



County of Santa Cruz

Department of Community Development and Infrastructure

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Matt Machado - Deputy CAO / Director

Agenda Date: April 22, 2026

Planning Commission
County of Santa Cruz
701 Ocean Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Subject: Public hearing to review and provide recommendations to the Board of Supervisors regarding the 2026 Annual Code Update. The project includes amendments to the General Plan/LCP Chapters 2 and 5, as well as the amendments to Santa Cruz County Code Chapters 7.38, 9.36, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, and 18.10. The project also includes a land use designation map amendment of parcel APN 029-071-13, as well as Zoning Map amendments of parcels APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, and 074-152-30. The proposed amendments to the General Plan and to County Code Chapters 7.38, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.20, and 18.10 are also amendments to the County's Local Coastal Program and will require Coastal Commission certification after County adoption. Consider a recommendation to adopt an Addendum to the Environmental Impact Report for the Sustainability Update and determine that the proposal is not subject to further environmental review pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS:

- 1) Hold a public hearing to review and consider proposed amendments to the General Plan/Local Coastal Program (LCP), Santa Cruz County Code (SCCC), General Plan Land Use Designation Map, and Zoning Map related to the 2026 Annual Code Update.
- 2) Adopt the attached Resolution (Exhibit A), recommending that the Board of Supervisors:
 - a. Adopt an Addendum to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the Sustainability Policy and Regulatory Update (Sustainability Update) to address any environmental impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and
 - b. Adopt a resolution amending General Plan/LCP Chapters 2, 5, and the General Plan Land Use Designation Map; and
 - c. Adopt an ordinance amending Santa Cruz County Code Chapters 7.38, 9.36, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, and 18.10 and Zoning Map to amend the zoning on parcels APN 026-091-54, 026-261-

17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, and 074-152-30; and

- d. Direct staff to submit amendments to the General Plan/LCP, coastal-implementing code amendments, and zoning map amendments within the Coastal Zone to the California Coastal Commission for certification.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed amendments to the Santa Cruz County General Plan/ LCP and various chapters of the SCCC are part of an ongoing effort to update and streamline the County's regulatory framework, ensuring consistency with current policies, legal requirements, and land use goals. The proposed amendments include updates to Chapters 2 and 5 of the General Plan/LCP, as well as changes to SCCC Chapters 7.38, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.10A¹, 16.20, 16.20A², 16.42, and 18.10. Additionally, there are proposed amendments to the General Plan Land Use Designation for parcel APN 029-071-13, along with proposed Zoning Map amendments for parcels APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, and 074-152-30.

The Planning Commission is requested to consider and recommend to the Board of Supervisors the proposed amendments to the General Plan/LCP, General Plan Land Use Designation Map, County Code, and Zoning Map for adoption.

Background

The 2026 Annual Code Update proposes a series of amendments to the General Plan/ LCP and various SCCC chapters, as part of an ongoing effort to update and refine the County's regulatory framework to improve permitting processes, address evolving legal changes, ensure consistency with current policies, and improve regulatory clarity and functionality. Changes to SCCC Chapters 7.38, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.20, and 18.10 also represent amendments to the County's Local Coastal Implementation Plan. As such, these amendments will require certification by the California Coastal Commission following the County's adoption.

The General Plan, which serves as the long-term blueprint for land use and development in the county, is periodically updated to remain aligned with changing regulations and to incorporate new strategies for growth, conservation, and development. The proposed amendments to Chapters 2 and 5 of the General Plan include minor amendments necessary to resolve General Plan and SCCC inconsistencies with the designation of coastal special communities.

On June 24, 2025, the Board approved near-term improvements and the Streamline Santa Cruz County Workplan (Workplan)³, which includes quarterly progress reports to the Board of Supervisors. The most recent report was presented on January 27, 2026⁴, and the next update is scheduled to be provided to the Board on April 28, 2026. The Workplan currently includes 12 distinct projects to improve the operational efficiency of the development review and building permit approval process of the County of Santa

1 Refers to the Geologic Hazards Ordinance in Title 16, applicable outside the Coastal Zone.

2 Refers to the Grading Regulations Ordinance in Title 16, applicable outside the Coastal Zone.

3 [Establishment of Streamline Santa Cruz County Workplan - June 24, 2025](#)

4 [Progress Report on Streamline Santa Cruz County - January 27, 2026](#)

Cruz (County). One of the projects identified in the Workplan is Project 5: Annual Code Update.

Project 5 is an ongoing effort to annually update the SCCC (and the General Plan when necessary) to streamline development processes and procedures that do not result in potential environmental impacts. Project 5 amendments are to be presented to the Board of Supervisors for adoption in June of each year. Planning Commission hearings for these amendments are expected to occur during the first and second quarters of each year.

The proposed amendments result from ongoing collaboration between multiple departments within the County to ensure a functional SCCC and General Plan/LCP. This update is a proactive step to improve the development process and ensure that Santa Cruz County's planning framework remains relevant, legally sound, streamlined, and internally consistent. In addition, this year's proposed amendments include several streamlining measures developed as a result of the Streamline Santa Cruz County projects, which includes input from County departments involved in development review and stakeholders that have been participating in on-going meetings.

Analysis

The proposed amendments are divided into revisions to the General Plan/LCP and SCCC. SCCC amendments are further grouped into three categories: streamlining efforts, state law consistency, and internal consistency/clarification, which represent the primary focus of the annual code amendments. Exhibit B is ordered in terms of categories and details all the proposed amendments. Below is an analysis of the proposed amendments.

General Plan/Local Coastal Program Amendments

Minor amendments to the County's General Plan/LCP are proposed in Chapter 2: Built Environment Element and Chapter 5: Agriculture, Natural Resources + Conservation Element. The amendments include minor amendments necessary to resolve General Plan and SCCC inconsistencies with the designation of coastal special communities. The County's Sustainability Update project included updates to ensure that SCCC and General Plan/LCP references to coastal special communities were internally consistent. The changes were only intended to clarify existing policy, but there is some concern that the changes actually expanded the list of special communities, thereby requiring a Coastal Development Permit for development in certain areas where they were not previously required. Further clarity is needed to ensure the continuing protection of coastal resources, while providing a consistent, accurate, and streamlined permitting process for projects located in the coastal zone. Proposed amendments to the General Plan/LCP can be seen in Exhibit C.

Santa Cruz County Code Amendments

Amendments are proposed to SCCC Chapters 7.38, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, and 18.10, including various sections within each of these chapters. Detailed sections and proposed language changes are provided in Exhibit B. Additionally, amendments to County Code can be seen in the draft ordinance,

Exhibit D. These amendments are a key part to achieving lasting improvements to expedite the development permitting process and to the need for these amendments varies by chapter but are primarily intended to streamline processes, ensure compliance with state and federal law, and improve clarity and accuracy, as well as correct inconsistencies, including outdated references and unclear language.

Streamlining Efforts

Amendments #1–20 in Exhibit B target eliminating permitting bottlenecks by optimizing development regulations. These streamlining efforts are intended to make the County Code easier to administer and understand, remove redundancies, and help facilitate more efficient reviews of development applications while still protecting and maintaining the necessary and applicable health, safety, environmental, and resource protection standards.

The amendments include a coordinated definition of “in-kind” replacement (Amendment #2), in order to facilitate redevelopment of lost structures due to a disaster, a major source of confusion as property owners attempted to rebuild after the CZU lightning fires. The new definition will facilitate development reviews of rebuild projects by Planning, Environmental Planning, and Environmental Health.

Several of the streamlining amendments aim to clarify the application of SCCC Chapter 7.38 for properties with onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs), and how these systems can continue to serve potential additions, remodels, replacement structures, or smaller accessory dwelling units (ADUs) without requiring full upgrades, provided that the systems are permitted, adequately sized, and functioning without failure. Amendments to SCCC Chapter 7.38 will also require approval by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Another notable streamlining effort is intended to clarify and simplify the residential site and development standards in SCCC Sections 13.10.323, particularly as they relate to minimum lot sizes and how development standards apply to land divisions. The proposed amendments are provided in Exhibit D, under “Section VIII” of the draft ordinance. These amendments are proposed in response to the Sustainability Update, which increased the allowable residential densities for several General Plan land use designations. As a result, inconsistencies have emerged between the densities permitted by the General Plan and the minimum lot size requirements established in certain zoning districts. The County has received several development applications where projects are consistent with the allowable General Plan density but are constrained by more restrictive zoning development standards. This mismatch has often required applicants to pursue variances or Planned Unit Developments (PUDs) to achieve otherwise allowable development. The proposed amendments address this issue by modifying how minimum lot size standards are applied, allowing resulting lots to be evaluated based on their actual lot size rather than solely on the underlying zoning district designation, and thereby increasing the number of parcels that have higher densities allowed. This change is intended to better align zoning regulations with the General Plan density framework, reduce the need for variances and PUDs, and streamline the development review process by reducing additional permitting barriers.

Additional streamlining efforts are focused on simplifying permit processing, including but are not limited to: clarifying permit authority across zoning, grading, design review,

and coastal provisions; eliminating the additional discretionary review of large dwelling permits of structures greater than 5,000 square feet; updating grading permit thresholds and review procedures, lowering the level of approvals needed for certain applications; modifying the use of limited parking stalls for outdoor seating; and revising the procedural classifications of permits in SCCC 18.10 so that the code requirements better aligns with the County's permit structure of streamlining applications.

State Law Consistency

Amendments #21–27 in Exhibit B are proposed to ensure that the SCCC remains consistent with current State law by incorporating recent statutory changes and revise local provisions where necessary. The amendments are primarily technical in nature and do not establish new local policy but instead ensure that the County's regulations accurately reflect the current State regulatory framework. The six amendments update the definitions of “major transit stop” and “transit priority area” pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21155⁵, revise noticing and hearing procedures for coastal development permit exemptions pursuant to Section 13569 of the California Coastal Commission's regulations⁶, update Coastal Commission appeal provisions to reflect changes established by recently adopted Assembly Bill (AB) 130⁷, and increase the public notice period for legislative matters affecting zoning from 10 days to 20 days prior to Planning Commission public hearings, pursuant to AB 2904⁸.

Internal Consistency/Clarification

Amendments #28–49 in Exhibit B improve internal consistency within the SCCC and General Plan. By resolving technical inconsistencies and modernizing regulatory language, these amendments eliminate the administrative friction that frequently complicates permit reviews, ensuring a more predictable and accelerated pathway for applicants by correcting cross-references, updating and refining terminology, and clarifying existing development standards and procedures.

The proposed code amendments are provided in underline and strikethrough format within Exhibit D under the corresponding sections of the draft ordinance. This includes minor clean-up amendments to SCCC Chapter 16.10A (Geologic Hazards Ordinance) applicable outside the Coastal Zone, which can be seen under “Sections XXXII - XXXVI” of the draft ordinance. Exhibit D also includes minor clean-up amendments to SCCC Chapter 16.42 (Historic Preservation), consisting primarily of clarifications and technical corrections intended to improve readability and internal consistency without altering the underlying regulatory framework. These amendments can be seen under “Sections XLII - XLV” of the draft ordinance.

Additional amendments include minor updates to improve clarity in development standards, parking and design provisions, grading requirements, and technical report procedures. These revisions are administrative in nature and are intended to improve readability and usability of the SCCC and General Plan without changing the underlying policy intent or regulatory standards. Overall, these amendments help ensure that

5 [California Code, PRC 21155](#)

6 [California Code of Regulations, Article 17, Section 13569](#)

7 [Bill Text - AB-130](#)

8 [Bill Text - AB-2904](#)

County regulations remain clear, internally consistent, and easier for applicants, staff, and the public to interpret and apply.

Zoning Map Amendments

Eight parcels across the county are being proposed for rezoning for the following reasons:

1. Two parcels are proposed for rezoning to match the zoning to the General Plan Land Use designation. In the case of conflicts with the General Plan and Zoning, the General Plan prevails. These rezonings do not alter development on the site but rather help the property owners and reviewers by correcting the inconsistency, so that applicable regulations for future development are straight-forward. See Amendments #50 and 51 in Exhibit B for specific zoning changes in and see Exhibit E for maps of rezonings.
2. Three parcels are proposed for the removal of the “-L” historic building zoning overlay as they are parcels that no longer have historically significant buildings on them and have been delisted from the County’s Historic Resources Inventory. These rezonings are a needed clean-up to expedite development application reviews by eliminating the requirement for an historic resources review since a historically significant building no longer exists on the parcel. Please see Amendments #52-54 in Exhibit B for specific zoning changes in and see Exhibit E for visual maps of rezonings.
3. Three parcels are proposed for rezoning by adding the “-Min” ministerial combining district zoning overlay to match adjacent and consolidated sites that already have the “-Min” overlay, as dictated by the County’s Housing Element. These rezonings will create consistency during project review for other parcels that have already had rezones approved and facilitate much needed affordable housing development. See Amendments #55-57 in Exhibit B for specific zoning changes and Exhibit E for maps of rezonings.

General Plan Land Use Designation Map Amendment

In addition to the rezone of APN 029-071-13 noted above, a Land Use Designation Map Amendment is being proposed for consistency. The parcel currently has a designation of R-UL (Urban Low – Residential) and is being proposed to R-UH (Urban High – Residential). The map amendment is necessary to match the adjacent parcel’s (APN 029-071-03) Land Use Designation of R-UH, and facilitate an affordable housing development. See Amendment #56 in Exhibit B for specific land use designation changes in and Exhibit E for the map amendment.

PLANNING COMMISSION STUDY SESSION

The Planning Commission held a study session on April 8, 2026, to review the proposed project, during which Commissioners asked clarifying questions but did not recommend any modifications. Overall, the feedback indicated general alignment with the proposed amendments as presented.

GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

The proposed amendments to Chapters 2 and 5 of the County General Plan include minor amendments necessary to resolve General Plan and SCCC inconsistencies with the designation of coastal special communities. These amendments will align and strengthen the objectives, policies, general land uses, or programs outlined in the General Plan. Other amendments to the SCCC and the zoning map are also consistent with the policies and maps in the General Plan.

LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM CONSISTENCY

The proposed amendments to the General Plan/LCP, SCCC Chapters 7.38, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.20, 18.10, and three zoning map amendments would apply within the Coastal Zone and will be incorporated into the County's Local Coastal Program's implementing ordinances. After adoption by the Board of Supervisors, staff will submit the approved amendments to the Coastal Commission for review and approval within the Coastal Zone. The proposed amendments within the coastal zone do not promote conversion of agricultural lands, conflict with coastal access, or with protected resources.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The majority of the proposed amendments to the General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map are minor in nature and would otherwise be exempt from the provisions of CEQA, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3), the "common sense" exemption, as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that these amendments may have a significant effect on the environment.

However, Parcel APN 029-071-13 (2030 17th Avenue) is proposed for a General Plan Land Use Map amendment and rezoning from low density residential to high density, including the addition of the "-Min" ministerial combining district zoning overlay, to correspond with the land use designation and zoning on adjacent Parcel APN 029-071-03 (2021 Chanticleer Avenue), which is designated for 100% affordable housing as part of the Housing Element Sites Inventory. As this redesignation and rezoning would facilitate increased development intensity, it is not exempt from CEQA.

Accordingly, for purposes of consistency and comprehensive environmental review, an Addendum to the previously certified Sustainability Update Environmental Impact Report has been prepared to evaluate the potential impacts of the entire project, including both the subject parcel and the remaining proposed amendments. The addendum can be seen as Exhibit F.

SENATE BILL 18 (SB 18) TRIBAL CONSULTATION

General Plan Amendments require notice to tribes per SB 18. On March 4, 2026, County staff sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to solicit a list of tribes and cultural site information and any information the NAHC may have on cultural sites located within the area of the general plan amendments. On March 16, 2026, staff sent letters to each of the identified tribes. There has been no request for consultation to date.

Submitted by:

Jacob Lutz, Planner
Policy Section

Reviewed by:

Mark Connolly, Principal Planner
Planning – Policy Section

Exhibits

- A. Planning Commission Resolution
- B. 2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments
- C. General Plan Amendments (Underline/Strikethrough)
- D. DRAFT Ordinance (Underline/Strikethrough)
- E. Map Amendments
- F. CEQA Addendum

BEFORE THE PLANNING COMMISSION
OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO. _____

On the motion of Commissioner
duly seconded by Commissioner
the following Resolution is adopted:

RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ RECOMMENDING THE ADOPTION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY GENERAL PLAN/LOCAL COASTAL PROGRAM BUILT ENVIRONMENT ELEMENT AND AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES + CONSERVATION ELEMENT; AMENDMENTS TO SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CODE CHAPTERS 7.38, 9.36, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, and 18.10; AMENDMENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN LAND USE MAP TO CHANGE THE GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION OF PARCEL APN 029-071-13; AND AMENDMENT OF THE ZONING MAP TO CHANGE THE ZONING OF PARCELS APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, AND 074-152-30 TO STREAMLINE PROVISIONS, ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL LAW, AND ENHANCE CLARITY, ACCURACY, AND INTERNAL CONSISTENCY WITHIN THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CODE

WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz County Code is periodically amended to streamline provisions, ensure consistency with applicable state and federal law, correct internal inconsistencies, and enhance the clarity, accuracy, and overall effectiveness of the County Code; and

WHEREAS, amendments to the County Code may be required from time to time to address technical corrections, update references, and provide necessary improvements to the legal and regulatory framework within Santa Cruz County; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public meeting on April 8, 2026, and a duly noticed public hearing on April 22, 2026, to consider an ordinance implementing the proposed amendments to County Code (the "Ordinance"); and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission also reviewed the proposed amendments to the Santa Cruz County General Plan/Local Coastal Program, including the Built Environment Element and the Agriculture, Natural Resources + Conservation Element, and proposed amendments to the General Plan Land Use Designation Map, in accordance with the goals of enhancing the community's long-term growth, sustainability, and development; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission reviewed the proposed County Code amendments and found that the proposed changes are in the best interest of the County, are consistent with applicable laws, and will improve the clarity and effectiveness of the Santa Cruz County Code; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission reviewed the proposed rezoning request for parcels APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, and 074-152-30, and finds that the current zoning does not adequately support the desired land use or development potential for the parcel; and

WHEREAS, the proposed rezonings of parcels APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, and 074-152-30 is consistent with the goals and objectives of the General Plan and aligns with the surrounding land uses, ensuring compatibility with neighboring properties and promoting sustainable development in the area.

WHEREAS, the proposed General Plan map amendment and rezoning of APN 029-071-13 (2030 17th Avenue), intended to facilitate affordable housing development in concert with APN 029-071-03, are subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and an Addendum to the certified Sustainability Update Environmental Impact Report has been prepared to evaluate potential environmental impacts of all the proposed amendments; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Planning Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors confirm that the EIR Addendum prepared for the amendments is appropriate under CEQA.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission recommends that the Board of Supervisors adopt the proposed amendments to the General Plan/LCP, Santa Cruz County Code, General Plan Land Use Designation Map and Zoning Map, as presented on this date and described in Exhibits C, D, and H.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission finds that the proposed zoning map amendments are consistent with the findings of Santa Cruz County Code Section 13.10.215 and recommends changes to the General Plan Land Use Designations and Zoning as indicated below on the following parcels:

Parcel Number	Address	Existing General Plan/Zoning	Proposed General Plan/ Zoning
026-091-54	1825 7 th Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062	GP: P; R-UM Zoning: PF; R-1-5-L; R-1-6	GP: P; R-UM Zoning: PF; R-1-5; R-1-6
026-261-17	905 7 th Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062	GP: C-C Zoning: C-2-D	GP: C-C Zoning: C-2-D-Min
029-071-13	2030 17 th Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062	GP: R-UL Zoning: R-1-6	GP: R-UH Zoning: RM-1.5-Min
030-121-34	2831 41 st Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95073	GP: C-C Zoning: C-2	GP: C-C Zoning: C-2-Min

042-151-23	101 Esplanade, Aptos, CA 95003	GP: C-N Zoning: C-1-L	GP: C-N Zoning: C-1
052-271-04	320 Lee Rd, Watsonville, CA 95076	GP: AG Zoning: CA-L-W	GP: AG Zoning: CA-W
070-301-01	526 Lockhart Gulch Rd, Scotts Valley, CA 95066	GP: RR Zoning: C-1	GP: RR Zoning: R-1-6
074-152-30	9211 E Zayante Rd, Felton, CA 95018	GP: RR Zoning: C-1	GP: RR Zoning: R-1-15

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission finds the proposed amendments are internally consistent with the Santa Cruz County General Plan/LCP.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission finds that the proposed amendments, with the exception of amendments to Chapter 16.42, would constitute part of the County’s Local Coastal Implementation Plan, are consistent with the California Coastal Act, and recommends that the Board of Supervisors direct staff to submit the General Plan/LCP amendments, amendments to the Local Coastal Implementation Plan, and zoning amendments affecting parcels in the coastal zone to the California Coastal Commission for certification.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Planning Commission of the County of Santa Cruz, State of California, this 22nd day of April 2026, by the following vote:

AYES: COMMISSIONERS:
 NOES: COMMISSIONERS:
 ABSENT: COMMISSIONERS:
 ABSTAIN: COMMISSIONERS:

 Chairperson

ATTEST: _____
 Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Signed by:


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 ASSISTANT COUNTY COUNSEL

cc: County Counsel
 Community Development & Infrastructure Department

Certificate Of Completion

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In Person Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp
Editor Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp
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Carbon Copy Events	Status	Timestamp
Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp
Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp
Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	4/14/2026 10:17:16 AM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	4/14/2026 10:59:43 AM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	4/14/2026 10:59:50 AM
Completed	Security Checked	4/14/2026 10:59:50 AM
Payment Events	Status	Timestamps
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ELECTRONIC RECORD AND SIGNATURE DISCLOSURE

From time to time, County of Santa Cruz (we, us or Company) may be required by law to provide to you certain written notices or disclosures. Described below are the terms and conditions for providing to you such notices and disclosures electronically through the DocuSign system. Please read the information below carefully and thoroughly, and if you can access this information electronically to your satisfaction and agree to this Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure (ERSD), please confirm your agreement by selecting the check-box next to 'I agree to use electronic records and signatures' before clicking 'CONTINUE' within the DocuSign system.

Getting paper copies

At any time, you may request from us a paper copy of any record provided or made available electronically to you by us. You will have the ability to download and print documents we send to you through the DocuSign system during and immediately after the signing session and, if you elect to create a DocuSign account, you may access the documents for a limited period of time (usually 30 days) after such documents are first sent to you. After such time, if you wish for us to send you paper copies of any such documents from our office to you, you will be charged a \$0.00 per-page fee. You may request delivery of such paper copies from us by following the procedure described below.

Withdrawing your consent

If you decide to receive notices and disclosures from us electronically, you may at any time change your mind and tell us that thereafter you want to receive required notices and disclosures only in paper format. How you must inform us of your decision to receive future notices and disclosure in paper format and withdraw your consent to receive notices and disclosures electronically is described below.

Consequences of changing your mind

If you elect to receive required notices and disclosures only in paper format, it will slow the speed at which we can complete certain steps in transactions with you and delivering services to you because we will need first to send the required notices or disclosures to you in paper format, and then wait until we receive back from you your acknowledgment of your receipt of such paper notices or disclosures. Further, you will no longer be able to use the DocuSign system to receive required notices and consents electronically from us or to sign electronically documents from us.

All notices and disclosures will be sent to you electronically

Unless you tell us otherwise in accordance with the procedures described herein, we will provide electronically to you through the DocuSign system all required notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to you during the course of our relationship with you. To reduce the chance of you inadvertently not receiving any notice or disclosure, we prefer to provide all of the required notices and disclosures to you by the same method and to the same address that you have given us. Thus, you can receive all the disclosures and notices electronically or in paper format through the paper mail delivery system. If you do not agree with this process, please let us know as described below. Please also see the paragraph immediately above that describes the consequences of your electing not to receive delivery of the notices and disclosures electronically from us.

How to contact County of Santa Cruz:

You may contact us to let us know of your changes as to how we may contact you electronically, to request paper copies of certain information from us, and to withdraw your prior consent to receive notices and disclosures electronically as follows:

To contact us by email send messages to: nada.algharib@santacruzcounty.us

To advise County of Santa Cruz of your new email address

To let us know of a change in your email address where we should send notices and disclosures electronically to you, you must send an email message to us at nada.algharib@santacruzcounty.us and in the body of such request you must state: your previous email address, your new email address. We do not require any other information from you to change your email address.

If you created a DocuSign account, you may update it with your new email address through your account preferences.

To request paper copies from County of Santa Cruz

To request delivery from us of paper copies of the notices and disclosures previously provided by us to you electronically, you must send us an email to nada.algharib@santacruzcounty.us and in the body of such request you must state your email address, full name, mailing address, and telephone number. We will bill you for any fees at that time, if any.

