inclusionary unit prices shall be affordable to households at 81 percent income of the Oakland PMSA median.
6. If an applicant agrees to provide 10 percent lower income inclusionary units, the rental price for such units shall be affordable to a household with income that is 60 percent of the Oakland PMSA median.
7. Dwelling units designated as inclusionary units shall remain in conformance with the regulations of this section for the life of the building.
8. The City or its designee shall screen applicants for the inclusionary units and refer eligible households of the appropriate household size for the unit.
9. For purposes of occupancy, the appropriate household size standards used by the housing authority for the federal Section 8 Existing Housing Program or any future equivalent program shall be used.
10. The applicant or owner shall retain final discretion in the selection of the eligible households referred by the City.
11. The owner shall provide the City with data on vacancies and other information required to ensure the long-term affordability of the inclusionary units by eligible households.

B. Affordability Defined. A unit shall be considered affordable if the rent (including utilities) does not exceed 30 percent of a household's gross income.

1. Gross household income and utility allowance shall be calculated according to the guidelines used by the Berkeley Housing Authority for the federal Section 8 Existing Housing Program.

⁶ Source: 23C.12.060

2. For purposes of calculating rent, appropriate household size shall be determined by using the schedule contained in the administrative regulations developed for this chapter.

23.328.060 – INCLUSIONARY UNIT REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERSHIP PROJECTS⁷

A. General Sale Requirements. Inclusionary units in ownership projects shall be sold as set forth below:

1. Inclusionary units in ownership projects shall be sold at a price that is affordable to an appropriate-sized household whose income is no more than 80 percent of the area median income reported for the Oakland PMSA for households of that size, unless the cost of development of the unit is greater than the affordable sales price.
2. Appropriate sizes of household and the ratio of income to sales price for affordable units shall be defined by City Manager regulation.
3. Inclusionary ownership units shall be affirmatively marketed to tenants with Section 8 housing vouchers, and who are known to be interested in participating in the Section 8 homeownership program, or other equivalent program(s) of the City, which are in effect at the time the units are offered for sale by the developer.

B. Right of First Refusal and Purchaser Preference.

1. The applicant for a project other than a limited equity housing cooperative is required to give right of first refusal to purchase any or all new inclusionary units to the City or a City designee for a period of not less than 60 days as evidenced by issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
2. Should the City choose not to exercise its right of first refusal, it shall provide the applicant or owner with a purchaser or with a list of eligible purchasers within a period of not less than 60 days.
 - a. If the list is not provided, the applicant may select a low-income purchaser of the applicant's choice as long as the City verifies income eligibility and the unit is sold at an affordable price as described in this chapter.
 - b. The City shall maintain a list of eligible low-income households and review the assets and incomes of prospective purchasers of the inclusionary units on a project-by-project basis and refer potential purchasers to the applicant or owner.
3. All purchasers of inclusionary units shall be first-time home buyers from low, lower, or very low-income households.
4. Purchasers are also required to occupy the unit except that such requirement may be waived with the approval of the City. In such cases, the unit shall be rented to a low, lower, or very low-income household at a rent affordable by such households.
5. Preference of inclusionary units are as follows:

⁷ Source: 23C.12.070

- a. First preference will be given to eligible Berkeley residents.
 - b. Second preference will be given to eligible persons employed in Berkeley.
 - c. Other preferences may also be established administratively, with Planning Commission review, to help meet the City's Housing Element goals.
6. The City shall advise all prospective purchasers on the City's eligibility list of the resale restrictions applicable to ownership of inclusionary units and shall provide purchasers with a Declaration of Restrictions applicable to ownership of inclusionary units.
 7. Purchasers of inclusionary units in limited equity cooperatives at time of first occupancy shall be first time home buyers with gross incomes no greater than 120 percent of the Oakland PMSA median.
 8. Subsequent purchasers of inclusionary units in limited equity cooperatives shall be first time home buyers whose yearly gross income is no more than 44 percent of the cost of a unit at the time of sale, provided that such income is no more than 110 percent of the Oakland PMSA median.
- C. Resale Restrictions.** All inclusionary units developed under this chapter except for those in limited equity cooperatives are subject to the resale restrictions set forth below.
1. Home ownership inclusionary units offered for sale or sold under the requirements of this chapter shall be offered to the City or its designee for a period of at least 60 days by the first purchaser or subsequent purchasers from the date of the owner's notification to the City of intent to sell.
 2. The resale price of the unit shall not exceed the original price and customary closing costs, except to allow for:
 - a. The lower of any increase of either the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers (as produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics or its successor agencies) applicable to the Oakland PMSA; or
 - b. The increase as measured in household income guidelines published annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (or its successor agencies) for the Oakland PMSA.
 3. The resale formula shall supersede and replace the earlier resale formula in deed restrictions executed between February 19, 1987 (adoption date for Ordinance 5791-N.S.) and May 23, 2006.
 - a. The City, or its designee, shall notify each such owner of this change to the resale formula contained in their deed restriction within 60 days of adoption of this section.
 - b. All other terms and conditions of these deed restrictions shall remain in effect.
 4. If the City does not act on its right of first refusal, the same procedure for new inclusionary units shall be used for selection of a purchaser.

5. The seller shall not levy or charge any additional fees nor shall any finders fee or other monetary consideration be allowed, other than customary real estate commissions if the services of a licensed real estate agent are employed.
6. The City or its designee may monitor resale of inclusionary units in limited equity cooperatives.
7. The City or its designee shall monitor the resale of ownership of inclusionary units.
8. The owners of any inclusionary units shall attach, lawfully reference in the grant deed conveying title of any such inclusionary ownership unit, and record with the County Recorder a Declaration of Restrictions provided by the City, stating the restrictions imposed pursuant to this chapter. Violators of any of the terms may be prosecuted by the City.

23.328.070 – SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AVENUES PLAN AREA⁸

A. City Council Findings. The City Council finds and determines that:

1. The Avenues Plan process identified a number of regional and Berkeley-specific barriers to housing development.
2. Among the Berkeley-specific barriers were:
 - a. High land prices;
 - b. Lengthy, difficult, and uncertain permit processes; and
 - c. Insufficient financing, especially for affordable housing projects.
3. The Avenues Plan area represents a core area of Berkeley where it is particularly appropriate to encourage housing development because of the area's generally good access to workplaces, transit service, senior services, and retail stores.
4. The policy to encourage housing in this area is reflected in a number of documents, including, but not limited to, the City's Housing Element of the General Plan, the Concept Plan for the General Plan revision, the Downtown Plan, the South Berkeley Area Plan, the West Berkeley Plan, and the University Avenue statement of planning of goals.
5. Despite the City's support for housing in this area, new housing development here has been limited and this has hindered revitalization of the area.
6. As part of a multi-pronged experimental strategy to create incentives to encourage housing development, relaxation of various inclusionary zoning requirements within the Avenues Plan area as set forth in this section is appropriate.
7. These changes will also assist the buyer of below market rate inclusionary units, by allowing buyers to gain greater appreciation on their investments (market conditions permitting), making the investment more similar to conventional home ownership, while retaining the long term affordability of inclusionary units.

⁸ Source: 23C.12.080

8. The changes will also encourage the construction of larger family-sized units, rather than the smaller units which have generally been built in multi-family developments.
9. These changes in inclusionary zoning will be followed by mechanisms to make more financing available and changes in zoning standards and permit processes.
10. The success of these changes will be reviewed annually until the five-year time period of the Avenues Plan experiment expires July 1, 2000.

B. Applicability.⁹

1. This section shall remain in effect until July 1, 2000, at which time the Planning Commission, in consultation with other relevant commissions, shall re-examine its effectiveness. At that time the Commission may initiate modifications to, or an extension of, this section.
2. This section applies on the streets and the addresses listed in Table 23.328-1 below. The area of applicability consists of the entire C-DMU District and portions of the C-C, C-U, C-SA, C-W, C-N, R-2A, R-3, and R-4 districts as indicated in the table. Within this area, this section supersedes any inconsistent provisions in this chapter.

TABLE 23.328-1: AVENUES PLAN AREA: STREET AND ADDRESS RANGE

Street	Address
Acton	1940-2100
Addison	841-1145 odd, 1846 up
Adeline	All
Alcatraz Avenue	1700-1937
Allston Way	1901-1999 odd, 2000 up
Ashby Avenue	1830-2117, 2118-2198 even
Bancroft Way	2000-2300
Berkeley Square	All
Berkeley Way	1200-1800 even only, 1800-1920, 1920-2000 even only, 2000 up
Blake	1800-2100
Bonar	2000-2099
Bonita	1900-1950 even, 1950-1999
Browning	portion of West Campus only
California	1950-2009
Carleton	2000-2117
Center	All
Channing Way	1800-1850 even, 2000-2200, 2200-2300 odd
Cowper	All
Chestnut	1910-1950 even, 1950 up
Curtis	1900-2100, portion BUSD

⁹ Updates existing C-2 reference to C-DMU and C-1 to C-C and C-U.

Street	Address
Delaware	1041-1112, 2000-2200 even
Derby	2000-2113
Dover	All
Durant Avenue	2000-2300
Dwight Way	1800-1850 even, 1850-2200
Ellis	3124-3320 odd
Emerson	2000-2111
Essex	1901-2106
Fairview	1750 up
Fulton	2200-2400, 2400-2606 even
Grant	1800-1900 odd, 1900-2050, 2501-2599 odd
Harold Way	All
Harmon	1750 up
Harper	2901-3123 odd
Haste	1900-1998 even, 2000-2200
Hearst	1032-1200, 1800-2000 even, 2000-2200
Henry	1900 up
Jefferson Avenue	2000-2050
King	3221 up, odd
Kittredge	All
Martin Luther King Jr. Way	1900-2050, 2051-2199 odd, 2400-2450 even, 2450-2600, 2900 up
McGee Avenue	1900-2050
McKinley Avenue	2400-2500 odd
Milvia	1800-1950 odd, 1950-2199, 2200-2450 odd, 2450-2550, 2550-2900 odd only
Newbury	All
Oregon	2000-2122
Otis	All
Oxford	1800-2200
Parker	1800-1998 even, 2000-2200
Prince	1830-2105
Russell	1820-2000 even, 2000-2117
Sacramento	1900-2000, 2050-2100 even
San Pablo Avenue	1800-2199
Shattuck Avenue	1800 up
Shattuck Square	All
Stuart	2100-2107
Tremont	All

Street	Address
University Avenue	840 up
Walnut	1800 up
West	1950-1999
Whitney	All
Woolsey	1750-2110
6th	1916-2099
7th	1912-2099
8th	1910-2099
9th	1910-2099
10th	1908-2099
62nd	1700 up
63rd	1700 up

C. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

1. “Project” means the total number of housing units planned to be built on a single lot or on a grouping of contiguous, commonly owned, or controlled lots, regardless of whether those units are all built simultaneously.
2. “Affordable family-sized unit” means a unit which:
 - a. Is at least 850 square feet in area if two bedrooms or 1,100 square feet if three bedrooms or more;
 - b. Contains at least two lawful bedrooms;
 - c. Contains at least as many bathrooms as the corresponding two-bedroom market rate units; and
 - d. Is sold at a price that is affordable to an appropriate sized household whose income is no more than 80 percent of the metropolitan area median as reported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

D. Number of Inclusionary Units Required.

1. The number of inclusionary units required are shown in the Table 23.328-2.¹⁰

¹⁰ CONSENT CHANGE. Removes “Except as provided in this chapter” from 23C.12.080E, which conflicts with 23C.12.080B: “Within this area, the provisions of this section superseded any inconsistent provisions of this chapter.”

TABLE 23.328-2: NUMBER OF INCLUSIONARY UNITS REQUIRED

Total Number of Units Built	Number of Required Inclusionary Units
10-14	1
15-19	2
Each additional multiple of 5 units	1 additional

2. For every five units which the applicant can demonstrate with bona fide sales documents have been sold at a price at or below that affordable to an appropriately sized household with an income of 100 percent of metropolitan area median, the applicant is released of the obligation to provide one inclusionary unit.
3. For every 10 affordable family-sized units, the applicant is released of the obligation to provide one inclusionary unit sold at a price at or below that affordable to an appropriately sized household with an income of 100 percent of metropolitan area median.
4. Within the area of applicability for that portion of a project wherein both the inclusionary and the non-inclusionary units contain at least as many bathrooms as the corresponding two-bedroom market rate units, only 10 percent of units must be inclusionary.

E. Pricing Requirements.

1. The first inclusionary unit in projects with units for sale shall be sold at a price that is affordable to an appropriately sized household whose income is no more than 80 percent of the Oakland PMSA median as reported by HUD.
2. Except as otherwise provided in Section 23.328.070.C.2.d above, the second inclusionary unit shall be sold at a price that is affordable to an appropriate sized household whose income is no more than 100 percent of the PMSA median and subsequent inclusionary units shall be sold alternately at these price levels.
3. Inclusionary sale units in projects in the Avenues Plan Area shall be sold at a price such that first year housing cost (including homeowners' association dues, if any) for a household of appropriate size with an income at the targeted level shall not exceed 33 percent of income.
4. This cost shall be calculated assuming that the buyer makes a 10 percent down payment, which shall not be considered a portion of the cost.
5. The housing cost shall be calculated for each project at the time the condominium association budget is approved by the California Department of Real Estate and shall not be changed subsequent to that time for that project, regardless of future changes in cost.
6. The resale price of inclusionary units within the Avenues Plan Area may increase at the rate of increase of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) applicable to the metropolitan area.

23.328.080 – ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS¹¹

The City Manager or the City Manager’s designee shall promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to this chapter, including but not limited to setting and administering gross rents and sale prices, requiring guarantees, entering into recorded agreements with applicants and taking other appropriate steps necessary to ensure that the required low income and very low income dwelling units are provided and occupied by low income households.

23.328.090 – FEES¹²

The City Council, by resolution, may establish fees for the administration of this chapter.

¹¹ Source: 23C.12.090

¹² Source: 23C.12.100

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23.330

DENSITY BONUS

Sections:

- 23.330.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.330.020 – Definitions
- 23.330.030 – Application Requirements
- 23.330.040 – Density Bonus Calculations and Procedures
- 23.330.050 – Incentives and Concessions
- 23.330.060 – Waivers and Reductions
- 23.330.070 – Qualifying Units
- 23.330.080 – Regulatory Agreements

***Commentary:** This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.14 with minor stylistic edits and reorganization to clarify applicability of rules. Substantive revisions to this chapter are not envisioned as part of the Zoning Ordinance Revision project.*

23.330.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

The purpose of this chapter is to:

- A.** Establish procedures and local standards to implement California Government Code Sections 65915–65918 consistent with local zoning regulations and development standards; and
- B.** Provide special provisions consistent with the intent of State and local law. Unless otherwise noted, all section references in this chapter are to the California Government Code.

23.330.020 – DEFINITIONS²

A. Terms Defined. Terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

1. **Administrative Regulations.** Guidelines and procedures promulgated by the Planning Director that may be modified from time to time to effectively implement this ordinance.
2. **Base Project.** The maximum allowable residential density on a housing development site pursuant to the applicable zoning district or, where no density standard is provided, as set forth in the Administrative Regulations before applying the density bonus.
3. **Density Bonus.** Those residential units, floor area, rental beds or bedrooms added to the Base Project pursuant to the provisions of Government Code Section 65915 and this chapter.
4. **Eligible Housing Development.** As defined in Government Code Section 65917.2.

¹ Source: 23C.14.010.

² Source: 23C.14.020.

5. **Housing Development.** As defined in Government Code Section 65915(i).
 6. **Incentive and Concession.** An incentive or a concession as the terms are used in Government Code Section 65915 and in particular as defined in Section 65915(k) thereof. The City may request reasonable documentation from the applicant to support the request.
 7. **Qualifying Unit.** A unit that is provided at a below market-rate rent or sales price as set forth in Government Code Section 65915 in order to receive a Density Bonus and/or Waivers and Reductions and/or Incentives and Concessions.
 8. **Waiver and Reduction.** A waiver or a reduction as the terms are used in Government Code Section 65915 and in particular in Section 65915(e) thereof, and means any and all changes to or exemptions from physical lot development standards that are required to avoid precluding the construction of a Housing Development with Density Bonus Units, as set forth in Section 65915(e). The City may request reasonable documentation from the applicant to support the request.
- B. Terms Not Defined.** Terms not defined in this section shall be interpreted to give this chapter its most reasonable meaning and application, consistent with applicable state and federal law.

23.330.030 – APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS³

- A. Required Information.** In addition to any other information required by the Zoning Ordinance, an application for a density bonus must include the following information:
1. How the proposed project will satisfy the eligibility requirements of Section 65915 or 65917.2.
 2. For those districts without density standards, a density bonus schematic as set forth in the City of Berkeley Administrative Regulations.
 3. The requested density bonus pursuant to Municipal Code Section 23.330.040 (Density Bonus Calculations and Procedures).
 4. Any waivers and reductions that are sought under Section 65915.e that would be required to accommodate the housing development including the density bonus units.
 5. Any incentives and concessions that are sought under Section 65915.d accompanied by documentation of resulting cost reductions to provide for affordable housing costs.
 6. Any requested additional bonus units under Section 65915.n.
 7. Any requested parking reductions under Section 65915.p.
 8. Whether the applicant elects to receive a density bonus that is less than that mandated by Section 65915, including a density bonus of zero. In such cases, the applicant retains their entitlement to incentives and concessions.

³ Source: 23C.14.030

9. Documentation of how a project complies with regulations regarding replacement units as described in Section 65915.c.3.

B. Documentation Supporting Requests. The City may request reasonable documentation from the applicant to support requested waivers/reductions and incentives/concessions.

23.330.040 – DENSITY BONUS CALCULATIONS AND PROCEDURES⁴

A. Calculation. Density bonuses must be calculated as set forth in Section 65915, 65917.2, and pursuant to the Administrative Regulations.

B. Procedures. Density bonus requests must accompany housing development permit applications and will be decided upon concurrent with the underlying permit for the project.

23.330.050 – INCENTIVES AND CONCESSIONS⁵

A. Calculation. For purposes of this chapter, the number of incentives and concessions are counted as follows:

1. Any incentive and concession that would otherwise require discretionary approval by the Zoning Officer, the ZAB, or City Council of any single dimensional lot development standard, such as height or setbacks, or any single quantitative lot development standard, such as parking or open space, counts as one.
2. A proposed incentive and concession that would involve exceedance of a single physical lot development standard counts as one even if that exceedance would otherwise require more than one permit (e.g., extra height may require permits for height, floor area ratio, and/or number of stories but would count as one incentive and concession for height).
3. Where it is ambiguous as to whether a proposed incentive and concession involves one or more dimensional or quantitative lot development standards, the stricter interpretation applies, as determined by the review authority.

B. Procedural Requirements.

1. The City shall grant incentives and concession unless findings are made as set forth in Section 65915d.1.
2. The City is not required to deny a proposed incentive and concession solely because it is able to make a finding under Section 65915.d.1.
3. The City bears the burden of proof for the denial of a requested incentive and concession.
4. Unless denied under Section 65915, incentives and concessions are exempt from discretionary review of permits under the Zoning Ordinance, other than Design Review, and by law do not modify the CEQA review status of a project.

⁴ Source: 23C.14.040

⁵ Source: 23C.14.050

23.330.060 – WAIVERS AND REDUCTIONS⁶

- A. Proposal.** An applicant may submit to the City a proposal for waivers and reductions of development standards that physically preclude construction of a housing development and density bonus units meeting the criteria of Section 65915.b.
- B. Negotiated Process.** The City may negotiate changes to the requested waivers and reductions as part of the Use Permit and Design Review process, in coordination with the applicant, to address aspects of the project that may be of concern in the community or inconsistent with overarching principles of the General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and Design Guidelines.
- C. Denial.** The City may deny waivers and reductions for the reasons set forth in Section 65915.e.1.

23.330.070 – QUALIFYING UNITS⁷

Qualifying units must meet the standards set forth in Section 23.328.040 (Requirements Applicable to All Inclusionary Units).

23.330.080 – REGULATORY AGREEMENTS⁸

Prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy for a housing development that has received a density bonus, the applicant must enter into a regulatory agreement in a form provided by the City that implements Sections 65915–65918 and this chapter.

⁶ Source: 23C.14.060

⁷ Source: 23C.14.070

⁸ Source: 23C.14.090

23.332

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Sections:

- 23.332.010 – Chapter Purpose and Applicability
- 23.332.020 – Definitions
- 23.332.030 – General Requirements
- 23.332.040 – Minimum Application Requirements
- 23.332.050 – Location Requirements
- 23.332.060 – Height Requirements
- 23.332.070 – Design Requirements
- 23.332.080 – Operation and Maintenance Standards
- 23.332.090 – Public Information Requirements
- 23.332.100 – Certification Requirements
- 23.332.110 – Permits and Findings Required for Approval
- 23.332.120 – Cessation of Operations

***Commentary:** This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23C.17 with minor stylistic edits and reorganization to clarify applicability of rules. Substantive revisions to this chapter are not envisioned as part of the Zoning Ordinance Revision project.*

23.332.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY¹

A. Purpose.² The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Provide a uniform and comprehensive set of standards for the development, siting, installation, and operation of wireless telecommunications antennas and related facilities (“wireless telecommunications facilities”) for personal wireless services;
2. Foster an aesthetically pleasing urban environment, prevent visual blight, protect and preserve public safety and general welfare, and maintain the character of residential areas, including those adjacent to commercial areas and neighborhood commercial areas, consistent with the General Plan and adopted area plans and in compliance with applicable state and federal legislation; and
3. Prevent the location of wireless telecommunications facilities in Residential Districts unless:

¹ Source: 23C.17.010; 23C.17.020; 23C.17.030.D

² Source: 234C.17.020

- a. The City is required to permit them in such locations in order to avoid violating the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
 - b. The wireless telecommunications facilities are designed to interfere as little as possible with the character of the neighborhood.
4. Establish and maintain telecommunications facilities that are components of a wireless telecommunications infrastructure designed to enhance the City's emergency response network and not interfere with such emergency systems in violation of applicable federal or state regulations.
 5. Establish a process for obtaining necessary permits for wireless telecommunication facilities that provides greater certainty to both applicants and interested members of the public while ensuring compliance with all applicable zoning requirements.
 6. Provide opportunities for further reduction in potential aesthetic or land use impacts of wireless telecommunications facilities as changes in technology occur.
 7. Support the use of personal wireless services to enhance personal and public health and safety as well as the public welfare of Berkeley.

B. Applicability.³ The regulations in this chapter apply to all wireless telecommunications facilities for personal wireless services on property other than the public right-of-way in Berkeley.

23.332.020 – DEFINITIONS⁴

A. Terms Defined. Terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

1. **Antenna.** Any system of wires, poles, rods, panels, whips, cylinders, reflecting discs, or similar devices used for transmitting or receiving electromagnetic waves when such system is either external to or attached to the exterior of a structure, or is portable or movable. "Antenna" includes devices having active elements extending in any direction, and directional beam-type arrays having elements carried by and disposed from a generally horizontal boom that may be mounted upon and rotated through a vertical mast or tower interconnecting the boom and antenna support, all of which elements are deemed to be a part of the antenna.
2. **Antenna - Facade Mounted (also known as Building Mounted).** Any antenna, directly attached or affixed to the elevation of a building, tank, tower, or other structure.
3. **Antenna - Ground Mounted.** Any antenna with its base, whether consisting of single or multiple posts, placed directly on the ground or a single mast less than 15 feet tall and 6 inches in diameter.
4. **Antenna - Parabolic (also known as Satellite Dish Antenna).** Any device incorporating a reflective surface that is solid, open mesh, or bar configured that is shallow dish, cone, horn,

³ Source: 23C.17.010

⁴ Source: 23F.04.010

bowl or cornucopia shaped and is used to transmit or receive electromagnetic or radio frequency communication/signals in a specific directional pattern.

5. **Approved Engineer.** Radio frequency engineer or licensed electrical engineer specializing in EMF or RFR studies approved by City of Berkeley staff to conduct analysis required pursuant to this chapter.
6. **Co-Location.** Location of any telecommunication facility owned or operated by a different telecommunication service provider on the same tower, building, or property.
7. **Personal Wireless Services.** Commercial mobile services, unlicensed wireless services, and common carrier wireless exchange access services as defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
8. **Readily Visible.** A wireless telecommunications facility is readily visible if it can be seen from street level or from the main living area of a legal residence in a residential district or from a public park by a person with normal vision, and distinguished as an antenna or other component of a wireless telecommunication facility, due to the fact that it stands out as a prominent feature of the landscape, protrudes above or out from the building or structure ridgeline, or is otherwise not sufficiently camouflaged or designed to be compatible with the appurtenant architecture or building materials. For purposes of this definition, "main living area" means the living and dining and similar areas of a dwelling, but not bedrooms, bathrooms or similar areas.
9. **Stealth Facility.** Any wireless telecommunications facility that is not readily visible because it has been designed to blend into the surrounding environment and is visually unobtrusive. Examples may include architecturally screened roof-mounted antennas, building-mounted antennas that are painted and treated as architectural element to blend with the existing building, monopoles that are disguised as flag poles or public art, or camouflaged using existing vegetation. A pole or tower with antennas that are flush with or do not protrude above or out from the pole or antenna is not considered to be a stealth facility unless the pole or tower is an existing pole or tower, existing utility pole or tower, or existing light standard or street light, or replacement thereof.
10. **Structure Ridgeline.** The line along the top of an existing roof or top of a structure, including existing parapets, penthouses, or mechanical equipment screens.
11. **Telecommunications.** The transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the content of the information as sent and received as defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
12. **Telecommunications Equipment.** Equipment, other than customer premises equipment, used by a Telecommunications Carrier to provide Telecommunications Services, and includes software integral to such equipment (including upgrades) that is not located, in whole or in part, in, above, or below Streets, Public Rights- of-Way or other Public Property.
13. **Telecommunications Service.** The offering of telecommunications for a fee directly or indirectly to any Person as defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

14. **Telecommunications Tower.** Any mast, pole, monopole, lattice tower, or other structure designed and primarily used to support antennas. A ground or building mounted mast greater than 15 feet tall and 6 inches in diameter supporting one or more antennas, dishes, arrays, etc. shall be considered a telecommunications tower.
15. **Wireless Telecommunications Facilities.** Personal wireless service facilities as defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, including, but not limited to, facilities that transmit and/or receive electromagnetic signals for cellular radio telephone service, personal communications services, enhanced specialized mobile services, paging systems, and related technologies. Such facilities include antennas, microwave dishes, parabolic antennas, and all other types of equipment used in the transmission or reception of such signals; telecommunication towers or similar structures supporting said equipment; associated equipment cabinets and/or buildings; and all other accessory development used for the provision of personal wireless services. These facilities do not include radio towers, television towers, and government-operated public safety networks.

B. Terms Not Defined. Terms not defined in this section shall be interpreted to give this chapter its most reasonable meaning and application, consistent with applicable state and federal law.

23.332.030 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS⁵

In addition to any other requirements imposed by this chapter, all wireless telecommunications facilities on property other than the public right-of-way in Berkeley shall be consistent with the following:

- A. The General Plan, adopted area plans, and all other applicable provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.
- B. Applicable regulations and standards of any other governmental agency with jurisdiction over the installation or operation of wireless telecommunications facilities including, but not limited to, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the California Public Utilities Commission.
- C. Any applicable discretionary permit affecting the subject property, except to the extent the Zoning Officer or ZAB may modify such requirements.

23.332.040 – MINIMUM APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS⁶

- A. **Section Purpose.** This section establishes limited additional application submittal requirements for wireless telecommunications facilities. The purpose of these requirements is to ensure that the purposes of this chapter are implemented to the extent permitted by the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
- B. **Application Requirements.** In addition to meeting the standard application submittal requirements for permits specified in Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements), wireless

⁵ Source: 23C.17.030

⁶ Source: 23C.17.040

telecommunication facility applications required this chapter shall include the following information:

1. Coverage Map and General Information.

- a. A narrative description and map showing the coverage area of the provider's existing facilities that serve customers in Berkeley and the specific site that is the subject of the application.
- b. A statement of the telecommunications objectives sought for the proposed location, whether the proposed facility is necessary to prevent or fill a significant gap or capacity shortfall in the applicant's service area, whether it is the least intrusive means of doing so, and whether there are any alternative sites that would have fewer aesthetic impacts while providing comparable service.
- c. An AUP application need not include information as to whether the proposed facility is necessary to prevent or fill a significant gap or capacity shortfall in the applicant's service area.

2. Technical Information.

- a. Copies of or a sworn statement by an authorized representative that the applicant holds all applicable licenses or other approvals to construct the proposed facility required by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC), and any other agency of the Federal or State government with authority to regulate telecommunications facilities.
- b. Documentation of or a sworn statement by an authorized representative that the applicant is in compliance with all conditions imposed in conjunction with such licenses or approvals, a description of the number, type, power rating, frequency range, and dimensions of antennas, equipment cabinets, and related wireless telecommunications facilities proposed to be installed, and engineering calculations demonstrating that the proposed facility will comply with all applicable FCC requirements and standards.

3. Visibility.

- a. A site plan, plans, and elevations drawn to scale.
 - i. Plans shall include microcell, facade- or roof-mounted antennas, and all related equipment.
 - ii. Elevations shall include all structures on which facilities are proposed to be located.
- b. A description of the proposed approach for screening or camouflaging all facilities from public view including plans for installation and maintenance of landscaping, sample exterior materials, and colors, and an explanation of the measures by which the proposed facility will be camouflaged or rendered not readily visible.
- c. Where any part of the proposed facility would be readily visible, the application shall include an explanation as to why it cannot be screened from view.

- d. A visual impact analysis including scaled elevation diagrams within the context of the building, before and after photo simulations, and a map depicting where the photos were taken.
 - e. The Zoning Officer may require the submission of photo overlays, scaled models, renderings, or mockups to document the effectiveness of techniques proposed to minimize visibility.
 - f. If a ground-mounted or freestanding tower is proposed, the application must include an explanation as to why other facility types are not feasible.
4. **Peer Review.**
- a. The application shall include sufficient information for an approved radio frequency engineer or licensed electrical engineer specializing in EMF or RFR studies (“approved engineer”) retained by the City to peer review the information provided in response to Sections 23.322.030.B.2 and 3.
 - b. The application shall include an agreement to pay the reasonable actual cost and a reasonable administrative fee for hiring an approved engineer to provide peer review.
 - c. Any proprietary information disclosed to the City or its engineer in confidence shall not be a public record and shall remain confidential and not be disclosed to any third party without the express consent of the applicant.
 - d. The City and/or its engineer shall return all proprietary information to the applicant and shall not retain any copies of such information once its decision is final.
5. **Monitoring.** An agreement to pay a reasonable one-time or annual fee for independent monitoring as required by this chapter.
6. **Statement of Financial Assurances.** A statement that prior to obtaining a building permit to erect or install the proposed facility, the applicant shall either secure a bond or provide financial assurances, in a form acceptable to the City Manager, for the removal of the facility in the event that its use is abandoned or the approval is otherwise terminated.
7. **Noise.** The Zoning Officer may require information concerning noise that might be generated by equipment associated with a wireless telecommunication facility, such as air conditioning equipment, if the physical circumstances of the proposed facility suggest that such noise may be detrimental.

23.332.050 – LOCATION REQUIREMENTS⁷

- A. Visibility.** A wireless communications facility may not be sited on or above a ridgeline or at any other location readily visible from a public park, unless ZAB makes the applicable findings required in Section 23.332.110.E (Findings).
- B. Distance Between Freestanding Facilities.** A new freestanding facility, including towers, lattice towers, and monopoles, may not be located within 1,000 feet of another freestanding

⁷ Source: 23C.17.050

facility, unless appropriate stealth techniques have been used to minimize the visual impact of the facility to the extent feasible, and mounting on a building or co-location on an existing pole or tower is not feasible.

23.332.060 – HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS⁸

A. Measurement.

1. The height of a telecommunications tower is measured from existing grade below the center of the base of the tower to either:
 - a. The top of the tower; or
 - b. The tip of the highest antenna or piece of attached equipment if taller than the tower
2. The height of building-mounted antennas includes the height of that portion of the building on which the antenna is mounted.
3. In the case of “crank-up” or similar towers whose height is adjustable, the height of the tower is the maximum height to which it is capable of being raised.

B. Conformance with District Requirements.

1. No antenna telecommunications tower or facade-mounted antenna shall exceed or project above the height limits specified for the district in which the antenna is located.
2. Roof-mounted antennas affixed to an existing or proposed tower or pole shall not extend or project more than 15 feet above the height limit of the district.

23.332.070 – DESIGN REQUIREMENTS⁹

In addition to all other requirements set forth in this chapter, all wireless telecommunication facilities shall meet the design requirements in this section.

A. Order of Preference of Facility Type. Based on potential aesthetic impact, the order of preference for facility type is as follows (ordered from most preferred to least preferred): microcell, facade-mounted, roof-mounted, ground-mounted, and freestanding tower.

B. Visibility.

1. All facilities shall be designed and located to minimize their visibility to the greatest extent feasible, considering technological requirements, by means of placement, screening, and camouflage.
2. The applicant shall use the smallest and least visible antennas feasible to accomplish the owner/operator’s coverage or capacity objectives.
3. A wireless telecommunications facility that would be readily visible from the public right-of-way or from the habitable living areas of residential units within 100 feet of the facility shall

⁸ Source: 23C.17.060

⁹ Source: 23C.17.70

incorporate appropriate techniques to camouflage or disguise the facility, and/or blend it into the surrounding environment, to the greatest extent feasible.

4. Facilities shall be compatible in scale and integrated architecturally with the design of surrounding buildings or the natural setting.

C. Location.

1. **View Corridor Impacts.** No readily visible antenna shall be placed at a location where it would impair a significant or sensitive view corridor except as provided for in Subsection (3) below.
2. **Facilities in Setbacks and Between Buildings and Rights-of-Way.** If telecommunications antenna or ancillary support equipment is located within any required setback or between the face of a building and a public right-of-way, permits are required as follows:
 - a. An AUP is required for microcell facilities and facilities that are completely subterranean.
 - b. A Use Permit is required for all other facilities.
3. **Roof- and Ground-Mounted Antennas.**
 - a. Roof-mounted antennas shall be located in an area of the roof where the visual impact is minimized.
 - b. Roof-mounted and ground-mounted antennas shall not be placed in direct line of sight of significant or sensitive view corridors or where they adversely affect scenic vistas unless the Zoning Officer or ZAB finds that the facility incorporates appropriate, creative stealth techniques to camouflage, disguise, and/or blend into the surrounding environment to the extent feasible.
 - c. Roof mounted antennas shall be designed and sited to minimize their visibility and shall be no taller than necessary to meet the operator's service requirements.
 - d. Where roof-mounted antennas are readily visible, confirmation of necessary height for service requirements, at the Zoning Officer's discretion, shall be based on independent analysis by an approved engineer retained by the City.
4. **Satellite Dish or Parabolic Antennas.**
 - a. Satellite dish or parabolic antennas shall be situated as close to the ground as possible to reduce visual impact without compromising their function.
 - b. When screened from pedestrian-level view from the public right-of-way and not readily visible from any property that contains a legally established residential use, satellite dish or parabolic antennas may be located in any required setback area subject to the approval of a Use Permit.
 - c. No satellite dish or parabolic antenna may exceed 39 inches in diameter unless the Zoning Officer or ZAB finds that a smaller antenna cannot feasibly accomplish the provider's technical objectives and that the facility will not be readily visible. The Zoning

Officer may require that this determination be based on independent technical analysis by an approved engineer.

5. **Monopoles and Lattice Towers.** All monopoles and lattice towers shall be designed to be the minimum functional height and width required to support the proposed antenna installation unless a higher monopole or lattice tower will facilitate co-location or other objectives of this chapter.

D. Colors and Materials.

1. Colors and materials for facilities shall be chosen to minimize visibility.
2. All visible exterior surfaces shall be constructed of non-reflective materials.
3. Facilities shall be painted or textured using colors to match or blend with the primary background.

E. Lighting.

1. Facility lighting shall be designed to meet but not exceed minimum requirements for security, safety, or FAA regulations, and in all instances shall be designed to avoid glare and minimize illumination on adjacent properties.
2. Lightning arresters and beacon lights shall not be included in the design of facilities unless required by the FAA.
3. Lightning arresters and beacons shall be included when calculating the height of facilities such as towers, lattice towers, and monopoles.

F. Advertising. No advertising shall be placed on telecommunications antennas or other equipment.

G. Facility Design.

1. All facilities shall be designed to be resistant to and minimize opportunities for unauthorized access, climbing, vandalism, graffiti, and other conditions that would result in hazardous conditions, visual blight, or attractive nuisances.
2. The Zoning Officer or ZAB may require the provision of warning signs, fencing, anti-climbing devices, or other techniques to prevent unauthorized access and vandalism when, because of their location and/or accessibility, antenna facilities have the potential to become an attractive nuisance.
3. The design of the fencing and other access control devices is subject to Design Review.

H. Landscaping.

1. Where appropriate and directly related to the applicant's placement, construction, or modification of wireless telecommunications facilities, the applicant shall maintain and enhance existing landscaping on the site, including trees, foliage and shrubs, when used for screening unless appropriate replacement landscaping is approved through the Design Review process.

2. Additional landscaping shall be planted as needed to minimize the visual impact of the facility and, when feasible, to block the line of sight between facilities and adjacent residential uses and properties in a residential district.
3. The appropriate minimum size of new trees and shrubs shall be approved through the Design Review process.

I. Projection of Equipment. Facade-mounted equipment, not including any required screening, shall not project more than 18 inches from the face of the building or other support structure unless specifically authorized by the Zoning Officer or ZAB.

J. Ancillary Support Equipment.

1. In order of preference, ancillary support equipment for facilities shall be located either within a building or structure, on a screened roof top area or structure, or in a rear yard if not readily visible from surrounding properties and the public right-of-way, unless the Zoning Officer or ZAB finds that another location is preferable under the circumstances of the application.
2. Above ground and partially buried ancillary equipment, including support pads, cabinets, shelters, and buildings, shall be located where they will be the least visible from surrounding properties and the public right-of-way. Such equipment shall be designed to be architecturally compatible with surrounding structures and/or screened using appropriate techniques to camouflage, disguise, and/or blend into the environment including landscaping, color, and other techniques to minimize their visual impact.
3. If the Zoning Officer determines that an equipment cabinet is not or cannot be adequately screened from surrounding properties or from public view or architecturally treated to blend in with the environment, the equipment cabinet shall be placed underground or inside the existing building where the antenna is located unless the Zoning Officer or ZAB finds that such placement is not feasible or consistent with the objectives of this chapter and other applicable requirements.

K. Co-Located Antennas.

1. When antennas are co-located, the City may limit the number of antennas with related equipment and providers located on a site and adjacent sites to prevent negative visual impacts associated with multiple facilities.
2. Architectural and other camouflaging treatment shall be coordinated between all users on a site.

L. Parking. Proposed facilities shall not reduce the number of available parking spaces below the amount required by the Zoning Ordinance.

M. Effect of Modification. At the time of modification or upgrade of facilities, existing equipment shall, to the extent feasible, be replaced with equipment that reduces visual and noise impacts as feasible.

23.332.080 – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE STANDARDS¹⁰

All wireless telecommunication facilities shall at all times comply with the following operation and maintenance standards. Failure to comply shall be considered a violation of conditions of approval subject to the enforcement provisions in this chapter.

A. Emergency Sign Required.

1. Each owner or operator of a wireless telecommunications facility shall provide signage identifying the name and phone number of a party to contact in event of an emergency.
2. The design, materials, colors, and location of signs is subject to Design Review.
3. Contact information must be kept current.

B. Maintenance and Repair.

1. Wireless telecommunications facilities and related equipment shall be maintained in good repair, free from trash, debris, litter, graffiti, and other forms of vandalism.
2. Damage from any cause shall be repaired as soon as reasonably possible so as to minimize occurrences of dangerous conditions or visual blight.
3. Graffiti shall be removed from any facility or equipment as soon as practicable, and in no instance more than 48 hours from the time of notification by the City.
4. Vehicle and personnel access to sites for maintenance and repairs shall not be from residential streets or adjacent residential properties to the maximum extent feasible.

C. Landscaping.

1. The owner or operator of a wireless telecommunications facility shall be responsible for maintaining landscaping in accordance with the approved landscape plan and for replacing any damaged or dead trees, foliage, or other landscaping elements shown on the approved plan.
2. Amendments or modifications to the landscape plan must be submitted to the Zoning Officer for approval.

D. Operation Standards.

1. Each wireless telecommunications facility shall be operated in a manner that will minimize noise impacts to surrounding residents and persons using nearby parks, trails, and similar recreation areas.
2. Except for emergency repairs, testing and maintenance activities that will be audible beyond the property line shall only occur between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.
3. All air conditioning units and any other equipment that may emit noise audible from beyond the property line shall be enclosed or equipped with noise attenuation devices to the extent

¹⁰ Source: 23C.17.080

necessary to ensure compliance with applicable noise limitations under Chapter 13.40 (Community Noise).

4. Backup generators shall only be operated during periods of power outages or for testing.
5. At no time shall equipment noise from any source exceed the standards specified in Chapter 13.40 (Community Noise).

E. Facilities Providing Service to the Government or General Public. All wireless telecommunications facilities providing service to the government or the general public shall be designed to meet the following requirements:

1. The exterior walls and roof covering of all above ground equipment shelters and cabinets shall be constructed of materials rated as nonflammable.
2. Openings in all above ground equipment shelters and cabinets shall be protected against penetration by fire and windblown embers to the greatest extent feasible.
3. Material used as supports for antennas shall be fire resistant, termite proof, and comply with all applicable regulations.
4. Telecommunications antenna towers shall be designed to withstand forces expected during earthquakes to the extent feasible.
 - a. Building-mounted facilities shall be anchored so that an earthquake does not dislodge them or tip them over.
 - b. All equipment mounting racks and attached equipment shall be anchored so that an earthquake would not tip them over, throw equipment off their shelves, or otherwise damage equipment.
 - c. All connections between various components of the wireless telecommunications facility and necessary power and telephone lines shall, to the greatest extent feasible, be protected against damage by fire, flooding, and earthquake.
5. Reasonable measures shall be taken to keep wireless telecommunication facilities in operation in the event of a natural disaster.

23.332.090 – PUBLIC INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS¹¹

A. Map and Inventory. The Planning and Development Department shall maintain a map and inventory of all existing and proposed wireless telecommunication sites, which shall be available to members of the public and other interested parties for inspection.

B. Inventory Information. The inventory shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

1. Address of site.
2. Number, type, power rating, and frequency range of all antennas at the site.

¹¹ Source: 23C.17.085

3. Name of telecommunications carrier owning, operating, or leasing each antenna at the site.
4. Date of most recent certification.

23.332.100 – CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS¹²

A. General.

1. No wireless telecommunications facility or combination of facilities shall at any time produce power densities that exceed the FCC's limits for electric and magnetic field strength and power density for transmitters.
2. In order to ensure continuing compliance with all applicable emission standards, all wireless telecommunications facilities shall submit reports as required by this section.
3. The City may require, at the operator's expense, independent verification of the results of any analysis.
4. If an operator of a telecommunications facility fails to supply the required reports or fails to correct a violation of the FCC standard following notification, the Use Permit or AUP is subject to modification or revocation by the ZAB following a public hearing.

B. All Facilities.

1. Within 45 days of initial operation or modification of a telecommunications facility, the operator of each telecommunications antenna shall submit to the Zoning Officer written certification by a licensed professional engineer that the facility's radio frequency emissions are in compliance with the approved application and any required conditions.
 - a. The engineer shall measure the radio frequency radiation of the approved facility, including the cumulative impact from other nearby facilities, and determine if it meets the FCC requirements.
 - b. A report of these measurements and the engineer's findings with respect to compliance with the FCC's Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits shall be submitted to the Zoning Officer.
 - c. If the report shows that the facility does not comply with applicable FCC requirements, the owner or operator shall cease operation of the facility until the facility complies with, or has been modified to comply with, this standard.
 - d. Proof of compliance shall be a certification provided by the engineer who prepared the original report.
 - e. The City may require, at the applicant's expense, independent verification of the results of the analysis.
2. Prior to January 31 of every year, an authorized representative for each wireless carrier providing service in the City shall provide written certification to the City that each facility is

¹² Source: 23C.17.060.D; 23C.17.090

being operated in accordance with the approved local and federal permits and shall provide the current contact information.

3. Once every two years, at the operator's expense, the City may conduct or retain an approved engineer to conduct an unannounced spot check of the facility's compliance with applicable FCC radio frequency standards.
4. In the event of a change in the FCC's MPE limits for electric and magnetic field strength and power density for transmitters, the operator of each wireless telecommunications facility shall submit to the Zoning Officer written certification by a licensed professional engineer of compliance with applicable FCC radio frequency standards within 90 days of any change in applicable FCC radio frequency standards or of any modification of the facility requiring a new submission to the FCC to determine compliance with emission standards.
5. If calculated levels exceed 50 percent of the FCC's MPE limits, the operator of the facility shall hire an approved engineer to measure the actual exposure levels.
6. If calculated levels are not in compliance with the FCC's MPE limit, the operator shall cease operation of the facility until the facility is brought into compliance with the FCC's standards and all other applicable requirements.
7. A report of these calculations, required measurements, if any, and the engineer's findings with respect to compliance with the current MPE limits shall be submitted to the Zoning Officer.
8. If the Zoning Officer at any time finds that there is good cause to believe that a telecommunications antenna does not comply with applicable FCC radio frequency standards, the Zoning Officer may require the operator to submit written certification that the facility is in compliance with such FCC standards.

C. Facilities Approved Prior to 2002.

1. The owner or operator of a wireless telecommunications facility that was approved by the City before January 17, 2002, shall submit to the Zoning Officer, within six months from the date of notification, written certification by an engineer that the facility's radio frequency emissions are in compliance with the approved application and any required conditions.
2. The engineer shall measure the radio frequency radiation of the approved facility, including cumulative impact from other nearby facilities, and determine if it meets the FCC requirements.
3. If the report shows that the facility does not comply with applicable FCC requirements, the owner or operator shall cease operation of the facility until the facility is brought into compliance.
4. In order to ensure the objectivity of the analysis, the City may require, at the applicant's expense, independent verification of the results of the analysis.

D. Nonconformities.

1. Any facility that was approved by the City prior to January 17, 2002, and which does not comply with this chapter on the date of its adoption shall be considered a lawful nonconforming use; provided, that the owner or operator submits the information required in 23.332.100.C (Facilities Approved Prior to 2002).
2. Roof-mounted or facade-mounted antennas proposed on an existing building, tower, or pole that is legal nonconforming in terms of height shall not extend or project more than 15 feet above the existing height of the building or structure.
3. A lawful nonconforming personal wireless service facility is subject to the requirements of 23.324 (Nonconforming Uses, Structures, and Buildings) except to the extent that they are modified as allowed by this chapter.

E. Violations.

1. Failure to submit the information required in this section is considered a violation of the Zoning Ordinance.
2. Any facility found in violation may be ordered to terminate operations by the ZAB following a duly noticed public hearing.

23.332.110 – PERMITS AND FINDINGS REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL¹³

A. Permit Required.

1. All wireless telecommunications facilities in any district that require a Use Permit or an AUP are subject to the permit findings in this section and Chapter 23.406 (Specific Permit Requirements).
2. Required findings in Chapter 23.406 (Specific Permit Requirements) shall not be based on aesthetic impacts if the proposed facility would not be readily visible, or on any other matter that the City is prohibited from considering by the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

B. Modifications.¹⁴ The Zoning Officer may approve minor modifications and aesthetic upgrades that do not increase the size or visibility of any legally established wireless telecommunication facilities without notice or hearing, subject to compliance with all existing conditions of approval.

C. Administrative Use Permit. The following wireless telecommunications facilities require an AUP:

1. Microcell facilities in any district.
2. Modifications to existing sites in Non-Residential Districts.

¹³ Source: 23C.17.100. Individual district permit requirements in: 23D.16.030; 23D.20.030; 23D.24.030; 23D.28.030; 23D.32.030; 23D.36.030; 23D.40.030; 23D.44.030; 23D.48.030; 23D.52.030; 23E.36.030; 23E.40.030; 23E.44.030; 23E.48.030; 23E.52.030; 23E.56.030; 23E.60.030; 23E.64.030; 23E.68.030; 23E.72.030; 23E.76.030; 23E.80.030; 23E.84.030

¹⁴ Source: 23C.17.050.D

3. Additions to existing sites in Non-Residential Districts when the site is not adjacent to a Residential District.
4. All new or modified wireless communication facilities in Manufacturing Districts.

D. Use Permit. All new or modified wireless telecommunications facilities not listed in Subsection C (Administrative Use Permit) above require a Use Permit except when otherwise required by Section Chapter 23.404.070 (Permit Modifications) or this chapter.

E. Findings. The ZAB or Zoning Officer may approve a Use Permit or AUP under this chapter only if it makes all of the following findings:

1. The proposed project is consistent with the general requirements of this chapter and any specific requirements applicable to the proposed facility.
2. The proposed antenna or related facility, operating alone and in conjunction with other telecommunications facilities, will comply with all applicable state and federal standards and requirements.
3. One of the following is true:
 - a. The proposed facility is not readily visible.
 - b. It is infeasible to incorporate additional measures that would make the facility not readily visible.
4. Except for microcell facilities, the facility is necessary to prevent or fill a significant gap in coverage or capacity shortfall in the applicant's service area and is the least intrusive means of doing so.
5. The wireless carrier complies with Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection 23.322.090.B (All Facilities). If a wireless carrier has not complied with those sections, the wireless carrier may become compliant by providing current contact information and certification statements for any sites which are not current.

F. Basis for Findings. All findings must be based on substantial information in the record such as, where required, technical analysis by an approved radio frequency engineer, calculations by a state-licensed structural engineer, or other evidence.

23.332.120 – CESSATION OF OPERATIONS¹⁵

A. General. Within 30 days of cessation of operations of any wireless telecommunications facility approved pursuant to this chapter, the operator shall notify the Zoning Officer in writing.

B. Lapse of Permit. The wireless telecommunications facility permit shall be deemed lapsed and of no further effect six months thereafter unless one of the following is true.

1. The Zoning Officer has determined that the same operator resumed operation within six months of the notice.

¹⁵ Source: 23C.17.110

2. The City has received an application to transfer the permit to another operator.

C. Effect of Lapse.

1. No later than 30 days after a permit has lapsed, the operator shall remove all wireless telecommunication facilities from the site.
2. If the operator fails to do so, the property owner shall be responsible for removal, and may use any bond or other assurances provided by the operator pursuant to the requirements of Section 23.322.040 (Locational Requirements) to do so.
3. If such facilities are not removed, the site shall be deemed to be a nuisance pursuant to Chapter 23.414 (Nuisance Abatement) and the City may call the bond to pay for removal.

D. Failure to Inform. Failure to inform the Zoning Officer of cessation of operations of any existing facility constitutes a violation of the Zoning Ordinance and shall be grounds for any or all of the following:

1. Prosecution.
2. Revocation or modification of the permit.
3. Calling of any bond or other assurance secured by the operator pursuant to the requirements of Section 23.322.040 (Locational Requirements).
4. Removal of the facilities.

E. Transfer of Ownership.

1. Any FCC-licensed telecommunications carrier that is buying, leasing, or considering a transfer of ownership of an already approved facility, shall provide written notification to the Zoning Officer and request transfer of the existing Use Permit.
2. The Zoning Officer may require submission of any supporting materials or documentation necessary to determine that the proposed use is in compliance with the existing Use Permit and all of its conditions including, but not limited to, statements, photographs, plans, drawings, models, and analysis by a state-licensed radio frequency engineer demonstrating compliance with all applicable regulations and standards of the FCC and the California PUC.
3. If the Zoning Officer determines that the proposed operation is not consistent with the existing Use Permit, they shall notify the applicant who may revise the application or apply for modification to the Use Permit pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements).

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DIVISION 4: PERMITS AND ADMINISTRATION

23.402: Administrative Responsibility

- 23.402.010 – Purpose
- 23.402.020 – Review and Decision-Making Authority
- 23.402.030 – Planning and Development Department
- 23.402.040 – Zoning Officer
- 23.402.050 – Landmarks Preservation Commission
- 23.402.060 – Design Review Committee
- 23.402.070 – Zoning Adjustments Board
- 23.402.080 – Planning Commission
- 23.402.090 – City Council

23.404: Common Permit Requirements

- 23.404.010 – Purpose and Applicability
- 23.404.020 – Application Submittal
- 23.404.030 – Application Review
- 23.404.040 – Public Notice
- 23.404.050 – Public Hearings and Decisions
- 23.404.060 – Post-Decision Provisions
- 23.404.070 – Permit Modifications
- 23.404.080 – Permit Revocation

23.406: Specific Permit Requirements

- 23.406.010 – Purpose
- 23.406.020 – Zoning Certificates
- 23.406.030 – Administrative Use Permits
- 23.406.040 – Use Permits
- 23.406.050 – Variances
- 23.406.060 – Master Use Permits
- 23.406.070 – Design Review
- 23.406.080 – Modification of Development Standards in West Berkeley Plan Area
- 23.406.090 – Reasonable Accommodation

23.408: Green Pathway

- 23.408.010 – Purpose
- 23.408.020 – Applicability

- 23.408.030 – Eligibility Determination
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- 23.408.050 – General Requirements
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- 23.408.070 – Development Standards
- 23.408.080 – Streamlined Permitting Process
- 23.408.090 – Tolling
- 23.408.100 – Compliance
- 23.408.110 – City Manager Authority to Issue Regulations

23.410: Appeals and Certification

- 23.410.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.410.020 – Appeal Subjects and Jurisdiction
- 23.410.030 – Filing and Processing of Appeals
- 23.410.040 – Hearing and Decision
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23.412: Zoning Ordinance Amendments

- 23.412.010 – Purpose
- 23.412.020 – Initiation
- 23.412.030 – Application
- 23.412.040 – Planning Commission Hearing and Action
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- 23.412.060 – Findings for Approval
- 23.412.070 – Limitations on Resubmittals after Denial
- 23.412.080 – Zoning Map Amendment Notations

23.414: Nuisance Abatement

- 23.414.010 – Purpose
- 23.414.020 – Enforcement Responsibility
- 23.414.030 – Violations a Misdemeanor
- 23.414.040 – Nuisances Prohibited
- 23.414.050 – City Attorney Action
- 23.414.060 – Abatement Procedures
- 23.414.070 – Statements of Violations
- 23.414.080 – Remedies
- 23.414.090 – Recovery of Costs
- 23.414.100 – Private Right of Action

23.402

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Sections:

- 23.402.010 – Purpose
- 23.402.020 – Review and Decision-Making Authority
- 23.402.030 – Planning and Development Department
- 23.402.040 – Zoning Officer
- 23.402.050 – Landmarks Preservation Commission
- 23.402.060 – Design Review Committee
- 23.402.070 – Zoning Adjustments Board
- 23.402.080 – Planning Commission
- 23.402.090 – City Council

Commentary: This chapter summarizes City roles when administering the Zoning Ordinance, primarily from existing sections 12B.04, 12B.08 and 12B.12. A new table shows review and decision-making authority for all types of permits and approvals.

23.402.010 – PURPOSE¹

This chapter describes City roles and responsibilities when administering the Zoning Ordinance.

23.402.020 – REVIEW AND DECISION-MAKING AUTHORITY²

A. Summary Table. Table 23-402-1 summarizes the review and decision-making authority when processing permit applications and other requested approvals.

B. Meaning of Notations. Authority roles as noted in Table 23-402-1 mean the following:

1. “Recommend” means the authority reviews and makes a recommendation to a higher decision-making body.
2. “Decision” means the authority has the power to approve, conditionally approve, or deny an application.
3. “Appeal” means the authority has the power to hear an appeal of a decision by a lower review authority.
4. “–” means the authority role has no role in the application.

¹ New chapter purpose statement.

² New summary of review and decision-making authority.

TABLE 23.402-1: REVIEW AND DECISION-MAKING AUTHORITY

Type of Action	Zoning Ordinance Location	Role of Authority					
		Planning and Development Department	Zoning Officer	Design Review Commission	Zoning Adjustments Board	Planning Commission	City Council
Legislative Actions							
Zoning Ordinance Amendments	23.412	Recommend	–	–	–	Recommend	Decision
Permits							
Administrative Use Permits	23.406.030	–	Decision	–	Appeal	–	Appeal
Use Permits	23.406.040	Recommend	–	–	Decision	–	Appeal
Master Use Permits	23.406.060	Recommend	–	–	Decision	–	Appeal
Design Review							
Design Review	23.406.070	Recommend	–	Decision [1]	Appeal	–	Appeal
Staff-Level Design Review	23.406.070	–	Decision	Appeal	Appeal	–	Appeal
Flexibility and Relief							
Variances	23.406.050	Recommend		–	Decision	–	Appeal
Modifications to Development Standards in West Berkeley Plan Area	23.406.080	Recommend	–	–	Decision	–	Appeal
Reasonable Accommodations	23.406.090	–	–	See Note [2]		–	Appeal
Ministerial Actions							
Zoning Certificates	23.406.020	–	Decision	–	–	–	–

Note:

[1] Landmarks Preservation Commission approval required for projects that involve landmarks, structures of merit or buildings within a historic district

[2] Either the Zoning Officer or Zoning Adjustments Board takes action on reasonable accommodation applications as described in Section 23.406.090.C.

- C. Multiple Permit Applications.** For projects that include multiple permits, see 23.404.020.F (Multiple Permit Applications).

23.402.030 – PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT³

The Planning and Development Department:

- A.** Makes recommendations on requested permits and approvals as shown in Table 23-402-1.
- B.** Processes permit applications as provided in 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements);
- C.** Assumes responsibilities delegated by the Planning and Development Director and Zoning Officer; and
- D.** Performs other duties as necessary to administer the Zoning Ordinance.

23.402.040 – ZONING OFFICER

- A. Established.** The City Manager shall designate a Planning and Development Department employee to act as the Zoning Officer.⁴

B. Responsibilities and Powers.⁵

1. The Zoning Officer:
 - a. Acts as the Secretary to the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) and the Design Review Committee (DRC);
 - b. Determines if land uses, structures, and activities conform with the Zoning Ordinance;
 - c. Serves as the review authority on applications as shown in Table 23-402-1;
 - d. Interprets the meaning and applicability of the Zoning Ordinance;
 - e. Enforces the Zoning Ordinance in accordance with Chapter 23.414 (Nuisance Abatement);
 - f. Issues administrative regulations and procedures for the administration of the Zoning Ordinance;
 - g. Refers persons to a conflict resolution or mediation service in accordance with Section 23.404.050.K (Use of Conflict Resolution and Mediation Service);
 - h. Requests legal opinions from the City Attorney on legal questions regarding pending applications; and

³ New. Codifies existing role.

⁴ Source: 23B.12.010.A. Clarifies that the Zoning Officer is a staff member of the Planning and Development Department.

⁵ Source: 23B.12.020. Adds other duties as assigned by ZAB, Planning Commission, and City Council.

- i. Performs other duties to administer the Zoning Ordinance as assigned by the ZAB, Planning Commission, and City Council.
 2. The Zoning Officer may designate one or more Planning and Development Department staff to perform the duties described in Paragraph (1) above.
- C. Duties as Secretary to ZAB and DRC.**⁶ As Secretary to the ZAB and DRC, the Zoning Officer or the Zoning Officer's designee shall:
1. Present to the ZAB and DRC applications for permits and other requested approvals;
 2. Prepare staff reports on applications;
 3. Advise the ZAB and DRC on the meaning and applicability of the Zoning Ordinance; and
 4. Transmit to the City Attorney requests for legal opinions on pending applications.

23.402.050 – LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

- A. Design Review.**⁷ The Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) shall consider Design Review applications for projects that involve landmarks, structures of merit, or buildings within a historic district. The LPC shall either approve, modify, or deny such applications in accordance with Section 23.406.070 (Design Review).
- B. Other Responsibilities and Powers.**⁸
1. As provided in Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission), the LPC shall serve as the review authority for Structural Alteration Permits for designated landmarks, structures of merit, and buildings within a historic district.
 2. Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 identifies additional LPC responsibilities and powers which may affect land use and development in the city.

23.402.060 – DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE

- A. Established.**⁹ The City shall establish and maintain a Design Review Committee (DRC) to review and approve the design of development projects in accordance with Section 23.406.070 (Design Review).
- B. Composition.**¹⁰
1. The DRC shall consist of seven members, as follows:
 - a. Two members of the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB).

⁶ Source: 23B.12.030&040.

⁷ Source: 23E.12.020.A

⁸ New reference to Chapter 3.24.

⁹ Source: 23B.08.010.A

¹⁰ Source: 23B.08.010.B&C

- b. One member of the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).
 - c. One member of the Civic Arts Commission (CAC).
 - d. Three members of the public who are Berkeley residents.
2. DRC members from boards and commissions shall be appointed by their respective bodies, and members of the public shall be appointed by the ZAB.
 3. DRC membership shall include a minimum of two-licensed architects, one licensed landscape architect, and two laypersons (persons who are neither a planning or design professional nor an expert in the fields of land use planning, architecture, or landscape architecture).
 4. The DRC shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson

C. Responsibilities and Powers.¹¹

1. The DRC shall consider applications for Design Review and either approve, modify, or deny such applications in accordance with Section 23.406.070 (Design Review).
2. The DRC may make a recommendation on other matters upon request by the ZAB, Planning Commission, City Council, or other City boards or commissions. ZAB recommendations shall be limited to issues related to building and site design.

D. Procedures.¹² The DRC shall adopt rules of procedure and shall keep a record of its proceedings. A majority of the appointed members shall constitute a quorum.

23.402.070 – ZONING ADJUSTMENTS BOARD

A. Established.¹³ The City shall establish and maintain a Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) to administer the Zoning Ordinance as described in this section.

B. Composition.¹⁴

1. The ZAB shall consist of nine members appointed by the City Council in accordance with Municipal Code Chapter 2.04 (City Council).
2. The ZAB shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson.

C. Responsibilities and Powers.¹⁵

1. The ZAB:
 - a. Serves as the review authority on applications as shown in Table 23-402-1;

¹¹ Stylistic edits to 23B.08.020B&D. Clarifies that the DRC may provide recommendations for other matters on issues relating to building and site design.

¹² Source: 23B.08.020.A

¹³ Source: 23B.04.010.A, first sentence

¹⁴ Source: 23B.04.010.B and first sentence of 23B.04.020.A

¹⁵ Source: 23B.04.020.B

- b. Hears appeals on decisions in accordance with Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certification);
 - c. Modifies previously approved permits in accordance with Section 23.404.070 (Modification of Permits);
 - d. Revokes Use Permits and Variances in accordance with Section 23.404.080 (Permit Revocation);
 - e. Recommends actions to abate a public nuisance in accordance with Chapter 23.414 (Nuisance Abatement);
 - f. Refers persons to a conflict resolution or mediation service in accordance with Section 23.404.050.K (Use of Conflict Resolution and Mediation Service);
 - g. Makes recommendations on other matters as requested by the City Council and Planning Commission; and
 - h. Adopts administrative regulations and procedures for the administration of the Zoning Ordinance.
2. The City Council may assign additional responsibilities to the ZAB as needed in the administration of the Zoning Ordinance.¹⁶

D. Procedures.¹⁷ The ZAB shall adopt rules of procedure and keep a record of its proceedings. A majority of the appointed members constitutes a quorum.

23.402.080 – PLANNING COMMISSION¹⁸

The Planning Commission:

- A.** Recommends to the City Council amendments to the Zoning Ordinance in accordance with Chapter 23.412 (Zoning Ordinance Amendments);
- B.** Approves revisions to Design Review guidelines and standards as provided in Section 23.406.070 (Design Review); and
- C.** Performs other duties as provided in Municipal Code Chapter 3.28 (Planning Commission).

23.402.090 – CITY COUNCIL¹⁹

The City Council:

- A.** Takes action on proposed Zoning Ordinance amendments in accordance with Chapter 23.412 (Zoning Ordinance Amendments);

¹⁶ New.

¹⁷ 23B.04.020.A second and third sentences.

¹⁸ Source: 23A.20.030; 23E.08.040.New reference to 3.28.

¹⁹ Source: 23A.20.060; 23A.32.050.C. New reference to other responsibilities and actions.

- B.** Hears appeals on and certifies decisions in accordance with Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certification); and
- C.** Assumes other responsibilities and take actions on other matters related to the Zoning Ordinance in accordance with the Municipal Code and state and federal laws.

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23.404

COMMON PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Sections:

- 23.404.010 – Purpose and Applicability
- 23.404.020 – Application Submittal
- 23.404.030 – Application Review
- 23.404.040 – Public Notice
- 23.404.050 – Public Hearings and Decisions
- 23.404.060 – Post-Decision Provisions
- 23.404.070 – Permit Modifications
- 23.404.080 – Permit Revocation

***Commentary:** This chapter consolidates application submittal, review, and decision procedures that apply to all permits and approvals. In existing Title 23B, these procedures are repeated for individual permits.*

23.404.010 – PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY¹

This chapter establishes requirements that apply to all discretionary permits required by the Zoning Ordinance.

23.404.020 – APPLICATION SUBMITTAL

A. Application Submittal. Applications for discretionary permits required by the Zoning Ordinance shall be submitted to the Planning and Development Department (“Department”).²

B. Application Form and Contents.³

1. Applications shall be made in writing on a form provided by the Department.
2. Applications shall identify one person as the applicant.
3. Applications shall be filed with all information and materials required by the Department. Depending on the type of project and required permit, required information and materials may include plans, renderings, models, photographs, material samples, reports, studies, and other items necessary to describe existing conditions and the proposed project.
4. All submitted application materials become City property available to the public.

¹ New. Clarifies that requirements in 23B.24 apply to all discretionary permits, not just use permits and variances.

² Source: 23B.24.010.A. Clarifies that applications are submitted to the Department, not Zoning Officer.

³ Source: 23B.24.030A; 23B24.010.B. Removes from 23E.12.010 specific design review application requirements.

5. The applicant is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of all information submitted to the City.

C. Eligibility for Filing.⁴ An application may be filed by:

1. The owner of the subject property;
2. An agent with written authorization to represent the owner;
3. A person under contract or with an exclusive option to purchase the property, with written consent of the current owner;
4. A tenant with written consent of the owner or the owner's authorized designee; or
5. An agency lawfully instituting eminent domain proceedings.

D. Pre-Application Notice Posted by Applicant.⁵

1. Prior to submitting an application for a discretionary permit, an applicant shall post a conspicuous notice of the proposed project readily visible from the street adjacent to the property's primary frontage.
2. The form and contents of the notice shall be as specified by the Department.

E. Application Fees.

1. **When Required.**⁶
 - a. An application shall be accompanied by all required fees listed in the current Fee Schedule approved by the City Council.
 - b. The Department will process an application only if all required fees are paid, unless the City approves a fee waiver in accordance with Paragraph 2 (Fee Waivers) below. The Department will not deem an application complete if a required fee remains unpaid.
 - c. Application fees are not required when the City is the applicant, or when a fee is waived under any other provision of the Municipal Code.
2. **Fee Waivers.**⁷ In addition to seeking a fee waiver or deferral under other provisions of the Municipal Code, an applicant may request a fee waiver or deferral as follows:
 - a. An applicant shall submit to the Department a written request for a fee waiver or deferral prior to submitting the application. The request shall identify the amount of all Current Planning fees required for the project and describe the reasons why the fee waiver or deferral is necessary.

⁴ Source: 23B.24.020A. 23B.24.020B is moved to the home occupation section.

⁵ Source: 23B.24.030.B, third and fourth sentences.

⁶ Source: 23B.24.040A&B; 23E.12.010.B.

⁷ Source: 23B.24.040.C

- b. The Director shall forward the request to the City Manager. The City Manager may approve the request upon finding that:
 - i. The project will provide a significant public service or benefit, and
 - ii. The waiver or deferral is necessary to make the project economically feasible to construct or establish.
- c. The City Manager shall notify the City Council of a decision to approve a requested fee waiver or deferral. At its discretion, the City Council may reverse the City Manager's decision and deny the request.
- d. If the request is approved, the applicant shall include with the application a letter from the City Manager authorizing the fee waiver or deferral. The Department will accept the application only if submitted with the City Manager's letter.

3. **Refunds and Withdrawals.**⁸

- a. If an application is withdrawn prior to a decision, the applicant may be eligible for a refund of a portion of the fee.
- b. The amount of the refund shall be determined by the Zoning Officer based on the level of staff review conducted to date. Refunds of fees may not be made for denied applications.

F. Multiple Permit Applications.⁹

- 1. **Zoning Ordinance Discretionary Permits.** The following procedures apply to proposed projects that require multiple discretionary permits under the Zoning Ordinance (e.g., Use Permit and Variance).
 - a. An applicant shall request City approval of all required permits as part of a single application unless the Zoning Officer waives this requirement.
 - b. The Department shall process multiple permit applications for the same project concurrently.
 - c. City action on projects requiring multiple permits shall occur as follows:
 - i. Concurrently for permits reviewed by the same review authority (e.g., the ZAB concurrently reviews and acts on a Variance and Use Permits required for a project); and
 - ii. Sequentially for permits reviewed by different review authorities, as necessary (e.g., the City Council approves a Zoning Map amendment prior to ZAB action on a Use Permit).