To withdraw your consent with County of Santa Cruz

To inform us that you no longer wish to receive future notices and disclosures in electronic format you may:

- i. decline to sign a document from within your signing session, and on the subsequent page, select the check-box indicating you wish to withdraw your consent, or you may;
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2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
1	<p>Streamlining & CZU (Match to the zoning definition of bedroom for clarity sake. Refer definition to 13.10.700(B))</p>	7.38.030(B)	<p>(B) "Bedroom" means, for the purposes of sizing an OWTS, any room that could be utilized as a bedroom as determined by the Health Officer, including any room in a dwelling that is at least 70 square feet in area, that by its design can furnish the minimum isolation necessary for use as a sleeping area.</p>	<p>(B) "Bedroom" means, for the purposes of sizing an OWTS, any room that could be utilized as a bedroom as determined by the Health Officer, including any <u>conditioned (heated) room in a dwelling that is at least 70 square feet in area, that by its design can furnish the minimum isolation necessary for use as a sleeping area unless it is determined by the Health Officer to be one of the exempted spaces listed in SCCC 13.10.700-B.</u></p>
2	<p>Streamlining & CZU (Align a single Definition of In-Kind for planning, geological/geotechnical, and septic)</p>	<p><u>Proposed in:</u> 13.10.700-I</p> <p><u>Cross references in:</u> - 7.38.030(P), - 16.10.040(40) - 16.10/A.040 (CC)</p>	<p>New definition of "in kind" proposed in three sections of the County Code. See locations to the left.</p>	<p>New Definition:</p> <p><u>"In-kind" means the replacement of a legally permitted, conforming or non-conforming structure with a similar structure of the same square footage and footprint, as determined by the Community Development and Infrastructure Department. The in-kind replacement may be relocated on the same parcel if:</u></p> <p><u>(1) The Community Development and Infrastructure Director determines that:</u></p> <p><u>(a) the new location does not exacerbate non-conformities;</u></p> <p><u>(b) there are no imminent threats;</u></p> <p><u>(c) there are no additional impacts to environmental resources protected by SCCC Title 16 and their</u></p>

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				<p><u>required buffers, including groundwater and watersheds, to coastal resources protected by SCCC 13.20, or the resources are improved; and</u></p> <p><u>(d) there are no impacts to utilities; and</u></p> <p><u>(2) The Environmental Health Services Director determines there the relocation will not result in impacts to an existing on-site wastewater treatment system (OWTS) or future OWTS replacement area.</u></p> <p><u>In the event of a federal, state, or County declared emergency, for legally permitted structures or structures demonstrated to have been constructed prior to 1986, as determined by the Community Development and Infrastructure Department, “in-kind” may include an adjustment of either or both the structure square footage or footprint by up to 10 percent or 500 square feet, whichever is greater, except as limited by SCCC 13.20 for properties within the coastal zone. Such in-kind replacement shall not be considered an “intensification of use” as otherwise used in this chapter. In-kind replacement that proposes an increase in the number of bedrooms for properties with OWTSs shall have an adequately sized and functional OWTS or meet the provisions of SCCC 7.38. This definition shall not apply to wireless facilities.</u></p>

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3	<p>Streamlining & CZU (Deletion in “low-flow systems to be consistent with other 7.38 changes. Modifying definition of “qualified professional” in regard to septic systems)</p>	<p>7.38.030(X)(5) & 7.38.030(Z)</p>	<p>(5) "Low-flow system" means a permitted system repair that meets the requirements for a standard conventional system except that it has a reduced amount of dispersal area, requires water conservation measures to keep the flow within design capacity, and enables only a one-time addition of up to 500 square feet of habitable space with no bedroom additions and no increase in volume of wastewater discharge. An annual fee is charged on the property tax bill and the property will be periodically checked for signs of failure.</p> <p>(Z) "Qualified professional" means an individual licensed by a State of California agency or certified by a State of California agency to design, or install, and/or maintain OWTS and to practice as professionals for other associated reports, as allowed under their license or registration. A Health Officer is a qualified professional. Qualified professionals must obtain an annual registration from the Environmental Health Division, pursuant to SCCC § 7.38.190.</p>	<p>(5) "Low-flow system" means a permitted system repair that meets the requirements for a standard conventional system except that it has a reduced amount of dispersal area, requires water conservation measures to keep the flow within design capacity, and enables only a one-time addition of up to 500 square feet of habitable space with no bedroom additions and no increase in volume of wastewater discharge. An annual fee is charged on the property tax bill and the property will be periodically checked for signs of failure.</p> <p>(Z) "Qualified professional" means an individual licensed by a State of California agency or certified by a State of California agency to design, or install, and/or maintain OWTS and to practice as professionals for other associated reports, as allowed under their license or registration. A Health Officer is a qualified professional. Qualified professionals must obtain an annual registration from the Environmental Health Division, pursuant to SCCC § 7.38.190.</p>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
4	Streamlining & CZU (Amendments to replacement structures consistent with other EH changes and allowing JADUs and conversion ADUs without the requiring upgraded OWTS)	7.38.080	7.38.080 Existing system—Building alterations. (A) General. The sewage disposal system for additions, alterations, or replacements of buildings or structures shall comply with all the requirements for new buildings or structures except as specifically provided in this section. No addition, alteration, or replacement building permit shall be issued without review and approval of the Health Officer. (B) Building Additions, Remodels, and Replacements. (1) A one-time addition per parcel to any legal residential structure of up to 500 square feet of habitable space with no increase in bedrooms may be approved with no change required to the existing OWTS provided all the conditions listed below are met: (a) The addition does not encroach on the existing OWTS or expansion area; (b) Adequate information exists as to the location, construction and proper function of the existing OWTS; (c) The limit of one addition per parcel shall commence on January 1, 1993, and shall apply to all building permit applications on file as of that date; and (d) The existing OWTS is functioning without failure. (2) Additions of more than 500 square feet of habitable space and/or increases in the numbers of bedrooms to any legal residential structure and/or	7.38.080 Existing system—Building alterations. (A) General. The sewage disposal system for additions, alterations, or replacements of buildings or structures shall comply with all the requirements for new buildings or structures except as specifically provided in this section. No addition, alteration, or replacement building permit shall be issued without review and approval of the Health Officer. (B) Building Additions, Remodels, and Replacements. (1) A one-time addition per parcel to any legal residential structure of up to 500 square feet of habitable space with no increase in bedrooms may be approved with no change required to the existing OWTS provided all the conditions listed below are met: (a) The addition does not encroach on the existing OWTS or expansion area; (b) Adequate information exists as to the location, construction and proper function of the existing OWTS; (c) The limit of one addition per parcel shall commence on January 1, 1993, and shall apply to all building permit applications on file as of that date; and (d) The existing OWTS is functioning without failure. (2) Additions of more than 500 square feet of habitable space and/or <u>with</u> increases in the numbers of bedrooms to any legal residential

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Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
			<p>the creation of an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to Chapter 13.10 SCCC may be approved, provided the OWTS meets (or is upgraded to meet) the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186 for the total number of bedrooms and dwelling units in the proposed project (including existing bedrooms and dwelling units). Bedroom additions may be approved utilizing an existing dispersal system approved prior to June 1, 2018, if that system meets all requirements for groundwater separation, well setback, stream setback and dispersal area; provided, that said dispersal systems that have a flow depth between two and 10 feet may only be given credit for an infiltrative area of up to 10 square feet per linear foot if a qualified professional demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Health Officer that the system can accommodate the increased flow for the addition without adversely impacting water quality based on an evaluation of the existing leachfield trenches, soil characteristics and percolation rates. County staff will also consider other risk factors including but not limited to OWTS density, depth to groundwater and proximity to drinking water wells. Existing dispersal systems that have a flow depth deeper than 10 feet or that do not meet other requirements may be utilized with the addition of enhanced treatment that meets requirements.</p>	<p>structure and/or the creation of an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to SCCC Chapter 13.10 SCCC may be approved, provided the OWTS meets (or is upgraded to meet) the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186 for the total number of bedrooms and dwelling units in the proposed project (including existing bedrooms and dwelling units). Bedroom additions may be approved utilizing an existing dispersal system approved prior to June 1, 2018, if that system meets all requirements for groundwater separation, well setback, stream setback and dispersal area; provided, that said dispersal systems that have a flow depth between two and 10 feet may only be given credit for an infiltrative area of up to 10 square feet per linear foot if a qualified professional demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Health Officer that the system can accommodate the increased flow for the addition without adversely impacting water quality based on an evaluation of the existing leachfield trenches, soil characteristics and percolation rates. County staff will also consider other risk factors including but not limited to OWTS density, depth to groundwater and proximity to drinking water wells. Existing dispersal systems that have a flow depth deeper than 10 feet or that do not meet other requirements may be utilized with the</p>

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Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
			<p>(3) Replacement of a legal structure with an equivalent structure may be approved; provided, that:</p> <p>(a) The OWTS to serve the reconstruction meets or is upgraded to meet the standards as provided in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186;</p> <p>(b) During the three-year period prior to application under this subsection the legal structure has been continuously used or fully capable of being continuously used for either residential or commercial use, including the maintenance of utility hook-ups; and</p> <p>(c) During the full three-year period prior to application under this subsection the legal structure has been continuously assessed as an active residential or commercial use by the County Assessor.</p> <p>(4) For purposes of this subsection, "legal structure" means a structure, including any remodel or addition, which was constructed pursuant to an approved building permit, or constructed at a time prior to the requirement of a building permit.</p> <p>(5) Any parcel for which an addition, remodel, or replacement meets all the provisions of this subsection shall not be required to meet the minimum lot size provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>(6) Prior to submittal of the application, the Environmental Health Division shall review and provide approval of all building permit applications</p>	<p>addition of enhanced treatment that meets requirements.</p> <p>(3) Replacement of a legal structure with an equivalent <u>in-kind</u> structure may be approved; provided, that:</p> <p>(a) The <u>existing</u> OWTS to serve the reconstruction <u>is functioning without failure. New or replacement OWTS must</u> meets or is upgraded to meet the standards as provided in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186; <u>and</u></p> <p>(b) During the three-year period prior to application under this subsection the <u>The structure is a legal or non-conforming</u> structure has been continuously used or fully capable of being continuously used for either residential or commercial use, including the maintenance of utility hook-ups; and</p> <p>(c) During the full three-year period prior to application under this subsection the legal structure has been continuously assessed as an active residential or commercial use by the County Assessor.</p> <p>(4) For purposes of this subsection, "legal structure" means a structure, including any remodel or addition, which was constructed pursuant to an approved building permit, or constructed at a time prior to the requirement of a building permit.</p> <p>(5) Any parcel for which an addition, remodel, or replacement meets all the provisions of this</p>

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			<p>that propose any increase of site disturbance or potential increase in potential wastewater flow on a parcel served by an OWTS. The conditions stated in subsections (B)(1)(a) and (b) of this section shall be satisfied prior to such approval. Projects such as simple foundation replacement with no change in footprint, rewiring, replumbing, reroofing, interior and exterior remodels that do not increase bedrooms or change building footprint shall not require review and approval by the Environmental Health Division.</p> <p>(C) Accessory Dwelling Units. Creation of an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to Chapter 13.10 SCCC may be approved, provided the OWTS meets (or is upgraded to meet) the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186 for the total number of bedrooms and dwelling units in the proposed project (including existing bedrooms and dwelling units). An accessory dwelling unit shall be considered a separate unit for the purposes of calculating design flow. Installation of an additional or expanded OWTS to serve an accessory dwelling unit on a developed parcel is considered an upgrade. For a new detached accessory dwelling unit, the second unit may have a separate OWTS; provided, that the OWTS for the main structure meets standards or may utilize a combined system that meets or is upgraded to meet standards for the combined flows and each unit is served by its own septic tank. A</p>	<p>subsection shall not be required to meet the minimum lot size provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>(6) Prior to submittal of the application, the Environmental Health Division shall review and provide approval of all building permit applications that propose any increase of site disturbance or potential increase in potential wastewater flow on a parcel served by an OWTS. The conditions stated in subsections (B)(1)(a) and (b) of this section shall be satisfied prior to such approval. Projects such as simple foundation replacement with no change in footprint, rewiring, replumbing, reroofing, interior and exterior remodels that do not increase bedrooms or change building footprint shall not require review and approval by the Environmental Health Division.</p> <p>(C) Accessory Dwelling Units. <u>(1)</u> Creation of an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to SCCC Chapter 13.10 SCCC may be approved, provided the OWTS meets (or is upgraded to meet) the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186 for the total number of bedrooms and dwelling units in the proposed project (including existing bedrooms and dwelling units). An accessory dwelling unit shall be considered a separate unit for the purposes of calculating design flow. Installation of an additional or expanded OWTS to serve an accessory dwelling unit on a developed parcel is considered an upgrade. For a new detached</p>

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			<p>combined tank may be allowed for enhanced treatment systems as a part of the treatment system if it meets the specifications for the design flow.</p> <p>(D) Reconstruction of Occupied Structures Destroyed by Fire or Calamity. Reconstruction of any legal structure partially or wholly destroyed by fire, flood, land movement, other natural calamity, or any other calamity beyond the control of the owner of such structure will not be considered new development for the purposes of this chapter if all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(1) On the date of the calamity damage, the legal structure was either actually used or fully capable of being used for residential or commercial use and assessed as an active residential or commercial use by the County Assessor. "Legal structure" as used in this subsection means a structure, including any remodel or addition, which was constructed under an approved building permit, or constructed at a time prior to the requirements of a building permit.</p> <p>(2) Application for a permit to reconstruct the structure must be made within 10 years of the date of the calamity damage. If more time has elapsed since the date of the calamity damage and all permits and applications for permits to reconstruct the structure have expired, no further application for a permit to reconstruct the structure may be made, and current standards and minimum parcel sizes as</p>	<p>accessory dwelling unit, the second unit may have a separate OWTS; provided, that the OWTS for the main structure meets standards or may utilize a combined system that meets or is upgraded to meet standards for the combined flows and each unit is served by its own septic tank. A combined tank may be allowed for enhanced treatment systems as a part of the treatment system if it meets the specifications for the design flow.</p> <p><u>(2) Junior accessory dwelling units or conversion accessory dwelling units up to 500 square feet as defined by SCCC 13.20.700 that do not result in additional bedrooms may be permitted without OWTS upgrade so long as the existing OWTS was permitted, sized adequately, and is functioning without failure. If the existing OWTS is subject to failure, the OWTS shall be upgraded to meet the standards in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.186.</u></p> <p>(D) Reconstruction of Occupied Structures Destroyed by Fire or Calamity. Reconstruction of any legal structure partially or wholly destroyed by fire, flood, land movement, other natural calamity, or any other calamity beyond the control of the owner of such structure will not be considered new development for the purposes of this chapter if all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(1) On the date of the calamity damage, the legal structure was either actually used or fully capable of being used for residential or commercial use and</p>

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			<p>specified in SCCC § 7.38.045 for new construction will apply.</p> <p>(3) The OWTS to serve the reconstruction must meet or be upgraded to meet the standards as provided in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186 and must not be prohibited under SCCC § 7.38.042.</p> <p>(4) Any contiguous undeveloped properties of the owner must be combined to achieve a minimum parcel size of at least 15,000 square feet.</p> <p>(E) Any proposed new use or proposed expansion of an existing use on a developed parcel served by one or more OWTS can only be approved if all existing and proposed uses on the parcel can be served by an OWTS that meets the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186.</p>	<p>assessed as an active residential or commercial use by the County Assessor. "Legal structure" as used in this subsection means a structure, including any remodel or addition, which was constructed under an approved building permit, or constructed at a time prior to the requirements of a building permit.</p> <p>(2) Application for a permit to reconstruct the structure must be made within 10 years of the date of the calamity damage. If more time has elapsed since the date of the calamity damage and all permits and applications for permits to reconstruct the structure have expired, no further application for a permit to reconstruct the structure may be made, and current standards and minimum parcel sizes as specified in SCCC § 7.38.045 for new construction will apply.</p> <p><u>(32) The existing OWTS to serve the reconstruction was permitted, is sized adequately, and is functioning without failure. New or replacement OWTS must meet or be upgraded to meet</u> the standards as provided in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186 and must not be prohibited under SCCC § 7.38.042.</p> <p><u>(43) Any contiguous undeveloped properties of the owner must be combined to achieve a minimum parcel size of at least 15,000 square feet.</u></p> <p>(E) Any proposed new use or proposed expansion of an existing use on a developed parcel served by one or more OWTS can only be approved if all existing</p>

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				and proposed uses on the parcel can be served by an OWTS that meets the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC § 7.38.095 through § 7.38.186.
5	Streamlining & CZU (Remove requirement for slope stability report)	7.38.095 (B)(4)(c)	<p>7.38.095 OWTS replacement.</p> <p>If soils are at least seven feet deep and conditions are otherwise suitable to prevent lateral surfacing of effluent, installation on slopes steeper than 30 percent up to 50 percent may be allowed if:</p> <p>(a) The distribution pipe is installed at least two feet below the surface (vertical depth); and</p> <p>(b) A minimum separation of five feet is maintained between the leaching trench disposal system and bedrock or other impermeable layer; and</p> <p>(c) A slope stability report is prepared by a California licensed civil or geotechnical engineer or professional geologist and approved by the Health Officer, which indicates that installation on the slope is acceptable.</p>	<p>7.38.095 OWTS replacement.</p> <p>If soils are at least seven feet deep and conditions are otherwise suitable to prevent lateral surfacing of effluent, installation on slopes steeper than 30 percent up to 50 percent may be allowed if:</p> <p>(a) The distribution pipe is installed at least two feet below the surface (vertical depth); and</p> <p>(b) A minimum separation of five feet is maintained between the leaching trench disposal system and bedrock or other impermeable layer; and.</p> <p>(c) A slope stability report is prepared by a California licensed civil or geotechnical engineer or professional geologist and approved by the Health Officer, which indicates that installation on the slope is acceptable.</p>
6	Streamlining & CZU (Reduce setbacks that require upgrade instead of repairs & to	7.38.150(B)(9) & (E)	<p>7.38.150 Effluent dispersal system requirements.</p> <p>(B)(9) The vertical separation between trench bottom and groundwater and stream setback shall be based on system type, stream setback and percolation rate in minutes per inch (MPI):</p>	<p>7.38.150 Effluent dispersal system requirements.</p> <p>(B)(9) The vertical separation between trench bottom and groundwater and stream setback shall be based on system type, stream setback and percolation rate in minutes per inch (MPI):</p>

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	allow the use of seepage pits for existing systems)		Conventional Systems:				Conventional Systems:			
			Horizontal Setback to Stream	25—50 Feet	50—100 Feet	> 100 Feet	Horizontal Setback to Stream	25—50 Feet	50—100 Feet	> 100 Feet
			New system on undeveloped parcel	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 20 feet outside nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = 8 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI—Not Permitted	New system on undeveloped parcel	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 20 feet outside nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = 8 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI—Not Permitted

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			Upgraded system, increase in flow by ADU, bedroom addition or major remodel	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 20 feet outside nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = 8 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted	Upgraded system, increase in flow by ADU, bedroom addition or major remodel	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 20 feet outside nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = 8 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted
			Repaired system, no increase in flow	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted	Repaired system, no increase in flow	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted

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					1—5 MPI = 20 feet outside nitrate concern area = 8 feet 5—29.9 MPI = 5 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted			1—5 MPI = 20 <u>8</u> feet outside nitrate concern area = 8 feet 5—29.9 MPI = 5 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted			1—5 MPI = <u>20 feet</u> in nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = <u>8-5</u> feet outside nitrate concern area 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted
					5—29.9 MPI = 5 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted						5—29.9 MPI = <u>5-2</u> feet 30—60 MPI = <u>5-2</u> feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted
					Greywater sump 5 feet 5 feet 3 feet			Greywater sump 5 feet 5 feet 3 feet			Greywater sump 5 feet 5 feet 3 feet
			(E) Seepage Pit Leaching Disposal System. (1) Seepage pits shall not be permitted for new systems serving new development. The Health Officer may approve the use of a seepage pit as a leaching dispersal system to: (a) Repair an existing OWTS; or (b) To expand an existing system in conjunction with a building addition, alteration, expansion or reconstruction, if:				(E) Seepage Pit Leaching Disposal System. (1) Seepage pits shall not be permitted for new systems serving new development. The Health Officer may approve the use of a seepage pit as a leaching dispersal system to: (a) Repair an existing OWTS; or				

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			<p>(i) The existing system utilized seepage pits; and</p> <p>(ii) Leaching trenches or other dispersal system cannot be installed due to unsatisfactory soil conditions or lack of sufficient space.</p> <p>(2) Enhanced treatment will be required for all seepage pits and minimum groundwater separation will be 10 feet, and nonpublic water well setback shall be 150 feet. Setback from a public water well shall be as specified in SCCC § 7.38.043.</p> <p>(3) Repair procedures for use of seepage pits shall be established by the Health Officer pursuant to SCCC § 7.38.095(E).</p>	<p>(b) To expand an existing system in conjunction with a building addition, alteration, expansion or reconstruction, if:</p> <p>(i) The existing system utilized seepage pits; and</p> <p>(ii) Leaching leaching trenches or other dispersal system cannot be installed due to unsatisfactory soil conditions or lack of sufficient space.</p> <p>(2) Enhanced treatment will be required for all seepage pits and minimum<u>Minimum</u> groundwater separation will be 10 feet, and nonpublic water well setback shall be 150 feet. Setback from a public water well shall be as specified in SCCC § 7.38.043.</p> <p>(3) Repair procedures for use of seepage pits shall be established by the Health Officer pursuant to SCCC § 7.38.095(E).</p>
7	Streamlining (Removal of large dwelling permit requirements and design guidelines)	13.10.324(C)	<p>13.10.324 Special standards and conditions for residential districts.</p> <p>(C) Large Dwelling Permit Requirements and Design Guidelines.</p> <p>(1) Approvals. No single-family dwelling unit shall be constructed which will result in 5,000 square feet or more of "net floor area," exclusive of accessory structures associated with the residential use, unless a CUP is obtained pursuant to the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(2) Findings. All applications subject to this section shall be approved only if at least one of the following findings can be made:</p>	<p>13.10.324 Special standards and conditions for residential districts.</p> <p>(C) Large Dwelling Permit Requirements and Design Guidelines.</p> <p>(1) Approvals. No single-family dwelling unit shall be constructed which will result in 5,000 square feet or more of "net floor area," exclusive of accessory structures associated with the residential use, unless a CUP is obtained pursuant to the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(2) Findings. All applications subject to this section shall be approved only if at least one of the following findings can be made:</p>

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			<p>(a) The proposed structure is compatible with its surroundings given the neighborhood, locational or environmental context and its design is consistent with the large dwelling design guidelines in subsection (C)(4) of this section; or</p> <p>(b) The proposed structure, due to site conditions, or mitigation measures approved as part of the application, will be adequately screened from public view and will not adversely impact public viewsheds, neighboring property privacy or solar access, and its design is consistent with the large dwelling design guidelines set forth in subsection (C)(4) of this section. (For structures within the Coastal Zone requiring a coastal development permit, additional findings shall be made pursuant to Chapter 13.20 SCCC.)</p> <p>(3) Conditions. Conditions of project approvals made pursuant to this section may include mitigation measures necessary to preserve the neighborhood character in which the proposed structure(s) will be located, to preserve neighboring property privacy or solar access, and/or to screen the structure(s) from the road. Such measures may include, but are not limited to: house and accessory structure re-siting, additional landscape screening and house redesign, including possible reduction in floor area.</p> <p>(4) Large Dwelling Design Guidelines. New large dwellings and related accessory structures regulated by this section are subject to the following design</p>	<p>(a) The proposed structure is compatible with its surroundings given the neighborhood, locational or environmental context and its design is consistent with the large dwelling design guidelines in subsection (C)(4) of this section; or</p> <p>(b) The proposed structure, due to site conditions, or mitigation measures approved as part of the application, will be adequately screened from public view and will not adversely impact public viewsheds, neighboring property privacy or solar access, and its design is consistent with the large dwelling design guidelines set forth in subsection (C)(4) of this section. (For structures within the Coastal Zone requiring a coastal development permit, additional findings shall be made pursuant to Chapter 13.20 SCCC.)</p> <p>(3) Conditions. Conditions of project approvals made pursuant to this section may include mitigation measures necessary to preserve the neighborhood character in which the proposed structure(s) will be located, to preserve neighboring property privacy or solar access, and/or to screen the structure(s) from the road. Such measures may include, but are not limited to: house and accessory structure re-siting, additional landscape screening and house redesign, including possible reduction in floor area.</p> <p>(4) Large Dwelling Design Guidelines. New large dwellings and related accessory structures regulated by this section are subject to the following design</p>

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			<p>guidelines. The intent of these guidelines is to assist the applicant in meeting the requirements of the large dwelling regulations, and to assist the Planning Director and Zoning Administrator in reviewing applications.</p> <p>Large dwellings and their related accessory structure should be designed so that:</p> <p>(a) Changes in the natural topography of the building site are minimized;</p> <p>(b) Grading cuts and fills are minimized, and when allowed, are balanced;</p> <p>(c) House design and accessory structure horizontal elements follow hillside contours, where applicable;</p> <p>(d) Colors and material are used to reduce the appearance of building bulk. Use of earthtone colors is encouraged;</p> <p>(e) Building height appearance is minimized by varying the height of roof elements and setting back higher portions of the structure from prominent viewpoints;</p> <p>(f) Ridgeline silhouettes remain unbroken by building elements. Building envelopes should be allocated to the lower portions of hillside lots, where feasible;</p> <p>(g) The structure(s) is compatible in terms of proportion, size, mass, and height with homes within the surrounding neighborhood;</p> <p>(h) Architectural features break up massing. This can be accomplished by varying roof lines, puncturing large wall expanses with bay windows or recessed</p>	<p>guidelines. The intent of these guidelines is to assist the applicant in meeting the requirements of the large dwelling regulations, and to assist the Planning Director and Zoning Administrator in reviewing applications.</p> <p>Large dwellings and their related accessory structure should be designed so that:</p> <p>(a) Changes in the natural topography of the building site are minimized;</p> <p>(b) Grading cuts and fills are minimized, and when allowed, are balanced;</p> <p>(c) House design and accessory structure horizontal elements follow hillside contours, where applicable;</p> <p>(d) Colors and material are used to reduce the appearance of building bulk. Use of earthtone colors is encouraged;</p> <p>(e) Building height appearance is minimized by varying the height of roof elements and setting back higher portions of the structure from prominent viewpoints;</p> <p>(f) Ridgeline silhouettes remain unbroken by building elements. Building envelopes should be allocated to the lower portions of hillside lots, where feasible;</p> <p>(g) The structure(s) is compatible in terms of proportion, size, mass, and height with homes within the surrounding neighborhood;</p> <p>(h) Architectural features break up massing. This can be accomplished by varying roof lines, puncturing large wall expanses with bay windows or recessed</p>

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			<p>wall planes, or using a combination of vertical and horizontal architectural elements;</p> <p>(i) Landscaping helps blend the structure(s) with the natural environmental setting of the site. This can be done by preserving existing vegetation as much as possible, siting the structure(s) to take advantage of existing trees and land forms, and by planting fast-growing, native landscaping to screen elements visible from viewpoints located off the parcel on which the structure is located;</p> <p>(j) The view to adjacent properties is controlled. This can be done by minimizing second-story windows facing close neighboring properties, orienting upper floor balconies and decks toward large yard areas, locating the structure on the site as far from property lines as possible, and using landscaping to enhance privacy; and</p> <p>(k) The location of the structure(s) on the site minimizes view blockage within public viewsheds.</p>	<p>wall planes, or using a combination of vertical and horizontal architectural elements;</p> <p>(i) Landscaping helps blend the structure(s) with the natural environmental setting of the site. This can be done by preserving existing vegetation as much as possible, siting the structure(s) to take advantage of existing trees and land forms, and by planting fast-growing, native landscaping to screen elements visible from viewpoints located off the parcel on which the structure is located;</p> <p>(j) The view to adjacent properties is controlled. This can be done by minimizing second-story windows facing close neighboring properties, orienting upper floor balconies and decks toward large yard areas, locating the structure on the site as far from property lines as possible, and using landscaping to enhance privacy; and</p> <p>(k) The location of the structure(s) on the site minimizes view blockage within public viewsheds.</p>																						
8	Streamlining (Delete reference to large dwelling permit guidelines)	Table 13.10.312-1: Agricultural Uses Chart (Housing and Accessory Uses Section)	<p style="text-align: center;">Housing and Accessory Uses</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Single-family dwelling, < 5,000 sf</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;">13.10.313(F); 13.10.314(B);</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inside Coastal Zone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CUP_A</td> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">P</td> <td>13.10.324(C); 13.11.037;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside Coastal Zone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">P</td> <td>16.50.095 13.10.313(E)</td> </tr> </table>	Single-family dwelling, < 5,000 sf			13.10.313(F); 13.10.314(B);	Inside Coastal Zone	CUP _A	P	13.10.324(C); 13.11.037;	Outside Coastal Zone	P	16.50.095 13.10.313(E)	<p style="text-align: center;">Housing and Accessory Uses</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Single-family dwelling, < 5,000 sf</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;">13.10.313(F); 13.10.314(B);</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inside Coastal Zone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CUP_A</td> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">P</td> <td>13.10.324(C); 13.11.037;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside Coastal Zone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">P</td> <td>16.50.095 13.10.313(E)</td> </tr> </table>	Single-family dwelling, < 5,000 sf			13.10.313(F); 13.10.314(B);	Inside Coastal Zone	CUP _A	P	13.10.324(C); 13.11.037;	Outside Coastal Zone	P	16.50.095 13.10.313(E)
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9	Streamlining (Delete reference to large dwelling permit guidelines)	Table 13.10.322-1 Residential Uses Chart (Housing – Residential Units section)	Table 13.10.322-1: Residential Uses Chart				Table 13.10.322-1: Residential Uses Chart																																											
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			Dwelling unit, single-family detached	P	P	P	P	N A*	N A*	*Exception per 13.10.324(F) (AB803). CUP for units >5,000 sf per 13.10.324(C)	Dwelling unit, single-family detached	P	P	P	P	N A*	N A*	*Exception per 13.10.324(EF) (AB803). CUP for units >5,000 sf per 13.10.324(C)																																
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10	Streamlining (Delete reference to large dwelling permit guidelines)	13.10.323 (F)(5)	<p>13.10.323 Development standards in residential districts.</p> <p>(F) Site and Structural Dimension Exceptions Relating to Structures.</p> <p>(5) Structures Larger Than 5,000 Square Feet. No residential structure shall be constructed which will result in 5,000 square feet of floor area or larger, exclusive of accessory structures, unless a CUP is obtained pursuant to the provisions of SCCC § 13.10.324(C).</p>	<p>13.10.323 Development standards in residential districts.</p> <p>(F) Site and Structural Dimension Exceptions Relating to Structures.</p> <p>(5) Structures Larger Than 5,000 Square Feet. No residential structure shall be constructed which will result in 5,000 square feet of floor area or larger, exclusive of accessory structures, unless a CUP is obtained pursuant to the provisions of SCCC § 13.10.324(C).</p>
11	Streamlining (Modifying the use of limited parking stalls for outdoor seating)	13.10.332 (E)(3)	<p>13.10.332 Uses in commercial districts.</p> <p>(3) Outdoor Dining/Seating. Permanent (long-term) outdoor seating is allowed subject to an MUP to add 12 or fewer seats or an AUP to add more than 12 seats. Outdoor seating includes outdoor dining as well as other uses such as seating in common plaza areas, or outdoor exercise equipment for a fitness facility. Conditions of approval for outdoor seating must ensure public health and safety, including but not limited to: standards from the Americans with Disabilities Act; adequate alternate parking arrangements if parking spaces will be lost to outdoor seating; and permit requirements from other agencies as needed, such as: the County Department of Public Works; County Health Services Agency; County Department of Parks, Open Space and Cultural Services; Sheriff's Office; County Fire Districts; California Department of Alcoholic</p>	<p>13.10.332 Uses in commercial districts.</p> <p>(3) Outdoor Dining/Seating. Permanent (long-term) outdoor seating is allowed subject to an MUP to add 12 or fewer seats or an AUP to add more than 12 seats. Outdoor seating includes outdoor dining as well as other uses such as seating in common plaza areas, or outdoor exercise equipment for a fitness facility. Conditions of approval for outdoor seating must ensure public health and safety, including but not limited to: standards from the Americans with Disabilities Act; adequate alternate parking arrangements if parking spaces will be lost to outdoor seating, <u>except as allowed in subsection (a) below</u>; and permit requirements from other agencies as needed, such as: the County Department of Public Works; County Health Services Agency; County Department of Parks, Open Space and Cultural Services; Sheriff's Office; County Fire Districts;</p>

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			Beverage Control; or California Department of Motor Vehicles. Temporary outdoor seating may be approved with a temporary use permit, subject to SCCC § 13.10.616.	California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control; or California Department of Motor Vehicles. Temporary outdoor seating may be approved with a temporary use permit, subject to SCCC § 13.10.616. <u>(a) On a commercially zoned parcel, a minimum of one parking stall and up to 10 percent of the parcel's total parking stalls (up to a maximum of five stalls), may be utilized for permanent outdoor dining/seating or another outdoor use associated with a legally permitted and operational use.</u> <u>(i) For parcels with more than one business, businesses are encouraged to share outdoor uses located on parking stalls.</u> <u>(ii) Conversion of parking stalls under this subsection shall be allowed without replacement parking stalls, and permanent improvements shall require building permits, as applicable. Application shall be authorized by the property owner or authorized manager overseeing the parcel's activities.</u> <u>(iii) Improvements shall meet the ADA and other agency standards and permits noted in subsection (3). The use of ADA parking stalls shall be replaced to meet state standards.</u> <u>(iv) Off-site loading areas shall not be utilized for this purpose.</u>
12	Streamlining (Delete reference to large dwelling)	13.11.040	13.11.040 Projects requiring design review. (A) Design review shall be required for the following private and public activities for which a site	13.11.040 Projects requiring design review. (A) Design review shall be required for the following private and public activities for which a site

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	permit guidelines)		<p>development or coastal development permit approval is required by the County of Santa Cruz:</p> <p>(1) Residential development including:</p> <p>(a) New residence(s) or additions involving 500 square feet or more within coastal special communities or on sensitive sites.</p> <p>(b) New single-family residences or remodels of 5,000 square feet or larger as regulated by SCCC § 13.10.324.</p> <p>(c) Residential development of three or more units. (Accessory dwelling units are exempt from design review.)</p>	<p>development or coastal development permit approval is required by the County of Santa Cruz:</p> <p>(1) Residential development including:</p> <p>(a) New residence(s) or additions involving 500 square feet or more within coastal special communities or on sensitive sites.</p> <p>(b) New single-family residences or remodels of 5,000 square feet or larger as regulated by SCCC § 13.10.324.</p> <p>(eb) Residential development of three or more units. (Accessory dwelling units are exempt from design review.)</p>
13	Streamlining (Delete reference to large dwelling permit guidelines)	13.11.070 (D)(2)(b)(ii)	<p>13.11.070 Design review standards.</p> <p>(b) Landscape Maintenance.</p> <p>(i) All required vegetation shall be maintained free of physical damage or injury from lack of water, excess chemical fertilizer or other toxic chemical, blight, or disease. Any vegetation which shows signs of such damage or injury at any time shall be replaced by the same, similar, or substitute vegetation of a size, form, and character which will be comparable at full growth.</p> <p>(ii) Required landscaping shall be kept free from weeds and undesirable grasses. One means of preventing weed growth is to plant dense ground covers; another is by mulching. This subsection does not apply to private yard areas of single-family</p>	<p>13.11.070 Design review standards.</p> <p>(b) Landscape Maintenance.</p> <p>(i) All required vegetation shall be maintained free of physical damage or injury from lack of water, excess chemical fertilizer or other toxic chemical, blight, or disease. Any vegetation which shows signs of such damage or injury at any time shall be replaced by the same, similar, or substitute vegetation of a size, form, and character which will be comparable at full growth.</p> <p>(ii) Required landscaping shall be kept free from weeds and undesirable grasses. One means of preventing weed growth is to plant dense ground covers; another is by mulching. This subsection does not apply to private yard areas of single-family</p>

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			dwellingings other than large dwellingings as defined in SCCC § 13.10.324(C).	dwellingings other than large dwellingings as defined in SCCC § 13.10.324(C).
14	Streamlining (Amendments to residential site and development standards, specifically regarding minimum lot size)	13.10.323	Please see Exhibit D (DRAFT Ordinance) for underline/strikethrough of changes. Specifically, “SECTION VIII” in the DRAFT Ordinance.	
15	Streamlining & CZU (Giving authority to the CDI Director in the case of environmental resources when replacing structures after a disaster)	13.20.063	<p>13.20.063 Replacement after disaster exemption. Subject to SCCC § 13.20.060, no coastal development permit is required for the replacement of any legal structure (including associated landscaping and erosion control structures/devices) that existed prior to the occurrence of a disaster, other than a public works facility, that is destroyed by a disaster (i.e., any situation in which the force or forces which destroyed the structure to be replaced were beyond the control of its owner); provided, that the replacement structure will:</p> <p>(A) Conform to all applicable LCP requirements, including SCCC § 16.10.070(H)(4), Coastal Bluffs and Beaches, Alteration of Damaged Structures;</p> <p>(B) Be for the same use as the destroyed structure;</p>	<p>13.20.063 Replacement after disaster exemption. Subject to SCCC § 13.20.060, no coastal development permit is required for the replacement of any legal structure (including associated landscaping and erosion control structures/devices) that existed prior to the occurrence of a disaster, other than a public works facility, that is destroyed by a disaster (i.e., any situation in which the force or forces which destroyed the structure to be replaced were beyond the control of its owner); provided, that the replacement structure will:</p> <p>(A) Conform to all applicable LCP requirements, including SCCC § 16.10.070(H)(4), Coastal Bluffs and Beaches, Alteration of Damaged Structures;</p> <p>(B) Be for the same use as the destroyed structure;</p>

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			<p>(C) Not exceed the floor area, height, or bulk (i.e., the total interior cubic volume as measured from the structure's exterior surface) of the destroyed structure by more than 10 percent; and</p> <p>(D) Be sited in the same location on the affected property as the destroyed structure.</p>	<p>(C) Not exceed the floor area, height, or bulk (i.e., the total interior cubic volume as measured from the structure's exterior surface) of the destroyed structure by more than 10 percent; and</p> <p>(D) Be sited in the same location on the affected property as the destroyed structure, <u>unless the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure determines that there are no additional impacts to environmental resources protected by SCCC Title 16, coastal resources, groundwater, and protected watersheds.</u></p>
16	Streamlining (Lowering approval level of grading permits to be processed administratively, while lowering the threshold from 8,000 to 5,000 cubic yards)	16.20.040 (Inside the Coastal Zone)	<p>16.20.040 Approval required. Except as exempted by SCCC § 16.20.050, no person shall do, cause, permit, aid, abet, suffer or furnish equipment or labor for any grading until a grading approval has been obtained for the project. A separate approval shall be required for each site and shall be obtained as follows:</p> <p>(A) Planning Commission. All approvals for grading in excess of 8,000 cubic yards, or for which an environmental impact report was prepared, or for grading in excess of 1,000 cubic yards which is visible from a scenic corridor roadway, as designated in the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, shall be processed according to Chapter 18.10 SCCC, Level VI.</p>	<p>16.20.040 Approval required. Except as exempted by SCCC § 16.20.050, no person shall do, cause, permit, aid, abet, suffer or furnish equipment or labor for any grading until a grading approval has been obtained for the project. A separate approval shall be required for each site and shall be obtained as follows:</p> <p>(A) <u>Planning Commission Administrative Site Development Permit.</u> All approvals-applications for grading in excess of <u>85,000</u> cubic yards, or for which an environmental impact report was prepared, or for grading in excess of 1,000 cubic yards which is visible from a scenic corridor roadway, as designated in the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, shall be processed according to <u>Chapter-SCCC 18.10 SCCC, Level VI Administrative Site Development Permit, as a discretionary permit application that is</u></p>

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			<p>(B) Planning Director. All other permits shall be processed according to Chapter 18.10 SCCC, Level III.</p> <p>(C) Subdivisions. The Public Works Director is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this chapter for grading done within parcel map subdivisions for which improvement plans have been signed by the Public Works Director or within subdivisions for which a final map has been recorded or for property on which a tentative subdivision map has been approved and grading is permitted prior to recording of a final map. Grading permits are not issued by the Planning Director for subdivision work administered by the Director of Public Works.</p>	<p><u>the subject of a public notice and acted upon by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure or their designee.</u></p> <p>(B) Planning Director<u>Minor Site Development Permit.</u> All other permits shall be processed according to Chapter 18.10 SCCC, Level III<u>Minor Site Development Permit.</u></p> <p>(C) Subdivisions. The Public Works<u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure</u> is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this chapter for grading done within parcel map subdivisions for which improvement plans have been signed by the Public Works<u>Community Development and Infrastructure</u> Director or within subdivisions for which a final map has been recorded or for property on which a tentative subdivision map has been approved and grading is permitted prior to recording of a final map, <u>pursuant to SCCC 14.01.512, provided all applicable requirements of that section have been satisfied.</u> Grading permits are not issued by the Planning Director for subdivision work administered by the Director of Public Works.</p>
17	Streamlining (Lowering approval level of grading)	16.20A.040 (Outside the Coastal Zone)	<p>16.20.040 Approval required. Except as exempted by SCCC § 16.20.050, no person shall do, cause, permit, aid, abet, suffer or furnish equipment or labor for any grading until a</p>	<p>16.20.040 Approval required. Except as exempted by SCCC § 16.20.050, no person shall do, cause, permit, aid, abet, suffer or furnish equipment or labor for any grading until a</p>

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	permits to be processed administratively, while lowering the threshold from 8,000 to 5,000 cubic yards)		<p>grading permit has been obtained for the project. A separate grading permit shall be required for each site and shall be obtained as follows:</p> <p>(A) Planning Commission. All applications for grading permits involving in excess of 8,000 cubic yards, or for grading in excess of 1,000 cubic yards on a site which is visible from a scenic corridor roadway designated in the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, shall be processed according to Chapter 18.10 SCCC, Level VI, as a discretionary permit application that is the subject of a noticed public hearing and acted upon by the Planning Commission.</p> <p>(B) Planning Director. Applications for grading permits involving any amount of grading on greater than 50 percent slopes, or grading between 1,000 and 8,000 cubic yards of earth material on a site and which is not located in a designated scenic area or visible from a scenic road shall be processed according to Chapter 18.10 SCCC, Level III. Concurrent approvals shall be processed according to SCCC § 18.10.123.</p> <p>(C) Subdivisions. The Director of the Department of Public Works is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this chapter for grading done within parcel map subdivisions for which improvement plans have been signed by the Public Works Director or within subdivisions for which a final map has been recorded or for property on which a tentative subdivision map has been approved and</p>	<p>grading permit has been obtained for the project. A separate grading permit shall be required for each site and shall be obtained as follows:</p> <p>(A) Planning Commission <u>Administrative Site Development Permit</u>. All applications for grading permits involving in excess of 8,000 <u>85,000</u> cubic yards, or for grading in excess of 1,000 cubic yards on a site which is visible from a scenic corridor roadway designated in the <u>General Plan</u>/Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, shall be processed according to Chapter SCCC 18.10 SCCC, Level VI <u>Administrative Site Development Permit</u>, as a discretionary permit application that is the subject of a noticed <u>public hearing notice</u> and acted upon by the Planning Commission <u>Director or their designee</u>.</p> <p>(B) Planning Director <u>Minor Site Development Permit</u>. Applications for grading permits involving any amount of grading on greater than 50 percent slopes, or grading between 1,000 and 8,000 <u>58,000</u> cubic yards of earth material on a site and which is not located in a designated scenic area or visible from a scenic road shall be processed according to Chapter SCCC 18.10 SCCC, Level III <u>Minor Site Development Permit</u>. Concurrent approvals shall be processed according to SCCC § 18.10.123.</p> <p>(C) Subdivisions. The Director of the Department of Public Works <u>Community Development and Infrastructure Public Works</u> is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this chapter for grading done within</p>

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			<p>grading is permitted prior to recording of a final map. Grading permits are not issued by the Planning Director for subdivision work administered by the Public Works Director.</p> <p>(D) Ministerial Permits. Applications for grading permits involving less than 1,000 cubic yards of earth material on less than 50 percent slopes or grading that is part of a consolidated coastal development permit process shall be processed as ministerial building permits and comply with standards of applicable County codes and recommendations of a soils or geotechnical report in order to be approved and issued.</p>	<p>parcel map subdivisions for which improvement plans have been signed by the <u>Community Development and Infrastructure</u>Public Works Director or within subdivisions for which a final map has been recorded or for property on which a tentative subdivision map has been approved and grading is permitted prior to recording of a final map, <u>pursuant to SCCC 14.01.512, provided all applicable requirements of that section have been satisfied.</u> Grading permits are not issued by the Planning Director for subdivision work administered by the Public Works Director.</p> <p>(D) Ministerial Permits. Applications for grading permits involving less than 1,000 cubic yards of earth material on less than 50 percent slopes or grading that is part of a consolidated coastal development permit process shall be processed as ministerial building permits and comply with standards of applicable County codes and recommendations of a soils or geotechnical report in order to be approved and issued.</p>
18	Streamlining (Clarifying that grading plans are approved by the Director	16.20A.080(F)-(G) (Outside the Coastal Zone)	16.20A.080 Approval limitations and conditions. (F) Approved Grading Plans. When the Planning Director issues the grading permit that has been approved by the Director or the Planning Commission, all of the plans and specifications shall be endorsed "approved." Such approved plans and	16.20A.080 Approval limitations and conditions. (F) Approved Grading Plans. When the <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure</u> Planning Director issues the grading permit that has been approved by the Director or the Planning Commission , all of the plans and specifications shall

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19	Streamlining (Necessary change to the permit structure because of	18.10.112	<p>specifications shall not be changed, modified, or altered without written authorization by the Planning Director, and all work shall be done in accordance with the approved plans and this chapter.</p> <p>(G) Amendment. Amendments to grading permits granted pursuant to this chapter whether for minor or major change of project, conditions, or expiration date or other time limits, shall be processed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 18.10 SCCC, as a minor administrative permit (Level III) for minor changes of project, changes of conditions for administratively issued grading permits, and extensions of time limits for any grading permit; and as a major amendment (Level VI) for major changes of project and changes of conditions of approval for grading permits approved by the Planning Commission.</p>	<p>be endorsed "approved." Such approved plans and specifications shall not be changed, modified, or altered without written authorization by the <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director</u>, and all work shall be done in accordance with the approved plans and this chapter.</p> <p>(G) Amendment. Amendments to grading permits granted pursuant to this chapter whether for minor or major change of project, conditions, or expiration date or other time limits, shall be processed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 18.10 SCCC, as a minor administrative permit (Level III) for minor changes of project, changes of conditions for administratively issued grading permits, and extensions of time limits for any grading permit; and as a major amendment (Level IV) for major changes of project and changes of conditions of approval for grading permits approved by the <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Commission</u>.</p>
			<p>18.10.112 Structure for processing discretionary permits, subdivisions, and land use legislative matters.</p> <p>The application, processing, and review requirements for any discretionary development permit or land division application, or legislative</p>	<p>18.10.112 Structure for processing discretionary permits, subdivisions, and land use legislative matters.</p> <p>The application, processing, and review requirements for any discretionary development permit or land division application, or legislative</p>

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	lowering permit levels for grading permits. Additionally, clarifying the new terminology for “non-hosted rentals” instead of “vacation rentals”)		<p>amendment, vary with the complexity of the project involved and the amount and type of public participation required. There are four basic types of permits and approvals: minor administrative permits, administrative permits, regular public hearing permits, and legislative approvals, as summarized below. A listing of all approved permits and approvals issued shall be maintained by the Planning Department for public review.</p> <p>(A) Minor Administrative Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as minor administrative permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the Planning Director or their authorized designee, with no required public notice or public hearing. This is considered equivalent to the Level III process when that term is used within this code.</p> <p>(1) Minor use permit; (2) Minor site development permit; (3) Minor variation/minor modification; (4) Minor riparian exception; (5) Significant tree removal permit; (6) Grading exception; and (7) Temporary permit.</p> <p>(B) Administrative Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as administrative permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the Planning Director or their designee, with public notice provided pursuant to SCCC §</p>	<p>amendment, vary with the complexity of the project involved and the amount and type of public participation required. There are four basic types of permits and approvals: minor administrative permits, administrative permits, regular public hearing permits, and legislative approvals, as summarized below. A listing of all approved permits and approvals issued shall be maintained by the Planning Department<u>Division</u> for public review.</p> <p>(A) Minor Administrative Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as minor administrative permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director</u> or their authorized designee, with no required public notice or public hearing. This is considered equivalent to the Level III process when that term is used within this code.</p> <p>(1) Minor use permit; (2) Minor site development permit; (3) <u>Hosted rental permit</u>; (4) Minor variation/minor modification; (5) Minor riparian exception; (6) Significant tree removal permit; (7) Grading exception; and (8) Temporary permit.</p> <p>(B) Administrative Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as administrative permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall</p>

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			<p>18.10.116. No public hearing is required. This is considered equivalent to the Level IV process when that term is used within this code.</p> <p>(1) Administrative use permit; (2) Administrative site development permit; (3) Vacation rental permit; (4) Minor exception (to zoning site development standards); (5) Land clearing permit; (6) Coastal development permit, minor (as defined by Chapter 13.20 SCCC); and (7) Temporary permit (for use with amplified music). (C) Regular or Conditional Public Hearing Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as regular or conditional permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the Zoning Administrator, or the Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors as designated by applicable regulations governing the permit request, after holding a public hearing. Public notice of the public hearing shall be provided pursuant to SCCC § 18.10.113 and § 18.10.117 if the permit type is designated with the Planning Commission as the approving body. This is considered equivalent to the Level V process of the Zoning Administrator, or the Level VI process of the Planning Commission, when those terms are used within this code.</p> <p>(1) Conditional use permit; (2) Conditional site development permit;</p>	<p>be acted upon by the <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director</u> or their designee, with public notice provided pursuant to SCCC 18.10.116. No public hearing is required. This is considered equivalent to the Level IV process when that term is used within this code.</p> <p>(1) Administrative use permit; (2) Administrative site development permit; (3) Vacation rental <u>Non-hosted rental</u> permit; (4) Minor exception (to zoning site development standards); (5) Land clearing permit; (6) Coastal development permit, minor (as defined by Chapter 13.20 SCCC); and (7) Temporary permit (for use with amplified music); and- (8) <u>Major grading permit.</u> (C) Regular or Conditional Public Hearing Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as regular or conditional permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the Zoning Administrator, or the Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors as designated by applicable regulations governing the permit request, after holding a public hearing. Public notice of the public hearing shall be provided pursuant to SCCC 18.10.113 and 18.10.117 if the permit type is designated with the Planning Commission as the approving body. This is considered equivalent to the</p>

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			(3) Variance; (4) Coastal development permit; (5) Major riparian exception; (6) Major grading permit; (7) Wireless communication facility (WCF), except as allowed with ministerial permits in SCCC § 13.10.661 through § 13.10.663; (8) Floodplain variance; and (9) Density bonus projects.	Level V process of the Zoning Administrator, or the Level VI process of the Planning Commission, when those terms are used within this code. (1) Conditional use permit; (2) Conditional site development permit; (3) Variance; (4) Coastal development permit; (5) Major riparian exception; (6) Major grading permit; (67) Wireless communication facility-(WCF), except as allowed with ministerial permits in SCCC 13.10.661 through 13.10.663; (78) Floodplain variance; and (89) Density bonus projects.
20	Streamlining (New section on Development Review Group and pre-application consultations)	18.10.114	New Section	<u>18.10.114 Pre-application consultation and Development Review Group.</u> <u>Except where required by this chapter or SCCC 13.10, prior to the submittal of an application for a development permit, applicants may request a pre-application meeting with County staff to obtain additional information on a proposed project's consistency with the County Code and other development requirements. Applicants may request a "Pre-Application Consultation" with County Planning Division staff or, for more detailed proposals with engineering plans available, a "Development Review Group" consultation with all relevant reviewing agencies.</u>

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Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
21	State Law Consistency (In order to be consistent with the state law definition of “major transit stop”)	13.10.327 (B)(1)	13.10.327 Two-unit residential developments. (B) Definitions. Solely for the purposes of this section, the following words and phrases shall have the following definitions: (1) "Major transit stop," as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21064.3, means a site containing an existing rail or bus rapid 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.	13.10.327 Two-unit residential developments. (B) Definitions. Solely for the purposes of this section, the following words and phrases shall have the following definitions: (1) "Major transit stop," as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21064.3, means a site containing an existing rail or bus rapid 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 <u>21155.</u>
22	State Law Consistency (In order to be consistent with the state law definition of “major transit stop”)	13.10.700 - M	No current definition of “major transit stop” in SCCC 13.10.	<u>“Major transit stop” is as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21155.</u>
23	State Law Consistency (In order to be consistent with the state law definition	13.10.700 - T	No current definition of “transit priority area” in SCCC 13.10.	<u>“Transit priority area” means the area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21155.</u>

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Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
	of “transit priority area”)			
24	State Law Consistency (In order to be consistent with the state law definition of “major transit stop” and “transit priority area”)	13.16.020	<p>No current definition of “major transit stop” in SCCC 13.16</p> <p>13.16.020 Definitions "Transit priority area" means the area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21064.</p>	<p>13.16.020 Definitions <u>“Major transit stop” is as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21155.</u></p> <p>"Transit priority area" means the area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop <u>or high-quality transit corridor</u> as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21064<u>21155</u>.</p>
25	State Law Consistency (Revise noticing and hearing procedures for coastal development permit exemptions pursuant to Section 13569 of the California Coastal	13.20.080(E)	<p>13.20.080 Determination of applicable notice and hearing procedures (E) Coastal Development Permit Exemptions. The County's computer system contains information on development and building permit applications within the Coastal Zone, which identifies which applications do not involve coastal development permits due to being exempt, and upon request a list of those applications will be generated. Upon Coastal Commission Executive Director request for any particular case, the County shall provide information regarding such exemption to provide the same information specified in items in subsections (F)(1) through (5) of the exclusion notice requirements below.</p>	<p>13.20.080 Determination of applicable notice and hearing procedures (E) Coastal Development Permit Exemptions. The County's computer system contains information on development and building permit applications within the Coastal Zone, which identifies which applications do not involve coastal development permits due to being exempt, and upon request a list of those applications will be generated. Upon Coastal Commission Executive Director request for any particular case, the County shall provide information regarding such exemption to provide the same information specified in items in subsections (F)(1) through (5) of the exclusion notice requirements below. <u>The County shall transmit all coastal development permit exemption determinations to the</u></p>

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	Commission's Regulations)			<p><u>Coastal Commission within five working days of the determination, consistent with Section 13569(b) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.</u></p> <p><u>(1)The exemption notice shall be provided to the applicant, any known interested parties, and the Coastal Commission, and shall include the information specified in subsections (F)(1) through (5) below.</u></p> <p><u>(2) The Coastal Commission Executive Director shall have the time period specified in Section 13569(b) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations to review the exemption determination and determine whether the development is in fact exempt.</u></p>
26	<p>State Law Consistency (Update Coastal Commission appeal provisions to reflect changes established by recently adopted Assembly Bill (AB) 130)</p>	13.20.120	<p>13.20.120 Coastal Commission appeals.</p> <p>All local appeals of actions taken pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be made in conformance with the procedures in Chapter 18.10 SCCC. Issuance of an approved coastal development permit shall be stayed until all applicable appeal periods expire or, if appealed, until all appeals, including any appeals to the Coastal Commission, have been exhausted.</p> <p>(A) County actions on coastal development permit applications may be appealed to the Coastal Commission as specified below.</p>	<p>13.20.120 Coastal Commission appeals.</p> <p>All local appeals of actions taken pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be made in conformance with the procedures in SCCC Chapter 18.10 <u>SCCC</u>. Issuance of an approved coastal development permit shall be stayed until all applicable appeal periods expire or, if appealed, until all appeals, including any appeals to the Coastal Commission, have been exhausted.</p> <p>(A) County actions on coastal development permit applications may be appealed to the Coastal Commission as specified below.</p>

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Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
			<p>(B) Only the following County actions may be appealed:</p> <p>(1) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is located between the sea and the first through public road paralleling the sea, or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide line of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance.</p> <p>(2) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is not included in subsection (B)(1) of this section, but that is located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, or within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, or stream, or within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff.</p> <p>(3) Approval of a coastal development permit for development which is not designated as a Coastal Zone principal permitted use (CZP) for the purpose of this chapter in the zone district that applies to the development site. CZPs are listed for each zone district in SCCC § 13.20.121.</p>	<p>(B) Only the following County actions may be appealed:</p> <p>(1) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is located between the sea and the first through public road paralleling the sea, or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide line of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance.</p> <p>(2) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is not included in subsection (B)(1) of this section, but that is located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, or within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, or stream, or within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff.</p> <p>(3) Approval of a coastal development permit for development which that is not designated as a Coastal Zone principal permitted use (CZP) for the purpose of this chapter in the zone district that applies to the development site. CZPs are listed for each zone district in SCCC § 13.20.121.</p> <p><u>(4) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is not included in subsection (B)(1) or (B)(2) of this section but is located in a</u></p>

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				<p><u>sensitive coastal resource area as defined in SCCC 13.20.040.</u></p> <p><u>Subsections B(3) and B(4) shall not apply to a multifamily housing project that consists exclusively of residential uses and includes four or more units.</u></p>
27	<p>State Law Consistency (Increase the public notice period for legislative matters from 10 days to 20 days prior to Planning Commission public hearings, pursuant to AB 2904)</p>	18.10.118	<p>18.10.118 Additional public hearing notice requirements for legislative matters. (A) When a provision of the County Code requires public notice of a public hearing to be given pursuant to this section, and when notice is provided to local agencies expected to provide water, sewage, streets, roads, schools, or other essential facilities or services to the project, whose ability to provide those facilities and services may be significantly affected if the proposed project were to be approved, then public notice shall be given in all of the following ways: (1) The County shall provide public notice of a public hearing, given in all of the ways required by SCCC § 18.10.117(A)(1) through (7). (2) The County shall cause the notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the County, one time, at least 10 calendar days prior to the date set for the public hearing. (3) The County shall post the notice at least 10 calendar days prior to the public hearing, in at least</p>	<p>18.10.118 Additional public hearing notice requirements for legislative matters. (A) When a provision of the County Code requires public notice of a public hearing to be given pursuant to this section, and when notice is provided to local agencies expected to provide water, sewage, streets, roads, schools, or other essential facilities or services to the project, whose ability to provide those facilities and services may be significantly affected if the proposed project were to be approved, then public notice shall be given in all of the following ways: (1) The County shall provide public notice of a public hearing, given in all of the ways required by SCCC § 18.10.117(A)(1) through (7). (2) The County shall cause the notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the County, one time, at least 10 calendar days prior to the date set for the public hearing. <u>(a) At least 20 calendar days prior to the date set for a Planning Commission public hearing on a</u></p>

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			three public places within the boundaries of the local agency, including one public place in the area directly affected by the proceeding.	<p><u>proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance that affects the permitted uses of real property; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) At least 10 calendar days prior to the date set for Board of Supervisors public hearing or any other public hearing for legislative matters.</u></p> <p>(3) The County shall post the notice at least 10 calendar days prior to the public hearing, within the applicable timeframes set forth in subsection (A)(2)(a) and (b) of this section, in at least three public places within the boundaries of the local agency, including one public place in the area directly affected by the proceeding.</p>
28	<p>Internal Consistency & General Plan (Clarifications regarding coastal special communities)</p>	General Plan, Built Environment Policy BE-5.1.5	<p>BE-5.1.5 (LCP) Coastal Special Communities. Designate and maintain certain areas as Coastal Special Communities, or based on the presence of unique scenic, historic, and natural resources, and/or coastal tourism focus.</p> <p>These areas shall include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bonny Doon special scenic area ■ Davenport special community ■ Harbor area special community ■ Pleasure Point Community 	<p>BE-5.1.5 (LCP) <u>Development in Coastal Special Areas</u>Communities. <u>Protect Coastal Special Scenic Areas, Designate and maintain certain areas as Coastal Special Communities, or other special areas in the Coastal Zone identified in policy ARC-5.1.11, or Special Scenic Areas based on the presence of unique scenic, historic, and natural resources, and/or coastal tourism focus. by requiring development in these areas to comply with the design criteria set forth in SCCC Chapters 13.20 Coastal Zone Regulations, 13.10 Zoning Ordinance, 13.11 Site Development and Design, and the Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines, as applicable.</u></p>

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Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rio Del Mar Esplanade special community ■ Seacliff Beach area special community ■ Seascape Beach Estates ■ Swanton Road special scenic area <p><i>See also: Objectives ARC-5.1.11 Designation of Coastal Special Areas.</i></p>	<p>These areas shall include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bonny Doon special scenic area ■ Davenport special community ■ Harbor area special community ■ Pleasure Point Community ■ Rio Del Mar Esplanade special community ■ Seacliff Beach area special community ■ Seascape Beach Estates ■ Swanton Road special scenic area <p><u><i>See also Policy ARC-5.1.11 Designation of Coastal Special Areas and Figure 2-11 for map of coastal special areas.</i></u></p>
29	Internal Consistency & General Plan (Clarifications regarding coastal)	General Plan, Built Environment Figure 2-11	Update BEE Figure 2-11: Coastal Dependent Industries and Priority Uses Map and corresponding layer in the GISWeb under General Plan > Gen'l Plan Special Area Plans > Special Communities by creating new layer separate from "Towns and Villages," combining with General Plan Special Scenic Areas, renaming layer "Coastal Special Areas" and creating new subtypes to distinguish between "coastal special scenic area," "coastal special community" and "coastal special design criteria area" based on updated lists in BE-5.1.5 and ARC-5.1.11.	