⁸ Source: 23B.24.040.D

⁹ New. Codifies current practice.

2. **Design Review.** See Section 23.406.070 (Design Review) for the Design Review application process.
3. **Other Permits.**
 - a. Separate applications are required for permits required by portions of the Municipal Code outside of the Zoning Ordinance. The City will review and act on these applications in a separate but coordinated process from applications required under the Zoning Ordinance.
 - b. For example, if a project requires both a Use Permit approved by the ZAB and a Structural Alteration Permit (SAP) approved by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), then a separate SAP application is required. A SAP application is processed separately from the Use Permit applications and is scheduled for consideration at a hearing before the LPC.

23.404.030 – APPLICATION REVIEW

A. Review for Completeness.¹⁰

1. **Determination of Completeness.** Department staff shall determine whether an application is complete based on the Department application submittal checklist.
2. **Request for Additional Information.** If it is not complete, the Department shall inform the applicant in writing as to the information and materials needed to complete the application.
3. **Review Timeline.¹¹** The Department shall review and determine whether an application is complete within the timelines required by Government Code Section 65920 et seq. (Permit Streamlining Act).
4. **Record of Date of Complete Application.** The Department shall record the date the application is deemed complete.

B. Referrals to Landmarks Preservation Commission.¹² At every regular Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) meeting, the Department shall provide the LPC a list of all pending permit applications.

C. Project Evaluation and Staff Reports.¹³

¹⁰ Source: 23B.24.050. Clarifies that determination of completeness is based on submittal checklist.

¹¹ New reference to state law.

¹² Source: 23B.24.030B, first sentence. CONSENT CHANGE: Removes requirement to place all properties included in the pending permit application list on the LPC meeting agenda. Last two sentences moved to public notice sections in chapter.

¹³ New. Codifies current practice.

1. **Staff Evaluation.** The Department shall review all applications to determine if they comply with the Zoning Ordinance, the General Plan, and other applicable City policies and regulations and State laws.
2. **Staff Report.** For all applications requiring review by the ZAB and City Council, the Department shall prepare a staff report describing the proposed project and including, where appropriate, a recommendation to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application.
3. **Report Distribution.** The staff report shall be furnished to the applicant after it is provided to the review authority and before action on the application.

D. Environmental Review.¹⁴

1. **CEQA Review.**
 - a. After acceptance of a complete application, the Department shall review the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and any adopted City CEQA guidelines.
 - b. The City shall determine the required level of environmental review (e.g., exemption, Negative Declaration) within the timeframe required by CEQA.
2. **Special Studies Required.** Special studies, paid for in advance by the applicant, may be required to supplement the City's CEQA compliance review.

E. Summary Denial of Applications.¹⁵

1. **Section Purpose.** This section describes the process by which the Zoning Officer may deny an application without notice or hearing ("summary denial") for property subject to City action to abate a public nuisance or correct a Zoning Ordinance violation.
2. **Applications Subject to Summary Denial.**
 - a. The Zoning Officer may summarily deny an application that would legalize a structure or use subject to a final City order under Chapter 23.414 (Nuisance Abatement).
 - b. The Zoning Officer shall not summarily deny applications for permits that are necessary comply with any such order.
3. **Factors to Consider.** When deciding whether to deny such an application, the Zoning Officer shall consider:
 - a. Whether the project will be detrimental to the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort or general welfare of persons residing or working in the area or neighborhood of the proposed use;

¹⁴ New. Codifies current practice and CEQA requirements.

¹⁵ Stylistic edits to 23B.24.070

- b. Whether the project will be detrimental or injurious to property and improvements of the adjacent properties, the surrounding area or neighborhood or to the general welfare of the City;
 - c. Whether the applicant had an adequate opportunity to submit the application prior to the adoption of a final order under Chapter 23.414 (Nuisance Abatement); and
 - d. The level of permit applied for (i.e., AUP, Use Permit, or Variance). Applications for Variances as a means of legalizing a violation are particularly disfavored.
4. **Hearing Not Required.** A public hearing is not required for the Zoning Officer to summarily deny an application.
 5. **Decision is Final.** A decision by the Zoning Officer to summarily deny an application is final and may not be appealed.

23.404.040 – PUBLIC NOTICE

A. Notice of Administrative Decisions.¹⁶

1. **When Required.** A Notice of Administrative Decision shall be given after the Zoning Officer's decision on an Administrative Use Permit (AUP).
2. **Content of Notice.** A Notice of Administrative Decision shall contain the following information:
 - a. A description of the proposed project in the AUP application.
 - b. The Zoning Officer's decision on the AUP application.
 - c. The location and times in which the application may be reviewed by the public.
 - d. The procedure and time period in which the decision may be appealed to the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB).
 - e. The address where appeals may be filed.
3. **Timing of Notice.** A Notice of Administrative Decision shall be posted and mailed after the Zoning Officer's decision on the AUP.
4. **Notice Posting.** A Notice of Administrative Decision shall be posted at:
 - a. Three visible locations in the vicinity of the subject property; and
 - b. The lobby of the Permit Service Center.¹⁷
5. **Notice Mailing.**

¹⁶ Source: 23B.28.040

¹⁷ Revises 23B.28.040B which states notice shall be posted "at a bulletin board at the Zoning counter."

- a. **Minimum Requirement.** A Notice of Administrative Decision shall be mailed to the following:
 - i. Neighborhood and community organizations with a registered interest in receiving notice of the proposed project (see Section 23.404.040.E).
 - ii. For projects in or adjacent to a Residential District, the owners and residents of the abutting properties.
 - iii. For major residential additions in the R-1 district within the Hillside overlay zone, the owners and residents of properties within a 300-foot radius of the subject property.
 - iv. The City of Berkeley Central Library.
- b. **Additional Notice.** The Zoning Officer may include a larger area to receive a mailed notice when the proposed project may impact a larger area.
6. **Temporary Uses and Structures.**¹⁸ An AUP for a temporary use or structure is subject to the same notice requirements as other AUPs, except that notice shall be provided a minimum of 14 days prior to the establishment of the temporary use or structure.
7. **Failure to Receive Notice.**¹⁹ The validity of the decision shall not be affected by the failure of any property owner, resident, or neighborhood or community organization to receive a mailed notice.

B. Public Hearing Notice.²⁰

1. **When Required.** Public notice shall be given as required by this section for:
 - a. Zoning Adjustment Board (ZAB) hearings on Use Permits, Variances, and other decisions requiring a public hearing as specified in the Zoning Ordinance; and
 - b. City Council hearings on appeals of ZAB decisions.
2. **Content of Notice.** Notice of a public hearing shall contain the following information:
 - a. The date, location, and time of the hearing.
 - b. A written description of the proposed project, including the number of dwelling units and floor area if applicable.
 - c. Maps, plans, and other information needed to describe and illustrate the proposed project, as determined necessary by the Department.
 - d. The environmental review status under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

¹⁸ Source: 23B.40.020 and 23B.40.040 last sentence.

¹⁹ Source: 23B.28.040.C, last sentence.

²⁰ Source: 23B.32.020; 23B.32.060.A; 23B.44.020.B

- e. Directions on how to obtain further information about the proposed project or hearing.
 - f. The location and times the application may be reviewed by the public.
 - g. Instructions to submit written comments on the proposed project.
3. **Timing of Notice.** Notices shall be posted and mailed at least 14 days prior to the hearing unless a longer notice period is required by state law. The Zoning Officer or ZAB may extend the notice period to a maximum of 30 days for applications of major significance.
4. **Notice Posting.** A notice of public hearing shall be posted:
- a. At three visible locations in the vicinity of the subject property:
 - b. At the Civic Center (Old City Hall); and
 - c. In the lobby of the Permit Service Center.²¹
5. **Notice Mailing.**
- a. **Minimum Requirement.** A notice of public hearing shall be mailed to the following:
 - i. The owners and residents of the abutting and confronting properties.
 - ii. For the construction or demolition of one or more dwelling units, all property owners and residents within 300 feet on the same street or streets as the proposed project, including the abutting properties to the rear and within a 300-foot radius of the subject property.²²
 - iii. For a relocated building, all property owners and residents within a 300-foot radius of both the existing and proposed new location of the building.
 - iv. Neighborhood and community organizations with a registered interest in receiving notice of the proposed project (see Section 23.404.040.E).
 - v. The City of Berkeley Central Library.
 - vi. Any person who has filed a written request for notice.
 - b. **Additional Notice.** The Zoning Officer, ZAB, or City Council may include a larger area to receive a mailed notice when deemed appropriate.
 - c. **Failure to Receive Notice.** The validity of the hearing shall not be affected by the failure of any property owner, resident, or neighborhood or community organization to receive a mailed notice.

²¹ Revises requirement to post notice “at a bulletin board at the Zoning counter.”

²² Requires both 300-foot measurements instead of the one that provides “adequate coverage” to remove ambiguity.

6. **Master Use Permit.**²³ For a Master Use Permit application, all businesses, residents, and property owners within 500 feet of the subject property shall receive a notice in addition to the notice recipients listed in Paragraph F.1 (Minimum Requirement) above.

C. Public Notice for Zoning Ordinance Amendments.²⁴

1. **When Required.** Public notice shall be given as required by this section for Planning Commission and City Council hearings on proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendments.
2. **Content of Notice.**²⁵ Notice of a public hearing shall contain the following information:
 - a. The date, location, and time of the hearing.
 - b. A written description of the proposed amendment.
 - c. A map showing the location of a proposed Zoning Map amendment, if applicable.
 - d. The environmental review status under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
 - e. Directions on how to obtain further information about the proposed amendment or hearing.
 - f. Instructions to submit written comments on the proposed amendment.
3. **Timing of Notice.** Notice shall be provided at least 14 days prior to the hearing unless a longer notice period is required by state law. The Planning Commission or City Council may require an extended notice period for applications of major significance.²⁶
4. **All Zoning Ordinance Amendments.**²⁷ The following notice requirements apply to all Zoning Ordinance Amendments.
 - a. Notice shall be posted at the Civic Center (Old City Hall) and in the lobby of the Permit Service Center.
 - b. Notice shall be mailed to:
 - i. Neighborhood and community organizations with a registered interest in receiving notice of the proposed amendment (see Section 23.404.040.E).
 - ii. The City of Berkeley Central Library; and
 - iii. Any person who has filed a written request for notice.

²³ Source: 23B.36.040.B

²⁴ Source: 23A.20.030.B.

²⁵ Adds CEQA status.

²⁶ New statement that notice period may be longer if required by state law or directed by Planning Commission or City Council.

²⁷ New posting and mailing requirement to standardize with discretionary permit notice requirements.

5. **Zoning Ordinance Text Amendments.** In addition to requirements in Paragraph 4 (All Zoning Ordinance Amendments) above, notice of a Zoning Ordinance Text Amendment shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city:
 - a. At least 14 days before the hearing; and then again
 - b. At least 7 days before the hearing.
6. **Zoning Ordinance Map Amendments.**²⁸ The following notice requirements apply to Zoning Ordinance Map Amendments in addition to requirements in Paragraph 4 (All Zoning Ordinance Amendments) above.
 - a. **Less the 5 Acres.** For Zoning Map Amendments affecting an area less than 5 acres, public notice shall be:
 - i. Posted at three visible locations in the vicinity of the subject property; and
 - ii. Mailed to subject property owners, residents and tenants of the subject property, and all property owners, residents, and tenants within 300 feet of any part of the subject property.
 - b. **5 Acres or More.** For Zoning Map Amendments affecting an area 5 acres or more, public notice shall be:
 - i. Posted on each street frontage adjacent to the subject property.
 - ii. Mailed to all property owners, residents, and tenants within the subject property.
 - iii. Published twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the city at least 14 days before the hearing, and then again at least 7 days before the hearing.
7. **Additional Notice.**²⁹ The Zoning Officer, Planning Commission, and City Council may require additional public notice as determined necessary or desirable.
8. **Failure to Receive Notice.** The validity of the hearing shall not be affected by the failure of any property owner, resident, tenant, or neighborhood or community organization to receive a mailed notice.

D. Public Notice for Design Review.

1. **Staff Level Design Review.**³⁰
 - a. **When Required.** Notice of Design Review shall be posted on or adjacent to the subject property at least 14 days prior to staff decision on Design Review application.
 - b. **Notice Contents.** A Notice of Design Review shall contain the following information:

²⁸ Source: 23A.20.030.B

²⁹ New to codify existing practice.

³⁰ Source: 23E.12.060.A

- i.* A description of the proposed project.
- ii.* Staff's anticipated decision on the Design Review application.
- iii.* The location and times at which the application may be reviewed by the public.
- iv.* The procedure and time period in which appeals to the Design Review Committee may be made.
- v.* The address where such appeals may be filed.

2. Design Review Committee Meetings.

- a. **Meeting Agenda.**³¹ Agendas for Design Review Committee (DRC) meetings shall be posted at the Civic Center (Old City Hall) at least 72 hours before the meeting. The agenda must list all projects and discussion items to be considered at that DRC meeting.
- b. **Posting and Mailing Notice Not Required.**³² There is no requirement to mail notices or post a notice on a subject property in advance of the DRC meeting.

E. Registry of Organizations to Receive Notice.³³

1. The Department shall maintain a registry of neighborhood and community organizations to receive notices of public hearings and administrative decisions.
2. An organization shall be included in the registry shall submit a written request to the Department with the following information:
 - a. The name and address of the organization.
 - b. The names, addresses and phone numbers of the contact persons.
 - c. The geographic area of interest, shown on a map, for which notices will be sent to the organization.
3. It is the responsibility of the organization to inform the Department of any changes to the organization information identified in Paragraph (2) above.

23.404.050 – PUBLIC HEARINGS AND DECISIONS³⁴

- A. General.** Hearings shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the procedures approved by the review authority.³⁵

³¹ Source: 23E.12.050.B

³² New. Clarifies existing requirements.

³³ Source: 23B.24.060.

³⁴ Source: 23B.32.030; 23B.44.020.C. Clarifies hearing procedures apply to all hearings, not just Use Permit hearings.

³⁵ New. Clarifies existing procedure.

B. Time and Place of Hearing. A hearing shall be held at the date, time, and place for which notice was given, unless the required quorum of review authority members is not present.³⁶

D. Public Comment. All hearings shall be open to the public, which have the opportunity to present their views and be heard in accordance with established procedures.

E. Quorum Required for Action. A majority of the members of review authority must be present to take action on an application.

F. Continued Hearings.

1. Any public hearing may be continued from time to time without further notice, provided that the chair of the review authority announces the date, time, and place to which the hearing will be continued before the adjournment or recess of the hearing.³⁷
2. Hearings may not be continued beyond the time limits for reviewing applications established by the Permit Streamlining Act, CEQA, and other state and federal laws unless the applicant expressly waives his or her rights relating to time limits for City action on a pending application.³⁸

G. Action.

1. After the close of public hearing, the review authority shall either approve, modify, or deny the application; continue the hearing to a future date; or refer the application to a mediation or conflict resolution service.
2. If an application is referred to mediation, it must return to the review authority for action.

H. CEQA.³⁹ For projects not subject to a CEQA exemption, the review authority that approves the application takes final action on the project's CEQA determination. Final action on the CEQA determination, when required, shall occur prior to or concurrent with action on required permits. The City is not required to take final action on CEQA documents for denied applications.

I. Conditions of Approval.

1. The review authority may attach conditions to any permit as it deems reasonable or necessary to achieve consistency with the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance, and to promote the public health, safety, and welfare.⁴⁰

³⁶ New. Clarifies legal requirement.

³⁷ Language about further notice not being needed is new, reflecting state law.

³⁸ Adds reference to Permit Streamlining Act, CEQA, and federal laws.

³⁹ New. CONSENT CHANGE. Codifies state law.

⁴⁰ Consolidates from multiple sections in 23B. Adds reference to General Plan. Changes "municipal health, safety, and welfare" to "public health, safety, and welfare."

2. As a condition of approval, the City may require an applicant to provide adequate financial security to guarantee the proper completion of an approved project.⁴¹
3. Any approval may be subject to time limits.⁴²

J. Exceptions to Protect Constitutional Rights.⁴³

1. The ZAB or City Council may waive or limit the application of any Zoning Ordinance requirement to a development project if it finds that such requirement would result in a deprivation of the applicant's constitutional rights.
2. The burden of establishing that this exemption applies is on the applicant.

K. Use of Conflict Resolution or Mediation Service⁴⁴

1. **General.** The ZAB or Zoning Officer may refer an applicant and neighbors to a conflict resolution or mediation service to resolve conflicts over a proposed project.
2. **Eligible Services.** The ZAB or Zoning Officer may refer participating parties only to a conflict resolution or mediation service on a pre-approved list maintained by the City.
3. **Non-Binding Results.** The results of the conflict resolution or mediation service shall be non-binding on the final decision of the ZAB or Zoning Officer.
4. **Timing of Referral.** A referral may be made at any time after an application is deemed complete and before a final decision on the application.
5. **Additional Meetings Allowed.** Nothing in this section precludes the parties from meeting on their own at any time, with or without a mediator, in an attempt to resolve their differences.
6. **Early Discussions Encouraged.** The City encourages applicants and neighbors to discuss proposed projects early in the project-planning process so that differences may be resolved prior to the submission of an application.
7. **Payment for Service.** The applicant shall pay for the cost of conflict resolution or mediation service.⁴⁵
8. **Rules and Expectations.** Mediation and conflict resolution shall be conducted in accordance with the following provisions, a copy of which shall be made available to participating parties, prior to beginning the process.
 - a. The goal of mediation is to seek a mutually agreeable result for the pending application.

⁴¹ Source: 23B.56.050.

⁴² Source: 23B.56.070.

⁴³ Source: 23B.44.050. CONSENT CHANGE: Allows Council as well as ZAB to make this exception and clarifies that the exception can be made when acting on any permit and is not tied to a Variance.

⁴⁴ Source: 23B.16.

⁴⁵ New. Clarifies existing requirement.

- b. Participation for the applicant and others parties is strictly voluntary.
- c. All participants shall be made aware that there is no City requirement to come to an agreement.
- d. The ZAB or Zoning Officer shall direct the mediator as to what issues are to be addressed in the mediation process. The mediator may ask the ZAB or the Zoning Officer for a clarification of these issues from time to time.
- e. Department staff will be available to provide the mediating parties with information on rights and requirements prescribed by the Zoning Ordinance.
- f. The mediation service will provide the ZAB or the Zoning Officer with a report as to the result of the mediation within 45 days of the referral.
- g. If no agreement between the parties is reached within 45 days, or at any time that the mediator indicates that further meetings between parties is futile, the ZAB or Zoning Officer shall proceed with making a decision on the application. If the parties to the mediation/conflict resolution agree to continue the mediation process, the process may be extended for an additional time period not to exceed 45 days. Unless the applicant expressly waives his or her rights relating to time limits for City action on a pending application, in no case shall the time periods for mediation cause the application review period to exceed the time limits prescribed by state or federal law.
- h. Participants in mediation are advised that the ZAB or Zoning Officer cannot deny applicants the opportunity to develop their properties in a reasonable manner. The Zoning Ordinance requires that a project must meet all minimum requirements and any other applicable City ordinances and regulations.
- i. Results of the mediation will in no way be binding upon the City, and the ZAB or Zoning Officer may approve, deny, or modify any aspect of any mediated agreement.
- j. A participant who has indicated either agreement or disagreement with the results of a mediation is in no way bound by his or her decision, and may change his or her mind after the mediation.
- k. Participation in a mediated meeting, or agreement with the results of a mediation, affects in no way the statutory right of any party to appeal the ZAB or Zoning Officer decision.
- l. Only those aspects of a mediated agreement that are either incorporated into the approved plans of a project, or are made conditions of approval, shall be enforceable by the City.

L. Resubmittal of Same Application.⁴⁶

1. **Resubmittals Prohibited.** For twelve months following the denial of a discretionary permit application, the Department may not accept an application that is the same or substantially similar to the previously denied application, unless:
 - a. The application was denied without prejudice; and/or
 - b. Evidence or substantially changed conditions warrant resubmittal as determined by the Zoning Officer.
2. **Determination.** The Zoning Officer shall determine whether an application is the same or substantially similar to the previously denied application.
3. **Appeal.** The determination of the Zoning Office may be appealed to the ZAB, in compliance with Chapter 23-410 (Appeals).

M. Notice of ZAB Decisions.⁴⁷

1. A Notice of Decision shall be issued after the ZAB:
 - a. Approves, modifies, or denies a Use Permit or Variance application; or
 - b. Takes action on an appealed decision.
2. The Notice of Decision shall be issued before the ZAB's next regular meeting and shall describe the ZAB's action, findings, and applicable conditions.
3. The Notice of Decision shall be posted in the lobby of the Permit Service Center and shall be mailed to:
 - a. The applicant;
 - b. The appellant, if applicable;
 - c. Any person who has filed a written request for notice; and
 - d. The City of Berkeley Central Library.
4. The Notice of Decision shall be filed with the City Clerk and provided to the ZAB. The City Clerk shall make the notice available to interested members of the City Council and the public.

⁴⁶ Source: 23B.56.090. Clarifies that requirement applies to all discretionary applications, not just Use Permits and Variances. Sub-sections B (Determination) and C (Appeal) is new to reflect current practice.

⁴⁷ Source: 23B.32.050A&B

23.404.060 – POST-DECISION PROVISIONS

A. Effective Dates.⁴⁸

1. Council Decisions.

- a. A City Council decision on a Zoning Ordinance Amendment and other legislative matters is final and becomes effective 30 days after the decision is made.
- b. A City Council decision on permits, appeals, and other non-legislative matters is final and effective on the date the decision is made.

2. Other Decisions. The following applies to decisions of the Zoning Officer, Design Review Committee, and ZAB.

- a. A non-appealable decision is final and effective on the date the decision is made.
- b. An appealable decision is final and effective upon the completion of the appeal period for the decision if the decision is not appealed or certified by the City Council as provided in Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certifications).

B. Effect of Approval.

1. Approval Limited to Proposed Project.⁴⁹ An approval authorizes only the proposed project described in the application. In no way does an approval authorize other uses, structures or activities not included in the project description.

2. Replacement of Existing Uses.⁵⁰ When the City approves a new use that replaces an existing use, any prior approval of the existing use becomes null and void when permits for the new use are exercised (e.g., building permit or business license issued). To reestablish the previously existing use, an applicant must obtain all permits required by the Zoning Ordinance for the use.

3. Periodic Review and Reporting.⁵¹

- a. The City may require periodic review of an approved project to verify compliance with permit requirements and conditions of approval.
- b. The permit holder or property owner is responsible for complying with any periodic reporting, monitoring, or assessments requirement.

4. Conformance to Approved Plans.⁵²

- a. **Compliance.** All work performed under an approved permit shall be in compliance with the approved plans and any conditions of approval.

⁴⁸ New to reflect legal requirements and current practice.

⁴⁹ Source: 23B.56.010.A

⁵⁰ Source: 23B.56.010.B. Clarifies that 23B.56.010.B applies only to replaced uses, not all other uses on a site.

⁵¹ Source: 23B.56.060

⁵² Source: 23B.56.030

- b. **Changes.** Changes to an approved project shall be submitted and processed in compliance with Section 23.404.070 (Permit Modifications).

C. Time Limits. This subsection applies to approved permits that have not been exercised.

1. **Exercised Defined.**⁵³

- a. A permit authorizing a land use is exercised when both a valid City business license is issued (if required) and the land use is established on the property.
- b. A permit authorizing construction is exercised when both a valid City building permit (if required) is issued and construction has lawfully commenced.

2. **Expiration of Permit.**⁵⁴

- a. The Zoning Officer may declare a permit lapsed if it is not exercised within one year of its issuance, except as provided in Paragraph (b) below.
- b. A permit authorizing construction may not be declared lapsed if the applicant has applied for a building permit or has made a substantial good faith effort to obtain a building permit and begin construction.
- c. The Zoning Officer may declare a permit lapsed only after 14 days written notice to the applicant.
- d. A determination that a permit has lapsed may be appealed to the ZAB in accordance with Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certification).

3. **Effect of Lapsed Permit.**⁵⁵ A permit declared lapsed shall be void and of no further force and effect. To establish the use or structure authorized by the lapsed permit, an applicant must apply for and receive City approval of a new permit.

D. Permits Remain Effective for Vacant Property.⁵⁶ Once a permit for a use is exercised and the use is established, the permit authorizing the use remains effective even if the property becomes vacant. The same use as allowed by the original permit may be re-established without obtaining a new permit.

23.404.070 – PERMIT MODIFICATIONS⁵⁷

A. Purpose and Applicability. This section establishes requirements and procedures for an applicant to request modification to an approved discretionary permit.

⁵³ Source: 23B.56.100.A&B

⁵⁴ Source: 23B.56.100.C&D. Deletes 23B.556.070 (redundant with other sections). CONSENT CHANGE: Adds to Paragraph (b): “or has made a substantial good faith efforts to obtain a building permit and begin construction.”

⁵⁵ New to clarify effect of lapsed permit.

⁵⁶ Source: 23B.56.080. Clarifies that the permit remains effective even if the property becomes vacant and that the same use as authorized by the original permit may be established without obtain a new permit.

⁵⁷ Source: 23B.56.020; 23B.44.020.D.. Clarifies that requirements apply to all discretionary permits, not just use permits and variances.

B. Permit Modification Required. City approval of a permit modification is required to:

1. Expand the floor or land area devoted to an approved use;
2. Expand a customer service area and/or increase the number of customer seats;
3. Change a building's occupant load rating under the City's Building Code so that it is classified in a different category with a higher occupancy rating;
4. Increase the number of employees, beds, rooms or entrances;
5. Establish a new product line, service, function or activity so as to substantially change the character of the use;
6. Increase the volume of production, storage or capacity of any business manufacturing process or activity;
7. Change the type of alcohol sales and/or service; and
8. Change, expand, or intensify a use or structure in any other manner or substantially alters the use or structure.

C. Review Authority. A permit shall be modified by the review authority which originally approved the permit.⁵⁸

D. Public Notice and Hearing.

1. **Exercised Permits.** Public notice and hearing in compliance with this chapter is required to modify a permit that has been exercised. See Section 23.404.060.C.1 (Exercised Defined).
2. **Permits Not Yet Exercised.** For modifications to permits not yet exercised, the Zoning Officer or ZAB may act on the permit modification without a public hearing, or may set the matter for public hearing at its discretion. A noticed public hearing for a permit modification shall occur in compliance with this chapter.

E. New Building Permits Required. A building permit may not be modified after construction is complete. New construction in accordance with a modified permit requires issuance of a new building permit.⁵⁹

23.404.080 – PERMIT REVOCATION

A. Purpose and Applicability.⁶⁰

1. This section establishes procedures for the City to revoke or modify a discretionary permit for completed projects due to:

⁵⁸ Modifies 23B.56.020.B which states "AUPs may be modified by the Zoning Officer but all other Permits may be modified only by the Board."

⁵⁹ Second sentence in this subsection is added to clarify meaning.

⁶⁰ Source: 23B.60.010.A&C; 23B.60.020

- a. Violations of permit requirements;
 - b. Changes to the approved project; and/or
 - c. Vacancy for one year or more.
2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no lawful residential use can lapse, regardless of the length of time of the vacancy.
 3. Expiration of permits not yet exercised are addressed in Section 23.404.060.C (Time Limits).

B. Initiation.⁶¹

1. Proceedings to revoke or modify a permit may be initiated by Zoning Officer, Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB), or City Council referral.
2. Such referral shall identify the permit being considered, the property to which the permit applies, and the reason for the potential revocation or modification.
3. The Zoning Officer shall determine the public hearing date for all referrals.

C. ZAB Recommendation.

1. **Public Hearing.**⁶²
 - a. The ZAB shall hold a public hearing on a permit revocation or modification in compliance with Section 23.404.050 (Public Hearings and Decisions). Notice shall be given in conformance with Section 23.404.040.B (Public Hearing Notice).
 - b. The Department shall notify the current permit holder of the date, time, and location of the hearing.
2. **ZAB Recommendation.**⁶³
 - a. The ZAB may recommend that the City Council revoke or modify the permit based upon the findings specified in Subsection E (Findings) below.
 - b. The ZAB recommendation shall be:
 - i.* Based on the evidence, testimony, and facts presented to the ZAB at the hearing;
 - ii.* Supported by written findings; and
 - iii.* Issued within 35 days after the conclusion of the hearing.
3. **Final Decision.**⁶⁴ A ZAB recommendation to deny or modify a permit shall be deemed a final decision if the permit holder consents to the recommendation within 10 days after the

⁶¹ Source: 23B60.030.A. Clarifies the Zoning Officer determines public hearing date for all referrals.

⁶² Source: 23B60.030.B&C

⁶³ Source: 23B.60.040

⁶⁴ Source: 23B.60.050.A

recommendation is made. In such a case, there shall be no City Council review and action on the matter.

4. **Report to City Clerk.**⁶⁵ The Department shall file the ZAB's recommendation with the City Clerk within 14 days following the recommendation.

D. City Council Action.⁶⁶

1. **Report to Council.** The City Clerk shall present a ZAB recommendation to the City Council at soonest possible regular City Council meeting.
2. **Public Hearing.**
 - a. If the ZAB recommends that the City Council revoke or modify the permit, the City Council shall hold a public hearing on the matter within 60 days after the ZAB issued its recommendation.
 - b. If the ZAB does not recommend that the City Council revoke or modify the permit, the City Council may hold a public hearing on the matter at its discretion.⁶⁷
3. **Council Decision.** The City Council may modify or revoke the permit based upon the findings specified in Subsection E (Findings) below.

E. Findings.⁶⁸ The City Council may revoke or modify a permit if any of the following findings can be made:

1. The permit holder has failed to comply with one or more of the conditions of approval.
2. The use or structure has been substantially expanded or changed in character beyond the approved project.
3. The property has been vacant for one year and the permit holder has not made a good faith effort to re-occupy the property with the use allowed by the approved permit.

F. Notice of Decision.⁶⁹

1. If the City Council revokes or modifies a permit, the City Clerk shall issue a Notice of Decision describing the City Council's action, with its findings.
2. The City Clerk shall mail the notice to the permit holder, the property owner, the person who requested proceedings under this chapter (if any), and any person who requests such a notification.
3. The City Clerk shall file a copy of the Notice of Decision with the Department.

⁶⁵ Source: 23B.60.050.B

⁶⁶ Source: 23B.60.050.B

⁶⁷ CONSENT Change: Removes requirement for the City Council hearing shall occur within 30 days after the ZAB issued its recommendation. Not possible.

⁶⁸ Source: 23B.60.020; 23B.60.050.D

⁶⁹ Source: 23B.60.050.E

G. Remedies.⁷⁰

1. If the City revokes or modifies a permit, the City may impose any of the following remedies:
 - a. Enjoin the use in whole or in part.
 - b. Impose reasonable conditions upon any continued operation of the use, including existing non-conforming uses.
 - c. Require continued compliance with newly imposed any conditions.
 - d. Require the permit holder to guarantee compliance with newly imposed conditions.
2. If the permit holder fails to comply with newly imposed conditions, the City may impose additional conditions or enjoin the use in whole or in part.

H. Recovery of Costs.⁷¹

1. **Permit Revocation and Modification.**
 - a. The City may recover the costs to administer permit revocation and modification proceedings in accordance with Sections 1.24.140 through 1.24.210 of Municipal Code Chapter 1.24 (Abatement of Nuisances), except as provided in Paragraph (b) below.
 - b. The hearing provided by Section 1.24.180 (Service of Notice of Hearing) shall be held by the City Manager or his/her designee and may be appealed to the City Council within ten days after a decision is mailed. The Council shall hold a hearing on appeals as specified in Section 1.24.180.
2. **Remedies.**
 - a. The City Council may, by resolution, establish reasonable hourly rates which may be charged for the time spent by City employees in the performance of their employment under this section. These hourly rates may be charged on an on-going basis for time spent with respect to any building, structure or use if the City Council takes any action authorized by Subsection G (Remedies) above. In this case, payment of costs charged under this paragraph shall be made a condition of continued operation of the building, structure, or use.
 - b. Payments submitted under this Paragraph 2 (Remedies) shall be deducted from any payments submitted under previous Paragraph 1 (Permit Revocation and Modification).

⁷⁰ Source 23B.60.060

⁷¹ Source: 23B.60.070

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23.406

SPECIFIC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Sections:

- 23.406.010 – Purpose
- 23.406.020 – Zoning Certificates
- 23.406.030 – Administrative Use Permits
- 23.406.040 – Use Permits
- 23.406.050 – Variances
- 23.406.060 – Master Use Permits
- 23.406.070 – Design Review
- 23.406.080 – Modification of Development Standards in West Berkeley Plan Area
- 23.406.090 – Reasonable Accommodation

***Commentary:** Provisions unique to individual types of permits and approvals from Title 23B are in this chapter. Provisions that apply generally to multiple permits and approvals are in Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements).*

23.406.010 – PURPOSE

This chapter identifies procedures for specific types of permits required by the Zoning Ordinance. See Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements) for procedures that apply generally to all types of permits.

23.406.020 – ZONING CERTIFICATES

A. Purpose.¹ A Zoning Certificate is a ministerial approval to:

1. Confirm that a structure or land use complies with the Zoning Ordinance; and
2. Establish a record of the initial establishment of a structure or land use.

B. When Required.

1. Unless specifically stated otherwise in the Zoning Ordinance, a Zoning Certificate is required to:
 - a. Construct, modify, repair, or move a structure; and/or
 - b. Establish, change, or expand a land use.²

¹ Source: 23B.20.010. Clarifies that a Zoning Certificate is used to record the establishment of any use or structure, not just ones that are allowed by-right. Removes reference to Zoning Conformance Review in 23B.20.020.

² Source: 23B.20.040

2. A Zoning Certificate is not required to:
 - a. Continue a previously-approved use or structure; or
 - b. Establish a temporary use or structure allowed by-right as specified in 23.302.030.A (Permitted By Right).³

C. Applications.⁴

1. Zoning Certificate applications shall be made in writing on a form provided by the Department accompanied by all fees, information, and materials as required by the Department.
2. An application fee is not required where the legal use of property or building is unchanged and no building alterations occur.

D. Referrals.⁵ The Zoning Officer may review applications referred from other City departments, including building permits and business licenses applications, and require that applicants submit Zoning Certificate applications and additional information as needed.

E. Review and Action.⁶

1. The Zoning Officer shall review a Zoning Certificate application to verify compliance with the Zoning Ordinance. If the project complies with all applicable requirements, the Zoning Officer shall approve the application.
2. The Zoning Officer may attach to the Zoning Certificate project plans and other information as needed to document project compliance with the Zoning Ordinance.

F. When Exercised.⁷ A Zoning Certificate is considered exercised when either:

1. The approved use is established at the subject premises; or
2. In the case of construction, when a valid building permit, if required, is issued for the approved structure and construction has commenced.

G. Scope of Approval.⁸ A Zoning Certificate applies only to the structures and uses shown in the application specifically approved through the application. A Zoning Certificate does not in any way validate or constitute approval of any building, structure, use, subdivision, or lot line adjustment not shown in the application.

³ Source: 23B.20.050.B. Removes exception for projects subject to an Administrative Use Permit, Use Permit, or Variance, which conflicts with the City's practice.

⁴ Replaces 23B.20.040.A, first sentence. Submittal requirements for Zoning Certificates are different from discretionary permits.

⁵ Source: 23B.20.050.A

⁶ Source: 23B.20.060.A

⁷ Source: 23B.20.060.C

⁸ Source: 23B.20.030

H. Appeals.⁹ A decision on a Zoning Certificate may not be appealed.

I. Non-Compliance.¹⁰ A Zoning Certificate is considered null and void if a structure or land use is established:

1. Contrary to the project description attached to a Zoning Certificate approval; and
2. In a manner that violates the Zoning Ordinance or requires additional City approvals.

23.406.030 – ADMINISTRATIVE USE PERMITS

A. Purpose.¹¹ An Administrative Use Permit (AUP) is a discretionary permit approved by the Zoning Officer to ensure that a proposed project will not adversely impact neighboring properties or the general public.

B. Review Authority.¹²

1. The Zoning Officer takes action on AUP applications.
2. For a project with special neighborhood or community significance, the Zoning Officer may refer an AUP application to the ZAB for review and final decision. In such an instance, the ZAB shall review and act on the application following the requirements that apply to Use Permit applications.

C. When Required.¹³ An AUP is required for:

1. Land uses and development projects in each district as identified in Chapters 23.202 – 23.210 (Zoning Districts);
2. Temporary land uses and structures in accordance with Section 23.302.030.B (AUP Required); and
3. Other types of development projects when specifically required by the Zoning Ordinance.

D. Public and City Franchise Uses.¹⁴ The Zoning Officer may issue an AUP for any accessory building for public use or any use on City-owned property that is subject to franchise by the City. Such an AUP is subject to the same appeal and certification procedures as all other AUPs.

E. Public Notice and Hearing. See Section 23.404.040.A (Notice of Administrative Decisions).

F. Findings for Approval.

1. To approve an AUP, the Zoning Officer shall find that the proposed project:

⁹ Clarifies that Zoning Certificate decisions may not be appealed.

¹⁰ Source: 23B.20.060.B

¹¹ New. Replaces 23B.28.010.A to more accurately describe the AUP purpose.

¹² Source: 23B.28.010; 23B.28.030

¹³ New statement summarizing when AUPs are required. No substantive change.

¹⁴ Source: 23B.28.020

- a. Will not be detrimental to the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, or general welfare of persons residing or working in the area or neighborhood, of the proposed use; and
 - b. Will not be detrimental or injurious to property and improvements of the adjacent properties, the surrounding area or neighborhood or to the general welfare of the City.¹⁵
2. To approve the AUP, the Zoning Officer must also make any other AUP findings specifically required by the Zoning Ordinance for the proposed project.¹⁶
 3. When taking action on an AUP, the Zoning Officer shall consider the following when making findings:
 - a. The proposed land use; and
 - b. The structure or addition that accommodates the use.¹⁷
 4. Required findings shall be made based on the circumstances existing at the time a decision is made on the application.¹⁸
 5. The Zoning Officer shall deny an AUP application if unable to make any of the required findings.¹⁹

G. ZAB Notification.²⁰ The Zoning Officer shall inform the ZAB of all AUP decisions.

23.406.040 – USE PERMITS

A. Purpose.²¹ A Use Permit is a discretionary permit approved by the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) to ensure that a proposed project will be designed, located, and operated to be compatible with neighboring properties and minimize impacts to the general public.

B. Review Authority.²² The ZAB takes action on all Use Permit applications.

C. When Required.²³ A Use Permit is required for:

1. Land uses and development projects in each district as identified in Chapters 23.202 – 23.210 (Zoning Districts).
2. Other types of development projects when specifically required by the Zoning Ordinance.

¹⁵ Source: 23B.28.050A

¹⁶ 23B.28.010.B; 23B.28.050.B

¹⁷ New, to match Use Permit findings section.

¹⁸ New, to match Use Permit findings section.

¹⁹ Source: 23B.28.050.C

²⁰ Modifies 23B.28.040.C which says the Notice of Administrative Decision shall be forwarded to the Board.

²¹ New statement of Use Permit purpose.

²² Source: 23B.32.040.A

²³ New statement summarizing when Use Permits are required. No substantive change.

D. Public Notice and Hearing.²⁴ The ZAB shall review and take action on a Use Permit application at a noticed public hearing in compliance with Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements).

E. Findings for Approval.²⁵

1. To approve a Use Permit, the ZAB shall find that the proposed project:
 - a. Will not be detrimental to the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, or general welfare of persons residing or visiting in the area or neighborhood of the proposed use; and
 - b. Will not be detrimental or injurious to property and improvements of the adjacent properties, the surrounding area or neighborhood, or to the general welfare of the City.
2. To approve the Use Permit, the ZAB must also make any other Use Permit findings specifically required by the Zoning Ordinance for the proposed project.
3. When taking action on a Use Permit, the ZAB shall consider in its findings:
 - a. The proposed land use; and
 - b. The structure or addition that accommodates the use.
4. Required findings shall be made based on the circumstances existing at the time a decision is made on the application.
5. The ZAB shall deny a Use Permit application if it determines that it is unable to make any of the required findings.

23.406.050 – VARIANCES

A. Purpose.²⁶ A Variance is a discretionary approval that allows for deviations from development standards and land use regulations in the Zoning Ordinance. The City may grant a Variance only when the strict application of development standards creates a unique hardship due to unusual circumstances associated with the property.

B. When Allowed.²⁷

1. **Deviations Allowed with a Variance.** The ZAB may grant a Variance to allow for deviation from any provision in the Zoning Ordinance related allowed land uses, use-related standards, and development standards.

²⁴ Source: 23B.32.020&030

²⁵ Source: 23B.32.040. Removes requirement to state reasons for determination and statement about conditions, both of which apply to all discretionary approvals and is now addressed in Chapter 23.404.

²⁶ New statement of Variance purpose.

²⁷ Source: 23B.44.010. CONSENT CHANGE: Revises 23B.44.010 first sentence to expand scope of projects eligible for a Variance.

2. **Deviations Allowed with a Use Permit.** The ZAB may allow deviations from building setback, lot coverage, and on-site parking standards with a Use Permit instead of a Variance if:
 - a. The property is 30 feet or less from an open creek; and
 - b. Deviation from the standard is necessary to comply with Chapter 17.08 (Preservation and Restoration of Natural Watercourses).

C. Variances Not Allowed.²⁸ A Variance may not be granted to allow deviation from a requirement of the General Plan.

D. Review Authority.²⁹ The ZAB takes action on all Variance applications.

E. Public Notice and Hearing.³⁰ The ZAB shall review and act on a Variance application at a noticed public hearing in compliance with Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements).

F. Findings for Approval.³¹

1. To approve a Variance, the ZAB shall make all of the following findings:
 - a. There are exceptional circumstances applying to the property which do not apply generally in the same district.
 - b. The Variance is necessary to preserve a substantial property right.
 - c. The Variance will not adversely affect the health or safety of persons residing or working near the property.
 - d. The Variance will not be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to nearby property or improvements.
 - e. The Variance will promote the municipal health, welfare, and safety and benefit the city as a whole.
 - f. Any other Variance findings required by Zoning Ordinance can be made.
2. The ZAB shall deny a Use Permit application if it determines that it is unable to make any of the required findings.

23.406.060 – MASTER USE PERMITS

A. Purpose.³² A Master Use Permit is a discretionary approval that allows flexibility in the amount of space occupied by individual tenants in a multi-user site. The purpose of a Master Use Permit is to:

²⁸ New. CONSENT CHANGE: Required by State law.

²⁹ Source: 23B.44.010

³⁰ Replaces 23B.44.040

³¹ Source: 23B.44.030

³² Source: 23B.36.020

1. Facilitate the implementation of the General Plan and area plans, including the West Berkeley Plan;
2. Expedite the reuse of large and multi-user sites that might otherwise prove difficult to reuse;
3. Facilitate the development and reuse of large, multi-user sites as integrated units in a stable and desirable environment to benefit occupants, the neighborhood, and the city as a whole.;
4. Allow the review and analysis of impacts of multi-tenant projects in a coordinated, consolidated manner; and
5. Improve Berkeley's competitiveness in attracting and retaining businesses by allowing businesses to quickly move into a site once overall development requirements have been established.

B. Review Authority. The ZAB takes action on all Master Use Permit applications.³³

C. Voluntary Option.³⁴ A Master Use Permit is a voluntary option for property owners. If a property owner does not request and receive a Master Use Permit, individual tenants are subject to the Use Permit requirements that ordinarily apply as required by the Zoning Ordinance.

D. Where Allowed.³⁵ A property that meets the following criteria may apply for a Master Use Permit:

1. The property is located entirely or partially in one of the following districts:
 - a. Any Commercial District.
 - b. Mixed Use-Light Industrial (MU-LI).
 - c. Mixed Manufacturing (MM).
 - d. Manufacturing (M).
2. The property will be occupied by three or more independently operating businesses.

E. Use Allocation.³⁶

1. A Master Use Permit may allow by-right more than one individual business and/or use on a site, provided that all other applicable requirements of the Zoning Ordinance are met.
2. A Master Use Permit shall state the square feet of buildings and land allocated for the following uses:
 - a. Industrial (manufacturing, wholesaling, and warehousing).
 - b. Office (excludes offices ancillary to other uses).

³³ Source: 23B.36.040.A

³⁴ New, clarifies voluntary nature of Master Use Permit.

³⁵ 23B.36.010

³⁶ Source: 23B.36.030.A&B

- c. Commercial (retail, personal service, restaurants).
- d. Live/work units.
- e. Residential.

F. Allowed Variations.³⁷

1. The area of a building or site occupied by a use may exceed the Master Use Permit allocation with the permits specified in Table 23.406-1.

TABLE 23.406-1: ALLOWED VARIATION IN USE ALLOCATIONS

Variation in Use Allocation from Master Use Permit	Permit Required
10% or less	None. Allowed By-Right
More than 10% to 25%	AUP
More than 25%	UP(PH)

2. If the allocation of floor area for various uses as specified in Paragraph D (Where Allowed) above remains within the limits set forth in Table 23.406-1, lease spaces may be divided or aggregated in any manner as-of-right.

G. Public Notice and Hearing.³⁸ The ZAB shall review and take action on a Master Use Permit application at a noticed public hearing in compliance with Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements).

H. Findings for Approval.³⁹ To approve a Master Use Permit, the ZAB must find that approval will expedite occupancy and use of the site consistent with the purpose of the district, the General Plan, and any applicable area plan.

23.406.070 – DESIGN REVIEW

A. Purpose.⁴⁰ Design Review is a discretionary process to ensure that exterior changes to non-residential buildings comply with the City of Berkeley Design Guidelines and other applicable City design standards and guidelines. The purpose of Design Review is to:

1. Encourage excellence in building and site design;
2. Ensure that development is compatible with its urban context; and
3. Provide a pleasing urban environment for persons living, working, or visiting the city.

B. When Required.⁴¹

³⁷ Source: 23B.36.030C&D

³⁸ 23B.36.040B

³⁹ Source: 23B.36.050. Added consistency with General Plan.

⁴⁰ Source: 23E.08.010.A

⁴¹ Source: 23E.08.020A&B

1. Design Review is required for:
 - a. Projects in all Non-Residential Districts.
 - b. Mixed use and community and institutional projects in the R-3 district within the Southside Plan area (see Section 23.202.100.D for Plan area); and
 - c. Commercial, mixed-use, and community and institutional projects in the R-4, R-SMU, and R-S districts.
2. As used in Paragraph (1) above, “project” means an activity requiring a building or sign permit that involves any of the following:
 - a. Modifying the exterior of an existing structure.
 - b. Additions to an existing structure.
 - c. Demolishing all or a portion of an existing structure.
 - d. Removing all or part of a building facade fronting the public right-of-way.
 - e. Constructing a new structure.
 - f. Installing or replacing a sign.

C. Design Review Process.⁴²

1. **Use Permit Projects.**
 - a. If a project requires a Use Permit, Preliminary Design Review is required prior to ZAB action on the Use Permit.
 - b. Review authority for Preliminary Design Review is described in Section 23.406.070.D (Review Authority).
 - c. The ZAB shall consider Preliminary Design Review recommendations when acting on the Use Permit. Prior to acting on the Use Permit, the ZAB may require further review by the Design Review Committee or Department staff as part of the Preliminary Design Review process.
 - d. As a condition of Use Permit approval, the ZAB may require Final Design Review to verify that the project conforms to design-related Use Permit conditions of approval or to review finalized project design details. The Design Review Committee conducts Final Design Review unless the ZAB directs staff to conduct Final Design Review as a condition of approval.
 - e. If the ZAB requires Final Design Review, the City may issue a building permit only after Final Design Review is complete.
2. **Projects Not Requiring a Use Permit.**

⁴² Source: 23E.08.020.C,D&E; 23E.12.040C. Clarifies Design Review process.

- a. For a project that does not require a Use Permit, Department staff conducts Design Review before the Zoning Officer takes action on the required permit or approval.
- b. The Zoning Officer will consider the Design Review recommendations when acting on the required permit or approval. The Zoning Officer may require modifications to the project design as a condition of approval.
- c. The Department will verify conformance with Design Review recommendations and design-related conditions of approval when issuing a building permit, sign permit, or Zoning Certificate for the project. Final Design Review is not required.

D. Review Authority.⁴³

1. **Department Staff.**⁴⁴ Department staff, under the supervision and authority of the Zoning Officer, conducts Design Review for projects that do not require a Use Permit, except when the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) conducts Design Review as provided in Paragraph (3) below. Design review conducted by Department staff is referred to as “Staff-Level Design Review.”
2. **Design Review Committee.**⁴⁵
 - a. For projects requiring a Use Permit, Design Review is conducted by the Design Review Committee except as provided by Paragraph (b) below or when the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) conducts Design Review as provided in Paragraph (3) below.
 - b. The Zoning Officer may determine that, due to unique circumstances, Department staff will conduct Design Review for a project requiring a Use Permit. The Zoning Officer, or Department staff on their behalf, shall confer with the Design Review Committee Chair prior to making such a determination and shall consider project size, visibility, and degree of sensitivity to the neighboring properties or the general public.
3. **Landmarks Preservation Commission.**⁴⁶ The Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) conducts Design Review of projects which involve landmarks, structures of merit, or buildings within a historic district in accordance with Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission). The LPC conducts Design Review for landmarked properties through the Structural Alteration Permit process.

E. Zoning Officer and LPC Referrals.

1. The Zoning Officer may refer any project subject to ZAB review to the Design Review Committee, staff, or the LPC for non-binding input on design-related issues. However,

⁴³ Source: 23E.08.030

⁴⁴ Source: 23E.12.040.A

⁴⁵ Source: 23E.08.030. Clarifies process to determine if staff should conduct Design Review for projects requiring a Use Permit.

⁴⁶ Source: 23E.12.020.A

Design Review approval is required only for projects in Subsection B (When Required) above.⁴⁷

2. The LPC may refer any project subject to LPC review to the Design Review Committee for non-binding input on design-related issues.⁴⁸

F. Referrals to Landmarks Preservation Commission.

1. **Mandatory Referrals.**⁴⁹ The following Design Review applications shall be referred to the LPC for review and comment prior to action of the application:
 - a. Projects that involve a building or structure listed on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or on the List of Structures and Sites adopted by the LPC under Chapter 3.24.
 - b. Projects that involve a building or a structure over 40 years old which may have special architectural or historical significance, as determined by the secretary to the LPC.
2. **Optional Referrals.**⁵⁰ Department staff or the Design Review Committee may choose to refer the following projects to the LPC for review and comment prior to action of the application:
 - a. Projects that involve a building that is 40 years old or less that may have special architectural and/or historical significance, as determined by the secretary to the LPC.
 - b. Signs and awnings which involve a building or structure listed on the State Historic Resources Inventory, or on the LPC's current List of Structures and Sites.

G. Design Guidelines.

1. The City of Berkeley Design Guidelines provide direction to the City when reviewing proposed projects and assists applicants in planning and design of their projects. The Design Guidelines are intentionally generalized to encourage individual creativity. It is not expected that every project will respond to every guideline.⁵¹
2. When conducting design review the Design Review Committee, the LPC, and staff shall use the Design Guidelines adopted by the Planning Commission as its official policy.⁵²
3. The Design Review Guidelines may be amended by the Planning Commission. The ZAB may comment to the Planning Commission on such amendments.⁵³

⁴⁷ Source: 23E12.040.B. Clarifies that while the Zoning Officer may refer any ZAB project to DRC, design staff, or the LPC for input on design issues, formal Design Review approval is required only as identified in the code.

⁴⁸ New. Reflects current practice.

⁴⁹ Source: 23E.12.020.B&C

⁵⁰ Source: 23E.12.020.D&E

⁵¹ Source: 23E.08.010.B

⁵² Source: 23E.08.040.B

⁵³ Source: 23E.08.040.C

H. Scope of Design Review.⁵⁴ Design Review considers only issues of building and site design and does not address land use issues. Site design included the placement of buildings on a lot, vehicle access and circulation, pedestrian circulation, parking placement and design, landscaping, and other similar issues.

I. Design Review Timeline.⁵⁵

1. Design Review projects requiring an AUP or a Zoning Certificate shall be completed within 60 days of the date the application is deemed complete. If an applicant modifies the application, or if the applicant submits a written time extension, Department staff may extend the review period beyond 60 days.
2. Design Review for projects that require ZAB approval shall be completed within 60 days of submittal of complete final Design Review plans or within the time limit required by the Permit Streamlining Act, whichever is less.

J. Public Notice. Public notice of pending Design Review decisions shall be given in accordance with Section 23.404.040.D (Public Notice for Design Review).

K. Public Hearing. None required.

L. Design Review Committee Proceedings.⁵⁶

1. The Design Review Committee shall meet with the applicant and shall operate as a working group. Its meetings shall be open to the public.
2. Review of a project by the Design Review Committee may be continued as necessary subject to the timeline set forth in this chapter.
3. The Design Review Committee shall adopt its own rules and procedures.

M. Basis for Approval.⁵⁷ The review authority shall consider a proposed project in relation to its surrounding context when acting on a Design Review application.

1. The review authority may approve a Design Review application only upon finding that the proposed project conforms with the City of Berkeley Design Guidelines and any City-adopted design standards and guidelines applicable to the project.
2. The review authority may consider public input during the Design Review process and may require modifications to the proposed project as a condition of Design Review approval.

N. Changes to Approved Projects.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ Source: 23E.08.010.C. Clarifies what is included in site design.

⁵⁵ Source: 23E.12.030

⁵⁶ Source: 23E.12.050.A

⁵⁷ Source: 23E.08.040A&D. Last sentence in 23E.08.040D is removed as this applies to all City decisions and applications.

⁵⁸ CONSENT CHANGE. This is new. The existing code is silent on how to address project changes.

1. **Design Review Modification (Minor Changes).** Prior to issuance of a building permit, Department staff may approve minor changes to a project with final Design Review approval if the change complies with all of the following criteria:
 - a. The change does not involve a feature of the project that was:
 - i.* A specific consideration by the review authority in granting the approval;
 - ii.* A condition of approval; or
 - iii.* A basis for a finding in the project CEQA determination.
 - b. The change is consistent with the spirit and intent of the original approval.
2. **Other Changes.** A project change that does not meet the definition of a minor change in previous Paragraph (1) shall be approved following the same procedures as the original Design Review approval.

O. Appeals. Design Review decisions may be appealed in accordance with Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certification).

P. Review of Building Plans. Department staff shall review all building permit applications subject to Design Review for compliance with the approved Design Review plans and conditions.⁵⁹

23.406.080 – MODIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS IN WEST BERKELEY PLAN AREA

A. Purpose.⁶⁰ A Modification of Development Standards is a discretionary approval to modify land use and development standards for development projects in the West Berkeley Plan area. The purpose of these modifications is to:

1. Facilitate the implementation of the West Berkeley Plan;
2. Facilitate the reuse of large and multi-user sites which might otherwise prove difficult to reuse;
3. Facilitate the development and reuse of large, multi-user sites as integrated units in a stable and desirable environment to benefit occupants, the neighborhood, and the city as a whole; and
4. Allow modifications of standards when:
 - a. The modifications serve the overall purposes of their districts and the West Berkeley Plan on large, complex sites; and
 - b. The design of the project is compatible with the design and character of the surrounding area.

⁵⁹ Source: 23E.12.070

⁶⁰ Source: 23B.48.020

B. Eligibility.⁶¹ A project must satisfy the following criteria to be eligible for a Modification of Development Standards.

1. More than 50 percent of the site area must be within a C-W, MU-LI, MM or M district.
2. The site must be either:
 - a. At least five contiguous acres within the City boundary under a single ownership and not primarily being used by a use conforming to the West Berkeley Plan; or
 - b. Less than five acres and forms a full city block bounded on all sides by public streets (exclusive of alleys), mainline railroad tracks, and/or the borders of the City.

C. Allowed Modifications.⁶² The ZAB may allow modifications to the following land use and development standards:

1. Permitted location of land uses within a building, site, or district.
2. Development standards including but not limited to, height, yards, open space, and parking.

D. Project Phases.⁶³ The ZAB may approve a Modification of Development Standards application to allow a project to be built in phases.

E. Limitation.⁶⁴ A Modification of Development Standards may not allow any modification that would violate Section 23.206.050 (Protected Uses).

F. Review Authority.⁶⁵ The ZAB takes action on all Modification of Development Standards applications.

G. Public Notice and Hearing.⁶⁶ The ZAB shall review and act on a Modification of Development Standards application at a noticed public hearing in compliance with Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements).

H. Findings for Approval.⁶⁷

1. To approve a Modification of Development Standards, the ZAB shall make all of the following findings:
 - a. The site is eligible for a Modification of Development Standards under Subsections B (Eligibility) and E (Limitation);
 - b. The project is likely to advance the purposes of the West Berkeley Plan and this section;

⁶¹ Source: 23B.48.010A&C

⁶² Source: 23B.48.030

⁶³ Source: 23B.48.010.B

⁶⁴ Source: 23B.48.010.D

⁶⁵ Source: 23B.48.040.A

⁶⁶ New. Clarifies existing process.

⁶⁷ Stylistic edits to 23B.48.040. Clarifies that Finding (d) applies to all approvals.

- c. The project supports the attraction and/or retention of the types of businesses reflected in the purpose statement of the applicable district.
 - d. The modification is necessary and appropriate for the development of the proposed project.
2. To approve a Modification of Development Standards, the ZAB shall also make all required Use Permit findings in Section 23.406.040 (Use Permits) and any additional Use Permit findings required by the Zoning Ordinance for the use or development in the applicable district.

23.406.090 – REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS

A. Purpose.⁶⁸ This section establishes a process for the City to approve modifications to development regulations to support equal access to housing for persons with disabilities. This process is established in accordance with the Federal Fair Housing Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act.

B. When Allowed.

1. **Eligible Applicants.**

- a. Any person with a disability, or their representative, may request reasonable accommodation as allowed by this section.⁶⁹
- b. A person with a disability is a person who has a physical or mental impairment that limits or substantially limits one or more major life activities, anyone who is regarded as having this type of impairment, or anyone who has a record of this type of impairment.⁷⁰

2. **Eligible Request.**⁷¹ An eligible applicant may request a modification or exception to any provision in the Zoning Ordinance or Subdivision Ordinance (Title 21) that acts as a barrier to fair housing opportunities for persons with disabilities.

C. Review Authority.⁷²

1. **Zoning Officer.** The Zoning Officer takes action on reasonable accommodation applications unless the application is filed for concurrent review with a requested permit reviewed by the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB).
2. **Zoning Adjustments Board.** If a reasonable accommodation application is submitted concurrently with a permit application reviewed by the ZAB, the reasonable accommodation application shall be acted on by the ZAB.

⁶⁸ Source: 23B.52.010

⁶⁹ Source: 23B.52.020A

⁷⁰ New. Clarifies definition of a person with a disability.

⁷¹ Source: 23B.52.020A

⁷² New. Clarifies existing process.

3. **Referral to Zoning Adjustments Board.** The Zoning Officer may refer any reasonable accommodation application to the ZAB for review and final decision.

D. Application Requirements.

1. **Application.**⁷³ A request for reasonable accommodation shall be submitted on an official City application form. No application fee is required. The application shall include:
 - a. The name, address, and telephone number of the applicant;
 - b. The address of the property for which the accommodation is requested;
 - c. The current use of the property.
 - d. The ordinance provision for which modification is requested;
 - e. Reason that the requested accommodation may be necessary to enable the person with the disability to use the dwelling; and
 - f. Other information requested by the Zoning Officer.
2. **Concurrent Applications.**⁷⁴ If the project for which the reasonable accommodation is requested requires another planning permit (e.g., Use Permit), the reasonable accommodation application shall be filed concurrently with the related permit application.

E. Review Procedure.

1. **Independent Application.**⁷⁵
 - a. For a Reasonable Accommodation application submitted independently from any other planning permit application, the Zoning Officer shall take action within 45 days of receiving the application.
 - b. If necessary to reach a determination on the request for reasonable accommodation, the Zoning Officer may request further information from the applicant consistent with fair housing laws. In the event that a request for additional information is made, the 45-day period to issue a decision is stayed until the applicant submits the requested information.
2. **Concurrent Application.**⁷⁶ For a reasonable accommodation request submitted concurrently with another planning permit application, the reasonable accommodation request shall be reviewed and acted upon concurrently with the other application.

F. Action on Application.

⁷³ Sources: 23B.52.030 and 23B.52.070

⁷⁴ Stylistic edits to 23B.52.020B. Deletes 23B.52.020C&D, which is unnecessary.

⁷⁵ New. CONSENT CHANGE. Replaces 23B.52.040.B, which unlawfully required the application to be reviewed in the same manner as a Variance.

⁷⁶ Source: 23B.52.040.A.

1. **Decision.**⁷⁷ The review authority shall make a written decision supported by findings and conclusions to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application.
 2. **Criteria.**⁷⁸ The review authority shall consider the following factors when acting on the application:
 - a. Need for the requested modification.
 - b. Alternatives that may provide an equivalent level of benefit.
 - c. Physical attributes of and proposed changes to the property.
 - d. Whether the requested modification would impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the City.
 - e. Whether the requested modification would constitute a fundamental alteration of the City's zoning or subdivision regulations.
 - f. Whether the requested accommodation would result in a concentration of uses otherwise not allowed in a residential neighborhood to the substantial detriment of the residential character of that neighborhood.
 - g. Any other factor that may have a bearing on the request.
 3. **Conditions of Approval.** The review authority may impose conditions of approval, including a condition to provide for the automatic expiration of the approval under appropriate circumstances (e.g., person with disability vacates home).⁷⁹
- G. Appeals.**⁸⁰ Reasonable accommodation decisions may be appealed in accordance with Chapter 23.410 (Appeals and Certification).

⁷⁷ Source: 23B.52.050A&C

⁷⁸ Source: 23B.52.050B

⁷⁹ Source: 23B.52.060

⁸⁰ Source: 2352.050.C

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23.408

GREEN PATHWAY

Sections:

- 23.408.010 – Purpose
- 23.408.020 – Applicability
- 23.408.030 – Eligibility Determination
- 23.408.040 – Green Pathway Application
- 23.408.050 – General Requirements
- 23.408.060 – Requirements for Large Buildings and Hotels
- 23.408.070 – Development Standards
- 23.408.080 – Streamlined Permitting Process
- 23.408.090 – Tolling
- 23.408.100 – Compliance
- 23.408.110 – City Manager Authority to Issue Regulations

Commentary: This chapter carries forward existing Chapter 23B.34 with minor stylistic edits.

23.408.010 – PURPOSE¹

- A.** The purpose of this chapter is to implement the “Green Pathway” provisions of Measure R (2010) by providing a voluntary streamlined permit process for buildings that:
 - 1. Exceed the Green Building requirements applicable in the C-DMU district; and
 - 2. Provide extraordinary public benefits that could not otherwise be obtained, as specified in this chapter.
- B.** This chapter establishes standards and requirements to clarify the City’s expectations for projects eligible for approval under this chapter and to ensure they will be designed and developed consistent with the Downtown Area Plan.

23.408.020 – APPLICABILITY²

This chapter applies only to development projects in the Downtown Mixed Use (C-DMU) district that:

- A.** Do not propose alteration or demolition of a historical resource as defined by the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5; and

¹ Source: 23B.34.020

² Source: 23B.34.010

- B. Will not have a significant adverse impact on any adjacent historical resource as defined by the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5.

23.408.030 – ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION³

A. RFD Purpose. To determine if a project is eligible for processing under this chapter, an applicant shall submit to the City a Request for Determination (RFD). The RFD process applies to development projects that may be eligible for Green Pathway processing notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission).

B. RFD Submittal. A property owner or the owner's authorized agent shall request the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) to determine whether the subject property, as well as each adjacent property, is an historical resource under the California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5, by submitting a RFD. Potential historical resources include, but are not limited to, properties identified in any of the following sources:

1. Downtown Plan and EIR (Adopted 1990).
2. State Historic Preservation Office California Historical Resources Information System Historical Resources Inventory for Alameda County, City of Berkeley (Most Recent).
3. Any site identified as a potential resource needing further evaluation in the Downtown Area Plan Historic Resource Evaluation (Architectural Resource Group, 5 November 2008).

C. Processing an RFD.

1. The City shall not accept an RFD unless it is accompanied by proof that the applicant has posted a conspicuous notice on the subject property in a location that is readily visible from the street on which the structure or site has its major frontage. Such notice shall be in a form specified by the Zoning Officer.
2. Upon receiving a RFD, the City shall contract with an independent consultant from a list of qualified consultants approved by the LPC to prepare an historic resource assessment. The costs of the assessment shall be borne by the applicant. Alternatively, the applicant for a RFD may submit its own historic resource assessment, which shall then be subject to peer review by the City's consultant at the applicant's expense. If a property that is the subject of the RFD is not identified on any of the lists in Subsection B (RFD Submittal) above, the applicant's assessment may consist of a statement of why the applicant believes the property does not include an historical resource.
3. A RFD shall be deemed complete upon completion of the City consultants' historic resource assessment or peer review that determines that the applicant's submitted historic resource assessment is complete and accurate.
4. The LPC shall begin its consideration of whether to designate a property that is the subject of a RFD at a public hearing at the first regular meeting that occurs no less than 21 days

³ Source: 23B.34.030

after the RFD is complete, and shall take final action no later than 90 days after it is complete. Notice of the public hearing shall be provided as set forth in Municipal Code Section 3.24.140 (Designation proposal--Public hearing notice requirements).

- D. Timeline Extensions; Failure to Act.** Any of the timelines specified in this section may be extended at the written request of the applicant. Failure to act within any of the timelines set forth in this section, as they may be extended, shall constitute a decision to take no action to designate.
- E. When Chapter 3.24 Applies.** If a property that is the subject of a RFD is not designated within the time limitations set forth in this section, Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission) shall not apply to that property unless and until the earliest of the following occurs:
1. The expiration of two years from the date of any final action not to designate the property; or
 2. If an application under this chapter is submitted within that period, then either:
 - a. The application is withdrawn or denied; or
 - b. Any entitlement approved for the property expires, is cancelled or revoked, or for any other reason ceases to have effect.
- F. Appeal and Certification.** Decisions by the LPC under this section shall be subject to appeal as set forth in Section 3.24.300 (Appeals--Procedures required--City Council authority), and certification as set forth in Section 3.24.190 (Council certification authorized when—Effect).
- G. Effect of Determination** If a subject property is determined to be an historical resource as defined by California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15064.5, it shall not be processed as a Green Pathway Project under this chapter.

23.408.040 – GREEN PATHWAY APPLICATION⁴

- A. Voluntary Option.** The Green Pathway authorized by this chapter is a voluntary development option under which applicants for development projects in the C-DMU district may waive certain rights and agree to certain obligations the City could not otherwise impose in return for certain processing benefits.
- B. Application Contents.** An application for processing using the Green Pathway shall include the information otherwise required by the Zoning Ordinance for the entitlement sought, as well as:
1. The applicant's commitment to enter into binding agreements to satisfy all applicable Green Pathway requirements if the application is approved; and

⁴ Source: 23B.34.040

2. Proof that the LPC has not taken any action under Section 23.408.030 (Eligibility Determination) to designate the subject property as a structure of merit or landmark under Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission).

C. Additive Requirements. Except as expressly specified in this chapter, the requirements of this chapter are in addition to, and do not alter or replace any other requirements or standards of the Zoning Ordinance and Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission).

23.408.050 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS⁵

All Green Pathway projects are subject to the following requirements.

A. Affordable Units.

1. In addition to any other applicable affordable housing mitigation fee or requirement, at least 20 percent of the total units in a proposed multi-unit rental development shall be rented to very low income households whose annual income does not exceed 50 percent of the annual median income for Alameda County adjusted for household size based upon income levels published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
2. Rents for these units shall be set at prices affordable to very low income households, as defined by Section 50053 of the California Health and Safety Code for the life of the project.
3. As an alternative, an applicant may pay an in-lieu fee to the Housing Trust Fund as established by the City Council.

B. Density Bonus. The applicant shall waive, in writing, any rights under State Density Bonus Law, Section 65915 of California Government Code.

C. Local Hire Requirement.

1. The applicant shall sign an agreement that no less than 30 percent of a project's construction workers will be Berkeley residents.
2. If insufficient Berkeley residents are available to fulfill the 30 percent local hire requirement, then the next tier of residents shall come from the East Bay Green Corridor (which includes the cities of Albany, Alameda, Berkeley, El Cerrito, Emeryville, Hayward, Richmond, Oakland, and San Leandro).
3. If insufficient residents are available from the Green Corridor to fulfill the 30 percent local hire requirement, then residents of Alameda County will be used to fulfill the local hire requirements.
4. An applicant who agrees to require employment of Berkeley residents on another project the applicant is building or has approval to construct in Berkeley may count such employment

⁵ Source: 23B.34.050

toward the 30 percent local hire requirement by providing the same documentation the City requires to demonstrate compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection.

D. Use Regulations. Uses shall comply with the requirements and limitations of Section 23.204.130 (C-DMU Downtown Mixed-Use District).

23.408.060 – REQUIREMENTS FOR LARGE BUILDINGS AND HOTELS⁶

In addition to the requirements of Section 23.408.050 (General Requirements), a Green Pathway project that includes either a hotel, a building over 75 feet in height, or a building with more than 100 units of housing, are subject to the following requirements.

A. Prevailing Wage.

1. All construction workers shall be paid state prevailing wage as established by the California Department of Industrial Relations.
2. Employees in hotels with a height over 75 feet shall be paid prevailing wages as established by the Department of Industrial Relations for hotel employees. If the Department of Industrial Relations does not establish prevailing wages for hotel employees, such employees shall be paid wages consistent with area mean wages per occupational category.

B. State Certified Apprenticeship Program. To the extent that a sufficient number of qualified apprentices are reasonably available, no less than 16 percent of the construction workers shall be apprentices from a State Certified Apprenticeship program with a record of graduating apprentices.

C. Requirements Binding to Future Owners. As a condition of approval for any Green Pathway project subject to the requirements of this section, the owner shall enter into a written agreement that shall be binding on all successors in interest.

23.408.070 – DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS⁷

Green Pathway projects shall comply with the applicable development standards in Section 23.204.140 (C-DMU Downtown Mixed-Use District) and the following additional requirements.

A. Building Setbacks Within View Corridors. To minimize interference with significant views, buildings that are 75 feet in height or less that are located on a corner lot at any intersection with University Avenue, Center Street, or Shattuck Avenue must include upper story setbacks as follows: any portion of a building between 45 feet and 75 feet must be set back from property lines abutting the street by at least 1 foot for every one 1 foot by which the height exceeds 45 feet.

⁶ Source: 23B.34.060

⁷ Source: 23B.34.070

B. Street Wall Facade. Notwithstanding the Downtown Design Guidelines, the street wall facade shall be architecturally modulated by volumes that are 50 feet in width or less.

1. Smaller modulations may be incorporated within larger volumes.
2. Volumes along the street wall must be defined by structural bays and/or substantial reveals or offsets in the wall plane, and by changes in the rhythmic pattern of one or more of the following features:
 - a. Window openings, oriel windows, or balconies.
 - b. Awnings, canopies, or entrances.
 - c. Arcades, columns, or pilasters.
 - d. Materials and color.
 - e. Other architectural features.

C. Shadow Analysis. A shadow analysis is required for buildings with heights between 60 and 75 feet. Applications shall include diagrams showing:

1. The extent of shading on public sidewalks and open spaces by a building 60 feet in height that complies with all applicable setback requirements on an area within a radius of 75 feet of the closest building wall that would be cast on March 21, June 21, December 21, and September 21 at the following times of day:
 - a. Two hours after sunrise;
 - b. 12 p.m. noon; and
 - c. Two hours before sunset.
2. Features incorporated into the building design, including, but not limited to, additional upper floor setbacks that will reduce the extent of shadowing of the proposed building to no more than 75 percent of the shadowing projected in previous Paragraph (1).

D. Height Restrictions. Consistent with the height standards of Measure R (adopted November 2, 2010), Section 4.B., as required by Section 3, Paragraph 12, Green Pathway Buildings of exceptional height are restricted as follows:

1. Two mixed-use buildings and one hotel/conference center in the Core, no more than 180 feet in height.
2. Two buildings, up to 120 feet in height in the Core or Outer Core.

E. Mitigation Measures. To ensure that potential environmental impacts are mitigated to less than significant levels, projects under this chapter are subject to applicable measures identified in the adopted Mitigation Monitoring Program of the Downtown Area Plan Final EIR.

23.408.080 – STREAMLINED PERMITTING PROCESS⁸

A. Projects Involving Only Buildings at or Below 75 Feet in Height.

1. **Projects Allowed By-Right.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Zoning Ordinance, Green Pathway projects that do not involve either hotels, buildings over 75 feet, or buildings with more than 100 units of housing, shall be approved as a matter of right with a Zoning Certificate if they comply with the applicable zoning requirements, standards, and requirements in this chapter and the Downtown Design Guidelines. Such projects are subject to Design Review under Section 23.406.070 (Design Review).
2. **Historic Resource.** If a proposed Green Pathway project is adjacent to a property that has been determined to be an historic resource under Section 23.408.030 (Eligibility Determination), the application for a Green Pathway project shall include an analysis demonstrating how the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, including guidelines for the treatment of cultural landscapes with respect to such adjacent property.
 - a. After determining that the application is complete, the Zoning Officer shall forward the analyses described in Subsections A and B of Section 23B.34.030 (Eligibility Determination) to the Secretary of the LPC to place on the agenda for the next regular meeting of the LPC that occurs no less than 21 days thereafter. The LPC shall then have 90 days in which to evaluate the submission and provide any comments to the Design Review Committee (DRC).
 - b. The DRC shall determine whether a project conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the associated guidelines, including the standards and guidelines for the treatment of cultural landscapes, with respect to adjacent historical resources. A project that clearly conforms to those standards and guidelines shall be considered to not have a significant impact on the historical resource. If the DRC determines that the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact on any adjacent historical resource and the project is not modified to avoid that impact, it shall not be processed as a Green Pathway project.
3. **Downtown Design Guidelines.**
 - a. Notwithstanding Section 23.406.070 (Design Review), the DRC shall determine whether the project conforms to the Downtown Design Guidelines and shall take final action on the project no later than 90 days from the date the application for a Green Pathway project, including for Design Review, is complete.
 - b. When determining whether a project subject to review under this section conforms to the Downtown Design Guidelines, the DRC shall treat applicable guidelines as standards.

⁸ Source: 23B.34.080 & 090

- c. The decision of the DRC regarding whether the project conforms to the Guidelines may be appealed directly to the City Council by filing an appeal stating the reasons for the appeal, along with the required fee, with the City Clerk within 14 days of the date of the DRC action. Design Review appeals shall be limited to design issues.

B. Projects Involving Buildings Over 75 Feet in Height.

1. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Zoning Ordinance, the Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) shall take final action on a Green Pathway project over 75 feet in height or any other project not processed under previous Subsection (A) no later than 210 days after the application is complete, provided that this time limit shall be extended as necessary to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
2. Such projects shall receive priority status in order to meet the review timeframes set forth in this section.

23.408.090 – TOLLING⁹

Timelines under this chapter shall be extended by the time taken for any proceedings pursuant to Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission) relating to a Green Pathway project.

23.408.100 – COMPLIANCE¹⁰

The applicable public benefit requirements of this chapter shall be included as conditions of approval and in a binding agreement for all Green Pathway projects.

23.408.110 – CITY MANAGER AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS¹¹

The City Manager or his/her designee may promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to this chapter, including, but not limited to

- A. Setting and administering gross rents and sale prices for below-market-rate units; and
- B. Specifying and requiring guarantees, including recorded agreements and other appropriate measures necessary or convenient to assure that required below-market-rate units are provided to and occupied by very low income households, and that other public benefits set forth in this chapter are secured.

⁹ Source: 23B.34.100

¹⁰ Source: 23B.34.110

¹¹ Source: 23B.34.120

23.410

APPEALS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Sections:

- 23.410.010 – Chapter Purpose
- 23.410.020 – Appeal Subjects and Jurisdiction
- 23.410.030 – Filing and Processing of Appeals
- 23.410.040 – Hearing and Decision
- 23.410.050 – City Council Certifications

***Commentary:** This chapter consolidates appeal provisions for AUPs and Use Permits found in 23B.28.060 and 23B.32.050-090 and clarifies procedures that apply to all types of appeals.*

23.410.010 – CHAPTER PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes procedures for the appeal and certification of City actions made when administering the Zoning Ordinance.

23.410.020 – APPEAL SUBJECTS AND JURISDICTION

- A. General.** City actions made when administering the Zoning Ordinance may be appealed as shown in Table 23.410-1.²
- B. Code Enforcement Appeals.** See Municipal Code Chapter 1.24 (Abatement of Nuisances).³
- C. Landmarks Preservation Commission Appeals.** Decisions by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) when administering the Zoning Ordinance shall be appealed in accordance with Municipal Code Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission).⁴

¹ New chapter purpose statement.

² New table summarizing appeal subjects and jurisdiction. Source of table contents and clarifications noted in table.

³ Source: 23B.60.070.A and 23B.64.070.A. Removes details that are addressed in Chapter 1.24.

⁴ New. Clarifies where procedures for LPC appeals are found.

TABLE 23.410-1: APPEAL SUBJECTS AND REVIEW AUTHORITY⁵

ACTION	ORDINANCE SECTION	MAY BE APPEALED BY	IS APPEALED TO	MUST BE FILED WITHIN
<i>Zoning Officer Actions</i>				
AUP decisions	23.406.030	Any person	ZAB	20 days of posting Notice of Administrative Decision [1]
Staff-level Design Review	23.406.070	Any person	ZAB	14 days of posting the Notice of Design Review
Zoning Officer Reasonable Accommodation decisions [2] ⁶	23.406.090	Applicant	ZAB	14 days of mailing notice of decision
Termination of an AUP for sidewalk cafe seating	23.302.060	Permit holder	City Manager [3]	14 days of mailing of termination notice
Determination of lapsed permit	23.404.080	Permit holder	ZAB	20 days of mailing determination notice
<i>Design Review Committee Actions</i>				
Any Design Review action ⁷	23.406.070	Any person	ZAB [4]	14 days of Committee action
<i>Zoning Adjustments Board Actions</i>				
Use Permit decisions	23.406.040	Any person	City Council	14 days of mailing Notice of Decision
Variance decisions	23.406.050	Any person	City Council	14 days of mailing Notice of Decision
Decisions on an appeal ⁸	23.410	Any person	City Council	14 days of mailing Notice of Decision

Notes:

- [1] The Zoning Officer may extend the appeal period for a longer time.
 - [2] For reasonable accommodation requests associated with a project requiring a discretionary permit (e.g., Use Permit), the appeal procedures are the same as for the discretionary permit.
 - [3] The City Manager's decision is final. No further appeal is allowed.
 - [4] Determinations of conformity with Downtown Design Guidelines for Streamlined Entitlement Process (Section 23.408.090.C) is appealed directly to the City Council.⁹
- ⁵ Source: 23B.28.040.A; 23B.28.060.A; 23B.52.050; 23E.12.060.B; 23E.24.020.B; 23B.56.100.D; 23E.12.050.C; 23B.32.050; 23B.44.040; 23B.28.060
⁶ Modifies 23B.52.050. Clarifies different process for ministerial decisions on reasonable accommodation requests vs requests attached to a planning permit. For staff-level decisions, clarifies who may file appeal, appeal body, and appeal period.
⁷ Clarifies any "design review" action may be appealed, to distinguish from determinations of conformity with Downtown Design Guidelines which are subject to a different process.
⁸ Clarifies all ZAB decisions may be appealed, not just AUPs.
⁹ Source: 23B.34.080.C.

23.410.030 – FILING AND PROCESSING OF APPEALS

- A. General.**¹⁰ Appeals shall be filed and processed consistent with Chapter 23.404 (Common Permit Requirements) except as otherwise specified in this chapter.
- B. Eligibility and Timing of Appeal.** Table 23.410-1 shows who is eligible to file an appeal and the date by which an appeal must be filed.
- C. Appeal Fees.**
1. Appeal fees shall be paid by the person filing the appeal (the appellant) except as provided in Paragraph (2) below.¹¹
 2. The City shall not charge a fee for appeals of projects denied due to conflicting decisions of the ZAB and Landmarks Preservation Commission as described in Sections 3.24.200 through 3.24.240 of Chapter 3.24 (Landmarks Preservation Commission).¹²
- D. Form of Appeal.**¹³
1. An appeal shall be submitted to the Department or City Clerk in writing together with all required application fees and shall include the name and contact information of the appellant.
 2. The appeal application shall state the pertinent facts and the basis for the appeal.
 3. The whole decision or part of the decision may be appealed. If an appellant chooses, an individual finding, action, or condition may be appealed.
- E. Appeal Subject – Design Review.** Appeals of the Design Review Commission and staff-level Design Review decisions are limited to design-related issues.¹⁴
- F. Takings Claims.**¹⁵
1. If a basis of an appeal is that the review authority's action constituted a taking of property under the California or United States Constitutions, that basis and all supporting evidence and argument shall be clearly stated as a basis of the appeal, or it shall be waived.
 2. If specific evidence is not presented as part of the appeal, the takings claim shall be waived, and appellant shall be deemed to have waived any claim to sworn testimony and cross-examination.
 3. This requirement shall apply to appeals on the basis that the review authority's decision or any condition of approval:
 - a. Denied the applicant any reasonable economic use of the subject property;

¹⁰ New. Clarifies existing appeal submittal and review procedures.

¹¹ Consolidates scattered content. Clarifies that fee requirement applies to all appeals.

¹² Source: 23B.32.050.E

¹³ Source: 23B.28.060.A; 23B.32.050.C. Clarifies that the whole or part of a decision may be appealed.

¹⁴ Source: 23.34.080, 23E.12.050, 23E.12.0560

¹⁵ Source: 23B.32.050. Clarifies this applies to all appeals.

- b. Was not sufficiently related to a legitimate public purpose;
 - c. Was not sufficiently proportional to any impact of the project; or
 - d. For any other reason constituted a taking of property for public use without just compensation.
- G. Copy to Zoning Officer.**¹⁶ If the appeal is submitted to the City Clerk, the City Clerk shall forward a copy to the Zoning Officer.
- H. Notice to Applicant.** If the appeal is made by someone other than the applicant, the Department shall forward a copy of the written appeal to the applicant.¹⁷
- I. Effect of Appeal.** Once an appeal is filed, any action on the associated project is suspended until the appeal is processed and a final decision is made by the review authority.¹⁸

23.410.040 – HEARING AND DECISION

A. Scheduling of Hearing.

1. Upon receiving an appeal, the Department shall schedule a hearing with the appropriate review authority.¹⁹
2. For appeals of projects denied due to conflicting decisions of the ZAB and Landmarks Preservation Commission, the City Council shall schedule a hearing at the earliest feasible date after the final ZAB or Landmarks Preservation Commission action.²⁰
3. Any appeal of a Design Review decision shall be heard by the review body within 45 days of the appeal filing.²¹
4. All appeals on a single project shall be considered together at the same hearing.²²

B. Public Notice. Notice of appeal hearings shall be given in accordance with Section 23.404.040 (Public Notice).²³

C. Staff Report and Materials. Before the hearing, Department staff shall prepare a staff report describing the appeal with relevant supporting materials.²⁴

D. Hearing Procedures.²⁵ Public hearings on an appeal shall be conducted in accordance with applicable procedures in Section 23.404.040 (Public Notice).

¹⁶ Source: 23B.32.050.D

¹⁷ Source: 23B.32.050.D. Clarifies that applicant notification is for all appeals, not just Use Permits

¹⁸ Source: 23B.28.060.B. Clarifies effect for all appeals, not just Administrative Use Permits.

¹⁹ Source: 23B.28.060.B; 23B.32.060. Clarifies this applies to all appeals.

²⁰ Source: 23B.32.050.E

²¹ Source: 23E.12.050.C; 23E.12.060.B.

²² New. Reflects existing Department procedures

²³ Source: 23B.28.060.C.1

²⁴ Source: 23B.32.060.B. Replaces existing detail with term “administrative record.”

²⁵ Source: 23B.32.060.C

E. De Novo Review.²⁶

1. The review authority may take action on the subject of the appeal or any aspect of the appealed project (de novo review), except as provided in Paragraph (2) below.
2. For appeals of Design Review decisions, the review authority may take action only on design-related issues.

F. Public Comment.²⁷ The review authority may consider written correspondence concerning the appeal that is submitted after the appeal is filed, as well as any other information or evidence permitted under the Council Rules of Procedure.

G. Action.²⁸ At the appeal hearing, the review authority may:

1. Continue the public hearing;
2. Modify, reverse, or affirm, wholly or partly, any decision, determination, condition or requirement of the prior review authority; or
3. For appeals to the City Council, remand the matter to the prior review authority to reconsider the application, and/or any revisions to the application submitted after the review authority's action.

H. Criteria for Decision.²⁹

1. When acting on an appeal, the appeal review authority shall use the same decision-making criteria and shall make the same findings as the prior review authority.³⁰
2. The review authority's action shall be based upon findings of fact about the appeal and shall identify the reasons for action on the appeal. In doing so, the appeal review authority may adopt the prior review authority's decision and findings as its own.

I. Timeframe for Action – Use Permit and Variance Appeals. If the City Council does not act on a Use Permit or Variance appeal within 30 days from the date the public hearing was closed by the City Council, then the decision of the ZAB shall be deemed affirmed and the appeal denied.³¹

J. Board Action on Remand.³²

1. A ZAB decision on an appeal remanded by the City Council may be appealed in the normal manner unless otherwise directed by the City Council.

²⁶ Source: 23B.32.060.D.2 Clarifies that de novo review applies to all appeals except for Design Review appeals.

²⁷ Source: 23B.28.060.D. Clarifies this applies to all appeals.

²⁸ Source: 23B.32.060.D. CONSENT CHANGE. Removes reference to possible reconsideration of application without a public hearing.

²⁹ Source: 23B.04.020.C; 23B.32.060.F. Clarifies these instructions apply to all appeals, not just Use Permits.

³⁰ 23B.04.020.C

³¹ Source: 23B.32.060.G

³² Source: 23B.32.070

2. If the ZAB does not act within 90 days after an appeal is remanded by the City Council, the original appeal of the ZAB's decision shall be placed back on the City Council agenda in the same manner as a new appeal.

K. Effective Date of Appeal Decisions.

1. **City Council Decision.**³³ The City Council's decision on an appeal is final and becomes effective on the date the decision is made.
2. **ZAB Decisions.**³⁴ Decisions on appeals made by the ZAB becomes effective 14 days after the mailing of the Notice of Decision.

23.410.050 – CITY COUNCIL CERTIFICATIONS

A. Purpose.³⁵ Certification is an action by the City Council to review a decision by the ZAB or LPC.

B. Eligible Actions.³⁶ The City Council may certify the following actions for review:

1. Decisions of the ZAB on Use Permit and Variance applications.
Decisions of the LPC on historic resource designations as provided in Section 3.24.190 (Council certification authorized when—effect).

C. Initiation.³⁷

1. Any Council member may initiate the certification process by submitting a written request to the City Clerk within:
 - a. 14 days from the mailing of the Notice of Decision for ZAB decisions; and
 - b. 15 days from the mailing of the Notice of Decision for LPC decisions.
2. Certification shall not require any statement of reasons or justification and shall not represent opposition to or support of an application.

D. Effect of Certification.³⁸ After initiating certification, any action on the associated project is suspended until City Council review is completed.

E. Hearing and Decision.³⁹ Certified actions shall be reviewed by the City Council at a noticed public hearing in the same manner as for appeals as described in Section 23.410.040 (Hearing and Decision).

³³ Source: 23B.32.060.H

³⁴ New. Clarifies 14-day appeal period applies to ZAB decisions on appeals.

³⁵ New purpose statement.

³⁶ Source: 23B.32.080; 23B.44.040; 23B.34.030.D

³⁷ Source: 23B.32.080; 3.24.190

³⁸ Source: 23B.32.080

³⁹ Source: 23B.32.080

23.412

ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS

Sections:

- 23.412.010 – Purpose
- 23.412.020 – Initiation
- 23.412.030 – Application
- 23.412.040 – Planning Commission Hearing and Action
- 23.412.050 – City Council Hearing and Action
- 23.412.060 – Findings for Approval
- 23.412.070 – Limitations on Resubmittals after Denial
- 23.412.080 – Zoning Map Amendment Notations

***Commentary:** Existing Chapter 23A.20 (Zoning Ordinance Amendments) contains numerous requirements that conflict with state law and current City practice. These requirements have been changed and noted as Consent Changes.*

23.412.010 – PURPOSE¹

This chapter establishes procedures for amending the Zoning Ordinance, including the Zoning Map and Zoning Ordinance text. All amendments to the Zoning Ordinance shall be processed as set forth in Government Code Section 65853 et seq. and as specified in this chapter.

23.412.020 – INITIATION²

A. Zoning Map Amendment.³ A Zoning Map amendment may be initiated by:

1. Resolution of the City Council or Planning Commission; or
2. Application of one or more owners of the property for which the amendment is sought.

B. Zoning Ordinance Text Amendment.⁴ A Zoning Ordinance text amendment may be initiated by resolution of the City Council or Planning Commission.

¹ Source: 23A.20.010, first sentence. Reference to Government Code is new.

² CONSENT CHANGE: Deletes 23A.20.020.C which allowed for amendments initiated without a public hearing. This is not permitted under state law.

³ Source: 23A.20.020.B. Removes detail on contents of resolution and requires property owner to initiate applicant-initiated map amendment.

⁴ Source: 23A.20.020.A. Removes detail on contents of resolution.

23.412.030 – APPLICATION⁵

An application for a Zoning Map amendment submitted by a property owner shall be filed and reviewed in compliance with Section 23.404.020 (Application Submittal). The application shall include the information and materials required by the Planning and Development Department, together with all required application fees.

23.412.040 – PLANNING COMMISSION HEARING AND ACTION⁶

A. Public Hearing.⁷ The Planning Commission shall hold a public hearing on a proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment in compliance with Section 23.404.040 (Public Notice).

B. Planning Commission Recommendation.

1. The Planning Commission may recommend that the City Council approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment based upon the findings specified in Section 23.412.060 (Findings for Approval).
2. A recommendation for approval shall be made by a majority vote of the total membership of the Planning Commission.
3. If the Planning Commission recommends denial of a Zoning Map amendment, the City Council is not required to take further action on the proposed amendment unless the City receives a written request from an interested party for a City Council hearing within ten days after the Planning Commission action.

C. Recommendation Expiration.⁸

1. A Planning Commission recommendation shall expire and have no further effect if the City Council takes no action on a proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment within six months after the date the Planning Commission approved the recommendation.
2. The City Council may extend the effective period of a Planning Commission recommendation for up to an additional 18 months.

⁵ Re-writes second sentence of 23A.20.020.B.2 for clarity. Clarifies that application requirements apply only to applications submitted by property owner, not City-initiated amendments.

⁶ Replaces 23A.20.030 & 040 to follow Government Code Section 65853 et seq. Moves noting requirements to public notices section. Clarifies 23A.20.030.D that public may provide comment on any amendment, not just map amendment. Replaces public hearing procedures with general reference to procedures that apply generally to all public hearings. Removes reference to “filed investigations” in 23A.20.030.E. Adds detail on different procedures for recommendations of approval vs. denial. Clarifies the Planning Commission makes recommendation to Council and does not take final action on amendments.

⁷ CONSENT CHANGE: Removes requirement in 23A.20.030.A to hold Planning Commission hearing within 30 days of initiation. This is not required by state law and infeasible in most circumstances.

⁸ Source: 23A.20.050.A. CONSENT CHANGE: Deletes 23A.20.050.B, which states uses or structures not yet established must conform to Planning Commission recommendation before Council approval. This conflicts with state law. Amendments become effective only after Council adoption.

23.412.050 – CITY COUNCIL HEARING AND ACTION

- A. Public Hearing.**⁹ After receiving the Planning Commission’s recommendation, the City Council shall hold a public hearing on the proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment in compliance with Section 23.404.050 (Public Hearings and Decisions).
- B. Council Action.**¹⁰
1. **General.**
 - a. The City Council may approve, conditionally approve, or deny the proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment based upon the findings specified in Section 23.412.060 (Findings for Approval).
 - b. The action by the City Council shall be made by a majority vote of the total membership of the City Council.
 2. **Referral to Planning Commission.**
 - a. If the City Council proposes to adopt a substantial modification to the Zoning Ordinance Amendment not previously considered by the Planning Commission, the proposed modification shall be first referred to the Planning Commission for its recommendation.
 - b. The failure of the Planning Commission to report back to the City Council within 40 days after the reference, or within the time set by the City Council, shall be deemed a recommendation of approval.
- C. Effective Date.**¹¹ Zoning Ordinance Amendments become effective 30 days after the adoption of the ordinance by the City Council.

23.412.060 – FINDINGS FOR APPROVAL¹²

The City Council may approve a Zoning Ordinance Amendment only if all of the following findings are made:

⁹ Source: 23A.20.060. Moves noticing requirements to public notice section. Clarifies 23A.20.060.C that public may provide comment on any amendment, not just map amendment. Replaces public hearing procedures with general reference to procedures that apply generally to all public hearings. CONSENT CHANGE: Removes from 23A.20.040 requiring the Planning Commission recommendation to be forwarded to the Council within 30 days and consideration by Council within 60 days for Commission decision. This is not required by State law and infeasible in certain circumstances. CONSENT CHANGE: Removes from 23A.20.060.A&B option for Council to act on amendment without a public hearing. This conflicts with state law.

¹⁰ Source: 23A.20.060. Clarifies that action requires majority vote of full Council. Adds referrals to Planning Commission as required by state law.

¹¹ CONSENT CHANGE: Removes from 23A.20.070 language about “more restrictive” amendments going into effective immediately upon adoption of ordinance. This conflicts with state law.

¹² New. CONSENT CHANGE: Required by state law.

A. Findings for all Zoning Ordinance Amendments.

1. The proposed amendment is consistent with the General Plan and any applicable specific plan or area plan.
2. The proposed amendment is consistent with state law.
3. The proposed amendment will not be detrimental to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare.

B. Additional Finding for Zoning Ordinance Text Amendments. The proposed amendment is internally consistent with other applicable provisions of the Zoning Ordinance.

C. Additional Finding for Zoning Map Amendments. The affected site is physically suitable in terms of design, location, shape, size, and other characteristics to ensure that the permitted land uses and development will comply with the Zoning Ordinance and General Plan and contribute to the health, safety, and welfare of the property, surrounding properties, and the community at large.

23.412.070 – LIMITATIONS ON RESUBMITTALS AFTER DENIAL¹³

A. One-Year Prohibition. If the City denies a Zoning Map Amendment, the City may not accept a resubmitted application for the same or substantially similar Zoning Map Amendment within one year from the date of denial, unless:

1. The original application is denied without prejudice; or
2. The City Council allows resubmittal within six-months of denial as allowed by Subsection B (Six-Month Exception) below.

B. Six-Month Exception.

1. The City Council may allow a resubmitted application within six months from the date of denial if the Council finds that:
 - a. Changed circumstances in relation to the property warrant early resubmittal, and
 - b. Any property owner objections to the original application have been withdrawn.
2. The burden rests with the applicant to submit evidence and demonstrate that the findings in Paragraph B.1 above can be made.

23.412.080 – ZONING MAP AMENDMENT NOTATIONS¹⁴

All adopted amendments to the Zoning Map shall be noted on the map with the date and number of the amending ordinance.

¹³ Source: 23A.20.080. CONSENT CHANGE: resubmittals allowed if denied without prejudice.

¹⁴ Source: 23A.20.010.

23.414

NUISANCE ABATEMENT

Sections:

- 23.414.010 – Purpose
- 23.414.020 – Enforcement Responsibility
- 23.414.030 – Violations a Misdemeanor
- 23.414.040 – Nuisances Prohibited
- 23.414.050 – City Attorney Action
- 23.414.060 – Abatement Procedures
- 23.414.070 – Statements of Violations
- 23.414.080 – Remedies
- 23.414.090 – Recovery of Costs
- 23.414.100 – Private Right of Action

Commentary: *This chapter merges existing chapters 23B.64 and 23B.68 with minor reorganization and stylistic edits.*

23.414.010 – PURPOSE¹

This chapter establish procedures to abate public nuisances associated with land uses, structures, and events as regulated by the Zoning Ordinance. These procedures supplement generally applicable code enforcement provisions in Municipal Code Title 1 (General Provisions).

23.414.020 – ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY²

The City Manager, or his or her designee, shall enforce the requirements of this chapter.

23.414.030 – VIOLATIONS A MISDEMEANOR³

Any violation of the Zoning Ordinance is a misdemeanor but may be cited or charged, at the City's discretion, as an infraction. In all other respects, the provisions of Municipal Code Chapter 1.20 (General Penalty) apply.

23.414.040 – NUISANCES PROHIBITED

A. Public Nuisance Prohibited.⁴ A land use, structure, or event shall not cause a public nuisance as defined in Subsection (B) below.

¹ New purpose statement

² Source: 23B.64.010.D.

³ Source: 23B.64.010.F.

⁴ Source: 23B.64.010A. 23B.64.010E moved to the Introductory Provisions chapter in Division I.

B. Public Nuisance Defined.⁵ A use, structure, or event that meets any of the following criteria is a public nuisance.

1. Any of the following activities: disturbances of the peace, illegal drug activity including sales or possession thereof, public drunkenness, drinking in public, harassment of passers-by, gambling, prostitution, public vandalism, excessive littering, excessive noise (particularly between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.), noxious smells or fumes, curfew violations, lewd conduct or police detention, citations or arrests, or any other activity declared by the City to be a public nuisance.
2. A violation of any City, state, or federal ordinance, law, or regulation.
3. A use or activity, other than one that takes place at a dwelling and is sponsored by a resident of that dwelling, that is conducted in a manner that results in a disturbance of any kind that requires six Berkeley Police Department patrol officers after 11:00 p.m. and before 2:00 a.m., or three Berkeley Police Department patrol officers at any other time, to quell such disturbance.

23.414.050 – CITY ATTORNEY ACTION⁶

A. Immediate Action. The City Attorney may take immediate action to abate, remove, and enjoin a public nuisance in the manner provided by law.

B. Judicial Relief. To abate a public nuisance, the City Attorney may apply for relief from the courts to:

1. Remove a use or structure;
2. Prevent the establishment of a use or structure;
3. Prevent the continued operation of a use or structure; or
4. Prevent the removal or demolition of a structure.

23.414.060 – ABATEMENT PROCEDURES

A. Initiation.⁷

1. Proceedings to abate a nuisance may be initiated by Zoning Officer, Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB), or City Council referral.
2. A nuisance abatement referral shall identify the subject property, the nature of the violation, and the reason for the proposed abatement.
3. After receiving a nuisance abatement referral, the Zoning Officer shall schedule the matter for a public hearing.

⁵ Source: 23B.64.020

⁶ Source: 23B.64.010.B

⁷ Source: 23B.64.030.A. Clarifies that the Zoning Officer schedules a public hearing for all referrals.

B. ZAB Recommendation.

1. **Public Hearing.**⁸

- a. The ZAB shall hold a public hearing on the proposed abatement in compliance with Section 23.404.050 (Public Hearing and Decision).
- b. The Department shall provide notice of the hearing to the property owner, property occupants, the person who requested proceedings under this chapter (if any), and any person who has filed written request of notice.

2. **Recommendation.**⁹

- a. The ZAB shall recommend that the City Council determine whether a nuisance exists and, if so, the appropriate remedy.
- b. The ZAB recommendation shall be:
 - i.* Based on the evidence, testimony, and facts presented to the ZAB at the hearing;
 - ii.* Supported by written findings; and
 - iii.* Issued within 35 days after the conclusion of the hearing.

3. **Final Decision.**¹⁰ A ZAB recommendation to abate a nuisance shall be deemed a final decision if the property owner consents to the recommendation within 10 days after the recommendation is made. In such a case, there shall be no City Council review and action on the matter.

4. **Report to City Clerk.**¹¹ The Department shall file the ZAB's recommendation with the City Clerk within 14 days following the recommendation. The City Clerk shall present a ZAB recommendation to the City Council at soonest possible regular City Council meeting.

C. City Council Action.¹²

1. **Public Hearing.** The City Council shall hold a public hearing on the proposed abatement in compliance with Section 23.404.050 (Public Hearing and Decision). The hearing shall occur within:
 - a. 60 days of the ZAB recommendation if the ZAB recommends abatement; and
 - b. 30 days of the City Clerk report to the City Council of the ZAB decision.

⁸ Source: 23B64.030.B&C

⁹ Source: 23B64.040

¹⁰ Source: 23B64.050.A

¹¹ Source: 23B64.050.B

¹² Source: 23B.64.050.B,C&D

2. **Decision.** After hearing, the City Council may find that the use, structure, or event constitutes a public nuisance and may impose any remedy provided for in this chapter, or take no action.

D. Notice of Decision.¹³

1. If the City Council makes a nuisance determination, the City Clerk shall issue a Notice of Decision describing the City Council's action, with its findings.
2. The City Clerk shall mail the notice to any permit holder, the property owner, the person who requested proceedings under this chapter (if any), and any person who requests such a notification.
3. The City Clerk shall file a copy of the Notice of Decision with the Zoning Officer.

23.414.070 – STATEMENTS OF VIOLATIONS¹⁴

A. Statement Filed with County Recorder.

1. If a person does not comply with an order of the Zoning Officer to correct a violation of this chapter within the specified time as provided in Chapter 1.24 (Abatement of Nuisances), the City may file a statement in the Office of the County Recorder that:
 - a. Describes the property and nature of the violation; and
 - b. Certifies that the property violates this chapter and that the owner has been so notified.
2. The City shall record proof of service with the filed notice and order.

B. Statement Filed after Correction. When a violation is corrected, the Zoning Officer shall file a new statement with the County Recorder certifying that the property is no longer in violation of this chapter.

23.414.080 – REMEDIES¹⁵

A. Potential Remedies. If the City makes a nuisance determination, the City may impose any of the following remedies:

1. Enjoin the use in whole or in part.
2. Impose reasonable conditions upon any continued operation of the use, including existing non-conforming uses.
3. Require continued compliance with newly imposed any conditions.
4. Require the permit holder to guarantee compliance with newly imposed conditions.

¹³ Source: 23B.64.050.E

¹⁴ Source: 23B.64.010.G

¹⁵ Source:23B.64.060

- B. Administrative Penalty.** In addition to or as an alternative to any other remedy, the City may impose an administrative penalty of up to \$10,000 jointly and severally on persons responsible for the nuisance and/or the property owner. The City may also impose a condition that the property owners pay the costs of all City services (including but not limited to services for public safety and by the Department of Public Works) necessary to address continuing and unabated public nuisances once the City Council has determined that a public nuisance exists.
- C. Remedies Are Cumulative.**¹⁶ The procedures and remedies in Subsections (A) and (B) above are cumulative and in addition to any other procedures and remedies to which the City may be entitled by law or equity.

23.414.090 – RECOVERY OF COSTS¹⁷

A. Abatement Proceedings.

1. The City may recover the costs to administer abatement proceedings in accordance with Sections 1.24.140 through 1.24.210 of Municipal Code Chapter 1.24 (Abatement of Nuisances), except as provided in Sub-paragraph (2) below.
2. The hearing provided by Section 1.24.180 shall be held by the City Manager or his/her designee and may be appealed to the City Council within ten days after a decision is mailed. The Council shall hold a hearing on appeals as specified in Section 1.24.180.

B. Remedies.

1. If the City imposes a remedy authorized in Section 23.414.080 (Remedies), the City may recover costs for time spent administering the remedy.
2. Payment of City costs shall be a condition of continued operation of a use or structure subject to a remedy.
3. Payments submitted under this Subsection B (Remedies) shall be deducted from any payments submitted under Subsection A (Abatement Proceedings) above.

23.414.100 – PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION¹⁸

- A. General.** Any resident of the City may bring a private action in a court of law for injunctive and compensatory relief to prevent or remedy a public nuisance as defined in this chapter.
- B. Prior Notice Required.** No action may be brought under this section unless and until the prospective plaintiff has given the City and the prospective defendant at least 30 days written notice of the alleged public nuisance and the City has failed to initiate proceedings under this chapter within that period, or after initiation, has failed to diligently prosecute.

¹⁶ Source: 23B64.010.C

¹⁷ Source: 23B.64.070

¹⁸ Source: 23B68

C. Recovery of Costs. In any action prosecuted under this section a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

DIVISION 5: GLOSSARY

23.502: Glossary

23.502.010 – Purpose

23.502.020 – Defined Terms

23.502.030 – Acronyms

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23.502

GLOSSARY

Sections:

23.502.010 – Purpose

23.502.020 – Defined Terms

23.502.030 – Acronyms

***Commentary:** This chapter carries forward existing definitions in Title 23F. New definitions added are noted in footnotes.*

23.502.010 – PURPOSE¹

This section defines terms and phrases used in the Zoning Ordinance that are technical or specialized, or which may not reflect common usage. If any definitions in this chapter conflict with others in the Municipal Code, these definitions control in the Zoning Ordinance. If a word is not defined in the Zoning Ordinance, the Zoning Officer determines the appropriate definition.

23.502.020 – DEFINED TERMS²

A. “A” Terms.

1. **Abatement.** City proceedings to terminate, modify, or condition an unlawful use or structure.
2. **Abutting Lot.** See Lot, Abutting.
3. **Accessory Building:** See Building, Accessory.
4. **Accessory Dwelling Unit.** A secondary dwelling unit that is located on a lot which is occupied by one legally established single-family dwelling that conforms to the standards of Chapter 23.306. An accessory dwelling unit must comply with local building, housing, safety and other code requirements and provide the following features independent of the single-family dwelling: 1) exterior access to accessory dwelling unit; 2) living and sleeping quarters; 3) a full kitchen; and 4) a full bathroom. An accessory dwelling Unit also includes the following:
 - a. An efficiency unit, as defined in Section 17958.1 of the Health and Safety Code.
 - b. A manufactured home, as defined in Section 18007 of the Health and Safety Code.
5. **Accessory Structure:** See Structure, Accessory.

¹ New purpose statement.

² All terms are unchanged from 23F.04 unless otherwise noted. New definitions are a CONSENT CHANGE.

6. **Accessory Use:** See Use, Accessory.
7. **Addition.** The creation of any new portion of a building which results in a vertical or horizontal extension of the building, or results in any new gross floor area that was not present in the building prior to construction of the addition. Includes the creation of a mezzanine or loft, or a conversion of a previously unused attic or underfloor space to usable floor area.
8. **Addition, Residential.** The creation of any new portion of a main building which results in a vertical or horizontal extension of the building, or results in additional residential gross floor area to an existing main building, as long as such new gross floor area does not exceed 15 percent of the lot area or 600 square feet, whichever is less. For purposes of this definition gross floor area does not include:
 - a. Additions of gross floor area devoted to required off-street parking spaces, creation of mezzanines or lofts within the building's shell;
 - b. Making previously unusable attics into habitable floor area (except where new areas with vertical clearance of 6 feet or greater are created through expansions of the building shell);
 - c. Excavations of earth within the existing building footprint (i.e. expansion of existing basements or new basements), or
 - d. Replacement of existing floor area that was lawfully constructed and is located entirely within the addition's shell.
9. **Addition, Major Residential.**
 - a. A residential addition greater than 15 percent of the lot area or 600 square feet. Floor area from all residential additions since October 31, 1991, with the exception of:
 - i. Additions that are entirely subsumed within previously existing floor area; and
 - ii. The floor area of subsequent stories where the addition does not exceed the district residential addition height limit, shall count towards the calculation of gross floor area for the purposes of this definition.
 - b. Any new floor shall be treated as a new major residential addition for the purpose of permit processing, when the cumulative square footage exceeds 15 percent of the lot area or 600 square feet, whichever is less.
10. **Adult-oriented Businesses.** Any business operated at a fixed location by whatever name, which appeals to prurient interests, sexual titillations, appetites, fantasies or curiosities. This use includes businesses which:
 - a. Predominantly exhibit, offer for sale or engage in the sale or distribution of publications, personal services, films, videotapes, devices, products or materials, which appeal to a prurient interest or sexual appetite of the purchases or user;

- b. Engage in the showing of motion pictures or videotapes in which sexual activity, including, but not limited to, intercourse, sodomy, oral copulation, masturbation, bestiality or any other form of sexual gratification, is the primary and recurring theme;
- c. Engage in the presentation of live adult entertainment in which the actors or performers simulate or engage in sexual activity, including, but not limited to, intercourse, sodomy, oral copulation, masturbation, bestiality or suggestive body movements connoting such acts, with or without another actor, patron or spectator, such showing appealing to a prurient interest or sexual appetite of the spectator;
- d. Engage in massage service, except when rendered in conjunction with professional services provided by the following persons holding unrevoked licenses or certificates:
 - i.* Chiropractors governed under provisions of California State law;
 - ii.* Medical practitioners practicing under the provisions of the California State Medical Practice Act;
 - iii.* Physical therapists practicing under the provisions of the California Physical Therapy Practice Act;
 - iv.* Nurses practicing under the provisions of the California Nursing Practice Act or the California Vocational Nursing Practice Act;
 - v.* Psychologists practicing under the provisions of the California Psychology Licensing Law;
 - vi.* Osteopaths practicing under the provisions of the California Osteopathic Act;
 - vii.* Persons working under the direct and immediate supervision of any persons certified as set forth in Sections *i-vi* above.
- e. Provide dating or escort services;
- f. Specialize in providing models who pose for photographing, drawing or other representative renditions, which modeling appeals to a prurient interest or sexual appetite;
- g. Engage in encounter, rap or counseling services which appeal to a prurient interest or sexual appetite;
- h. Engage in providing nude, bottomless or topless dance partners;
- i. Use nude, bottomless or topless entertainers, or use nude, bottomless or topless employees to attend to or service tables, bars or patrons or which allow nude, bottomless or topless entertainers or employees to be seen by members of the public or patrons of the business;
- j. Engage in providing sauna baths, water baths, showers, steam rooms or steam baths or any other body cleansing or toning arrangement wherein an attendant, clothed or nude,

accompanies the customer for the purpose of talking, touching or appealing to the customer's prurient interest or sexual appetite; or

- k. Engage in the reading of, or providing of tapes or records for listening to, erotic literature which appeals to the prurient interest or sexual fantasies of customers.
11. **Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sales.** The retail sale of beverages containing alcohol for off-site consumption subject to regulation by the State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) as an off-sale establishment. This use includes liquor stores and wine shops and sale of alcoholic beverages for off-site consumption at restaurants.
12. **Alcoholic Beverage Service.** The retail sale of beverages containing alcohol for on-site consumption subject to regulation by the State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control ABC as an on-sale establishment.
13. **Alley.** A public right-of-way which affords only a secondary means of access for vehicles to any abutting property.
14. **Alteration:** See Structural Alteration.
15. **Alternative Fuel Station.** Any establishment that dispenses alternative fuel as defined by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
16. **Amusement Device.** Any machine or device which may be operated for use as a game, contest or amusement upon the insertion of a coin, slug, or token in any slot or receptacle attached or connected to such machine, and which does not contain a payoff device for the return of slugs, money, coins, checks, tokens or merchandise.
17. **Amusement Device Arcade.** A type of commercial recreation center which contains six or more amusement devices. An amusement device arcade is a type of commercial recreation center irrespective of whether the amusement devices are the principal commercial activity of the establishment.
18. **Ancillary Use:** See Use, Ancillary.
19. **Application.** A written application for issuance of any permit.³
20. **Approval.** Approval of any permit.⁴
21. **Appraiser, Certified.** A person certified by the State of California Office of Real Estate Appraisers to estimate the value of a particular real property.
22. **Art/Craft Studio.** An establishment engaged in the creation of art or crafts that requires artistic skill. Such an establishment may participate in periodic open studios, but otherwise is subject to the applicable zoning district's requirements for incidental sales of goods made on site. Art/craft studios also include rehearsal spaces not designed for public performances. Examples of individuals typically engaged in this work include woodworkers,

³ 23A.08.010.B.3

⁴ 23A.08.010.B.4

potters/ceramicists, costume makers, set designers, stained-glass makers, glassblowers, textile artists and weavers, jewelry makers, painters, fine art printmakers, photographers/filmmakers, leather workers, metal workers, musical instrument makers, model makers, papermakers, installation artists, sculptors, video artists, and other makers of art and crafts that the Zoning Officer determines to be consistent with this definition. The use of computers in an activity does not by itself preclude its classification as an art/craft studio. This use excludes architectural and landscape services, industrial or graphic design services, computer systems design services, and other commercial activities normally conducted in an office environment.

23. **Artist Studio.** A detached accessory building, used by residents of a main dwelling unit on the same lot, to create original works of art and crafts products, but not for living quarters or sleeping purposes.
24. **Attic.** The area located between the ceiling of the top story of a building and the building's roof and not usable as habitable or commercial space.
25. **Automatic Teller Machine (ATM).** An unstaffed machine which processes deposits, withdrawals and transfers of funds of customers of a bank, credit union, savings and loan association or other financial service or network.
26. **Automobile Use.** Any commercial establishment which sells, rents, repairs, services, paints and/or conducts bodywork on automobiles, trucks or other motor driven vehicles (excepting motorcycles) on the premises.

B. "B" Terms.

1. **Bakery.**
 - a. An establishment which engages primarily in the sale of breads or other baked goods, whether baked on-site or at another location. A bakery is not be considered a food service establishment if:
 - i. No customer seating or other physical accommodations for on-site dining are provided; and
 - ii. The breads and baked goods are not packaged for immediate consumption.
 - b. Any establishment whose breads and baked goods are predominantly sold at retail from a different location or locations are deemed a wholesale and/or manufacturing use, subject to the regulations of the district in which it is located.
2. **Balcony.** A horizontal platform extending from the exterior wall of a building, accessible from the building's interior, and not directly accessible from the ground. A balcony is typically not covered by a roof or building overhang or enclosed on more than two sides by walls. However, railings shall not be considered enclosures.
3. **Banks and Financial Services, Retail.** An office, open to the public, offering teller or counter financial services including either cash, checking and/or savings account

transactions or some combination of these services. This use includes banks, savings and loans, and credit unions providing these services on site, and excludes non-chartered financial institutions.

4. **Bar/Cocktail Lounge/Tavern.**⁵ A business devoted to serving alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of such beverages.
5. **Basement.** The lowest usable space of a building, between the floor and the ceiling, for non-habitable use such as, but not limited to, garage or storage use.
6. **Bay Window.** A portion of a building cantilevered so as to project out from a wall and containing windows which cover at least 50 of the projection's surface.
7. **Bed and Breakfast Establishment (B&B).** A single residential property containing no more than a total of three sleeping rooms or dwelling units that are offered for rent at any given time, which is the primary residence of the owner and in which rooms or units are rented out to persons who occupy them for periods not exceeding 14 days in any month.
8. **Bedroom.**⁶ Any habitable space in a dwelling unit or habitable accessory structure other than a kitchen or living room that is intended for or capable of being used for sleeping with a door that closes the room off from other common space such as living and kitchen areas that is at least 70 square feet in area, exclusive of closets and other appurtenant space, and meets Building Code standards for egress, light and ventilation. A room identified as a den, library, study, loft, dining room, or other extra room that satisfies this definition will be considered a bedroom for the purposes of applying this requirement. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.
9. **Block.** An area designated on an official map of the City, which is bounded on all sides by the public right-of-way, a railroad right-of-way, private streets or a boundary line of unsubdivided acreage or any combination thereof.
10. **Boarding House.** A building used for residential purposes, other than a hotel, where lodging and meals for five or more persons, who are not living as a household, are provided for compensation, whether direct or indirect. In determining the number of persons lodging in a boarding house, all residents shall be counted, including those acting as manager, landlord, landlady or building superintendent.
11. **Building.** An enclosed structure having a roof and supported by columns or walls. See Figures 502-1 and 502-2.

⁵ New definition.

⁶ Source: Table 23D.24.030

- a. **Accessory Building.** A detached building containing habitable space, which is smaller in size than the main building on the same lot, and the use of which is incidental to the primary use of the lot.
- b. **Main Building.** A building which is designed for, or in which is conducted, the primary use of the lot on which it is situated. In any residential district any dwelling, except an accessory dwelling unit, is the main building on the lot.

FIGURE 502-1: COMMERCIAL BUILDING

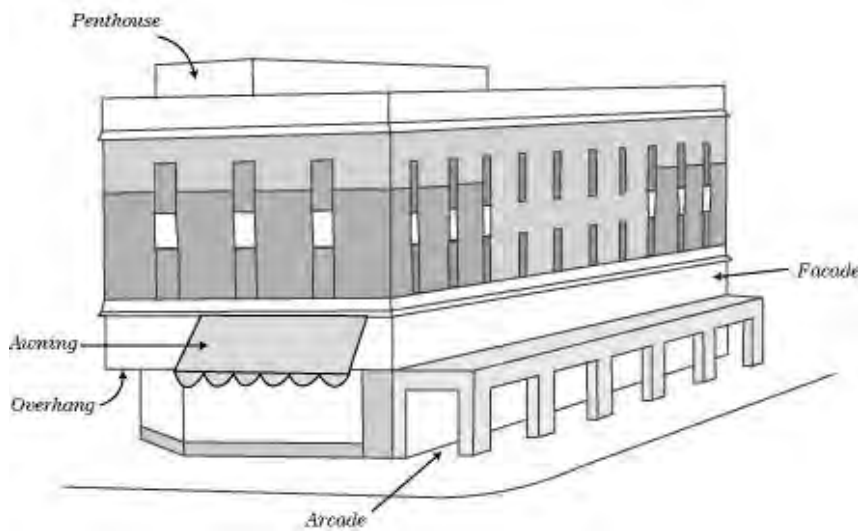
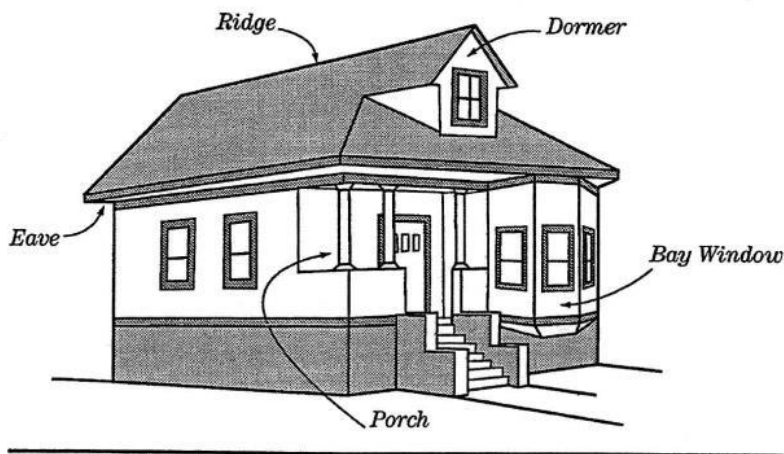


FIGURE 502-2: RESIDENTIAL BUILDING



12. **Building Separation.** See 23.106.080 (Building Separation).
 13. **Building Site Area.** Same as lot area.
 14. **Bus/Cab/Truck/Public Utility Depot.**⁷ A facility providing transportation operations for passengers and/or freight. Includes bus terminals and rail stations; facilities for transfer and movement of freight, courier, and postal services by truck or rail; and passenger transportation services, local delivery services, medical transport, and other businesses that rely on fleets of three or more vehicles.
 15. **Business Activity.** Any activity subject to Municipal Code Chapter 9.04 and any economic activity which generates receipts but is exempt from Municipal Code Chapter 9.04 by state or federal law.
 16. **Business Support Services.** An establishment providing goods and services to other businesses and residents, including maintenance, repair and service, testing, and rental. Permitted services for this use are limited to photocopying, desktop publishing, microfilm recording, slide duplicating, bulk mailing, parcel shipping, parcel labeling, packaging, messenger and delivery/courier, sign painting, lettering, and building maintenance.
- C. “C” Terms.**
1. **Cafeteria, On-Site.** A food service establishment intended primarily for use by employees or residents working or living at the same location, or for use by patients and/or visitors and restricted from use by the general public.
 2. **Cannabis Retailer.**⁸ See 12.21.020 (Definitions).
 3. **Cannabis Uses.** Includes retail sales, cultivation, manufacturing, testing, and distributing. See Municipal Code Chapters 12.21, and 12.22 for cannabis regulations and Chapter 23.320 for land use regulations.
 4. **Carport.** A roofed structure for one or more automobiles which is enclosed by not more than two walls.
 5. **Cemetery/Crematory/Mausoleum.**⁹ An establishment primarily engaged in operating sites or structures reserved for the interment of human or animal remains, including crematories, mausoleums, burial places, and memorial gardens.
 6. **Chair Massage.** Massage given in a public, open setting to a person who is fully clothed and sitting upright on a professional bodywork seat, a stool, or office seat, wheelchair, or other chair-like device.
 7. **Change of Use.** Any change in the nature or character of the use of a building or structure.

⁷ New definition.

⁸ New definition.

⁹ New definition.

- a. A residential change of use includes, but is not limited to, the elimination of any dwelling unit, the reduction in the floor area or habitability of a dwelling unit, or the reduction in the floor area or habitability of bedroom or sleeping quarters in a group living accommodation or residential hotel, when a new use is to replace a previous use. A residential change of use does not include the establishment of a home occupation in compliance with this chapter.
 - b. A commercial change of use includes a change to a different category of commercial or manufacturing use, but does not include changes between uses that are classified in the same category of commercial or manufacturing use.
8. **Child Care Center.** A state-licensed facility providing day care for children. This use includes nursery schools, day nurseries, infant day care centers, and cooperative day care centers, and excludes family day care homes.
 9. **Circus or Carnival.**¹⁰ A commercial facility or event for public entertainment, typically held outdoors, with performances, rides, games, exhibitions, and other similar activities for paying customers. May be temporary or permanent.
 10. **Club/Lodge.** A building occupied by a group of persons organized for a purpose to pursue common goals, activities or interests, usually characterized by certain membership qualifications, payment of fees or dues, regular meetings and a constitution or by-laws.
 11. **City.** The City of Berkeley
 12. **Columbaria.** A structure of vaults lined with recesses for cinerary urns or storage of cinerary remains.
 13. **Commercial Districts.**¹¹ The districts listed under the Commercial Districts heading in Table 23-108-1.
 14. **Commercial Excavation.** The commercial excavation of earth, gravel, minerals, or other building materials, including drilling for, or removal of, oil or natural gas.
 15. **Commercial Recreation Center.** Any establishment other than a theater at which recreation facilities are offered or amusement devices provided to the public as a principal commercial activity of such establishment. This use includes bingo parlors, bowling alleys, skating rinks, billiard or pool halls, miniature golf courses. Amusement device arcades are a separately defined types of commercial recreation center with their own permit requirements.
 16. **Commercial Use.** The categories of commercial uses of a property include retail products store, personal/household service, food service establishment, entertainment establishment, office, tourist hotel, automobile uses, live/work units, mixed use development, wholesale use, parking lot and any use listed as a sub-category of the above uses; or any other use

¹⁰ New definition.

¹¹ Replaces 23A.16.020.D.

determined to be a business activity (except home occupations), as these terms are defined in this chapter.

17. **Community Care Facility.** A state-licensed facility for the non-medical care and supervision of children, adolescents, adults or elderly persons. This use includes community care facilities as defined in California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) Section 1500 et seq, residential care facilities for the elderly (H&SC Section 1569 et seq.), facilities for the mentally disordered or otherwise handicapped (California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5000 et seq.), alcoholism or drug abuse recovery or treatment facilities (H&SC Section 11834.02), supportive housing (California Government Code Section 65582), and other similar facilities. This use excludes medical care institutions, skilled nursing facilities, nursing homes, foster homes, family day care homes, child care facilities, and transitional housing.
18. **Community Center.**¹² A noncommercial facility where the public can meet for social, educational, or recreational activities.
19. **Community and Institutional Use.** The categories of community and institutional uses of a property including, but not limited to, religious assembly uses, clubs/lodges, community centers, hospitals, schools, public uses and utility uses, as these terms are defined in this chapter.
20. **Condition.** A requirement attached to a permit or entitlement, the satisfaction of which is necessary for the validity and effectiveness of the permit or entitlement.
21. **Condominium.** An estate in real property consisting of an undivided interest-in-common in a portion of a lot of real property together with a separate interest in space in a residential, industrial or commercial building on such real property such as an apartment, office or store. A condominium may include, in addition, a separate interest in other portions of such real property.
22. **Controlled Rental Unit.** Any dwelling unit, live/work unit, bedroom or sleeping quarters portion of a group living accommodation or other unit that is subject to the City's Rent Stabilization Ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 13.76).
23. **Construction.** The placing of construction materials and their fastening in a permanent manner to the ground or a structure or building for the purpose of creating or altering a structure or building, or excavation of a basement.
24. **Contractors Yard.** A storage facility for any person who contracts to undertake and complete a construction project or a discrete part of a construction project, including all persons defined as contractors and subject to Division 3, Chapter 9 of the State of California Business and Professions Code.

¹² New definition.

25. **Conversion, Residential.** The physical change of the floor area and/or walls of a building that is used for dwelling unit, group living accommodation or residential hotel room purposes, so as to change the number of dwelling units, sleeping rooms or residential hotel rooms, or reduce the floor area and/or habitable space of any residential living quarters.
26. **Craft.** An occupation, avocation or trade requiring special manual dexterity or artistic skill in the creation of a product.

D. “D” Terms.

1. **Dance/Exercise/Martial Arts/Music Studio.** An establishment in which customers assemble for group exercises, dancing, self-defense training, aerobics, choral or musical instrument instruction, other movement drills for learning, rehearsal or non-audience performances.
2. **Deck.** An unenclosed structure, usually made of wood, built to provide a solid continuous surface for outdoor use and/or access to a door, which is accessible from the ground level, directly or from a connecting stairway and is separated from the ground by an air space.
3. **Demolition.** A building or enclosed structure shall be considered demolished for the purposes of this chapter when, within any continuous 12-month period, such building or enclosed structure is destroyed in whole or in part or is relocated from one lot to another. For purposes of this definition, destroyed in part means when 50 percent or more of the enclosing exterior walls and 50 percent or more of the roof are removed. Removal of facades or portions of facades requires Design Review.
4. **Density Bonus.**¹³ See 23.330.020 (Definitions).
5. **Department.** The Planning and Development Department of the City of Berkeley or its successor administrative unit.
6. **Department Store.** A retail store selling several kinds of merchandise, which are usually grouped into separate sections, including but not limited to, apparel, housewares, household hardware, household appliances, household electronics and gifts.
7. **Dormer.** A projection built out from a sloping roof, usually housing a vertical window or ventilating louver. See also 23.304.110 (Dormers).
8. **Dormitory.** A building providing group living accommodations, occupied by individuals not sharing a common household, characterized by separate sleeping rooms without individual kitchen facilities and containing congregate bath and/or dining facilities or rooms.
9. **Drive-in Uses.** A use where a customer is permitted or encouraged, either by the design of physical facilities or by the service and/or packaging procedures offered, to be served while remaining seated within an automobile. This use includes drive-through food service establishments, financial services (banks), and automatic carwashes.

¹³ Source: 23C.14.020.

10. **Driveway.** A paved, vehicular accessway connecting an off-street parking space or parking lot with a public or private street.
11. **Drug Paraphernalia.** As defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 11364.5(d).
12. **Drugstore.** A retail establishment where the profession of pharmacy is practiced and/or where licensed prescription drugs and general merchandise are offered for sale. A food products store with a pharmacy is not a drugstore.
13. **Dry Cleaning and Laundry Plants.** A place where clothes are dry cleaned, dyed and/or laundered as part of a commercial business, whether or not such clothes were deposited by a customer at that location, or transported from another location, as part of a service. This use includes all establishments subject to Section 19233 of the State of California Business and Professions Code, regulating Dry Cleaning Plants, but excludes laundromats and cleaners as defined in this chapter.
14. **Duplex.** A building or use of a lot designed for, or occupied exclusively by, two households.
15. **Dwelling Unit.** A building or portion of a building designed for, or occupied exclusively by, persons living as one household.

E. “E” Terms.

1. **Electric Vehicle Charging Station.**¹⁴ A facility that supplies electric energy for the recharging of plug-in electric vehicles
2. **Emergency Shelter.** Temporary lodging for homeless persons with minimal supportive services that may be limited to occupancy of six months or less as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 50801(e).
3. **Enhanced Transit Service.** Any facility that will result in the improved operational performance of bus and/or shuttle service, as well as improvements that will encourage the use of transit and make transit service more compatible with downtown’s activities and appearance. Improvements for enhanced transit services include but are not limited to: “complete streets” to enhance pedestrian and bicycle routes to transit; transit signal priority; queue jump lanes and left turn signal phasing; bus shelters and raised bus platforms; bus curb extensions and concrete bus pads; transit pre-pay fare vending machines; bus layover facilities; transit plazas and bus stop amenities; bicycle parking and bicycle rental facilities near transit; and street improvements that mitigate the impact of transit operations on pedestrians and bicyclists.
4. **Entertainment Establishment.** A permanent establishment which includes live performances and/or patron dancing. This use includes cabarets, nightclubs, dance halls, and discotheques.

F. “F” Terms.

¹⁴ New definition.

1. **Facade.** Those portions of a building, including exterior walls, porches, chimneys, balconies, parapets and roof portions, which are visible from a public right-of-way or an adjacent building.
2. **Family.** See Household.
3. **Family Day Care Home.** An establishment providing day care for 14 or fewer children in a dwelling unit as licensed by the California Department of Social Services. A family day care homes must be incidental to a residential use. The day care operator must reside in the primary dwelling on the lot.
 - a. **Small Family Day Care Home.** A family day care homes for eight or fewer children, including children who reside at the home.
 - b. **Large Family Day Care Home.** A family day care homes for nine to fourteen children, including children who reside at the home.
4. **Fence.** A structure made of wood, metal, masonry or other material forming a physical barrier which supports no load other than its own weight, or a hedge, which is designed to delineate, screen or enclose a lot, yard, open space area or other land area.
5. **Firearm/Munitions Businesses.** Any establishment which sells, transfers, leases or offers for sale, transfer or lease any gun, ammunition, munitions, gun powder, bullets, ordnance, or other firearm or firearm parts or supplies.
6. **Floor Area, Gross.** See 23.106.030 (Floor Area, Gross).
7. **Floor Area, Leasable.** See 23.106.040 (Floor Area, Leasable).
8. **Floor Area Ratio.** (FAR). See 23.106.050 (Floor Area Ratio).
9. **Food Product Store.** A retail products store selling foods primarily intended to be taken to another location to be prepared and consumed, and the incidental preparation of food or beverages for immediate consumption off the premises.
10. **Food and Beverage for Immediate Consumption.** The sale of food or non-alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption not on the premises.
11. **Food Service Establishments.** An establishment which in whole or in part prepares food or beverages for immediate consumption on or off the premises.
 - a. **Carry Out Food Store:** A store which serves food or non-alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption not on the premises, but usually in the vicinity of the store. This use is usually characterized as an establishment which serves food altered in texture and/or temperature on a customer-demand basis, puts such food in non-sealed packages or edible containers, requires payment for such food prior to consumption, and provides no seating or other physical accommodations for on- premises dining. Examples of this use include delicatessens and other stores without seating which sell doughnuts,

croissants, ice cream, frozen yogurt, cookies, whole pizzas and sandwiches. This use excludes bakeries and food products stores.

- b. **Quick Service Restaurant:** An establishment which serves food or beverages for immediate consumption either on the premises, or to be taken out for consumption elsewhere. This use is usually characterized as an establishment in which food is cooked on a customer-demand basis, payment is required prior to consumption, limited or no able service is provided (no waiters), and seating or other physical accommodations for on- premises customer dining is provided. Examples of this use include establishments selling primarily hamburgers or other hot or cold sandwiches, hot dogs, tacos and burritos, pizza slices, fried chicken, or fish and chips.
- c. **Full-Service Restaurant:** An establishment which serves food or beverages for immediate consumption primarily on the premises, with only a minor portion, if any, of the food being taken out of the establishment. This use is characterized as an establishment in which food is cooked or prepared on the premises on a customer-demand basis, which requires payment after consumption, and provides seating and tables for on-premises customer dining with table service (waiters).

12. **Fraternity House.** A building used for group living accommodations by an organization recognized by the University of California at Berkeley or other institution of higher learning.

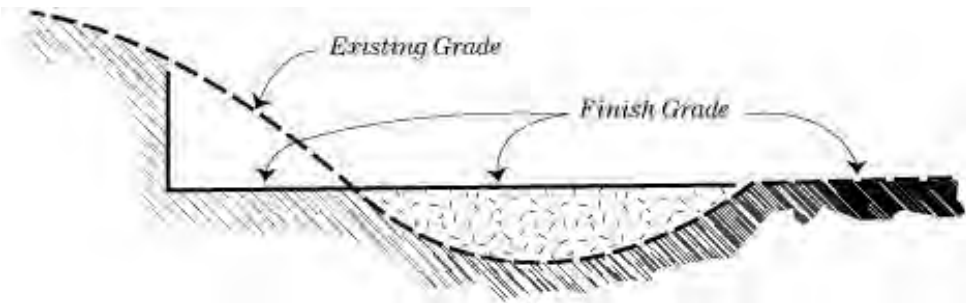
13. **Front Wall.** The wall of the building nearest the front lot line.

G. "G" Terms.

- 1. **Garage, Residential.** A detached accessory structure or portion of a primary building, covered or roofed and enclosed on at least three sides with walls, used for off-street parking by members of the households residing on the premises.
- 2. **Gasoline/Vehicle Fuel Stations.** An establishment that dispenses gasoline, diesel or other similar fuel into vehicles. Excludes alternative fuel stations and electric vehicle charging stations.
- 3. **Gift/Novelty Shop.** A store selling small manufactured articles usually for personal use or household adornment, including, but not limited to, stores selling primarily T-shirts and/or sweatshirts with imprinted wording or images.
- 4. **Grade.** The location of ground surface. See also Slope.
 - a. **Existing Grade.** The elevation of the ground at any point on a lot as shown on the required survey submitted in conjunction with an application for a building permit or grading permit. See Figure 502-3.
 - b. **Finished Grade.** The lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground between the exterior walls of a building and a point 5 feet distant from the wall, or the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground between the exterior wall of a building and the property line if it is less than 5 feet distant from the wall. In the

case of walls which are parallel to and within 5 feet of a public sidewalk, alley or other public way, the grade shall be the elevation of the sidewalk, alley or public way. See Figure 502-3.

FIGURE 402-3: GRADE, EXISTING AND FINISHED



5. **Group Class Instruction.**¹⁵ An establishment that offer specialized programs in personal growth and development. Includes music studios, drama schools, dance academies, art schools, tutoring schools, and instruction in other cultural and academic pursuits.
6. **Group Living Accommodations.** A building or portion of a building designed for or accommodating a residential use by persons not living together as a household. This use includes dormitories, convents and monasteries, and other types of organizational housing, and excludes hospitals, nursing homes and tourist hotels. Group living accommodations typically provide shared living quarters without separate kitchen or bathroom facilities for each room or unit. Residential hotels and senior congregate housing are separately defined types of group living accommodations each with their own permit requirements
7. **Ground Floor Street Frontage.** The occupied floor space in a structure nearest to the public right-of-way and closest to sidewalk grade.
8. **Gyms and Health Clubs.**¹⁶ An indoor facility where exercise equipment, classes and related activities related to personal health and fitness are available to paying customers. Excludes parks/playgrounds.

H. "H" Terms.

1. **Habitable Space.** A space in a building which is used or designed to be used for living, sleeping, eating or cooking, but not including garages, bathrooms, utility, storage and laundry rooms, halls or closets.
2. **Hedge.** Any line or row of plants, trees or shrubs planted in a continuous line to form a dense thicket or barrier.
3. **Height of Building, Average.** See 23.106.090.A (Average Building Height).

¹⁵ New definition.

¹⁶ New definition.

4. **Height of Building, Maximum.** See 23.106.090.B (Maximum Building Height).
5. **Home Occupation.** A business use conducted on residential property, which is incidental and secondary to the residential use, does not change the residential character of the residential use, is limited so as not to substantially reduce the residential use of the dwelling or room and is operated only by the inhabitants of the subject residence.
6. **Home Occupation, Teaching-Related.** A home-based business as defined under the home occupation definition that provides academic and/or artistic tutoring or lessons, excluding schools, studios and conservatories.
7. **Hospital.** A facility for in-patient medical care licensed under California Administrative Code, Title 17, Section 237 or 238.
8. **Hot Tub.** A tub or small pool, usually made of wood or fiberglass, in which heated water is maintained for recreational or therapeutic activities, including, but not limited to, jacuzzis, whirlpools and spas.
9. **Hotel, Residential.** A type of group living accommodations which provides rooms for rent for residential purposes, including single residential occupancy (SRO) rooms.
10. **Hotel, Tourist.** A building with sleeping rooms used, designed, or intended for occupancy by transient guests for a period not to exceed 14 consecutive days. This use includes inns, bed and breakfasts (B&Bs), and hostels, and excludes building with residential hotel rooms and dwelling units.
11. **Household.** One or more persons, whether or not related by blood, marriage or adoption, sharing a dwelling unit in a living arrangement usually characterized by sharing living expenses, such as rent or mortgage payments, food costs and utilities, as well as maintaining a single lease or rental agreement for all members of the household and other similar characteristics indicative of a single household.
12. **Household Income, Gross.** The income of all adult members of the household as determined by the guidelines used by the Berkeley Housing Authority for its administration of the Section 8 Rental Subsidy Program. For purposes of this definition, household is the same as Family in the federal Section 8 Existing Housing Program or its future equivalent. Classification of Households, based on income, shall be based on the following percentages of the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) statistical figures for income of the most recent U.S. Census that are available:
 - a. **Low Income Household.** A household whose gross income is greater than 80 percent and less than 100 percent of the median income.
 - b. **Lower Income Household.** A household whose income is no greater than 80 percent and above 50 percent of the median income.
 - c. **Very Low Income Household.** A household whose gross income is 50 percent or less of the median income.