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30	Internal Consistency & General Plan (Clarifications regarding coastal special communities)	General Plan, Agriculture, Natural Resources + Conservation Element ARC-5.1.11	<p>ARC-5.1.11 (LCP) Designation of Coastal Special Scenic Areas and Special Communities. Designate the following as Coastal Special Scenic Areas and Special Communities (see Appendix F: Natural Resource and Environmental Hazard Areas: Maps and Development Constraints) and require development to comply with the design criteria set forth in SCCC Chapter 13.20 Coastal Zone Regulations and Chapter 13.10 Zoning Ordinance:</p> <p>(1) Bonny Doon sandstone formations, generally found within the borders of Pine Flat Road, Laguna Creek, Ice Cream Grade, and Martin Road.</p> <p>(2) The area enclosed by the Swanton Road and Highway 1 scenic roads.</p> <p>(3) Davenport community.</p> <p>(4) Harbor area.</p> <p>(5) East Cliff Village tourist area.</p> <p>(6) Seacliff Beach area.</p> <p>(7) Rio Del Mar Esplanade.</p> <p>(8) Pleasure Point Community mapped residential and commercial areas.</p> <p>(9) Seascape Beach Estates.</p>	<p>ARC-5.1.11 (LCP) Designation of Coastal Special Areas. Designate the following as Coastal Special Scenic Areas, and Special Communities, or other special design criteria areas in the Coastal Zone (see Appendix F: Natural Resource and Environmental Hazard Areas: Maps and Development Constraints) and require development to comply with the design criteria set forth in SCCC Chapter 13.20 Coastal Zone Regulations and Chapter 13.10 Zoning Ordinance: based on the presence of unique scenic, historic, and natural resources, and/or coastal tourism focus, and protect these areas pursuant to policy BE-5.1.5. These areas shall include but not be limited to:</p> <p><u>Special Scenic Areas:</u></p> <p>(1) Bonny Doon <u>special scenic area:</u> sandstone formations, generally found within the borders of Pine Flat Road, Laguna Creek, Ice Cream Grade, and Martin Road.</p> <p>(2) <u>Swanton Road special scenic area:</u> the area enclosed by the Swanton Road and Highway 1 scenic roads.</p> <p><u>Special Communities:</u></p> <p>(3) Davenport <u>special community:</u> <u>as mapped from Marine View Avenue to Riverside Avenue</u></p>

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				<p><u>and from the coastline to the end of San Vicente Street.</u></p> <p>(4) Harbor area- <u>special community: as mapped around lower 7th Avenue from Lake Avenue/5th Avenue to Schwan Lagoon.</u></p> <p>(5) East Cliff Village tourist area- <u>special community: as mapped around East Cliff Drive between 12th Avenue and 18th Avenue.</u></p> <p>(6) Seacliff Beach area- <u>special community: within the boundaries of the Seacliff Village Plan.</u></p> <p>(7) Rio Del Mar Flats/Esplanade- <u>special community: as mapped from the Esplanade frontage to Stephen Road.</u></p> <p><u>Design Criteria Areas:</u></p> <p>(8) Pleasure Point Community- <u>mapped residential and commercial areas; residential design criteria area: within the Pleasure Point (PP) Community Design Combining District.</u></p> <p>(9) Seascape Beach Estates- <u>residential design criteria area: within the Seascape Beach Estates (SBE) Combining District.</u></p> <p><u>(10) Pleasure Point Commercial Corridor: as mapped along Portola Drive from 26th Avenue to 41st Avenue and along lower 41st Avenue from Portola Drive to the border of Capitola.</u></p>

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				<u>See also Policy BE-5.1.5 Development in Coastal Special Areas and Figure 2-11 for map of coastal special areas.</u>
31	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Clarifications regarding coastal special communities)	13.11.030	13.11.030 Definitions (A) “Coastal special community” means an area designated in the General Plan and Local Coastal Program Land Use Maps and SCCC 13.20.040 as a special community in the Coastal Zone due to its unique scenic characteristics and/or visitor destination qualities. Coastal special communities include Davenport, the Yacht Harbor, East Cliff Village tourist area, residentially zoned parcels within the Pleasure Point Combining District, the Rio Del Mar Flats/Esplanade, and the Seacliff Beach Area.	13.11.030 Definitions (A) “Coastal special community” means an area designated in the General Plan and Local Coastal Program Land Use Maps and SCCC 13.20.040 as a special community in the Coastal Zone due to its unique scenic characteristics and/or visitor destination qualities. Coastal special communities include Davenport, the Yacht Harbor, East Cliff Village tourist area, residentially zoned parcels within the Pleasure Point Combining District, the Rio Del Mar Flats/Esplanade, and the Seacliff Beach Area.
32	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Amendment to be consistent with recently approved CDP to prohibit overnight parking in the	9.36.050(C)	(C) North Coast Beach Parking Areas. No parking shall be allowed between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. on any day within North Coast Beach parking areas for which signs indicate this specific parking restriction applies.	(C) North Coast Beach Parking Areas. No parking shall be allowed <u>either</u> between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. <u>or 12:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m.</u> on any day within North Coast Beach parking areas for which signs indicate this—these specific parking restrictions <u>s</u> apply <u>ies</u> .

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	North Coast Beach parking areas)			
33	Internal Consistency/Clarification (The County's standard conditions of approval already require conformance with drainage regulations)	13.10.235 (C)(4)	<p>13.10.235 Minor exceptions.</p> <p>(C) Procedures.</p> <p>(1) Application. The application for the minor exception shall contain such information as required by the Planning Department.</p> <p>(2) Application Review. The Planning Director or designee shall review and make a determination on the application for a minor exception. At the discretion of the Planning Director, the project may be referred to the Zoning Administrator or Planning Commission for a public hearing.</p> <p>(3) Noticing. Noticing shall be as provided by SCCC § 18.10.116 and § 18.10.121.</p> <p>(4) Required Findings. Findings shall be in accordance with findings required for variance approvals in SCCC § 13.10.230(C), and in accordance with the findings required in SCCC § 18.10.230 for discretionary approvals. In addition, the following finding shall be required for minor exceptions allowing an increase in lot coverage:</p> <p>(a) That there is no increase in stormwater leaving the property as a result of additional impermeable area created by a minor increase in lot coverage. The project as approved incorporates measures or conditions that direct runoff to the landscape, use</p>	<p>13.10.235 Minor exceptions.</p> <p>(C) Procedures.</p> <p>(1) Application. The application for the minor exception shall contain such information as required by the Planning Department.</p> <p>(2) Application Review. The <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director</u> or designee shall review and make a determination on the application for a minor exception. At the discretion of the <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director</u>, the project may be referred to the Zoning Administrator or Planning Commission for a public hearing.</p> <p>(3) Noticing. Noticing shall be as provided by SCCC § 18.10.116 and § 18.10.121.</p> <p>(4) Required Findings. Findings shall be in accordance with findings required for variance approvals in SCCC § 13.10.230(C), and in accordance with the findings required in SCCC § 18.10.230 for discretionary approvals. In addition, the following finding shall be required for minor exceptions allowing an increase in lot coverage:</p>

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			permeable paving material, reduce existing impermeable area, or incorporate other low impact drainage design practices to control any increase in stormwater runoff.	(a) That there is no increase in stormwater leaving the property as a result of additional impermeable area created by a minor increase in lot coverage. The project as approved incorporates measures or conditions that direct runoff to the landscape, use permeable paving material, reduce existing impermeable area, or incorporate other low impact drainage design practices to control any increase in stormwater runoff.
34	Internal Consistency/ Clarification (Change to be consistent with recent changes to calculate area based on “gross” site area, rather than “net” site area)	13.10.317	<p>13.10.317 Minimum parcel sizes for lot line adjustments.</p> <p>The required minimum parcel sizes for lot line adjustments in the CA and A Zoning Districts shall be as follows, based on net site area except as noted:</p> <p>(A) A District. For parcels with a General Plan designation of Agriculture (AG), parcels shall not be reduced in size below the minimum size in net developable acres provided by Chapter 13.14 SCCC, Rural Residential Density Determinations. For parcels with a General Plan designation of R-M, the minimum parcel size shall be 10 acres. For parcels with a General Plan designation of R-R, the minimum parcel size shall be two and one-half acres.</p> <p>(B) CA District.</p> <p>(1) No parcel designated as Type 1—3 agricultural resource land shall be reduced in size by a lot line adjustment, unless it can be demonstrated that the</p>	<p>13.10.317 Minimum parcel sizes for lot line adjustments.</p> <p>The required minimum parcel sizes for lot line adjustments in the CA and A Zoning Districts shall be as follows, based on <u>net-gross</u> site area except as noted:</p> <p>(A) A District. For parcels with a General Plan designation of Agriculture (AG), parcels shall not be reduced in size below the minimum size in net developable acres provided by Chapter 13.14 SCCC, Rural Residential Density Determinations. For parcels with a General Plan designation of R-M, the minimum parcel size shall be 10 acres. For parcels with a General Plan designation of R-R, the minimum parcel size shall be two and one-half acres.</p> <p>(B) CA District.</p> <p>(1) No parcel designated as Type 1—3 agricultural resource land shall be reduced in size by a lot line</p>

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			<p>proposed adjustment will not adversely affect the agricultural viability of agricultural land which is located on the subject parcels or on adjacent parcels. The Planning Director may refer the determination of agricultural viability to the Agricultural Policy Advisory Commission.</p> <p>(2) Except as provided in subsections (C) and (D) of this section, in no case shall parcels with both a General Plan designation as Agriculture, and designated, all or in part, as Type 1 Agricultural Resource, be reduced to a net site area of less than 10 arable acres; parcels designated, all or in part, as Type 2 or Type 3 Agricultural Resource, shall not be reduced to a net site area of less than 20 arable acres.</p>	<p>adjustment, unless it can be demonstrated that the proposed adjustment will not adversely affect the agricultural viability of agricultural land which is located on the subject parcels or on adjacent parcels. The <u>Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning</u> Director may refer the determination of agricultural viability to the Agricultural Policy Advisory Commission.</p> <p>(2) Except as provided in subsections (C) and (D) of this section, in no case shall parcels with both a General Plan designation as Agriculture, and designated, all or in part, as Type 1 Agricultural Resource, be reduced to a net<u>gross</u> site area of less than 10 arable acres; parcels designated, all or in part, as Type 2 or Type 3 Agricultural Resource, shall not be reduced to a net<u>gross</u> site area of less than 20 arable acres.</p>
35	Internal Consistency/Clarification (To be consistent with gross site area calculation)	13.10.520(B)	<p>13.10.520 Site frontage.</p> <p>(A) Minimum Frontage on a Cul-De-Sac. On a cul-de-sac or a curved street with a radius of curvature of 200 feet or less, a site may have a frontage of not less than 40 feet in any zone district, unless a lesser frontage is allowed in the zone district.</p> <p>(B) Corridor Access Lots. A corridor access lot shall be permitted in any district. The corridor shall have a frontage and width of not less than 20 feet, and a length not to exceed 150 feet; the area of the access corridor shall not be included in the determination of site area.</p>	<p>13.10.520 Site frontage.</p> <p>(A) Minimum Frontage on a Cul-De-Sac. On a cul-de-sac or a curved street with a radius of curvature of 200 feet or less, a site may have a frontage of not less than 40 feet in any zone district, unless a lesser frontage is allowed in the zone district.</p> <p>(B) Corridor Access Lots. A corridor access lot shall be permitted in any district. The corridor shall have a frontage and width of not less than 20 feet, and a length not to exceed 150 feet; the area of the access</p>

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				corridor shall not be included in the determination of site area.
36	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Clarity needed to ensure 13.10.525 applies to both new AND replacement fences)	13.10.525	13.10.525 Regulations for fences and retaining walls within required yards.	13.10.525 Regulations for <u>new and replacement</u> fences and retaining walls within required yards.
37	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Clarity to distinguish cargo and shipping containers as permanent structures from temporary storage boxes)	13.10.612(A)	13.10.612 Cargo and shipping containers used as accessory structures. (A) This section governs installation of any intermodal freight container or other commercial/shipping cargo container (“cargo container”) or structure of analogous appearance and function for use as habitable or nonhabitable permanent accessory structures or as commercial structures on commercial and industrial sites. Cargo containers integral to a lawful shipping or storage business are exempt from these provisions and are regulated by the site standards of the applicable zone district.	13.10.612 Cargo and shipping containers used as accessory structures. (A) This section governs installation of any intermodal freight container or other commercial/shipping cargo container (“cargo container”) or structure of analogous appearance and function for use as habitable or nonhabitable permanent accessory structures or as commercial structures on commercial and industrial sites. Cargo containers integral to a lawful shipping or storage business are exempt from these provisions and are regulated by the site standards of the applicable zone district. <u>Temporary storage boxes are not</u>

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	in 13.10.616 (E)(1))			<u>regulated by this section and are instead regulated under SCCC 13.10.616(E)(1).</u>
38	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Clarity to distinguish temporary storage boxes from permanent cargo and shipping containers in 13.10.612)	13.10.612(A)	<p>13.10.616 Temporary permits, uses, and structures. (E) Temporary Structures. Temporary structures are subject to standards and permit requirements depending on the type of structure, as provided below: (1) Temporary Storage Boxes.</p>	<p>13.10.616 Temporary permits, uses, and structures. (E) Temporary Structures. Temporary structures are subject to standards and permit requirements depending on the type of structure, as provided below: (1) Temporary Storage Boxes. <u>Cargo or shipping containers intended and used as permanent accessory structures are not regulated by this section and are instead regulated under SCCC 13.10.612.</u></p>
39	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Clarity for how to calculate area relating to home occupation uses on parcels)	13.10.613 (B)(4)	<p>13.10.613 Home occupations as secondary uses. (B) Restrictions on Home Occupations. (1) The home occupation shall be carried on entirely within the dwelling, or in an accessory structure normally allowed in the zone district in which the site is located, unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained to authorize outdoor unenclosed activities. (2) There shall be no visible or external evidence of the home occupation other than one unlighted sign not exceeding one square foot in area, which shall be affixed to the dwelling or building in which the home occupation is conducted. If both the dwelling</p>	<p>13.10.613 Home occupations as secondary uses. (B) Restrictions on Home Occupations. (1) The home occupation shall be carried on entirely within the dwelling, or in an accessory structure normally allowed in the zone district in which the site is located, unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained to authorize outdoor unenclosed activities. (2) There shall be no visible or external evidence of the home occupation other than one unlighted sign not exceeding one square foot in area, which shall be affixed to the dwelling or building in which the home occupation is conducted. If both the dwelling</p>

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			<p>and the building are set back more than 40 feet from the front property line, the sign may be affixed to the mailbox. No larger sign, and no outdoor storage, operations, or activity is allowed unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained, in which case the allowed outdoor use shall be reasonably screened from the street and adjoining properties.</p> <p>(3) The home occupation shall be carried out primarily by one or more full-time inhabitants of the dwelling, with one or two employees who are not inhabitants also allowed to work at the home occupation site. A maximum of five additional regular employees may also work at the home occupation site if a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.</p> <p>(4) The home occupation shall not involve the use of floor area exceeding 35 percent of the total floor area of the dwelling, unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.</p>	<p>and the building are set back more than 40 feet from the front property line, the sign may be affixed to the mailbox. No larger sign, and no outdoor storage, operations, or activity is allowed unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained, in which case the allowed outdoor use shall be reasonably screened from the street and adjoining properties.</p> <p>(3) The home occupation shall be carried out primarily by one or more full-time inhabitants of the dwelling, with one or two employees who are not inhabitants also allowed to work at the home occupation site. A maximum of five additional regular employees may also work at the home occupation site if a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.</p> <p>(4) The home occupation shall <u>be limited for the gross parcel area, to be measured based on not involve the use of floor area exceeding</u> 35 percent of the total floor area of the <u>single-family dwelling(s), and the floor area of the home occupation cannot exceed 2,000 square feet in total area,</u> unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.</p>
40	Internal Consistency/ Clarification (To be consistent with rounding)	13.16.040(B)	<p>13.16.040 Bicycle parking requirements</p> <p>(B) Bicycle Spaces and Type Required. Bicycle parking quantity and type shall be provided in accordance with the following schedule, with fractional quantity requirements over one-half to be rounded up. Each bicycle parking space shall be no</p>	<p>13.16.040 Bicycle parking requirements</p> <p>(B) Bicycle Spaces and Type Required. Bicycle parking quantity and type shall be provided in accordance with the following schedule, with fractional quantity requirements over one-half <u>or greater</u> to be rounded up. Each bicycle parking</p>

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	practices for vehicular parking requirements)		less than six feet long by two feet wide and shall have a bicycle rack system in compliance with the requirements in the following Table 13.16.040-1: Bicycle Parking Spaces Required:	space shall be no less than six feet long by two feet wide and shall have a bicycle rack system in compliance with the requirements in the following Table 13.16.040-1: Bicycle Parking Spaces Required:
41	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Clarity that this code section pertains to all development EXCEPT for single family)	13.16.060	<p>13.16.060 Vehicle parking design standards. Off-street parking facilities for all development other than single-family homes shall conform with the following standards: (A) Location. Site design shall minimize the visual impact of pavement and parked vehicles by siting buildings toward the front or middle portion of the lot and parking areas to the rear or side of the lot unless otherwise approved pursuant to SCCC § 13.10.230. See Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines for more information.</p>	<p>13.16.060 Vehicle parking design standards – non single-family homes. Off-street parking facilities for all development other than single-family homes <u>must meet Santa Cruz County Design Criteria and</u> shall conform with the following standards: (A) Location. Site design shall minimize the visual impact of pavement and parked vehicles by siting buildings toward the front or middle portion of the lot and parking areas to the rear or side of the lot unless otherwise approved pursuant to SCCC § 13.10.230. See Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines for more information.</p>
42	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Minor permits are approved administratively, not by the Zoning Administrator)	13.16.060(N)	<p>13.16.060 Vehicle parking design standards. (N) A request for an exception from the provisions of this section may be considered as a minor permit by the Zoning Administrator, per Chapter 18.10 SCCC.</p>	<p>13.16.060 Vehicle parking design standards. (N) A request for an exception from the provisions of this section may be considered as a minor permit by the Zoning Administrator, per <u>SCCC Chapter 18.10 SCCC</u>.</p>

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43	Internal Consistency/Clarification (New section to establish and clarify parking standards for single-family homes)	13.16.061 (New Section)	No current County Code section for vehicle parking standards pertaining to single-family homes.	<p><u>13.16.161 Vehicle Parking Design Standards – Single-family homes</u></p> <p><u>(A) Size of Parking Spaces.</u></p> <p><u>(1) Each standard size parking space shall be not less than 18 feet in length and eight and one-half feet in width, exclusive of aisles and access drives. (See Figures 13.16.060-3 through 13.16.060-5.)</u></p> <p><u>(2) Each compact car parking space shall be not less than 16 feet long and seven and one-half feet wide.</u></p> <p><u>(3) All parking spaces shall have a vertical clearance of not less than seven feet for standard parking spaces and eight feet, two inches for ADA parking spaces.</u></p> <p><u>(4) Where single accessible parking spaces are provided, they shall be 14 feet wide and outlined to provide a nine-foot parking area and a five-foot loading and unloading access aisle on the passenger side of the vehicle. When more than one accessible parking space is provided, in lieu of providing a 14-foot-wide space for each parking space, two spaces can be provided within a 23-foot area lined to provide accessible parking as required by this section.</u></p>
44	Internal Consistency/Clarification	16.10A (Outside the Coastal Zone)	Please see Exhibit D (DRAFT Ordinance) for underline/strikethrough of changes. Specifically, “SECTIONS XXXII - XXXVI” in the DRAFT Ordinance.	

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	(Various amendments to 16.10, outside the Coastal Zone, that are minor clean-ups in nature)			
45	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Stipulation that projects without accepted reports can be scheduled for denial)	16.10.060(A) (Inside the Coastal Zone)	16.10.060 Assessment and report preparation and review. (A) Timing of Geologic Review. Any required geologic, soil, or other technical report shall be completed, reviewed and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section before any public hearing is scheduled and before any discretionary or development application is approved or issued. The County Geologist may agree to defer the date for completion, review, or acceptance of any technical report where the technical information is (1) unlikely to significantly affect the size or location of the project, and (2) the project is not in the area of the Coastal Zone where decisions are appealable to the Coastal Commission. In no event shall such be deferred until after the approval or issuance of a building permit.	16.10.060 Assessment and report preparation and review. (A) Timing of Geologic Review. Any required geologic, soil, or other technical report shall be completed, reviewed and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section before any public hearing is scheduled, <u>provided that an application lacking an accepted report may be scheduled for a public hearing solely for the purpose of denial,</u> and before any discretionary or development application is approved or issued. The County Geologist may agree to defer the date for completion, review, or acceptance of any technical report where the technical information is (1) unlikely to significantly affect the size or location of the project, and (2) the project is not in the area of the Coastal Zone where decisions are appealable to the Coastal Commission. In no event shall such be deferred until after the approval or issuance of a building permit.

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46	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Stipulation that projects without accepted reports can be scheduled for denial)	16.10A.060(A) (Outside the Coastal Zone)	<p>16.10.060 Assessment and report preparation and review. (A) Timing of Geologic Review. Any required geologic, soil, or other technical report shall be completed, reviewed and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section before any public hearing is scheduled for consideration of approval of a proposed project, and before any discretionary development application or building permit is approved or issued. The County Geologist may agree to defer the date for completion, review, or acceptance of any technical report where the technical information is (1) unlikely to significantly affect the size or location of the project, and (2) the project is not in the area of the Coastal Zone where decisions are appealable to the Coastal Commission. In no event shall such be deferred until after the approval or issuance of a building permit.</p>	<p>16.10.060 Assessment and report preparation and review. (A) Timing of Geologic Review. Any required geologic, soil, or other technical report shall be completed, reviewed and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section before any public hearing is scheduled, <u>provided that an application lacking an accepted report may be scheduled for a public hearing solely for the purpose of denial,</u> for consideration of approval of a proposed project, and before any discretionary development application or building permit is approved or issued. The County Geologist may agree to defer the date for completion, review, or acceptance of any technical report where the technical information is (1) unlikely to significantly affect the size or location of the project, and (2) the project is not in the area of the Coastal Zone where decisions are appealable to the Coastal Commission. In no event shall such be deferred until after the approval or issuance of a building permit.</p>
47	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Rewritten to be a tool for County Staff in times of necessity rather than	16.20.130 (Inside the Coastal Zone)	<p>16.20.130 Securities. Approvals for grading shall not be valid and work shall not be started until the required securities have been provided. Securities shall remain in effect one winter after final inspection and approval. All expenditures by the County for corrective work necessary because of the permittee's failure to comply with the provisions of the approval and this chapter shall be charged against the security.</p>	<p>16.20.130 Securities. <u>When determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure , securities shall be collected prior to the approval of grading permits. When required, Approvals for grading shall not be valid and work shall not be started until the required securities have been provided.</u> Securities shall remain in effect one winter after final inspection and approval. All</p>

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	something that should always be required		<p>(A) If a grading is in excess of 2,000 cubic yards the permittee shall provide a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County to insure compliance with the provisions of the approval and this chapter.</p> <p>(B) If deemed necessary by the Planning Director, a similar security, acceptable to the County, may be required for grading operations of less than 2,000 cubic yards.</p> <p>(C) The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:</p> <p>(1) Two thousand to 10,000 cubic yards: \$0.50 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</p> <p>(2) Ten thousand and one cubic yards or more: \$5,000 plus \$0.25 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</p> <p>(D) No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the</p>	<p>expenditures by the County for corrective work necessary because of the permittee's failure to comply with the provisions of the approval and this chapter shall be charged against the security. <u>The security shall be provided by the permittee as a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County.</u></p> <p><u>(A) The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:</u></p> <p><u>(1) Up to ten thousand cubic yards: \$3.50 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Ten thousand one cubic yards or more: \$35,000 plus \$1.75 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</u> If a grading is in excess of 2,000 cubic yards the permittee shall provide a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County to insure compliance with the provisions of the approval and this chapter.</p> <p><u>(B) No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map</u></p>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/ Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
			<p>final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to Chapter 14.01 SCCC and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading.</p> <p>(E) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Planning Director.</p>	<p>has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to SCCC 14.01 and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading. If deemed necessary by the Planning Director, a similar security, acceptable to the County, may be required for grading operations of less than 2,000 cubic yards.</p> <p><u>(C) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure. The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:</u></p> <p><u>(1) Two thousand to 10,000 cubic yards: \$0.50 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Ten thousand and one cubic yards or more: \$5,000 plus \$0.25 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</u></p>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/ Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
				<p>(D) <u>The amount of security required for any project may exceed the minimum amount calculated in (A) where determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to meet the intent of this chapter. The amount of security shall not exceed the total cost estimate to complete the entire permitted project plus fifteen percent. No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to Chapter 14.01 SCCG and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading.</u></p> <p>(E) <u>A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Planning Director.</u></p>
48	Internal Consistency/ Clarification (Rewritten to be a tool for	16.20A.130 (Outside the Coastal Zone)	16.20A.130Securities. Approvals of grading permits shall not be valid, and work shall not be started until the required securities have been provided as determined by the Planning Director. Securities shall remain in effect one winter	16.20A.130Securities. <u>When determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure , securities shall be collected prior to the approval of grading permits. When required, Approvals of</u>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
	County Staff in times of necessity rather than something that should always be required		<p>after final inspection and approval of completed work. All expenditures by the County for corrective work necessary because of the permittee's failure to comply with the provisions of the grading permit and this chapter shall be charged against the security.</p> <p>(A) If grading is in excess of 2,000 cubic yards the permittee shall provide a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County to ensure compliance with the provisions of the grading permit approval and this chapter.</p> <p>(B) If deemed necessary by the Planning Director, a similar security, acceptable to the County, may be required for grading operations of less than 2,000 cubic yards.</p> <p>(C) The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:</p> <p>(1) Two thousand to 10,000 cubic yards: \$1.00 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</p> <p>(2) Ten thousand one cubic yards or more: \$5,000 plus \$0.50 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</p>	<p>grading permits shall not be valid, and work shall not be started until the required securities have been provided as determined by the Planning Director.</p> <p><u>Securities shall remain in effect one winter after final inspection and approval of completed work. All expenditures by the County for corrective work necessary because of the permittee's failure to comply with the provisions of the grading permit and this chapter shall be charged against the security. The security shall be provided by the permittee as a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County.</u></p> <p><u>(A) The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:</u></p> <p><u>(1) Up to ten thousand cubic yards: \$3.50 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Ten thousand one cubic yards or more: \$35,000 plus \$1.75 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</u>If grading is in excess of 2,000 cubic yards the permittee shall provide a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the</p>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
			<p>(D) No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to Chapter 14.01 SCCC and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading.</p> <p>(E) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Planning Director.</p>	<p>County to ensure compliance with the provisions of the grading permit approval and this chapter.</p> <p><u>(B) No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to SCCC 14.01 and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading. If deemed necessary by the Planning Director, a similar security, acceptable to the County, may be required for grading operations of less than 2,000 cubic yards.</u></p> <p><u>(C) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure . The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:</u></p>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
				<p>(1) Two thousand to 10,000 cubic yards: \$1.00 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</p> <p>(2) Ten thousand one cubic yards or more: \$5,000 plus \$0.50 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.</p> <p>(D) <u>The amount of security required for any project may exceed the minimum amount calculated in (A) where determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to meet the intent of this chapter. The amount of security shall not exceed the total cost estimate to complete the entire permitted project plus fifteen percent. No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to Chapter 14.01 SCCG and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading.</u></p> <p>(E) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th</p>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
				and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Planning Director.
49	Internal Consistency/Clarification (Minor code clean-ups and clarifications in SCCC 16.42, Historic Preservation)	16.42	Please see Exhibit D (DRAFT Ordinance) for underline/strikethrough of changes. Specifically, “SECTIONS XLII - XLV” in the DRAFT Ordinance.	
Please see Exhibit E for all maps related to zoning and land use map amendments				
50	Zoning Map (Align Zoning to General Plan Designation)	Rezone of APN: 070-301-01	Current General Plan Designation: R-R Current Zoning: C-1	Proposed General Plan Designation: R-R Proposed Zoning: <u>R-1-6</u>
51	Zoning Map (Align Zoning to General Plan Designation)	Rezone of APN: 074-152-30	Current General Plan Designation: R-R Current Zoning: C-1	Proposed General Plan Designation: R-R Proposed Zoning: <u>R-1-15</u>
52	Zoning Map (Removal of historic)	Rezone of APN: 026-091-54	Current General Plan Designation: P; R-UM Current Zoning: PF; R-1-5-L; R-1-6	Proposed General Plan Designation: P; R-UM Proposed Zoning: PF; <u>R-1-5</u> ; R-1-6

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
	landmark designation)			
53	Zoning Map (Removal of historic landmark designation)	Rezone of APN: 042-151-23	Current General Plan Designation: C-N Current Zoning: C-1-L	Proposed General Plan Designation: C-N Proposed Zoning: <u>C-1</u>
54	Zoning Map (Removal of historic landmark designation)	Rezone of APN: 052-271-04	Current General Plan Designation: AG Current Zoning: CA-L-W	Proposed General Plan Designation: AG Proposed Zoning: <u>CA-W</u>
55	Zoning Map (Add ministerial processing designation for expanded Housing Element site)	Rezone of APN: 026-261-17	Current General Plan Designation: C-C Current Zoning: C-2-D	Proposed General Plan Designation: C-C Proposed Zoning: <u>C-2-D-Min</u>
56	Land Use Designation Map & Zoning Map (Amending the zoning and General Plan	Rezone of APN: 029-071-13	Current General Plan Designation: R-UL Current Zoning: R-1-6	Proposed General Plan Designation: <u>R-UH</u> Proposed Zoning: <u>RM-1.5-Min</u>

2026 General Plan/LCP, County Code, and Zoning Map Amendments

Reference #	Category/Description	GP/Code Section	Current General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map	Amendment to General Plan/LCP, County Code Section, or Zoning Map
	designation with the addition of ministerial processing designation for expanded Housing Element site)			
57	Zoning Map (Add ministerial processing designation for expanded Housing Element site)	Rezone of APN: 030-121-34	Current General Plan Designation: C-C Current Zoning: C-2	Proposed General Plan Designation: C-C Proposed Zoning: <u>C-2-Min</u>

General Plan Amendments (Underline/Strikethrough)

Chapter 2: Built Environment, pp. 2-88, Policy “BE-5.1.5”

BE-5.1.5 (LCP) Development in Coastal Special AreasCommunities. Protect Coastal Special Scenic Areas, Designate and maintain certain areas as Coastal Special Communities, or other special areas in the Coastal Zone identified in policy ARC-5.1.11, or Special Scenic Areas based on the presence of unique scenic, historic, and natural resources, and/or coastal tourism focus. by requiring development in these areas to comply with the design criteria set forth in SCCC 13.20 Coastal Zone Regulations, 13.10 Zoning Ordinance, 13.11 Site Development and Design, and the Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines, as applicable.