I. “I” Terms.

1. **Incidental Use.** See Use, Incidental.
2. **Inclusionary Unit.** A dwelling unit which is affordable by Households with income below the Oakland PMSA median income; or in the case of Limited Equity Cooperatives, Households with income below 120 percent of the Oakland PMSA median income.
3. **Industrial and Mining Product Sales.**¹⁷ Retail sale of equipment and productions for manufacturing, mining, and other industrial activities.
4. **Insurance Agents, Title Companies, Real Estate Agents, Travel Agents.**¹⁸ A commercial establishment providing insurance, title, real estate and travel services directly to customers.

J. “J” Terms.

K. “K” Terms.

1. **Kennels and Pet Boarding.**¹⁹ A facility for keeping, boarding, training, breeding or maintaining four or more dogs, cats, or other household pets not owned by the kennel owner or operator on a 24-hour basis. Excludes municipal animal shelters.
2. **Kitchen.** A habitable space used for preparation of food that contains at least a sink, a refrigerator of no less than 10 cubic feet, and either a cooktop and an oven, or a range.

L. “L” Terms.

1. **Laboratories.**²⁰
 - a. **Commercial Physical or Biological.** A facility that provides controlled conditions in which scientific or technological research, experiments, and measurement may be performed.
 - b. **Cannabis Testing.** A facility for the testing of the properties of cannabis intended for consumer use.
 - c. **Class 1 Organism.** A microbe or biological agent classified as Biosafety Level 1 (BSL-1) by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
 - d. **Class 2 Organism.** A microbe or biological agent classified as Biosafety Level 2 (BSL-2) by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
 - e. **Class 3 Organism.** A microbe or biological agent classified as Biosafety Level 3 (BSL-3) by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹⁷ New definition.

¹⁸ New definition.

¹⁹ New definition.

²⁰ New definition.

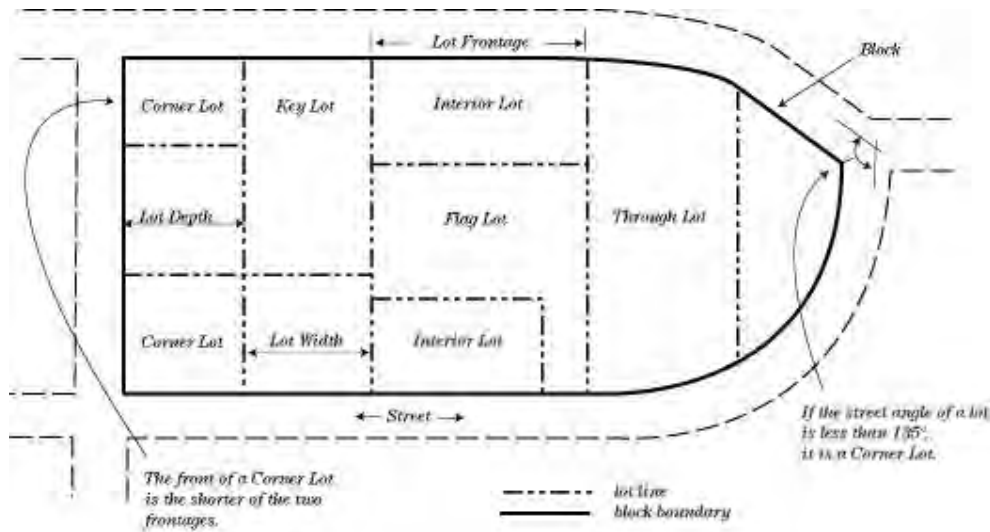
2. **Land Use.** See “Use.”
3. **Landscaped Area.** An area of ground within the boundaries of a lot which consists of living plant material including, but not limited to, trees, shrubs, ground covers, grass, flowers, gardens and vines.
4. **Large Vehicle Sales and Rental.** Establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing trucks, truck tractors, buses, semitrailers, and utility trailers.
5. **Lattice Tower.** A support structure, erected on the ground that consists of metal crossed strips or bars to support antennas and related equipment.
6. **Laundromat and Cleaner.** A business which offers self-service laundry and/or dry-cleaning machines and dryers, which are coin, token or otherwise fee operated. This use excludes dry cleaning plants.
7. **Library.**²¹ A non-commercial facility where sources of information and similar resources (such as books, recordings, or films) are made available for public use.
8. **Limited Equity Cooperative.** The form of ownership defined in Section 11003.4(a) of the Business and Professions Code or other form of ownership, wherein appreciation of equity of dwelling units is no greater than appreciation permitted by California Health and Safety Code Section 33007.5 for a Limited Equity Cooperative.
9. **Live Entertainment.**²² Any one or more of any of the following, performed live by one or more persons, whether or not done for compensation and whether or not admission is charged: musical act (including karaoke); theatrical act (including stand-up comedy); play; revue; dance; magic act; disc jockey; or similar activity.
10. **Live/Work.** A built space used or designed to be used both as a workplace and as a residence by one or more persons in conformance with Chapter 23.312 (Live/Work).
11. **Loading Space, Off-street.** A covered or uncovered space for trucks or other delivery vehicles for the loading or unloading of freight, cargo, packages, containers or bundles of goods and/or bulky goods.
12. **Loft.** See mezzanine.
13. **Lot.** A separate legal subdivision of land, as recorded with the County of Alameda Recorder. See Figure 502-4.
 - a. **Abutting Lot.** A lot having a common property line or separated by a public path or alley, private street or easement to the subject lot.
 - b. **Confronting Lot.** A lot whose front property line is intersected by a line perpendicular to and intersecting the front property line of the subject lot.

²¹ New definition.

²² New definition.

- c. **Corner Lot.** A lot bounded on two or more adjacent sides by street lines, providing that the angle of intersection is less than 135 degrees.
- d. **Flag Lot.** A lot so shaped that the main portion of the lot area does not have direct street frontage, other than by a connection of a strip of land which is used for access purposes.
- e. **Interior Lot.** A lot bounded on one side by a street line and on all other sides by lot lines between adjacent lots or is bounded by more than one street with an intersection greater than or equal to 135 degrees.
- f. **Key Lot.** Any interior lot which abuts the rear lot line of a corner lot.
- g. **Receiving Lot.** The lot to which a building is relocated from a different lot.
- h. **Source Lot.** The lot from which a building is relocated to a different lot.
- i. **Through Lot.** A lot having frontage on two parallel or approximately parallel streets.

FIGURE 502-4: LOT CONFIGURATION



- 14. **Lot Area.** The total horizontal area within a lot's boundary lines.
- 15. **Lot Coverage.** See 23.106.020 (Lot Coverage).
- 16. **Lot Depth.** The average distance from the front lot line to the rear lot line measured in the general direction of the side lines.
- 17. **Lot Frontage.** That dimension of a lot's front lot line abutting on a street.
- 18. **Lot Lines.** The boundaries between a lot and other property or the public right-of-way.

19. **Lot Line, Front.** The shorter of the two intersecting lot lines along the rights-of-way of a corner lot shall be deemed to be the front of the lot for purposes of determining the lot frontage and for yard requirements. In the case of a lot having equal frontage, or in the case of an irregularly shaped lot, the Zoning Officer shall determine the front in such a manner as to best promote the orderly development of the immediate area.²³
20. **Lot Width.** The average distance between the side lot lines measured at right angles to the lot depth.

M. “M” Terms.

1. **Main Building.** See Building, Main.
2. **Maintenance of Building.** Those activities which preserve an existing building including, but not limited to cleaning, painting, refurbishing (but not altering) exterior and interior walls, equipment, facilities and fixtures.
3. **Manufactured Home.** A structure, designed or altered to be used as a dwelling unit, which is transportable in one or more sections and is built on a frame or chassis to which wheels may be attached so as to be transported, including mobile homes meeting the standards of the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Act of 1974. If a manufactured home is mounted on a permanent foundation and connected to all utilities required for a dwelling unit built on the site, it is considered a dwelling unit.
4. **Manufacturing Districts.**²⁴ The districts listed under the Manufacturing Districts heading in Table 23-108-1.
5. **Manufacturing.** A use primarily engaged in the mechanical or the chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Manufacturing activities include assembly, baking, brewing, fabrication, milling, processing, refining, smelting and treatment and any other uses determined by the Zoning Officer. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, manufacturing uses are defined, and distinguished from nonmanufacturing uses, in the North American Industrial Classification Manual (311611 – 339999).
 - a. **Construction Products Manufacturing.** Manufacturing and/or processing asphalt, cement and/or concrete.
 - b. **Light Manufacturing.** Primarily involved in baking, brewing, fabricating, milling, processing and other similar forms of mechanical and chemical treatment. Light manufacturing uses are generally in the following groups in the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS):

Use	NAICS Code
Apparel and Other Textile Mill Products	314 – 33636
Electronic and Electric Equipment, except semiconductors	334412 – 335311, 334413, 333319, 333618, 333992, 335129, 35999

²³ Source: 23D.04.010 and 23E.04.010.

²⁴ Replaces 23A.16.020.D.

Use	NAICS Code
Fabricated Metal Products	332 – 332999
Food Processing	311 – 311999
Furniture and Fixtures	337 – 33792
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	333 – 333999
Instruments and Related Products	334511 – 334518
Leather and Leather Products, except leather tanning	3162 – 316999
Lumber and Wood Products, except logging	321 – 321999
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339 – 339999
Paper and Allied Products, except paper, pulp and paperboard mills	3222 – 322299
Perfumes, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	325611 – 32562
Printing and Publishing, except publishing without printing	323 – 323122
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	326 – 326299
Stone, Clay and Glass Products, except cement	327 – 327215, 32733 – 327999
Textile Mill Products	313 – 31332
Transportation Equipment	336 – 336999

- c. **Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers.**²⁵ Manufacturing and/or processing of substances used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals, substances toxic to plants used to destroy unwanted vegetation, and chemicals or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility.
- d. **Petroleum Refining and Products.**²⁶ The transformation of crude oil into gasoline and other similar petroleum products.
- e. **Pharmaceuticals.**²⁷ Manufacturing and production of medical drugs.
- f. **Primary Production Manufacturing,** Manufacturing primarily involved in drawing, smelting, refining, rolling and extruding to produce materials such as metals or plastic. Primary production manufacturing uses are generally in the following groups in the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS):

Use	NAICS Code
Chemicals and allied products, except pharmaceuticals and perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations	325 – 32532, 325413 – 325613, 3259 – 325998
Leather Tanning	31611
Paper, pulp and paperboard mills	32211 – 3221
Primary Metal Industries	331 – 331528

- g. **Semiconductors.**²⁸ The manufacturing of a solid substance that has a conductivity between that of an insulator and that of most metals, either due to the addition of an impurity or because of temperature effects.

²⁵ New definition.

²⁶ New definition.

²⁷ New definition.

²⁸ New definition.

6. **Material Recovery Enterprise.** A business that diverts discarded materials from a number of waste streams including the Transfer Station, drop-off, pick-up and curbside collection. Such facilities must clean, sort, repair and/or process these materials and offer them for reuse and/or recycling through wholesale and/or retail sales, including bulk sales. The retail component of these facilities is limited to the sale of items recovered from the waste stream. No new items may be offered for sale at these facilities. This use excludes flea markets, automobile wrecking establishments, manufacturer's outlet stores (factory second stores), consignment shops, second-hand stores, antique stores, and any store which offers only used furniture, clothing and/or household items.
7. **Media Production.** Commercial arts and art-related business services including audio and film recording and editing studios and services, film and video production, titling, video and film libraries, special effects production, motion picture and photograph processing, radio and television broadcast, and similar uses.
8. **Medical Practitioner Office.** Clinics or offices and related laboratories for doctors, dentists, chiropractors, optometrists, mental health practitioners, osteopaths, chiropractors, and similar practitioners of the traditional healing arts, as well as holistic healthcare providers and practitioners of a non-traditional nature. This use includes acupuncturists, herbalists, nutritionists, midwives, reflexologists, iridologists, physical therapists, and bodyworkers, but excludes offices for veterinarians or opticians.
9. **Mezzanine.** An intermediate level of a building interior containing floor area without complete enclosing interior walls or partitions, placed in any story or room and not separated from the floor or level below by a wall.
10. **Microbusiness.** Cannabis use involving more than one State license. See Municipal Code Chapter 12.21 for definition.
 - a. **Retail Nursery Microbusiness.** A microbusiness that is restricted to growing and selling cannabis plants and seeds. See Municipal Code Chapter 12.21 for definition.
 - b. **Retail Storefront Microbusiness.** A microbusiness that is restricted to a Storefront Retailer with limited manufacturing and distribution activities. See Municipal Code Chapter 12.21 for definition and limitations.
11. **Mini-storage.** A storage warehouse characterized by individual separate spaces, which are accessible by customers for storing and retrieval of goods.
12. **Mixed Use.** The use of a lot or building with two or more different land uses including, but not limited to, residential, commercial retail, office or manufacturing, in a single structure or a group of physically integrated structures.
13. **Mixed-Use Residential.** A development project with both residential and non-residential uses which are either 1) located together in a single building; or 2) in separate buildings on a single site of one or more contiguous properties.

14. **Microcell.** A set of antenna nodes networked with each other and connected to a wireless service source, such that a one or more high-power antennas that serve a given area are replaced by a group of lower-power antennas to serve the same geographic area.
15. **Monopole.** A single pole support structure greater than 15 feet in height erected on the ground or on a structure to support antennas and related communications equipment.
16. **Motel, Tourist.** An establishment which provides overnight lodging and parking which contains six or more guest rooms used, designed or intended to be used, let or hired out for occupancy by six or more transient individuals for compensation, whether direct or indirect, and in which the rooms are usually accessible from an outdoor parking lot.
17. **Multi-Family Dwelling.** A building, group of buildings, or portion of a building used or designed as three or more dwelling units.
18. **Municipal Animal Shelter.** A City-owned facility providing services for humane animal care with programs and services focused on maximizing opportunities for animal adoption. Supporting facilities may include medical care (including spay/neuter), kennels, exercise areas and adoption centers.

N. "N" Terms.

1. **New Construction.** Construction of a new main building
2. **Non-Chartered Financial Institutions.** A use, other than State or Federally chartered bank, credit union, mortgage lender, savings and loan association or industrial loan company, that offers deferred deposit transaction services or check cashing services and loans for payment of a percentage fee. This use includes deferred deposit transaction (payday loan) businesses that makes loans upon assignment of wages received, check cashing businesses that charge a percentage fee for cashing a check or negotiable instrument, and motor vehicle title lenders who offer short-term loan secured by the title to motor vehicles. This use excludes non-profit financial institutions or retail sellers engaged primarily in the business of selling consumer goods to retail buyers and that cash checks or issue money orders as a service to its customers that is incidental to its main purpose or business.
3. **Non-conforming Use or Building.** A use or building which is not consistent with a provision or provisions of the Zoning Ordinance, but which was lawfully established or constructed prior to the effective date of the provision(s) with which it is inconsistent. A use is not considered non-conforming if it is only inconsistent with the Zoning Ordinance with respect to the number of auto or bicycle spaces, their location on site, or screening.
4. **Non-Processed Edibles.** Foods, including fruit, vegetables, nuts, honey, and shell eggs from fowl or poultry, grown or raised in accordance with the Municipal Code, that are whole and intact and have not been processed, but not including cannabis as defined in Chapter 12.26 or meat. Washing, trimming, bundling, and similar handling of otherwise whole and intact foods shall not be considered processing.

5. **Non-Residential Districts.** Those districts listed under the Commercial Districts, Manufacturing Districts, and Special Districts headings in Table 23-108-1.²⁹
6. **Non-Residential Use.** Any land use other than a residential use as defined by this chapter.
7. **Nursing Home.** An establishment which provides 24 hour medical, convalescent or chronic care to individuals who, by reason of advanced age, chronic illness or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves, and is licensed as a skilled nursing facility by the California State Department of Health Services. This use includes rest homes and convalescent hospitals and excludes community care facilities, senior congregate housing, and hospitals.

O. "O" Terms.

1. **Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA).** A geographic area defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, composed of the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa.
2. **Office Use.** A building or portion of a building used for conducting the business or affairs of a profession, business service, non-profit organization, agency, public utility and/or government entity.
3. **Office, Business and Professional.** A building or portion of a building used for conducting the business or affairs of a profession, business service, non-profit organization, agency, public utility and/or government entity. Includes publishing without printing.
4. **One Ownership.** Ownership of property or possession thereof under a contract to purchase by a person or persons, firm, corporation or partnership, individually, jointly, in common or in any other manner whereby such property is under a single or unified control.
5. **Outdoor Cafe Seating.** Tables and/or chairs (including benches) and umbrellas associated with a lawfully operating food service establishment located in an outdoor area on private property.
6. **Owner.** The person or persons, firm, corporation or partnership exercising One Ownership as defined in this chapter.
7. **Owner or Operator (also Provider or Service Provider).** The person, entity or agency primarily responsible for installation and maintenance of the facility, which may or may not be the same person or entity which is the owner of the property on which the facility is located.

P. "P" Terms.

1. **Parapet.** A low wall or railing not exceeding 42 inches above the roof and along its perimeter, usually for fire containment and/or architectural purposes.
2. **Parcel.** A term used by the Alameda County Tax Collector to describe a lot, portion of a lot or a group of lots for property tax purposes.

²⁹ New definition.

3. **Park/Playground.**³⁰ Non-commercial facilities that provide open space and/or recreational opportunities to the public.
4. **Parking Area, Accessory.** An area of a lot reserved for use as off-street parking intended to serve a building or use which is the primary or main use of the lot.
5. **Parking Lot/Structure.**
 - a. **Parking Lots.** The exclusive or primary use of a lot for off-street parking spaces in an open paved area.
 - b. **Parking Structures.** The exclusive or primary use of a lot for off-street parking spaces in a structure built specifically for parking purposes.
6. **Parking Space, Off-Street.** An area, covered or uncovered, designed for the storage of an automobile which is paved, accessible by an automobile, and usable for such automobile storage use without permanent obstruction.
7. **Path.** A City-owned right-of-way used or designed for pedestrian access.
8. **Pawn Shops and Auction Houses.**³¹ Establishments engaged in the buying or selling of new or secondhand merchandise and offering loans in exchange for personal property.
9. **Penthouse, Mechanical.** A room or enclosed structure, attached to the roof level for the uppermost story, for purposes of sheltering mechanical equipment, water tanks and/or vertical openings for stairwell and elevator shafts. Such a structure is considered a story if it contains usable floor area or habitable space.
10. **Permit, Discretionary.**³² The following types of permits and approvals: Administrative Use Permit, Use Permit, Master Use Permit, Modification of Development Standards, Reasonable Accommodations, and Variance.
11. **Permit.**³³ A Use Permit, Administrative Use Permit, or Variance, unless the context specifies otherwise.
12. **Personal/Household Service, General.** A business establishment which provides commercial services directly to customers. This use includes barber/beauty shops, clothing, shoes and/or household items repair shops, dry cleaning and laundry agents, framing/mounting shops, optician shops, photocopy stores, photography studios postal/packaging/po box service shops, and other similar establishments. This use excludes massage.

³⁰ New definition.

³¹ New definition.

³² New definition.

³³ Revises 23A.08.010B.12, which states "...unless the context requires otherwise."

13. **Pet Store.**³⁴ Retail sales and services for animals kept as household pets. Includes sales and grooming of animals but not boarding.
14. **Plumbing Shop.** A business offering plumbing supplies and service which has on-site supply storage and service vehicles.
15. **Porch.**³⁵ A covered projecting platform that extends from the main wall of a building where the covering is supported by columns, walls, or other vertical structural elements.
16. **Primary Dwelling Unit.** A legally established single-family dwelling that is on a lot with an accessory dwelling unit.
17. **Privately-Owned Public Open Space.** Area on a lot that is designed for active or passive recreational use and that is accessible to the general public without a requirement for payment or purchase of goods. Such areas may include mid-block passageways and other amenities intended to improve pedestrian access, and may be outdoors, indoors, or enclosed.
18. **Public Property.** All real property owned, operated or controlled by the City, other than the public right-of-way and any privately- owned area within City's jurisdiction which is not yet, but is designated as a proposed public place on a tentative subdivision map approved by City.
19. **Public Right-Of-Way.** Any public street, public way, public place or rights-of-way, now laid out or dedicated, and the space on, above or below it, and all extensions thereof, and additions thereto, owned, operated and/or controlled by the City or subject to an easement owned by City and any privately-owned area within City's jurisdiction which is not yet, but is designated as a proposed public place on a tentative subdivision map approved by City.
20. **Public Market.**³⁶ A facility or location where people regularly gather for the sale and purchase of food, beverages, flowers, crafts, and other similar goods. Public markets are open daily, year-round, in a permanent location, with multiple vendors that are owner-operated.
 - a. **Open Air.** A public market conducted outdoors.
 - b. **Enclosed.** A public market conducted indoors.
21. **Public Safety and Emergency Service.** Facilities that provide police and fire protection.
22. **Public Utility Substation/Tanks.**³⁷ A permanent structure or facility providing a utility service to the general public. Includes generating plants, electric substations, solid waste collection, solid waste treatment and disposal, water or wastewater treatment plants, and similar facilities.

³⁴ New definition.

³⁵ New definition.

³⁶ New definition.

³⁷ New definition.

Q. “Q” Terms.

1. **Quorum.** A majority of the appointed members.

R. “R” Terms.

1. **Rear Main Building.** A main building situated behind another main building existing or proposed on a parcel located in the R-1A district.
2. **Receiving Lot.** See Lot, Receiving.
3. **Recycled Materials Processing.**³⁸ A facility that receives and processes recyclable materials. Processing means preparation of material for efficient shipment, or to an end-user’s specifications, by such means as baling, briquetting, compacting, flattening, grinding, crushing, mechanical sorting, shredding, cleaning, and remanufacturing.
4. **Recycling Redemption Center.** A facility, use, or structure for the collection of recyclable goods, including beverage containers and newspapers.
5. **Related Equipment.** All equipment necessary for or related to the provision of personal wireless services. Such equipment may include, but is not limited to, cable, conduit and connectors, equipment pads, equipment shelters, cabinets, buildings and access ladders.
6. **Religious Assembly.** A building or space primarily used for an assembly of persons to conduct worship or other religious ceremonies, including, but not limited to, churches, synagogues, temples, mosques or shrines.
7. **Repair Service, Non-Vehicle.**³⁹ An establishment that provides repair and maintenance services for household appliance, home electronics, office equipment, furniture and other similar items. Excludes vehicle repair.
8. **Research and Development.** An establishment comprised of laboratory or other non-office space, which is engaged in one or more of the following activities: industrial, biological or scientific research; product design; development and testing; and limited manufacturing necessary for the production of prototypes.
9. **Resident.** A person whose primary residence is in Berkeley.
10. **Residential Care Facility.** See Community Care Facility.
11. **Residential Hotel.** See Hotel, Residential.
12. **Residential Addition.** See Addition, Residential.
13. **Residential Districts.**⁴⁰ The districts listed under the Residential Districts heading in Table 23-108-1.

³⁸ New definition.

³⁹ New definition.

⁴⁰ Replaces 23A.16.020.D.

14. **Residential Hotel Room.** A room which is:
 - a. Used, designed, or intended to be used for sleeping for a period of 14 consecutive days or more;
 - b. Not a complete dwelling unit, as defined in this chapter; and
 - c. Not a Tourist Hotel Room, as defined in this chapter.
15. **Residential Use.** Any legal use of a property as a place of residence, including but not limited to dwelling units, group living accommodations, and residential hotels.
16. **Retail, General.** A retail establishment engaged in the sales of personal, consumer, or household items to the customers who will use such items. This use includes antique stores, art galleries, arts and crafts supply stores, bicycle shops, building materials and garden supplies stores, clothing stores, computer stores, cosmetic/personal care items, department stores, drug paraphernalia stores, drug stores, fabric, textile and sewing supply shops, flower and plant stores, food product stores, furniture stores, garden supply stores, nurseries, gift/novelty shops, household hardware and housewares stores, household electronics/electrical stores, jewelry/watch shops, linen shops includes bedding, musical instruments and materials stores, office supply stores, paint stores, photography equipment supply stores, secondhand stores, sporting goods stores, stationery, cards and paper goods stores toy stores and variety stores. This use excludes video rental stores, service of vehicle parts, nurseries, and firearm/munition sales.
17. **Retaining Wall.** A wall designed to contain and resist the lateral displacement of soil and of which such soil is at a higher elevation on one side of the wall.
18. **Review Authority.**⁴¹ The City official or body responsible for approving or denying a permit application or other form of requested approval under the Zoning Ordinance.
19. **Rooming House.** A building used for residential purposes, other than a hotel, where lodging for 5 or more persons, who are not living as a single household, is provided for compensation, whether direct or indirect. In determining the number of persons lodging in a rooming house, all residents shall be counted, including those acting as manager, landlord, landlady or building superintendent. See also Boarding House.

S. "S" Terms.

1. **Satellite Dish.** A device which is designed to receive signals or communications from orbiting satellites.
2. **School.** A building or group of buildings for educational and/or classroom purposes operated by the Berkeley Unified School District (BUSD) and/or other private or public education institutions offering a general course of study at primary, secondary or high school levels which is equivalent to the courses of study at such levels offered by the BUSD. Day

⁴¹ New definition.

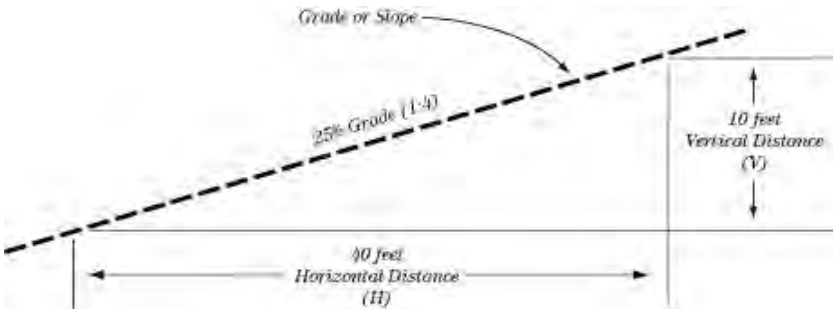
nurseries, vocational and trade schools are considered schools only when incidental to the conduct of a school as defined by this chapter.

3. **School, Vocational.**⁴² An educational institution which provides secondary or post-secondary training for technical skills required to complete the tasks of a specific job.
4. **Seasonal Product Sales.** Sales of products for a limited duration of time, usually associated with a seasonal holiday, including but not limited to, sales of Christmas trees and pumpkins.
5. **Service Use.** A business in which no more than fifty percent (50%) of its gross receipts are subject to retail sales taxes.
6. **Services to Buildings and Dwellings.** A business that provides services to customers at a location other than the business location. This use includes carpet/upholstery cleaning services, security services, and janitorial services.
7. **Senior Congregate Housing.** A type of group living accommodations occupied by persons 60 years or older who live in sleeping rooms without kitchen facilities, and which contains congregate bath and/or dining facilities or rooms. This use excludes community care facilities/homes and nursing homes.
8. **Setback.** A distance between a lot line and a building or other site improvement. See also 23.106.0670 (Setbacks).
9. **Setback Area.** See 23.106.070.B (Setback Areas).
10. **Setback Line.** A line parallel to a specified lot line which defines a required setback area.
11. **Shed, Garden and/or Tool.** An accessory structure designed to store tools, lawn and garden care or maintenance equipment or materials, and which is not designed to contain any habitable space.
12. **Shelter, Homeless or Women's.** See Transitional Housing.
13. **Short-Term Rental.** See Section 23.314.020 (Definitions).
14. **Sidewalk Cafe Seating.** Tables and/or chairs (including benches) as defined in Municipal Code Section 14.48.150 (Sidewalk cafe seating, benches and planters).
15. **Sign.** Any sign as defined in Municipal Code Section 20.08.220 (Sign).
16. **Single-Family Dwelling.** A building designed for and occupied exclusively by one household.
17. **Single Residential Occupancy (SRO) Room.** A room for residential or sleeping purposes in a residential hotel which is designed for occupancy of one person only.
18. **Skateboard Ramp.** A ramp, platform, course or facility used for skateboard riding and made of wood or other solid material.

⁴² New definition.

19. **Slope.**⁴³ The steepness of a site, measured as the ratio of the vertical distance to the horizontal distance between the highest and lowest points of the site. See Figure 502-5.

FIGURE 502-5: GRADE OR SLOPE



20. **Small Vehicle Sales and Service.** An establishment which sells or leases long-term new, used, or pre-owned motorized vehicles other than passenger automobiles and trucks which are characterized by fewer than four wheels or a minimal frame. Types of vehicles sold or leased by this use include motorcycles, scooters, three-wheel motorcycles, electric carts, electric scooters, and such vehicles designed or refurbished for alternative fuels/power sources (alternative to conventional gasoline).
21. **Smoke Shop.** An establishment engaged primarily in the sale of tobacco and/or tobacco-related products.
22. **Solar Energy Device/Equipment.** Any solar collector or other solar energy device or any structural design feature of a building of which the primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage or distribution of solar energy for space heating or cooling, water heating or the generation of electricity.
23. **Sorority House.** A building used for group living accommodations by an organization recognized by the UC Berkeley, or other institution of higher learning.
24. **Source Lot.** See Lot, Source.
25. **Story.** See Section 23.106.060 (Story)
26. **Street.** A public or private thoroughfare which provides principal means of access to abutting lots, including but not limited to, avenue, place, way, manor, drive, circle, lane, court, boulevard, highway, road and any other thoroughfare except an alley or a path as defined in this chapter.
27. **Street Line.** The boundary between a lot and an adjacent street.
28. **Structural Alteration.** Any physical change to or removal of the supporting members of a building, foundation or bearing walls, columns, beams or girders or creation or enlargement

⁴³ New definition. Figure is existing.

of a window or door, change of a roofline or roof shape, including creating, enlarging or extending a dormer.

29. **Structural Alteration, Public Safety.** Any structural alteration or physical change to a building that provides greater safety to the public or occupants by strengthening the building against seismic activity, which does not result in new floor area except that created by necessary structural improvements or physical changes as required under Municipal Code Chapter 19.38 and 19.39.
30. **Structure.** Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires location on the ground or attachment to something having location on the ground. A building is a structure for the purposes of this chapter.
 - a. **Accessory Structure.** A detached structure, other than an accessory building, in which non-habitable uses or activities other than the principal use of the property are conducted. Residential accessory structures include, but are not limited to, enclosed structures such as garages, carports, garden or tool sheds, and non-enclosed structures such as, but not limited to, fences, gazebos, ground-mounted satellite dishes, skateboard ramps and wheelchair ramps. Non-residential accessory structures include, but are not limited to, storage buildings, garages, sheds and other outbuildings.
 - b. **Subterranean Structure.** A roofed structure constructed underground, with no building stories aboveground, of which the roof does not exceed 3 feet above the pre-existing grade. Such structures are either separated from a building or connected to a building only by means of a passageway or hallway with no openings to finished grade except for a doorway.
 - c. **Temporary Structure.** A tent, tent-house, trailer, mobile office, mobile home or other movable structure or other temporary structure whose construction does not require a building permit.
31. **Studio.** See Art/Craft Studio and Dance, Exercise, Martial Arts or Music Studio.
32. **Supportive Housing.** As defined in Health and Safety Code 50675.14(b): Any dwelling unit or a Group Living Accommodation, that is occupied by the target population as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 53260 of the CA Health and Safety Code with no limit on length of stay, that is linked to on- or off-site services that assist the supportive housing residents in retaining the housing, improving their health status, and maximizing their ability to live and, when possible, work in the community.

T. "T" Terms.

1. **Temporary Use.** See Use, Temporary.
2. **Tenant Space Reconfiguration.** any physical change to an existing building's walls separating leased spaces so as to change the number of lease spaces for commercial businesses or the square footage of leasable floor area of an existing commercial lease space.

3. **Theater.** Any establishment that has a permanent stage or screen for the presentation of live or recorded entertainment and which contains an audience viewing hall or room, with fixed seats. Theaters may be used for live performances of music, dance, plays, orations, and other stage performances and/or the showing of projected motion pictures and videotapes.
4. **Tire Sales and Service.**⁴⁴ An establishment that sells, installs, and provides services for vehicle tires.
5. **Tourist Hotel.** See Hotel, Tourist.
6. **Tourist Hotel Room.** A sleeping room used, designed or intended for occupancy by transient guests for a period not to exceed 14 consecutive days, which is not a residential hotel room or a dwelling unit.
7. **Townhouse.** A dwelling unit in which ownership is in the form of a condominium arrangement which is located in a separate building from any other dwelling unit.
8. **Transitional Housing.** From Health and Safety Code Section 50675.2: Any dwelling unit or a Group Living Accommodation configured as a rental housing development, but operated under program requirements that call for the termination of assistance and recirculation of the assisted units to another eligible program recipient at some predetermined future point in time.
9. **Treehouse.** An accessory structure built within, on or above the branches of any living tree.
10. **Two-Family Dwelling.** A building or use of a lot designed for, or occupied exclusively by, two households.

U. "U" Terms.

1. **Urban Agriculture.** The production of horticultural crops for harvest, sale, and/or donation, including community gardens. This use excludes include cannabis cultivation and does not pertain to raising animals.
 - a. **Low-Impact Urban Agriculture.** Urban agriculture that meets the thresholds in Section 23.318.040 (Thresholds).
 - b. **High-Impact Urban Agriculture.** Urban agriculture that does not meet one or more of the thresholds in Section 23.318.040 (Thresholds).
2. **Urban Agricultural Products.** Horticultural crops including fruits, vegetables, nuts, flowers, herbs, and any other cultivar, and value-added products made from raw agricultural products grown at the site such as jams, fruit preserves, herb blends, and floral bouquets. Urban agricultural products do not include cannabis products.

⁴⁴ New definition.

3. **Usable Open Space.** Outdoor space, including natural and landscaped ground areas, pools, patios, decks and balconies designed for active or passive recreational use and which is accessible to the occupants of a building on the same lot.
4. **Usable Space.** Any portion of a building or structure which is designed to be or can be used as habitable space, which has finished walls (sheetrock or plaster) and/or is heated with any fixed furnace or central heating system, including bathrooms, halls, garages and laundry rooms. Storage areas with over 6 feet of vertical space shall also be considered usable space.
5. **Use.** The purpose for which land or premises or a building thereon is designed, arranged, or intended or for which it is or may be occupied or maintained.
6. **Use, Accessory.** A use that is of the same nature as or complementary to the principal use of a lot or a building located on the same lot, and that is not independent of the principal use.
7. **Use, Ancillary.** A use that is both dependent on and commonly associated with the principal permitted use of a lot and/or building and that does not result in different or greater impacts than the principal use.
8. **Use, Incidental.** A use of a lot and/or building that is secondary to the principal permitted use, but that by nature could be independent. An incidental use shall not exceed 25 percent of the floor area of the primary use, and if it consists of the commercial sales of a different line of products or services than the primary use, such incidental use may not generate gross receipts in excess of 33 percent of the gross receipts generated by the primary use.
9. **Use, Primary.** The main purpose for which a site is developed and occupied, including the activities that are conducted on the site a majority of the hours during which activities occur.
10. **Use, Temporary.** A use of a building, property or land area, that is limited in duration of time, does not permanently alter the character or physical facilities of the premises or property and is in keeping with the purposes listed in the district where it is located.
11. **Utility.** An entity which provides water, sewage collection, electricity, natural gas, telephone, cable television or other public service or good to the public.

V. "V" Terms.

1. **Vehicle Parts Stores.** An establishment that sells automobile, truck or other vehicle parts or equipment. This use excludes service of vehicle parts.
2. **Vehicle Rentals.** An establishment which rents automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats, or other motor-driven vehicles that are stored either indoors or outdoors on its premises.
3. **Vehicle Repair and Service.** An establishment that repairs, services, paints and/or conducts bodywork on automobiles, trucks or other motor-driven vehicles on its premises. Includes restoration of antique and classic cars.

4. **Vehicle Sales.** An establishment which sells, or leases long-term, new, used or previously owned automobiles or trucks; restored vintage, specialty, or antique automobiles or trucks; or automobiles or trucks refurbished for alternative fuels (alternative to conventional gasoline). Ancillary uses and services that are supporting of an vehicle sales use may include the sale and installation of automobile parts, accessories and equipment; repair, maintenance, bodywork and other service of automobiles; loaning of vehicles to service patrons; storage of vehicles outdoors; and automobile washes. This use excludes establishments where more than 50 percent of vehicles sold are previously owned or used (see vehicles sales, used).
5. **Vehicle Sales, Used.** An establishment which sells automobiles and/or trucks of which more than fifty percent at any time are previously owned and/or used.
6. **Vehicle Sharing** (which includes “Car Sharing”). A membership-based service that:
 - a. Provides a mobility service that helps meet City goals for alternative transportation in order to enhance mobility options, reduce congestion and promote walking, biking and transit;
 - b. Is primarily designed for shorter time and shorter distance trips that can function as an extension of the public transportation network;
 - c. Offers membership to all qualified drivers in the City;
 - d. Does not require a separate written agreement or human intervention to access vehicles each time a member reserves and uses a vehicle;
 - e. Offers members access to a dispersed network of shared automotive vehicles, available 24 hours per day, 7 days a week, at self-service locations where the vehicles are not attended; and
 - f. Provides vehicle usage without restriction at hourly and/or per mile rates that are directly proportional to usage and include fuels (gas), insurance, maintenance, and reserved parking when vehicles are not in use.
7. **Vehicle Sharing Pod.** Any location reserved for shared vehicles that:
 - a. Is located in a location approved for off-street parking or municipal parking lot; or
 - b. Is located on street in a site designated by the City for this use; and
 - c. Does not involve more than five shared vehicles per vehicle sharing service provider; and
 - d. Where the shared vehicles must be parked in assigned spaces in conformance with all applicable laws and ordinances.
8. **Vehicle Wash.** An establishment where the Washing, waxing, or cleaning of automobiles or similar light vehicles are the primary use. Includes self-serve washing facilities.

9. **Vehicle Wrecking.** An establishment which engages in the on-site dismantling or wrecking of automobiles, trucks, or trailers for the purpose of obtaining parts, metal, or materials for re-use or resale or the storage and keeping of such dismantled parts.
10. **Veterinary Clinic.** A facility providing veterinarian and/or medical care or treatment for animals. This use includes pet hospitals but excludes kennels or other animal boarding facilities for non-medical care of animals of over 24 hours.
11. **Video Tape/Disk Rental Stores.**⁴⁵ A commercial establishment where the primary business is the rental of video tapes and DVD for the short-term use of customers.
12. **View Corridor.** A significant view of the Berkeley Hills, San Francisco Bay, Mt. Tamalpais, or a significant landmark such as the Campanile, Golden Gate Bridge, and Alcatraz Island or any other significant vista that substantially enhances the value and enjoyment of real property.

W. “W” Terms.

1. **Warehouse.**⁴⁶ A facility for the storage of commercial goods. Includes storage of goods for a contiguous and directly accessible retail space. Excludes mini-storage.
2. **Warehouse-Based Non-Store Retailers.** Retail activity that is based on sales without on-site customer visits. This use includes businesses engaged in catalog sales, internet sales, and phone orders. Goods may be both stored and distributed from site. This use includes delivery-only cannabis retailers located in the Manufacturing (M) district.
3. **Wheelchair Ramp.** A sloping ramp, designed in width and steepness to allow a person in a wheelchair to reach an entrance doorway of a building or a landing at the same level as the doorway.
4. **Wholesale Trade.** The sale of goods to other businesses for resale. Any use defined as conducting Wholesale Trade under Municipal Code Section 9.04.150 is considered a wholesale trade establishment.
5. **Windmill.** A device that converts the kinetic energy of the wind to a usable form of electrical or mechanical energy, usually by means of rotating blades.

X. “X” Terms.

Y. “Y” Terms.

Z. “Z” Terms.

1. **Zoning Ordinance.** Title 23 of the City of Berkeley Municipal Code.

⁴⁵ New definition

⁴⁶ New definition.

23.502.030 – ACRONYMS

Table 23.502-1 shows terms corresponding to acronyms used in the Zoning Ordinance.⁴⁷

TABLE 23.502-1: ACRONYMS USED IN ZONING ORDINANCE

Acronym	Term
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AUP	Administrative Use Permit
DU	Dwelling Unit
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LPC	Landmarks Preservation Commission
TSF	Transportation Services Fee
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UP(PH)	Use Permit, Public Hearing
ZAB	Zoning Adjustments Board
ZC	Zoning Certificate

⁴⁷ 23A.08.020

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BASELINE ZONING ORDINANCE CONSENT CHANGES

Topic	Description	BZO Location	Existing Location
23.102 – Introductory Provisions			
Laws of Other Agencies	Removes statement that uses and structures must comply with regulations and laws of other governmental agencies.	23.102.050.B	23B.56.040
Conflicts with Other City Regulations	New language: “Where the Zoning Ordinance conflicts with other ordinances, resolutions, or regulations of the City of Berkeley, the more restrictive controls.”	23.102.070.B	N/A
Conflicts with Private Agreements	Adds statement that the City is not responsible for monitoring or enforcing private agreements.	23.102.070.C	N/A
23.104 – Interpreting the Zoning Ordinance			
Rules of Interpretation	New rules of interpretation relating to: meaning and intent; harmonious construction; lists and examples; references to other regulations, publications, and documents; technical and non-technical terms; terms not defined; public officials and agencies; tenses and plurals. New harmonious construction language replaces existing language: “In case of conflict between any of the provisions of this Ordinance, the most restrictive shall apply.”	23.104.030	23A.080.010
23.108 – Zoning Districts and Map			
C-C and C-U Districts	Name of C-1 changed to Corridor Commercial (C-C). New University Avenue Commercial (C-U) district added with University Avenue Strategic Plan Overlay standards.	23.108.020.A	23A.16.020.A
Applicability of Overlay Zone Standards	<u>Existing language</u> : “the height, coverage, parking and usable open space shall comply with the provisions of the underlying district.” <u>BZO language</u> : “If the overlay zone applies a standard to a property that conflicts with the underlying district, the overlay zone standard governs. If the overlay zone is silent on a standard in the underlying district, the underlying district standard applies.”	23.108.020.C.2	23A.16.030.C.
23.202 – Residential Districts			

Topic	Description	BZO Location	Existing Location
Open Space for ADUs	Removes requirement for ADUs to include usable open space. All standards for ADUs will be addressed in updated ADU chapter.	Table 23.202-2	23D.16.070.F
23.206 – Manufacturing Districts			
Industrial Performance Standards	Removes statements allowing City Manager to establish industrial performance standards. Such language is not needed and implies authorization is required for other similar requirements.	23.206.040.F	23E.64.070.E; 23E.72.070.E; 23E.76.070.E; 23E.80.D; 23E.84.070.H
Changes to R&D Uses – Reports to City Council	Removes the following existing language: “1. Planning staff will report to the City Council once a cumulative total of 50,000 square feet in the MIM and MULI districts of protected Warehousing and/or Wholesale Trade have been converted to Research and Development Use (or at the end of one year, whichever occurs first), with additional reports to be provided in the same increments thereafter. The reports are to include the gross square footage of building space converted and the number and type of jobs expected to be created. 2. No later than April 15, 2016, the City Manager shall provide a cumulative report to the City Council and schedule an action item for the Council’s consideration so that it can provide direction as to what, if any, modifications it wishes to make to this Section.”	23.206.050.A.7.a	23E.76.040.E
23.304 – General Development Standards			
Setback Projections – Disabled Access	Allows projections into setbacks to accommodate the disabled with a reasonable accommodations request, as required by law	23.304.030.B.4	23D.04.030.A.2
Building Height Projections – Public Buildings in Residential Districts	Deletes “the height limit for schools, buildings for religious assembly use, hospitals and other public buildings shall not exceed the height limit permitted for that district. This is true for all uses.” Calling out these uses implies other uses may exceed height limit, which is not true.	23.304.050.A	23D.04.020.A; 23E.04.020.A
23.328 – Inclusionary Housing			

Topic	Description	BZO Location	Existing Location
Required Inclusionary Units in Avenues Plan Area	Deletes "Except as provided in this chapter" from 23C.12.080E, which conflicts with 23C.12.080B: "Within this area, the provisions of this section superseded any inconsistent provisions of this chapter."	23.328.070.D.1	23C.12.080.E
23.404 – Common Permit Requirements			
LPC Referrals	Removes requirement to place all properties included in the pending permit application list on the LPC meeting agenda.	23.404.030.B	23B.24.030.B, first sentence
CEQA Action	Adds "For projects not subject to a CEQA exemption, the review authority that approves the application takes final action on the project's CEQA determination. Final action on the CEQA determination, when required, shall occur prior to or concurrent with action on required permits. The City is not required to take final action on CEQA documents for denied applications." Codifies state law.	23.404.050.H	N/A
Exceptions to Protect Constitutional Rights	Allows the City Council as well as ZAB to make exception to protect constitutional rights and clarifies that the exception can be made when acting on any permit and is not tied to a Variance	23.404.050.J	23B.44.050
Lapsed Permits	Adds that if a permit is not exercised after one year, it will not lapse if the applicant has made a substantial good faith effort to obtain a building permit and begin construction.	23.404.060.C.2	23B.56.100.C&D
Permit Revocation - City Council Hearing	Removes requirement for the City Council hearing must occur within 30 days after the ZAB issued its recommendation. This is typically not possible.	23.404.080.D.2	23B.60.050.B
23.406 – Specific Permit Requirements			
Variances - Eligibility	<u>Existing Language</u> : "The Board may grant Variances to vary or modify the strict application of any of the regulations or provisions of this Ordinance with reference to the use of property, the height of buildings, the yard setbacks of buildings, the percentage of lot coverage, the lot area requirements, or the parking space requirements of this Ordinance."	23.406.050.B.1	23B.44.010

Topic	Description	BZO Location	Existing Location
	BZO Language: "The ZAB may grant a Variance to allow for deviation from any provision in the Zoning Ordinance related allowed land uses, use-related standards, and development standards."		
Variations – Not Allowed	Adds: "A Variance may not be granted to allow deviation from a requirement of the General Plan." Required by state law	23.406.050.C	N/A
Design Review – Changes to Approved Projects	Describes features of minor changes to approved projects that may be approved administratively: "A change that does not involve a feature of the project that was: 1) a specific consideration by the review authority in granting the approval; 2) a condition of approval; or 3) a basis for a finding in the project CEQA determination.	23.406.070.N	N/A
Reasonable Accommodations – Review Procedure	<u>Existing Language</u> : "If an application under this chapter is filed without any accompanying application for another approval, permit or entitlement under this title or Title 21, it shall be heard and acted upon at the same time and in the same manner, and be subject to the same procedures, as the application that would normally be required to modify the provision which is the application seeks to modify, as determined by the Zoning Officer." <u>BZO Language</u> : "For a Reasonable Accommodation application submitted independently from any other planning permit application, the Zoning Officer shall take action within 45 days of receiving the application." Existing language requires the application to be reviewed in the same manner as a Variance. This conflicts with state and federal law.	23.406.090.E.1	23B.52.040.B
23.410 – Appeals			
Appeals – Planning Commission Reconsideration	Removes option for Planning Commission to reconsider application without a public hearing, which conflicts with state law.	23.410.040.G	23B.32.060.D.
23.412 – Zoning Ordinance Amendments			

Topic	Description	BZO Location	Existing Location
Zoning Ordinance Amendments – Initiation	Deletes language to allowed for amendments initiated without a public hearing. This is not permitted under state law.	23.412.020	23A.20.020.C
Zoning Ordinance Amendments – Planning Commission Hearing	Removes requirement to hold Planning Commission hearing within 30 days of initiation. This is not required by state law and infeasible in most circumstances.	23.412.040.A	23A.20.030.A
Zoning Ordinance Amendments – Effect of Planning Commission Recommendation	Deletes language that uses or structures not yet established must conform to Planning Commission recommendation before Council approval. This conflicts with state law. Amendments become effective only after Council adoption.	23.412.040.C	23A.20.050.B
Zoning Ordinance Amendments – City Council Hearing	Removes language requiring the Planning Commission recommendation to be forwarded to the Council within 30 days and consideration by Council within 60 days for Commission decision. This is not required by State law and infeasible in certain circumstances.	23.412.050.A	23A.20.040
Zoning Ordinance Amendments – City Council Action	Removes option for Council to act on amendment without a public hearing. This conflicts with state law.	23.412.050.A	23A.20.060.A&B
Zoning Ordinance Amendments – Effective Date	Removes language about “more restrictive” amendments going into effective immediately upon adoption of ordinance. This conflicts with state law.	23.412.050.C	23A.20.070
Zoning Ordinance Amendments – Findings	Adds findings for Zoning Ordinance consistent with state law	23.412.060	N/A
23.502 – Glossary			
Defined Terms	Adds definitions to undefined terms in existing Zoning Ordinance	23.502	23F.04



Planning and Development Department
Land Use Planning Division

STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 2, 2020

TO: Members of the Planning Commission

FROM: Justin Horner, Associate Planner

SUBJECT: General Plan Amendment: Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) for
Transportation Impact Analysis under the California Environmental Quality
Act (CEQA)

RECOMMENDATION

Hold a public hearing, consider input, and make a recommendation to City Council on a General Plan amendment that replaces Level of Service (LOS) with Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the criteria used to determine transportation-related environmental impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This update is required by Senate Bill (SB) 743. Findings for the General Plan amendment are included in this report.

BACKGROUND

Under CEQA, cities, counties, and other public agencies must analyze development projects to determine whether they may have a significant impact on the environment. One key determination under CEQA is the transportation impact of these projects. Traditionally, transportation impacts have been evaluated by examining whether a project is likely to cause automobile delay at intersections and congestion on nearby individual roadway segments, and whether this delay will exceed a certain amount. This is known as Level of Service (or LOS) analysis. The Berkeley General Plan currently includes a policy statement (Policy T-18) that calls for the use of LOS in analyzing transportation-related environmental impacts under CEQA.

SB 743 (Steinberg): Replacing LOS with VMT in CEQA

SB 743, which was signed into law in 2013, initiated an update to the CEQA Guidelines to change how lead agencies evaluate transportation impacts under CEQA, with the goal of better measuring the actual transportation-related environmental impacts of any given project. More specifically, SB 743 requires agencies analyzing the transportation impacts

to utilize vehicle miles traveled (VMT) instead of LOS. VMT measures how much actual new additional auto travel, and additional emissions, a proposed project would generate.

Currently, VMT is collected and analyzed as part of CEQA review in Berkeley, as the number and distance of vehicle trips a project generates relates to greenhouse gas emissions, air quality, and noise. Consequently, using VMT for transportation impact analysis will not result in any new data collection or analysis that is not already a routine part of CEQA in Berkeley.

SB 743 and the CEQA Guidelines require that lead agencies use VMT, and stop using LOS, for transportation impact analysis under CEQA by July 1, 2020. Pursuant to SB 743, the Transportation Division of the Public Works Department engaged a consultant to develop appropriate VMT thresholds for Berkeley, utilizing the travel model developed by the Alameda County Transportation Commission. On June 29, 2020, the City of Berkeley adopted procedures by which to utilize VMT to analyze transportation-related environmental impacts of plans and projects (see Attachment 2). Additionally, adoption of a General Plan amendment to replace LOS with VMT is required to ensure that the General Plan complies with State law.

Proposed General Plan Amendment

The proposed amendment includes a change to a single policy in the Transportation Element of the General Plan: Policy T-18. This policy discusses the use of LOS as the metric for transportation impact analysis under CEQA. Below is the existing language from the City of Berkeley's General Plan:

Policy T-18 Level of Service

When considering transportation impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act, the City shall consider how a plan or project affects all modes of transportation, including transit riders, bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorists, to determine the transportation impacts of a plan or project. Significant beneficial pedestrian, bicycle, or transit impacts, or significant beneficial impacts on air quality, noise, visual quality, or safety in residential areas, may offset or mitigate a significant adverse impact on vehicle Level of Service (LOS) to a level of insignificance. The number of transit riders, pedestrians, and bicyclists potentially affected will be considered when evaluating a degradation of LOS for motorists.

Action:

- A. Establish new multi-modal levels of service (LOS) City standards that consider all modes of transportation, including transit, bicycles, and pedestrians in addition to automobiles.

In many ways, Policy T-18 foresaw changes to transportation analysis that deemphasized congestion and LOS, in favor of more sustainable modes of travel, such as transit, biking and walking. Indeed, Policy T-18 states that a project that impacts LOS may nevertheless be acceptable if it includes elements that support transit use, bicycling and pedestrian safety. While it does not explicitly mention VMT, Policy T-18 is clearly in line with the intent of the SB 743 shift from LOS to metrics that promote more environmentally sustainable transportation modes.

To make this intention explicit, and to comply with SB 743, new language for T-18 would be updated to read as follows:

Policy T-18 Transportation Impact Analysis and Vehicle Miles Traveled

When considering transportation impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act, the City shall consider how a plan or project affects all modes of transportation, including transit riders, bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorists, to determine the transportation impacts of a plan or project. Plans and projects shall be designed to deliver significant beneficial pedestrian, bicycle, or transit impacts, or significant beneficial impacts on air quality, noise, visual quality, or safety in residential areas. For the purposes of CEQA, Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) shall be the metric used to analyze the transportation impacts of a plan or project.

Action:

A. Replace levels of service (LOS) with Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the metric to analyze transportation-related environmental impacts under CEQA.

Environmental Review

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15378(a), 15060(c)(2) and 15064(d)(3), environmental review is not required because the proposed General Plan amendment is not a Project. The proposed General Plan amendment does not meet the definition of a Project under CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(a), nor does it constitute an activity covered by CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15060(c)(2), because passage of the General Plan amendment does not constitute a direct physical impact on the environment, nor would it result in an indirect, reasonably foreseeable physical impact on the environment. As the General Plan amendment concerns only the method by which transportation impacts are analyzed under CEQA, identifying and quantifying any potential changes would be highly speculative. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(d)(3), any change that is speculative is not considered reasonably foreseeable.

Notwithstanding the above, even if it could be demonstrated that the General Plan amendment is a Project under CEQA, the amendment--a change in the method by which transportation impacts are measured, undertaken to comply with state law--would not constitute a significant impact on the environment under the "Common Sense Exemption," pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3).

Notwithstanding the above, even if it could be demonstrated that the General Plan amendment is a Project under CEQA, and that the amendment could result in a potential environmental impact, the General Plan amendment would not be subject to CEQA, as the City of Berkeley has no discretion over whether its General Plan complies with SB 743 or any other state law. CEQA Guidelines Section 15002 (i)(1) states "where the law requires a government agency in a set way without allowing the agency to use its own judgement, the project is called 'ministerial' and CEQA does not apply."

The proposed amendment does not include any provisions that would exempt or otherwise reduce environmental review required under CEQA for individual development projects.

General Plan Amendment Findings:

1. *The proposed amendment is in the public interest.*

With the adoption of the General Plan amendment, the City of Berkeley will be able to more accurately and effectively measure, and mitigate, adverse environmental impacts that could result from proposed projects. The General Plan amendment would also ensure that the City of Berkeley's General Plan complies with State law and is legally defensible.

2. *The proposed amendment is consistent and compatible with the rest of the General Plan.*

With the adoption of the General Plan amendment, the City of Berkeley will be able to more accurately and effectively measure, and mitigate, adverse environmental impacts that could result from proposed projects. This is consistent and compatible with the following General Plan Goals:

- *Goal #3: Protect Local and Regional Environmental Quality.* This goal specifically includes improving air quality by reducing automobile use and encouraging land use patterns that reduce the need for automobiles.
- *Goal #5: Create a Sustainable Berkeley.* This goal specifically includes protecting the environment "through appropriate environmental management actions and programs," which would include the proper administration of CEQA.

The General Plan amendment consists of a change to a single section of the Transportation Element, and would not conflict with any of the Policies included in the Transportation Element, nor any goals and policies found elsewhere in the Plan.

3. *The potential effects of the proposed amendment have been evaluated and have been determined not to be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare.*

The General Plan amendment is a change in the method by which transportation impacts are evaluated in CEQA for projects in Berkeley. With the adoption of the General Plan amendment, the City of Berkeley will be able to more accurately and effectively measure, and mitigate, adverse environmental impacts that could result from proposed projects. This change would not be detrimental to the public health, safety or welfare.

4. *The proposed amendment has been processed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the California Government Code and the California Environmental Quality Act.*

The General Plan amendment is processed in accordance with Chapter 22.04.020 of the Berkeley Municipal Code. The amendment is being submitted

to the Planning Commission for consideration; a public hearing was set for September 2, 2020 (see *Attachment 1*), with at least 10 days' notice given; and a notice was published in a newspaper of record (*The Berkeley Voice*) on August 21, 2020 according to the applicable procedures.

Please see Environmental Review, above, for compliance with CEQA.

NEXT STEPS

Staff recommends Planning Commission hold a public hearing, consider public testimony, and make a recommendation to the City Council regarding a General Plan amendment that replaces LOS with VMT as the metric by which to measure transportation-related environmental impacts under CEQA. The recommendation can be made with the General Plan findings listed above. A draft resolution for City Council consideration is attached and may be modified based on Planning Commission feedback and recommendations (*Attachment 3*).

Attachments:

1. Public Hearing Notice
2. City of Berkeley VMT Criteria and Thresholds Report
3. City Council Draft Resolution



PLANNING COMMISSION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

SEPTEMBER 2, 2020

Amendment to General Plan: Replace Level-of-Service (LOS) with Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) for Transportation Impact Analysis under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The Planning Commission, of the City of Berkeley, will hold a Public Hearing on the above matter, pursuant to Zoning Ordinance Section 23A.20.30, on **Wednesday, September 2, 2020**, beginning at 7:00 PM. **The hearing will be conducted via Zoom** – see the Agenda for details, which can be found here: <https://www.cityofberkeley.info/PC/>

PUBLIC ADVISORY: This meeting will be conducted exclusively through videoconference and teleconference. Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

AMENDMENT DESCRIPTION: Amend a Policy within the Transportation Element of the General Plan to replace Level of Service (LOS) with Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the criteria used to determine transportation-related environmental impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to conform to State law.

LOCATION: Citywide.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS: The proposed amendment would be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to Guideline Sections 15387(a), 15060(c)(2), 15064(d)(3), 15002 (i)(1), and 15061(b)(3) because a) the Amendment is not a Project; b) the Amendment does not constitute an activity covered under CEQA; c) adoption of the Amendment is not subject to agency discretion; and d) it can be seen with certainty that the proposed amendment would not have a significant effect on the environment.

PUBLIC COMMENT

All persons are welcome to attend the virtual hearing and will be given an opportunity to address the Commission. Comments may be made verbally at the public hearing and/or in writing before the hearing. The Commission may limit the time granted to each speaker.

Written comments must be directed to the Planning Commission Secretary at the Land Use Planning Division (Attn: Planning Commission Secretary), 1947 Center Street, Second Floor, Berkeley CA 94704, or via e-mail to: apearson@cityofberkeley.info. All materials will be made available via the Planning Commission agenda page online at this address: <https://www.cityofberkeley.info/PC/>

Correspondence received by 12 noon, eight days before this public hearing, will be included as a Communication in the agenda packet.

Correspondence received after this deadline will be conveyed to the Commission and the public in the following manner:

- Correspondence received by 12 noon two days before this public hearing, will be included in a Supplemental Packet, which will be posted to the online agenda as a Late Communication and emailed to Commissioners one day before the public hearing.
- Correspondence received by 5pm one day before this public hearing, will be included in a second Supplemental Packet, which will be posted to the online agenda as a Late Communication and emailed to the Commissioners by 5pm on the day of the public hearing.
- Correspondence received after 5pm one day before this public hearing will be saved as part of the public record.

Note: It will not be possible to submit written comments at the meeting.

COMMUNICATION ACCESS

To request a meeting agenda in large print, Braille, or on audiocassette, or to request a sign language interpreter for the meeting, call (510) 981-7410 (voice) or 981-6903 (TDD). Notice of at least five (5) business days will ensure availability.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Questions should be directed to Alene Pearson, at 981-7489, or apearson@cityofberkeley.info

Current and past agendas are available on the City of Berkeley website at:
<https://www.cityofberkeley.info/PC/>

City of Berkeley VMT Criteria and Thresholds

June 29, 2020

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Introduction

Signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown in 2013, Senate Bill (SB) 743 initiated a process intended to fundamentally change transportation impact analysis under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Most significantly, the legislation eliminated *automobile delay, level of service (LOS), and other similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion* as a basis for determining significant impacts. Recent amendments and additions to the CEQA Guidelines (in particular, new Section 15064.3) have eliminated auto delay for CEQA purposes and identified vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as a required CEQA transportation metric.

Local jurisdictions that serve as lead agencies under CEQA, such as the City of Berkeley, must adapt their analytical methods and approach to implement the requirements of SB 743. This report provides background information about the legal requirements and briefly describes the VMT methods and thresholds that the City of Berkeley has incorporated into their environmental review process. The procedures described here are focused on evaluation of land use projects; VMT analysis is also required for CEQA review of transportation projects, which will be addressed separately.

Background

CEQA was enacted in 1970 with the goal of providing a mechanism for disclosing to the public the environmental impacts of proposed actions. Before taking a discretionary action, lead agencies (such as the City of Berkeley) must determine if that action is subject to CEQA and conduct a review of the effects of that action on the physical environment. The State Office of Planning and Research (OPR) prepares and maintains a set of guidelines to help agencies implement CEQA.

Traditional CEQA Practice Prior to SB 743

Under CEQA, lead agencies must determine whether a proposed project has the potential to cause significant environmental impacts. This determination must be based, to the extent possible, on factual data and scientific methods of analysis. The project's effect on transportation is one of the areas that must be analyzed. For many years, the City has used vehicle Level of Service (LOS) as the primary measure of a project's transportation impacts.

LOS is a qualitative description of traffic flow based on factors of speed, delay, and freedom to maneuver. Six levels are defined, from LOS A, which reflects free-flow conditions where there is very little interaction between vehicles, to LOS F, where the vehicle demand exceeds the capacity and high levels of vehicle delay result. LOS E represents "at-capacity" operations. When traffic volumes exceed an intersection's capacity, stop-and-go conditions result, and a vehicle may wait through multiple signal cycles before passing through an intersection; these operations are designated as LOS F. The calculation of vehicle LOS is done through the application of specialized software and is based on traffic counts, observations of vehicle interactions, and data about traffic signal operations (at those intersections that are signalized).

Under CEQA, agencies must decide what constitutes a significant environmental impact. The CEQA Guidelines encourage the use of thresholds of significance; they can be quantitative or qualitative performance standards by which the agency can measure the amount of impact the project causes and thereby determine if the project's impacts are significant. In Berkeley, the typical practice has been to apply a threshold of LOS D for signalized intersections.

Mitigating an LOS impact typically involves making changes to the physical transportation system in order to accommodate additional vehicles and reduce delays. These mitigation measures may involve actions such as installing traffic signals, adding turn lanes, or widening roads, among other options.

Changes in CEQA Practice

In September 2013, the State Legislature passed and Governor Jerry Brown signed into law SB 743. One major change resulting from the statute is the elimination of automobile delay or other similar measures of traffic congestion as a basis for determining significant impacts. According to the legislative intent

contained in SB 743, these changes to current practice are intended to *"more appropriately balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions."*

In December 2018, OPR completed an update to the CEQA Guidelines to implement the requirements of SB 743. The Guidelines state that VMT must be the metric used to determine significant transportation impacts. This requirement applies statewide effective July 1, 2020. For reference, the new CEQA Guidelines can be found at <http://opr.ca.gov/ceqa/updates/guidelines/> and technical guidance is available from OPR at [http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190122-743 Technical Advisory.pdf](http://opr.ca.gov/docs/20190122-743_Technical_Advisory.pdf).

VMT is a measure of the total amount of vehicular travel. One vehicle traveling ten miles would equal 10 VMT. Four vehicles traveling ten miles would equal 40 VMT. Typically, development located at greater distances from other land uses or in areas with few transportation options generates more vehicle trips and trips of greater length (and therefore more VMT) than development located in close proximity to other land uses or in areas with many transportation choices. VMT is an important input in the analysis of air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and has been used for that purpose within CEQA documents for years. What has changed with SB 743 is that VMT is now being used to measure transportation impacts.

Mitigating a VMT impact involves different types of actions than mitigating an LOS impact. VMT mitigation requires actions that reduce the number or the length of vehicle trips generated by a project. This might involve modifying the project's characteristics or location so that it generates fewer vehicle trips or trips of shorter distance; options may include locating the project closer to public transit facilities, changing the project's characteristics to include a broader mix of complementary land uses, requiring that it provide amenities to support bicycling and walking, or adopting paid parking, among other possibilities.

Many jurisdictions find that travel time and system delay are still important issues for their residents, and SB 743 does not prevent an agency from continuing to analyze vehicle delay or LOS as part of their planning processes outside of CEQA. The City of Berkeley intends to continue to use LOS analysis for some purposes, such as evaluating the need for adding or modifying traffic signals.

Approach to VMT Analysis in Berkeley

As part of the City of Berkeley's implementation of SB 743, the City has developed the following approach to the major elements of addressing VMT impacts under CEQA. Note that the City will also be updating its Transportation Impact Study (TIS) Guidelines, which will contain detailed descriptions of how to scope, conduct, and review a VMT analysis for proposed development projects in the City, as well as a description of other transportation analysis topics that must be addressed.

VMT Forecasting Methods

VMT is typically calculated and forecasted using a travel demand model, which can estimate the total number and length of vehicle trips for a given geographic area, although some jurisdictions have developed their own tools for forecasting VMT. The OPR *Technical Advisory* recommends that the method used to define a VMT threshold should be the same method that is used to evaluate a project's VMT impact against that threshold.

For the City of Berkeley, the travel model maintained by the Alameda County Transportation Commission (Alameda CTC) is the tool most commonly used for transportation planning and forecasting purposes. The Alameda CTC model is regularly updated and validated, and it contains a script that calculates estimates of VMT per resident and VMT per worker at the geographic level known as the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ). The City of Berkeley will use the Alameda CTC model as the primary source of information for VMT forecasts for proposed projects in Berkeley.

It should be noted that a limitation of the VMT estimates produced by the Alameda CTC model script is that they do not account for the distance of trips that occur outside of the model boundaries. The OPR guidance recommends that VMT forecasts not truncate trip lengths based on political or model boundaries, and should capture the full length of all trips (even those that are interregional). To this point, the Alameda CTC model-produced VMT estimates do not account for the outside-the-region portion of interregional trips (i.e., trips that have one end outside of the nine-county Bay Area plus San Joaquin County which is also included in the Alameda CTC model).

However, this limitation should not be a substantial concern for the City of Berkeley VMT estimates, because Berkeley is near the core of the Bay Area and is unlikely to have substantial numbers of travelers coming to Berkeley from places outside the region's boundaries. Even for travelers coming to Berkeley from Davis or Modesto, only a relatively small portion of those trips (typically less than 20% of the total distance) would occur outside the boundaries of the Alameda CTC model, so to the extent there are interregional trips to Berkeley, the model will capture most of the trip length associated with those trips.

VMT Metrics

VMT can be measured in several ways. For the purposes of VMT analysis in Berkeley, the City will use the metrics of Household VMT per Capita (which will apply to residential uses), and Home-Work VMT per Worker (which will apply to employment-generating uses). These VMT metrics are consistent with those recommended in the OPR *Technical Advisory* and are the metrics that the Alameda CTC model directly produces. The Household VMT per Capita measures all of the trips associated with a residential use and divides that distance by the number of residents in the study area. The Home-Work VMT per Worker measures all of the commute trips between homes and workplaces and divides that distance by the number of workers in the study area.

Both metrics described above are “efficiency” metrics, in which the level of VMT is expressed in “per person” terms. This form of the metric speaks to how efficiently the people at a given location travel. A project that contributes to a more efficient use of the transportation system would reduce the VMT per person as compared to a no-project scenario. Some amount of overall VMT growth is always expected to occur when there is overall growth in population and economic activity; many development projects will cause an increase in total VMT, but the VMT per person can decrease if the new residents travel in more efficient ways.

VMT Screening

Analysis of smaller, less complex projects can be simplified by using a screening process. OPR suggests that screening criteria may be applied to identify when land use projects can be expected to cause a less-than-significant impact, without needing to conduct a detailed study. Screening is an option but is not mandatory. Because it requires limited evidence to support its use on a project, screening benefits project applicants and agencies wanting to streamline development review, with the trade-off of the potential for somewhat more legal risk if the screening process is challenged.

In the City of Berkeley, land use projects that meet at least one of the following screening criteria are presumed to cause a less-than-significant VMT impact and would not require VMT analysis in order to address the question on the Appendix G CEQA checklist: “Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?” The other CEQA checklist items related to transportation impacts should still be reviewed and evaluated. Although calculation of VMT may not be required to evaluate transportation impacts, preparation of VMT estimates may still be needed for other environmental analysis topics, such as energy and greenhouse gas emissions, if such are necessary for the project being studied. City staff will review the screening conclusions for each project and may request additional transportation analysis at their discretion.