~~These areas shall include but not be limited to:~~

- ~~■ Bonny Doon special scenic area~~ ~~■ Rio Del Mar Esplanade special community~~
- ~~■ Davenport special community~~ ~~■ Seacliff Beach area special community~~
- ~~■ Harbor area special community~~ ~~■ Seascape Beach Estates~~
- ~~■ Swanton Road special scenic area~~

~~See also: Objectives Policy ARC-5.1.11 Designation of Coastal Special Areas and Figure 2-11 for map of coastal special areas.~~

Chapter 5: Agriculture, Natural Resources + Conservation Element, pp. 5-90, Policy “ARC-5.1.11”

ARC-5.1.11 (LCP) Designation of Coastal Special Scenic Areas and Special Communities. ~~Designate the following as Coastal Special Scenic Areas, and Special Communities, or other special design criteria areas in the Coastal Zone (see Appendix F: Natural Resource and Environmental Hazard Areas: Maps and Development Constraints) and require development to comply with the design criteria set forth in SCCC Chapter 13.20 Coastal Zone Regulations and Chapter 13.10 Zoning Ordinance based on the presence of unique scenic, historic, and natural resources, and/or coastal tourism focus, and protect these areas pursuant to policy BE-5.1.5. These areas shall include but not be limited to:~~

Special Scenic Areas:

- (1) Bonny Doon special scenic area: sandstone formations, generally found within the borders of Pine Flat Road, Laguna Creek, Ice Cream Grade, and Martin Road.
- (2) Swanton Road special scenic area: ~~T~~he area enclosed by the Swanton Road and Highway 1 scenic roads.

General Plan Amendments (Underline/Strikethrough)

Special Communities:

- (3) Davenport special community: as mapped from Marine View Avenue to Riverside Avenue and from the coastline to the end of San Vincente Street.
- (4) Harbor area special community: as mapped around lower 7th Avenue from Lake Avenue/5th Avenue to Schwan Lagoon.
- (5) East Cliff Village tourist area special community: as mapped around East Cliff Drive between 12th Avenue and 18th Avenue.
- (6) Seacliff Beach area special community: within the boundaries of the Seacliff Village Plan.
- (7) Rio Del Mar Flats/Esplanade special community: as mapped from the Esplanade frontage to Stephen Road.

Design Criteria Areas:

- (8) Pleasure Point Community ~~mapped residential and commercial areas~~ residential design criteria area: within the Pleasure Point (PP) Community Design Combining District.
- (9) Seascape Beach Estates residential design criteria area: within the Seascape Beach Estates (SBE) Combining District.
- (10) Pleasure Point Commercial Corridor: as mapped along Portola Drive from 26th Avenue to 41st Avenue and along lower 41st Avenue from Portola Drive to the border of Capitola

See also Policy BE-5.1.5 Development in Coastal Special Areas and Figure 2-11 for map of coastal special areas.

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ AMENDING SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CODE CHAPTERS 7.38, 9.36, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, and 18.10 AND AMENDING THE ZONING MAP TO CHANGE THE ZONING OF PARCELS APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, AND 074-152-30 TO STREAMLINE PROVISIONS, ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL LAW, AND ENHANCE CLARITY, ACCURACY, AND INTERNAL CONSISTENCY WITHIN THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CODE

WHEREAS, the Santa Cruz County Code is periodically amended to ensure compliance with applicable state and federal laws, correct inconsistencies, improve the clarity, accuracy, and overall effectiveness of the Code; and

WHEREAS, amendments to the County Code may be required from time to time to address technical corrections, update references, and provide necessary improvements to the legal and regulatory framework within Santa Cruz County; and

WHEREAS, the Zoning Map is periodically amended to maintain internal consistency with the General Plan and Local Coastal Program, and to implement necessary updates to zoning classifications and regulatory designations within Santa Cruz County; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public meeting on April 8, 2026, and a duly noticed public hearing on April 22, 2026, to consider an ordinance to amend Santa Cruz County Code Chapters 7.38, 9.36, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, 18.10 and amend the Zoning Map to change the zoning of parcels APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, 074-152-30 to streamline provisions, ensure compliance with State and Federal Law and to improve clarity, accuracy, and consistency within Santa Cruz County Code; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors held a duly noticed public hearing on _____, 2026, to consider public input on the proposed ordinance and Zoning Map changes;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz hereby ordains as follows:

SECTION I

Section 7.38.030 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

7.38.030 Definitions.

The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall have the meanings set forth in this section:

DRAFT Ordinance (Underline/Strikethrough)

(A) "**Abatement**" means the installation, construction, alteration, enlargement, reconstruction, replacement, improvement or reconditioning of any OWTS, or the filling in and abandonment of any OWTS which cannot be repaired, and/or the construction, alteration, enlargement, reconstruction or replacement of any required building sewer line connecting with a public sewer, so as to eliminate a violation of this chapter.

(B) "**Bedroom**" means, for the purposes of sizing an OWTS, ~~any room that could be utilized as a bedroom as determined by the Health Officer, including~~ any conditioned (heated) room in a dwelling that is at least 70 square feet in area, ~~that by its design can furnish the minimum isolation necessary for use as a sleeping area unless it is determined by the Health Officer to be one of the exempted spaces listed in SCCC 13.10.700-B.~~

(C) "**Cesspool**" means an excavation in the ground receiving domestic wastewater, designed to retain the organic matter and solids, while allowing the liquids to seep into the soil. Cesspools differ from seepage pits because cesspool systems do not have septic tanks and are not authorized for continued use. The term "cesspool" does not include pit-privies and outhouses.

(D) "**Construction**" means the installation, major repair, alteration, enlargement, replacement, improvement or relocation of an OWTS.

(E) "**Curtain drain**" means a trench filled with drain rock that is designed to intercept and divert ambient groundwater with surface discharge via piping to another location. Curtain drains are typically used to dewater areas upslope of a retaining wall or a foundation and lower the water table. Curtain drains are also known as French drains.

(F) "**Dispersal system**" or "**disposal system**" means a leachfield, seepage pit, mound, at-grade, subsurface drip field, evapotranspiration and infiltration bed, or other type of system for wastewater subsurface discharge.

(G) "**Domestic wastewater**" means wastewater with a measured strength less than high-strength wastewater and is the type of wastewater normally discharged from, or similar to, that discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances and other household devices including, but not limited to, toilets, bathtubs, showers, laundry facilities, dish washing facilities, and garbage disposals. Domestic wastewater may include wastewater from commercial buildings such as office buildings, retail stores, and some restaurants, or from industrial facilities where the domestic wastewater is segregated from the industrial wastewater. Domestic wastewater may include incidental recreational vehicle (RV) holding tank dumping but does not include wastewater consisting of a significant portion of RV holding tank wastewater such as at RV dump stations. Domestic wastewater does not include wastewater from industrial processes.

(H) "**Drainageway**" means a natural or artificial channel that flows for no more than seven days after significant rainfall (generally two inches or more after soils have become saturated).

(I) "**Drainage device**" means a ditch, swale or stormwater facility that carries storm runoff for less than 12 hours after significant rainfall and that is used for the treatment and/or dispersal of roof runoff or other site drainage, such as a vegetated swale and infiltration/percolation trench or basin.

DRAFT Ordinance (Underline/Strikethrough)

(J) "**Finding of compliance**" means a determination by the Health Officer that the design and specifications for an OWTS to serve a property for which it is intended are in conformance with standards in effect at the time the finding is made.

(K) "**Environmental Health Division**" means the Environmental Health Division of the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency.

(L) "**Expansion area**" means a designated area on a parcel where there is adequate room and soil conditions to accommodate a replacement of the dispersal systems that meets the requirements of this chapter.

(M) "**Health Officer**" means the Santa Cruz County Health Officer or their authorized representative.

(N) "**High-strength wastewater**" means wastewater having a 30-day average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) greater than 300 milligrams-per-liter (mg/L) or of total suspended solids (TSS) greater than 330 mg/L or a fats, oil, and grease (FOG) concentration greater than 100 mg/L prior to the septic tank or other OWTS treatment component.

(O) "**Infiltrative area**" means the infiltrative area below the distribution pipe where effluent may leach into the soil through the trench sides and bottom. Infiltrative area is expressed as square feet of infiltrative area per linear feet of trench. The depth between the pipe and the bottom of the trench is referred to as "effective depth," or "flow depth."

(P) **"In-kind"** See definition in SCCC 13.10.700-I.

(QP) "**Karst**" means a type of underlying geology that may have the presence of subsurface fissures, caverns, sinkholes or other features resulting from dissolution of limestone or marble that could lead to the rapid subsurface movement of untreated sewage.

(RE) "**Lot or parcel size**" means the total horizontal area included within the property lines of the lot(s) or parcel(s) upon which an OWTS is installed; provided, that the area of any rights-of-way for vehicular access may be deducted for purposes of determining the size of any lot(s) or parcel(s) having a gross area less than one acre, where the Health Officer has determined that the vehicular access would have an adverse impact on the OWTS.

(SR) "**Major repair**" or "**repair**" means a replacement of an old or malfunctioning OWTS.

(TS) "**Minor maintenance**" means replacement of septic tank tees, ells, filter, lids, sewer tight lines, pump, valve, electrical components, or other minor maintenance work not specified as a minor repair.

(UF) "**Minor repair**" means installation of a distribution device, diversion valve, damaged or clogged dispersal pipe, greywater system, or other minimal repair work requiring a minor repair permit as determined by the Health Officer.

(VU) "**New system**" or "**new development**" means an OWTS that is installed to serve a new structure or new use on a parcel where there are no preexisting legal structures or legal OWTS.

DRAFT Ordinance (Underline/Strikethrough)

~~(W)~~ **"Nitrate concern areas"** are those areas where effluent discharge from OWTS in fast percolating soils has caused elevated levels of nitrate in surface water or groundwater, including the San Lorenzo River Watershed, North Coast Water Supply Watersheds, Valencia Creek Watershed and La Selva Beach area, as shown on the map of nitrate concern areas maintained by the Director of the Environmental Health Division.

~~(XW)~~ **"On-site wastewater treatment system" or "OWTS"** means individual treatment and disposal systems, community collection and disposal systems, and alternative collection and disposal systems that use subsurface disposal of sewage. These may include any of the following types of systems:

(1) **"Conventional system"** means a system which utilizes a septic tank (with or without a lift pump) and leaching trench dispersal system or pits.

(2) **"Standard system"** means a conventional system which is constructed in accordance with the specifications for a standard system as described in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.180.

(3) **"Nonstandard system"** means a system which is not in conformance with all the standards contained in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.180 or which utilizes enhanced treatment. Nonstandard systems include enhanced treatment systems, nonconforming interim sewage disposal systems, low-flow systems, limited expansion systems, and haulaway systems.

(4) **"Nonconforming interim sewage disposal system"** means a conventional system design that provides for insufficient leaching area that is not in compliance with SCCC 7.38.150(A)(2), that is in soils that percolate in the range of 60 to 120 minutes per inch, or which is not in compliance with other requirements for a standard system contained in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.180. Use of a nonconforming interim sewage disposal system requires use of water conservation devices. No building additions will be allowed, and the system will need to be brought up to standards at the time of property transfer. An annual fee is charged on the tax bill and the property will be periodically checked for signs of failure.

(5) **"Low-flow system"** means a permitted system repair that meets the requirements for a standard conventional system except that it has a reduced amount of dispersal area, requires water conservation measures to keep the flow within design capacity, ~~and enables only a one-time addition of up to 500 square feet of habitable space~~ with no bedroom additions and no increase in volume of wastewater discharge. An annual fee is charged on the property tax bill and the property will be periodically checked for signs of failure.

(6) **"Limited expansion system"** means a conventional system that has sufficient leaching area but does not have sufficient area to accommodate a replacement system in compliance with the requirements for a standard system contained in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.180.

DRAFT Ordinance (Underline/Strikethrough)

(7) "Enhanced treatment system" means a system that utilizes an additional component (other than a septic tank or dosing tank) that performs additional wastewater treatment so that the effluent is of a higher quality prior to discharge of effluent into the soil. An enhanced treatment system may utilize a wastewater treatment system that reduces pathogen, nitrogen, phosphorus, total suspended solids and/or biological oxygen demand concentrations; and/or uses a nonconventional means of dispersal such as mounded beds, pressure distribution, at-grade dispersal, or drip dispersal. Enhanced treatment systems also include those systems previously designated as alternative systems. An annual fee is charged on the property tax bill, a maintenance contract is required, and the property will be periodically checked for signs of failure.

(8) "Haulaway system" means an existing sewage system for which the Health Officer has ordered that the outlet of the septic tank, or other sewage holding container, be permanently or seasonally sealed, and the accumulated sewage pumped out and hauled away to an approved disposal site. An annual fee is charged on the property tax bill and the property will be periodically checked for signs of failure.

(9) "Greywater system" means a system for the year-round disposal of greywater originating from a clothes-washer, laundry sink, shower, bathtub, hand sink or similar source of low strength wastewater. This does not include "greywater" irrigation reuse systems pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17922.12.

~~(YX)~~ "Public water system" means a water system regulated by the California Division of Drinking Water or a local primacy agency pursuant to the California Safe Drinking Water Act, Chapter 12, Part 4, Section 116275(h) of the California Health and Safety Code.

~~(ZY)~~ "Public water well" means a groundwater well serving a public water system. A spring which is not subject to the California Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), Title 22 [California Code of Regulations](#), Sections 64650 through 64666, is a public well. Other domestic water wells with fewer users are considered nonpublic water wells.

~~(AAZ)~~ "**Qualified professional**" means an individual licensed by a State of California agency or certified by a State of California agency to design, or install, ~~and/or maintain~~ OWTS and to practice as professionals for other associated reports, as allowed under their license or registration. A Health Officer is a qualified professional. ~~Qualified professionals must obtain an annual registration from the Environmental Health Division, pursuant to SCCC 7.38.190.~~

~~(BBA)~~ "**Replacement system**" means an existing OWTS that has its treatment capacity expanded, or its dispersal system replaced or increased. This includes major repairs, upgrades and additions.

~~(CCBB)~~ "**San Lorenzo Watershed**" means all of the land area that drains into the San Lorenzo River upstream of its mouth at the Pacific Ocean.

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~~(DDCC)~~ "**Sewage**" means waste substance, liquid or solid, which is associated with human occupancy, or which contains, or may be contaminated with, human or animal excretion or excrement, offal or feculent matter, or matters or substances that may be injurious or dangerous to health.

~~(EEDD)~~ "**Soil**" means the natural organic and inorganic material near the earth's surface which, in contrast to the underlying rock material, has been formed over time by the interactions between climate, relief, parent materials and living organisms.

~~(FFEE)~~ "**Stormwater infiltration device**" means a subsurface trench, pit or bed or a surface rock bed designed to infiltrate stormwater and/or dissipate the flow at the discharge point of a pipe or ditch carrying stormwater.

~~(GGFF)~~ "**Upgrade**" or "**addition**" means partial or total replacement of an OWTS or addition of dispersal area or treatment components in order to meet current standards and support a remodel or addition to the structure or use that the system serves. Installation of an additional OWTS to serve an accessory dwelling unit on a developed parcel is considered an upgrade.

~~(HHGG)~~ "**Water body**" means a body of nonflowing water, including vernal pools, ponds, lakes, tidal areas, and the ocean.

~~(IIHH)~~ "**Water supply watershed**" means that area of a watershed that contributes surface water flow to a public water system water supply intake located in the San Lorenzo River Watershed or North Coast or Bonny Doon Planning Areas.

~~(JJH)~~ "**Watercourse**" means a perennial or intermittent stream fed from permanent or natural sources, including rivers, creeks, runs, and rivulets, usually flowing in a particular direction (for at least seven days after rainfall) in a definite channel having a bed or banks, and usually discharging into some other stream or body of water.

~~(KKJ)~~ "**Water quality constraint area**" means the following areas which are located within one mile of intakes used for public water supply and are located within the watersheds of those intakes:

- (1) City of Santa Cruz intakes on Reggiardo, Laguna, and Majors Creeks, and Liddell Spring;
- (2) Bonnymede Mutual intake on Reggiardo Creek; and
- (3) Davenport water system intakes on Mill and San Vicente Creeks.

SECTION II

Section 7.38.080 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

7.38.080 Existing system—Building alterations.

(A) General. The sewage disposal system for additions, alterations, or replacements of buildings or structures shall comply with all the requirements for new buildings or structures except as

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specifically provided in this section. No addition, alteration, or replacement building permit shall be issued without review and approval of the Health Officer.

(B) Building Additions, Remodels, and Replacements.

(1) A one-time addition per parcel to any legal residential structure ~~of up to 500 square feet of habitable space~~ with no increase in bedrooms may be approved with no change required to the existing OWTS provided all the conditions listed below are met:

- (a) The addition does not encroach on the existing OWTS or expansion area;
- (b) Adequate information exists as to the location, construction and proper function of the existing OWTS;
- (c) The limit of one addition per parcel shall commence on January 1, 1993, and shall apply to all building permit applications on file as of that date; and
- (d) The existing OWTS is functioning without failure.

(2) Additions ~~of more than 500 square feet of habitable space and/or with~~ increases in the numbers of bedrooms to any legal residential structure and/or the creation of an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to ~~SCCC Chapter 13.10 SCCC~~ may be approved, provided the OWTS meets (or is upgraded to meet) the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.186 for the total number of bedrooms and dwelling units in the proposed project (including existing bedrooms and dwelling units). Bedroom additions may be approved utilizing an existing dispersal system approved prior to June 1, 2018, if that system meets all requirements for groundwater separation, well setback, stream setback and dispersal area; provided, that said dispersal systems that have a flow depth between two and 10 feet may only be given credit for an infiltrative area of up to 10 square feet per linear foot if a qualified professional demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Health Officer that the system can accommodate the increased flow for the addition without adversely impacting water quality based on an evaluation of the existing leachfield trenches, soil characteristics and percolation rates. County staff will also consider other risk factors including but not limited to OWTS density, depth to groundwater and proximity to drinking water wells. Existing dispersal systems that have a flow depth deeper than 10 feet or that do not meet other requirements may be utilized with the addition of enhanced treatment that meets requirements.

(3) Replacement of a legal structure with an equivalent-in-kind structure may be approved; provided; that:

- (a) The existing OWTS to serve the reconstruction is functioning without failure. New or replacement OWTS must ~~meets or is upgraded to meet~~ the standards as provided in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.186; and
- (b) ~~During the three-year period prior to application under this subsection the~~ The structure is a legal or non-conforming structure ~~has been continuously used or~~

~~fully capable of being continuously used for either residential or commercial use, including the maintenance of utility hook-ups; and~~

~~(c) During the full three-year period prior to application under this subsection the legal structure has been continuously assessed as an active residential or commercial use by the County Assessor.~~

(4) For purposes of this subsection, "legal structure" means a structure, including any remodel or addition, which was constructed pursuant to an approved building permit, or constructed at a time prior to the requirement of a building permit.

(5) Any parcel for which an addition, remodel, or replacement meets all the provisions of this subsection shall not be required to meet the minimum lot size provisions of this chapter.

(6) Prior to submittal of the application, the Environmental Health Division shall review and provide approval of all building permit applications that propose any increase of site disturbance or potential increase in potential wastewater flow on a parcel served by an OWTS. The conditions stated in subsections (B)(1)(a) and (b) of this section shall be satisfied prior to such approval. Projects such as simple foundation replacement with no change in footprint, rewiring, replumbing, reroofing, interior and exterior remodels that do not increase bedrooms or change building footprint shall not require review and approval by the Environmental Health Division.

(C) Accessory Dwelling Units.

(1) Creation of an accessory dwelling unit pursuant to SCCC Chapter 13.10 ~~SCCC~~ may be approved, provided the OWTS meets (or is upgraded to meet) the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.186 for the total number of bedrooms and dwelling units in the proposed project (including existing bedrooms and dwelling units). An accessory dwelling unit shall be considered a separate unit for the purposes of calculating design flow. Installation of an additional or expanded OWTS to serve an accessory dwelling unit on a developed parcel is considered an upgrade. For a new detached accessory dwelling unit, the second unit may have a separate OWTS; provided, that the OWTS for the main structure meets standards or may utilize a combined system that meets or is upgraded to meet standards for the combined flows and each unit is served by its own septic tank. A combined tank may be allowed for enhanced treatment systems as a part of the treatment system if it meets the specifications for the design flow.

(2) Junior accessory dwelling units or conversion accessory dwelling units up to 500 square feet as defined by SCCC 13.20.700 that do not result in additional bedrooms may be permitted without OWTS upgrade so long as the existing OWTS was permitted, sized adequately, and is functioning without failure. If the existing OWTS is subject to failure, the OWTS shall be upgraded to meet the standards in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.186.

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(D) Reconstruction of Occupied Structures Destroyed by Fire or Calamity. Reconstruction of any legal structure partially or wholly destroyed by fire, flood, land movement, other natural calamity, or any other calamity beyond the control of the owner of such structure will not be considered new development for the purposes of this chapter if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) On the date of the calamity damage, the legal structure was either actually used or fully capable of being used for residential or commercial use and assessed as an active residential or commercial use by the County Assessor. "Legal structure" as used in this subsection means a structure, including any remodel or addition, which was constructed under an approved building permit, or constructed at a time prior to the requirements of a building permit.

~~(2) Application for a permit to reconstruct the structure must be made within 10 years of the date of the calamity damage. If more time has elapsed since the date of the calamity damage and all permits and applications for permits to reconstruct the structure have expired, no further application for a permit to reconstruct the structure may be made, and current standards and minimum parcel sizes as specified in SCCC 7.38.045 for new construction will apply.~~

~~(3) The existing OWTS to serve the reconstruction was permitted, is sized adequately, and is functioning without failure. New or replacement OWTS must meet or be upgraded to meet the standards as provided in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.186 and must not be prohibited under SCCC 7.38.042.~~

~~(4) Any contiguous undeveloped properties of the owner must be combined to achieve a minimum parcel size of at least 15,000 square feet.~~

(E) Any proposed new use or proposed expansion of an existing use on a developed parcel served by one or more OWTS can only be approved if all existing and proposed uses on the parcel can be served by an OWTS that meets the requirements for a standard system or enhanced treatment system as specified in SCCC 7.38.095 through 7.38.186.

SECTION III

Section 7.38.095 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

7.38.095 OWTS replacement.

(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of SCCC 7.38.093(A), and the other provisions of this chapter, permits for the repair or upgrade of existing OWTS may be issued by the Health Officer upon proper application therefor; and, once issued, shall be valid and exercisable for a period of two years.

(B) Upgrade or repair of existing systems shall be made in conformance with the requirements specified in SCCC 7.38.042, 7.38.043, and 7.38.130 through 7.38.180 except that the following allowances may be permitted on parcels that were developed utilizing OWTS approved prior to September 16, 1983:

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(1) The minimum separation between the bottom of any leaching dispersal system and seasonally high groundwater must meet separation distances as provided in SCCC 7.38.150(B)(9);

(2) Setback to a watercourse shall be over 100 feet if possible, but may be reduced as provided in SCCC 7.38.150(B)(9);

(3) Setback to a seasonal drainage way shall be at least 25 feet;

(4) If soils are at least seven feet deep and conditions are otherwise suitable to prevent lateral surfacing of effluent, installation on slopes steeper than 30 percent up to 50 percent may be allowed if:

(a) The distribution pipe is installed at least two feet below the surface (vertical depth); and

(b) A minimum separation of five feet is maintained between the leaching trench disposal system and bedrock or other impermeable layer; ~~and.~~

~~(c) A slope stability report is prepared by a California licensed civil or geotechnical engineer or professional geologist and approved by the Health Officer, which indicates that installation on the slope is acceptable.~~

(5) Other requirements specified in SCCC 7.38.130 through 7.38.180 shall be met to the greatest extent possible as necessary to protect public health and water quality and shall comply with standards for system repairs established by the Health Officer pursuant to subsection (E) of this section.

(C) For replacement of old or failing OWTS that cannot meet the standards in SCCC 7.38.130 through 7.38.180, the replacement OWTS shall meet the standards to the greatest extent practicable. In such cases, the replacement OWTS may utilize enhanced treatment and other mitigation measures, unless the designer presents information to the satisfaction of the Health Officer that there is no indication that the previous system is adversely affecting water quality, that the replacement system will be in greater compliance with standards, and that it will adequately protect water quality. A nonconforming interim sewage disposal system may be approved on a case-by-case basis for repair of a failing system if a hardship prevents installation of enhanced treatment that would be needed to meet requirements, and if the system is in compliance with the prohibitions in SCCC 7.38.042. No building additions will be allowed and the system will need to be brought up to standards at the time of property transfer.

(D) When repairing, replacing or upgrading an existing OWTS, on an existing, developed parcel that is unable to accommodate a standard OWTS that meets the standards in SCCC 7.38.130 through 7.38.180 including allowances described in subsection (B) of this section, the system shall be deemed a nonstandard OWTS design which must meet the requirements of SCCC 7.38.182 through 7.38.186. The size of a building addition or change in use that will be allowed will depend on site specific soil conditions, setbacks to critical infrastructure (water supply wells, property lines, structures, slopes, etc.) and the type of OWTS used.

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(1) No residential additions or changes in use which will result in an increase in wastewater discharge shall be approved for parcels utilizing a haulaway or nonconforming interim sewage disposal system.

(2) No residential additions beyond the 500 square feet described in SCCC 7.38.080(B)(1) or changes in use which will result in an increase in wastewater discharge shall be approved for parcels utilizing a low flow system.