- **Transit Priority Areas (TPA):** Projects located within a ½-mile walkshed around major transit stops¹ (i.e., the BART stations and the Amtrak station) or within a ¼-mile walkshed around high-quality transit corridors². Maps that show the TPAs within Berkeley are attached to this report. This TPA screening would not apply if the project has any of the following characteristics:
 - Has a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of less than 0.75 for office uses; or
 - Includes more than 200,000 square feet of office or commercial space; or
 - Includes more parking supply than the project’s estimated demand; or
 - Is inconsistent with the City’s *General Plan*, an applicable Specific Plan, or an applicable Sustainable Communities Strategy (as determined by the City, with input from MTC); or
 - Replaces affordable residential units with market-rate residential units; or
 - Has project-specific or location-specific information that indicates that the project will generate significant levels of VMT.
- **Low-Income Housing:** Low-income housing units typically generate less VMT than market-rate units of similar sizes and can contribute to improving jobs-housing balance. As such, projects that contain 100% restricted units affordable to Low-Income Households and Very Low-Income Households, as defined in Berkeley Municipal Code 22.20.065, are presumed not to require transportation VMT analysis for CEQA, as long as the projects do not include more parking supply than the project’s estimated demand.
- **Small Projects:** Projects defined as generating 836 daily VMT or less. Based on recent data from the California Household Travel Survey, this level of VMT would equate to 20 units of residential use or up to 10,000 square feet of non-residential use³.
- **Locally Serving Public Facility:** Locally serving public facilities generally encompass government, civic, cultural, health, and infrastructure uses which contribute to and support community needs and mostly generate trips within the local area. Locally serving public facilities include, but are not

¹ “Major transit stop” is defined in Public Resources Code 21064.3 as a site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods.

² “High-quality transit corridor” is defined in Public Resources Code 21155 as a corridor with fixed-route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. For purposes of this section, the service intervals must be no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute times for at least one individual transit route.

³ This threshold ties directly to the OPR Technical Advisory which notes that CEQA provides a categorical exemption for existing facilities, including additions to existing structures of up to 10,000 square feet, so long as the project is in an area where public infrastructure is available to allow for maximum planned development and the project is not in an environmentally sensitive area. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15301, subd. (e)(2).) Using statewide average data from the California Household Travel Survey (CHTS), the amount of daily VMT associated with 10,000 square feet of non-residential space is 836 VMT. Also using statewide average CHTS data, this level of VMT is associated with 20 housing units. Therefore, absent substantial evidence otherwise, it is reasonable to conclude that the addition of 20 housing units or 10,000 square feet of non-residential space could be considered not to lead to a significant impact.

limited to, public schools, passive parks (parks designed for use in an informal way and typically less developed), libraries, community centers, police stations, fire stations, and public utilities.

- **Projects in Low VMT Areas:** Projects that are located in low-VMT areas and that have characteristics similar to other uses already located in those areas can be presumed to generate VMT at similar rates. The low-VMT areas in Berkeley are defined based on the results of the Alameda CTC model, and maps of these areas are attached to this report:
 - Residential projects will be screened out if located in an area that has household VMT per capita that is 15% lower than the baseline regional average.
 - Office and industrial projects will be screened out if located in an area that has home-work VMT per worker that is 15% lower than the baseline regional average.

Each component of a mixed-use project is considered separately; therefore, each of the project's individual land uses should be compared to the screening criteria with considerations for internal capture between uses. It is possible for some of the mixed-use project's land uses to be screened out and some to require further analysis.

VMT Significance Thresholds

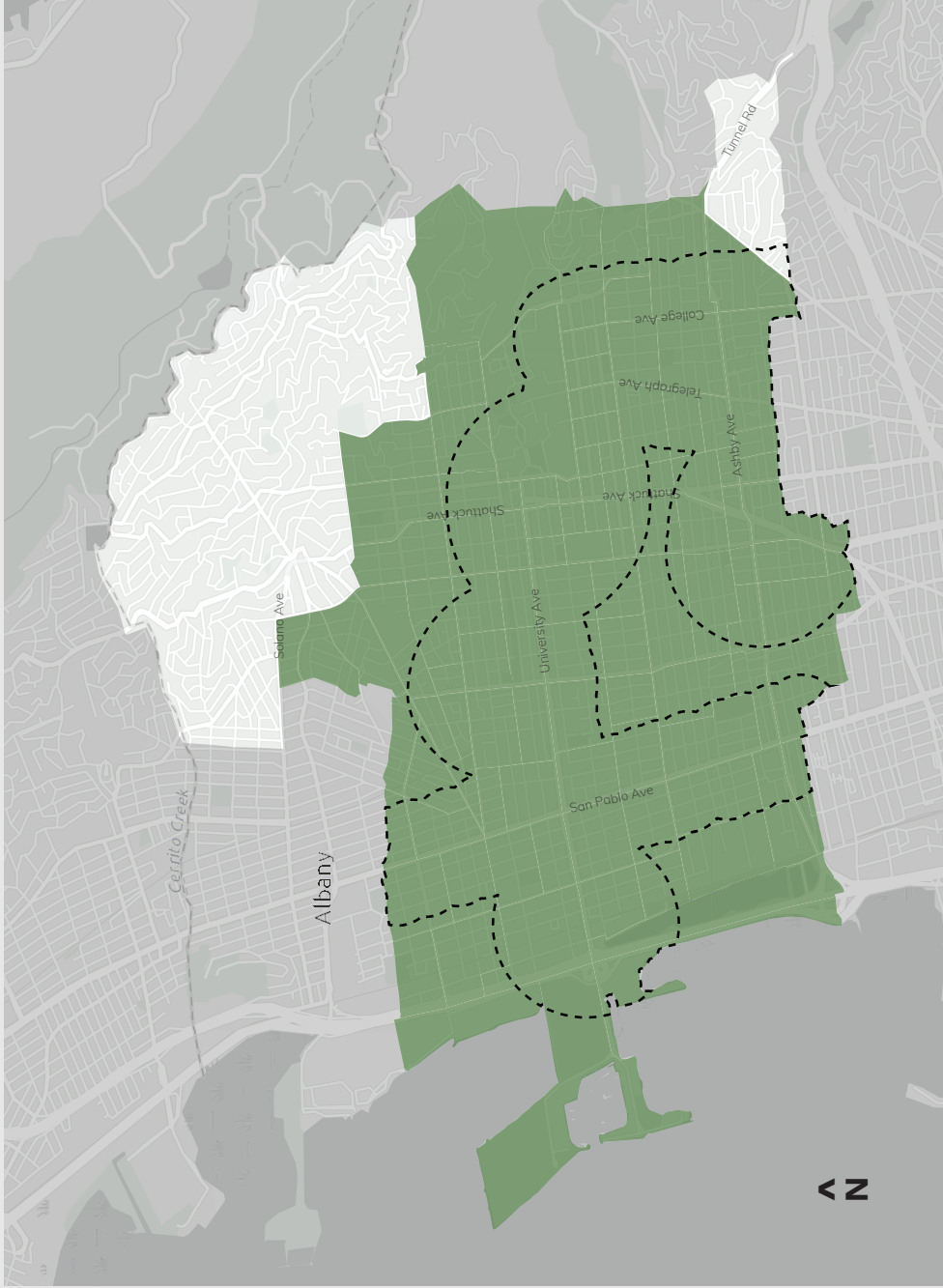
Since SB 743 introduces a new mandatory metric for use in CEQA analysis, lead agencies will need to determine what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable levels of VMT. This process is generally referred to as establishing significance thresholds and is governed by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7. Lead agencies have the discretion to define thresholds of significance to apply to projects under their jurisdiction, based on evidence and data and reflecting the careful judgment of the lead agency.

The OPR recommendations suggest that a VMT reduction target of 15% below baseline levels is consistent with the achievement of the state's climate goals. The City of Berkeley is relying upon the evidence and data presented by OPR in its recommendations for VMT thresholds, and is applying the following significance thresholds within Berkeley:

- A residential project's VMT impact is considered less-than-significant if its Household VMT per Capita is at least 15% below the regional average Household VMT per Capita.
- An employment-generating project's VMT impact is considered less-than-significant if its Home-Work VMT per Worker is at least 15% below the regional average Home-Work VMT per Worker.

For projects that are not able to meet the established threshold, the VMT impact would be considered significant and preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) would be required. Feasible mitigation would be identified; if the feasible mitigation measures do not fully mitigate the impact, it would be considered significant and unavoidable. In that case, approval of the project would require the adoption of a Statement of Overriding Considerations.

Household VMT Per Capita, 2020



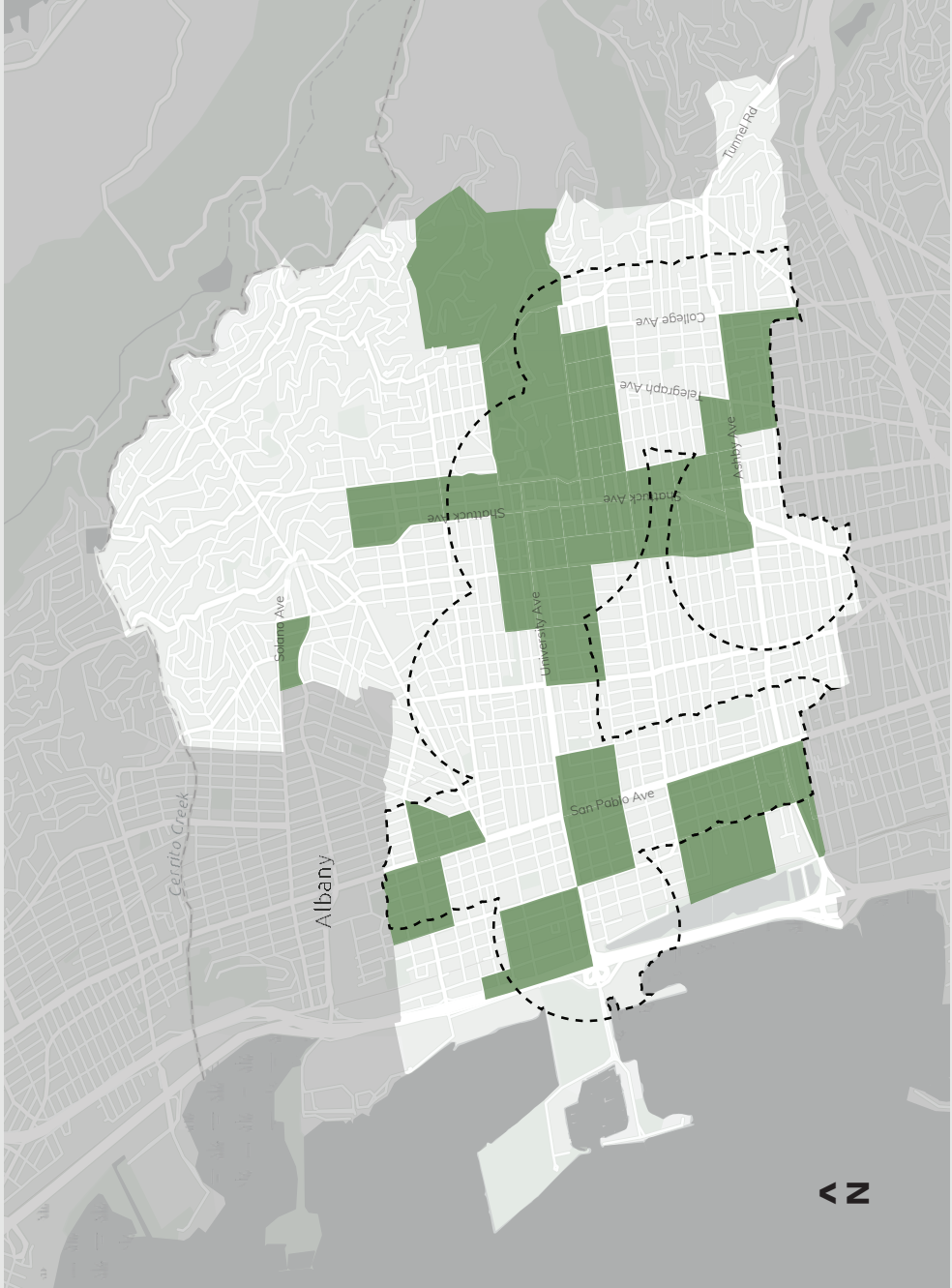
VMT per Resident:

- at least 15% below Bay Area average

Transit Priority Areas:

- ▭ 1/2 mi from rail stations or 1/4 mi from bus stops with service at least every 15min

Home-Work VMT Per Worker, 2020



VMT per Worker:

- at least 15% below Bay Area average

Transit Priority Areas:

- 1/2 mi from rail stations or 1/4 mi from bus stops with service at least every 15min

RESOLUTION NO. ___ N.S

AMENDING THE BERKELEY GENERAL PLAN TO REPLACE LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) WITH VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMT) AS THE CRITERIA USED TO DETERMINE TRANSPORTATION-RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Berkeley has the authority to approve and amend the General Plan in order to address unforeseen circumstances and changing priorities; and

WHEREAS, under CEQA, cities, counties, and other public agencies must analyze development projects to determine whether they may have a significant impact on the environment. One key determination under CEQA is the transportation impact of these projects. Traditionally, transportation impacts have been evaluated by examining whether the project is likely to cause automobile delay at intersections and congestion on nearby individual roadway segments, and whether this delay will exceed a certain amount. This is known as Level of Service (or LOS) analysis. The Berkeley General Plan currently includes a policy statement (Policy T-18) that calls for the use of LOS in analyzing transportation-related environmental impacts under CEQA.; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 743 (Steinberg), which was signed into law in 2013, initiated an update to the CEQA Guidelines that requires agencies analyzing the transportation impacts of new projects to utilize vehicle miles traveled (VMT) instead of LOS, starting July 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to SB 743, the Transportation Division of the Public Works Department has developed procedures to analyze plans and projects using VMT, yet full compliance requires replacing LOS with VMT where it is stated in the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, on XXXX X, 2020, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing and took public testimony and recommended approval to the City Council; regarding the adoption of a General Plan amendment replacing LOS with VMT; and

WHEREAS, on XXXXX X, 2020, the City Council held a duly noticed public hearing to consider the recommendations of the Planning Commission, staff, property owners and the general public regarding the General Plan map amendment to replace LOS with VMT; and

WHEREAS, the proposed General Plan amendment serves the public interest by allowing the City of Berkeley to more accurately and effectively measure, and mitigate, adverse environmental impacts that could result from proposed projects, and by ensuring that the General Plan complies with State law and is legally defensible; and

WHEREAS, staff evaluated the amendment request and determined that environmental review is not required, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15378(a), 15060(c)(2) and

15064(d)(3), because the proposed General Plan amendment is not a Project. The proposed General Plan amendment does not meet the definition of a Project under CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(a), nor does it constitute an activity covered by CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Section 15060(c)(2), because passage of the General Plan amendment does not constitute a direct physical impact on the environment, nor would it result in an indirect, reasonably foreseeable physical impact on the environment. As the General Plan amendment concerns only the method by which transportation impacts are analyzed under CEQA, identifying and quantifying any potential changes would be highly speculative. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(d)(3), any change that is speculative is not considered reasonably foreseeable. Notwithstanding the above, even if it could be demonstrated that the General Plan amendment is a Project under CEQA, the amendment--a change in the method by which transportation impacts are measured, undertaken to comply with state law--would not constitute a significant impact on the environment under the "Common Sense Exemption," pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). Notwithstanding the above, even if it could be demonstrated that the General Plan amendment is a Project under CEQA, and that the amendment could result in a potential environmental impact, the General Plan amendment would not be subject to CEQA, as the City of Berkeley has no discretion over whether its General Plan comply with AB 743 or any other state law. CEQA Guidelines Section 15002 (i)(1) states "where the law requires a government agency in a set way without allowing the agency to use its own judgement, the project is called 'ministerial' and CEQA does not apply;" and

WHEREAS, all documents constituting the record of this proceeding are and shall be retained by the City of Berkeley Planning and Development Department, Land Use Planning Division, at 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Berkeley that the General Plan is hereby amended as shown in Exhibit A.

EXHIBIT A

Policy T-18 ~~Level of Service~~ Transportation Impact Analysis and Vehicle Miles Traveled

When considering transportation impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act, the City shall consider how a plan or project affects all modes of transportation, including transit riders, bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorists, to determine the transportation impacts of a plan or project. Plans and projects shall be designed to deliver significant beneficial pedestrian, bicycle, or transit impacts, or significant beneficial impacts on air quality, noise, visual quality, or safety in residential areas. ~~may offset or mitigate a significant adverse impact on vehicle Level of Service (LOS) to a level of insignificance. The number of transit riders, pedestrians, and bicyclists potentially affected will be considered when evaluating a degradation of LOS for motorists. For the purposes of CEQA, Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) shall be the metric used to analyze the transportation impacts of a plan or project.~~

Action:

A. ~~Establish new multi-modal~~ Replace levels of service (LOS) ~~City standards that consider all modes of transportation, including transit, bicycles, and pedestrians in addition to automobiles.~~ with Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the metric to analyze transportation-related environmental impacts under CEQA.

3) General Public

The most direct way for the general public to communicate with commissions/commissioners is to attend commission meetings.



Members of the public may also communicate with commissions by sending a letter or an e-mail to the secretary, who will forward the e-mail to the commission in the agenda packet. If the communication is submitted after the packet is published, copies may be distributed to the commissioners and placed in the public viewing binder.

All communications from the commission to members of the public are transmitted through the commission secretary. Similarly, arriving communications are received by the secretary and relayed to the commission through the agenda packet. The secretary is responsible for including all communications received in the agenda packet according to publication deadlines. If the commission wishes to recommend Council action in response to a public comment or communication, the topic must be agendized at a future meeting for commission discussion and action.

Commissioners may interact with the public; however, if commissioners are contacted by the public outside of a meeting, commissioners should encourage them to send their comments to the secretary for distribution to all commissioners or come to a commission meeting and speak at public comment. This will allow the full commission to hear and consider all pertinent information and points of view.



Commissions may not, without approval of Council, represent City policy or communicate in an official manner outside of Commission meetings. This prohibition includes any type of public surveys and/or polling of the public, distributing informational flyers, newsletters, mass e-mails, or other similar media.

4) Individual Commissioners

Commissioners may not represent their Commission or the City to the general public or the media unless the Council authorizes the commission to authorize the individual commissioner to do so. Similarly, commissioners may not use city logos, branding, or collateral to represent themselves externally. Please see Chapter V, Section G for more detail. A commission may authorize one of its members to appear before another City commission without Council approval.

Any time a commissioner uses their commission title or references their membership on a city commission when speaking publically, they must state the following:

“I am speaking in an individual capacity and not representing the [Commission Name] or the City of Berkeley.”

Each commissioner also has the obligation to work cooperatively with other commissioners. Commissioners should exercise self-discipline and strive always to be objective, fair, and courteous with each other as well as with staff and the public. A healthy respect for the time of other commissioners, staff, and the public is of critical importance.

5) Press and Other Media

Inquiries from the media should be handled only by the chair or a representative designated by the commission, who may clarify actions taken by the commission, fairly and accurately recap commission conversations, or outline next steps. The Chair or designee must not editorialize, offer personal opinions, or speculate on future actions when speaking in an official capacity. Any commissioner may recite commission actions taken and state factual accounts of those actions.

6) Election-Related Activity

While potential ballot measures are under consideration for inclusion on the ballot, commissioners may communicate with Council, but they should limit themselves to advisory comments only. If a commission wishes to recommend a ballot item to Council, they should discuss it at a commission meeting, which offers the public a chance to participate, and then make their recommendation to Council via normal channels. Once a measure is placed on the ballot, Council has already taken action, so a commission, as an advisory body to Council, may not endorse or oppose the measure.

Commissions may not take official positions or host a public forum or debate for measures or candidates. Commissioners may engage in election-related activity as community members, and may use their commission title(s), current or former, for identification purposes, so long as they affirmatively declare that they do not represent the City or any legislative body of the City.

7) Summary

When considering the appropriateness of communicating publically as a commissioner, remember these simple guidelines.

- The City Council speaks for the City
- Commissions speak to the Council
- Commissioners speak as private individuals

ANNOTATED AGENDA
BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING
Tuesday, July 28, 2020
6:00 PM

JESSE ARREGUIN, MAYOR

Councilmembers:

DISTRICT 1 – RASHI KESARWANI
DISTRICT 2 – CHERYL DAVILA
DISTRICT 3 – BEN BARTLETT
DISTRICT 4 – KATE HARRISON

DISTRICT 5 – SOPHIE HAHN
DISTRICT 6 – SUSAN WENGRAF
DISTRICT 7 – RIGEL ROBINSON
DISTRICT 8 – LORI DROSTE

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the City Council will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

Live audio is available on KPFB Radio 89.3. Live captioned broadcasts of Council Meetings are available on Cable B-TV (Channel 33) and via internet accessible video stream at <http://www.cityofberkeley.info/CalendarEventWebcastMain.aspx>.

To access the meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Please use this URL <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83653444287>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

*To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-9128 and enter Meeting ID: 836 5344 4287. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.*

To submit an e-mail comment during the meeting to be read aloud during public comment, email clerk@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject Line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM ##." Please observe a 150 word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record.

Please be mindful that the teleconference will be recorded as any Council meeting is recorded, and all other rules of procedure and decorum will apply for Council meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act, Government Code Section 54953. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6900. The City Council may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda. Meetings will adjourn at 11:00 p.m. - any items outstanding at that time will be carried over to a date/time to be specified.

Council Action Items

42. **Amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code 23C.22: Short Term Rentals**
From: Councilmember Harrison (Author)
Recommendation: Amend Berkeley Municipal Code 23C.22: Short Term Rentals to clarify the ordinance and insure adequate host responsibilities, tenant protections and remedies for violating the ordinance.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Kate Harrison, Councilmember, District 4, (510) 981-7140
Action: Moved to Consent Calendar. Approved recommendation as revised below:
1. Refer to the City Manager to come up with a program to clarify existing short term rental regulations in areas that have proven confusing to hosts, guests and tenants.
2. Refer ordinance considering Short Term Rental regulations including host platform responsibilities and possible remedies for violating the ordinance simultaneously to the Land Use, Housing and Economic Development Committee and the Planning Commission.
43. **Urgency Ordinance: Updates to the COVID-19 Emergency Response Ordinance; Resolution: Request UC Berkeley Voluntarily Comply with Local Ordinances Restricting Evictions, Delaying Rent Payments, and Empowering Tenants to Terminate their Leases Without Penalty**
From: Councilmember Davila (Author), Councilmember Bartlett (Co-Sponsor)
Recommendation:
1. Adopt an urgency ordinance amending Berkeley Municipal Code 13.110, Title 13, "The COVID-19 Emergency Response Ordinance," to enhance emergency tenant protections consistent with recently adopted Alameda County laws, action in other jurisdictions, and consultation with community stakeholders.
2. Adopt a resolution requesting the University of California at Berkeley voluntarily comply with local eviction moratoriums, rent suspension ordinances, and ordinances empowering tenants to terminate their leases without penalty.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Cheryl Davila, Councilmember, District 2, (510) 981-7120
Action: Item 43 continued to September 15, 2020.



Kate Harrison
Councilmember District 4

REVISED AGENDA MATERIAL for Supplemental Packet 2

Meeting Date: July 28, 2020

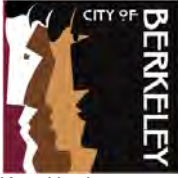
Item Number: 42

Item Description: **Short Term Referral to the City Manager to Clarify and Communicate Existing Regulations and Referral of New Regulations on Short Term Rentals to the Land Use, Housing and Economic Development Committee and Planning Commission**

Submitted by: Councilmember Harrison

Revisions

1. Adds a short-term referral to the City Manager to clarify existing materials communicating regulations related to short-term rentals.
2. Refers clarifying language and new provisions concerning host platform liability and penalties to the Planning Commission as well as the Land Use, Housing, and Economic Development Committee
3. Renumbers and restructures the memo for clarity.
4. Moves item from the Action to the Consent Calendar.



Kate Harrison
Councilmember District 4

CONSENT CALENDAR
July 28, 2020

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To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Councilmember Kate Harrison
Subject: Referral to the City Manager to Clarify and Communicate Existing Regulations concerning Short Term Rentals and Referral of Amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code 23C.22: Short Term Rentals to the Land Use, Housing, and Economic Development Committee and the Planning Commission.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Refer to the City Manager to come up with a program to clarify existing short term rental regulations in areas that have proven confusing to hosts, guests and tenants.
2. Refer ordinance considering Short Term Rental regulations including host platform responsibilities and possible remedies for violating the ordinance simultaneously to the Land Use, Housing and Economic Development Committee and the Planning Commission.

BACKGROUND

Berkeley has had regulations on short term rentals (STRs) since 2017, allowing STRs in most residential and commercial zones, as long as the host pays the transient occupancy tax and the unit being rented fits particular criteria (no Below Market Rate unit may be a short term rental, no unit may be a short term rental if it has had a No Fault Eviction in the past five years, etc.).

The referral to the City Manager's office is to address, clarify, and communicate three areas that are already supported by existing regulations but where irregularities in practice still exist and complaints have been received from Berkeley residents. We are also proposing clarifications to the code in the attached ordinance to insure clarity of intent in these provisions; Zoning Code amendments must be considered by the Planning Commission. City enforcement of these already existing provisions will be aided by clarifying the language to hosts and in statute. They are:

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1. Hosts can have only one residence

Resolution in Support of Senate Bill 54 and Assembly Bill 1080:
 The California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act

CONSENT CALENDAR
 July 28, 2020

Individual people have the right to rent out their homes on a short-term basis, but in a housing crisis, it is in the best interest of the City to ensure that no one has extra units for STRs when they could house someone long term instead. To that end, we ask that the City Manager create a mechanism to clarify that a host that lives in a multi-unit building may only rent the particular unit (which may include accessory buildings or ADUs) in which they reside. Suggested clarifying language in Section 23C.22.030.F and 23C.22.030.I (pages 2-3) would ensure this is definitively understood.

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2. Short term rentals limited to single ADUs, single Accessory Buildings or Golden Duplexes not rented for the past ten years

The current ordinance limits use of Accessory Buildings or Accessory Dwelling Units to those that have not been rented for ten years. Additional information from the City Manager's Office clarifying that properties with more than one Accessory Building or ADU, cannot use non-owner occupied units as a short-term rental, consistent with state law that went into effect on January 1, 2020 is needed and, if necessary, Section 23C.22.020.D (page 1) of the Planning Zoning Code should be amended. Short term rentals are not allowed in non-owner occupied rental units in duplexes, and are limited to the unit in which the Host actually resides, but this provision is not clearly understood and enforcement needs to be expanded. We ask that clarifying information be provided by the City Manager. The proposed ordinance change would provide that unpermitted use of these units would be investigated by the Rent Stabilization Board under Section 23C.22.060.I (page 7).

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3. Closing the 14 to 30 day loophole

Under the Rent Stabilization Ordinance, any rental of 14 consecutive days or longer is considered a tenancy and not a short-term rental. However, hosts are not required to inform the City of the number of days per short term rental and and there are instances of regularly renting a unit for a period of time between 14 days and 30 days, thus circumventing standard regulations. 23C.22.030.N (page 3) and 23C.22.040 (page 4) would clarify existing regulations by expressly disallowing rentals between 14 and 30 days, and stating that no Zoning Certificate or advertisement for a short-term rental may be permitted for rentals longer than 14 days.

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The proposed ordinance would also include two changes not included in current law or regulations. These changes would be referred to the Land Use, Housing, and Economic Development Committee and the Planning Commission:

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Regulatory burden shared by the Host Platform

Proposals for regulating the host platform would consolidate regulation and ensure that the transient occupancy tax owned to the City gets paid. Recommended changes to 23C.22.050.H and I (page 5 of the Attachment) state that if a hosting platform is utilized to book a short term rental,

Resolution in Support of Senate Bill 54 and Assembly Bill 1080:
The California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act

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both it and the individual host are legally responsible and are jointly liable for remitting the transient occupancy tax. Proposed, section 23C.22.050.I (pages 5-6 of the Attachment) also outlines new duties of the hosting platform, including regular disclosure of short-term rental listings in the City as well as their address, length of stay, and listed prices. In addition, the hosting platform is responsible for ensuring that all short-term rentals are appropriately licensed with a Zoning Certificate and adds the requirements that STRs must list the Zoning Certificate on any STR advertisements. The new regulations would also include a safe harbor clause, making clear that hosting platforms that disclose listings, regularly remit the transient occupancy tax, and ensure the listing has a Zoning Certificate will be presumed to be in compliance with the chapter.

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Remedies

New proposed language under 23C.22.060E and 23C.22.060.J (page 7) would clarify that in the case of a private right of action the prevailing party is entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorney's fees, thus making private right of action more financially feasible. The new language would also give the City the right to issue administrative subpoenas to determine whether short-term rentals are in compliance with the chapter. Both of these suggested revisions are intended to encourage enforcement and compliance.

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Suggested changes in the ordinance would also clarify the definitions of the terms Accessory Building, Accessory Dwelling Unit, Hosting Platform, the Transient Occupancy Tax, and Golden Duplex and make other clarifying language changes.

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CONTACT PERSON

Kate Harrison, Berkeley City Councilmember, (510) 981-7140

ATTACHMENTS

1. Proposed Ordinance

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

Chapter 23C.22 Short-Term Rentals

23C.22.010 Purposes

The purposes of the Short-Term Rentals related regulations contained in this Chapter are:

- A. To prevent long-term rental units from being replaced with Short-Term Rentals and protect affordable housing units from conversion.
- B. To preserve and protect neighborhood character and livability from nuisances that are often associated with Short-Term Rentals.
- C. To generate City revenue to share City infrastructure cost and other public expenditures by operation of Short-Term Rentals under established standards.
- D. To provide alternative forms of lodging. (Ord. 7521-NS § 1 (part), 2017)

23C.22.020 Applicability

- A. Short-Term Rentals shall be allowed in residential uses in the following zoning districts: R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-2A, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-S, R-SMU, C-DMU, C-1, C-NS, C-SA, C-T, C-W, and MU-R.
- B. Short-Term Rentals shall be prohibited in below market rate (BMR) units. BMR units for Short-Term Rental purposes refer to Dwelling Units whose rents are listed as a result of deed restrictions or agreements with public agencies, and whose tenants must be income-qualified.
- C. A property containing a Dwelling Unit protected by a No-Fault Eviction cannot operate Short-Term Rentals for five years from eviction unless it is a single-family home that has been vacated for purposes of Owner Occupancy in compliance with the Rent Stabilization Ordinance.
- D. Short-Term Rentals are only allowed in a single Accessory Building and in single existing Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs), or a Golden Duplex unless such ADUs are or have within the last 10 (ten) years preceding the effective date of this ordinance been used for long term rentals, as defined by the requirements of the Rent Stabilization Ordinance. Short-Term Rentals shall not be allowed in Accessory Dwelling Units permitted after the date this Ordinance first became effective. (Ord. 7521-NS § 1 (part), 2017)

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

23C.22.030 Definitions

The definitions set forth in this Section shall govern the meaning of the following terms as used in this Chapter:

A. Accessory Building: A detached building containing habitable space, excluding a kitchen, which is smaller in size than the main building on the same lot, and the use of which is incidental to the primary use of the lot.

B. Accessory Dwelling Unit: A secondary dwelling unit that is located on a lot which is occupied by one legally established Single-Family Dwelling that conforms to the standards of Section 23C.24. An Accessory Dwelling Unit must comply with local building, housing, safety and other code requirements and provide the following features independent of the Single-Family Dwelling: 1) exterior access to Accessory Dwelling Unit; 2) living and sleeping quarters; 3) a full kitchen; and 4) a full bathroom. An Accessory Dwelling Unit also includes an efficiency unit and a manufactured home, as defined in the Health and Safety Code.

C. "Adjacent Properties" mean the Dwelling Units abutting and confronting, as well as above and below, a Dwelling Unit within which a Short-Term Rental is located.

D. "Dwelling Unit" means a building or portion of a building designed for, or occupied exclusively by, persons living as one (1) household.

E. "Golden Duplex" means an owner-occupied duplex that is exempt from rent control and eviction protection, so long as it was occupied by the owner on December 31, 1979 and is currently occupied by the owner.

F. "Host" means any Owner and is used interchangeably in this Title with Owner Host. An Owner Host is a person who is the owner of record of residential real property, as documented by a deed or other such evidence of ownership, who offers his or her Host Residence, or a portion thereof, as a Short-Term Rental. For purposes of offering a Short-Term Rental, an Owner Host may not have more than one "Host Residence" in the City of Berkeley, excluding an Accessory Building or an Accessory Dwelling Unit on the same residential real property. A Tenant Host is a lessee of residential real property, as documented by a lease or other such evidence, who offers their Host Residence, or portion thereof, as a Short-Term Rental.

G. "Host Present" or "Host Presence" means the Host is living in the Host Residence during the Short-Term Rental period. In the case of a parcel comprised of a Single Family Dwelling and one or more authorized Accessory Dwelling Units and/or Accessory Buildings, the Host is considered Present if he or she is present in any Dwelling Unit on such property during the Short Term Rental period.

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

H. "Hosting Platform" means a business or person that provides a marketplace through which an Owner Host may offer a Dwelling Unit for Short-Term Rentals. A Hosting Platform is usually, though not necessarily, provided through an internet-based platform. It generally allows a Dwelling Unit to be advertised through a website provided by the Hosting Platform and provides a means for potential Short-Term Rental Transients to arrange and pay for Short-Term Rentals, and from which operator of the Hosting Platform derives revenue, including booking fees or advertising revenues, from providing or maintaining the marketplace.

I. "Host Residence" means a Host's principal place of residence as defined by whether the Host carries on basic living activities at the place of residence, and whether the place of residence is the Host's usual place of return. Motor vehicle registration, driver's license, voter registration or other evidence as may be required by the City shall be indicia of principal residency. A Host may have only one place of principal residency in the City, and if that principal place of residency contains more than one dwelling unit, the principal place of residency shall be only one such dwelling unit.

J. "Host Responsibilities" means the requirements that a "Host" is obligated to comply with as set forth in this Ordinance.

K. "Local Contact" means a person designated by the Host who shall be available during the term of any Short-Term Rental for the purpose of (i) responding within sixty minutes to complaints regarding the condition or operation of the Dwelling Unit or portion thereof used for Short-Term Rental, or the conduct of Short-Term Rental Transients; and (ii) taking appropriate remedial action on behalf of the Host, up to and including termination of the Short Term Rental, if allowed by and pursuant to the Short Term Rental agreement, to resolve such complaints.

L. "No Fault Eviction" means an eviction pursuant to the Ellis Act or Sections 13.76.130.A.9 or 10 of the Berkeley Municipal Code.

M. "Short-Term Rental" or "STR" means the use of any Dwelling Unit, authorized Accessory Dwelling Unit or Accessory Building, or portions thereof for dwelling, sleeping or lodging purposes by Short-Term Rental Transients. Short-Term Rental shall be an accessory use to a residential use and be considered neither a Tourist Hotel nor a Residential Hotel for purposes of this Title.

N. Short Term Rentals are allowed for 14 or fewer consecutive days. Any rental for more than 14 consecutive days is not permitted as a Short Term Rental, and any rental for more than 14 consecutive days and less than 30 consecutive days is not permitted in the City of Berkeley.

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

Q. "Short-Term Rental Transient" or "STR Transient" means any person who rents a Dwelling Unit, authorized Accessory Dwelling Unit or Accessory Building, or portion thereof, for 14 or fewer consecutive days.

P. "Transient Occupancy Tax" or "TOT" means local transient tax as set forth in Berkeley Municipal Code Section 7.36. The tax is paid by the Short-Term Rental Transient at the time payment is made for the Short-Term Rental. The TOT is then remitted to the City.

23C.22.040 Permit And License Required

Short Term Rentals are permitted only in the Host Residence. A Zoning Certificate and a Business License for a Short-Term Rental shall be required for each Host to operate a Short-Term Rental. A Host must provide the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) — specifically, the website address — for any and all advertisements for the STR, if applicable, on the Zoning Certificate application.

No Zoning Certificate may be issued to allow for a Short-Term Rental of more than 14 consecutive days, and no advertisement for a Short Term Rental of more than 14 consecutive days is allowed.

23C.22.050 Operating Standards and Requirements

A Short-Term Rental is allowed only if it conforms to each of the operating standards and requirements set forth in this Section, and the Host complies with all Host Responsibilities set forth in this Ordinance.

A. Proof of Host Residency.

1. An Owner-Host of a Short-Term Rental must provide documentation of Owner Host and Host Residence status and, if applicable, Host Presence, as defined above.

2. A Tenant-Host must provide documentation of lessee status, Host Residence and Host Presence, if applicable, as defined in subdivisions C, E, and B of Section 23C.22.030. In addition, a Tenant-Host must present written authorization allowing for a Short-Term Rental in the Host Residence from the building owner or authorized agent of the owner.

B. STR Duration and Required Residency Timeframes

1. When the Host is Present, the unit, or a portion thereof, may be rented as a Short-Term Rental for an unlimited number of days during the calendar year.

2. When the Host is not Present, the number of days that the unit can be used for Short-Term Rental purposes shall be limited to 90 days per calendar year.

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

C. Number of Occupants. The maximum number of Short-Term Rental Transients allowed for a Short-Term Rental unit shall be as provided for in the Berkeley Housing Code (BMC Chapter [19.40](#)).

D. Notification.

(i) Initial, one-time notification of the establishment of a Short-Term Rental by [Zoning Certificate](#) and Business license, shall be provided to the residents of all Adjacent Properties. Notification shall include Host and Local Contact information. Additional notification shall be required within a week of updated Host [or Local Contact information](#).

(ii) In any advertisement for the STR, a Host must include the [Zoning Certificate number](#).

E. Enforcement Fee. For the initial enforcement period, while enforcement costs are being determined, the Host shall pay an additional enforcement fee in an amount equal to 2% of the rents charged by that Host, not to exceed the cost of the regulatory program established by this Chapter over time. Such fees may be paid by the Hosting Platform on behalf of the Host. After the initial enforcement period, the Council may revise the enforcement fee by resolution.

F. Liability Insurance. Liability insurance is required of the Host, or Hosting Platform on behalf of the Host, in the amount of at least \$1,000,000.

G. Documents Provided to STR Transients. Electronic or paper copies of the Community Noise Ordinance and Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Ordinance must be provided to STR Transients upon booking and upon arrival.

H. Transient Occupancy Tax. ("TOT"). [The TOT shall be collected on all Short-Term Rentals. The Host is responsible for collecting and remitting the TOT, in coordination with any Hosting Platform, if utilized, to the City. If a Hosting Platform collects payment for rentals, then both it and the Host shall have legal responsibility for collection and remittance of the TOT.](#)

I. [Housing Platform Responsibilities.](#)

(i) [Subject to applicable laws, A Hosting Platform shall disclose to the City on a regular basis each rental listing located in the City, the names of the person or persons responsible for each such listing, the address of each such listing, the length of stay for each such listing, and the price paid for each booking transaction.](#)

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

(ii) A Hosting Platform shall not complete any booking transaction for any STR unless the Host has a valid Zoning Certificate at the time the Hosting Platform receives a fee the booking transaction.

(iii) A Hosting Platform shall not collect or receive a fee for a STR unless the Host has a valid Zoning Certificate at the time the Hosting Platform would otherwise be entitled to receive a fee for the booking transaction.

(iv) Safe Harbor: A Hosting Platform operating exclusively on the internet, which operates in compliance with subsections (i), (ii) and (iii) above, shall be presumed to be in compliance with this Chapter.

I. Housing Code Compliance. Any building or portion thereof used for Short-Term Rentals shall comply with the requirements of the Berkeley Housing Code (BMC Chapter [19.40](#)).

J. Payment of Additional Taxes: The Host shall pay all City taxes and fees owed, in addition to the TOT, if applicable, in a timely manner. 100

K. The Host shall be responsible for listing on any rental ad the Zoning Certificate number. The Host shall also provide both the Business License number, if required pursuant to Chapter [9.04](#), and Zoning Certificate for the STR to the City and/or a vendor hired by the City to administer this Chapter, upon request.

23C.22.060 Remedies

A. Compliance with Second-Response Ordinance. The Host shall comply with the Second Response Ordinance (BMC Chapter [13.48](#)). The Host shall be prohibited from operating Short-Term Rentals for one year upon issuance of a third violation affidavit.

B. Violation of any provision of this Chapter is punishable as set forth in Chapters [1.20](#) and [1.28](#).

C. Violation of any provision of this Chapter is hereby declared to be a public nuisance subject to abatement under Chapters [1.24](#), [1.26](#) and [23B.64](#).

D. In any enforcement action by the City, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; provided that, pursuant to Government Code Section [38773.5](#), attorneys' fees shall only be available in an action or proceeding in which the City has elected, at the commencement of such action or proceeding, to seek recovery of its own attorneys' fees. In no action or proceeding shall an award of

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

attorneys' fees to a prevailing party exceed the amount of reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the City in the action or proceeding.

E. Any resident of the City may bring a private action for injunctive or other relief to prevent or remedy a public nuisance as defined in this Chapter, or to prevent or remedy any other violation of this Chapter. No action may be brought under this subdivision unless and until the prospective plaintiff has given the City and the prospective defendant(s) at least 30 days written notice of the alleged public nuisance and the City has failed to initiate proceedings within that period, or after initiation, has failed to diligently prosecute. The prevailing party in any such action shall be entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorney's fees.

F. Any occurrence at a Short-Term Rental unit that constitutes a substantial disturbance of the quiet enjoyment of private or public property in a significant segment of a neighborhood, such as excessive noise or traffic, obstruction of public streets by crowds or vehicles, public intoxication, the service to or consumption of alcohol by minors, fights, disturbances of the peace, litter or other similar conditions, constitutes a public nuisance.

G. It shall be a public nuisance for any STR Transient of a Short-Term Rental unit where an event is taking place to refuse access to, or interfere with access by, Fire Department or other City personnel responding to an emergency call or investigating a situation.

H. Notwithstanding any provision of Chapter [13.48](#) to the contrary, a public nuisance as defined in this Section shall be subject to remedies set forth in Section [23C.22.060](#). (Ord. 7521-NS § 1 (part), 2017)

I. A violation of this Chapter by a Host Owner who offers or rents a rent controlled unit, multiple ADU's, multiple Accessory Buildings, or a Golden Duplex, may be reported to the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board for investigation by the Board. Upon report of a violation to the Rent Stabilization Board, the Board is required to provide a written report of the investigation within 30 days. Where a violation is found, the Rent Board will immediately provide the written report supporting its finding of a violation to the City Attorney's office for remedial action by the City.

J. The City may issue and serve administrative subpoenas as necessary to obtain specific information regarding Short-Term Rentals located in the City, including but not limited to, the names of the persons responsible for each such listing, the address of each such listing, the length of stay for each such listing and the price paid for each stay, to determine whether the STR and related listing complies with this Chapter. Any subpoena issued pursuant to this section shall not require the production of information sooner than 30 days

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ATTACHMENT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE CHANGES

from the date of service. A person or entity that has been served with an administrative subpoena may seek judicial review during that 30 day period.



Kate Harrison
Councilmember District 4

ACTION CALENDAR
July 28, 2020

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Councilmember Kate Harrison
Subject: Amendments to Berkeley Municipal Code 23C.22: Short Term Rentals

RECOMMENDATION

Amend Berkeley Municipal Code 23C.22: Short Term Rentals to clarify the ordinance and insure adequate host responsibilities, tenant protections and remedies for violating the ordinance.

BACKGROUND

Berkeley has had regulations on short term rentals (STRs) since 2017, allowing STRs in most residential and commercial zones, as long as the host pays the transient occupancy tax and the unit being rented fits particular criteria (no Below Market Rate unit may be a short term rental, no unit may be a short term rental if it has had a No Fault Eviction in the past five years, etc). The City of Santa Monica also has an ordinance regulating STRs that places the regulatory burden on the *host platform* (i.e., AirBnB or other corporate host platforms) rather than the individual renting out their unit. Santa Monica placed four obligations on the host platform: collecting and remitting transient occupancy taxes, regularly disclosing listings and booking information to the City, refraining from booking properties not licensed by the City, and refraining from collecting fees for ancillary services.¹ The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the legality in the case of *Homeaway.com v. Santa Monica*, thus confirming the rights of Cities to regulate short term rental host platforms.

The proposed amendments update the City of Berkeley's STR regulations to more closely align with Santa Monica's ordinance, as well as other amendments intended to ensure that the short term rentals in Berkeley serve the needs of the City. The primary five changes are as follows:

1) Regulatory burden shifted to the Host Platform

We clarify the definition of a hosting platform in 23C.22.030.H (page 2) as a marketplace that derives revenue from maintaining said short term rental marketplace. Regulating the host platform consolidates regulation and ensures that the transient

¹ *Homeaway.com v Santa Monica*. United State Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. No. 18-55367.

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Resolution in Support of Senate Bill 54 and Assembly Bill 1080:
The California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act

ACTION CALENDAR
July 28, 2020

occupancy tax owned to the City gets paid. Recommended changes to 23C.22.050.H and I (page 5) state that if a hosting platform is utilized to book a short term rental, both it and the individual host are legally responsible and are jointly liable for remitting the transient occupancy tax. New section 23C.22.050.I (pages 5-6) also outlines new duties of the hosting platform, including a regular disclosure of short term rental listings in the City as well as their address, length of stay, and listed prices. In addition, the hosting platform is responsible for ensuring that all short term rentals are appropriately licensed with a Zoning Certificate and adds the requirements that STRs must list the Zoning Certificate on any STR advertisements. The new regulations also include a safe harbor clause, making clear that hosting platforms that disclose listings, regularly remit the transient occupancy tax, and ensure the listing has a Zoning Certificate will be presumed to be in compliance with the chapter.

2) Hosts can have only one residence

Individual people have the right to rent out their homes on a short term basis, but in a housing crisis, it is in the best interest of the City to ensure that no one has extra units for STRs when they could house someone long term instead. To that end, 23C.22.030.F and 23C.22.030.I (pages 2-3) clarify that hosts may not have more than one principle place of residency, which may include accessory buildings or ADUs.

3) Short term rentals limited to single ADUs, single Accessory Buildings or Golden Duplexes not rented for the past ten years

The current ordinance limits use of Accessory Buildings or Accessory Dwelling Units to those that have not been rented for ten years. Additions to Section 23C.22.020.D (page 1) expand that prohibition to include more than one Accessory Building or ADU on a property and prohibits short term rentals in Golden Duplexes if those units have been rented in the last ten years. Unpermitted use of these units would be investigated by the Rent Stabilization Board under Section 23C.22.060.I (page 7).

4) Closing 14/30 day loophole

Under current law, any rental over 14 days is not a short term rental and thus does not require paying a transient occupancy tax. Any rental that is shorter than 30 days is not a long term rental and thus rent control and other rental protections are awarded to the tenant. As it now stands there are instances of regularly renting a unit for a period of time between 14 days and fewer than 30 days, thus circumventing standard regulations. 23C.22.030.N (page 3) and 23C.22.040 (page 4) close this loophole by disallowing rentals between 14 and 30 days, and stating that no Zoning Certificate or advertisement for a short term rental may be permitted for rentals longer than 14 days.

5) Remedies

New language under 23C.22.060E and 23C.22.060.J (page 7) clarify that in the case of a private right of action the prevailing party is entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorney's fees, thus making private right of action more financially feasible. The new

Page 3 of 11

Resolution in Support of Senate Bill 54 and Assembly Bill 1080:
The California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act

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July 28, 2020

language also gives the City the right to issue administrative subpoenas to determine whether short term rentals are in compliance with the chapter. Both of these edits are intended to encourage enforcement and compliance.

Finally, the ordinance clarifies the definitions of the terms Accessory Building, Accessory Dwelling Unit, and the Transient Occupancy Tax and defines a Golden Duplex and other clarifying language.

CONTACT PERSON

Kate Harrison, Berkeley City Councilmember, (510) 981-7140

ATTACHMENTS

Ordinance

100Chapter 23C.22 Short-Term Rentals

23C.22.010 Purposes

The purposes of the Short-Term Rentals related regulations contained in this Chapter are:

- A. To prevent long-term rental units from being replaced with Short-Term Rentals and protect affordable housing units from conversion.
- B. To preserve and protect neighborhood character and livability from nuisances that are often associated with Short-Term Rentals.
- C. To generate City revenue to share City infrastructure cost and other public expenditures by operation of Short-Term Rentals under established standards.
- D. To provide alternative forms of lodging. (Ord. 7521-NS § 1 (part), 2017)

23C.22.020 Applicability

- A. Short-Term Rentals shall be allowed in residential uses in the following zoning districts: R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-2A, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-S, R-SMU, C-DMU, C-1, C-NS, C-SA, C-T, C-W, and MU-R.
- B. Short-Term Rentals shall be prohibited in below market rate (BMR) units. BMR units for Short-Term Rental purposes refer to Dwelling Units whose rents are listed as a result of deed restrictions or agreements with public agencies, and whose tenants must be income-qualified.
- C. A property containing a Dwelling Unit protected by a No-Fault Eviction cannot operate Short-Term Rentals for five years from eviction unless it is a single-family home that has been vacated for purposes of Owner Occupancy in compliance with the Rent Stabilization Ordinance.
- D. Short-Term Rentals are only allowed in a single Accessory Building and in single existing Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) or a Golden Duplex unless such ADUs are or have within the last 10 (ten) years preceding the effective date of this ordinance been used for long term rentals, as defined by the requirements of the Rent Stabilization Ordinance. Short-Term Rentals shall not be allowed in Accessory Dwelling Units permitted after the date this Ordinance first became effective. (Ord. 7521-NS § 1 (part), 2017)

23C.22.030 Definitions

The definitions set forth in this Section shall govern the meaning of the following terms as used in this Chapter:

A. Accessory Building: A detached building containing habitable space, excluding a kitchen, which is smaller in size than the main building on the same lot, and the use of which is incidental to the primary use of the lot.

B. Accessory Dwelling Unit: A secondary dwelling unit that is located on a lot which is occupied by one legally established Single-Family Dwelling that conforms to the standards of Section 23C.24. An Accessory Dwelling Unit must comply with local building, housing, safety and other code requirements and provide the following features independent of the Single-Family Dwelling: 1) exterior access to Accessory Dwelling Unit; 2) living and sleeping quarters; 3) a full kitchen; and 4) a full bathroom. An Accessory Dwelling Unit also includes an efficiency unit and a manufactured home, as defined in the Health and Safety Code.

C. "Adjacent Properties" mean the Dwelling Units abutting and confronting, as well as above and below, a Dwelling Unit within which a Short-Term Rental is located.

D. "Dwelling Unit" means a building or portion of a building designed for, or occupied exclusively by, persons living as one (1) household.

E. "Golden Duplex" means an owner-occupied duplex that is exempt from rent control and eviction protection, so long as it was occupied by the owner on December 31, 1979 and is currently occupied by the owner.

F. "Host" means any Owner and is used interchangeably in this Title with Owner Host. An Owner Host is a person who is the owner of record of residential real property, as documented by a deed or other such evidence of ownership, who offers his or her Host Residence, or a portion thereof, as a Short-Term Rental. For purposes of offering a Short-Term Rental, an Owner Host may not have more than one "Host Residence" in the City of Berkeley, excluding an Accessory Building or an Accessory Dwelling Unit on the same residential real property. A Tenant Host is a lessee of residential real property, as documented by a lease or other such evidence, who offers their Host Residence, or portion thereof, as a Short-Term Rental.

G. "Host Present" or "Host Presence" means the Host is living in the Host Residence during the Short-Term Rental period. In the case of a parcel comprised of a Single Family Dwelling and one or more authorized Accessory Dwelling Units and/or Accessory Buildings, the Host is considered Present if he or she is present in any Dwelling Unit on such property during the Short Term Rental period.

H. "Hosting Platform" means a business or person that provides a marketplace through which an Owner Host may offer a Dwelling Unit for Short-Term Rentals. A Hosting Platform is usually, though not necessarily, provided through an internet-based platform. It generally allows a Dwelling Unit to be advertised through a website provided by the Hosting Platform and provides a means for potential Short-Term Rental Transients to arrange and pay for Short-Term Rentals, and from which operator of the Hosting Platform derives revenue, including booking fees or advertising revenues, from providing or maintaining the marketplace.

I. "Host Residence" means a Host's principal place of residence as defined by whether the Host carries on basic living activities at the place of residence, and whether the place of residence is the Host's usual place of return. Motor vehicle registration, driver's license, voter registration or other evidence as may be required by the City shall be indicia of principal residency. A Host may have only one place of principal residency in the City, and if that principal place of residency contains more than one dwelling unit, the principal place of residency shall be only one such dwelling unit.

J. "Host Responsibilities" means the requirements that a "Host" is obligated to comply with as set forth in this Ordinance.

K. "Local Contact" means a person designated by the Host who shall be available during the term of any Short-Term Rental for the purpose of (i) responding within sixty minutes to complaints regarding the condition or operation of the Dwelling Unit or portion thereof used for Short-Term Rental, or the conduct of Short-Term Rental Transients; and (ii) taking appropriate remedial action on behalf of the Host, up to and including termination of the Short Term Rental, if allowed by and pursuant to the Short Term Rental agreement, to resolve such complaints.

L. "No Fault Eviction" means an eviction pursuant to the Ellis Act or Sections 13.76.130.A.9 or 10 of the Berkeley Municipal Code.

M. "Short-Term Rental" or "STR" means the use of any Dwelling Unit, authorized Accessory Dwelling Unit or Accessory Building, or portions thereof for dwelling, sleeping or lodging purposes by Short-Term Rental Transients. Short-Term Rental shall be an accessory use to a residential use and be considered neither a Tourist Hotel nor a Residential Hotel for purposes of this Title.

N. Short Term Rentals are allowed for 14 or fewer consecutive days. Any rental for more than 14 consecutive days is not permitted as a Short Term Rental, and any rental for more than 14 consecutive days and less than 30 consecutive days is not permitted in the City of Berkeley.

Q. "Short-Term Rental Transient" or "STR Transient" means any person who rents a Dwelling Unit, authorized Accessory Dwelling Unit or Accessory Building, or portion thereof, [for 14 or fewer consecutive days.](#)

P. "Transient Occupancy Tax" or "TOT" means local transient tax as set forth in Berkeley Municipal Code Section 7.36. The tax is paid by the Short-Term Rental Transient at the time payment is made for the Short-Term Rental. The TOT is then remitted to the City.

23C.22.040 Permit And License Required

Short Term Rentals are permitted only in the Host Residence. A Zoning Certificate [and a Business License](#) for [a Short-Term Rental](#) shall be required for each Host to operate a Short-Term Rental. [A Host must provide the Uniform Resource Locator \(URL\) — specifically, the website address — for any and all advertisements for the STR, if applicable, on the Zoning Certificate application.](#)

[No Zoning Certificate may be issued to allow for a Short-Term Rental of more than 14 consecutive days, and no advertisement for a Short Term Rental of more than 14 consecutive days is allowed.](#)

23C.22.050 Operating Standards and Requirements

A Short-Term Rental is allowed only if it conforms to each of the operating standards and requirements set forth in this Section, [and the Host complies with all Host Responsibilities set forth in this Ordinance.](#)

A. Proof of Host Residency.

1. An Owner-Host of a Short-Term Rental must provide documentation of Owner Host and Host Residence status and, if applicable, Host Presence, as defined [above.](#)

2. A Tenant-Host must provide documentation of lessee status, Host Residence and Host Presence, if applicable, as defined in subdivisions C, E, and B of Section [23C.22.030](#). In addition, a Tenant-Host must present written authorization allowing for a Short-Term Rental in the Host Residence from the building owner or authorized agent of the owner.

B. STR Duration and Required Residency Timeframes

1. When the Host is Present, the unit, or a portion thereof, may be rented as a Short-Term Rental for an unlimited number of days during the calendar year.

2. When the Host is not Present, the number of days that the unit can be used for Short-Term Rental purposes shall be limited to 90 days per calendar year.

C. Number of Occupants. The maximum number of Short-Term Rental Transients allowed for a Short-Term Rental unit shall be as provided for in the Berkeley Housing Code (BMC Chapter [19.40](#)).

D. Notification.

(i) Initial, one-time notification of the establishment of a Short-Term Rental by [Zoning Certificate](#) and Business license, shall be provided to the residents of all Adjacent Properties. Notification shall include Host and Local Contact information. Additional notification shall be required within a week of updated Host [or Local Contact information](#).

(ii) In any advertisement for the STR, a Host must include the [Zoning Certificate number](#).

E. Enforcement Fee. For the initial enforcement period, while enforcement costs are being determined, the Host shall pay an additional enforcement fee in an amount equal to 2% of the rents charged by that Host, not to exceed the cost of the regulatory program established by this Chapter over time. Such fees may be paid by the Hosting Platform on behalf of the Host. After the initial enforcement period, the Council may revise the enforcement fee by resolution.

F. Liability Insurance. Liability insurance is required of the Host, or Hosting Platform on behalf of the Host, in the amount of at least \$1,000,000.

G. Documents Provided to STR Transients. Electronic or paper copies of the Community Noise Ordinance and Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing Ordinance must be provided to STR Transients upon booking and upon arrival.

H. Transient Occupancy Tax. (“TOT”). The TOT shall be collected on all Short-Term Rentals. The Host is responsible for collecting and remitting the TOT, in coordination with any Hosting Platform, if utilized, to the City. If a Hosting Platform collects payment for rentals, then both it and the Host shall have legal responsibility for collection and remittance of the TOT.

I. Housing Platform Responsibilities.

(i) Subject to applicable laws, A Hosting Platform shall disclose to the City on a regular basis each rental listing located in the City, the names of the person or persons responsible for each such listing, the address of each such listing, the length of stay for each such listing, and the price paid for each booking transaction.

(ii) A Hosting Platform shall not complete any booking transaction for any STR unless the Host has a valid Zoning Certificate at the time the Hosting Platform receives a fee the booking transaction.

(iii) A Hosting Platform shall not collect or receive a fee for a STR unless the Host has a valid Zoning Certificate at the time the Hosting Platform would otherwise be entitled to receive a fee for the booking transaction.

(iv) Safe Harbor: A Hosting Platform operating exclusively on the internet, which operates in compliance with subsections (i), (ii) and (iii) above, shall be presumed to be in compliance with this Chapter.

J. Housing Code Compliance. Any building or portion thereof used for Short-Term Rentals shall comply with the requirements of the Berkeley Housing Code (BMC Chapter [19.40](#)).

K. Payment of Additional Taxes: The Host shall pay all City taxes and fees owed, in addition to the TOT, if applicable, in a timely manner. [100](#)

L. The Host shall be responsible for listing on any rental ad the Zoning Certificate number. The Host shall also provide both the Business License number, if required pursuant to Chapter [9.04](#), and Zoning Certificate for the STR to the City and/or a vendor hired by the City to administer this Chapter, upon request.

23C.22.060 Remedies

A. Compliance with Second-Response Ordinance. The Host shall comply with the Second Response Ordinance (BMC Chapter [13.48](#)). The Host shall be prohibited from operating Short-Term Rentals for one year upon issuance of a third violation affidavit.

B. Violation of any provision of this Chapter is punishable as set forth in Chapters [1.20](#) and [1.28](#).

C. Violation of any provision of this Chapter is hereby declared to be a public nuisance subject to abatement under Chapters [1.24](#), [1.26](#) and [23B.64](#).

D. In any enforcement action by the City, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; provided that, pursuant to Government Code Section [38773.5](#), attorneys' fees shall only be available in an action or proceeding in which the City has elected, at the commencement of such action or proceeding, to seek recovery of its own attorneys' fees. In no action or proceeding shall an award of

attorneys' fees to a prevailing party exceed the amount of reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by the City in the action or proceeding.

E. Any resident of the City may bring a private action for injunctive or other relief to prevent or remedy a public nuisance as defined in this Chapter, or to prevent or remedy any other violation of this Chapter. No action may be brought under this subdivision unless and until the prospective plaintiff has given the City and the prospective defendant(s) at least 30 days written notice of the alleged public nuisance and the City has failed to initiate proceedings within that period, or after initiation, has failed to diligently prosecute. The prevailing party in any such action shall be entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorney's fees.

F. Any occurrence at a Short-Term Rental unit that constitutes a substantial disturbance of the quiet enjoyment of private or public property in a significant segment of a neighborhood, such as excessive noise or traffic, obstruction of public streets by crowds or vehicles, public intoxication, the service to or consumption of alcohol by minors, fights, disturbances of the peace, litter or other similar conditions, constitutes a public nuisance.

G. It shall be a public nuisance for any STR Transient of a Short-Term Rental unit where an event is taking place to refuse access to, or interfere with access by, Fire Department or other City personnel responding to an emergency call or investigating a situation.

H. Notwithstanding any provision of Chapter [13.48](#) to the contrary, a public nuisance as defined in this Section shall be subject to remedies set forth in Section [23C.22.060](#). (Ord. 7521-NS § 1 (part), 2017)

I. A violation of this Chapter by a Host Owner who offers or rents a rent controlled unit, multiple ADU's, multiple Accessory Buildings, or a Golden Duplex, may be reported to the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board for investigation by the Board. Upon report of a violation to the Rent Stabilization Board, the Board is required to provide a written report of the investigation within 30 days. Where a violation is found, the Rent Board will immediately provide the written report supporting its finding of a violation to the City Attorney's office for remedial action by the City.

J. The City may issue and serve administrative subpoenas as necessary to obtain specific information regarding Short-Term Rentals located in the City, including but not limited to, the names of the persons responsible for each such listing, the address of each such listing, the length of stay for each such listing and the price paid for each stay, to determine whether the STR and related listing complies with this Chapter. Any subpoena issued pursuant to this section shall not require the production of information sooner than 30 days

from the date of service. A person or entity that has been served with an administrative subpoena may seek judicial review during that 30 day period.

**ANNOTATED AGENDA
BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

**Tuesday, July 28, 2020
6:00 PM**

JESSE ARREGUIN, MAYOR

Councilmembers:

DISTRICT 1 – RASHI KESARWANI
DISTRICT 2 – CHERYL DAVILA
DISTRICT 3 – BEN BARTLETT
DISTRICT 4 – KATE HARRISON

DISTRICT 5 – SOPHIE HAHN
DISTRICT 6 – SUSAN WENGRAF
DISTRICT 7 – RIGEL ROBINSON
DISTRICT 8 – LORI DROSTE

PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE

Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the City Council will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.

Live audio is available on KPFB Radio 89.3. Live captioned broadcasts of Council Meetings are available on Cable B-TV (Channel 33) and via internet accessible video stream at <http://www.cityofberkeley.info/CalendarEventWebcastMain.aspx>.

To access the meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Please use this URL <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83653444287>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.

*To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-9128 and enter Meeting ID: 836 5344 4287. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press *9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.*

To submit an e-mail comment during the meeting to be read aloud during public comment, email clerk@cityofberkeley.info with the Subject Line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM ##." Please observe a 150 word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record.

Please be mindful that the teleconference will be recorded as any Council meeting is recorded, and all other rules of procedure and decorum will apply for Council meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.

This meeting will be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act, Government Code Section 54953. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6900. The City Council may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda. Meetings will adjourn at 11:00 p.m. - any items outstanding at that time will be carried over to a date/time to be specified.

Action Calendar – Public Hearing

40. **General Plan Redesignation and Rezone of The Rose Garden Inn at 2740 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-002-00), 2744 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-003-00), and 2348 Ward Street (APN 054-1716-031-00)**
From: City Manager
Recommendation: Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion:
1. Adopt a Resolution amending the General Plan land use designations of portions of parcels that comprise The Rose Garden Inn from Low Medium Density Residential to Avenue Commercial;
2. Adopt first reading of an Ordinance amending the Zoning Map for the portion of parcels that comprise the Rose Garden Inn from Restricted Two-Family Residential District (R-2) to General Commercial District (C-1); and
3. Certify that the reclassification of General Plan land use designations and rezoning are categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Classes 1, 3, 5, and 31.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Jordan Klein, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400
- Public Testimony:** The Mayor opened the public hearing. 0 speakers.
M/S/C (Wengraf/Robinson) to close the public hearing.
Vote: All Ayes.
- Action:** M/S/C (Robinson/Wengraf) to:
1. Adopt Resolution No. 69,533–N.S.
2. Adopt first reading of Ordinance No. 7,731–N.S. Second reading scheduled for September 15, 2020.
3. Approve recommendation.
Vote: All Ayes.

Action Calendar – New Business

41. **Placing a Measure on the November 3, 2020 Ballot Amending the Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance (B.M.C. 13.76)**
From: Rent Stabilization Board
Recommendation:
1. Adopt a Resolution placing the proposed amendments to the Rent Stabilization and Eviction for Good Cause Ordinance on the ballot of the November 3, 2020 General Municipal Election.
2. Designate, by motion, specific members of the Council to file ballot measure arguments on this measure as provided for in Elections Code Section 9282.
Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Matt Brown, Rent Stabilization Board, (510) 981-7368

Recess 10:07 p.m. – 10:16 p.m.

Action: 6 speakers. No action taken.



Office of the City Manager

PUBLIC HEARING
July 28, 2020

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager
Submitted by: Jordan Klein, Interim Director, Planning & Development Department
Subject: General Plan Redesignation and Rezone of The Rose Garden Inn at 2740 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-002-00), 2744 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-003-00), and 2348 Ward Street (APN 054-1716-031-00)

RECOMMENDATION

Conduct a public hearing and upon conclusion:

1. Adopt a resolution amending the General Plan land use designations of portions of parcels that comprise The Rose Garden Inn from Low Medium Density Residential to Avenue Commercial;
2. Adopt first reading of an ordinance amending the Zoning Map for the portion of parcels that comprise the Rose Garden Inn from Restricted Two-Family Residential District (R-2) to General Commercial District (C-1); and
3. Certify that the reclassification of General Plan land use designations and rezoning are categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Classes 1, 3, 5, and 31

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

There are no direct fiscal impacts to the City of Berkeley by considering this General Plan redesignation and rezoning application. The property owner has an application pending to renovate the existing hotel site and add 14 hotel rooms. If these General Plan and zoning amendments are approved and The Rose Garden Inn improvements are built, the City may accrue increased property and transit occupancy tax revenues.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The Rose Garden Inn was originally established as a bed and breakfast in the 1970s. In the 1990s, it was converted to a hotel and restaurant. The Rose Garden Inn currently operates as a hotel with 40 guestrooms and a restaurant that is open to the general public.

The hotel occupies three parcels and includes five buildings (Attachment 3). The three parcels under consideration for a General Plan redesignation and rezoning are split-zoned between R-2 and C-1 (Attachment 4). One building (Building D) is also split between R-2 and C-1. The property owner is requesting the General Plan redesignation and Zoning Map amendment to bring the existing hotel uses at the Rose Garden Inn into conformity with the General Plan and Zoning Map. Previous work on this property, which included renovation of existing buildings and the addition of hotel rooms and improved food service areas, was approved with Use Permits, Design Review, Structural Alteration Permits and a Variance.

BACKGROUND

On December 4, 2019, the Planning Commission discussed and considered the proposed General Plan redesignation and zoning map amendments and directed staff to set a public hearing for the proposed amendments. On February 5, 2020, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing and voted to recommend approval of the General Plan redesignation and rezone to the City Council by an 8-0-0-1 vote (Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Schildt, Vincent, Wiblin, and Wrenn. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Martinot.). See meeting minutes, included as Attachment 5.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

There are no direct environmental opportunities from these proposed actions, however the existing hotel is on a major transit corridor and is within walking distance of Alta Bates Hospital and the University of California campus. If future improvements to the hotel are approved, they would need to meet the recently adopted 2019 California Building Code requirements which include higher sustainability standards.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The rationale for the requested General Plan redesignation and zoning map amendment is to bring the existing hotel uses at the project site into conformity with the General Plan and Zoning Map, and to allow for future improvements to the hotel without need for a Variance (hotels are not allowed in the R-2 District). If approved, future improvements will be subject to C-1 development standards and regulations. The property owner is separately applying for Use Permits to upgrade and expand the non-historic portion of the hotel complex, which will be considered by the Zoning Adjustments Board if this zoning action is approved by the City Council. No changes to the overall use of the hotel are proposed and historic buildings (Berkeley Landmarks 125 and 126) would not be adversely impacted by these improvements.

The proposed General Plan redesignation and zoning map amendment would move the Low Medium Density/Avenue Commercial and the R-2/C-1 boundary approximately 50 feet west of its existing location to reflect the boundaries of the existing hotel site. Adjacent parcels to the north and south have the same geometry as this block-face (i.e. C-1 parcels fronting Telegraph Avenue and R-2 parcels to the west of the C-1). The proposed General Plan redesignation from Low Medium Density Residential to Avenue

2740 and 2744 Telegraph Avenue and 2348 Ward Street
General Plan and Zoning Map Amendments

PUBLIC HEARING
July 28, 2020

Commercial and the rezoning of portions of the site from R-2 to C-1 would allow continuation of existing commercial uses at the project site that are compatible with commercial uses along the Telegraph Avenue corridor and have existed compatibly with the neighboring residential area.

The proposed General Plan amendment serves the public interest by allowing the entire existing hotel use to operate within a unified Avenue Commercial land use designation. The existing hotel has been in operation in some form since the 1970s. It is located on a pedestrian-friendly corridor that is serviced by a high-frequency bus line and is walking distance from Alta Bates Hospital and the UC Berkeley campus. These actions will also reconcile mapping irregularities that result in a split designation on a property that has been used as a hotel for several decades, and facilitate future renovation that would meet General Plan policies such as *Land Use Policy 13 and 27 (Basic Goods and Services and Avenue Commercial Areas)*, *Economic Development Policy 3 (Local Businesses)* and *Transportation Policy 16 (Access by Proximity)*. The Avenue Commercial land use designation would also be consistent with existing General Commercial land use designations along the Telegraph Avenue commercial corridor.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

The Council may deny the amendments, or continue the public hearing, or take no action, in which case the proposed renovation of The Rose Garden Inn would not occur.