(3) When an enhanced treatment system is used, the Health Officer may permit bedroom additions and additions beyond the 500 square feet described in SCCC 7.38.080(B)(1); provided, the design specifications for the enhanced technology reflect the soil characteristics of the property, the system can adequately dispose of the projected peak wastewater flows, and suitable future expansion area exists on the property to replace the enhanced treatment system.

(4) No building additions shall be approved which will encroach on the OWTS or any area of the property needed to install a replacement system which meets the requirements for a standard or enhanced treatment system to the greatest extent possible.

(E) Procedures and standards for the replacement of OWTS, including guidelines for the design and use of enhanced treatment systems, shall be established by policy of the Health Officer.

SECTION IV

Section 7.38.150 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

7.38.150 Effluent dispersal system requirements.

(A) General.

(1) Septic tank effluent shall be leached into the ground by means of an effluent leaching dispersal system. The type of dispersal system used shall be approved by the Health Officer, based on review of the location and topography of the site, the soil permeability and groundwater level at the site, and all other relevant factors.

(2) A dispersal system shall be sized to accommodate the expected flow based on the number of bedrooms or rooms that could potentially be used as bedrooms, as determined by the Health Officer. An accessory dwelling unit shall be considered a separate unit for the purposes of calculating design flow. The minimum infiltrative area per dwelling unit shall be determined according to the following tables. Application rates from Tables 3 and 4 of the State OWTS Policy may be utilized for conventional systems. Those application rates may be doubled with enhanced treatment that reduces biological oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) to less than 30 mg/L.

Effluent Application Rate Based on Soil Percolation Rate (application rates may be interpolated if the percolation rate falls between the indicated values):

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Percolation Rate MPI	Application gal/sf/day	
	BOD=150 mg/L Conventional	BOD≤30 mg/L ET/Dosed
<1	—	1.6
1	1.2	1.6
5	1.2	1.6
10	0.80	1.6
15	0.73	1.46
20	0.66	1.32
25	0.60	1.2
30	0.53	1.06
35	0.48	0.96
40	0.42	0.84
45	0.37	0.74
50	0.31	0.62
55	0.26	0.52
60	0.2	0.40
90	—	0.3
90—120	—	0.2

Design Flow per Bedroom (gallons per day):

Number of Bedrooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	Per Additional Bedroom
Standard design flow (gpd)	250	300	375	450	525	600	75
Low flow system (gpd) repair only, with limitations*	150	200	250	300	350	400	50

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* Low flow systems require water conservation devices, flow monitoring, deed recordation, annual fee, periodic inspection, and limits on remodels.

(3) Soil suitability for sewage dispersal shall be determined by a combination of percolation test results, exploratory excavation soil logs and soil structural and textural characteristics. Laboratory analyses of soil texture may be required by the Health Officer. Soil texture may determine soil suitability where percolation test results are unclear or nonrepresentative.

(4) Systems in sandy soils with fast percolation rates shall utilize enhanced treatment systems as specified in SCCC 7.38.183.

(5) Discharge from water softeners, drinking water filters, swimming pool filter backwash and other sources of nondomestic wastewater shall not be discharged to the septic system. Swimming pool backwash may be discharged to a separate leaching trench dispersal system properly sized to receive and infiltrate the flow or vegetated ground surface in a manner that does not cause erosion or cause runoff to leave the property.

(B) Leaching Trench Dispersal System.

(1) The Health Officer may approve the use of a trench as a leaching dispersal system. Any such trench shall be 18 inches to 36 inches in width, contain a perforated sewage conductor pipe, and shall be filled with rock. The trench depth required will be dependent on soil conditions, and the trench length required will be dependent on sewage loading. The infiltrative area of a new or upgraded conventional system shall not be more than four square feet of infiltrative area per linear foot of trench and with trench width no wider than three feet. The infiltrative area is calculated using the bottom area of the leaching trench and the sidewall area beneath the leaching pipe. For repairs only, if a qualified professional demonstrates that an existing lot of record is constrained by existing conditions, such as steep slopes or trees, the replacement dispersal system may utilize up to 10 square feet of infiltrative area per linear foot of trench, with the bottom of the trench no deeper than 10 feet below the ground surface. Deeper trenches may be allowed for new development or upgrades if enhanced treatment is utilized.

(2) The use of chamber leachfields may be permitted by the Health Officer if they are certified by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials. The Health Officer shall develop and promulgate regulations for their use. All sections of this chapter regarding the location and placement of leaching devices shall apply to the chamber method of effluent dispersal, except that the required dispersal area may be reduced to no less than 70 percent of the required dispersal area.

(3) Trenches shall be placed in an area where the soil has not been removed, altered or filled.

(4) Trenches shall be constructed in accordance with the following requirements:

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From Leaching Trench and Expansion Area to:	Minimum Permitted Distance in Feet
Septic tank	5
Property line	5
Foundation, structure, bearing weight, building overhang, ground mount solar panels, utility trenches	5
Private individual water line, stormwater tightline	10
Water main	25
Stream, well, spring, watercourse ^a , nonpublic water well, well site ^b , sinkhole or other karst feature that may rapidly convey water	100
Public water well, if dispersal is 10 ft or less deep	150
Public water well, if dispersal is greater than 10 ft deep	200, with enhanced treatment and disinfection ^c
Vernal pools, wetlands, lakes, ponds, ocean, or other surface water bodies	200
Drainageway, stormwater infiltration device, or curtain drain	25 if OWTS dispersal is down-gradient or device only carries water up to 12 hours after significant rain 50 if OWTS dispersal is upgradient or conveyance/device carries stormwater more than 12 hours after significant rain
Ditch or swale upgradient of dispersal device	10
Steep slope ^d	25 ^e
Embankment ^e	4 times height of bank to maximum of 25 ^e
Pavement or driveway	5
Edge of road easement or right-of-way	5
Swimming pool	10

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From Leaching Trench and Expansion Area to:	Minimum Permitted Distance in Feet
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- a The edge of the watercourse is the natural or levied bank for creeks and rivers.
- b Well site would include any well lot or proposed well site.
- c Supplemental treatment components designed to perform disinfection shall provide sufficient pretreatment of the wastewater so that effluent from the supplemental treatment components does not exceed a 30-day average TSS of 30 mg/L and shall further achieve an effluent fecal coliform bacteria concentration less than or equal to 200 Most Probable Number (MPN) per 100 milliliters.
- d Steep slope is a slope of greater than one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical (67%).
- e Fifty feet if slope area is composed of fractured material or if slope area or embankment is intersected by impermeable strata or shallow groundwater.

(5) Notwithstanding the foregoing, variances to the setback from an unstable land mass or steep slope may be granted by the Health Officer on a case-by-case basis, where it can be demonstrated through a technical report prepared by a California licensed geotechnical engineer, soils engineer, civil engineer with soils and geological background, certified engineering geologist, or professional geologist, that the placement of a leaching trench dispersal system closer to an unstable land mass or steep slope than would otherwise be permitted by these regulations would not result in any sewage effluent surfacing or jeopardize contiguous properties, or affect soil stability and earth slides. Any technical reports submitted to support a request for a variance to the setback requirement may be required to be reviewed by a California licensed geotechnical or civil engineer or licensed professional geologist employed by the County, the costs of such review to be borne by the applicant.

(6) The following construction standards shall be used in connection with the construction of any leaching trench dispersal system:

Construction Detail	Required Standard
Width of leaching trench	18—36 inches maximum
Standard leaching trench depth	Maximum depth of 4 feet (4 square feet/linear foot infiltrative area)*
Maximum length of each leaching trench	100 feet; pressured dosed dispersal systems may have longer trenches
Slope of leaching trench	Level, no more than 3 inches per 100 feet
Minimum depth of rock under leaching trench pipe (unless pressure distribution used)	12 inches
Rock over leaching trench pipe	2 inches

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Construction Detail	Required Standard
Size of rock or gravel	0.5 to 2.5 inches
Minimum spacing of new and old trenches, edge to edge	3 feet minimum and twice the effective gravel depth up to 8 feet maximum
Minimum soil cover over leaching trench pipe	12 inches
Orientation of leaching trench	Long axes shall be aligned parallel to the ground surface contours and perpendicular to the groundwater gradient as close as possible
Inspection risers	Installed vertically at each end of each trench, with perforated pipe from the bottom of the trench to the top of the dispersal pipe and solid pipe to the ground surface

* Replacement systems for repairs on parcels with soils that percolate in the range of six to 60 minutes per inch may use a deeper trench not to exceed 10 feet, and an infiltrative area of up to 10 square feet per linear foot, if constraints on the parcel prevent the use of the standard trench depth. However, in all such instances, the trench shall be as shallow as possible using the maximum lineal feet that can fit on the parcel while still reserving the required expansion area. Enhanced treatment may be required per SCCC 7.38.095(C).

(7) The pipe used for conventional gravity flow leaching trench dispersal shall be perforated, have a minimum three-inch diameter, and be of approved material.

(8) Rock or gravel in the trench shall be covered with untreated building paper or permeable geofabric prior to backfilling with earth. The trench bottom or sidewall shall not be lined.

(9) The vertical separation between trench bottom and groundwater and stream setback shall be based on system type, stream setback and percolation rate in minutes per inch (MPI):

Conventional Systems:			
Horizontal Setback to Stream	25—50 Feet	50—100 Feet	> 100 Feet
New system on undeveloped parcel	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 20 feet outside nitrate concern area

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Conventional Systems:			
			5—29.9 MPI = 8 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI—Not Permitted
Upgraded system, increase in flow by ADU, bedroom addition or major remodel	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 20 feet outside nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = 8 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted
Repaired system, no increase in flow	Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 20 <u>8</u> feet outside nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = 5 feet 30—60 MPI = 5 feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted	<1 MPI—Not Permitted 1—5 MPI Not permitted <u>20 feet</u> in nitrate concern area 1—5 MPI = 8 <u>5</u> feet outside nitrate concern area 5—29.9 MPI = 5 <u>2</u> feet 30—60 MPI = 5 <u>2</u> feet >60 MPI – Not Permitted
Greywater sump	5 feet	5 feet	3 feet

Enhanced Treatment System ^a			
(BOD, TSS, TN <30 mg/L; fecal coliform/E.coli reduction to 200 MPN/100 ml)			
Horizontal setback to stream	25—50 Feet	50—100 Feet	> 100 Feet
New system on undeveloped parcel	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	2 feet
Upgraded system, increase in flow by ADU, bedroom addition or major remodel	Not Permitted	2 feet	2 feet
Repaired system, no increase in flow	4 feet	2 feet	2 feet
Seepage pit—repair/upgrade only	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	10 feet

a Enhanced treatment with nitrogen reduction is required for all new, repaired, and replacement OWTS with soils that percolate faster than five minutes per inch in nitrate concern areas (see SCCC 7.38.183).

b Groundwater separation less than two feet can only be approved by Regional Water Board.

(10) The minimum separation shall be 10 feet from the bottom of the dispersal device to an impermeable layer that percolates 120 minutes per inch or slower. With enhanced treatment and shallow drip dispersal, that separation can be reduced to not less than three feet.

(11) Trenches under pavement shall be designed to withstand weight of vehicles and shall utilize enhanced treatment.

(C) Trenches in Sloping Ground.

(1) In locations where there is sloping ground, a system of several trenches may be required by the Health Officer.

(2) Trenches shall follow the surface contours to minimize variations in trench depth and shall only be installed perpendicular to the slope.

(3) If slope is greater than 20 percent, there shall be a minimum of 24 inches of earth over the rock fill.

(D) Distribution of Effluent to Multiple Trenches. Where multiple trenches are installed on sloping or level ground, effluent distribution shall be made through a distribution box or other approved device such that effluent is effectively delivered to each trench. The Health Officer shall promulgate guidelines for the approval and installation of distribution devices.

(E) Seepage Pit Leaching Disposal System.

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(1) Seepage pits shall not be permitted for new systems serving new development. The Health Officer may approve the use of a seepage pit as a leaching dispersal system to:

(a) Repair an existing OWTS; or

(b) To expand an existing system in conjunction with a building addition, alteration, expansion or reconstruction, if:

~~(i) The existing system utilized seepage pits; and~~

~~(ii) Leaching~~ leaching trenches or other dispersal system cannot be installed due to unsatisfactory soil conditions or lack of sufficient space.

(2) ~~Enhanced treatment will be required for all seepage pits and minimum~~ Minimum groundwater separation will be 10 feet, and nonpublic water well setback shall be 150 feet. Setback from a public water well shall be as specified in SCCC 7.38.043.

(3) Repair procedures for use of seepage pits shall be established by the Health Officer pursuant to SCCC 7.38.095(E).

SECTION V

Section 9.36.050 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

9.36.050 Restricted parking areas.

(A) Aptos Beach Drive. A maximum 20-minute parking zone is established on the westerly side of Aptos Beach Drive, from 20 feet north of the Esplanade to Marina Avenue, effective between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

(B) Porter Street. For a distance of 43 feet along the eastern curb of Porter Street northerly from the northern edge of the crosswalk across Porter Street at the northern edge of the intersection of Porter Street and Walnut Street in Soquel, as may be indicated by white paint on the curb, stopping only for loading or unloading of passengers for a period of time not to exceed five minutes per vehicle shall be permitted.

(C) North Coast Beach Parking Areas. No parking shall be allowed either between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. or 12:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. on any day within North Coast Beach parking areas for which signs indicate ~~this-these~~ specific parking restrictions applies.

(D) Bonny Doon Ecological Reserve Area. No parking shall be allowed at any time within that area adjacent to the Bonny Doon Ecological Reserve Area for which signs indicate this specific parking restriction applies.

SECTION VI

The “Housing and Accessory Uses” portion of Table 13.10.312-1 in Section 13.10.312 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

DRAFT Ordinance (Underline/Strikethrough)

Table 13.10.312-1: Agricultural Uses Chart			
Use	Permit Required by Zone		References and Notes
	CA	A	
Housing and Accessory Uses			
Single-family dwelling, <5,000 sf			13.10.313(F); 13.10.314(B); 13.10.324(C) ; 13.11.037;
Inside Coastal Zone	CUP ^A	P	16.50.095
Outside Coastal Zone	P		13.10.313(E)
Single family dwelling, >5,000 sf	CUP	CUP	On CA, limit of one single-family dwelling per parcel.
Dwelling groups (other than agricultural employee housing and caretaker units or accessory dwelling units), subject to dwelling group density standards			13.10.313 16.50.095
2—4 units	NA	AUP	
5 or more units	NA	CUP-PC	
Accessory dwelling unit (ADU) or junior ADU located within 100 feet of the primary dwelling	P ^A	P	13.10.313; 13.10.681 13.11.037; 13.20.107—108 16.50.095
Residential accessory structure, habitable* or non-habitable	P ^A	P	*Limit of one habitable accessory structure in CA, located within 100 feet of the primary dwelling 13.10.313; 13.10.611; 13.11.037; 16.50.095
Foster homes for seven or fewer children, not including those of the proprietary family	P	P	On CA, allowed only within the main dwelling.

Table 13.10.312-1: Agricultural Uses Chart			
Use	Permit Required by Zone		References and Notes
	CA	A	
Foster homes for eight or more children, not including those of the proprietary family	CUP	AUP	13.10.700-F; 16.50.095
Residential care home serving 6 or fewer residents	P	P	In CA, allowed only within the main dwelling. 13.10.700-R; 16.50.095
Family (child) day care home (must be in conjunction with residential use)	p ^A	p ^A	Serving up to 14 children. SCCC 13.10.613 ; 13.10.700-D 16.50.095
Home occupations	P ^A /CUP ^A	P ^A /CUP ^A	13.10.616

SECTION VII

The “Housing ~~and Accessory Uses~~ Residential Units” portion of Table 13.10.322-1 in Section 13.10.322 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

Table 13.10.322-1: Residential Uses Chart							
Use	Permit Required by Zone						References and Notes
	RA/SU	RR	R-1	RB	RM	RF	

Housing—Residential Units

Dwelling unit, single-family detached	P	P	P	P	NA*	NA*	*Exception per 13.10.324(EF) (AB803).
Dwelling unit, single-family attached	P	P	P	P	P	P	CUP for units

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Table 13.10.322-1: Residential Uses Chart							
Use	Permit Required by Zone						References and Notes
	RA/ SU	RR	R-1	RB	RM	RF	
Dwelling units, single-family dwelling groups	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC	NA	NA	>5,000-sf per 13.10.324(C). 13.10.700-D
Dwelling units, multifamily	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	P	P	*Exception for duplexes where allowed per CA Gov. Code 65852.1 (SB9) 13.10.700-D
Senior rental housing	NA	NA	NA	NA	CUP	CUP	13.10.700-S
Foster home: 7 or fewer children	P	P	P	P	P	P	13.10.700-F
Foster home: 8 or more children	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP	13.10.700-F
Mobile home park	NA	NA	NA	NA	CUP	NA	13.10.684
Permanent room housing	CUP-PC	CUP-PC	CUP-PC	NA	CUP-PC	NA	13.10.425—13.10.428
Accessory dwelling unit (ADU)	p ^A	p ^A	p ^A	p ^A	p ^A	p ^A	13.10.681
Junior ADU	p ^A	p ^A	p ^A	p ^A	p ^A	NA	JADU must be associated with a single-family dwelling unit. 13.10.681
Residential accessory structure, habitable and non-habitable	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	P*	*See 13.10.611 for when a discretionary permit is required.

SECTION VIII

Section 13.10.323 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.323 Development standards in residential districts.

(A) Site Development Permit. A discretionary permit for physical site development such as an addition, exterior remodel, or new construction associated with an allowed use is known as a “site development permit.” SCCC 13.11.035 identifies the types of site development projects which require a site development permit. The processing procedures and findings for site development permits are detailed in ~~SCCC Chapter~~ 18.10 ~~SCCC~~, Discretionary Permit Approval Procedures.

(1) Design review is required for some site development permits pursuant to SCCC 13.11.040 through 13.11.080.

(2) Modification of a site or structure with a valid site development permit may be processed as an amendment to the existing site development permit in accordance with SCCC 18.10.134. For modifications to a legal nonconforming structure, or modifications to a structure accommodating a legal nonconforming use, see SCCC 13.10.260 et seq.

(B) Site Area for the Creation of New Sites.

(1) Calculation of Land Area. Inside the urban services line or rural services line, land area is based on gross site area, minus any coastal bluffs, beaches, and land seaward of the mean high tide line of Monterey Bay. Outside the urban and rural services lines, land area is based on net developable site area. See SCCC 13.10.700 for definitions of “site area, gross” and “site area, net developable.”

(2) Maximum Land Area per Dwelling Unit (Minimum Density). Maximum land area allowed for each dwelling unit on a new site shall be determined by the density range provided by the General Plan designation for the parcel.

(3) Minimum Land Area per Dwelling Unit (Maximum Density).

(a) RA and RR Residential Districts. Minimum land area required for each dwelling unit on each site shall be established by the rural residential density determination matrix (~~SCCC Chapter~~ 13.14 ~~SCCC~~) outside the urban services line and rural services line or shall be one acre inside the rural services line.

(b) R-1 and RM Residential Districts. Zone district names shall be combined with a number which shall indicate the minimum land area required for each dwelling unit on each site in the district. For example: “R-1-6” means a minimum land area of 6,000 square feet per dwelling unit. The R-1 Single-Family Residential District located outside the urban services line recognizes as conforming those parcels that are generally less than one acre in size, are legal lots of record, and were developed with or intended for development of a single-

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family residence. Newly created parcels outside the urban services line shall not be zoned R-1.

(c) RB Ocean Beach Residential District. Minimum land area per dwelling unit is 4,000 square feet.

(d) RF Residential Flex District. Maximum density is 45 dwelling units per acre (968 square feet per dwelling unit).

(4) Parcel size shall be consistent with the General Plan, Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, the Geological Hazards Ordinance (~~SCCC Chapter 16.10 SCCC~~), and the minimum parcel size standards in SCCC 13.10.510(G).

(5) In the zone districts listed in subsections (B)(3)(a) through (d) of this section, one single-family dwelling is permitted on existing parcels regardless of the site area standards if other infrastructure requirements can be met, such as water and sewer, and if all other applicable LCP requirements are met.

(C) Site and Structural Dimensions Chart. The following single-family and multifamily charts show development standards for residential zone districts. These standards shall apply within all residential R zone districts, except as noted elsewhere in this section, and in the general exceptions as noted in SCCC 13.10.510 et seq.

Table 13.10.323-1: Single-Family Residential Site and Structural Dimensions Chart

Development Standards based on lot size	Standards by <u>Lot Size</u> /Zone ^{1,2}						
	Special standards in RB	R-1- 2,500 to R-1- 44,999sf	R-1- 55,000 to 5,999sf	R-1-6 to R-1- 96,000 to 9,999sf	R-1-10 to R-1- 1510,000 to 15,999sf	R-1-16 to 16,000sf to R-1 < 1 acre	RR, RA, R-1 acre
Parcel Dimensions (new parcels)							
Minimum site width (feet)	40	35	35	60	60	90	1-5 acres: 100 > 5 acres: 150
Minimum parcel frontage (feet)	40	35	35	60	60	60	1-5 acres: 60

Table 13.10.323-1: Single-Family Residential Site and Structural Dimensions Chart

Development Standards <u>based on lot size</u>	Standards by <u>Lot Size/Zone</u> ^{1,2}						
	<u>Special standards in RB</u>	<u>R-1- 2.,500 to R-1- 44,999sf</u>	<u>R-1- 55,000 to 5,999sf</u>	<u>R-1-6 to R-1- 96,000 to 9,999sf</u>	<u>R-1-10 to R-1- 1510,000 to 15,999sf</u>	<u>R-1-16 to 16,000sf to R-1<1 acre</u>	<u>RR, RA, R-1<1 acre</u>
							> 5 acres: 100
Building Massing¹							
Maximum building height	25 (17 for beach lots)	28	28	28	28	28	28
Maximum number of stories	2 (1 for beach lots)	2	2	2	2	2	3
Maximum floor area ratio (FAR)³	0.5	R-1-2.5:2,500sf to 2,999: -0.7 R-1-33,000 to 3,999sf: 0.6 R-1-44,000 to 4,999: 0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	NA	NA
Maximum parcel coverage (“lot coverage”)	40%	45%	40%	40%	40%	20%	10%
Building Setback Distance From Property line^{1,4,5}							
Front yard setback (feet)	10	15	15	20	20	20	20

Table 13.10.323-1: Single-Family Residential Site and Structural Dimensions Chart

Development Standards <u>based on lot size</u>	Standards by <u>Lot Size/Zone</u> ^{1,2}						
	<u>Special standards in RB</u>	<u>R-1- 2.,500 to R-1-44,999sf</u>	<u>R-1-55,000 to 5,999sf</u>	<u>R-1-6 to R-1-96,000 to9,999sf</u>	<u>R-1-10 to R-1-1510,000 to 15,999sf</u>	<u>R-1-16 to16,000sf to R-1<1 acre</u>	<u>RR, RA, R-1/1 acre</u>
Side yard setbacks— interior (feet)	0 & 5	5 & 5	5 & 8	5 & 8	10 & 10	15 & 15	20 & 20
Side yard setback— street-facing (feet)	10	8	10	10	10	15	20
Rear yard setback (feet)	10 (0 for beach lots)	15	15	15	15	15	20
Front, side, or rear yard setback— garage/carport entrance (feet)	20	18	20	20	20	20	20

1. Building massing and setback standards are provided for primary dwellings. See SCCC [13.10.611](#) for development standards for accessory structures, including detached garages. See SCCC [13.10.681](#) for development standards for accessory dwelling units (ADUs).
2. Exceptions to site development standards apply per subsection (E) through (G) of this section.
3. To calculate FAR, see SCCC [13.10.510](#) and 13.10.700 for “floor area ratio” and related definitions.
4. Sidewalks and other amenities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders are required based on street typology and roadway classification. Space for these amenities may lead to larger front and street side setback requirements. See SCCC 15.10.050 and County Design Criteria.
5. See SCCC 13.16.093, Sight distance, for areas in which no structure, fence, or retaining wall shall exceed three feet in height. In some cases sight distance requirements may require a structure to be set back farther than the zone district requirements.

Table 13.10.323-2: Multifamily Residential Site and Structural Dimensions Chart

Development Standards <u>based on lot size</u>	Standards by <u>Lot Size/Zone</u> ^{1,2}					
	<u>Special standards for RF</u>	<u>RM-1,5001.5 to RM-2,5999sf</u>	<u>RM-3 to RM-43,000 to 4,499sf</u>	<u>RM-4,54,500 to 4,999sf</u>	<u>RM-5 to RM-65,000 to 6,499</u>	<u><RM-6.5 to RM-9>6,500sf</u>
Parcel Dimensions (new parcels)						
Minimum site width (feet)	50	35	35	35	50	60
Minimum parcel frontage (feet)	50	35	35	35	50	60
Building Massing¹						
Maximum building height	40	28 (outside USL) 35 (within USL)	28 (outside USL) 35 (within USL)	28	28	28
Maximum number of stories	3	3	3	2	2	2
Maximum floor area ratio (FAR)³	1.1 (< 30 du/acre) 1.5 (≥30 du/acre)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Maximum parcel coverage (“lot coverage”)	NA	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Building Setback Distance from Property Line^{1,4,5}						

Table 13.10.323-2: Multifamily Residential Site and Structural Dimensions Chart

Development Standards <u>based on lot size</u>	Standards by <u>Lot Size/Zone</u> ^{1,2}					
	<u>Special standards for RF</u>	<u>RM-1,500 to RM-2,599sf</u>	<u>RM-3 to RM-4,499sf</u>	<u>RM-4,500 to RM-6,499sf</u>	<u>RM-6,500 to RM-9,499sf</u>	<u><RM-6.5 to RM-9 >6,500sf</u>
Front yard setback (feet)	10	15	15	15	20	20
Side yard setbacks—interior (feet)	5 & 5	5 & 5	5 & 5	5 & 5	5 & 8	5 & 8
Side yard setback—street (feet)	8	8	8	8	8	8
Rear yard setback (feet)	15	15	15	15	15	15
Front, side, or rear yard setback—Garage/carport entrance (feet)	18	18	18	20	20	20
Third story setback (feet)	Minimum of 50% of exterior walls of the third story set back at least 10 feet from property setback lines			NA	NA	NA

1. Building massing and setback standards are provided for primary dwellings. See SCCC [13.10.611](#) for development standards for accessory structures, including detached garages. See SCCC [13.10.681](#) for development standards for accessory dwelling units (ADUs).
2. Exceptions to site development standards apply per subsections (E) through (G) of this section.
3. To calculate FAR, see SCCC [13.10.510](#) and 13.10.700 for definition of “Floor Area Ratio” and related definitions. See SCCC [13.10.323\(F\)\(8\)](#) for FAR exemption.
4. Sidewalks and other amenities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders are required based on street typology and roadway classification. Space for these amenities may lead to larger front and street side setback requirements. See SCCC [15.10.050](#) and County Design Criteria.
5. See SCCC [13.16.093](#), Sight distance, for areas in which no structure, fence, or retaining wall shall exceed three feet in height. In some cases sight distance requirements may require a structure to be set back farther than the zone district requirements.

(D) Usable Open Space. In RM and RF Districts, common and private usable open space shall be provided according to the following table:

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Table 13.10.323-3: Usable Open Space Requirements

Type of Open Space	RM Districts	RF District
Common open space	Minimum of 200 sf per unit. Minimum dimension of 15' for sites up to 1/2 acre, and 20' for sites larger than 1/2 acre.	Minimum 15% of gross site area (common and/or private space). If group open space provided, apply a minimum dimension of 15' for sites up to 1/2 acre, and 20' for sites larger than 1/2 acre.
Private open space (must be directly accessible from the dwelling unit served)	Minimum of 60 sf per unit, with a minimum dimension of 6'.	Minimum of 60 sf per unit for 50% or more of units included in project, with a minimum dimension of 6'.

All required usable open space:

- (1) Shall be planted with lawn or ground cover, or surfaced with dust-free material;
- (2) Shall be screened from streets and adjacent sites;
- (3) If above ground, shall be open on at least one side;
- (4) Shall not be located in a parking area, driveway, or service area;
- (5) Shall not have a slope of more than 10 percent; and
- (6) Shall not be obstructed except by improvements that enhance its usability, such as swimming pools, fountains, sunshades, and plantings.

(E) Site and Structural Dimensions Exceptions Relating to Parcels.

(1) **Parcels Created From New Land Divisions.** Within any new land division project, all development standards on all lots or parcels ~~created which abut the periphery of the project site~~ are subject to all the restrictions stated in this section unless a variance or other reduction is ~~obtained~~ granted. ~~On individual lots or parcels within any land division project not abutting the periphery of the project site, if an approval is granted for site and structural dimensions may that vary from the general requirements for the zone district based on the sizes of the lots created, provided, that~~ the approved standards and dimensions for each new lot or parcel ~~are~~ shall be specifically indicated on the approved tentative map.