CONTACT PERSON

Alene Pearson, Principal Planner, Planning & Development Department (510) 981-7489

Attachments:

- 1: Resolution for General Plan Amendment
Exhibit A: General Plan Amendment Map
- 2: Ordinance to adopt Zoning Amendment
Exhibit A: Zoning Amendment Map
- 3: Existing Site Plan
4. Current Zoning Map
- 5: Planning Commission meeting minutes– February 5, 2020
- 6: Public Hearing Notice of City Council Hearing on July 28, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. ___ N.S

AMENDING THE BERKELEY GENERAL PLAN TO REDESIGNATE ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS (APNS) 054-1716-002-00, 054-1716-003-00, AND 054-1716-031-00 FROM LOW MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL TO AVENUE COMMERCIAL

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Berkeley has the authority to approve and amend the designation of parcels from one General Plan land use designation to another in order to address unforeseen circumstances and changing priorities; and

WHEREAS, the redesignation of the noted parcels was prepared based on a request from a property owner that wishes to modify and unify the allowable uses within buildings and lots that currently cross General Plan land use designation boundaries; and

WHEREAS, on February 5, 2020, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing and took public testimony and recommended approval to the City Council regarding the adoption of a General Plan redesignation of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 054-1716-002-00, 054-1716-003-00, and 054-1716-031-00; and

WHEREAS, on July 28, 2020, the City Council held a duly noticed public hearing to consider the recommendations of the Planning Commission, staff, property owner and the general public regarding the General Plan map amendment of APNs 054-1716-002-00, 054-1716-003-00, AND 054-1716-031-00; and

WHEREAS, the proposed General Plan amendment serves the public interest by allowing the entire existing hotel use to operate within a unified Avenue Commercial land use designation. The existing hotel business has been in operation since the 1970s. It is located on a pedestrian-friendly corridor that is serviced by a high-frequency bus line and is walking distance from Alta Bates Hospital and the UC Berkeley campus; and

WHEREAS, the proposed General Plan amendment reconciles mapping irregularities that result in a split designation on a property that has been used as a hotel for several decades, as well as facilitates future renovation that would meet General Plan policies such as *Land Use Policy 13 and 27 (Basic Goods and Services and Avenue Commercial Areas)*, *Economic Development Policy 3 (Local Businesses)* and *Transportation Policy 16 (Access by Proximity)*.

WHEREAS, the proposed General Plan amendment would redesignate portions of the three parcels that comprise the Rose Garden Inn from Low Medium Density Residential to Avenue Commercial, maintaining consistency with current uses and existing land use designations along the Telegraph Avenue commercial corridor; and

WHEREAS, the proposed General Plan amendment would not directly result in changes to the physical characteristics of the property or existing structures, but will facilitate

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renovation that would be completed in compliance with current codes and regulations. New development also would be reviewed for compliance with Berkeley Municipal Code and CEQA and would be constructed in compliance with California Building and Safety Code as adopted by the City of Berkeley; and

WHEREAS, staff evaluated the amendment request and determined it is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to Classes 1, 3, 5, and 31, which apply to the proposed General Plan and zoning amendments as well as the currently proposed renovation and expansion project. Section 15301 of the *CEQA Guidelines* states that a Class 1 Categorical Exemption (CE) is for minor alterations of existing private structures that involve negligible or no expansion of an existing use. Section 15303 states that a Class 3 CE is for construction of limited numbers of new structures and the conversion of existing structures from one use to another where only minor modifications are made in the exterior of the structure. Class 1 and Class 3 apply to the proposed project because the proposed amendment is undertaken to permit improvements to the existing hotel which are shown in pending Use Permit applications to include only minor expansions to the existing footprint and exterior of the buildings. Section 15305 states that a Class 5 CE is for minor alterations in land use limitations which do not result in changes to land use or density. As the proposed project includes only minor alterations to the land use limitations on a site with an existing building and does not include any proposed change to density, Class 5 applies to the proposed project. Section 15331 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* states that a Class 31 CE is for rehabilitation or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995). Class 31 applies to the proposed project because rehabilitation will be undertaken consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards as required by future Structural Alteration Permits. Notwithstanding the above, development proposed subsequent to the rezoning will be subject to project-level review under CEQA and the City of Berkeley's Environmental Review; and

WHEREAS, all documents constituting the record of this proceeding are and shall be retained by the City of Berkeley Planning and Development Department, Land Use Planning Division, at 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Berkeley that the General Plan is hereby amended as shown in Exhibit A.

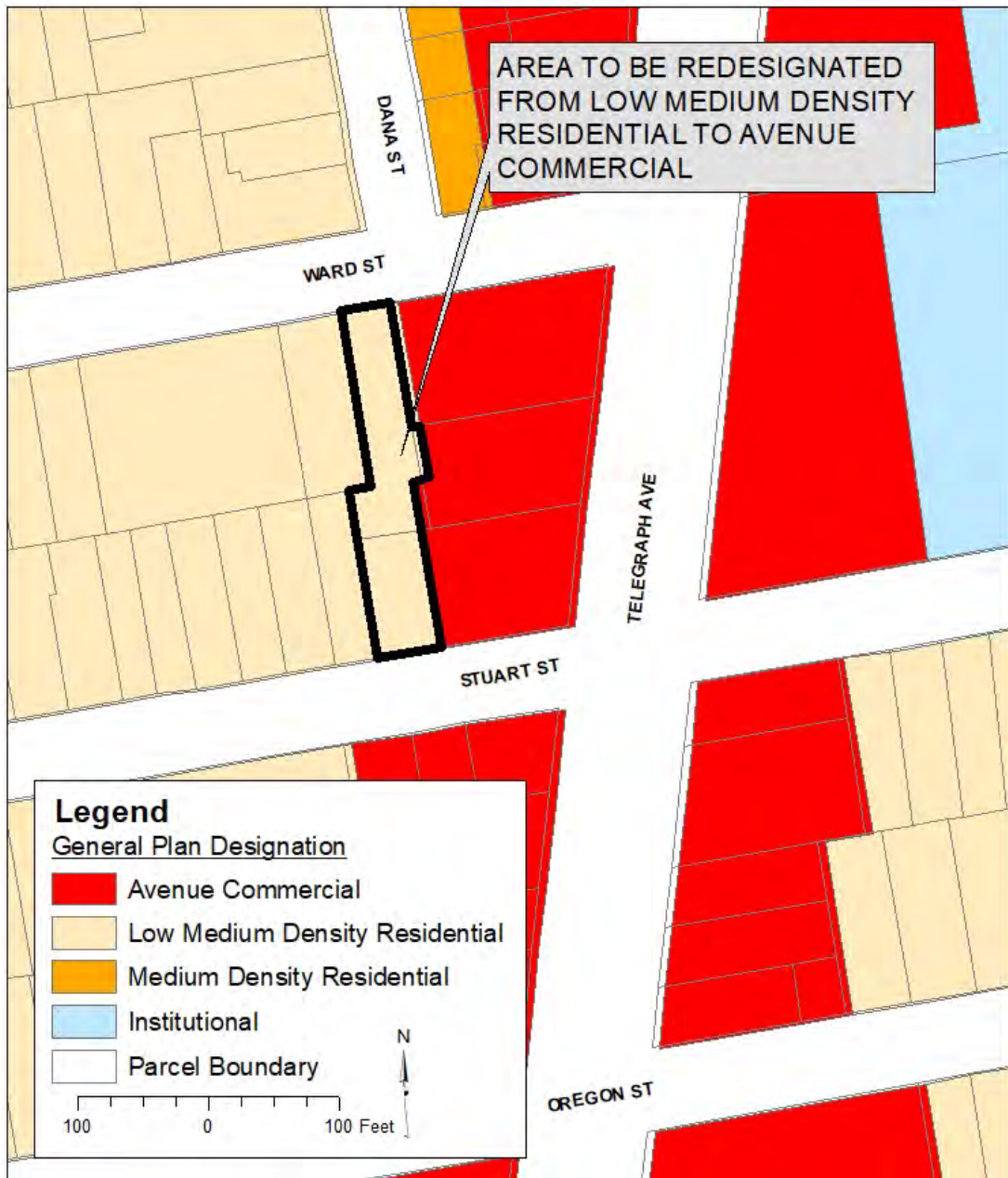
Attachment

Exhibit A: General Plan Amendment Map

ATTACHMENT 1: EXHIBIT A

GENERAL PLAN MAP AMENDMENT

2740 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-002-00),
2744 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-003-00)
2348 Ward Street (APN 054-1716-031-00)



source: G:\Planning\LANDUSE\GIS\Rezone\mxd\GenPlan.mxd

ORDINANCE NO. -N.S.

AMENDING BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE (BMC) TITLE 23 (ZONING), OFFICIAL ZONING MAP, TO REZONE ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS (APN) 054-1716-002-00, 054-1716-003-00, AND 054-1716-031-00 FROM RESTRICTED TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT (R-2) TO GENERAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT (C-1)

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

Section 1. The City Council has certified that the rezone amendment request is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to Classes 1, 3, 5, and 31, which apply to the proposed amendment as well as the pending future hotel renovation project.

Section 2. The City Council finds this rezoning from R-2 (Restricted Two-family Residential) to C-1 (General Commercial) serves the public interest by eliminating the legal non-conformity of a hotel use. The amendment serves the public interest by allowing the entire existing hotel use to continue by-right within the General Commercial zoning district. The rezoning would correct a mapping anomaly that splits three parcels and a building, resolving unnecessary complexity in land use permitting processes and decisions for the site.

Section 3. The City Council finds that the proposed zoning map amendment would align the boundary between the R-2 and C-1 Districts with existing property lines, approximately 50 feet to the west, to include the entire existing footprint of the Rose Garden Inn. The proposed rezoning is compatible with existing General Commercial zoning district to the east, north and south of the project site and would align with the proposed General Plan amendment described above. The R-2 zoning district to the west and south would remain undisturbed by this amendment and is consistent with similar compatible adjacencies in the area.

Section 4. The City Council finds that the proposed zoning map amendment moves the R-2/C-1 boundary approximately 50 feet west of its existing location. Adjacent parcels to the north and south have the same geometry as this block-face (i.e. C-1 parcels fronting Telegraph Avenue and R-2 parcels to the west of the C-1). The proposed rezoning of portions of the site from R-2 to C-1 would allow continuation of existing commercial uses at the project site that are compatible with commercial uses along the Telegraph Avenue corridor and have existed compatibly with the neighboring residential area. The proposed C-1 zoning would allow compatible mixed residential/commercial and higher density uses with approval of a Use Permit, which would be consistent with the remainder of properties along Telegraph Avenue.

Section 5. Copies of this Ordinance shall be posted for two days prior to adoption in the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Within 15 days of adoption, copies of this Ordinance shall be

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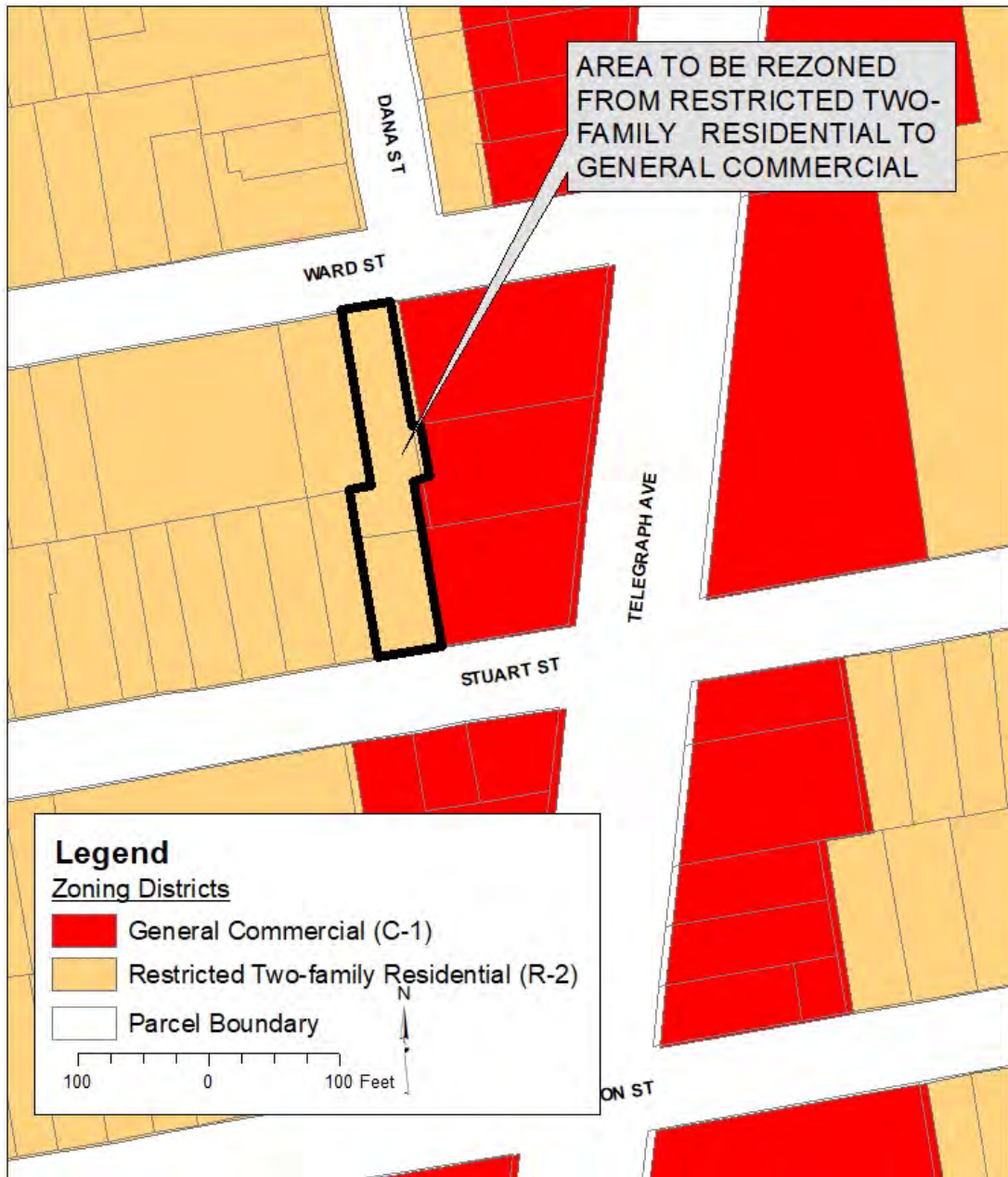
filed at each branch of the Berkeley Public Library and the title shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation.

Exhibit

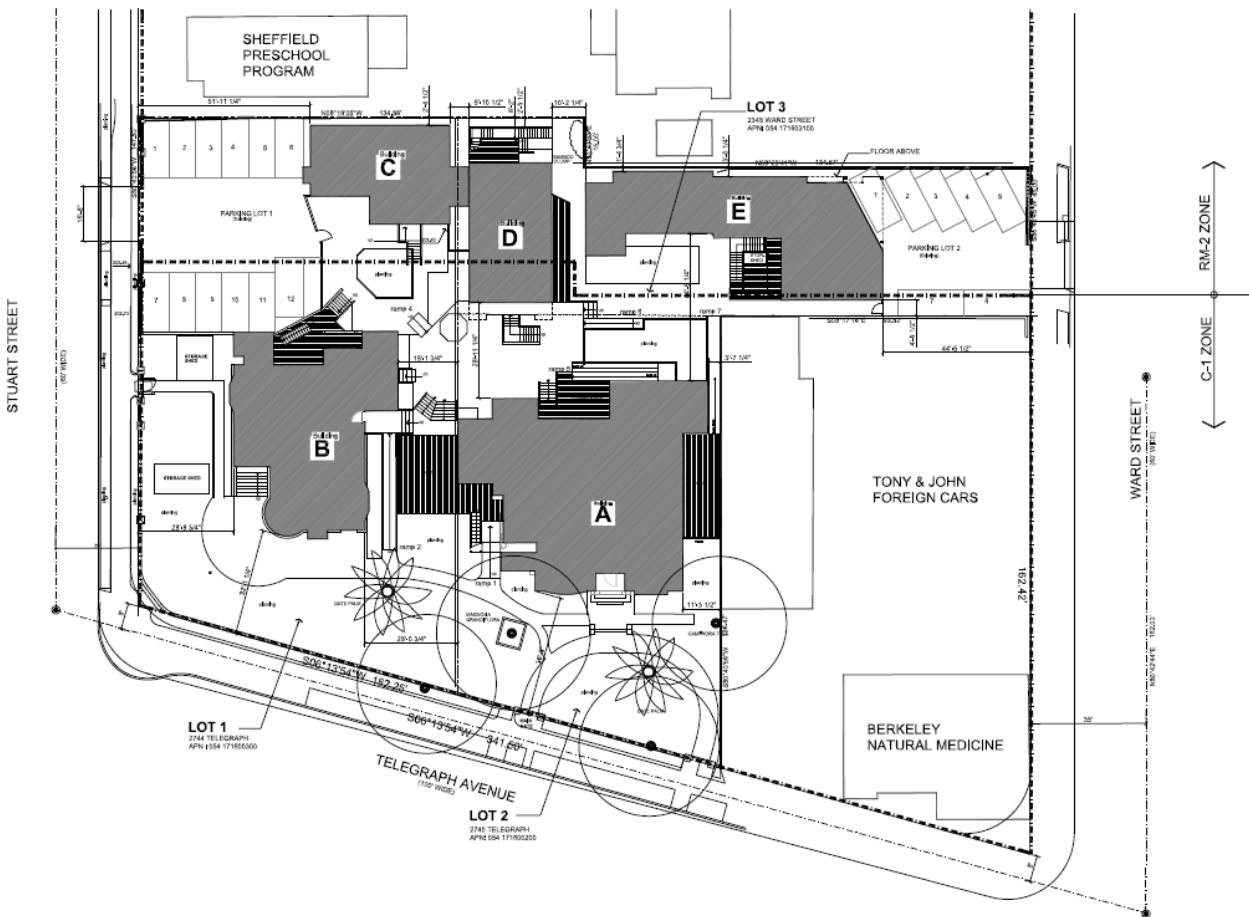
A: Zoning Map Amendment

ATTACHMENT 2: EXHIBIT A
ZONING MAP AMENDMENT

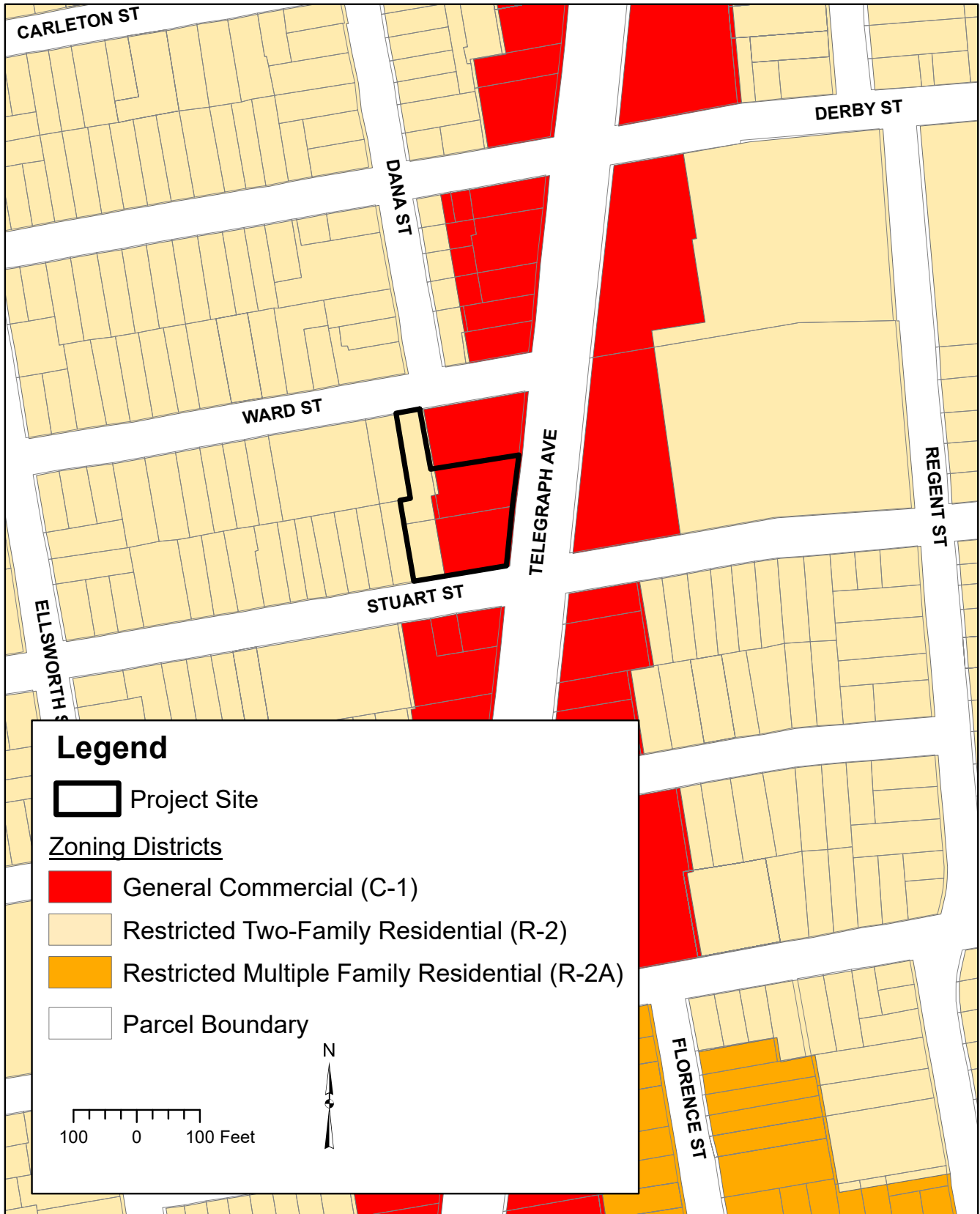
2740 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-002-00),
2744 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-003-00)
2348 Ward Street (APN 054-1716-031-00)



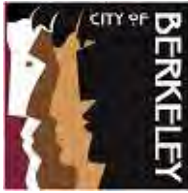
ATTACHMENT 3:
EXISTING SITE PLAN



PROJECT SITE AND CURRENT ZONING



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Planning Commission

1 **DRAFT MINUTES OF THE REGULAR PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING**
2 **February 5, 2020**

3 The meeting was called to order at 7:01 p.m

4 **Location:** South Berkeley Senior Center, Berkeley, CA

5 **1. ROLL CALL:**

6 **Commissioners Present:** Benjamin Beach, Robb Kapla, Shane Krpata, Mary Kay Lacey,
7 Christine Schildt, Jeff Vincent, Brad Wiblin, and Rob Wrenn.

8 **Commissioners Absent:** Steve Martinot.

9 **Staff Present:** Secretary Alene Pearson, Katrina Lapira, and Beth Greene.

10 **2. ORDER OF AGENDA:** Move Item 9 (2020 Planning Commission Elections) to before Item 3
11 (Public Comment Period).

12 **9. 2020 Planning Commission Elections**

13 Motion (Schildt) to elect Commissioner Robb Kapla as Chair of the Planning Commission.
14 Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Schildt, Vincent, Wiblin, and Wrenn. Noes: None.
15 Abstain: None. Absent: Martinot. (8-0-0-1)

17 Motion (Schildt) to elect Commissioner Mary Kay Lacey as Vice Chair of the Planning
18 Commission.
19 Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Lacey, Schildt, and Wrenn. Noes: None. Abstain: Krpata, Vincent, and
20 Wiblin. Absent: Martinot. (5-0-3-1)

22 **3. PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: 1**

23 **4. PLANNING STAFF REPORT:**

- 24
- 25 • January 21 - City Council adopted Extension of ADU Urgency Ordinance
 - 26 • January 28 - City Council adopted First Reading of Comprehensive Cannabis Ordinance
 - 27 • February 4 - City Council held Work Session on the Adeline Corridor Plan
 - 28 • Planning Commission Meeting on February 19 is canceled

29 **Information Items:** *None.*

30 **Communications:**

- 31 • December 3, 2019 – Sheffield Preschool, 2740-44 Telegraph & 2348 Ward Re-zone
- 32 • January 22 – Planning Staff, APA Annual Planning Commissioner Conference
- 33 • January 24 – City Manager’s Office, Strategic Plan Information
- 34 • January 27 – Southside Neighborhood Consortium, Southside EIR
- 35 • January 28 – Yovino-Young, 2740-44 Telegraph & 2348 Ward Re-zone
- 36 • January 29 – People’s Park Historic District Advocacy Group, Southside EIR
- 37 • January 30 – Bell, Accessory Dwelling Units

38

39 **Late Communications** (Received after the Packet deadline):

- 40 • January 31 - Posselt, Southside EIR
- 41 • January 31 – Lee, Accessory Dwelling Units
- 42 • February 4 – Singh, Southside EIR
- 43 • February 4 – March, Southside EIR

44

45 **Late Communications** (Received and distributed at the meeting):

- 46 • February 5 – Associated Students University of California, Southside EIR
- 47 • February 5 - Griffin, Accessory Dwelling Units
- 48 • February 5 – Staff, Item 10 – Housing Capacity Analysis + Proposed Southside Zoning
- 49 Modifications (Updated February 5, 2020)

50 **5. CHAIR REPORT:** None.

51

52 **6. COMMITTEE REPORT:**

53

- 54 • Adeline Corridor Specific Plan Subcommittee: The next subcommittee meeting will be
- 55 on March 18.
- 56
- 57 • Zoning Ordinance Revision Project (ZORP): The next subcommittee meeting will be on
- 58 February 24.
- 59
- 60 • Joint Subcommittee for the Implementation of State Housing Laws: At the next meeting
- 61 on February 26, JSISHL will discuss objective design, shadow, and density standards.
- 62
- 63 • APA Planning Commissioner’s Training: Commissioner Shane Krpata shared some
- 64 insights about training session.

65 **7. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**

66 Motion/Second/Carried (Wrenn/Schildt) to approve the Planning Commission Meeting Minutes
67 from January 15, 2020 with the discussed corrections to line 81. Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata,
68 Lacey, Schildt, Vincent, Wrenn, and Wiblin. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Martinot. (8-
69 0-0-1)

70

71 **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS AND OTHER PLANNING-RELATED EVENTS:** At the next meeting,
72 March 4, 2020 the following items may be presented. (There will be no Planning Commission
73 meeting on February 19.)

- 74 • Public Hearing on Parking Reform

75 **AGENDA ITEMS**

76 **10. Discussion: Public Hearing: Southside EIR Discussion**

77 Staff introduced the Southside Environmental Impact Report (EIR) project, explaining the basis
78 for the project and the role of CEQA analysis as part of the study of potential development
79 standards. Staff shared feedback received from the Southside EIR subcommittee and asked
80 the Commission to provide comment on the proposed Zoning Ordinance and Zoning Map
81 changes. The Commission directed Staff to include in their analysis the study of a scenario
82 where 5-story buildings would be permissible in the R-3 zoning district, density bonus heights,
83 and other alternatives.

84 **Public Comments: 13**

85 **11. Action: Public Hearing: Amendments to the Berkeley Zoning Map and**
86 **General Plan for 2740 & 2744 Telegraph Avenue and 2348 Ward**
87 **Street**

88 Staff provided a reviewed the proposal to redesignate and re-zone portions of parcels
89 addressed 2740 & 2744 Telegraph Avenue and 2348 Ward Street- the existing Rose Garden
90 Inn. The project requests a General Plan redesignation of the three parcels from Low Medium
91 Density Residential to Avenue Commercial and a rezone from Restricted Two-family Residential
92 (R-2) to General Commercial (C-1).

93 **Public Comments: 2**

94 Motion/Second/Carried (Schildt/Wiblin) to close the public hearing.
95 Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Schildt, Vincent, Wiblin, and Wrenn. Noes: None.
96 Abstain: None. Absent: Martinot. (8-0-0-1)
97

98 Motion/Second/Carried (Vincent/Schildt) to make a recommendation to the City Council that
99 portions of the parcels located at 2740 Telegraph Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN]
100 054-1716-002-00), 2744 Telegraph Avenue (APN 054-1716-003-00) and 2348 Ward Street
101 (APN 054-1716-031-00) be re-designated from Low Medium Density Residential to Avenue
102 Commercial and be rezoned from Restricted Two-Family Residential District (R-2) to
103 General Commercial District (C-1).
104 Ayes: Beach, Kapla, Krpata, Lacey, Schildt, Vincent, Wiblin, and Wrenn. Noes: None.
105 Abstain: None. Absent: Martinot. (8-0-0-1)

106
107 **12. Discussion: ADU Discussion**

108 Staff presented information on the existing interim ADU ordinance, noting areas in State law
109 where modifications could be adopted in a local ordinance. The Commission directed staff to
110 assess common issues experienced by the public as a result of the new State law and explore
111 ADU development incentives related to accessibility and affordability.

112 **Public Comments: 8**

113 **The meeting was adjourned at 11:12pm**

114 **Commissioners in attendance: 8**

115 **Members in the public in attendance: 33**

116 **Public Speakers: 23 speakers**

117 **Length of the meeting: 4 hours and 11 minutes**

DRAFT

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION BY REMOTE VIDEO ONLY**

**2740 & 2744 TELEGRAPH AVENUE / 2348 WARD STREET
GENERAL PLAN REDESIGNATION AND ZONING MAP AMENDMENT**

The Department of Planning and Development is proposing, at the request of the property owner, a rezoning and General Plan amendment for Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 054-1716-002-00, 054-1716-003-00 and 054-1716-031-00, shown on the attached map. These parcels comprise the project site and correspond to 2740 and 2744 Telegraph Avenue and 2348 Ward Street. The requested General Plan amendment would change portions of the parcels from Low Medium Density Residential to Avenue Commercial. The rezoning would change portions of the parcels from the Restricted Two-Family Residential (R-2) District [Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23D.28] to the General Commercial (C-1) District [BMC Chapter 23E.36].

The purpose of the requested re-designation and rezone is to bring the existing hotel uses at the project site into conformity with the General Plan and Zoning Map and to allow for future improvements to the hotel. The property owner is separately applying for Use Permits to upgrade and expand the non-historic portion of the hotel complex, but no changes to the hotel use are proposed, and the historic buildings (Berkeley Landmarks 125 and 126) would not be adversely impacted.

The hearing will be held on July 28, 2020 at 6:00 p.m.

A copy of the agenda material for this hearing will be available on the City's website at www.CityofBerkeley.info as of Thursday, July 16, 2020. **Once posted, the agenda for this meeting will include a link for public participation using Zoom video technology.**

For further information, please contact Alene Pearson, Principal Planner, at 510-981-7489.

Written comments should be mailed directly to the City Clerk, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704, or emailed to council@cityofberkeley.info in order to ensure delivery to all Councilmembers and inclusion in the agenda packet.

Communications to the Berkeley City Council are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. **Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to the City Council, will become part of the public record.** If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service or in person to the City Clerk. If you do not want your contact information included in the

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ATTACHMENT 6

public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the City Clerk at 981-6900 or clerk@cityofberkeley.info for further information.

Published: July 17, 2020 per California Code Sections 65856(a) and 65090.

~~~~~  
I hereby certify that the Notice for this Public Hearing of the Berkeley City Council was posted at the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, as well as on the City's website, on Thursday, July 16, 2020.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mark Numainville, City Clerk



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2019.  
Additional data provided by City of Berkeley, 2019; Alameda County, 2018.

**ANNOTATED AGENDA**  
**BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING**  
**Tuesday, July 28, 2020**  
**6:00 PM**

JESSE ARREGUIN, MAYOR

Councilmembers:

DISTRICT 1 – RASHI KESARWANI  
DISTRICT 2 – CHERYL DAVILA  
DISTRICT 3 – BEN BARTLETT  
DISTRICT 4 – KATE HARRISON

DISTRICT 5 – SOPHIE HAHN  
DISTRICT 6 – SUSAN WENGRAF  
DISTRICT 7 – RIGEL ROBINSON  
DISTRICT 8 – LORI DROSTE

**PUBLIC ADVISORY: THIS MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH VIDEOCONFERENCE AND TELECONFERENCE**

*Pursuant to Section 3 of Executive Order N-29-20, issued by Governor Newsom on March 17, 2020, this meeting of the City Council will be conducted exclusively through teleconference and Zoom videoconference. Please be advised that pursuant to the Executive Order and the Shelter-in-Place Order, and to ensure the health and safety of the public by limiting human contact that could spread the COVID-19 virus, there will not be a physical meeting location available.*

*Live audio is available on KPFB Radio 89.3. Live captioned broadcasts of Council Meetings are available on Cable B-TV (Channel 33) and via internet accessible video stream at <http://www.cityofberkeley.info/CalendarEventWebcastMain.aspx>.*

*To access the meeting remotely: Join from a PC, Mac, iPad, iPhone, or Android device: Please use this URL <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83653444287>. If you do not wish for your name to appear on the screen, then use the drop down menu and click on "rename" to rename yourself to be anonymous. To request to speak, use the "raise hand" icon by rolling over the bottom of the screen.*

*To join by phone: Dial 1-669-900-9128 and enter Meeting ID: 836 5344 4287. If you wish to comment during the public comment portion of the agenda, Press \*9 and wait to be recognized by the Chair.*

*To submit an e-mail comment during the meeting to be read aloud during public comment, email [clerk@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:clerk@cityofberkeley.info) with the Subject Line in this format: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM ##." Please observe a 150 word limit. Time limits on public comments will apply. Written comments will be entered into the public record.*

*Please be mindful that the teleconference will be recorded as any Council meeting is recorded, and all other rules of procedure and decorum will apply for Council meetings conducted by teleconference or videoconference.*

*This meeting will be conducted in accordance with the Brown Act, Government Code Section 54953. Any member of the public may attend this meeting. Questions regarding this matter may be addressed to Mark Numainville, City Clerk, (510) 981-6900. The City Council may take action related to any subject listed on the Agenda. Meetings will adjourn at 11:00 p.m. - any items outstanding at that time will be carried over to a date/time to be specified.*

## Action Calendar

- 37. Support for AB 2542: The California Racial Justice Act**  
**From: Councilmember Robinson (Author) , Councilmember Bartlett (Co-Sponsor) , Councilmember Hahn (Co-Sponsor)**  
**Recommendation:** Send a letter to Assemblymember Ash Kalra, Senator Nancy Skinner, and Assemblymember Buffy Wicks in support of Assembly Bill 2542, which would prohibit the state from seeking or obtaining a criminal conviction, or from imposing a sentence, based on race, ethnicity, or national origin.  
**Financial Implications:** None  
Contact: Rigel Robinson, Councilmember, District 7, (510) 981-7170  
**Action:** Councilmember Harrison added as a co-sponsor. Approved recommendation.
- 38. Support for AB 2345 (CA Density Bonus)**  
**From: Councilmember Droste (Author)**  
**Recommendation:** That the Berkeley City Council send a letter supporting AB 2345, authored by Assemblymember Lorena Gonzalez and Assemblymember David Chiu which will help address California’s housing crisis by expanding the state density bonus for housing developers who commit to building additional affordable units.  
**Financial Implications:** None  
Contact: Lori Droste, Councilmember, District 8, (510) 981-7180  
**Action:** Councilmember Robinson added as a co-sponsor. Approved recommendation.  
**Vote:** Ayes – Kesarwani, Bartlett, Wengraf, Robinson, Droste, Arreguin; Noes – Harrison; Abstain – Davila, Hahn.

## Action Calendar – Public Hearings

- 39. Amendment of Urgency Ordinance for Outdoor Commerce on Private Property**  
**From: City Manager**  
**Recommendation:** Conduct a public hearing and, upon conclusion, adopt amendments to the Urgency Ordinance (Number 7,725-N.S.) amending Berkeley’s Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 23E.18 and Section 23B.20.045, to allow additional categories of commerce and establish additional operating criteria for outdoor activities on private property.  
**Financial Implications:** See report  
Contact: Jordan Klein, Planning and Development, (510) 981-7400
- Public Testimony:** The Mayor opened the public hearing. 5 speakers.  
M/S/C (Arreguin/Wengraf) to close the public hearing.  
**Vote:** All Ayes.
- Action:** M/S/C (Hahn/Harrison) to adopt first reading of Ordinance No. 7,730–N.S. as written in Supplemental Communications Packet #1. Second reading scheduled for September 15, 2020.  
**Vote:** All Ayes.

Recess 8:35 p.m. – 8:47 p.m.



Office of the City Manager

PUBLIC HEARING  
July 28, 2020

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council  
From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager  
Submitted by: Jordan Klein, Interim Director, Department of Planning and Development  
Subject: Amendment of Urgency Ordinance for Outdoor Commerce on Private Property

**RECOMMENDATION**

Conduct a public hearing and, upon conclusion, adopt amendments to the Urgency Ordinance (Number 7,725-N.S.) amending Berkeley's Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 23E.18 and Section 23B.20.045, to allow additional categories of commerce and establish additional operating criteria for outdoor activities on private property.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

May result in increased sales and employment tax revenues due to additional commercial activity compared to the status quo.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

On July 7, 2020, City Council adopted an Urgency Ordinance adding Chapter 23E.18 and Section 23B.20.045 to provide a non-discretionary approval process (Zoning Certificate/Business License) to establish outdoor commerce on private property, subject to certain objective criteria and nuisance provisions. For more information on adoption of the Urgency Ordinance, refer to the July 7, 2020 City Council report (see *Attachment 2*).

At that hearing, Councilmembers asked whether additional business activities could be considered for inclusion in the program, and what restrictions would be appropriate for those categories of uses. Examples included manufacturing, salons, and other uses. Equity considerations and broad risk reduction strategies were also raised as considerations. Concern was also expressed about internally inconsistent lists of allowable activities. This report provides recommendations for amendments that satisfy Council inquiries.

BACKGROUND

The COVID-19 pandemic, and the associated imperative to avoid close physical contact with others, especially indoors, is having devastating impacts on Berkeley businesses. On June 2, 2020, the Berkeley City Council adopted a referral to the City Manager to explore strategies to expand outdoor dining and commerce so that businesses will be

able to comply with health guidelines and operate with sufficient capacity to remain solvent during the duration of the current public health emergency. At the meeting on June 16, 2020, the City Council adopted three urgency ordinances to permit outdoor dining, commerce, and associated amenities in the public right-of-way.

On July 7, 2020, the Berkeley City Council adopted an ordinance (see Attachment 1) pursuant to the City Charter to allow outdoor commercial activity on private property without discretionary zoning approval for certain uses in specified districts subject to objective operating criteria and nuisance provisions. The ordinance focused on outdoor retail and dining, assuming that most such businesses would be located along established commercial corridors where a parking lot or patio could be repurposed for customer access and would not result in unusual difficulties maintaining physical distance if proper protocols are followed. The ordinance also allowed outdoor assembly (e.g. classes, exercise, and religious assembly). The ordinance also applied in the MU-LI (Mixed Use Light Industrial) and MM (Mixed Manufacturing) zoning districts, where similar uses are allowed.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

None.

#### RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

The proposed amendments to the urgency ordinance include additional uses and criteria based on the existing orders of the California Governor and the City Health Officer, including a list of allowable activities and criteria. The following links are to the most recent orders.

<https://covid19.ca.gov/stay-home-except-for-essential-needs/>

[https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Health\\_Human\\_Services/Public\\_Health/covid19/COB-health-order-n20-10-phased-reopening.pdf](https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Health_Human_Services/Public_Health/covid19/COB-health-order-n20-10-phased-reopening.pdf)

[https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Health\\_Human\\_Services/Public\\_Health/covid19/COB-health-order-n20-07-shelter-in-place-appendix-c-additional-businesses-permitted.pdf](https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Health_Human_Services/Public_Health/covid19/COB-health-order-n20-07-shelter-in-place-appendix-c-additional-businesses-permitted.pdf)

Future orders may influence the pace of reopening and the allowable activities and criteria. Therefore, staff recommends that the Council incorporate those future orders by reference to maintain compliance with expansions or contractions in allowable activities. Overall, it is expected that businesses that are able to adjust to outdoor activity will take the opportunity, and thus will be better able to maintain their economic viability and employment base, but others will be limited by space and operational constraints. Therefore, the ordinance also allows businesses to share space in order to facilitate outdoor markets, use of vacant or underutilized space, and cost sharing.

Amendment of Urgency Ordinance for Outdoor Commerce on Private Property

PUBLIC HEARING  
July 28, 2020

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

Council may consider other allowable used and criteria for outdoor commerce on private property.

CONTACT PERSON

Jordan Klein, Interim Director, Department of Planning and Development, 510-981-7534  
Steven Buckley, Land Use Planning Manager, Department of Planning and Development, 510-981-7411

Attachments:

- 1: Ordinance 7,725-N.S. (not submitted with report)
- 2: Proposed Amendments
- 3: Governor's Order (linked in body of report)
- 4: Health Officer's Order and Appendices (linked in body of report)
- 5: Public Hearing Notice



ORDINANCE NO. -N.S.

AMENDING URGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 7,725-N.S. ADOPTED JULY 7, 2020 TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL ALLOWABLE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES AND TO INCLUDE ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL CRITERIA ON PRIVATE PROPERTY WITHOUT REQUIRING A DISCRETIONARY PERMIT IN ORDER TO SAFELY SUPPORT LOCAL BUSINESSES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

Section 1. That Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23E.18 is adopted to read as follows:

### **BMC Chapter 23E.18 Temporary Outdoor Uses on Private Property**

Sections:

- 23E.18.010 Purpose
- 23E.18.020 Definitions
- 23E.18.030 Applicability
- 23E.18.040 Requirements
- 23E.18.050 Operating Standards
- 23E.18.060 Remedies

#### **23E.18.010 Purpose**

The purpose of this chapter is:

- A. To relax regulation on private property to support existing or new legally established commercial businesses during the locally declared state of emergency related to COVID-19.
- B. To expand customer access to commercial businesses during the locally declared state of emergency related to COVID-19.
- C. To establish requirements and operating standards associated with relaxed regulation during the locally declared state of emergency related to COVID-19.

#### **23E.18.020 Definitions**

The definitions set forth in this Section shall govern the meaning of the following terms as used in this Chapter:

- A. Temporary Outdoor Use – An allowable temporary use on private property conducted by a legally established ~~Retail, Food Service Establishment or General Assembly~~ business in the same zoning district as it currently operates.



- B. Temporary Fixtures and Structures – Physical equipment necessary to safely conduct business outdoors.

### 23E.18.030 Applicability

- A. Regulation in this Chapter is valid during and up to 90 days after the locally declared state of emergency related to COVID-19.
- B. Regulation in this Chapter applies to existing and new ~~commercial~~ businesses with a valid City of Berkeley Business License.
- C. Regulation in this Chapter applies to private property in ~~all the~~ Commercial zoning districts, the Mixed Use Light-Industrial (MU-LI) district, the Manufacturing (M) district, and the Mixed Manufacturing (MM) district.
- D. The following ~~commercial~~ businesses are not eligible to obtain a Zoning Certification for Temporary Outdoor Use:
  - 1. Delivery-Only (Cannabis) Retailers
  - 2. Liquor Stores / Wine Shops
  - 3. Adult-oriented Businesses
  - 4. Smoke Shops
  - 5. Firearm/Munitions Businesses

### 23E.18.040 Requirements

- A. Legally established businesses ~~in the following Use categories authorized by the Governor's Executive Orders and Public Health Orders and the Public Health Orders of the City Health Officer, including appendices, to conduct outdoor business~~ may conduct business outdoors on private property with a Zoning Certificate for Temporary Outdoor Use subject to compliance with the Executive Orders and Public Health Orders and other guidance related to phased reopening in Berkeley.
  - ~~1. Retail, except those listed in Section 23E.18.030 [Applicability]~~
  - ~~2. Food Service Establishments~~
  - ~~3. Alcoholic Beverage Service (Incidental to Food Service)~~
  - ~~4. Assembly Uses~~
  - ~~5. Entertainment~~
- B. Temporary Outdoor Uses may be conducted:
  - 1. On private property at the address listed on a business's City of Berkeley business license, and/or
  - ~~6. business license.~~

~~7. Temporary Outdoor Uses may be conducted on private property at an address other than that listed on a business's City of Berkeley business license if the following conditions are met:~~

~~8.2. The property is used for commercial purposes, is a vacant lot, or is a vacant building in a Commercial zoning district, the MU-LI district or the MM district.~~

~~a. Temporary Outdoor Uses shall be conducted in the same Zoning District where the business legally operates.~~

~~C.~~ The operator of the Temporary Outdoor Use ~~has~~ must have the written permission of and assurance of the property owner to maintain compliance with Section 23E.18.050 [Operating Standards].

~~B.D.~~ An application for a Zoning Certificate for a Temporary Outdoor Use must be accompanied by a site plan, business description and operational plan that certifies compliance with Section 23E.18.050 [Operating Standards]

### 23E.18.050 Operating Standards

A Zoning Certificate does not constitute permission to operate ~~under the orders of the State and local Health Officers~~ unless businesses comply with the following regulations:

- A. Businesses shall comply with State and local regulations for normal business operations in addition to State regulations for outdoor operations.
- B. Businesses shall follow the Governor's Executive Orders Public Health Orders and the City of Berkeley Public Health Orders, including Appendices. City of Berkeley's COVID-19 Public Health Officer Orders.
- C. Businesses shall comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements and Berkeley Building Code (BMC Chapter 19.28).
- ~~D.~~ Temporary Outdoor Uses shall maintain a 10-foot setback adjacent to property in a Residential District ~~in order to reduce impacts from allowable noise, odor, smoke and light.~~

~~E.D.~~

~~F.E.~~ Food Service Establishments with incidental alcoholic beverage service must comply with all applicable regulations of the California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control and obtain a COVID-19 temporary catering authorization.

~~G.F.~~ Sanitation

- 1. Businesses shall provide garbage, recycling and compost services in accordance with the Alameda County Mandatory Recycling Ordinance.
- 2. Food service establishments shall provide restrooms and sanitation during hours of operation.

3. Food service establishments shall comply with Berkeley's Single Use Foodware and Litter Reduction Ordinance effective July 1, 2020.

H.G. Operating Hours for Temporary Outdoor Uses shall be limited to 9am to 9pm. Hours of operation include the time that the business is open for customer access to the departure of the last patron. These limitations do not apply to the delivery, maintenance, security, product preparation and other pre-opening activities, and, cleanup, shutdown, and other post-closure activities which do not involve presence of customers.

H.H. Safety:

1. If Temporary Outdoor Uses are located within an active parking lot, businesses shall provide temporary barriers to separate vehicle traffic from pedestrians and commercial activity.
2. If Temporary Outdoor Uses fully occupy a parking lot, businesses shall provide temporary barriers to prevent vehicle traffic from entering the parking lot.

J.I. Parking and loading requirements on private property are temporarily suspended if a Temporary Outdoor Use displaces areas designated for these purposes.

K.J. Permits issued pursuant to this Section shall be posted in plain view within the commercial establishment for which the permit has been issued.

L.K. Other Impacts

1. Temporary Outdoor Uses shall be conducted in a manner that protects the residential character of surrounding neighborhoods from adverse impacts, including, but not limited to commercial noise and offensive odors.
2. Smoking shall be prohibited in areas designated for Temporary Outdoor Uses as set forth in BMC Section 12.70.030 [Locations where smoking is prohibited].
3. Temporary outdoor lighting fixtures must be oriented in a manner to direct the light away from adjacent parcels.

M.L. Temporary Fixtures and Structures

1. Temporary Fixtures and Structures intended to support Temporary Outdoor Uses must be identified on a site plan and show compliance with Section 23E.18.050 [Operating Standards]
2. Movable fixtures such as tables/chairs, umbrellas, heaters, generators, trucks and trailers shall be stored in a secure place on private property when not in use.
3. Fixed structures such as semi-permanent tents, shipping containers, portable sinks and toilets, shall occupy no more than 50% of the outdoor

space dedicated to a Temporary Outdoor Use in order to allow for appropriate social distancing

4. The location, type and operation of Temporary Fixtures and Structures must comply with the requirements of and be inspected by the Building and Safety Division, Health Department, Fire Department, Police Department and/or Public Works Department, ~~as applicable for safety.~~

#### **23E.18.060 Remedies**

- A. A Zoning Certificate for Temporary Outdoor Use may be revoked for non-compliance with any conditions designated herein and the Zoning Officer may issue a cease and desist order immediately.
- B. A Temporary Outdoor Use that meets the nuisance criteria set forth in Section 23B.64.020 [Nuisances Defined] shall be considered a public nuisance and is subject to abatement as set forth in Chapter 23B.64 [Nuisance Abatement].

Section 2. That Berkeley Municipal Code Section 23B.20.045 is adopted to read as follows:

#### **BMC Section 23B. 20.045 Zoning Certificates for Temporary Outdoor Uses**

- A. Zoning Certificates for Temporary Outdoor Uses shall be required for businesses that are not normally permitted to operate outdoors, but are allowed to operate outdoors on private property during the locally declared state of emergency related to COVID-19 and for 90 days after the emergency is lifted.
- B. Zoning Certificates for Temporary Outdoor Uses are subject to the requirements of Chapter 23B.20 [Zoning Conformance Review].

Section 3 This Ordinance is adopted as an urgency ordinance pursuant to the Charter of the City of Berkeley, Article XIV, Section 93 and shall be effective immediately. The City Council finds and determines that the adoption of this Ordinance as an urgency ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety of the residents of the City of Berkeley.

#### Section 4. Findings

- a. In December 2019, an outbreak respiratory illness due to a novel coronavirus (COVID-19), was first identified in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, and has spread outside of China, across the world, including the United States.
- b. COVID-19 presents a public health concern that requires extraordinary protective measures and vigilance.

- c. The Center for Disease Control (“CDC”) activated its Emergency Response System to provide ongoing support for the response to COVID–19 on January 23, 2020.
- d. A national emergency was declared on March 13 to assist with combating COVID-19.
- e. Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in California to “prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigation the effects of the COVOD-19” on March 14.
- f. Between March 16, 2020 and June 19, 2020, Berkeley’s Public Health Officer issued a series of health orders placing prohibitions on indoor activities and severe limitations on commercial business operations.
- g. In an effort to support businesses during the shelter in place orders, the City of Berkeley is establishing a Temporary Outdoor Use for commercial activities on private property to provide businesses with an option to operate safely and remain solvent during the duration of the public health emergency.
- h. In an effort to protect customers and employees of commercial businesses, the City of Berkeley is establishing a Temporary Outdoor Use for commercial activities on private properties to allow businesses to operate in compliance health guidelines and reduce risks of viral transmission.
- i. For these reasons, there is a current and immediate threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, and that failure to adopt the proposed amendments to the Zoning Ordinance would exacerbate that threat to public health, safety, and welfare.

Section 5. Copies of this Ordinance shall be posted for two days prior to adoption in the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way. Within 15 days of adoption, copies of this Ordinance shall be filed at each branch of the Berkeley Public Library and the title shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation.

## NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING BERKELEY CITY COUNCIL

### Amendment of Urgency Ordinance for Outdoor Commerce on Private Property

The hearing will be held on July 28, 2020 at 6:00 p.m. The hearing will be held via videoconference pursuant to Governor's Executive Order N-29-20.

A copy of the agenda material for this hearing will be available on the City's website at [www.CityofBerkeley.info](http://www.CityofBerkeley.info) as of July 16, 2020. **Once posted, the agenda for this meeting will include a link for public participation using Zoom video technology.**

For further information, please contact Jordan Klein, Interim Director, Planning and Development Department at 510-981-7534.

Written comments should be mailed directly to the City Clerk, 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704, or emailed to [council@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:council@cityofberkeley.info) in order to ensure delivery to all Councilmembers and inclusion in the agenda packet.

Communications to the Berkeley City Council are public record and will become part of the City's electronic records, which are accessible through the City's website. **Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to the City Council, will become part of the public record.** If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the City Clerk at 981-6900 or [clerk@cityofberkeley.info](mailto:clerk@cityofberkeley.info) for further information.

**Posted:** July 16, 2020

~~~~~  
I hereby certify that the Notice for this Public Hearing of the Berkeley City Council was posted at the display case located near the walkway in front of the Maudelle Shirek Building, 2134 Martin Luther King Jr. Way, as well as on the City's website, on July 16, 2020.

Mark Numainville, City Clerk



Office of the City Manager

INFORMATION CALENDAR
July 28, 2020

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager
Submitted by: Timothy Burroughs, Director, Planning and Development Department
Subject: Annual Housing Pipeline Report

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Pipeline Report is prepared annually by the Planning and Development Department in response to a request from the City Council for a progress report on the development of new housing units in Berkeley. The report includes data on numbers of new units at each phase of the development process, from application to occupancy, with subtotals for units set aside for specific levels of affordability.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

The annual Housing Pipeline Report was most recently delivered to City Council on July 23, 2019. The report provides data on the following:

- Projects that have been submitted and are pending approval/entitlements;
- Projects that were issued a use permit but have not had building permits issued;
- Projects that were issued a building permit;
- Projects that were completed since 2014; and
- Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) goals and progress report.

This report aligns with the annual reporting required by the State Department of Housing and Community Development and Department of Finance. This alignment optimizes the staff time needed to produce these data, avoiding the need to compile new versions of data multiple times per year.

The California Department of Finance tracks the number and type of building permits finalized each year. Data from cities is due to the Department of Finance by February 1.

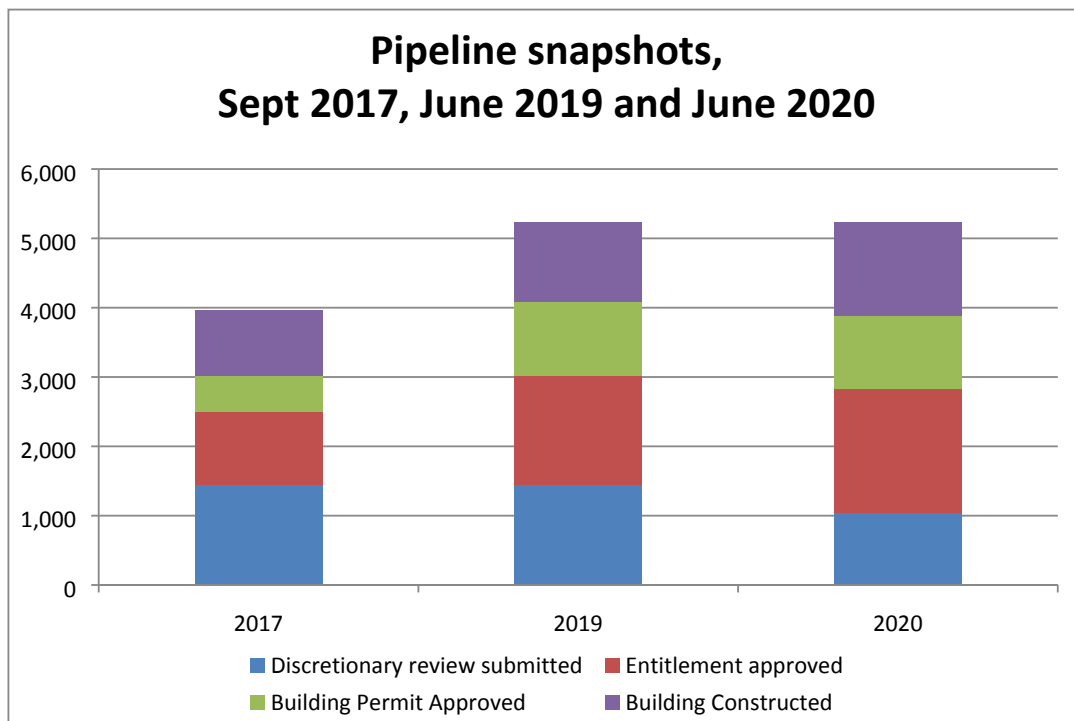
The Department of Housing and Community Development requires jurisdictions to submit an annual progress report (APR) that tracks status of implementation of the Housing Element of each jurisdiction's General Plan. These data are important because the Housing Element allows the City to adequately plan to meet the housing needs of everyone in the community. The APR ensures the City is following the policies and programs outlined in the Housing Element. The APR requirements were expanded greatly in the past year to require local jurisdictions to track project addresses, building

permit numbers, dates of completed application submittals, entitlements issued, building permits issued, and building permits finalized between January 1 and December 31 of a given year. Affordability levels, housing tenure (ownership and rentals) and SB-35 applications are also recorded. The APR is due by April 1 each year.

Staff present the annual housing pipeline report to the City Council each July, using data from the most recently completed calendar year, to correspond with the information submitted to the State.

Summary of Housing Pipeline Data

The following chart summarizes the number of units proposed or produced, from projects comprising five units or more, in each stage of the development pipeline: submitted Use Permit application, approved Use Permit application, Building Permit issued, and construction completed/Certificate of Occupancy issued. The chart provides a snapshot of these data taken on June 1, 2020 and provided in the two previous reports. Projects which received approvals after June 1, 2020 will be included in next year's report.



The chart above is a summary of the more detailed information provided in Attachments 1-4. These build on information from previous reports to show how projects move

through the development process. In some cases, the information from previous years has been amended to address inaccuracies or reflect new information; this information is usually related to building permit submittal dates or approval dates, or unit counts. The detailed data tables include:

Table 1 – Projects with more than five units submitted and pending approval.

Table 1 provides the address, Zoning District, total units and status of review by the City of pending projects, regardless of submittal date. This table does not report on the number of affordable units, because those may change prior to Zoning approval, and later prior to Certificate of Occupancy. For many projects in Berkeley, the total number of units and the total number and type of affordable units within a proposed project are subject to change until an applicant pays the Affordable Housing Mitigation Fee, which, per BMC Section 22.20.065.C, is due only prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

The number of dwelling units pending review by the Land Use Division is 1,045, which is a decrease from the 1,448 units shown in the pipeline report presented to Council in July 2019. The units included in Table 1 would be created within 18 projects, compared with 18 projects that were pending in the snapshot from June 2019, and 23 pending in the snapshot taken in September, 2017. In addition, two Group Living Accommodation (GLA) projects were submitted and are included in the table. Since they do not provide units, and to maintain consistency in the data over time, the 178 rooms that the GLA projects could provide are not included in the numbers above. However, their progress will be tracked for future reports.

As reported to Council previously, the information presented in the “Project Status” column tends to change quickly and often (several rounds of staff review, for example, often require changes to a project’s description), and thus this annual pipeline report would not provide the most current project-by-project information. The City’s Current Zoning Applications Log, which is updated weekly for all pending applications, provides the most up-to-date information and can be found here: https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Planning_and_Development/Land_Use_Division/Current_Zoning_Applications_Log.aspx.

Table 1 also includes a “Submittal Date” column that may be useful to understand the overall timeline for review of a project as applicants respond to:

- City requests for additional documents needed to complete or clarify applications and comply with CEQA;
- Input provided by the community; and
- Suggestions or direction from the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Design Review Committee, Zoning Adjustments Board, and (when appealed) the City Council.

Table 2 – Projects with more than five units that were approved but have not yet received a building permit. Table 2 provides the address, Zoning District and number of units by income category for projects that received Zoning approval, but have not received a building permit. The number of dwelling units in this category is 1,790. This continues an upward trend in the number of units, from 1,573 in 2019 and 1,042 in 2017.

Table 2 provides the first opportunity to report more reliable information about the number and levels of affordability a project will provide. As noted above, however, the number of below market rate units is only certain at the issuance of Certificate of Occupancy.

Table 2 also includes “Entitlement Year” and “By” columns to report on the year the use permit was granted and the final approving body (ZAB or Council).

For projects in Table 2, the median time period between when use permit applications were deemed complete and the use permit was issued by either ZAB or City Council was between five and six months.

Of the ten projects in Table 2 which have not yet submitted building permits, two have been entitled for over two years: 2902 Adeline and 2720 San Pablo. 2720 San Pablo was approved in 2007, and since then, the current owners have submitted a use permit application for a new, different project at this site. This new use permit application is included within Table 1 as a pending project. The developers of 2902 Adeline are still determining whether to move forward with the project.

One project, 1040 University, was removed from the list, as it was simply as conversion from one affordable housing type (27 Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units) into 27 Very Low-Income units.

Table 3 – Projects with more than five units for which a building permit was issued, but are not yet occupied. Table 3 provides the address, Zoning District and number of units by income category for projects that have received a building permit following their Zoning approval. The number of dwelling units in this category is 1,045 (compared to 1,074 in the 2019 report and 525 in the 2017 report). All projects included in this table are now under construction.

This table also demonstrates the range of timelines between entitlement and building permit issuance. Of the 17 projects that are under construction, 10 received a building permit within 24 months of receiving a use permit. Of the other seven, most were put on the market and sold prior to submittal of a building permit. Of note is the project known as Acheson Commons (shown in Table 3 as 2111, 2131 & 2145 University Avenue & 1900 Walnut), a project site that was also sold after the City

issued the use permit. The timeline between use permit and building permit issuance was also affected by the complexity of this particular site, which comprises four parcels.

The median time period between use permit issuance and building permit issuance for projects in Table 3 was just over 17 months.

Table 3 also includes a “Projected Completion Date” column, which provides an estimated calendar year of construction completion. More specific dates cannot be reliably furnished, as many factors can prolong date of completion, such as season, costs, and economic trends.

Table 4 – Projects with more than five units, that received a building permit after 2014, and which have been completed. The baseline for this table is 2014 because the current Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) started on January 1, 2014 and runs through to October 31, 2022. This table provides the most accurate information about the number of units and the breakdown of affordable units, because these numbers generally do not change after the building is completed. The number of dwelling units in this category is 1,351 (up from 1,141 in the 2019 report and 952 in the 2017 report).

The previous reports used the term “Certificate of Occupancy (COO) issued” to indicate when a project was finished. Most projects do not require a COO and are considered complete once construction is completed and the building is finalized by the Building and Safety Division. This report has removed the reference to COOs in order to more accurately reflect the action taken and to be consistent with the information reflected in the previous reports.

Table 4 provides the date a building permit was issued along with the date the project was completed. Table 4 also reports the year a project was approved, and the final approving body (ZAB or Council). The median time from building permit issuance to project completion for these projects was just over 25 months.

Table 5 – Status of Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) - all housing types. Unlike in 2017, Table 5 now provides the City’s progress towards RHNA as reported annually to the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). This table is consistent with the information that HCD will use to determine Berkeley’s compliance with affordable housing production goals and is taken directly from Berkeley’s Annual Progress Report on the Housing Element. Table 5 continues to report on building permits issued after January 1, 2014, and is current through 2019 (per RHNA reporting requirements). Through 68% of the reporting period, the City’s progress ranges from 21% for Very Low-Income units, 4% for Low-Income units, 23% for Moderate Income units to 128% for Above-Moderate units.

338 additional below market rate units have been entitled, but are not yet included in the RHNA numbers in Table 5 because they have not received a building permit. Those units are reflected in Table 2.

Within the numbers in Table 5 is a trend that merits highlighting in this report: the production of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). The number of building permits issued for new ADUs increased from one in 2015 to 95 in 2019, for a building permit total of 266 since 2015.

BACKGROUND

The City Council made its original request for a periodic Housing Pipeline report on June 13, 2017, in response to a request authored by Council Member Harrison. The Planning Department presented its first housing pipeline report on October 31, 2017 (and later on November 28, 2017, with a few corrections). On December 11, 2018, Council approved another related referral from Council Member Harrison that requested further information on the time between phases of the development process, particularly between entitlement and building permit issuance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

There are no environmental impacts from this report. The implications of housing development on sustainability issues is considered at length in the City's Climate Action Plan, available at: <https://www.cityofberkeley.info/climate/>.

POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION

This report includes no proposals for future action by the City Council.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION

None.

CONTACT PERSON

Elizabeth Greene, Senior Planner, Planning and Development Department, 510-981-7484

Attachments:

- 1: Table 1 – Projects submitted and pending approval
- 2: Table 2 – Projects approved
- 3: Table 3 – Projects with Building Permit issued
- 4: Table 4 – Projects completed since 2014
- 5: Table 5 – Status of Regional Housing Needs Allocation

Table 3 – Approved projects with more than 5 units: Building permit issued.

# Street Name	Zoning	VLI 31%-50% AMI	LI 51%-80% AMI	MOD 81-120% AMI	BMR Total	Above MOD	Total Units	Entitlement Year	By:	Building Permit Issued	Est. Completion Date
1950 Addison	C-DMU	4	0	0	4	103	107	2016	ZAB	6/2/17	2019
2072 Addison	C-DMU	0	0	0	0	66	66	2018	ZAB	1/29/20	??
3051 Adeline	C-SA	0	0	0	0	11	11	2016	ZAB	11/12/19	
2580 Bancroft	C-T	11	0	0	11	111	122	2018	ZAB	7/24/19	2020
2035 Blake	C-SA	4	0	0	4	80	84	2016	Council	8/10/17	2020
739 Channing	MU-R	0	0	0	0	10	10	2018	ZAB	5/30/19	Unknown
2510 Channing	C-T	3	0	0	3	37	40	2018	ZAB	1/27/20	2020
2631 Durant	R-SMU	0	0	0	0	56	56	2016	Council	12/1/17	2020
1500 San Pablo	C-W & R-1A	16	0	0	16	154	170	2016	Council	12/21/17	2020
2628 Shattuck	C-SA	0	0	0	0	78	78	2019	ZAB	5/5/20	??
2597 Telegraph	C-T & R-2	1	0	0	1	9	10	2017	Council	8/9/18	2020
1698 University	C-1	3	0	0	3	33	36	2014	ZAB	6/20/17	2020
2067 University	C-DMU	4	0	0	4	46	50	2016	ZAB	10/10/18	2020
2111 University	C-DMU	6	0	0	3	65	68	2013	ZAB	6/27/18	2020
2131 University	C-DMU	2	0	0	1	20	21	2013	ZAB	6/27/18	2020
2145 University	C-DMU	0	0	0	0	36	36	2013	ZAB	6/27/18	2020
1922 Walnut	C-DMU	2	0	0	2	78	80	2013	ZAB	6/27/18	2020
	Totals:	56	0	0	52	993	1,045				
	Projects moved from Table 2										
	Numbers changed since 2019 report										
	Dates changed since 2019 report										

Table 4 – Approved projects with more than 5 units: Building Permit Issued after 2014 and Project Completed

#	Street Name	Zoning	VLI 31%-50% AMI	LI 51%-80% AMI	MOD 81%-120% AMI	BMR Total	Above MOD	Total Units	Entitlement Year	By:	Building Permit Issued	Complete Date
1935	Addison	C-DMU	0	0	0	0	69	69	2013	Council	10/17/14	5/26/17
2002	Addison	C-DMU	0	0	0	0	6	6	2016	ZAB	2/1/18	8/28/18
2126	Bancroft	C-DMU	5	0	0	5	45	50	2016	ZAB	11/6/17	11/15/19
2024	Durant	C-DMU	0	0	0	0	79	79	2013	Council	7/8/14	12/7/15
2526	Durant	C-T	0	0	0	0	44	44	2014	ZAB	2/18/14	6/30/17
2532	Durant	C-T	0	0	0	0	7	7	2016	ZAB	6/23/17	1/30/19
2107	Dwight	C-DMU	9	0	0	9	90	99	2012	ZAB	2/16/16	3/24/17
2201	Dwight	R-S	7	0	0	7	70	77	2013	ZAB	6/3/15	11/17/16
2227	Dwight	R-3	0	0	0	0	6	6	2013	Council	9/7/15	5/25/18
2001	Fourth	C-W	12	0	0	12	140	152	2014	ZAB	4/1/16	7/31/18
2441	Haste	C-T	0	0	0	0	42	42	2013	ZAB	5/7/14	6/27/16
3132	MLK	C-SA	0	41	0	41	1	42	2007	ZAB	11/20/15	12/7/17
2747	San Pablo	C-W	3	3	0	6	35	41	2007	ZAB	4/13/17	4/24/20
2748	San Pablo	C-W	23	0	0	23	0	23	2014	ZAB	12/12/17	10/23/19
3015	San Pablo	C-W	8	7	0	15	83	98	2007	Council	3/19/14	2/16/16
2013	Second	MU-LI	0	0	0	0	19	19	2015	ZAB	11/22/16	1/31/19
2598	Shattuck	C-SA & R-2A	4	3	0	7	25	32	2014	Council	5/1/15	5/31/17
2600	Shattuck	C-SA & R-2A	12	12	0	24	99	123	2014	Council	1/1/14	3/17/17
2711	Shattuck	C-SA	0	0	0	0	22	22	2016	ZAB	9/6/17	11/18/18
2539	Telegraph	C-T	6	0	0	6	64	70	2016	ZAB	7/12/17	9/30/19
800	University	C-W	4	0	0	4	54	58	2013	ZAB	7/15/14	12/2/15
824	University	C-W	4	0	0	4	44	48	2015	ZAB	8/20/15	2/6/18
1812	University	C-1	0*	0	0	0	46	46	2014	ZAB	6/25/15	3/7/17
1974	University	C-DMU	8	0	0	8	90	98	2014	ZAB	9/29/15	10/3/17
		Totals:	105	66	0	171	1,180	1,351				
		New project added										
		Projects moved from Table 3										
		Change to unit count or BP issued date since 2019 report										
		Building permit partially finalized										

Table 5 – Status of Regional Housing Needs Allocation - All Housing Types.
 Progress towards 2014-2022 RHNA: Approved Building Permits

January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2019

	RHNA Allocation	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total Units to Date	Percent of Goal Achieved	Remaining RHNA
VLI (<50% AMI)	532	15	59	16	10	1	11	112	21%	420
LI (51%-80% AMI)	442	0	17					17	4%	425
MOD (81-120% AMI)	584	5	132					137	23%	447
BMR Total	1558	20	208	16	10	1	11			
Above MOD	1401	258	326	212	262	329	403	1790	128%	-389
Total	2959	278	534	228	272	330	414			

NO FEE FOR RECORDING PURSUANT
TO GOVERNMENT CODE 27383

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:
City of Berkeley Health, Housing &
Community Services Department
2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704
Attn: Housing & Community Services Manager

WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:
Affordable Housing Mitigation Monitor
City of Berkeley Health, Housing &
Community Services Department
2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704
Attn: Housing & Community Services Manager

**REGULATORY AGREEMENT AND DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIVE
COVENANTS: AFFORDABLE RENTAL UNITS AT (1500 San Pablo Avenue),
Berkeley, California (“Property”)**

This Regulatory Agreement (this “Agreement”) is entered into as of _____, by and between the City of Berkeley, a California charter city (“City”) and 1500 San Pablo LLC (“Owner”) (each a “Party” and collectively the “Parties”).

WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley has approved Use Permit No. #ZP2015-0043 (“Use Permit”) (May, 12, 2016) for the construction of (one hundred and seventy) (170) residential rental units at (1500 San Pablo Avenue) (“Project”) which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit A of this Agreement on that Property more particularly described in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein (“Property”); and

WHEREAS, the Owner has agreed to include affordable housing units in the Project (the “Qualifying Units”) and has requested additional residential units and concessions pursuant to California Government Code Section 65915 (“Density Bonus Law”); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the requirements of Berkeley Municipal Code Section 22.20.065 and Resolution No. 65,920-N.S, Owner is required to pay an Affordable Housing Mitigation Fee (“Fee”) as a condition of developing the Project; and

WHEREAS, Owner has elected to enter into this Agreement to avoid payment of the Fee; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the Owner and the City to set forth in greater detail and specificity within this Agreement the terms and conditions applied to the Project as a condition of City's approval; and

WHEREAS, in consideration for City's agreement to avoid the Fee pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code Section 22.20.065 and in compliance with the Density Bonus Law, Owner has agreed to rent (sixteen) (16) units in the Project to Very Low Income Households at affordable rents ("City Affordable Units"); and

WHEREAS, the Owner has recorded or will prior to receipt of a Certificate of Occupancy record a condominium map for the Project and has indicated to the City that the Project will be initially operated as rental housing. As long as the Owner chooses to rent the Affordable Units, occupancy and affordable rents shall be determined as set forth in of Article 2 below. If during the term of this Agreement, the Owner chooses to sell the Affordable Units, the Project will be subject to the requirements of Article 3, including the calculation of sale prices;

WHEREAS, the Density Bonus Law requires the City to ensure, and the Owner to agree to, continued affordability of the Affordable Units for the Density Bonus Period, as defined below. To ensure their continued affordability for the Density Bonus Period, this Agreement shall be executed and recorded against the Property; and

WHEREAS, the Owner has agreed to execute and comply with this Agreement and Exhibit A and has agreed to comply with the City of Berkeley Below Market Rate Rental Program, Program Guidelines and Operational ("City Guidelines") in consideration of the City's approval of the Project. This Agreement and Exhibit A ensure that all provisions of the Berkeley Municipal Code, the Density Bonus Law and all conditions of the Use Permit are also complied with; and

WHEREAS Owner acknowledges and agrees that the Project Approvals provided adequate and proper notice pursuant to Government Code Section 66020 of Owner's right to protest any requirements for fees, dedications, reservations, and other exactions as may be included in this Agreement, that no protest in compliance with Section 66020 was made within ninety (90) days of the date that notice was given, and that the period has expired in which Owner may protest any and all fees, dedications, reservations, and other exactions as may be included in this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, it is the further intention of the Owner and the City that this Agreement will run with the land and will be binding on all parties that have or will acquire any right, title, or interest in the Project.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Owner and the City agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

- 1.1. Affordable Units – The City Affordable Units and the Qualifying Units (as defined below) are together known as the Affordable Units.
- 1.2. Area Median Income (AMI)
 - A. All area median income (“AMI”) standards, including but not limited to the standards for “Very Low” Income Households, shall be based on the income standards for the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, reported by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) adjusted for family size.
 - B. In the event HUD discontinues establishing such income standards, the standard for median household income is the area median income in the metropolitan area as determined by the California State Department of Housing and Community Development (“HCD”). If such income standards are no longer in existence, the City will designate another appropriate source or method for determining the median household income.
- 1.3. Base Project – Pursuant to the approved Use Permit, the base project for this Project is (one hundred thirty four) (134) units.
- 1.4. City Affordable Units – City Affordable Units are the (sixteen) (16) residential units that the Owner has agreed to rent in the Project to Very Low Income Households for the life of the Project in consideration for City's agreement to avoid the Fee pursuant to Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Section 22.20.065. These 16 residential units include the 15 Qualifying Units described below.
- 1.5. Household - a “Household” is as defined in Berkeley Municipal Code Section 23F.04.10: One or more persons, whether or not related by blood, marriage or adoption, sharing a dwelling unit in a living arrangement usually characterized by sharing living expenses, such as rent or mortgage payments, food costs and utilities, as well as maintaining a single lease or rental agreement for all members of the Household and other similar characteristics indicative of a single Household.
- 1.6. Housing Authority – the Berkeley Housing Authority or its successor agency.
- 1.7. Qualifying Units – Qualifying Units are those affordable residential units that are required to be provided on site under the Density Bonus Law in order to obtain a density bonus. For a period of fifty-five years from the date the City first issues a

Certificate of Occupancy (“Density Bonus Period”), fifteen (15) of the residential units shall be rented to and occupied by, or if vacant, available for occupancy by Very Low Income Households at rents set in accordance with Section 2.5 below and fifteen (15) of the residential units shall be rented to and occupied by, or if vacant, available for occupancy by Very Low Income Households at rents calculated in accordance with Section 2.5 below.

- 1.8. Very Low Income Household – a Household whose combined annual gross income from all sources is no more than 50% of AMI.

**ARTICLE 2
 AFFORDABLE UNIT REQUIREMENTS**

2.1. Designation of Affordable Units

- A. Affordable Units shall be reasonably dispersed throughout the Project, be of the same size, and contain on average the same number of bedrooms as the other units in the Project; and be comparable with the design or use of other units in terms of appearance, materials and finish quality. The minimum bedroom size for any Affordable Unit shall be 70 square feet. The Owner shall allocate any housing services and amenities to the Affordable Units in the same manner as they are allocated to the market rate units and tenants of the Affordable Units shall have equal access to the Project's common areas as is given to the residents of the market rate units, provided that any fee charged for use of the common areas, mandatory housing services or for spaces reserved for individual Units shall be included in the rents allowed for the Affordable Units pursuant to Section 2.4 below.
- B. Assumed household sizes for purposes of determining rental rates for Affordable Units shall be as follows:

Unit Size	AMI Standard
Studio unit	AMI for a one-person household
One-bedroom unit	AMI for a two-person household
Two-bedroom unit	AMI for a three-person household
Three-bedroom unit	AMI for a four-person household
Four-bedroom unit	AMI for a five-person household

- C. The following table sets forth the designated Affordable Unit Numbers and the Unit's corresponding number of bedrooms.

	Unit No.	No. of Bedrooms and Bathrooms	Unit Size (square feet)	Affordability Level
1	101	3 BR x2.5 BA	1,485	Very Low Income
2	212	0 BR x1 BA	488	Very Low Income
3	236	1 BR x1 BA	768	Very Low Income
4	253	0 BR x1 BA	610	Very Low Income
5	310	2 BR x2 BA	1,111	Very Low Income
6	317	1 BR x1 BA	768	Very Low Income
7	342	2 BR x2 BA	1,009	Very Low Income
8	349	1 BR x1 BA	757	Very Low Income
9	406	0 BR x1 BA	610	Very Low Income
10	410	2 BR x2 BA	1,111	Very Low Income
11	424	1 BR x1 BA	757	Very Low Income
12	433	2 BR x2 BA	901	Very Low Income
13	438	2 BR x2 BA	1,111	Very Low Income
14	519	2 BR x2 BA	1,009	Very Low Income
15	534	0 BR x1 BA	488	Very Low Income
16	542	1 BR X1 BA	757	Very Low Income

D. If the Owner wishes to designate units other than those in subsection C above as Affordable Units, it shall first notify the City in writing of the proposed change in designation at least 10 business days prior to the effective date of such change. The City may reject such change in its discretion, but in all cases shall respond to the Owner within 10 business days of receipt of notice from the Owner or such change shall be deemed approved. The Owner shall send all notices required by this subsection in accordance with Section 6.15.

2.2. Affirmative Marketing

- A. The Owner shall affirmatively market the availability of Affordable Units to diverse Very Low Income Households. The Owner shall provide written notification to both the City’s Health, Housing & Community Services Department and the Housing Authority 30 days prior to conducting any marketing of an Affordable Unit.
- B. Affirmative marketing consists of actions to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons in the housing market area to the available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status, or disability.
- C. At least 45 days prior to marketing the Affordable Units, the Owner must submit a draft marketing plan in accordance with the requirements of the

Guidelines to the City for review and approval. The City will approve or reject the marketing plan in writing within 10 business days of submission.

- D. The Owner shall retain copies of any advertisements and announcements utilized and a list of any publications or organizations mailed such advertisements or announcements. The copies and list shall be furnished to the City on request. Owner shall keep such records as well as records documenting the results of the affirmative marketing for three years after affirmatively marketing an Affordable Unit.

2.3. Certification of Eligibility for Occupancy

- A. For any Affordable Units, the Owner shall determine that the candidate Household meets eligibility requirements of the City Guidelines before leasing an Affordable Unit to the Household, and recertify the Household's income eligibility annually before renewing the lease. However, the Owner shall not be required to calculate the income for Households who possess Section 8 vouchers. Instead, the Owner shall confirm that the Household income determined by the Housing Authority meets the eligibility requirements of the City Guidelines for that particular Affordable Unit.
- B. If required by the City Guidelines, the Owner shall submit the eligibility information to the Affordable Housing Mitigation Monitor for certification prior to renting the unit to that Household, and shall not rent the unit to the Household or renew a lease for an Affordable Unit until the City has certified eligibility of the candidate Household in writing.
- C. If required by the City Guidelines, the City shall review and either approve or reject the income certification and recertification documentation prepared by the Owner for any Household renting an Affordable Unit prior to any new or renewed lease. The Affordable Housing Mitigation Monitor shall complete his/her review no later than 15 days from receipt of a complete documentation from the Owner.
- D. The Owner shall also submit annual reports to the Affordable Housing Mitigation Monitor regarding the occupancy of the Affordable Units as further discussed in Section 2.6.
- E. Households renting an Affordable Unit must remain income eligible for the duration of their tenancies. Owner shall provide the Very Low Income Household tenants with leases that include acknowledgment by such tenants that annual recertification of eligibility is a material term of the lease and their inability to recertify eligibility may be cause for lease termination.
- F. If the annual recertification process reveals that the annual gross income of the Household renting an Affordable Unit exceeds the applicable income limit

for the unit, the following conditions apply to the Household's continued occupancy:

- i. For units restricted to Very Low Income Households:
 - (a) If the Household's gross income exceeds 50% AMI, but is less than 100% AMI, the Household remains eligible and the rent shall be set at the 50% AMI rent limit published by the City at the time of recertification.
 - (b) If the Household's gross income exceeds 100% AMI, the Household will be deemed no longer income eligible to rent an Affordable Unit. For such Households, the Owner:
 1. Shall provide the Household with written notice of their over-income status within 10 days of notification by the City and shall provide the Household with a 60-day notice to vacate the unit.
 2. Shall bring the Project into conformance by renting the vacated Affordable Unit to a Very Low Income Household.

2.4. Calculation of Rents

Beginning on the date the City first issues a Certificate of Occupancy and continuing for the life of the Project, the following provisions shall apply, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement or the Use Permit.

- A. Rents for Affordable Units for Low Income Households shall not exceed one twelfth of thirty percent (30%) of eighty percent (80%) of Area Median Income adjusted for assumed household size. Affordable Units shall be rented to Very Low Income Households at rents calculated in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code sections 50053(b)(2) adjusted for the assumed household sizes set forth in Section 2.1.B above.
- B. Rent shall include a reasonable allowance for tenant-paid utilities, including garbage collection, sewer, water, electricity, gas, and other heating, cooking and refrigeration fuels, as provided in the City Guidelines. The City shall publish a utility allowance schedule. Such allowance shall take into account the cost of an adequate level of service. Utilities do not include telephone service, cable television or internet. Rent also includes any separately charged fees or service charges assessed by the Owner that are required of all tenants, other than security deposits.
- C. The total rent for Affordable Units rented to Very Low Income Households receiving rental subsidies through the Section 8 Program, Shelter + Care, or successor programs, shall be calculated according to the regulations of the applicable program, as determined by the Housing Authority or its successor. The tenant portion of the rent must be consistent with Section 2.5.A above.

D. Rent increases for all Affordable Units occupied by tenants without assistance from the Section 8, Shelter + Care or their successor programs shall be authorized by the City annually upon the Owner's renewal of leases with such tenants to the extent that there are increases in median household income reported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, as updated, and such rents do not exceed the amounts determined pursuant to Section 2.5.A above. The increases in median household income shall be set forth in the allowable rent ceilings published in updates of the City Manager's regulations promulgated pursuant to BMC Section 22.20.065. If the median income declines, the Owner will not be required to reduce the rent, however further increases may not be made until the median income increases over its previous high point. Owners must provide a minimum 30-day notice to tenants for any rent increases. All notices must be provided in writing and delivered to the tenant via U.S. mail.

2.5. Ongoing Certification and Other Requirements

No later than February 15th of each year, the Owner shall provide a report to the City for the preceding calendar year, verifying compliance by the Owner with the terms of this Agreement and certified as correct by the Owner under penalty of perjury. The annual report shall include certifications of eligibility of all tenants in the Affordable Units at the time of initial occupancy and upon annual recertification, certification of the rent charged for each Affordable Unit and any other information reasonably required by the City.

2.6. Annual Monitoring Fee

The Owner shall pay an Annual Monitoring Fee to the City for the Below Market Rate Units (i.e., Affordable Units), as authorized by Berkeley Municipal Code Section 22.20.065.F. The current fee was set by Resolution No. 68,277-N.S. in the amount of \$432 for each Below Market Rate unit, and may be amended from time to time.

2.7. Management Responsibilities.

The Owner is responsible for all management functions with respect to the Affordable Units and the Project, including without limitation the selection of residents, certification and recertification of household size and income, evictions, collection of rents and deposits, maintenance, landscaping, routine and extraordinary repairs, replacement of capital items, and security. The Owner shall provide to the City the name of the management agent and the on-site resident manager as well as contact information. Any time that Owner changes Management Agents or resident managers, Owner shall provide the City with the updated information within ten (10) days of such change of Management Agent or resident manager in accordance with the notice provisions in Section 6.15.

ARTICLE 3 SALE OF AFFORDABLE UNITS AS CONDOMINIUM UNITS

3.1 Prohibition on Sale of Qualifying Units.

Pursuant to Government Code section 65915(c)(1)(A), all Qualifying Units shall be maintained as very low income rental units for the Density Bonus Period and shall not be sold separately to owner-occupants.

3.2. Decision of Owner to Sell City Affordable Unit in the Project.

In the event that the Owner determines to offer one City Affordable Unit in the Project for sale, the following shall apply.

A. Notification to City. The Owner shall notify City within five (5) business days of submitting an application to the Department of Real Estate for a public report to offer Units in the Project for sale. The Owner shall also provide the City with a copy of Owner's application for a public report. At least one hundred twenty (120) days before offering an Affordable Unit for sale, the Owner shall provide the City with written notice of the proposed sale of the Affordable Unit including the Unit size (square footage and number of bedrooms), lot/building/unit number, street address, Owner name and Tract number, and required income level of the Unit. City shall notify Owner within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the Owner's notification of the Affordable Sales Prices currently applicable to each Affordable Unit. For purposes of this section, Affordable Sales Price shall mean the maximum allowable sales price for an Affordable Unit in effect at the time of its sale by the Owner to a Very Low Income household as applicable.

B. Notification to Tenants. The Owner shall provide all notices to tenants of the Affordable Units required by state law.

3.3. Sale by the Owner to Eligible Households.

A. The Owner shall sell the Affordable Units to Very Low Income Households, as applicable, at prices not in excess of the then-current Affordable Sales Prices provided by the City. The Affordable Sales Price shall be the absolute maximum price that the Owner or any other seller may receive as compensation for the sale of an Affordable Unit. The Owner or other seller may not charge or receive any additional amount for an Affordable Unit regardless of whether the additional amount is (a) for options, upgrades or additional improvements to the Affordable Unit, (b) paid through escrow or outside of escrow, (c) paid prior to, after or as part of the purchase escrow or (d) paid in cash or in kind, unless a reasonable accommodation is approved by the City for buyers requiring options or accommodations related to a disability, in which any additional cost shall be paid through escrow with prior written approval by City.

B. The Owner shall actively market the Affordable Unit, openly and in the same general manner as the market-rate Units, allow prospective buyers to view the Affordable Unit, model units or floor plans, disclosure documents, and any other relevant sales materials, as may be available. The Owner's sales agents shall provide the same general quality of customer service to the Affordable Unit buyers as provided to market-rate buyers, shall display information about the availability of the Affordable Unit in a readily noticeable manner in the sales office and/or Project sales website, and shall disclose the Affordable Unit restrictions to any prospective buyers in a timely manner. Selected applicants shall be responsible for obtaining their own financing for the Affordable Unit. The Owner shall comply with applicable fair housing laws in the marketing and sale of the Affordable Units. Purchase contracts between Owner and eligible very low income shall include requirements that buyers execute documents for the benefit of the City as described in Section 3.4 below.

C. The City or its designee shall verify a potential buyer's eligibility pursuant to this Agreement before the Owner may accept an offer to purchase an Affordable Unit. The Owner agrees to pay a transaction fee for the reasonable cost of administering this Agreement as may be adopted by resolution of the City Council.

D. Eligible households shall submit purchase offers directly to the Owner, and the Owner shall accept offers to purchase in the order received, provided that such offers include a letter from the City certifying buyer's eligibility, a valid check for the required good faith deposit, and a preliminary first mortgage loan approval. The Owner shall conduct any additional screening of applicants deemed necessary and not in violation of fair housing laws.

E. The Owner shall be independently responsible to make good faith efforts to market and sell the Affordable Unit in compliance with this Agreement, and shall cooperate with City in good faith in the effort to sell the Affordable Unit to eligible households in a timely manner.

3.4. Affordable Sales Prices.

The Affordable Units shall be sold to eligible households at sales prices that do not exceed Affordable Sales Prices established by the City. Prior to commencing sales of the Affordable Units, the City shall provide to the Owner a schedule of Affordable Sales Prices. The Owner acknowledges and agrees that Affordable Sales Prices are determined based on current income levels in Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area as reported by HUD.

3.5. Homebuyer Documents and Security Instruments.

Prior to the sale of each Affordable Unit, the Owner shall ensure that:

A. The households purchasing the Affordable Unit and the City execute the Resale Restriction, which shall be recorded against the Affordable Unit at close of escrow

on the sale. The Resale Restriction shall be recorded immediately following the grant deed to the eligible household, unless otherwise approved in writing by the City.

B. The eligible household signs a promissory note in favor of the City in the form to be provided by the City that obligates the eligible household to pay the City any excess sales proceeds or excess rents received by the eligible household if the eligible household fails to comply with the Resale Restriction on rental or resale of the Affordable Unit.

C. The eligible household signs a deed of trust and security agreement securing performance of the Resale Restriction and payment of the amounts due under the promissory note in favor of the City if the eligible household fails to comply with the terms of the Resale Restriction. The Deed of Trust shall be recorded against the Affordable Unit, subordinate only to the Resale Restriction and the lien for the first mortgage loan obtained by the purchaser to finance the purchase of the Affordable Unit unless otherwise approved in writing by the City.

3.6. Compliance Reports, Inspections, Monitoring.

Within five (5) days following the sale of any Affordable Unit by the Owner to an eligible household, the Owner shall forward, or shall cause escrow officer to forward to the City, copies of the buyer's and seller's settlement statement and all closing documents, including Resale Restriction, City promissory note, and City deed of trust executed in connection with the sale.

3.7. In-Lieu Fee Option

If the Owner elects to sell the City Affordable Units in the Project as market rate units, rather than offering the Affordable Units for sale in accordance with Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 above, the Owner may elect to pay an In-Lieu Fee pursuant to BMC Section 23C.12.035 in which event the Owner shall not be required to comply with Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 provided the applicable In-Lieu Fee is paid.

3.8. Inapplicability to Non-Occupant Sale of City Affordable Units

This Article 3 shall not apply in the case where the Owner sells or transfers City Affordable Units while maintaining the City Affordable Units as rental units subject to Article 2 of this Agreement. Owner may sell the entire Project, or some subset of the Project units that includes Affordable Units, without being subject to this Article 3 so long as all Affordable Units are maintained as rental units occupied by the existing Eligible Households and subject to Article 2.

ARTICLE 4 CITY RIGHT OF ENTRY

4.1. Right of Entry by City

Owner hereby grants to the City and its duly authorized representatives the right to enter the Affordable Units at reasonable times, with reasonable notice to the Owner and all tenants, which shall be no less than 48 hours by telephone or receipt of mailed notice, and in a reasonable manner for purposes of inspecting the Affordable Units to determine compliance with this Agreement. City shall also have the right to inspect Owner's records including income certifications and tenant leases at all reasonable times after providing Owner with notice of such inspection.

ARTICLE 5 DEFAULT

5.1. Events of Default

Any of the following shall constitute an event of default (each an "Event of Default") under this Agreement:

- A. Any increase in rent of Affordable Units above that permitted by Section 2.5;
or
- B. Any material failure by the Owner to comply with any other term, provision, or covenant set forth in this Agreement in the event that such failure continues for more than thirty (30) days after the City gives written notice thereof to Owner, or if the Event of Default cannot be cured within such thirty (30) day period and Owner fails within such period to commence with due diligence and dispatch the curing of such Default or, having so commenced, thereafter fails to prosecute or complete with due diligence and dispatch the curing of such Default.

5.2. Remedies

The occurrence of an Event of Default following the expiration of any applicable notice and cure periods shall give the City the right to proceed with any and all remedies set forth in this Agreement, including but not limited to the following:

- A. The City shall have the right to proceed with any suit, action, or proceeding available at law or in equity to require the Owner to perform Owner's obligations under this Agreement. In any such action, the City may seek monetary relief in an amount sufficient to allow the City to provide rental housing equivalent to that wrongfully denied under this Agreement. The City shall be entitled to a daily penalty of no more than \$1,000 per day subject to

- the City's discretion for violations of this Agreement which can be placed on the Property via a lien. In addition to any other remedy provided by law or equity or granted elsewhere under this Agreement, the City may elect to seek in a court of appropriate jurisdiction such injunctive orders as are necessary to secure performance by Owner, its successors and assigns, of its commitments and obligations under this Agreement.
- B. If the Owner has breached its obligation to provide the Affordable Units (or any of them) to Low or Very Low Income Households under the terms of this Agreement, then the Fee in the amount of \$2,77,9500 which was avoided by City in consideration for Owner's agreement to provide the Affordable Units to Low and Very Low Income Households as well as 10% interest on the Fee from the date that any Affordable Unit is rented to a household other than a Low or Very Low Income Household shall become immediately due and payable by the Owner to the City.
- C. Any other means authorized under the Berkeley Municipal Code, Density Bonus Law, or any other federal or state statutes.

No right, power or remedy given to the City by the terms of this Agreement or the Density Bonus Law is intended to be exclusive of any other rights, power, or remedy; and each and every such right, power, or remedy shall be cumulative and in addition to every other right, power, or remedy given to the City by the terms of this Agreement, the Density Bonus Law, or by any statute or ordinance or otherwise against the Owner and any other person.

5.3. Third Party Beneficiaries

Certified income-eligible tenants of the Affordable Units are "Third Party Beneficiaries" of Section 2.5 of this Agreement and shall have the right to proceed with any suit, action, or proceeding at law or in equity to require the Owner to perform its obligations under Section 2.5 of this Agreement.

5.4. Waiver

Any waiver by the City of any obligation or condition in this Agreement must be in writing from the City Manager or the City Manager's designee. No waiver will be implied from any delay or failure by the City to take action on any breach or default of Owner or to pursue any remedy allowed under this Agreement or applicable law. Any extension of time granted to Owner to perform any obligation under this Agreement shall not operate as a waiver or release from any of its obligations under this Agreement. Consent by the City to any act or omission by Owner shall not be construed to be a consent to any other or subsequent act or omission or to waive the requirement for the City's written consent to future waivers.

ARTICLE 6 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6.1. No Joint Venture Relationship

Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed as creating a joint venture or partnership between City and Owner. Owner is not the agent of the City for any purposes in connection with this Agreement.

6.2. Entire Agreement; Amendments

This Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between the Parties. This Agreement may be amended only by written instrument executed by the City and the Owner.

6.3. Transfers

For purposes of this Agreement, a Transfer shall mean any total or partial sale, assignment or conveyance or any transfer in any other mode or form of the Project or any part thereof or any interest therein. The Owner shall provide the City with notice of any Transfer of the Project within thirty (30) days of such Transfer and any transferee shall take title to the Project subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement. Any notice to the City of a Transfer shall include the full name of the transferee, the address of the transferee and a designated contact person for the transferee and such notice shall be delivered in accordance with Section 6.15 of this Agreement. Failure to notify the City of any Transfer shall be considered a material default under this Agreement and entitle the City to exercise any and all remedies.

6.4. Term of Agreement

This Agreement shall be in effect for the life of the Project.

6.5. Binding on Successors

The City and the Owner hereby declare their express intent that the covenants and restrictions set forth in this Agreement shall apply to and bind the Owner and its heirs, executors, administrators, successors, transferees, and assignees having or acquiring any right, title or interest in or to any part of the Property and shall run with and burden such portions of the Property. Until all or portions of the Property are expressly released from the burdens of this Agreement, each and every contract, deed or other instrument hereafter executed covering or conveying the Property or any portion thereof shall be held conclusively to have been executed, delivered, and accepted subject to such covenants and restrictions, regardless of whether such covenants or restrictions are set forth in such contract, deed or other instrument. In the event of foreclosure or transfer by deed-in-lieu of all or any portion of the Property title to all or any portion of the Property shall be taken subject to this Agreement. Owner acknowledges that compliance with this Agreement is a requirement of Density Bonus Law and the Project

Approvals, and that no event of foreclosure or trustee's sale may remove these requirements from the Property.

6.6. Superiority of Declaration

The Owner warrants that (s)he has not executed, and agrees that (s)he will not execute, any other agreement with provisions contradictory to, or in opposition to, the provisions of this Agreement, and that, in any event, the requirements of this Agreement are paramount and controlling as to the rights and obligations between and among the Owner, the City, and their respective successors.

6.7. Headings Not Part of Agreement

The headings used in this Agreement are not part of it and will not be considered in its interpretation.

6.8. Time Is of the Essence

The times for the performance of any obligations under this Agreement shall be strictly construed, time being of the essence.

6.9. Indemnification

The Owner will indemnify and hold harmless (without limit as to amount) City and its elected officials, officers, employees and agents in their official capacity (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Indemnitees"), and any of them, from and against all loss, all risk of loss and all damage (including expense) sustained or incurred because of or by reason of any and all claims, demands, suits, actions, judgments and executions for damages of any and every kind and by whomever and whenever made or obtained, allegedly caused by, arising out of or relating in any manner to the Project, the Affordable Units, or the Owner's performance or non-performance under this Agreement, and shall protect and defend Indemnitees, and any of them with respect thereto, except to the extent arising solely from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the Indemnitees. The provisions of this Section shall survive expiration or other termination of this Agreement or any release of part or all of the Property from the burdens of this Agreement, and the provisions of this Section shall remain in full force and effect.

6.10. Discrimination Prohibited

The Owner shall not discriminate in the rental of any unit in the Project on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, handicap or disability (including Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome -- AIDS), marital status, ancestry, or national origin, presence of a child or children in the household, student/non-student status, source of income or disability.

6.11. Invalid Provisions

If, for any reason, one or more of the provisions contained in this Agreement are held invalid, illegal, or unenforceable in any respect by a court of competent jurisdiction, such provisions shall be deemed severed from the remaining provisions contained in this Agreement, and the remaining provisions shall be construed to continue in full effect.

6.12. Controlling Law and Venue

This Agreement shall be interpreted under the laws of the State of California. Venue for any legal action pertaining to this Agreement shall be Alameda County, California.

6.13. Interpretation of Agreement

This Agreement shall be interpreted to ensure that the rental of all Affordable Units or sale of Affordable Units remain affordable to Very Low Income Households as described in this Agreement. The terms of Berkeley Municipal Code Section 22.20.065, and the Density Bonus Law including documented legislative intent associated with its enactment shall apply to interpretation of this Agreement.

6.14. Recordation of Agreement

This Agreement shall be recorded against the Property in the Official Records of the County of Alameda.

6.15. Notices

All notices required herein, including, but not limited to, notice of change of ownership, notices of Transfers, notices of changes in the management agent, shall be sent by first class certified mail, return receipt requested or by express delivery service with a return receipt to the parties as follows:

To the Owner: Mergaret A. Spriggs,
 Vice President, 1500 San Pablo LLC
 Shorenstein Properties LLC
 235 Montgomery Street, 16th floor
 San Francisco, CA 94104

To the City: Affordable Housing Mitigation Monitor
 City of Berkeley Health, Housing & Community Services Dept.
 2180 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor
 Berkeley, CA 94704

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

Mergaret A. Spriggs
Vice President, 1500 San Pablo LLC

Date

B. D. Williams
City Manager
City of Berkeley

Date

Approved as to form:

Christopher D. Jensen
Assistant City Attorney
City of Berkeley

Attachments:

Exhibit A to Regulatory Agreement: Use Permit Conditions of Approval

Exhibit B to Regulatory Agreement: Legal Description of Property

Addendum A: Summary of City of Berkeley Inclusionary Rental Units Requirements

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Signature

(Seal)

ADDENDUM A

Summary of City of Berkeley Inclusionary Rental Units Requirements

EXHIBIT A
USE PERMIT CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

EXHIBIT B
LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR PROPERTY

Order Number: NCS-978977-SF
Page Number: 8

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Real property in the City of Berkeley, County of Alameda, State of California, described as follows:

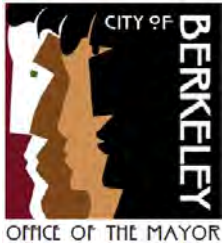
PARCEL ONE:

LOTS 1 THROUGH 11, INCLUSIVE AND LOTS 21 THROUGH 32, INCLUSIVE, BLOCK 60, MAP OF TRACT B OF THE BERKELEY L.T.I. ASSOCIATION, FILED FEBRUARY 4, 1876, MAP BOOK 19, PAGE 79, ALAMEDA COUNTY RECORDS.

PARCEL TWO:

THAT PORTION OF THE ALLEY WAY, 12 FEET WIDE, WHICH LIES BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN LINE OF JONES STREET AND THE DIRECT EXTENSION EASTERLY OF THE SOUTHERN LINE OF LOT 21, BLOCK 60, AS SAID ALLEY WAY, STREET, LOT AND BLOCK ARE SHOWN ON THE MAP OF TRACT B OF THE BERKELEY L.T.I. ASSOCIATION, FILED FEBRUARY 4, 1876, MAP BOOK 19, PAGE 79, ALAMEDA COUNTY RECORDS.

APN: 059-2310-002-05



TO: Honorable Members of the City Council

FROM: Mayor Arreguín and Councilmember Wengraf

SUBJECT: Referral: Update the definition of “Research and Development”

RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the Planning Commission to update the definition of “Research and Development.”

BACKGROUND

In the 21st century, Research and Development has evolved to take on many new forms, such that it can be performed in spaces that may, at first glance, appear to be an office or light industrial environment rather than a traditional “laboratory” with, for example, benches and sinks.

The Planning Commission is encouraged to update the definition of “Research and Development”¹ to reflect evolving business practices and consider language such as:

Research and Development: An establishment comprised of laboratory or other associated and ancillary space, engaged in one or more of the following activities: industrial, technological, biological or scientific research; product design; associated software development; development and testing; and limited fabrication and/or manufacturing necessary for the production and assemblage of prototypical products.”

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

No environmental impact.

CONTACT

Mayor Jesse Arreguín
mayor@cityofberkeley.info | 510-981-7100

¹ BMC — 23F.04.010 Definitions



Community Environmental Advisory Commission

ACTION CALENDAR
November 12, 2019

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
From: Community Environmental Advisory Commission (CEAC)
Submitted by: Ben Gould, Chairperson, CEAC
Subject: Bird Safe Berkeley Requirements

RECOMMENDATION:

Refer to the Planning Commission and the City Attorney the attached ordinance amending Berkeley Municipal Code Title 23C, adding a new Chapter 23C.27 establishing bird safety requirements for new construction and significant renovations and a new Chapter 23C.28 establishing a dark skies ordinance, for review and approval.

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION:

Potential for small additional ongoing costs associated with slightly increased requirements for staff review of new construction proposals to ensure compliance.

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

Bird safety is aligned with the City of Berkeley's Strategic Plan, advancing our goal to be a global leader in addressing climate change, advancing environmental justice, and protecting the environment.

According to the Audubon Society, bird collisions with windows is a leading cause of human-induced bird deaths (second only to outdoor house cats). Berkeley is located in the midst of the Pacific Flyway, a major migratory route for birds including hummingbirds, robins, blackbirds, numerous shorebirds, raptors, and more. When these birds encounter unfamiliar urban areas along the migratory path, they are at particular risk for collisions and death.

At present, there are no bird safety measures required for new construction or renovations. As a result, it is possible that new and existing buildings may incorporate features which pose preventable hazards to local and migratory birds.

Unfettered outdoor lighting also poses known risks to birds, as well as generating unwanted light pollution. The City of Berkeley's Downtown Area Plan¹, as well as

¹ Lighting, City of Berkeley Downtown Area Plan. Accessed August 2019:
https://www.cityofberkeley.info/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Development/Level_3_-_DAP/Chapter%2012%20Lighting.pdf

Southside zoning regulations (BMC 23E.52.070.F.7), provide guidance or limitations on outdoor lighting, but no general policy exists citywide to prevent excessive light pollution from outdoor lighting.

At its September 12, 2019 meeting, the Community Environmental Advisory Commission voted to recommend the adoption of Bird Safe Berkeley requirements. Moved by Goldhaber, second by Hetzel, carried 6-0-0-2 (Ayes: Simmons, Ticconi, Hetzel, De Leon, Goldhaber, Gould. Noes: None. Abstained: None. Absent: Varnhagen, De Leon).

BACKGROUND

Berkeley is in the midst of the Pacific Flyway, a major migratory route for birds. The city is also adjacent to San Francisco Bay, one of North America's most ecologically important estuaries and a site of Western Hemispheric importance for shorebirds and waterfowl. Alameda County has recorded 407 species of resident and migratory bird species, including least terns, Ridgway's rails, and a variety of other uniquely local and/or threatened species.

New buildings can be designed to reduce bird deaths from collisions without compromising cost or aesthetics – in fact, many of the compliance methods in the attached ordinance can be incorporated into design or construction with virtually no additional cost or difficulty for architects or engineers, and in some cases facilitate achieving other environmental goals (like improved building energy efficiency).

Several other Bay Area cities have adopted bird safety ordinances, including San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, and Richmond. The attached proposed ordinance is developed from the City of Alameda's adopted ordinance.

In addition, birds are drawn to light, whether from the moon or artificial lights, and lights affixed to buildings or structures pose a risk that birds may crash into them. A special danger comes from very bright lights, as well as lights aimed upward.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Implementing the Bird Safe Berkeley ordinance will ensure new construction does not pose undue hazards to local and migratory birds, thereby reducing human impact and benefiting the environment.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The proposed amendment to BMC Title 23C is categorically exempt from CEQA under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15061(b)(3), 15307, and 15308.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Berkeley's strategic plan calls for being a global leader in protecting the environment. The bird-safe glazing design standards contained within have been found to be effective at reducing or eliminating bird deaths, and can be implemented with little or no additional costs. The window size threshold for requiring implementation is the most stringent in the nation, and as a result adopting this policy strongly aligns with Berkeley's strategic plan. The dark skies ordinance is straightforward and simple, yet effective at reducing excessive and unwanted light pollution while conserving energy.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED

CEAC considered taking no action on bird safety standards, but concluded that the environmental benefits substantially outweighed the burden imposed. CEAC also considered a less stringent window size requirement (of twenty-four (24) square feet instead of eight (8) square feet), but determined that window size was not a significant factor in either bird safety or cost or ease of compliance.

CEAC considered taking no action on dark skies, but concluded that the environmental benefits outweighed the burden imposed. CEAC also considered a more stringent dark skies ordinance, but concluded it would be unnecessarily difficult to enforce with minimal additional benefits.

CITY MANAGER

The City Manager takes no position on the content and recommendations of the Commission's Report.

CONTACT PERSON

Ben Gould, Chairperson, CEAC, 510-725-9176

ORDINANCE NO. -N.S.

AMENDING BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE TITLE 23C TO ESTABLISH GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BIRD SAFETY IN BUILDINGS AND EXTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES; ADDING CHAPTER 23C.27 AND CHAPTER 23C.28

BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of the City of Berkeley as follows:

Section 1. That the Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23C.27 is added to read as follows:

**Chapter 23C.27
BIRD SAFETY**

Sections:

23C.27.010 Purpose
23C.27.020 Applicability
23C.27.030 Exemptions
23C.27.040 Standards

23C.27.010 Purpose

The purposes of the Bird Safety related regulations contained in this Chapter is to reduce bird mortality from windows or other specific building features known to increase the risk of bird collisions.

23C.27.020 Applicability

The bird-safe building standards apply to the following types of projects when such projects require a building permit:

A. New Construction. New buildings with two (2) or more stories, and one or more façades in which glass constitutes fifty percent (50%) or more of the area of the individual façade. The bird-safe glazing requirement must be met on any window with dimensions of at least two (2) feet by four (4) feet, or an area of eight (8) square feet or more, located on such façade.

B. Window Replacement. On buildings with two (2) or more stories, and one or more facades in which glass constitutes fifty percent (50%) or more of the area of the individual façade, replacement of any window or other rigid transparent material with dimensions of at least two (2) feet by four (4) feet, or an area of eight (8) square feet or more. The requirement does not apply on existing windows that are not proposed to be replaced.

C. New or Replaced Glass Structures. Any structure that has transparent glass walls twenty-four (24) square feet or more in size, including but not limited to freestanding glass walls, wind barriers, skywalks, balconies, greenhouses, and rooftop appurtenances.

23C.27.030 Exemptions

The bird-safe building standards shall not apply to the following:

A. The replacement of existing glass on historic structures. However, the standards shall apply to new exterior additions to historic structures, and new construction on the site of historic structures, that are differentiated from the historic structures, if determined by the Planning Director to be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

B. Glazing on the ground floor of commercial storefronts directly fronting a public street, alley, or sidewalk.

23C.27.040 Standards

A. Bird-Safe Glazing Requirement. At least ninety percent (90%) of the glazing on any building façade or freestanding glass structure shall include features that enable birds to perceive the glass as a solid object. The requirement can be satisfied by using one or more of the following treatments to be determined by the Planning Director as part of an application for a building permit:

1. External screens installed permanently over glass windows such that the windows do not appear reflective.
2. Light-colored blinds or curtains.
3. Opaque glass, translucent glass, or opaque or translucent window film.
4. Paned glass with mullions on the exterior of the glass.
5. Glass covered with patterns (e.g., dots, stripes, images, abstract patterns, lettering). Such patterns may be etched, fritted, stenciled, silk-screened, applied to the glass on films or decals, or another method of permanently incorporating the patterns into or onto the glass. Elements of the patterns must be at least one-eighth (1/8) inch tall and separated no more than two (2) inches vertically, at least one-quarter (1/4) inch wide and separated by no more than four (4) inches horizontally, or both (the "two-by-four rule").
6. Ultraviolet (UV)-pattern reflective glass, laminated glass with a patterned UV-reflective coating, or UV-absorbing and UV-reflecting film that is permanently applied to the glass. Where patterns are used, they shall meet the two-by-four rule.
7. Other glazing treatments providing an equivalent level of bird safety and approved by the Planning Director as part of building plan review.

B. Alternative Glazing Compliance. As an alternative to meeting subsection 4(a), Bird-Safe Glazing Requirement, an applicant may propose building and fenestration designs and/or operational measures that will minimize bird collisions and achieve an equivalent level of bird safety. The applicant shall submit a bird collision reduction plan along with the application for design review or other discretionary permit required for the project. The bird collision reduction plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist. Design and operational solutions may include but need not be limited to the following techniques, singularly or in combination:

1. Layering and recessing glazed surfaces.
2. Angled or faceted glazing that minimizes reflectivity and transparency.
3. Louvres.
4. Overhangs and awnings.
5. Glass block.
6. Bird netting with openings one (1) square centimeter or smaller.
7. Decorative grilles that allow birds to perceive the grilles, together with the glass behind them, as solid.
8. Glass embedded with photovoltaic cells.
9. Placement of landscaping in such a way as to minimize bird collisions.

Section 2. That the Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23C.28 is added to read as follows:

**Chapter 23C.28
DARK SKIES**

Sections:

- 23C.28.010 Purpose**
- 23C.28.020 Applicability**
- 23C.28.030 Exemptions**
- 23C.28.040 Standards**

23C.28.010 Purpose

The purpose of the Dark Skies ordinance is to ensure exterior light fixtures are pointed downwards and turn off whenever possible, minimizing light pollution, sky glow, and hazardous risks to birds, while ensuring adequate illumination for safety, security, and the enjoyment of outdoor areas, including travel on public roads.

23C.28.020 Applicability

The dark skies ordinance applies to any project that requires a building permit or electrical permit for:

A. New exterior lighting, including lighting fixtures attached to buildings, structures, poles, or self-supporting structures; or

B. Additions or replacements of existing exterior light fixtures, including upgrades and replacements of damaged or destroyed fixtures.

23C.28.030 Exemptions

The following types of lighting are exempt from the requirements of this subsection:

A. Emergency lighting. Temporary emergency lighting used by law enforcement or emergency services personnel, a public utility, or in conjunction with any other emergency service.

B. Construction lighting. Temporary lighting used for construction or repair of roadways, utilities, and other public infrastructure.

C. Lighting Required by Building Code or Other Regulations. Lighting for exit signs, stairs, ramps, points of ingress/egress to buildings, and all other illumination required for building codes, OSHA standards, and other permitting requirements imposed by state, or federal agencies.

D. Signs. Signs and sign lighting.

E. Athletic Field Lights. Athletic field lights used within a school campus or public or private park.

F. Neon, Argon, and Krypton. All fixtures illuminated solely by neon, argon, or krypton.

G. Water Features. Lighting used in or for purposes of lighting swimming pools, hot tubs, decorative fountains, and other water features.

H. Flag Lighting. Lighting used to illuminate a properly displayed United States flag and/or State of California flag.

I. Holiday Displays. Seasonal and holiday lighting.

J. Temporary Lighting. Temporary lighting allowed under a permit.

K. Historic Fixtures. Historic lighting fixtures or fixtures that exhibit a historical period appearance, as determined by the Planning Director.

L. Architecture, Historic Structures, and Public Art. Lighting on historic structures, special architectural features, public art, monuments, and other similar objects of

Page 8 of 8

interest shall be exempt if the lamps emit less than one thousand six hundred (1600) lumens per fixture and together draw less than one hundred (100) watts. However, the standards shall apply to new exterior additions to historic structures, and new construction on the site of historic structures, that are differentiated from the historic structures, if determined by the Planning Director to be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

M. Low-Voltage Landscape Lighting. Low-voltage landscape lighting such as that used to illuminate fountains, shrubbery, trees, and walkways, provided that it uses no more than sixty (60) watts and no more than seven hundred and fifty (750) lumens per fixture.

23C.28.040 Standards

To minimize the harmful effects of light pollution, new construction and major renovation projects shall meet the following standards:

- A. Outdoor lighting shall be no brighter than 3000 Kelvin.
- B. Outdoor lighting shall be shielded and directed, with a full cut off fixture of no more than 2.5% of lamp lumens at or above 90°, and no more than 10% of lamp lumens at or above 80°.
- C. Wherever feasible, require motion sensors or timers to prevent unnecessary energy use and light pollution.
- D. Light shows and beams of light are not permitted during spring or fall migration seasons, roughly February 15 to May 31, and August 15 to November 30, respectively.

Lapira, Katrina

-----Original Message-----

From: William Campbell [mailto:william.trei.campbell@gmail.com]

Sent: Friday, July 10, 2020 8:37 AM

To: May, Keith <KMay@cityofberkeley.info>; Lapira, Katrina <KLapira@cityofberkeley.info>; Pearson, Alene <apearson@cityofberkeley.info>

Subject: Re: Additional Public Comment: ADU Hillside Policy

WARNING: This email originated outside of City of Berkeley.

DO NOT CLICK ON links or attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Keith and Katrina hope your week is well. Wanted to confirm you received this note and it will be passed along to the commissions? Thank you, Trei

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jul 7, 2020, at 12:45 PM, Trei Campbell <william.trei.campbell@gmail.com> wrote:

>

>

> Hello All,

>

> First I'd like to say thank you for hosting and sharing the information on last night's Commission meeting. It is good to hear the process is being reviewed and steps are being taken to potentially have a path forward for ADUs in our zone/neighborhoods in the future.

>

> I did have some additional thoughts, comments based on last night's policy options that I wanted to share with you as well as our family situation and how we are impacted.

>

> We are a young family that recently purchased our home last year in the Thousand Oaks Neighborhood of Berkeley. My wife and I have lived in Berkeley however since 2007 as long term renters so have been a part of the community for some time. We have 2 daughters (ages 5 and 10) and a family member we co-own the house with that is wheelchair bound. We had initially purchased our home with the intention all along of following the AUP w/ fire approval process to develop an ADU on our property for 2 reasons. 1.) Short term: to help the housing crisis and also have supplemental income to support our family needs (potentially upgrading our century old home to be more safe and ADA compliant as one of our family members is wheelchair bound. As it's a fixer upper and has had much deferred maintenance from previous owners and requires significant upgrades. 2.) Long term as a unit to be able to support my parents or parents in their elder years when the time comes.

>

> When initially buying the house we did some research on AUP and assumed that it could be possible to build a detached unit, as several neighbors have multi units (attached), single units (detached) or larger 3 story properties on the hillside. Our particular street is slightly over 24ft. in width.

Best Regards,

> Trei Campbell

>

> Then the state law came along, then ordinance, covid, etc. which seems to have thrown that all into Jeopardy.

>

> We are hoping the Commissions will take the time to reconsider the possibility of detached ADUs or more options for hillside overlay properties with the right conditions potentially so our family will be able to participate in what we see as a positive for us, our community, neighbors, all while being safe and compliant.

>

> Here were some of my thoughts on discussion items last night:

>

> 1.) Point about density concerns: We wanted to call out that we (and other neighbors) could add additions to our houses and have 4-5 more family members each live on our properties which could potentially clog up the streets, worse than a detached one bedroom for my parents or simple renters.

>

> Modern code with fire safety probably would make an ADU unit more fire safe than my century old house. I understand that it's a major concern and we agree, we don't want to get stuck up here either in a fire event, but with the right requirements, approval or sign-off we believe it can be done safely.

>

> In my opinion as policy options stand, they are broad, restrictive and blunt. As mentioned there are several units in my neighborhood already that don't seem to cause any issues and they were obviously permitted, or grandfathered in to build here. I want to call out that it seems unfair and inequitable for us new younger homeowners when we are willing to have the fire department sign off and go through all the necessary steps required.

>

> 2.) Next point was actual fire and accessibility: Argument was made that to not allow detached units due to additional structure adding more of a fire concern (kindle if you will). I want to point out that I have many neighbors, with unkempt lots or large overgrown trees that they do not maintain that are a major fire hazard, though we can't force them to cut their trees, or really even tell them they can't have more. My understanding is that the ADUs would be built to modern code and have potentially fire safety instruments to help prevent fires, vs dead/large dry trees and brush.

>

> Also mentioned was fire truck access - which I totally agree with. However, we did have a gas leak on our street and 2 full size trucks were at our house within 5 min. and drove down our street no problem. So I think again it feels inequitable and unfair to say it's difficult for all streets of that size range, because some could be safe or easier/more accessible.

>

> One member did bring forward a map from Los Angeles ADU work that they've done for a similar scenario that called out that streets under 24 ft. width or without certain access points were not allowed for ADU. Which I thought was a great clear picture or what was acceptable or not and less broad sweeping.

>

> Lastly, there was a call out of "aesthetics" in the hills as a potential issue. Which frankly I think is a very poor reason for us a city not to move forward or put in the work to create a process to a.) help with the housing crisis b.) be fair and equitable c.) safe with the right parameters.

>

> Again, I want to mention that accessibility is a critical piece of this conversation. Access to housing, also ADA compliant access to housing, which we are major proponents of and how we would like to develop our unit, because one of our members is wheelchair bound as I mentioned. Many of these homes and units available in the hills are not wheelchair accessible and we feel it's important to have those options available for family and renters looking for the options in Berkeley.

>

> I want to urge both commissions re-consider the options presented to the council in the coming months and what are available as options for homeowners in our circumstances, that are looking to improve their livelihood and that of their community, in a safe and equitable way.

> Thank you for your time, service and for reviewing my comments.

>

Best Regards,

> Trei Campbell

Lapira, Katrina

From: Debra Sanderson <debsanderson51@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, July 12, 2020 5:51 PM
To: Pearson, Alene; Lapira, Katrina
Subject: Fwd: Public Comments, Item 1, 7/6/20 Commission Meeting

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Debra Sanderson** <debsanderson51@gmail.com>
Date: Thu, Jul 9, 2020 at 8:26 AM
Subject: Fwd: Public Comments, Item 1, 7/6/20 Commission Meeting
To: Councilmember Lori Droste <lori@loridroste.com>, Denise Pinkston <dpinkston@tmgpartners.com>

fyi -- my comments to DFSC

Deb

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Debra Sanderson** <debsanderson51@gmail.com>
Date: Wed, Jul 8, 2020 at 8:03 AM
Subject: Public Comments, Item 1, 7/6/20 Commission Meeting
To: May, Keith <KMay@cityofberkeley.info>

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please distribute to the Commission members. Many thanks. Debbie

Many Berkeley families are struggling due to the severe housing shortage, and ADUs are the fastest and cheapest way to provide more housing. Berkeley also faces serious fire and seismic hazards in the Hillside District, and somehow we must meet these twin needs. The current street width restriction alone is too blunt a tool to balance these needs. The big question is how (or whether) to allow some residential development in the Hillside District, and how to define the right place for it.

I've been deeply involved in the state ADU laws, their interpretations, and homeowner ADU training for the past several years, before which I was Planning Manager for the City of Berkeley. Through these experiences I've learned that, more than anything else, homeowners want requirements for building and occupying ADUs that are clear, unambiguous, and consistent. These standards guide my comments below.

Option one seems overreaching to many homeowners and needs more refining to be reasonable. If you keep 26' threshold or change it to 24', please consider the following:

- Does the standard apply to the entire street if one section is less than 26' or just to a certain segment?
- Who decides which roadway segments meet the standard, when they vary so much?
- If a corner house fronts both a wide and a narrow street, could they still build an ADU?
- Does the access route matter, rather than individual streets?

These issues can be easily resolved by creating a map or list of parcels where ADUS can be built, so homeowners can be sure.

Option 2 reduces the amount of fuel being added to the hills by allowing reuse or repurposing of existing floor area, and the resulting population would be close to the area's original (and much higher) density.

Option 3 seems to be the same as Option 2 but with additional standards.

Other factors to consider:

The task is to tailor restrictions to mitigate the problem without unnecessarily excluding ADU sites that don't reduce access.

Street width may not be the only factor to consider. You might consider whether parking is allowed on one or both sides of a street, if parcels are within a short distance to a footpath or wide streets, and if parcels in landslide zones should be more restricted than those that aren't?

Bottom line:

I encourage you to relax and/or supplement the street width standard for ADUs created by converting existing space. Families need an ADU option to meet their growing challenges (i.e., aging parents, unemployed adult children, caregivers on-site, etc.). This option allows homeowners to repurpose existing space, without making visible changes to the built environment and without exceeding the historic density levels.

Also, whatever approach you adopt, please make the standards clear, complete, and objective so that no staff interpretation is required. Members of the ADU Task Force are happy to "test drive" and draft standards you want to adopt!

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions or want additional information, please don't hesitate to ask!

Cheers, and stay safe,
Debbie S.

--

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Disaster and Fire Safety Commission

Date: July 20, 2020
To: Planning Commission
From: Disaster and Fire Safety Commission

Submitted by: Gradiva Couzin, Chair, Disaster and Fire Safety Commission

Subject: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Ordinance Amendments

SUMMARY

This memo responds to the request for feedback from the Disaster and Fire Safety Commission (DFSC) to the Planning Commission as requested by the City Council regarding a local ADU Ordinance with a focus on Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hillside Overlay that will replace the January 2020 Urgency Ordinance scheduled to expire in September 2020.

The DFSC concludes that the prohibition on ADUs in Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hillside overlay (Option 1), should remain in effect

- 1. with additional language to clarify that our response involves "new" ADUs in Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hillside Overlay; and**
- 2. the additional inclusion of two designated evacuation routes in Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hillside Overlay where ADUs would be prohibited; and**
- 3. a request that the Planning Commission join with the DFSC's recommendation for additional funding: for a citywide alert system; continued work to improve the City's pathway system; implementation of the Safe Passages program that includes definite and continued enforcement of existing code regarding parking restrictions that impede emergency vehicle access; and an expanded vegetation management program.**

In arriving at our recommendations, the DFSC acknowledges that the suggestion to establish an individualized approval process would be preferable. However, that option is unavailable to cities throughout the State due to limitations of California law.

BACKGROUND

Members of the DFSC held a virtual Special Session on July 6, 2020 at 7:00 pm at which time they reviewed a staff report and presentation by Katrina Lapira, Assistant Planner, Land Use Planning Division. and Arlene Pearson, Secretary, Berkeley Planning Commission. Members of the public also participated in the meeting. An

additional virtual Special DFSC Session was held on July 13, 2020 to determine recommendations to be made to the Planning Commission.

The issue, in brief:

- May 29, 2018: Council adopted an ordinance prohibiting ADUs in the Environmental Safety-Residential District (ES-R) and requiring discretionary review and approval by the Fire Department of ADUs in the Hillside Overlay (R-1h).
- October 9, 2019: State law (AB 881) mandated a statewide streamlined ADU permitting approval process. It provided no protections for local fire hazard areas, prohibited discretionary review, and allowed only ministerial, i.e., over-the-counter review granted within 60 days. An amendment to this law was later approved that allowed local jurisdictions to prohibit ADUs in areas where their allowance would create an impact on traffic flow and public safety. This law as amended was effective January 1, 2020.
- December 10, 2019 : Council adopted an initial 45-day Urgency Ordinance to allow time to consider what would be needed to provide protections in Fire Zones 2 and 3. The extension was scheduled to expire on January 24, 2020.
- January 21, 2020: Council unanimously adopted an amendment to Berkeley Municipal Code Chapter 23C.24. extending limits on ADU development for a period of 10 months and 15 days pending further analysis and adoption of local regulations that ensure public safety in Fire Zones 2 and 3.
- July 6, 2020: Special Session of DFSC to discuss ADUs in Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hillside Overlay.
- July 13, 2020: Special Session of DFSC to determine comments regarding ADUs in Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hillside Overlay which would be sent to the Planning Commission. The DFSC understands that after receiving comments from the DFSC, and holding a public hearing, staff will draft Zoning Ordinance amendments for the Planning Commission to consider in their recommendations they will propose to the City Council before expiration of the extension in September.

DISCUSSION

The July 6, 2020 Staff Memorandum from Ms. Lapira to the DFSC asks the DFSC Commission to consider three policy options that address potential health and safety hazards posed by development of ADUs in the hillside. These include:

1. Continue to prohibit all ADU development:

Page 2

Existing prohibitions on ADUs in the Hillside Overlay and in the E-SR District would continue. Berkeley Municipal Code 23C.24 defines where existing provisions are currently allowed in Berkeley as follows:

Accessory Dwelling Units: Section 23C.24.010 Applicability of Regulations: The provisions of this Chapter apply to all lots that are zoned for residential use except 1) in the following zoning districts: Environmental Safety-Residential (ES- R), Manufacturing (M), Mixed Manufacturing (MM), Mixed Use-Light Industrial (MU-LI) and Unclassified (U); and 2) on a lot with frontage on a roadway with less than 26 feet in pavement width in the Hillside Overlay.

2. Allow only conversion of ADU development:
Conversion ADUs apply to the conversion of existing areas within a single-family dwelling, or in a legally built accessory structure. Conversions do not allow modification to building footprint/dimensions of legally built structures or buildings. Impacts through conversion would be assessed and protection of residential areas prioritized.
3. Allow only conversion with a set of objective standards which would be determined: Same as above, but with objective standards that would exceed State standards where ADU development would otherwise be prohibited. ADUs would not be permitted unless objective standards related to fire safety were incorporated into the scope of the ADU project.

In considering each of the above options, there are four factors which must be addressed:

1. Geology:
Berkeley's General Plan which guides development decisions includes a Disaster Preparedness and Safety Element (DPSE). On December 10, 2019, the Council approved resolution 69,236-N.S. to adopt the five-year 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, to be incorporated into the General Plan as an appendix to the DPSE. In these documents, Earthquakes, Landslides (earthquake and rainfall triggered), and Wildland and Urban Interface Fire are listed as "Likely" and "Catastrophic" in Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hillside Overlay.



The Hayward Fault runs south to north across Berkeley through the Hillside Overlay and Panoramic Way areas. Called the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zone, this area sits between other major faults, the San Andreas Fault to the west and the Rodgers Creek Fault to the east. Experts state that it isn't a question of "if" but "when" a major earthquake commonly referred to as the "Big One" will strike in the Bay Area. The U.S. Geologic Survey predicts a 72% probability of one or

more magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquakes will strike in the San Francisco Bay Region between 2014 and 2043. The largest percentage predicted for any of the faults - 33% - is that it will occur on the Hayward Fault during this time period. Berkeley can expect "lurch cracking" resulting in extensive fracturing of pavement, damage to sewer, gas, and water lines and landslides primarily in the hill areas, resulting in significant property damage, injury, and loss of life from this and the fires that often accompany earthquake damage. The map above (Figure 13 from the DPSE) shows the approximate location of areas vulnerable to this combination of hazards.

Geologists estimate that 45 to 65 percent of the landslide-susceptible areas will experience movement ranging from a few inches to 20 feet in an earthquake. It is further noted that most of Berkeley hillside development predates current best practices and codes making them vulnerable to the threat of landslides. This threat is affected by degree of slope, weather, improper grading, alteration of drainage patterns and careless removal of vegetation.

Following the October 1991 Berkeley/ Oakland Tunnel Fire which destroyed 3,500 homes, 2,000 automobiles, killed 25, injured 150 and caused \$3.4 billion in damages calculated in today's dollars, CALFIRE designated Fire Zones 2 and 3 in Berkeley. These areas were given the highest rating of "very high severity" risk for wildfire. Our City's vulnerability is significantly expanded due to the combination of hazards that are clustered together within our designated fire zone areas.

Among the objectives listed in these plans which were adopted by the City Council, are to reduce the potential for loss of life, injury and economic damage from earthquakes, landslides and wildfires and to improve responder access and community evacuation in Fire Zones 2 and 3.

2. Climate Change:

Since 1991, a series of tragic California fires show a similar pattern of increased size, intensity and speed. An example being the November 2018 Camp Fire which destroyed the town of Paradise, CA. With an economic loss of around \$16.5 billion, the Camp Fire destroyed more than 18,000 structures and killed 85 people. On March 22, 2019, Governor Newsom declared a State of Emergency in California with regard to wildfire risk.

Wildfires have long been associated as starting from a combination of high wind speeds blowing from the northeast, high temperatures and low humidity, a situation referred to as "Diablo Winds." At one time, Diablo Winds occurred in the fall. With climate change this has shifted, and they are now expected to occur at any time of the year. These fires have been fueled by continuing long periods of drought and insect infestation which have promoted the build-up of fuel in the form of tinder dry brush and dead trees.

Development has contributed to this fuel build-up. Recent newspaper reports (July 10, East Bay Times) that the lack of rain this February combined with hot weather in June "has left vegetation in Northern California drier now than it has been in any July since the state's historic five-year drought from 2012 to 2016." The result being high fire risk over the next four or five months, or as one fire official says - this is the time of year when fires get bigger and more difficult to control. It is essential for Berkeley to enact as soon as possible an expanded, careful and rigorous program of vegetation management.

This will be more challenging as it must be done within the reality of COVID-19 management.

3. Existing Development/Density:

Development in Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Hills Overlay area is more dense than is found in most hill areas in other cities largely because development in Berkeley occurred on minimum lot sizes of 5,000 square feet or less. At one time, it was estimated that about 50% of all single-family zoning in Berkeley existed on these smaller lots. At that time, 90% of single-family zoning involved the Berkeley hills. In addition, flexible side setbacks resulted in houses being constructed more closely together. More housing in smaller spaces, clustered tightly together adds to the problems of the fire spreading more rapidly and placing more people at risk. Adding ADUs to this picture further compounds the problems.

In 1983, the state approved SB 1534 allowing what was then called second units (known also as in-law apartments or "granny flats") in R-1 areas with a discretionary permit granted through the Zoning Adjustments Board. Parking for the second unit was to be provided on site. Because of the review process, which was often controversial, some number of people constructed second units without permit. The number of these illegal units is unknown, but it is commonly known that they exist, were built without permit so some may or may not fully meet code requirements, and some rented without paying the appropriate level of federal, state and local taxes. Second units are now considered as a component of ADUs. A current discussion is whether these older second units and subsequent ADUs should be placed under rent control regulation. This report does not take a position regarding rent control, but it does maintain that whether the Rent Board regulates them or not, such units which already exist should be "grandfathered in" and those built without a permit, should be legalized through inspection, and brought up to code. All, existing units should be subject to current COVID-19 related eviction regulations as part of the effort to prevent homelessness.

The number of housing units in the ES-R and Hill Overlay is not known. An attempt should be made to determine this factor and establish reliable density data. It should also be acknowledged that there are an unknown number of

seniors and people with mobility challenges living in the ES-R and Hillside Overlay areas.

4. Evacuation of Residents:

The estimation of approximate population composition in these hazard areas is important from the standpoint of understanding what services need to be present to reduce fatalities and ensure safe evacuation of these most vulnerable residents. While pathways are rightly included in evacuation planning, fleeing a fire on foot by the elderly, disabled and parents with small children who need to be carried is not a good option.

Most of this group will require early evacuation by car and ultimately evacuation of most residents in the Fire Zones 2 and 3 and the Overlay area will leave by car which will have to be done over narrow, winding roads which are, at times, blocked by parked vehicles. Many have been advised to leave their homes early and seek shelter elsewhere during high risk fire periods and Power Safety Shut Offs, if they have the resources to do so. However, many, not just in the hills but throughout the City, will not have the resources to periodically leave their homes, so the DFSC recommends that the City should consider providing temporary shelter for the early evacuation of vulnerable residents in safer locations during these times.

It is extremely important to understand that a response to a wildfire emergency involves BOTH access to the fire by responding equipment and personnel AND egress from the area by fleeing residents. State law does not require replacement of parking for the primary building if an ADU replaces an existing garage, car port or covered parking structure. Even if replacement parking were required, ADUs generate cars that are additional to cars associated with the primary building. Additional cars end up frequently being parked on the street. More cars on the street further clog both access and egress traffic.

In a 12/3/2019 report, the DFSC Commission noted that the problem of emergency equipment access problems in the hills has been known for at least 41 years. Despite numerous recommendations, only a few narrow streets have had parking restrictions enacted. While to date, there is increased awareness of the problem by residents and subsequent cooperation, misunderstandings and complaints about inappropriate and dangerous parking are still occurring far too often. In a wildfire scenario, rapid evacuation of residents is necessary and

access must be assured. Both directions - up and out - must be accommodated. Experience has indicated that no one can out-run a wildfire and prompt fire suppression efforts are essential to establishing control which helps protect the entire City. It is essential that steps be taken as soon as possible to enforce existing code regarding parking restrictions.

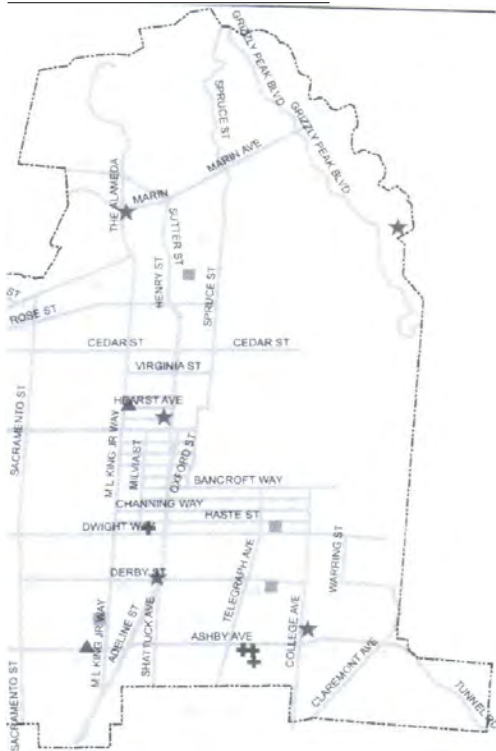
Option 1 as presented prohibits ADUs on streets that are less than 26 feet wide. A map indicating the location of such streets in the City is attached and the City has also produced a seven-page list of those streets by address. Most narrow streets are located in the hill areas, but there are a few in other parts of the City. In this report as requested, the DFSC considered only those streets in the ES-R and the Hillside Overlay. However, we recommend that the Planning Commission consider the other streets in the City that are less than 26 feet as a separate issue regarding ADUs, but in doing so, emergency vehicle access must be assured to those streets as well.

The DFSC is concerned, however, that designated evacuation routes have not been included for streets where ADUs should be prohibited, regardless of street width. Evacuation routes in the ES-R District and Hillside Overlay areas include: Marin Avenue, from The Circle to Grizzly Peak which is the most important and only east west evacuation route in the north hill area except for a very small portion of Cedar Street. Both of these streets are less than 26 feet wide so fall within the ADU prohibition guidelines. North south designated evacuation routes are parts of Spruce, Grizzly Peak Blvd (except for a portion at Fairlawn), are streets that are wider than 26 feet. The DFSC believes that all of Grizzly Peak and that portion of Spruce which are designated as evacuation routes should also fall within the ADU prohibited area. Because these streets require two lanes of traffic - one for emergency vehicle traffic and one for fleeing residents, adding ADUs will increase on-street parking and hence hinder evacuation efforts in both directions. From any standpoint mass evacuation from Fire Zones 2 and 3 will be very difficult, given the population density, the speed of the wildfire and the lack of effective east west routes. Many people have died in their cars while fleeing from wildfires.

In discussions of this matter over the years, it has been said that so-called "pinch points" on otherwise adequate width streets that impede emergency vehicles

should be recognized. If this is correct, such "pinch points" should be included in the area where ADUs are prohibited. These "pinch points" have not been sufficiently named for inclusion at this time, but continuation of the Safe Passage Program should identify them so parking restrictions can be enacted in the future.

EMERGENCY ACCESS AND EVACUATION NETWORK June 13, 2011



While important efforts such as Wildfire Evacuation Drills and initiation of the Safe Passages Program have been made within the last year, much remains to be done as soon as possible. Some important components of the work that needs to be done includes the following:

- Initiation of a citywide alert system, including a method for early evacuation and possible shelter for our most vulnerable residents throughout the City, during periods of high risk and power outages;
- Full funding of the Safe Passages Program which seeks to work with residents in designating where parking must be restricted. This program was initiated, then referred to a later budget for consideration, then put on hold due to the COVID- 19 pandemic. Safe Passages has been considered to be a pilot program. While some details might vary from time to time in its implementation, it must be

officially recognized that its purpose is to identify and enforce restricting parking based on existing code in certain locations because it is an essential component of the City's fire safety actions. The Program must begin and continue wherever it is needed as without such restrictions in place, the discussion of added density in high risk fire areas has little meaning;

- Funding to continue the work to create a network of safe paths throughout the City. See map attached for a list of Unbuilt Pathways in Districts 5 and 6. Pathways that are clear, with railings and lights, as appropriate, remain an important part of the City's evacuation planning.; and
- Funding for an increased vegetation management program that could proceed within the requirements necessitated by COVID-19 safety precautions.