(2) **Nonconforming Parcels.** On an existing lot of record which that which contains less than 80 percent of the minimum site area required in the applicable zone district, or has less than 80 percent of the minimum width, or frontage specified, the building setbacks required shall be equal to those ~~in the zone district having a minimum site area or~~

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~~dimensions which that~~ most closely correspond to ~~those~~ the width or frontage of the substandard lot.

(3) Parcels Reduced Due to Right-of-Way Dedications.

(a) A site area variance approval shall not be required for a new single-family dwelling or additions to an existing single-family dwelling on an existing lot of record which is reduced in size to less than the minimum allowed site area as specified in SCCC 13.10.323(C) ~~required in the applicable zone district~~ due to requirements for a public dedication of right-of-way.

(b) For a new or existing single-family dwelling on an existing lot of record which becomes nonconforming due to a public dedication of right-of-way, variances to building setback and structural dimension requirements shall not be required; provided, that the front yard setback is not less than 15 feet and the street side yard setback is not less than six feet.

(4) Parcels With Agricultural, Geological or Environmental Resources and/or Constraints. For setbacks from fault zones, floodplains/floodways, and coastal bluffs and beaches, see SCCC 16.10.070. For setbacks from riparian corridors see SCCC 16.30.040. For setbacks from sensitive habitats, see SCCC 16.32.090. For setback/buffer requirements for parcels abutting commercial agricultural, CA zoned parcels, see SCCC 16.50.095.

(5) Parcels With Steep Slopes.

(a) In all residential zone districts, if the elevation of the lot at a point 50 feet from the center line of the traveled roadway is seven feet or more above or below the elevation of said center line, an attached or detached carport which (in the interest of public safety) is unenclosed on all sides may be built to within five feet of the front property line or edge of right-of-way of the lot. Open safety railings no more than 42 inches in height may be constructed to the property line without a development permit, except that in the Coastal Zone a coastal development permit will be required for all such development unless it is exempt from coastal development permit requirements pursuant to SCCC 13.20.060 or 13.20.070.

(b) In the RB District, where the site abuts an existing street, road, or easement for road purposes recorded in the County Recorder's Office before March 25, 1969, and where the front 30 feet of the site exceeds a slope of 25 percent, no front yard is required.

(6) Parcels With Double Frontage. When both the front and rear property lines of a parcel abut ~~on~~ a right-of-way to which it has legal access, the required front yards shall be measured from both rights-of-way. Only one of the front yards shall be required to meet the off-street parking criteria described in SCCC Chapter 13.16 ~~SCCC~~.

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~~(7) Parcels With Narrow Width. Non-corner parcels with parcel width less than 60 feet may apply side yard setbacks of five feet, if a greater side yard setback is usually required for the zone district where the parcel is located.~~

~~(78)~~ For parcels where there is an historic resource that has been designated consistent with the California Register of the State Office of Historic Preservation and SCCC Chapter 16.42 SCCC, the maximum parcel coverage shall be 1.25 times that of the applicable zone district, and the floor area ratio (FAR) shall be 0.6:1 in any zone district where the standard FAR is 0.5:1. Development shall be consistent with State Office of Historic Preservation guidance and with SCCC Chapter 16.42 SCCC.

~~(89)~~ Fire Safe Setbacks in State Responsibility Areas. Greater setbacks may apply for parcels in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs). See the County GIS system to determine if a parcel is in an SRA, and the State Fire Code and Title 14, Chapter 7, Section 1270.00, et seq. of the California Code of Regulations for State SRA Fire Safe Regulations.

(F) Site and Structural Dimension Exceptions Relating to Structures.

(1) Structural Encroachments. Eaves, chimneys, bay windows (less than 60 inches in height), uncovered, unenclosed porches, decks, stairways, and landings may extend into required front and rear yard by six feet; provided, that balconies or decks must be cantilevered in order to encroach. Eaves, chimneys and uncovered, unenclosed stairways and landings may extend into required side yard three feet. Decks less than 18 inches high may be constructed to property lines. Second story rooftop decks and landings are not permitted. Structural encroachments associated with accessory dwelling units must preserve minimum two-foot interior side and rear setbacks.

(2) Affordable Housing. Variations from maximum structural height, maximum number of stories and maximum floor area as defined by FAR may be approved with a residential development permit by the appropriate approving body for affordable housing unit developments built on site or off site in accordance with SCCC 13.10.681, 13.10.685 and SCCC Chapter 17.10 SCCC.

(3) Missing Middle Housing.

(a) Per California Government Code Section 65913.11 (SB 478), certain small housing projects shall have no maximum density and a maximum FAR as follows:

(i) Three to seven housing units: maximum FAR 1.0.

(ii) Eight to 10 housing units: maximum FAR 1.25.

(b) Eligible housing projects for subsection (F)(3)(a) of this section must be located within a Census designated urban area, in the RM or RF Zone District, and not within the “L” combining zone district.

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(c) ~~On sites~~ Within new land divisions where with multiple parcels are created in accordance with the allowed density, attached single-family homes may be constructed with their attached wall along the property line.

(4) Structures Designed for Solar Access.

(a) Criteria for New Construction. In cases where it is not possible to orient a new building southward within the applicable yard requirements for the purpose of incorporating an active or passive solar energy system, a reduction in such yard requirements may be authorized with an MSP issued pursuant to SCCC ~~Chapter~~ 18.10 SCCC; provided, that:

(i) The purpose of the reduction is to incorporate an active or passive solar energy system into the new building;

(ii) The building envelope would comply with all zoning provisions if oriented parallel to the lot lines;

(iii) The reduced yard requirement will not restrict emergency access or present a fire hazard; and

(iv) The reduced yard requirement will not be detrimental or injurious to property or improvements in the neighborhood, and will not limit solar energy access on neighboring property to a greater extent than if the building envelope complied with the required setbacks.

(b) Criteria for Structural Additions. In cases where it is not possible to make additions to an existing structure within the applicable yard requirements for the purpose of attaching an active or passive solar energy system, reduction in such yard requirements may be authorized with an MSP issued pursuant to SCCC ~~Chapter~~ 18.10 SCCC; provided, that:

(i) The reduced yard requirement will not restrict emergency access, or present a fire hazard;

(ii) The reduced yard requirement will not be detrimental or injurious to property or improvements in the neighborhood, and will not limit solar energy access on neighboring property to a greater extent than if the building envelope complied with the required setbacks; and

(iii) The portion of the addition within the required setback is designed for the primary purpose of collecting solar energy.

~~(5) Structures Larger Than 5,000 Square Feet. No residential structure shall be constructed which will result in 5,000 square feet of floor area or larger, exclusive of accessory structures, unless a CUP is obtained pursuant to the provisions of SCCC 13.10.324(C).~~

(56) Structures Exceeding ~~Zoning District~~ Height Limit.

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(a) With Increased Yards. An additional height allowance is allowed if all required yards are increased five feet for each foot over the permitted building height, and planning approvals are obtained according to the following table:

Parcel Size (Net Site Area)	Maximum Height Above Existing Grade	Planning Approvals Required
Less than 2-1/2 acres	Over zoning district <u>the specified</u> height limit <u>(may vary based on zone district)</u>	AUP
2-1/2 acres or larger	Over zoning district height <u>the specified height limit</u> , up to 7 additional feet	MUP
	Over zoning district height <u>the specified height limit</u> , over more than 7 additional feet	AUP

(b) With Design Review. An additional height allowance of up to five feet may be allowed without increased yards or variance approval, subject to design review and CUP approval.

(67) Front Yard Averaging.

(a) On a site situated between sites improved with buildings, the minimum front yard for the first floor of structures other than garages or carports may be the average depth of the front yards on the improved sites adjoining the side lines of the site but in no case shall be less than 10 feet.

(b) Where a site is not situated between sites improved with buildings and where sites comprising 40 percent of the frontage on a block are improved with buildings, the minimum front yard for the first floor of structures other than garages or carports may be the average of the existing front yard depths on the block but in no case shall be less than 10 feet.

(c) In computing average front yard depths, the figure 30 feet shall be used in lieu of any front yard depth greater than 30 feet.

(d) ~~P~~The minimum setback to the entrance of proposed garages or carports shall meet the minimum ~~front yard~~ setbacks shown in this section, site and structural dimensions charts, or as allowed by subsection (E)(5) of this section, Parcels With Steep Slopes. The required front yard setback for other accessory structures may be reduced as allowed by SCCC [13.10.611\(D\)](#).

~~(78)~~ FAR Parking Exemption. Within the USL, Residential Flex, RM-1.5 to RM-2.5 and RM-3 to RM-4 projects that incorporate at least 75 percent of parking spaces with underground garages, multi-story above-ground garages, or podium parking located on or off site are not subject to a maximum FAR.

(G) Additional Exceptions to Development Standards. Applicants may apply to exceed development standards with a minor exception (SCCC 13.10.235), variance (SCCC 13.10.230), or planned unit development (SCCC 18.30.183).

SECTION IX

Section 13.10.324 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.324 Special standards and conditions for residential districts.

(A) Design and Operating Criteria for Senior Rental Housing. All provisions of ~~SCCC Chapter 13.11~~ ~~SCCC~~ and SCCC 13.10.323 shall be met. The design and operation of senior rental housing shall comply with State law.

(B) Within the Pleasure Point Commercial Corridor Area (Portola Drive between 26th Ave. and 41st Ave., and 41st Ave. between Portola Drive and the Capitola city limit), any parcels rezoned from a commercial to a residential zone district shall continue to be subject to the special standards applicable to properties in the Commercial Corridor provided in SCCC 13.10.334(D) and follow the guidance provided in Appendix B of the Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines: Design Principles for the Pleasure Point Commercial Corridor.

~~(C) Large Dwelling Permit Requirements and Design Guidelines.~~

~~(1) Approvals. No single family dwelling unit shall be constructed which will result in 5,000 square feet or more of "net floor area," exclusive of accessory structures associated with the residential use, unless a CUP is obtained pursuant to the provisions of this section.~~

~~(2) Findings. All applications subject to this section shall be approved only if at least one of the following findings can be made:~~

~~(a) The proposed structure is compatible with its surroundings given the neighborhood, locational or environmental context and its design is consistent with the large dwelling design guidelines in subsection (C)(4) of this section; or~~

~~(b) The proposed structure, due to site conditions, or mitigation measures approved as part of the application, will be adequately screened from public view and will not adversely impact public viewsheds, neighboring property privacy or solar access, and its design is consistent with the large dwelling design guidelines set forth in subsection (C)(4) of this section. (For structures within the Coastal Zone requiring a coastal development permit, additional findings shall be made pursuant to Chapter 13.20 SCCC.)~~

~~(3) Conditions. Conditions of project approvals made pursuant to this section may include mitigation measures necessary to preserve the neighborhood character in which the proposed structure(s) will be located, to preserve neighboring property privacy or solar access, and/or to screen the structure(s) from the road. Such measures may include,~~

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~~but are not limited to: house and accessory structure re-siting, additional landscape screening and house redesign, including possible reduction in floor area.~~

~~(4) Large Dwelling Design Guidelines. New large dwellings and related accessory structures regulated by this section are subject to the following design guidelines. The intent of these guidelines is to assist the applicant in meeting the requirements of the large dwelling regulations, and to assist the Planning Director and Zoning Administrator in reviewing applications:~~

~~Large dwellings and their related accessory structure should be designed so that:~~

- ~~(a) Changes in the natural topography of the building site are minimized;~~
- ~~(b) Grading cuts and fills are minimized, and when allowed, are balanced; (c) House design and accessory structure horizontal elements follow hillside contours, where applicable;~~
- ~~(d) Colors and material are used to reduce the appearance of building bulk. Use of earthtone colors is encouraged;~~
- ~~(e) Building height appearance is minimized by varying the height of roof elements and setting back higher portions of the structure from prominent viewpoints;~~
- ~~(f) Ridgeline silhouettes remain unbroken by building elements. Building envelopes should be allocated to the lower portions of hillside lots, where feasible;~~
- ~~(g) The structure(s) is compatible in terms of proportion, size, mass, and height with homes within the surrounding neighborhood;~~
- ~~(h) Architectural features break up massing. This can be accomplished by varying roof lines, puncturing large wall expanses with bay windows or recessed wall planes, or using a combination of vertical and horizontal architectural elements;~~
- ~~(i) Landscaping helps blend the structure(s) with the natural environmental setting of the site. This can be done by preserving existing vegetation as much as possible, siting the structure(s) to take advantage of existing trees and land forms, and by planting fast-growing, native landscaping to screen elements visible from viewpoints located off the parcel on which the structure is located;~~
- ~~(j) The view to adjacent properties is controlled. This can be done by minimizing second-story windows facing close neighboring properties, orienting upper floor balconies and decks toward large yard areas, locating the structure on the site as far from property lines as possible, and using landscaping to enhance privacy; and~~
- ~~(k) The location of the structure(s) on the site minimizes view blockage within public viewsheds.~~

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~~(DC)~~ Application of State Density Bonus Law for Affordable Housing. Within the Coastal Zone, the approving body (or the Coastal Commission on appeal) may approve a project that deviates from local coastal program (LCP) requirements (in terms of additional units and/or concessions, waivers, and/or incentives) where such deviations emanate from state density bonus law provisions (Government Code Section 65915), if the following criteria are met:

- (1) The project (including additional units and/or concessions, waivers, and/or incentives) is consistent with Government Code Section 65915; and
- (2) The project is found to be in conformity with all LCP provisions requiring avoidance of significant coastal resource impacts (including but not limited to impacts to sensitive habitat, agriculture, public viewsheds, public recreational access, and open space), where such finding shall be based on an analysis that compares the project (including with any concessions/waivers/incentives and/or increases in otherwise allowable density applied) with an LCP-consistent project (i.e., one without any such deviations applied that meets all LCP requirements) that clearly identifies all LCP deviations, coastal resource impacts associated with such deviations, and affordable housing benefits being provided; and
- (3) The project is found to: (a) encourage housing opportunities for persons of low and moderate income while minimizing deviation from the LCP; and (b) lead to no significant adverse coastal resource impacts.

~~(ED)~~ Small-Scale Commercial Agriculture in RA, RR, and R-1 Zone Districts. Small-scale commercial agriculture such as crop raising is an allowed use in the RA Zone District, and may be allowed a conditional use permit in the RR and R-1 Zone Districts, when conducted at a scale and in a manner appropriate and secondary to the primary residential use of the parcel and where compatible with nearby residential land uses. Small-scale commercial agriculture is allowed only on sites with an existing residence. Agricultural uses which create hazardous fumes, odors, unsightliness, dust, or noise levels inappropriate to a residential area are not considered small-scale agriculture and are not allowed within residential zone districts. Small-scale commercial agriculture shall be compatible with residential land uses in terms of hours of operation, use of machinery and mechanical equipment, and pesticide usage. Small-scale commercial agriculture with on-site retail sale of products grown or produced on site such as Christmas tree farms or produce stands selling produce grown on site may be considered in the RA zone district only, subject to the approval of a conditional use permit, where the use is found to be compatible with nearby residential uses and other required findings and standards. In the RR and R-1 districts, small-scale commercial agriculture is also considered a home occupation and is therefore subject to SCCC 13.10.613, Home occupations as secondary uses.

~~(FE)~~ Small Lot Single-Family Development in RM and RF Zone Districts. Single-family detached development is only allowed in RM and RF Zone Districts per the provisions of California Government Code Section 66499.40 (AB 803).

SECTION X

Section 13.10.327 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.327 Two-unit residential developments.

(A) General Purposes. The purpose of this section is to provide for two-unit residential developments, pursuant to California Government Code Section 65852.21. The regulations in this section are promulgated in order to preserve the public health, safety and general welfare of the people and environment of the County of Santa Cruz, and to promote orderly growth and development.

(B) Definitions. Solely for the purposes of this section, the following words and phrases shall have the following definitions:

(1) "**Census Urban Area**" means an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau and as mapped in the County Geographic Information System (GIS).

"**Dwelling unit**" shall have the same meaning as defined in SCCC 13.10.700-D.

"**Major transit stop**," as defined in Public Resources Code Section ~~21064.3, means a site containing an existing rail or bus rapid 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~~21155.

"**Primary dwelling unit**," means one single-family or multi-family residential unit designated on a single parcel, as described in the definition of "dwelling unit" in SCCC 13.10.700-D.

(C) Property Eligibility Requirements.

(1) An eligible parcel shall be located wholly within a Census Urban Area.

(2) An eligible parcel shall only be located within the SU, R-1, RA, or RR zone districts. A parcel within the SU zone district must have an underlying single family residential General Plan/Land Use Plan land use designation, including R-MT, R-R, R-S, R-UVL, R-UL, R-UM, or R-UH, to be eligible.

(3) An eligible site shall not be in:

(a) Areas identified in Government Code Section 65913.4(a)(6)(B) to (K), inclusive.

(b) Historic district or property included on the State Historic Resources Inventory or designated or listed as a County historic property or historic district in the County's Historic Resources Inventory.

(c) Critical fire hazard area, as defined in SCCC 12.01.040.

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(d) Coastal Hazards Areas, including areas seaward of and on/adjacent to coastal bluffs, except for blufftop properties where proposed residences can meet the 100-year bluff erosion stability setback without reliance on any existing or proposed shoreline armoring.

(e) Environmentally sensitive habitat areas or their buffers within the Coastal Zone boundary, except for properties where there is a buildable site available outside of such areas and their buffers.

(4) A parcel located in any of the following areas as identified in the County General Plan/Local Coastal Program or County Code requires sufficient State and local mitigation to be eligible under this section:

(a) For areas not subject to subsection (C)(3)(d) of this section, geologic hazards, as defined in SCCC 16.10.040(T). Parcels within geologic hazard areas may be required to provide a geologic hazard assessment pursuant to SCCC 16.10.050(B).

(b) Outside of the Coastal Zone, 100-year flood hazard areas and floodways, as defined in SCCC Chapter 16.13-SCCC. Parcels within these areas are only eligible if the flood hazards and floodways are mitigated pursuant to SCCC Chapter 16.13-SCCC.

(c) State Response Areas (SRAs), including very high, high, and moderate fire severity zones, as mapped by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. Parcels within these areas are only eligible if mitigation is provided in compliance with Government Code Section 65913.4(a)(6)(D) and the parcel is located outside critical fire hazard areas.

(d) Airport Safety Zones. Parcels within these areas are only eligible if they are compliant with standards and maximum densities established by SCCC Chapter 13.12-SCCC.

(e) Outside of the Coastal Zone, sensitive habitat areas and their buffers shall be protected pursuant to SCCC Title 16. A biotic approval through the biotic review process outlined in SCCC Chapter 16.32-SCCC shall be obtained in order to establish appropriate development areas.

(5) No Ellis Act (California Government Code Section 7060 et seq.) evictions(s) have occurred for any existing housing on the parcel in the 15 years prior to submittal of the application.

(6) An eligible parcel shall be a legal parcel of record created in compliance with the Subdivision Map Act, the LCP, and applicable provisions of the Santa Cruz County Code.

(D) Project Requirements.

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(1) For two-unit residential development only, the project shall contain no more than two primary residential units on a single parcel, plus accessory dwelling units (ADUs) or junior ADUs (JADUs) consistent with SCCC 13.10.681. The total number of units (primary units, ADUs and JADUs combined) may not exceed four units on a single parcel. ADUs and JADUs included in two-unit residential development must comply with the County ADU regulations.

(2) The project will not require demolition or alteration of any of the following types of housing:

(a) Housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income.

(b) Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control.

(c) Housing that has been occupied by a tenant (whether rent paying or not) in the last three years.

(3) All new rental units resulting from any two-unit residential development project shall be rented long term (greater than 30 days).

(E) Objective Development Standards. Two-unit residential development shall comply with the objective development standards below, except that no standard shall preclude the development of a unit up to 800 square feet. In the event that a standard is reduced, the reduction shall be the minimum required to accommodate the unit.

(1) Residential Structure Type.

(a) Attached single-family, detached single-family or multi-family duplex structures are allowed for two-unit residential developments. Duplexes may include either two primary units, or a primary unit and one ADU, or a primary unit and one JADU.

(b) Mobile homes are allowed for two-unit residential developments compliant with the adopted California Building Code. A mobile home is required to be less than 10 years old and placed on a permanent foundation.

(c) Tiny homes on wheels (THOW) are allowed for two-unit residential developments as a primary dwelling unit.

(d) Existing ADUs on a parcel may be converted into a primary dwelling unit. If an ADU is to be converted, the maximum number of two primary dwellings units for a two-unit residential development will be achieved.

(e) A combination of three or four units, attached or detached, comprised of primary dwellings plus ADUs and JADUs will be allowed for a two-unit residential development.

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(2) Accessory Structures. Habitable and non-habitable accessory structures shall comply with SCCC 13.10.611.

(3) Lot Standards.

(a) For existing development on two-unit residential development applications, existing setbacks may be retained for an existing structure or for a structure reconstructed in the same location and to the same dimensions as an existing structure.

(b) Front yard setback, height, lot coverage, and floor area ratio shall meet the standards of the zoning district in SCCC 13.10.323, except as follows:

(i) The minimum side and rear setbacks are four feet, subject to restrictions of any onsite public utility easements.

(ii) Pleasure Point Standards. Pleasure Point standards shall apply, except if the required 10-foot second story setbacks are infeasible for an 800 square foot dwelling, the setback may be reduced by the minimum necessary to accommodate the proposed project. Side and rear setbacks for the second story shall be no less than four feet. In the event of a conflict, the standards herein shall prevail.

(4) Parking Standards.

(a) One off-street parking space is required per dwelling unit, except as follows:

(i) If the parcel is located within one-half mile walking distance of either a high-quality transit corridor, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21155, or a major transit stop, as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 21155 and 21064.3, no parking shall be required.

(ii) If the parcel is within one block of a car share vehicle rental location, no parking shall be required.

(5) Two-unit residential development projects shall meet the following buildability criteria:

(a) All lots shall have a "Will Serve" letter from a water district or mutual water company, or an Individual Water Service Permit issued by the Environmental Health Division of the Health Services Agency for a well or other water source prior to issuance of a building permit as described in the current County Lists of Required Information (LORIs).

(b) The parcel shall have or qualify for a compliant sewage disposal system, either a septic system sized for the development and approved by the Environmental Health Division of the Health Services Agency, or a sewer connection provided by the wastewater provider, as applicable.

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(c) If units are connected to an onsite wastewater treatment system (OWTS), the OWTS must meet or be upgraded to meet current standards in compliance with SCCC Chapter 7.38 ~~SCCC~~.

(d) Emergency Vehicle Access. The site access must comply with the fire district access standards applicable to both new and existing roads in SCCC 7.92.503.2.1.

(e) Site Safety. The building site shall be free from geologic hazards to the extent that the safety of the proposed development can be ensured. A geological hazards assessment, full geologic report, soils (also called "geotechnical") report, or hydrologic report may be required to assess or address environmental/safety concerns pursuant to SCCC Chapter 16.10 ~~SCCC~~.

(f) Legal Access. A parcel may not be used as a building site unless it is accessible from a public right-of-way or has legally deeded access.

(g) Structures shall comply with required setbacks and buffers from environmentally sensitive habitat areas, geologic hazards, agricultural resource lands, and other environmental protection setbacks as specified in SCCC Title 16 or the setbacks established through a biotic report or geological hazards assessment, respectively.

(F) Application Procedures.

(1) Two-unit residential development projects shall be approved ministerially if the application complies with the eligibility requirements and objective development standards herein.

(2) Two-unit residential applications must be approved, or a notice of deficiency sent, within 60 days of receipt of a completed application. Such applications resubmitted in response to a notice of deficiency must be approved or a notice of deficiency sent, within 60 days.

(3) Projects in the Coastal Zone.

(a) Projects located within the Coastal Zone shall require a Coastal Development Permit pursuant to SCCC 13.20.100, the approval of which is subject to the required findings found in SCCC 13.20.110, except that no public hearing shall be required to approve said permit.

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall supersede or in any other way alter or lessen the effect or application of the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Division 20, commencing with Section 30000, of the Public Resources Code) except that the County shall not be required to hold public hearings for coastal development permits for an eligible development pursuant to this section.

(4) Basis for Project Denial.

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(a) An application for a two-unit residential development shall be denied if any of the following are found:

(i) The two-unit residential development fails to comply with any objective development standard imposed by this section. Any such requirement or condition that is the basis for denial shall be specified in writing.

(ii) The Building Official makes a written finding, based upon a preponderance of the evidence, that the proposed development would have a specific, adverse impact, as described in Government Code Section 65589.5(d)(2) and further specified in this section, upon the public health and safety, and there is no feasible method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid that specific, adverse impact.

(iii) Within the Coastal Zone, the two-unit residential development fails to meet the provisions of this section or the remainder of the certified Santa Cruz County Local Coastal Program.

SECTION XI

Section 13.10.332 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.332 Uses in commercial districts.

(A) Allowed Uses. The uses allowed in commercial districts shall be as provided in the Commercial Uses Chart. Certain disallowed uses that are preexisting on a parcel may be considered legal nonconforming uses. See SCCC 13.10.260 and 13.10.261 for regulations regarding legal nonconforming uses.

(B) Use Permits. A discretionary approval for an allowed use is known as a "use permit." Certain allowed uses are permitted by right and other allowed uses require a use permit as indicated in the Commercial Uses Chart. The processing procedures and findings for use permits are detailed in ~~SCCC Chapter~~ 18.10 ~~SCCC~~, Discretionary Permit Approval Procedures.

(1) Master Use Permits. When requested by a property owner, a master use permit may be approved by the Zoning Administrator or Planning Commission, subject to the use permit findings provided in SCCC 18.10.230.

(a) Master Use Permit Elements. The master use permit shall establish all allowed uses and shall include provisions for adequate site improvements for each use type. Uses that are allowed by a master use permit shall not require individual use permits unless specified by the conditions of the master use permit.

(b) Environmental Review. The adoption or amendment of a master use permit is a "project" within the meaning of CEQA and the County Environmental Review Guidelines and is subject to environmental review.

(2) Change of Use in an Existing Legal Structure in a Commercial Zone District.

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(a) A change of use in an existing legal structure may be approved with a zoning clearance if all the following criteria are met:

- (i) The new use is allowed in the zone district;
- (ii) The new use will not result in an intensification of use;
- (iii) There is a use permit or master use permit for the existing use, and/or the new use is specified for the parcel in a town, village, or specific plan; and
- (iv) The new use would have required an equal or lower level of public notice or hearing than the existing use.

Applicable existing discretionary permits and conditions of approval shall remain in effect for the new use.

(b) Subsection (B)(2)(a) of this section shall not apply in the C-4 District, except for cannabis uses in the Rodeo Gulch Overlay. All other C-4 uses shall require MUP approval for a change of use.

(c) In all other circumstances, a new use permit is required as provided in the commercial uses chart, or an amendment to an existing use permit is required as provided in SCCC 18.10.134.

(C) Other Discretionary Permits. Physical site development may require a site development permit pursuant to SCCC 13.11.035, a Coastal Development Permit pursuant to SCCC 13.20.050, or other discretionary review.

(D) Commercial Uses Chart. Allowed uses and permit requirements for commercial zone districts are identified in the following chart. Uses that are not specifically identified in the chart but are determined by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to be of the same general character as an identified use, may be permitted subject to the same permit requirements as the identified use.

(E) Use Conditions.

(1) Amplified Entertainment. A CUP is required for outdoor amplified entertainment.

(2) Hours of Operation. No business or service establishment shall be open between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. except pursuant to a CUP. Within 150 feet of any residentially zoned property, no non-emergency outdoor activity, including loading, sweeping, landscaping, or maintenance shall occur between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. except pursuant to a CUP, and no business or service shall be open between the hours of 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. or between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m., except pursuant to an MUP.

(a) Twenty-four-hour outdoor ATMs attached to banks, credit unions, or grocery stores shall not be subject to a CUP if the following criteria are met:

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- (i) Safety lighting is screened so as not to cast direct light on any dwelling unit; and
- (ii) Physical maintenance of the ATM is limited to the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

(3) Outdoor Dining/Seating. Permanent (long-term) outdoor seating is allowed subject to an MUP to add 12 or fewer seats or an AUP to add more than 12 seats. Outdoor seating includes outdoor dining as well as other uses such as seating in common plaza areas, or outdoor exercise equipment for a fitness facility. Conditions of approval for outdoor seating must ensure public health and safety, including but not limited to: standards from the Americans with Disabilities Act; adequate alternate parking arrangements if parking spaces will be lost to outdoor seating, except as allowed in subsection (a) below; and permit requirements from other agencies as needed, such as: the County Department of Public Works; County Health Services Agency; County Department of Parks, Open Space and Cultural Services; Sheriff's Office; County Fire Districts; California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control; or California Department of Motor Vehicles. Temporary outdoor seating may be approved with a temporary use permit, subject to SCCC 13.10.616.