Vegetation management is important for the whole City in that controlling a fire when and where it first starts protects the rest of the City as the wind direction will carry embers to start new fires in areas far from an initial fire, until the whole City is aflame. Fire officials are reporting that of this date, the State is at heightened risk of wildfire.

Additional funding is therefore an essential part of what needs to be set in place to ensure that we will save as many lives and protect property as is possible. In making this recommendation for additional funding, it should be noted that on October 15, 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution 69,147-N.S. making wildfire prevention and safety a top priority and that wildfire prevention and safety be addressed as the highest priority on the next updates to the City's General Plan, Climate Action Plan, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Resiliency Strategy, 2050 Vision and any other plans where it may be appropriate, and be reflected in City policies and allocation of resources.





A citywide ballot measure is in the process of being written. The DFSC has yet to receive any language to review.

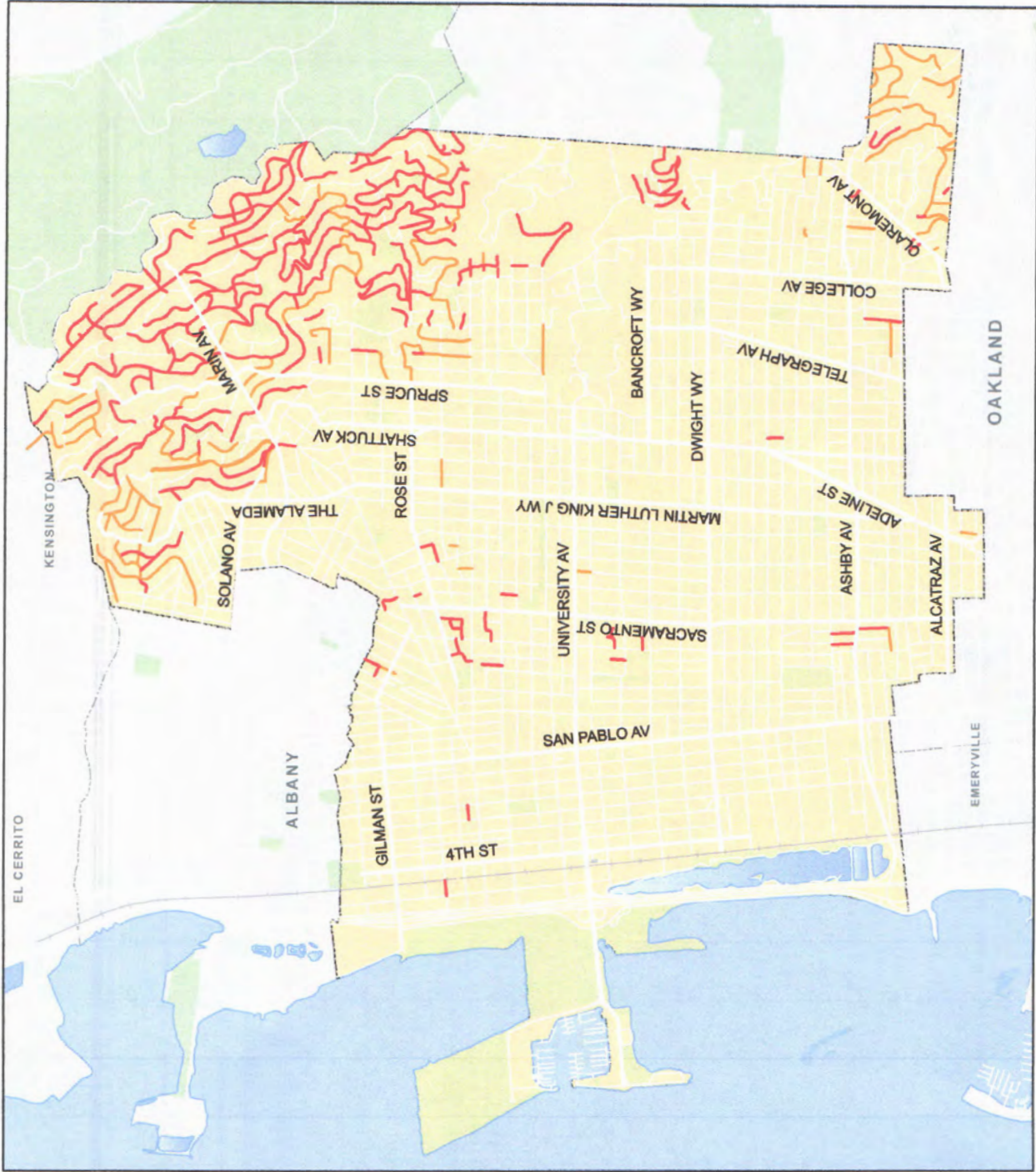
CONCLUSION

1. That the DFSC sends to the Planning Commission that we support Option 1 to continue existing prohibitions on new ADUs in the ES-R District and Hillside Overlay on
 - a. streets less than 26 feet wide, and
 - b. additionally on those positions of Grizzly Peak Boulevard and Spruce that are designated evacuation routes in the ES-R District and Hillside Overlay, and
 - c. additionally on streets of wider width where there are "pinch points" that will not allow emergency vehicle access.
2. That we leave to the Planning Commission the issue of additional ADUs on streets less than 26 feet that are not in the ES-R, Fire Zones or Hillside Overlay, but in so doing, recommend that these streets must also have unimpeded emergency vehicle access.
3. That we include in our response to the Planning Commission the request that they join us in recommending to the Council funding for a citywide alert system with consideration of special temporary funding for low income vulnerable individuals during high risk days and power outages, full funding for the Safe Passage Program for the purpose of immediate and continued enforcement of

existing code regarding parking restrictions wherever needed, and a more rigorous vegetation management program.

FIRE ACCESS MAP

-  Pavement Width
Less than 24 ft
-  Pavement Width
Less than 26 ft
-  Parks
-  City Limits



This map is for reference purposes only.

Care was taken in the creation of this map, but it is provided "AS IS". Please contact the City of Berkeley to verify map information or to report any errors.

October 2, 2015

0 1,000 2,000 Feet








CITY OF BERKELEY
 City of Berkeley
 Department of Planning & Development
 2125 Marina Street, 2nd Floor
 Berkeley, CA 94704

Unbuilt Pathways in Berkeley




Completely blocked or encroached

-  Avenidea Path - District 6
-  Cragmont Path - District 6
-  Halkin Walk (Lwr) - District 6
-  Miller Path West - District 6
-  Path 71 - District 6
-  Shasta Walk - District 6
-  Devon Lane (Uppr)-District 5



Trees or walls in Right of Way

-  Columbia Path (Uppr)-Dist 6
-  Harding Path - District 6
-  Hilgard Path - District 6
-  Summit Path - District 6
-  Wilson Path - District 6



Unencroached but steep

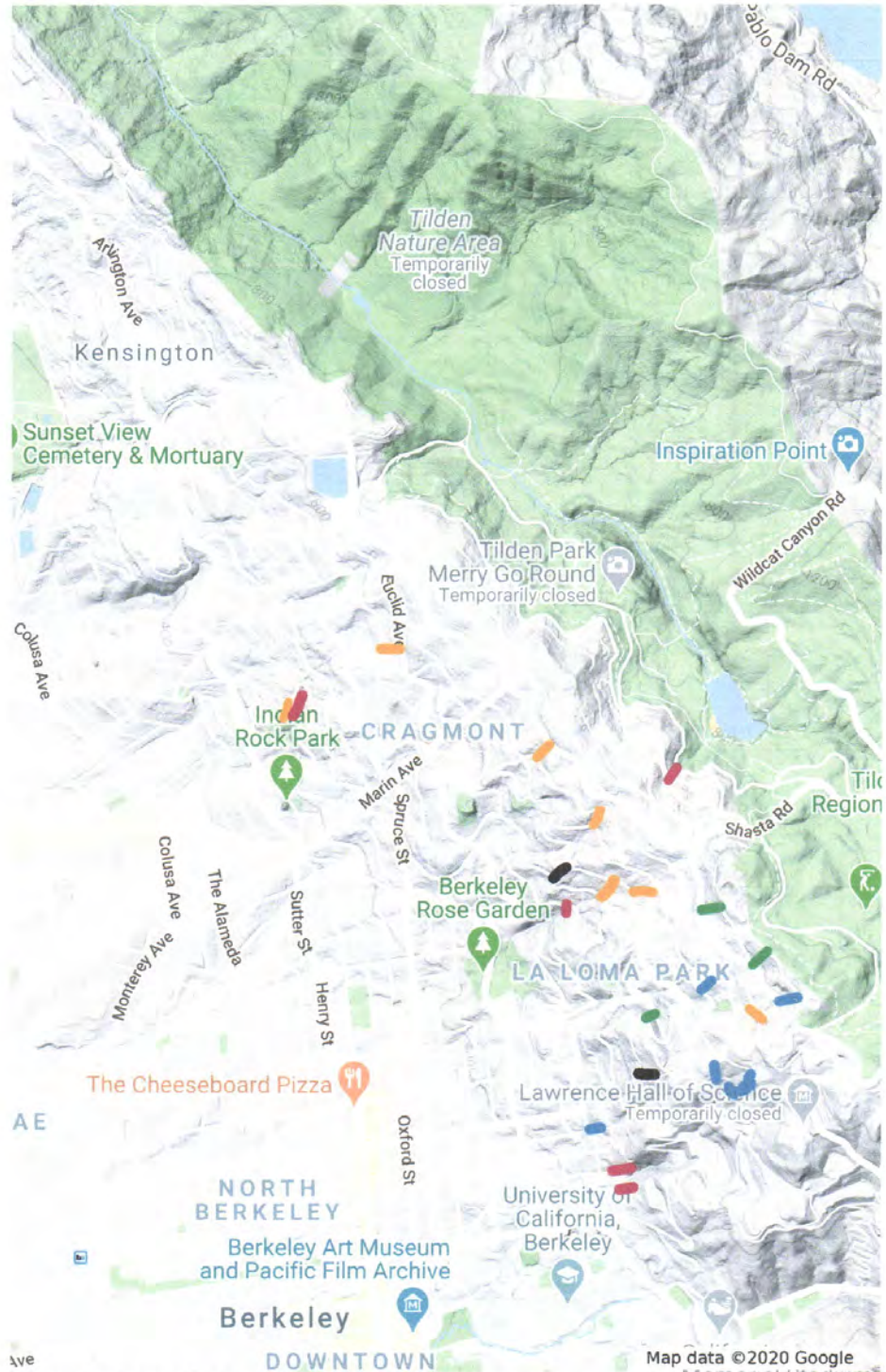
-  Grizzly Path - District 6
-  Delmar Path - District 6
-  Hill Path - District 6

No information

-  Parnassus Path - District 6
-  Twain Way - District 6

Dead end/private, no build possible

-  Eleanor Path - District 6
-  Highland Path - District 6
-  Laurel Lane - District 5
-  Le Conte Path - District 6
-  Path 74 - District 6



The Rights of Way for unbuilt paths are owned by the City of Berkeley. The paths are built & maintained by the Berkeley Path Wanderers Association with assistance from City of Berkeley Public Works. Base Map=Terrain. Author: C. Cullander

Pearson, Alene

From: Pearson, Alene
Sent: Tuesday, July 21, 2020 1:42 PM
To: Pearson, Alene
Cc: Lapira, Katrina
Subject: August 5 Planning Commission Meeting Materials

Dear Commissioners,

Our August 5 Planning Commission meeting has two items on the agenda – Discussion of the ZORP Baseline Zoning Ordinance and a Scoping Meeting for the Southside EIR. The agenda packet will likely be more than 500 pages. Let me know if an electronic copy will do – or if you would prefer a hardcopy. If I don't hear back from you by Friday July 24 at 5pm, I will assume an electronic copy will suffice.

Thanks!

Alene

Alene Pearson

Principal Planner, Land Use Planning Division
Planning and Development Department
City of Berkeley
apearson@cityofberkeley.info

Lapira, Katrina

From: Pearson, Alene
Sent: Monday, July 27, 2020 2:45 PM
To: Pearson, Alene
Cc: Lapira, Katrina; Shen, Alisa
Subject: special PC meeting on 8/19 to be rescheduled

Hello Commissioners,

The special Planning Commission meeting scheduled for August 19 -- set to hold a public hearing for the Adeline Corridor Plan -- needs to be rescheduled due to the request for an additional Adeline Subcommittee meeting. I will be reaching out shortly with a new special meeting date for the public hearing. In the meantime, you can clear your calendar of the August 19 meeting if you're not on the Adeline Subcommittee.

Thanks in advance for your flexibility and patience.

Best,
Alene

Alene Pearson

Principal Planner, Land Use Planning Division
Planning and Development Department
City of Berkeley
apearson@cityofberkeley.info

To: The Planning Commission
apearson@cityofberkeley.info

From: Carol Denney

Re: Southside Plan Initial Study

I've lived in Berkeley over forty-eight years, and strongly recommend that this initial study be amended in several ways so that our community has answers to some pressing questions.

1. Why does this initial plan so understate the need for open space, recreational space, and natural settings on the Southside of campus?

The availability of open space is called "uneven", a description profoundly insufficient. By comparison, the lack of parks and open space on the Southside of campus was commented on in 1915 in Walter Hegemann's city plan report, where he noted that "Oakland owns only about one-tenth of the park area it should have according to good American standards, and Berkeley has only about one-sixth of Oakland park acreage", calling the unavailability of parks and natural settings "backwardness" which made no sense considering that Berkeley had the "great fortune" to "feel the influence of Frederic Law Olmsted, the elder, the great American genius of park-culture."

That was over a hundred years ago, and Berkeley is much more dense today with cramped housing, making the southside's few parks and natural settings extremely crowded.

2. Why does this initial plan erroneously suggest that there are two parks 1/4 mile away from the Southside, and suggest that those parks are sufficient to address even current, let alone future open space, recreational space, and park needs?

This plan states: "Two other City parks are located less than 0.25 miles from the Southside: the 2.8-acre Martin Luther King Jr. Civic Center Park at Milvia and Center Street and the 2.7-acre Willard Park at Derby Street and Hillegass Avenue. The Claremont Canyon Regional Preserve is also within 0.25 miles of the Southside."

The odd suggestion of proximity is only possible if one does some sleight-of-hand with maps; the neighborhood now served by People's Park, for instance, is between one mile and 1.2 miles from Martin Luther King, Jr. Civic Center Park, depending on one's route, which is a long way to walk with a picnic basket or a family with kids. This assessment of proximity depends entirely on where one begins with one's finger on a map, and ignores the fact that there is no parking or community gardening at either of the alternative parks it blithely suggests will satisfy current and future parkland, recreational, and open space needs. This was an absurdity even before the pandemic we may face for years concentrated even more of us in what few local parks we have while, sadly, requiring that we keep distances difficult to observe in crowded areas.

3. Why does this proposed plan undermine and contradict the City of Berkeley's Department of Planning & Development previous recommendations?

Berkeley's Department of Planning & Development previously stated: "The 2.8 acre historically significant People's Park is located within one of the City's 'high demand' open space districts. In 1990 the City recommended that the University transfer People's Park to the City of Berkeley, or its designee, as partial mitigation for the University's proposed development on campus and in the south campus area."

This Southside Plan's initial study appears to completely ignore the common sense of the 1990 proposal above. The citizens of the City of Berkeley are entitled to know why this sudden, abrupt about-face is being proposed so casually, since if history is any guide, they will be subjected to more costly, avoidable conflicts over historic People's Park and the storied Anna Head School, both city landmarks on the state's list of historic resources, in the middle of a pandemic and a severe economic recession.

4. Why does the Berkeley Public Parks and Open Space Preservation (Ordinance No. 5785-N.S.) mandated by a 1986 city-wide popular vote which can only be overturned by a city-wide popular vote left seem to be left entirely out of this plan?

The ordinance states: *WHEREAS, the Berkeley Master Plan of 1977 (hereinafter Master Plan) provides for a minimum standard of two acres of public open space per 1,000 persons and identifies specific Berkeley census tracts as having high population density and high open space demands, and attainment of the minimum standard is jeopardized by continued loss of public open spaces. WHEREAS, the City of Berkeley is the second most densely populated City in California, undeveloped land is at a high premium in Berkeley, there are significant pressures to convert City owned or controlled open space to permanent or long-term non-park, non-open space uses and there exists a clear and present emergency in that the threatened loss of open space, parks and recreational opportunities in the neighborhoods in Berkeley will cause irreparable damage to the health and welfare of Berkeley residents.*

WHEREAS, the Berkeley City Council has failed to provide and fund the Master Plan minimum standard of public parks and open space in every Berkeley neighborhood, and in particular in those census tracts having high park and open space requirements

WHEREAS, specific procedures and directives to the Berkeley City Council are necessary to insure that the Master Plan's minimum park and open space goals are not rendered impossible through the continued loss of public open spaces;

Section 1. VOTER AUTHORIZATION PROCEDURE.

That no public parks (hereinafter defined) or public open space (hereinafter defined) owned or controlled or leased by the City of Berkeley or agency thereof, shall be used for any other purpose than public parks and open space, without The Berkeley City Council first having submitted such use to the citizens for approval by a majority of registered Berkeley voters voting at the next general election.

Section 2. FUNDING LEVELS TO ALLOW FULL USE

2(a): That wherever public parks and open space currently exist in Berkeley, such use shall continue and be funded at least to allow the maintenance of the present condition and services. (b) That all undedicated or unimproved open space owned or controlled by the City of Berkeley (including land held by the City in trust) shall be retained and funded by the Berkeley City

Council to enable public recreational use of those lands. (c) That those census tracts containing less than the Master Plan provision of two acres of parks and open space per 1,000 population shall be singled out as having a high priority for funding the acquisition, development and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities.

Section 3. DEFINITIONS

3(a): Public parks shall be defined as City of Berkeley parks, public school playgrounds or lands held in trust by a public entity, which have been formally dedicated to permanent recreational use by the City of Berkeley, and funded for recreational use by City of Berkeley public funds.

3(b): Public open space shall be defined as all City of Berkeley parks, public school playgrounds, and vacant public land, whether dedicated formally to park use or being used de facto as open space with recreational use or potential use on or after January 1, 1985.

Section 4. ADOPTION OF THIS ORDINANCE

4(a): If the petition accompanying this proposed ordinance is signed by the number of voters required by the Berkeley City Charter, Article XIII, Section (3) or (4) or (5), the Berkeley City Council is hereby directed to submit this ordinance forthwith to the vote of the people pursuant to the appropriate Charter Section that applies to the highest number of voter signatures certified by the City Clerk, unless the Council passes this ordinance pursuant to the Charter, Article XIII, Section (3)(a).

Section 5. RETROACTIVITY

5(a): Upon passage of this initiative, all actions taken on or after January 1, 1985, by the Berkeley City Council, Housing Authority, or any agency of the City of Berkeley occurring after the date this initiative is certified for placement on the next occurring general election ballot, which actions are not in full conformity with this Ordinance, shall be declared null and void.

Section 6. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and, to this end, the provisions of this Ordinance are severable.

This proposed Southside plan appears to subvert the will of the voters.

5. Why are the religious uses of People's Park not noted in this document?

People's Park has for over fifty years offered religious services in addition to a wide variety of cultural events supported by among other groups such as ritual native Ohlone ceremonies:

**Dr. David Shields, Interim Director, Westminster House
Presbyterian Campus Ministries, University of California, Berkeley**

**Rev. Allan Bell, Episcopal Chaplain to the University of California-
Berkeley**

Dr. Dan Matt, Faculty Member, Center for Jewish Studies, Graduate
Theological Union

Father Bill O'Donnell, Asst. Priest, St. Joseph the Worker Church

Sister Bernie Galvin, cdp, Director, Religious Witness with Homeless
People

Trinity United Methodist Church, Social Concerns Committee, Berkeley
Friends Meeting, Peace and Social Order Committee

Dr. David Biale, Director, Center for Jewish Studies, Graduate
Theological Union

Alan Senauke, National Coordinator, Buddhist Peace Fellowship

Maylie Scott, Priest, Berkeley Zen Center

Rev. Lee Williamson, Peace with Justice Coordinator, California Nevada
Conference, United Methodist Church

Sister Clare Ronzani, snd, Faculty Member, Jesuit School of Theology at
Berkeley

Ed Dunn, ofm, Justice and Peace Coordinator, Franciscan Friars-Santa
Barbara Province

Michael Harank, Founder, Bethany House Catholic Worker

Dorothy Day House, Catholic Worker

Mel Weitsman, Abbot, Berkeley Zen Center

Terry Messman, Homeless Organizing Project of the American Friends
Service Committee

Rabbi Burt Jacobson, Kehilla Community Synagogue

Joanna Macy, Faculty Member, Starr King School for the Ministry

Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarian Universalists, Social Action Committee

Jurgen Schwing, Member, First Congregational Church of Berkeley

Dr. Clare Fischer, Faculty Member, Starr King School for the Ministry

Dr. Bob Lassalle-Klein, Faculty Member, Jesuit School of Theology at
Berkeley

Dr. Fred Rosenbaum

Dr. Lynn Rhodes, Faculty Member, Pacific School of Religion

Pam Gilbert-Snyder, Social Ministry Chair, University Lutheran Chapel

Father Richard Chilson, Priest, Newman Center-Holy Spirit Chapel

Lonnie Vohs, Member, First Mennonite Church of San Francisco
San Francisco Theological Seminary, Staff

David Buer, ofm, Religious Witness with Homeless People Steering
Committee, Bay Area Church of Christ, Livermore

Rev. Pat deJong, Pastor, First Congregational Church of Berkeley

Rev. Dr. George Cummings, Pastor, Church by the Side of the Road
Faculty Member, American Baptist Seminary of the West

Susan Felix, Member, The Aquarian Minyan

Rebecca Parker, President, Starr King School for the Ministry

Rev. Richard Rollefson, Pastor, Shepherd of the Hills Lutheran Church

Dr. Jack Kornfield, Buddhist Teacher, Spirit Rock Center

Rev. Odette Lockwood-Stewart, Director, Wesley Foundation-Methodist
Campus Ministry

Dr. Joseph Driskoll, Faculty Member, Pacific School of Religion
Asst. Dean, Disciples Seminary Foundation

All of these people endorsed a statement of November 28, 1995 which stated:

"We believe the Park could be a site that generates services and jobs for the homeless as well as being a comfortable and convenient open space for the whole community. Third, we believe the University should donate the land at People's Park to the City of Berkeley to be run by the community.

6. What is the plan for providing space for community gardens, community open space, stages for outdoor religious, theatrical and cultural events for the many groups which traditionally use People's Park and are part of its status as a cultural landmark? How would these human needs be addressed?

I am not certain how to ask this, but it strikes me as a long time Berkeley citizen that Southside plan is all about money, not human needs. It does not appear to recognize what happens in a town which, in the case of the pandemic and the economic recession, requires more opportunities for people to gather freely together to address neighborhood needs and literally air out their

sense of confinement and isolation from nature in a town already deemed out of balance over 100 years ago.

7. How does this plan strengthen our city's decades of carefully researched commitment to our treasured landmarks, which represent an historic consensus on the necessity of honoring and protecting our storied, world-renowned history?

This proposed plan seems unable to recognize that the university's expansion is, in fact finite. We short-change not just ourselves, but generations to come if we sacrifice our parks, our landmarks, our sense of connection to nature, our ability to enjoy neighborhood amenities, and our ability to see the horizon, the weather, the sky all for the greed of the university and the developers who have so much power over our city.

The university will recognize, at some point, that its expansion needs to take the form of providing a university education for more students at additional campuses. This proposed plan needs amended to reflect that our city has reached that point.

Sincerely,



Carol Denney
1970 San Pablo Avenue #4
Berkeley, CA 94702
510-548-1512



Rachel Doughty
2550 Ninth Street, Suite 204B
Berkeley, CA 94710
Phone: (510) 900-9502 x 2
Email: rdoughty@greenfirelaw.com

August 3, 2020

By Email Only

Berkeley Planning Commission
c/o Alene Pearson
apearson@cityofberkeley.info

RE: Agenda Item re the ADU Ordinance (Discussion)

Dear Commissioners:

This week you will discuss the ADU memorandum from the Disaster and Fire Safety Commission which recommends continuation of the policy adopted with the January 2020 Urgency Ordinance with an eye towards an ultimate recommendation to the City Council regarding the same. The recommendation from the Disaster and Fire Safety Commission is to continue to absolutely bar any ADU construction in the Hillside Overlay on roadway of less than 26 feet in pavement width. However, in our view this approach is too blunt from a policy perspective and results in an injustice to individuals for whom the City had already approved an ADU with a finding of no fire or traffic flow risk.

My firm represents the Stahlschmidts, who live at 1446 Scenic Avenue. This parcel is 0.3 miles walk to Pete's on Vine Street, 0.5 miles from Zaytuna College, Safeway, and CVS, and 0.7 miles from various UC buildings (assuming walking on the road—it is closer as the crow flies). It is in the City grid two blocks of Spruce Street and Cedar Street. It is less fewer than two blocks (less than 400 feet) from R-2AH-zoned parcels and just one more block (approximately 1,000 feet total) from R3-zoned parcels. Simply put, it is an ideal, walkable/bikeable location for an ADU to house a graduate student, small family, or visiting scholar.

Prior to adoption of the Urgency Ordinance, the Stahlschmidts had applied for and been approved an administrative use permit to build the ADU, which included a finding of fire and traffic flow safety.¹ Because the Urgency Ordinance was passed prior to the ZAB hearing the administrative appeal of the project by neighbors the City has refused to allow the Stahlschmidts' project to go forward, citing state law in refusing the Stahlschmidts' application for a variance, and the January Urgency Ordinance to avoid conducting the neighbors administrative hearing.²

We think that the Stahlschmidts' predicament demonstrates that the policy that needs to be

¹ See attached timeline

² The Stahlschmidts have sued the City for this failure on August 3, 2020.

drawn with more nuance to avoid preventing very reasonable and appropriate housing from being constructed near UC. Specifically, we suggest that any parcel located within 1/10 of a mile of a parcel zoned for residential development of R-2 or greater density be permitted to build an ADU as of right, with sprinklers required in the Hillside Overlay or other higher fire risk zones.

In the alternative, in the interest of fairness, consistent with the streamlining objectives of the state law, and state and local policy to encourage ADUs as part of the solution to the housing crisis, we request that the Planning Commission recommend as part of the ADU Ordinance that any project approved by the City prior to January 1, 2020, be allowed to proceed.

I observed that also on agenda for your meeting on the 5th is the City's Annual Housing Pipeline Report. The City is falling far short of its Regional Housing Needs Allocation for all but above moderate units, of which there are an excess. Certainly, single family homes in Berkeley are beyond the financial reach of most people—including students at UC Berkeley. So, eliminating construction of ADUs on lots upon which ADUs can be safely built simply locks much of Berkeley's land out of the reach of many City residents. This is particularly tragic near UC, given the lack of affordable options and homelessness experienced by many students.³

Thank you for considering these comments. Please let us know if we can provide additional information.

Sincerely,



Rachel Doughty

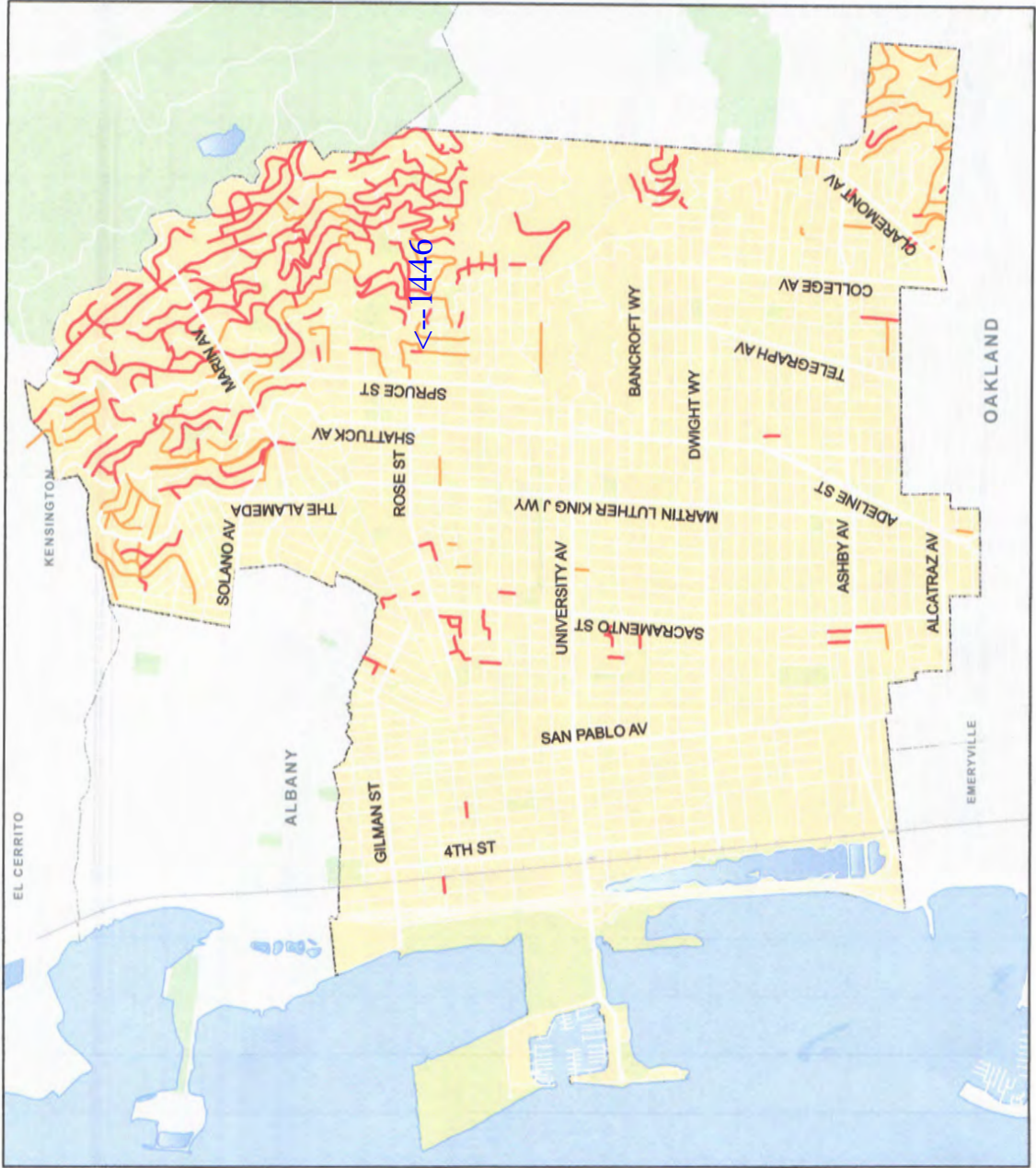
³ See, e.g., Office of Planning & Analysis, Housing Survey Findings (Fall 2017), available at: https://housing.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/HousingSurvey_03022018.pdf (10% of respondents self identified as having experienced homelessness while at UC Berkeley)

Timeline of Relevant Events

2017	Stahlschmidts submit application for an AUP to construct an ADU
May 2019	After two years of correspondence with the City planning department, staff approved ADU application in May 2019. In its final approval of the ADU Project, the City found, that the project “[u]nder the circumstances of this particular case existing at the time at which the application is granted, would not be detrimental to the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, and general welfare of the persons residing or working in the neighborhood of such proposed use. . .” (ADU Project Findings for Approval, Sec. 2, p. 3.)
September 2019	Neighbors appeal Stahlschmidt’s project, staying the AUP
October 9, 2019	Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 881 into law. AB881 amended the Housing Accountability Act to relax or eliminate restrictions on the development of ADUs. According to City staff, “[t]he intent behind the new law is to increase statewide production of ADUs by requiring every jurisdiction to ministerially approve projects, apply only a specific set of development standards identified in state law, and implement shortened permitting timelines.”
	Fully aware of AB 881, City Staff set neighbor’s appeal hearing before ZAB for January 9, 2020
December 10, 2019	City Council adopted an urgency ordinance that generally incorporated state law as the standard for approving ADU applications. Stahlschmidt ADU project complies with every provision of these statewide standards, but for fire safety reasons, the Urgency Ordinance prohibits the construction of ADUs in the Hillside Overlay on streets of width 26 feet or less. No provision is made for projects approved prior to adoption of the Urgency Ordinance.
Present	Stahlschmidt project listed as “Pending” on City Planning website and all requests from Stahlschmidts to hold the administrative hearing or accept a variance for their project denied.

FIRE ACCESS MAP

- Pavement Width
Less than 24 ft
- Pavement Width
Less than 26 ft
- Parks
- City Limits



LAND USE ZONING DISTRICTS

AS OF MARCH 20, 2014

ZONING DISTRICTS

- R-1 Single Family Residential
- R-1A Limited Two-family Residential
- R-2 Restricted Two-family Residential
- R-2A Restricted Multiple-family Residential
- R-3 Multiple-family Residential
- R-4 Multi-family Residential
- R-5 High Density Residential
- ES-R Environmental Safety-Residential
- R-S Residential High Density Subarea
- R-SMU Residential Mixed Use Subarea

- C-DMU Core
- C-DMU Outer Core
- C-DMU Corridor
- C-DMU Buffer

- C-1 General Commercial
- C-E Elmwood Commercial
- C-N Neighborhood Commercial
- C-NS North Shattuck Commercial
- C-SA South Area Commercial
- C-SO Solano Avenue Commercial
- C-T Telegraph Avenue Commercial
- C-W West Berkeley Commercial

- M Manufacturing
- MM Mixed Manufacturing
- MULI Mixed Use-Light Industrial
- MUR Mixed Use-Residential
- SP Specific Plan
- U Unclassified

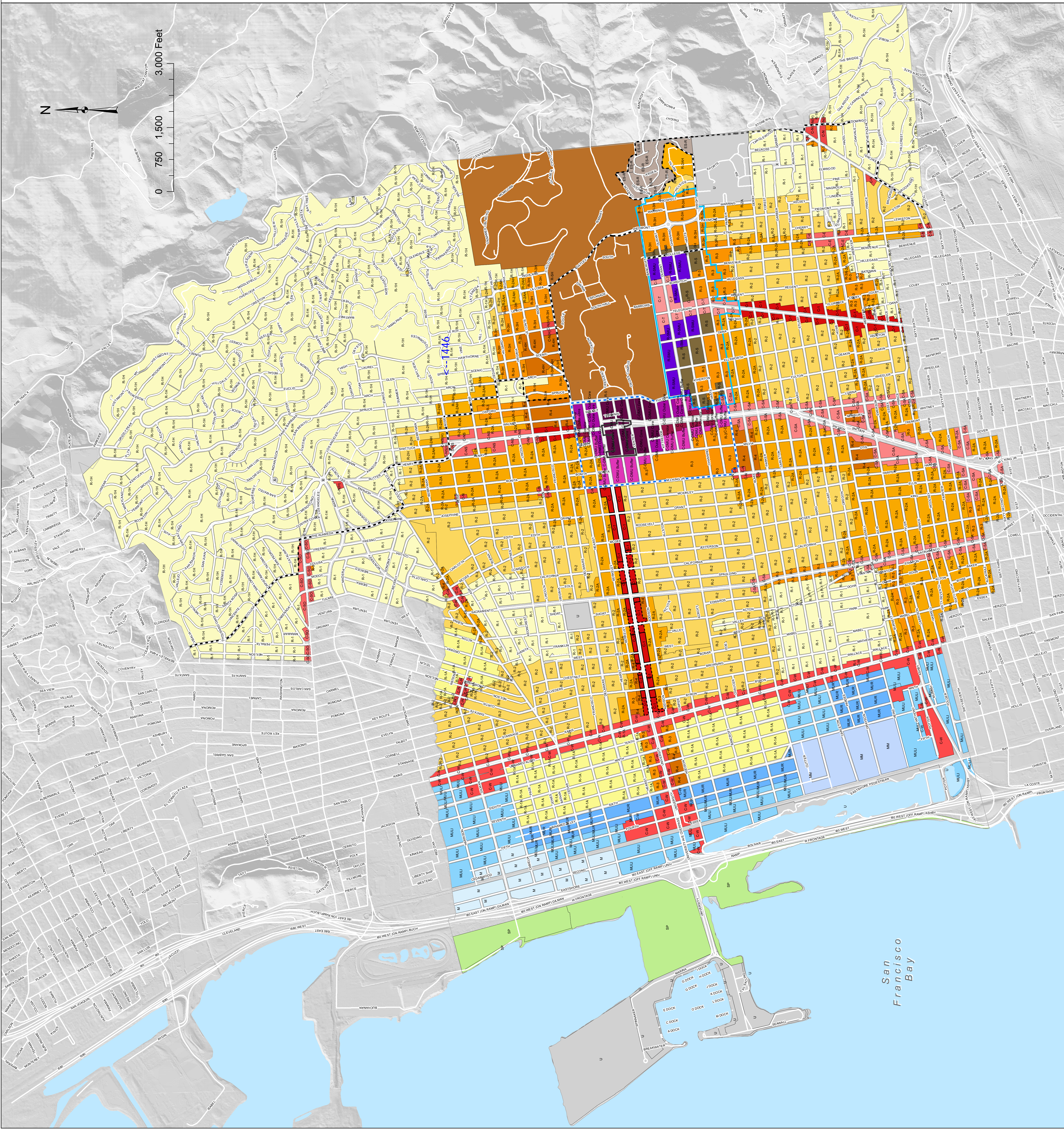
ZONING OVERLAYS

- Hillside Overlay Boundary
- Arts District Overlay
- Southside Plan
- Downtown Area Plan
- University Ave Strategic Plan
- Avenue Mixed Use
- UASP Node

Disclaimer:
The sole purpose of this map is to indicate the boundaries of the zoning districts in the City of Berkeley. The map should not be relied upon to determine the zoning district in which any specific parcel lies. The map as published may contain technical inaccuracies or typographical errors, which will be corrected from time to time. The City of Berkeley may also make improvements and/or changes to the map that do not change the boundaries of zoning districts. In the event of a discrepancy between the map as an information system and the information database, the information will prevail over the map, and the map will be corrected.

Zoning Map (including Hillside Overlay) - Ordinance No. 6478-N.S. adopted March 18, 1999.
Arts District Overlay - Ordinance No. 6514-N.S. adopted December 16, 1999.
Redesigning of ten parcels between Hearst Ave. San Pablo Ave and Curtis St. from R-3 to R-2A - Ordinance No. 6881-N.S. adopted April 18, 2002.
Zoning Districts C-DMU Core, Outer Core, Corridor and Buffer (Downtown Area Plan) - Ordinance No. 6903-N.S. adopted January 6, 2005.
Zoning Districts C-DMU Core, Outer Core, Corridor and Buffer (Downtown Area Plan) - Ordinance No. 7211-N.S. adopted November 15, 2011.
Rezone of 8,703 sq ft of MULI to C-W, Ordinance No. 7313-N.S. adopted by Council on 10/29/2013.
Rezone two parcels from MULI to C-W, Ordinance No. 7324-N.S. adopted by Council on 2/26/2014.

CITY OF BERKELEY
Planning & Development Department
2120 Milvia Street, Berkeley CA 94704
(510) 981-7400



Lapira, Katrina

From: Pearson, Alene
Sent: Monday, August 3, 2020 8:47 AM
To: Greene, Elizabeth
Cc: Lapira, Katrina
Subject: RE: Planning Commission 8/5 Item 9: Southside Plan Initial Study

From: Derek Sagehorn <sagehoe@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, August 2, 2020 1:33 PM
To: Greene, Elizabeth <EGreene@cityofberkeley.info>
Subject: Planning Commission 8/5 Item 9: Southside Plan Initial Study

WARNING: This email originated outside of City of Berkeley.
DO NOT CLICK ON links or attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello,

I am writing in support of Item 9: the Southside Plan Zoning Amendments Initial Study. Amending the Southside Plan to facilitate the development of more floor area for students, workers and other Berkeley residents is critical to reducing housing costs and displacement for these populations.

The proposed zoning amendments contemplated in the initial study are important steps to legalizing more car-free, dense, walkable infill housing in Southside that is so desperately needed.

In moving forward with a full EIR, I ask that removal of the Hillside Overlay Zone from Prospect Street west to College Avenue. The imposition of a three story building height limit through the Hillside Overlay Zone forces rare opportunity sites to be under-built; which is especially absurd in a neighborhood of four and five story structures.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

--

Derek Sagehorn

(925) 783-1963

sagehoe@gmail.com



MATTHEW GELFAND, COUNSEL
MATT@CAFORHOMES.ORG
TEL: (213) 739-8206

July 13, 2020

VIA EMAIL

Disaster and Fire Safety Commission
City of Berkeley
2100 Martin Luther King, Jr. Way
Berkeley, CA 94704
Email: kmay@cityofberkeley.info

RE: July 13, 2020 Meeting, Disaster and Fire Safety Commission, Agenda Item 2

To the Commission:

Californians for Homeownership is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization devoted to using legal tools to address California's housing crisis. I am writing as part of our work monitoring local compliance with California's laws regarding accessory dwelling units (ADUs).

At your July 13 meeting, you will discuss an ordinance intended to address recent changes to state ADU law. If the City adopts a compliant ADU ordinance, it will be able to maintain certain local zoning controls on ADU development.

We commend the City for its commitment to ensuring the safety and welfare of its residents, including in connection with the development of ADUs. As you know, all of the City's ordinary building and safety policies (with a narrow exception related to fire sprinklers) already apply to ADUs. But the City is considering special zoning policies related to ADUs, based on concerns regarding fire and safety. In assessing the options before you, we urge you to keep the following three points in mind:

- Favoring unsafe on-street parking over housing. Many of the City's fire concerns seem to relate to the safety impacts of on-street parking on narrow streets and at "pinch points." The City seems to be missing (or ignoring) a simple solution: ban or regulate on-street parking where it is dangerous. If on-street parking in an area blocks adequate ingress and egress, those spots are just as dangerous when occupied by residents of primary residences as they are when occupied by residents of ADUs. The City is not allowed to prohibit badly-needed housing as an alternative to maintaining adequate and safe road infrastructure and parking policies.
- Favoring other forms of development over the development of low-impact ADUs. ADUs are among the lowest-intensity uses of land among all conceivable land uses, other than



July 13, 2020

Page 2

preserved open space. The City must consider its other land use policies, including policies concerning commercial and retail uses and other residential uses, in considering its ADU policies. If the City adopts provisions limiting ADUs because they create an inappropriately intensive use of land, it should expect litigation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) if it later approves retail, commercial, or other residential uses in those same areas.

- Mandatory approval ADUs under Government Code Section 65852.2(e)(1). The City may not impose locational restrictions on the categories of ADUs listed in Government Code Section 65852.2(e)(1), which must be allowed “notwithstanding [Gov. Code Section 65852.2] subdivisions (a) to (d) inclusive”—i.e., without regard for any local limitations on ADUs. For single-family lots, at a minimum, the City must allow an internal conversion ADU, or a new-construction detached ADU of up to 800 square feet, or a combination of an internal JADU and a detached ADU up to 800 square feet. *See* Gov. Code §§ 65852.2(e)(1)(A), (B). Of course, the City can apply the same ordinary building and safety standards it applies to other forms of development, including those intended to ensure fire safety and adequate fire equipment access.

Finally, we are concerned that the staff report before you does not reflect consultation with the state Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), which is charged with interpreting and enforcing the ADU laws. *See* Gov. Code §§ 65852.2(h), (i). The City should not be this far along in the process of developing these regulations without having engaged in a discussion with HCD. We have copied HCD staff on this letter to kick-start those consultations.

We hope this information is helpful to you as you work to develop the City’s ADU ordinance. We would like to be part of that process. To that end, we request that the City include us on the notice list for all future public meetings regarding the City’s ADU policies, and we request that this letter be included in the correspondence file for those meetings.

Sincerely,



Matthew Gelfand

cc: City of Berkeley
Katrina Lapira, Assistant Planner (by email to klapira@cityofberkeley.info)

California Department of Housing and Community Development
Greg Nickless, Housing Policy Analyst (by email to greg.nickless@hcd.ca.gov)

Lapira, Katrina

From: Greene, Elizabeth
Sent: Wednesday, August 5, 2020 9:59 AM
To: Alnas-Benson, Tiana; Pearson, Alene; Lapira, Katrina
Subject: Re: Planning Commission Special Meeting Agenda, August 5, 2020

From: Alnas-Benson, Tiana <TAlnas-Benson@cityofberkeley.info>
Sent: Wednesday, August 5, 2020 9:37 AM
To: Pearson, Alene <apearson@cityofberkeley.info>; Lapira, Katrina <KLapira@cityofberkeley.info>; Greene, Elizabeth <EGreene@cityofberkeley.info>
Subject: FW: Planning Commission Special Meeting Agenda, August 5, 2020

Good morning,
Clifford Fred sent two e-mails to my e-mail address this morning. This is the first of two. Please let me know if/when it should be added to the Supplemental Communications.
I am working in the office until 1 p.m. today. Thank you.
Tiana

-----Original Message-----

From: cafred1@juno.com [<mailto:cafred1@juno.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2020 2:16 AM
To: Alnas-Benson, Tiana <TAlnas-Benson@cityofberkeley.info>
Subject: Re: Planning Commission Special Meeting Agenda, August 5, 2020

WARNING: This email originated outside of City of Berkeley.
DO NOT CLICK ON links or attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Here are my Scoping Comments in for the Planning Commission, in the body of the e-mail, in case my attachment in previous e-mail did not work.

thank you,
Clifford Fred

August 5, 2020
Clifford Fred
Berkeley California

To the Berkeley Planning Commission

SCOPING & GENERAL COMMENTS FOR SOUTHSIDE ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT – DEIR

Thank you for the opportunity to make these Scoping Comments.

I urge the Planning Commission to extend the Comment Period for the Scoping Comments beyond August 24, so that the Commission can discuss the Scoping Comments at its next meeting.

I urge the City of Berkeley to put the Southside Zoning Ordinance Amendments and EIR on hold until the Corona Virus Pandemic ends so that a public Scoping Session can be held in public, so that the hearings on the EIR and on the Zoning Ordinance Amendments can be held in public, and so that the analysis done for the EIR is done when life in the Southside Neighborhoods and throughout Berkeley returns to normal. Many people who would otherwise want to participate, might be ill with the Corona Virus, or taking care of someone who is.

I urge the City of Berkeley to demand that the University of California impose an immediate freeze on any increase in student enrollment, and an immediate moratorium on all of its development projects in the City of Berkeley until a new UCB Long Range Development Plan has been prepared and adopted. UCB's current enrollment is about 10,000 more than the maximum allowed in the UCB LRDP now in effect, and any additional UCB development and/or enrollment increase would only exacerbate that violation.

UCB's reckless over-enrollment is the main cause of the City of Berkeley's homeless situation, lack of affordable housing, gridlock traffic, poor air quality, lack of open space, excessive noise levels, lack of businesses offering basic services to Berkeley's long term residents, is also the main cause for a dramatic decline in civility in Berkeley and increased hostility to older Berkeley residents.

INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

All documents, reports, studies, newspaper & magazine articles, ordinances, ballot measures including City of Berkeley Ballot Measures L & N, statutes, regulations, etc. cited in any way in these comments are hereby incorporated into these comments by reference.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

A Draft EIR must describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project, or to its location, that could feasibly attain the project's basic objective, and must evaluate the comparative merits of each alternative. (CEQA Guidelines section 15126 & section 21100.) The discussion must focus on alternatives capable of either eliminating any significant adverse environmental effects or reducing them to a level of insignificance, even if such alternatives would be more costly or to some degree would impede the project's objectives. (CEQA Guidelines section 15126.) If the lead agency prefers the project as specifically proposed or one of the suggested alternatives, the EIR must explain why the agency chooses to reject the other alternatives. (CEQA Guidelines section 15126.)

The EIR should examine 3 or more alternative plans, giving each plan equal weight.
The EIR preparation, review and revision process should then be used to arrive at a Preferred Alternative Plan.

The First Project Alternative would lower existing height and density limits throughout the Southside Neighborhood, and should aggressively seek to identify new open space opportunities. In this Plan, Peoples Park in its entirety would remain as public open space.

The Second Project Alternative would keep height and density limits at their current level and aggressively seek to identify new open space opportunities. In this Plan, Peoples Park in its entirety would remain as public open space.

The Third Project Alternative analyzed would keep height and density limits at their current level and aggressively seek to identify new open space opportunities. However, one or two sites could be identified that might be able to handle a small increase in density over what is currently allowed, provided that the site or sites were developed primarily for housing lower income Berkeley residents. In this Plan, Peoples Park in its entirety would remain as public open space.

LEGACY BUSINESS PRESERVATION ELEMENT

In each Southside Project Alternative there should be a Legacy Business Preservation Element. It is a terrible shame that the City of Berkeley has let the Caffè Mediterraneo, Shakespeare's Books, Larry Blakes, the Re-Print Mint, and Cody's Books disappear, without so much as a whimper. These businesses and others helped define the character and uniqueness of the Southside, and their departure has diminished our City greatly. San Francisco aggressively works to save Legacy Businesses that are in danger of disappearing. Berkeley should too.

PEOPLES PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

All Projects and Project Alternatives identified in the Draft EIR and subsequent EIRs should give careful consideration to complying with the proposed Peoples Park Historic District, and should provide a detailed rationale if in any project alternative it is deemed impossible to comply with the proposed Peoples Park Historic District.

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES AND THE CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC

For each project alternative, there should be an analysis as to how well "social distancing" would succeed in limiting the spread of infectious diseases in the event that the current Corona Virus continues into the foreseeable future. This analysis is also needed in the event that the current Pandemic wanes but it is still advised or required to practicing "social distancing" to make sure it does not reemerge, or if the Corona Virus Pandemic has a second wave, or if another pandemic materializes.

For each project alternative, there should be an analysis as to how important Peoples Park and other open space areas in the City of Berkeley would be for being people being able to be outside and breathe fresh air while still "social distancing" in the event that current Corona Virus continues into the foreseeable future. This analysis is also needed in the event that the current Pandemic wanes but it is still advised or required to practicing "social distancing" to make sure it does not reemerge, or if the Corona Virus Pandemic has a second wave, or if another pandemic materializes.

Each Project Alternative should be analyzed into how the reliance of public transit for college students and staff to get to and from the campus will be effected assuming that "social distancing" will continue to be practiced into the foreseeable future. This would occur if the current Corona Virus continues into the foreseeable future. This analysis is also needed in the event that the current Pandemic wanes but it is still advised or required to practicing "social distancing" to make sure it does not reemerge, or if the Corona Virus Pandemic has a second wave, or if another pandemic materializes.

People have been avoiding public transit in droves since social distancing began in the second week of March 2020.

2020 CORONA VIRUS PANDEMIC

All work Southside Plan Zoning Amendments and EIR should be put on hold until the Corona Virus Pandemic is determined to be unquestionably over.

The maximum number of students that can safely be enrolled at UCB needs to carefully be reassessed base on the Corona Virus Pandemic. How can social distancing be safely practiced if there are over 40,000 students enrolled at UCB?

The EIR should thoroughly analyze the increase in UCB student enrollment with the increase in homeless in the City of Berkeley since 2010.

The EIR's preparers should research and publish in the EIR all the agreements between the City of Berkeley and the University of California from 1969 to the present concerning Peoples Park. This includes the agreements between the University and the City that were adopted in conjunction with the adoption of a UCB Long Range Development Plan in 1990, and the City's leasing of the park from the University in the 1990's.

The EIR's preparers should make every effort to identify and publish any and all agreements or declarations from 1969 to the present in which Peoples Park's roll as open space is acknowledged.

MEASURE N - THE PUBLIC AGENCY ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURE, ADOPTED BY BERKELEY VOTES IN NOVEMBER 1988

Measure N, which was placed on the November 1988 ballot by then Mayor Hancock and the entire City Council, and which was adopted by a 74% “Yes” vote, states in part,

“Where as currently, public agencies do not pay city fees or taxes and are not required to follow are city’s zoning and land use policies. Development and expansion by public agencies has a profound cumulative impact on traffic, parking, density, air quality and the character and livability of our city. Such development creates increased demand for municipal services including sewers, streets, police and fire protection without accompanying increases in revenue. Public agencies should be as accountable to their civic responsibilities as other private citizens and businesses, and,”

“Whereas development by public agencies which disregards city policies shows a lack of respect for the future of city residents and businesses, disrupts cooperative relations with the city, and undermines the spirit of neighborliness and civic responsibility upon which public life depends,”

“Now therefor be it resolved by the people of the City of Berkeley, that in order to minimize or eliminate problems resulting from public agency expansion and development, we the citizens of Berkeley support the following policies;”

“1. It shall be the policy of the City of Berkeley that all land use plans, development and expansion by public agencies follow city law, the city’s General Plan and Zoning Ordinance, and the California Environmental Quality Act.

2. The City Manager and the elected representative of the City of Berkeley shall use all available lawful means to ensure that public agencies abide by the rules and laws of the city and that these agencies pay taxes and fees comparable to those paid by private citizens and businesses, to support their fair share of city services.”

Thus, the EIR needs to identify every and any aspect of UCB’s present and future plans that are not in compliance with the City of Berkeley General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and other City policies.

The Southside Plan Zoning Amendments and the City of Berkeley should be defending the existing Zoning in the Southside and challenging the University whenever it’s plans violate the City’s Zoning. The Southside’s Zoning (nor any Zoning in the City of Berkeley) should not be changed just to accommodate the University.

WESTERN UNITED STATES MEGA-DROUGHT

According to a report in Science Daily, April 20, 2020, which cites material gathered by Earth Institute at Columbia University, the Western United States is likely entering a mega-drought, the worse drought in recorded history.

The Southside Zoning Amendments and EIR should not assume an unlimited water supply for the University’s on-going growth or the City of Berkeley’s on-going growth. The EIR needs to do a thorough analysis of the likely worsening drought conditions in the SF Bay Area, and the resulting declining East Bay water supply.

Based on these projections, the City should be demanding that UCB steadily reduce it’s enrollment in coming years, not steadily increasing enrollment.

EIR REVIEW PROCESS; SCHEDULING OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

All written and oral Scoping Comments should be printed in the Draft EIR at full size. The public’s scoping comments should not be printed in a reduced size.

There should be a minimum 90 day comment period on the Draft EIR, and a minimum 60 day comment period on any Revised Draft EIR, Draft Final EIR, and/or any Final EIR.

I urge the Planning Commission to hold at two hearings on the Draft EIR, one during the work day, and one in the evening, so that a maximum number of residents will be able to comment on the EIR.

The public hearing(s) on the Draft EIR should be held at least 60 days after it is made available. These are lengthy and

complicated documents. Members of the public should be given ample time to review and prepare their comments on the Draft EIR.

There should be at least one additional comment period and public hearing on the revised version of the Draft EIR that is prepared. Members of the public are entitled to see how the EIR's preparers responded to their comments on the Draft EIR, and to see what changes, if any, were made in the Southside Plan Zoning Amendments

The public hearing(s) on the revised EIR that follows the Draft EIR should be held at least 45 days after the revised EIR is made available.

The EIR should provide details of all arrangements and contracts made between UCB and developers in the City of Berkeley since 2010, as to how many units in each new multi-unit building constructed and occupied, constructed but not yet occupied, under construction, approved but not yet under construction, or currently pending approval are contractually obligated to or reserved for UCB students.

The EIR needs to include a thorough analysis of all the impacts on the City of Berkeley as a result of UCB exceeding the maximum enrollment in its current LRDP.

POPULATION DECLINE AND REDUCTIONS IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION LEVELS

The University of Virginia Magazine, Winter 2018 edition, reports the following,

“A major source of change will come through demographics. Analysis by the Western Interstate Commission for higher Education indicates that the number of high school graduates will begin declining in the mid-2020s, owing to today's falling fertility rates, which began dropping in 2008. By the early 2020s, high school graduation rates are expected to dip as much as 5 percent below today's levels. With these changes, universities across the country will be choosing from a shrinking pool of prospective students.”

“Nathan Grawe, an economics professor at Carleton College, says the news for colleges is even worse than is suggested by the coming drop in the number of high school graduates. After digging into demographic data to account for predictors of college attendance, he predicts ‘an unprecedented reduction in post secondary demand about a decade ahead,’ by as much as 15%.”

Please note that the above was written two years ago.

The April 2020 issue of Oakland Magazine, “A Market Softening,” reports that California's population is declining. “California lost an estimated 190,000 residents in 2018, according to the 2019 U.S. Census. That number is based on state to state migration and takes into account the births that happened in the state in 2018.” Since California's population is declining, and since the number of young people graduating from high school is declining, and since Berkeley is the most densely populated of all the cities hosting University of California campuses (other than San Francisco), UCB needs to answer why UCB's enrollment is 10,000 more than the maximum agreed to in the current LRDP, and increasing more and more every year?

The City should not be increasing height limits or density in the Southside Neighborhood to accommodate projected future enrollment growth, when the reality is that future enrollment growth is unrealistic and untenable.

2020 CENSUS

All work on Southside Zoning Amendments and EIR should be put on hold until the results of the 2020 US Census are available.

PENDING CLOSURE OF ALTA BATES HOSPITAL

The Cumulative Impact analysis in the EIR should consider the likely closure of Alta Bates Hospital and its emergency room – the last emergency room in Berkeley, and the additional time it will take to get to an emergency room in Oakland.

All the new apartments and dormitories now being constructed, and that are now pending approval in Berkeley will be increasing the City's population by over 15,000 people. And the population of Berkeley is aging. Yet all the new development now occurring and likely to occur over the next several years is significantly worsening traffic congestion in Berkeley, and will dramatically add to the time it will take to reach an emergency room several miles south of Berkeley in Oakland. The proposed projects in the new UCB's new LRDP and the possible development of Peoples Park will add to the cumulative traffic congestion in Berkeley and thus add to the time it will take to reach an emergency room, especially after Alta Bates Hospital closes.

The Southside EIR needs to discuss how the Southside Zoning Amendments will (along with nearby recently built and soon to be built projects) will make evacuation after a major earthquake more difficult, and exacerbated by the fact that there will likely not be an emergency room left in Berkeley when a major quake on the Hayward Fault inevitably occurs.

The EIR needs to analyze how the Southside Zoning Amendments and all the various Southside pending development projects, and pending and reasonably foreseeable projects throughout the City of Berkeley will cumulatively effect traffic flow in the Southside neighborhood and throughout Berkeley.

This analysis should include the increased traffic gridlock that will occur, the longer waits to get through intersections that will occur, and how this will contribute to the worsening of air quality. Air quality is already very bad in Berkeley.

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Traffic analysis for the Southside Zoning Amendments EIR simply cannot be done until the Covid 19 Pandemic is over, and life returns to normal. This means not until all businesses have reopened, and the UCB students have returned and are all attending classes in person, and not via the internet.

If the traffic analysis is done before the Pandemic ends and businesses and UCB return to normal, it will be grossly unrepresentative of what traffic is like in the Southside and throughout Berkeley on normal days.

The traffic analysis, studies and base level readings should only be done on week days during the AM and PM rush hours when the University of California is in session and people are at work.

The base level traffic readings and studies should not be done in the summer, on weekends, on holidays, at night, nor during the present or any future Corona Virus shelter in place orders, nor outside of the fall or spring UCB sessions, nor during any UCB student breaks.

The base line traffic readings and studies should not be done on any City of Berkeley holidays, including Malcolm X day, nor other holidays observed by the City of Berkeley but not the University of California.

Nor should the base line traffic studies be done on any Friday on which the City of Berkeley government is not in full operation. The City government will often partially shut down on Fridays.

All traffic analysis should also include any traffic data that can be found in prior City of Berkeley or UCB EIRs going back to 1990, so as to see how traffic has increased in the past 30 years.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

A Draft EIR must discuss "cumulative impacts" when they are significant (CEQA Guidelines, section 15130. subd. (a).) When "cumulative impacts" are not deemed significant, the EIR must explain the basis for that conclusion. (Citizens to Preserve the Ojai v. County of Ventura 1985)

All traffic level projections and analysis should include the cumulative impact all recently approved but not yet built, recently built but not yet occupied, and all reasonably foreseeable development in the City of Berkeley. According to the City of Berkeley's Current Zoning Applications web site, there are at least 35 multi-story, new multi-unit residential buildings pending approval. All of the projects listed on this web site are hereby incorporated into these comments by reference. See the City of Berkeley Current Zoning Applications web site - https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Planning_and_Development/Land_Use_Division/Current_Zoning_Applications_Log.asp

x – for a list of all pending development projects in Berkeley.

Based on the dramatic weakening of local control over development by the various Weiner-Skinner bills in the state legislature, it should be assumed that all of the proposed housing developments in the pipeline in Berkeley will be approved.

The Draft EIR should also analyze the cumulative impact on all already approved and reasonably foreseeable development in Berkeley (see above) in regards to noise, air pollution, financial impact, loss of open space, impact on birds and other urban wildlife, loss of views and loss of sunlight.

Thank you for your careful review and response to these comments.

Clifford Fred

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Customer Asks Woman to Wear Mask Correctly, Gets Leg Broken

<http://thirdpartyoffers.juno.com/TGL3141/5f2a790ec817b790e7ce6st02vuc1>

'The Scale of the Disaster Is Immense' in Beirut

<http://thirdpartyoffers.juno.com/TGL3141/5f2a790ee2b48790e7ce6st02vuc2>

Ammonium Nitrate Blamed for Devastating Beirut Blast

<http://thirdpartyoffers.juno.com/TGL3141/5f2a790f9513790e7ce6st02vuc3>

Lapira, Katrina

From: Pearson, Alene
Sent: Wednesday, August 5, 2020 10:19 AM
To: Alnas-Benson, Tiana
Cc: Lapira, Katrina
Subject: FW: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Ordinance Amendments

-----Original Message-----

From: George Porter [mailto:georgeporter@sonic.net]
Sent: Wednesday, August 5, 2020 10:09 AM
To: Pearson, Alene <apearson@cityofberkeley.info>
Subject: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Ordinance Amendments

WARNING: This email originated outside of City of Berkeley.
DO NOT CLICK ON links or attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Alene,

I can't make it to the Planning Commission meeting tonight and would appreciate it if you'd put the "public comment" below in the packet.

Thanks in advance,

George Porter

Date: 8/5/20
To: Planning Commission
From: George Porter
Subject: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Ordinance Amendments

Planning Commissioners:

As regards ADU development in the Hillside Overlay, I'm a long-time resident of that area and agree with the DFSC's recommendation to continue the current restrictions on this development as contained in the Urgency Ordinance and to extend these to the two evacuation routes.

That said, I also strongly feel that for the sake of public safety these restrictions be taken one step further and be extended to restrict development of attached and free-standing ADUs anywhere in the Earthquake Fault Zone (EFZ) and especially those parcels designated as within the CGS Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.

These areas are at such high-risk from a combination of factors that, no matter how wide the streets, allowing for increased population density within these puts both those who now live there and those who might move in an unconscionable level of danger.

This is particularly true in the case of attached and free-standing ADUs which, according to the new state laws, can be quite large and need comply to drastically reduced set back and lot coverage rules. When you add together the increased density of fire fuels created by these additional structures in the event of wildfire with the greater stresses these place on search and rescue operations after a major earthquake (larger ADUs, in general, mean more occupants) clearly the public safety issues outweigh the need for more housing.

Given that the new State laws are essentially “by right” and override municipal ordinances, the “no attached or free-standing ADUs in the EFZ and CGS Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone” amendment to our urgency ordinance should be made now. If it becomes permanent without this restriction, it will be extremely difficult put it in place at a later date.

Again, out of public safety concerns I urge you to recommend to Council that the DFSC’s recommendations be followed and that urgency ordinance be amended in the manner I’ve suggested here..

Thank you,

George Porter
722 Santa Barbara Rd.
Berkeley, CA 94707

Lapira, Katrina

From: Pearson, Alene
Sent: Thursday, August 6, 2020 9:22 AM
To: Pearson, Alene
Cc: Lapira, Katrina
Subject: Planning Commission cancelation and proposed schedule

Dear Commissioners,

I am really sorry we had to cancel the Planning Commission meeting last night – staff had thought that the ZOOM invitation was “recurring” and hence the incorrect login information was published on the agenda. Although we tried to get into the “room” listed on the agenda, ZOOM would not allow us (or the public) to enter. I promise this will not happen again. On the flip side, we did ask you to review 700 pages of material between the Southside Initial Study and the ZORP Baseline Zoning Ordinance, so maybe the additional time is a blessing in disguise. In terms of rescheduling -- because of the noticing requirements for the Southside scoping meeting (a public hearing), the soonest we’d be able to meet is August 25. Since our September meeting is only a week later, I am proposing we hold the Southside scoping meeting and review the BZO at the September 2 meeting. Additionally, I am going to ask that we hold Planning Commission meetings on the third Wednesdays of September, October, November and December (September 16, October 21, November 18 and December 16) so we can catch up. We have a number of larger policy efforts we would like bring to Council before the end of the year (Adeline Plan, ZORP BZO, local ADU Ordinance, business-support referrals, and amendments to the Zoning Ordinance/General Plan that are required by changes in State law. The additional meetings will allow us to move these projects forward.

Please let me know if this schedule poses a problem or if you have other questions.

Thanks and again, I apologize for cancelation last night.

Alene

Alene Pearson

Principal Planner, Land Use Planning Division
Planning and Development Department
City of Berkeley
apearson@cityofberkeley.info

Lapira, Katrina

From: laura@laurababitt.com [mailto:laura@laurababitt.com]
Sent: Monday, August 17, 2020 3:30 PM
To: Pearson, Alene <apearson@cityofberkeley.info>
Subject: Laura Babitt For School Board- Please forward to your commission members

WARNING: This email originated outside of City of Berkeley.
DO NOT CLICK ON links or attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Planning Commission,

My name is Laura Babitt and I am running for the Berkeley School Board. My endorsers include the Berkeley Federation of Teachers (BFT), Senator Nancy Skinner, Supervisor Keith Carson, Mayor Jesse Arreguin, Current and Former School Board Directors, City Council Members, the Alameda Labor Council, and a host of other Unions, Community Leaders, Parent & Student Leaders, Organizers, Advocates, and Faith Based Organizations.

As leaders of the Berkeley Community, I would also be honored if you would consider me as your candidate for the Berkeley School Board. Here is a brief bit of my experience in Berkeley, and what I plan to do.

My history making change in Berkeley Unified:

I am the parent of three daughters who attend/attended Berkeley schools and a seasoned organizer who understands the inner workings of Berkeley Unified School District.

As a BUSD Oversight Committee Member over the last 10 years, I have championed:

- Support over Discipline
- Social-Emotional Counselors
- Extended Day & Summer Learning Opportunities
- Expanding the Office of Family Engagement & Equity
- Special Education Support/Reform
- Anti-Racism Task Force
- Educational Parenting and Empowerment Workshops
- Young Gifted and Black- Berkeley
- 30 Minutes a Day of Dedicated English Language Learner Support
- Restorative Justice/Welcoming School Climates
- Hiring and Retention of Teachers of Color
- Development of the Berkeley Schools Excellence Program (BSEP) Parcel Tax Measure
- Stopping Budget Cuts for Educators

How will I help BUSD going forward?

Our current Board of Directors is comprised of lawyers, administrators, and educators. I will add my finance and accounting skills to team which will help BUSD successfully navigate the financial crisis brought on by COVID-19. I have successfully led million to billion-dollar entities through two recessions in my 25 year career in finance and accounting.

Combining my professional background with my hands-on BUSD experience, positions me to be of great value and service to Berkeley Students, Families, and Educators.

I am committed to addressing the equity challenges BUSD faces as it reengineers its schools, and continues to strive to overcome the opportunity gap. Through the lens of equity for all Berkeley students, I am committed to:

1. Create **accountability** structures so that our programs and special education services are implemented effectively and with fidelity to its researched based results.
2. Provide **outcome-oriented budgeting**
3. **Cut** red-tape
4. Build **collaborative welcoming** school environments

I understand deeply why BUSD failed to reach its 2020 promise of closing the achievement or opportunity gap. I am also convinced that it is possible to serve all students in BUSD well. I am ready to help make that vision a reality.

Please contact me at laura@laurababitt.com or (925) 238-5239. I would love to meet with your commission board or individual members to further discuss how we can partner together to move Berkeley Schools forward.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Laura Babitt
Leadership for Changing Times
www.laurababitt.com
Laura Babitt for School Board- Facebook page
[@laurababitt](#) all social media

Lapira, Katrina

From: Pearson, Alene
Sent: Tuesday, August 18, 2020 11:39 AM
To: Lapira, Katrina
Subject: Electronic or Hardcopy Packet for Sept 2 Planning Commission Meeting

Hello Commissioners,

The September Planning Commission packet is going to be over 700 pages long, as it will include the Southside Initial Study and the ZORP Baseline Zoning Ordinance. If you would like a hardcopy, please let me know by Friday (August 2) at 5pm. If I don't hear from you, I will assume an electronic copy will suffice.

Thanks and I hope you are all doing well,

Alene

Alene Pearson

Principal Planner, Land Use Planning Division
Planning and Development Department
City of Berkeley
apearson@cityofberkeley.info