(a) On a commercially zoned parcel, a minimum of one parking stall and up to 10 percent of the parcel's total parking stalls (up to a maximum of five stalls), may be utilized for permanent outdoor dining/seating or another outdoor use associated with a legally permitted and operational use.

(i) For parcels with more than one business, businesses are encouraged to share outdoor uses located on parking stalls.

(ii) Conversion of parking stalls under this subsection shall be allowed without replacement parking stalls, and permanent improvements shall require building permits, as applicable. Application shall be authorized by the property owner or authorized manager overseeing the parcel's activities.

(iii) Improvements shall meet the ADA and other agency standards and permits noted in subsection (3). The use of ADA parking stalls shall be replaced to meet state standards.

(iv) Off-site loading areas shall not be utilized for this purpose.

(4) Outdoor Storage. Outdoor storage of stock-in-trade outside the C-4 zone district is allowed subject to an AUP; provided, that the storage area is adequately screened from view from adjacent parcels.

(5) Signage. Signage may be required or allowed per SCCC 13.10.581. New signage associated with a master use permit is allowed by right. New signage not associated with a master use permit requires an MSP per SCCC 13.11.037.

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(6) Temporary/seasonal use, including temporary outdoor seating, may be allowed pursuant to a temporary use permit (TUP), subject to SCCC 13.10.616.

(7) Additional conditions for specific commercial uses are found in SCCC 13.10.600, et seq., and other sections of the County Code as referenced in the Commercial Uses Chart.

SECTION XII

Section 13.10.520 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.520 Site frontage.

(A) Minimum Frontage on a Cul-De-Sac. On a cul-de-sac or a curved street with a radius of curvature of 200 feet or less, a site may have a frontage of not less than 40 feet in any zone district, unless a lesser frontage is allowed in the zone district.

(B) Corridor Access Lots. A corridor access lot shall be permitted in any district. The corridor shall have a frontage and width of not less than 20 feet, and a length not to exceed 150 feet; ~~the area of the access corridor shall not be included in the determination of site area.~~

SECTION XIII

The title of Section 13.10.525 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.525 Regulations for new and replacement fences and retaining walls within required yards.

SECTION XIV

Section 13.10.612 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.612 Cargo and shipping containers used as accessory structures.

(A) This section governs installation of any intermodal freight container or other commercial/shipping cargo container (“cargo container”) or structure of analogous appearance and function for use as habitable or nonhabitable permanent accessory structures or as commercial structures on commercial and industrial sites. Cargo containers integral to a lawful shipping or storage business are exempt from these provisions and are regulated by the site standards of the applicable zone district. Temporary storage boxes are not regulated by this section and are instead regulated under SCCC 13.10.616(E)(1).

(B) Cargo containers may be sited and used as accessory structures outside of the urban and rural services lines in all zone districts, subject to a ~~Level III~~ administrative site development permit unless a coastal development permit is required per SCCC Chapter 13.20 ~~SCCC~~. Inside the urban and rural service lines, cargo containers may be allowed on commercial or industrial properties only.

(C) Standards.

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- (1) Cargo containers accessory to residential uses shall comply with all applicable provisions of SCCC 13.10.611.
- (2) More than one accessory cargo container structure may be approved per parcel, based on demonstrated need and compliance with other provisions of this section. Multiple cargo containers attached into one structure are considered to be one cargo container structure.
- (3) Cargo containers shall meet the following design standards:
 - (a) Painted and maintained a neutral color such as medium brown, gray brown, or medium green; or painted to complement existing buildings on the site; or painted in a manner that is considered aesthetically pleasing to persons of ordinary sensibilities.
 - (b) Located outside the boundaries of all mapped scenic resource areas and out of view or screened from view from any scenic roads.
 - (c) Screened from view, including from public views and views from adjacent properties, to the greatest extent feasible, by any combination of topographic features, other buildings, landscaping, natural vegetation or other screening measures. Where visible from public view or adjacent properties, the container exterior shall be modified as appropriate to be compatible with the architectural style and materials of other structures on the site or in the vicinity, or otherwise treated per subsection (C)(3)(a) of this section.
 - (d) Where used as a habitable accessory structure, the design, color, and materials shall complement the existing structures on the parcel.

SECTION XV

Section 13.10.613 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.613 Home occupations as secondary uses.

(A) Purposes. The purposes of regulations for home occupations are:

- (1) To allow persons to carry on income-producing activities on their property where they reside, secondary to a residential use; and
- (2) To protect nearby residential properties from potential adverse effects of the allowed activity by not allowing home occupations that would create excessive noise, traffic, public expense, or any nuisance.

(B) Restrictions on Home Occupations.

- (1) The home occupation shall be carried on entirely within the dwelling, or in an accessory structure normally allowed in the zone district in which the site is located, unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained to authorize outdoor unenclosed activities.

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(2) There shall be no visible or external evidence of the home occupation other than one unlighted sign not exceeding one square foot in area, which shall be affixed to the dwelling or building in which the home occupation is conducted. If both the dwelling and the building are set back more than 40 feet from the front property line, the sign may be affixed to the mailbox. No larger sign, and no outdoor storage, operations, or activity is allowed unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained, in which case the allowed outdoor use shall be reasonably screened from the street and adjoining properties.

(3) The home occupation shall be carried out primarily by one or more full-time inhabitants of the dwelling, with one or two employees who are not inhabitants also allowed to work at the home occupation site. A maximum of five additional regular employees may also work at the home occupation site if a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.

(4) The home occupation shall be limited for the gross parcel area, to be measured based on not involve the use of floor area exceeding 35 percent of the total floor area of the single-family dwelling(s), and the floor area of the home occupation cannot exceed 2,000 square feet in total area, unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.

(5) A home occupation involving personal services (e.g., hairdresser, barber shop, personal fitness trainer) or training (e.g., swimming lessons, musical instrument lessons, yoga classes, cooking classes, art lessons) may involve no more than two persons at a time, unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.

(6) Sales of goods are allowed only if the goods to be sold are produced or assembled entirely on the premises, or if sales are by mail order, unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained.

(7) Only one vehicle, which is no larger than a three-quarter-ton pickup truck, in addition to other vehicles equal to the standard number of required parking spaces for the subject home, may be used for the home occupation unless a conditional home occupation use permit is obtained. An off-street parking space shall be provided for any three-quarter-ton pickup truck vehicle used for the home occupation. Additional off-street parking may be required for employees or customers in excess of standard levels through approval of a conditional home occupation use permit.

(8) The home occupation shall not generate unacceptable levels of noise, as defined by the General Plan Noise Element, SCCC Chapter 8.30-SCCC, Noise, and SCCC Chapter 13.15-SCCC, Noise Planning.

(9) Home occupations involving the handling of hazardous materials, as defined by SCCC 7.100.020, or of any amount of an acutely hazardous substance, as defined by State or Federal law, shall require a conditional home occupation use permit and approval of other applicable permits such as those issued by the County's Environmental Health

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Services Division. "Hazardous materials" refer to materials defined in SCCC Chapter 7.100-SCCC.

(10) Cottage industries, including cottage food businesses, are allowed as home occupations if consistent with State law governing such operations and compliant with applicable requirements of the County's Environmental Health Services Division.

(11) Commercial weddings and similar celebrations, community events, and fundraisers are not eligible to be permitted as home occupations.

(12) A commercial firewood operation, where wood is cut, processed, and/or stored for sale to the public, is prohibited as a home occupation.

SECTION XVI

Section 13.10.616 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.10.616 Temporary permits, uses, and structures.

(A) Purpose. The purposes of this section are as follows:

(1) To ensure that temporary uses and structures are developed in an orderly fashion consistent with the purpose of the applicable zone district;

(2) To ensure that temporary uses and structures remain secondary to primary uses that exist, are allowed on the site, and are compatible with neighboring land uses, and to limit temporary uses and structures on vacant properties;

(3) To promote and protect the public health, safety, peace, convenience, and general welfare;

(4) To protect the character, visual and environmental resources, and quality of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, and open space areas of the County;

(5) To allow and establish regulations for temporary uses and structures that are not otherwise subject to regulations pertaining to permanent accessory or ancillary uses and structures, such as those governing home occupations (SCCC 13.10.613);

(6) To accommodate temporary uses, structures, and activities that contribute to the quality of life, economic vitality, or public interest of Santa Cruz County; and

(7) To allow for temporary uses and structures that may not be generally consistent with the purposes of the applicable zone district, but which may be allowed for a defined temporary period due to emergency or other urgent public needs in the interest of public health, safety, and welfare.

(B) Temporary Permits. A temporary permit is required for any temporary use or structure that is not otherwise exempt or considered and processed as a special event or other similar short-term use.

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(1) Temporary permits shall be processed in accordance with procedures in SCCC Chapter 18.10 ~~SCCC Chapter 18.10~~ for minor use permits unless a coastal development permit is required per SCCC Chapter 13.20 ~~SCCC Chapter 13.20~~. In the instance where a temporary use involves amplified music, a temporary permit shall be processed in accordance with procedures in SCCC Chapter 18.10 ~~SCCC Chapter 18.10~~ for noticed administrative permits, which may be elevated to a conditional use permit process involving a noticed public hearing for proposals involving longer time frames or multiple and repeated activities.

(2) Temporary permits are subject to the following provisions:

(a) Term. The term of a temporary permit shall be for a period of time determined by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure or designee not to exceed three years and shall be in accordance with subsections (C) and (E) of this section.

(b) Extension. A temporary permit may be extended for one additional term of up to three years, for a maximum of six total years, based upon findings of special circumstances related to public benefit and/or unusual economic conditions, as appropriate to site circumstances, and subject to conditions of approval.

(c) Conditions of Approval. A temporary permit may require conditions of approval to ensure public health and safety, including but not limited to:

(i) Standards from the Americans with Disabilities Act;

(ii) Site-specific evidence to support that the temporary use will not impact parking for other on-site uses, which may include letters of support for those uses;

(iii) Requirements for alternate parking arrangements and/or alternate modes of access by customers; and

(iv) Documented compliance with any special event or permit requirements from other State or local agencies, such as: the County Department of Public Works; County Health Services Agency; County Department of Parks, Open Space and Cultural Services; Sheriff's Office; County Fire Districts; California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control; or California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Permitted temporary uses and/or structures may be exempted from some or all permanent site improvement standards normally required for permanent uses and structures, such as site frontage improvements or parking lot landscaping standards.

(d) Expiration. Upon expiration of a temporary permit, all temporary uses shall cease and all associated temporary structures shall be removed from the parcel no more than 21 days following expiration, unless a site development and/or use

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permit allows for permanent use, subject to the provisions of the applicable zone district.

(C) Temporary Uses. Unless exempted by subsection (D) of this section, temporary uses shall require a temporary permit and shall comply with the following standards:

(1) A temporary use may be approved in any zone district, unless specifically prohibited in this section or elsewhere in the SCCC; a commercial, for-profit event, where fees or other forms of remuneration are collected, is not permitted as a temporary use in any residential zone district.

(2) A temporary use and any associated structures may remain on a site for up to a total of 180 days. A temporary use and any associated structures may remain on a site for more than 180 days and up to three years with a permit, where appropriate for the use based upon findings for approval and subject to conditions of approval.

(3) A temporary use on developed property shall be secondary to the primary use of the parcel.

(4) Other than temporary storage uses associated with an active building permit, temporary uses are prohibited on vacant properties in residential zone districts, but they may be allowed on vacant properties in nonresidential zone districts, subject to approval of a temporary permit.

(5) No temporary use shall, for any length of time, displace more than 35 percent of the parking spaces required by SCCC Chapter 13.16 ~~SCCC~~, unless:

(a) A County-approved street closure prevents access to such required parking during the period that the closure is in effect;

(b) An applicant for a temporary use permit provides site-specific evidence to demonstrate that the average peak parking used on the site is less than 65 percent of the available parking during the same hours and in the same season of the year proposed for the temporary use, and the decisionmaker makes this finding in conjunction with approval;

(c) Alternate parking or shuttle arrangements are approved to meet parking space requirements in conjunction with issuance of a temporary permit; or

(d) By order of the County Health Officer, outdoor operations are encouraged and the limited number of parking spaces remaining as a result of outdoor operations is appropriate.

(6) Signs for temporary uses shall comply with SCCC 13.10.583.

(7) Premises of a temporary use site shall be kept clean, sanitary, and free of litter.

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(8) After the temporary use has ceased, all visible signs of the temporary use and temporary structures shall be removed, and the site shall be free of trash. Any damage to the site or existing structures caused by the temporary use shall be repaired.

(9) In addition to obtaining a temporary permit, temporary uses that extend onto the public right-of-way or other publicly owned property shall obtain an encroachment permit from the County Department of Public Works, as well as any special event approval, concession licenses, and licensing agreements from the County Department of Parks, Open Space and Cultural Services, the State of California, or other entity as required.

(D) Exemptions for Temporary Uses. The following temporary uses are exempt from subsection (B) of this section and shall not require a temporary permit:

(1) Special Events and Uses.

(a) Special events and uses conducted entirely within public property or public rights-of-way that are not associated with an adjacent or nearby private use on private property, where special event, concession licenses, licensing agreements, and/or encroachment permits or the like are obtained from the County Department of Public Works, Department of Parks, Open Space and Cultural Services, the State of California, or other entity as required.

(b) Special events associated with commercial uses with a valid use permit on a commercially zoned property limited to: one event per year, six hours or less per day during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. over a consecutive two-day period, where approvals from Environmental Health Services and/or other agencies have been obtained as required.

(2) Temporary uses conducted entirely within a building, such as a temporary sales area, for which all necessary County permits have been obtained and which allow the particular use.

(3) Temporary uses for which a use permit has already been issued that allows the temporary use.

(4) Garage or yard sales not exceeding four weekends per year on the site of a legal residential use.

(5) Seasonal Sales. Seasonal sales of Halloween pumpkins, Christmas trees, and similar products in all zone districts except Residential. Seasonal sales in the RA Zone District may be permitted as small-scale commercial agriculture with minor use permit. Seasonal sales shall comply with the following standards:

(a) A zoning clearance shall be obtained prior to the establishment of a seasonal sales use.

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(b) All activities associated with seasonal sales shall be conducted with a 10-foot setback from any property line with an existing residential use.

(c) All activities associated with seasonal sales shall be conducted within the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., unless a temporary permit is approved to allow different hours of operation.

(d) Sales that occur in areas designated for such seasonal sales as set forth in a previously issued development permit shall meet the conditions of that permit and do not require a separate zoning clearance.

(e) Temporary structures associated with seasonal sales are allowed without a separate temporary permit if they meet setback requirements for the zone district and comply with any applicable building code standards pursuant to SCCC Chapter 12.10-SCCC. Temporary structures larger than 120 square feet and 10 feet in height, measured in accordance with the Zoning Ordinance, may require a building permit and inspections prior to use, unless otherwise exempted by SCCC Chapter 12.10-SCCC.

(f) Recreational vehicles are allowed in conjunction with seasonal sales and must comply with setbacks equivalent to the structural setback requirements for the zone district. Recreational vehicles utilized in conjunction with seasonal sales shall be removed from the parcel within 15 days following October 31st for pumpkin sales or following December 25th for Christmas tree sales.

(g) Site ingress and egress shall not create a traffic or pedestrian safety hazard.

(h) Any temporary fencing shall be placed outside the corner sight clearance triangle provided by SCCC 13.16.093 and shall not exceed eight feet in height.

(i) Signage shall comply with SCCC 13.10.583.

(j) Vendor shall maintain on site a multi-purpose certified fire extinguisher (Type A, B, and C, minimum five-pound size) appropriate for Class A (non-metallic solids), B (flammable gases), and C (electrical fires). Temporary membrane type structures shall be fire resistive and be NFPA-701 certified.

(E) Temporary Structures. Temporary structures are subject to standards and permit requirements depending on the type of structure, as provided below:

(1) Temporary Storage Boxes. Cargo or shipping containers intended and used as permanent accessory structures are not regulated by this section and are instead regulated under SCCC 13.10.612.

(a) In any zone district, a maximum of one fully enclosed, temporary container designed for secure temporary storage, and obtained from and installed by a commercial vendor, may be installed pursuant to this section. All such temporary structures:

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(i) Shall obtain a Zoning Clearance to check for zoning and setback compliance prior to installation.

(ii) Shall be removed within 90 days of installation, unless a time extension is authorized by a temporary permit to allow a temporary structure for up to 180 days (or during term of construction as provided in subsection (b)(iii) below). If an application for a temporary permit or permit extension is submitted on or prior to the required removal date, the temporary structures may remain in place up to 30 additional days to provide for permit processing.

(iii) Shall be located wholly outside any corner sight distance triangle, and a minimum of five feet from any property line unless approved to be installed, wholly or partially, within a right-of-way.

(iv) Shall not be subject to standards for lot coverage or floor area ratio.

(v) Shall be subject to review by the Department of Community Development and Infrastructure when proposed wholly or partially within a public right-of-way, and an encroachment permit or other license or agreement may be required.

(vi) If proposed wholly or partially within a private right-of-way, the temporary structure shall require a temporary permit and be subject to the following standards:

(A) Shall not be located in the private right-of-way if it can reasonably be installed in a driveway and shall not fully preclude use of the right-of-way.

(B) May be located in parking spaces adjoining the subject parcel.

(C) Shall not occupy any space reserved for persons with disabilities.

(D) Shall not create a safety, traffic, or pedestrian hazard.

(E) Shall not affect the line of sight established by any corner sight clearance triangle defined by SCCC 13.10.525(C)(2)(c).

(F) Between the dates of October 15th and April 15th, shall not be placed in any location where likely to divert, impede or otherwise adversely affect any established pattern of storm water runoff.

(b) Temporary Storage Boxes on Vacant Parcels.

(i) Temporary storage boxes may be placed on vacant, non-residential parcels, subject to the provisions of subsection (E)(1)(a) of this section.

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(ii) Temporary structures or storage boxes are not allowed on vacant parcels in residential zone districts in the absence of an active building permit.

(iii) When associated with a building permit, temporary storage boxes may be installed on any parcel, vacant or developed, as provided by subsection (E)(1)(a) of this section, except that the unit(s) may remain on site for the active term of the building permit and shall be removed from the site within 15 days after the building permit is expired, voided, or withdrawn.

(2) Temporary Tent Structures.

(a) In any district, one prefabricated, temporary tent structure used for parking, storage, or other use, constructed of light frame materials and covered with cloth or flexible plastic, is allowed for up to 180 days without a permit pursuant to the following standards:

(i) Maximum height shall be 12 feet.

(ii) Maximum area shall be 300 square feet.

(iii) All structures and materials shall be maintained in good condition, free of tears and graffiti.

(b) Temporary tent structures shall be subject to setback standards of the applicable zone district, except that, outside the front setback area, tent structures that are open on at least two sides may be located a minimum of five feet from the side property lines in any residential district.

(c) Temporary tent structures greater than 12 feet in height or 300 square feet in area, or more than one on a site, or proposed to exist for more than 180 days, or requesting further reduced setbacks, may be considered with approval of a Temporary Permit (administrative site development permit) for a period not to exceed one year.

(d) Temporary light frame tent structures with a maximum height of 12 feet and a maximum size of 300 square feet located in a residential rear yard and not visible from a public street may remain on a site for up to one year with no temporary permit required.

(e) Tent structures proposed for more permanent installations (greater than one year) shall be processed as regular structures under applicable regulations of the County Code.

(f) Tent structures shall not have any lighting between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.

(3) Other Temporary Structures Associated with Authorized or Approved Temporary Uses.

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(a) Temporary permits granted for temporary uses may also authorize associated temporary structures, with appropriate conditions pertaining to number, size, height, design, materials, and location on the site.

(b) Temporary permits may also be approved for types of temporary structures that do not fall within the above categories, for time periods of up to three years, as reasonably related to the needs and purposes of a primary use of the site, or as determined to be in the interests of public health, safety, and welfare.

SECTION XVII

The definition of “In-kind” is hereby added to Section 13.10.700-I of the Santa Cruz County Code, to read as follows:

"In-kind" means the replacement of a legally permitted, conforming or non-conforming structure with a similar structure of the same square footage and footprint, as determined by the Community Development and Infrastructure Department. The in-kind replacement may be relocated on the same parcel if:

(1) The Community Development and Infrastructure Director determines that:

(a) the new location does not exacerbate non-conformities;

(b) there are no imminent threats;

(c) there are no additional impacts to environmental resources protected by SCCC Title 16 and their required buffers, including groundwater and watersheds, to coastal resources protected by SCCC 13.20, or the resources are improved; and

(d) there are no impacts to utilities; and

(2) The Environmental Health Services Director determines there the relocation will not result in impacts to an existing on-site wastewater treatment system (OWTS) or future OWTS replacement area.

In the event of a federal, state, or County declared emergency, for legally permitted structures or structures demonstrated to have been constructed prior to 1986, as determined by the Community Development and Infrastructure Department, “in-kind” may include an adjustment of either or both the structure square footage or footprint by up to 10 percent or 500 square feet, whichever is greater, except as limited by SCCC 13.20 for properties within the coastal zone. Such in-kind replacement shall not be considered an “intensification of use” as otherwise used in this chapter. In-kind replacement that proposes an increase in the number of bedrooms for properties with OWTSs shall have an adequately sized and functional OWTS or meet the provisions of SCCC 7.38. This definition shall not apply to wireless facilities.

SECTION XVIII

The definition of “Major Transit Stop” is hereby added to Section 13.10.700-M of the Santa Cruz County Cod, to read as follows:

“Major transit stop” is as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21155.

SECTION XIX

The definition of “Transit Priority Area” is hereby added to Section 13.10.700-T of the Santa Cruz County Cod, to read as follows:

“Transit priority area” means the area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21155.

SECTION XX

Section 13.11.030 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.11.030 Definitions

As used in this chapter certain terms are defined as follows:

- (A) "**Coastal special community**" means an area designated in the General Plan and Local Coastal Program Land Use Maps and SCCC [13.20.040](#) as a special community in the Coastal Zone due to its unique scenic characteristics and/or visitor destination qualities. Coastal special communities include Davenport, the Yacht Harbor, East Cliff Village tourist area, ~~residentially zoned parcels within the Pleasure Point Combining District,~~ the Rio Del Mar Flats/Esplanade, and the Seacliff Beach Area.
- (B) "**Landscaped area**" means the portion of the development proposed for landscaping, excluding hardscape and nonporous surfaces.
- (C) "**Landscape maintenance agreement**" means a written, signed agreement between the title owner of record or their duly authorized agent and the County, ensuring maintenance of landscaping for a minimum period of two years, pertaining to a development project approved by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, Zoning Administrator, Planning Commission, or Board of Supervisors. The agreement shall be accompanied by a landscape maintenance security, a cash deposit or other instruments of credit as described in SCCC 14.01.511 and approved by the County, and shall be signed by duly authorized agents representing the County and the title owner of record for the subject property prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy or final inspection approval by the Building Official of the County.
- (D) "**Landscape maintenance security**" means a performance security paid by the title owner of record or duly authorized agent acting as applicant for a development project approved by the County, issued to the Planning Department in an amount equal to 100 percent of the estimated two-year maintenance cost of landscaping and irrigation systems for the development project.
- (E) "**Massing**" is the architectural relationship—proportion, profile, and contour—between the various masses or volumes of a building or landscape. The mass of a building is defined by the roof, walls, and floor. It may be a simple box form, but more often it is a composite of various forms. Plant massing can be used to create architectural forms in the landscape such as screens, canopies, barriers, and floors, and can be used to define edges of open spaces and directional movement.
- (F) "**Protected use areas**" means riparian corridors and buffer areas, beaches, floodways, lagoons, wetlands, marshes, fault areas, bluffs, ravines, areas with steep slopes or unstable soil conditions, timberlands, and sensitive wildlife habitat and biotic resource areas as defined in SCCC Title 16.

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(G) "**Remodel**" for the purposes of this chapter, means any alteration of a structure requiring a development permit and/or building permit approval from the County, which effects a change in the original site plan, exterior building elevation, or landscape design.

(H) "**Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines**" means an adopted guidance document providing architectural and site design principles, concepts, and examples to guide the development of the physical environment to be compatible with community goals and the natural environment.

(I) "**Sensitive site**" means any property within a scenic area or coastal special scenic area as identified in the County GIS; located within the rural services line in the La Selva General Plan Area; located adjacent to a scenic road or within the viewshed of a scenic road as recognized in the General Plan; located on a coastal bluff, or on a ridgeline or ridgetop; on a site that contains unique hydrologic, geologic, or paleontological features as defined by the General Plan/LCP; or is in an area where development may impact public views of the ocean, forests, mountain hillsides, open meadows, or other scenic resource as determined by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure.

(J) "**Village**" means one of the communities for which unique design criteria have been or will be established as part of an adopted specific village, town, or area plan. Examples of villages include Aptos Village, Ben Lomond, Boulder Creek, Felton, Seacliff Village, and Soquel Village.

SECTION XXI

Section 13.11.040 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.11.040 Projects requiring design review.

(A) Design review shall be required for the following private and public activities for which a site development or coastal development permit approval is required by the County of Santa Cruz:

(1) Residential development including:

(a) New residence(s) or additions involving 500 square feet or more within coastal special communities or on sensitive sites.

~~(b) New single family residences or remodels of 5,000 square feet or larger as regulated by SCCC 13.10.324.~~

~~(eb)~~ Residential development of three or more units. (Accessory dwelling units are exempt from design review.)

(2) All minor land divisions, as defined in SCCC Chapter 14.01 ~~SCCC~~, occurring within the urban services line or rural services line, as defined in SCCC Chapter 17.02 ~~SCCC~~; all minor land divisions located outside of the urban services line and the rural services line which affect sensitive sites; and all land divisions of five parcels (lots) or more. For all subdivisions where actual construction of homes is not part of the application, design guidelines for development shall be required as part of the application submittal package.

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For all subdivisions where actual construction of homes is part of the application, both design guidelines and prototypical house and landscape design plans shall be required as part of the application submittal package. Any major revisions to approved construction prototypes or design guidelines shall be processed pursuant to SCCC 18.10.134 and shall be subject to the design review process.

(3) All new commercial, mixed-use, industrial, or public facility construction or remodels involving exterior alterations.

(4) All County projects including public buildings and associated site development.

(5) All agriculturally related uses and structures in the CA, A and RA zone districts are exempt from design review.

(B) Design review requirements may be waived if the ~~Planning~~-Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, or their designee, certifies that the nature of the project is minor or incidental in respect to the purpose of design review as defined in this chapter. Conversely, design review requirements may be imposed on a project if the ~~Planning~~-Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, or their designee, certifies that the nature of the project is significant in respect to the purpose of design review as defined in this chapter.

SECTION XXII

Section 13.11.070 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.11.070 Design review standards.

The design standards applicable to all projects requiring design review as identified in SCCC 13.11.040 are provided in this section. These standards are in addition to design guidance provided in the Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines, where applicable.

(A) Building Design. The Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines provide overarching guidelines for building design, as well as guidance specific to multifamily residential, residential flex, mixed-use, and commercial buildings. Projects that are not subject to the Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines may refer to these guidelines as appropriate in the design of new buildings.

(B) Environmental Considerations for Building and Site Design. All development for which design review is required shall be designed to be compatible with the natural environment and surroundings, and impacts of new development on the surrounding environment and adjacent properties shall be reduced, in accordance with the following standards:

(1) Coordinated Development.

(a) Coordinated site design (including shared parking and circulation systems, sign facilities, landscaped areas, and recycling and garbage storage and collection areas) shall be encouraged on adjacent parcels with similar uses. In such cases, mutual access easements granted to each property owner are necessary. Site plans which allow for future shared use between adjacent parcels are encouraged, where appropriate.

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(b) Clustered commercial use areas with shared facilities, rather than linear commercial use with separate facilities for each site, are encouraged.

(c) Physical barriers (e.g., fences, curbs, or walls) between adjacent parcels with similar uses are discouraged unless needed for drainage, security, screening, or noise attenuation purposes.

(2) Clustered Design. Clustered site design is encouraged for residential development in rural areas, and may be required as indicated in the following areas:

(a) Clustered site design in protected use areas and on sensitive sites, as defined in SCCC 13.11.030, shall be required as appropriate to protect sensitive habitats, natural or scenic resources, or to avoid geologic hazards.

(b) On sites having natural amenities such as significant groups of trees or other areas of vegetation, wooded arroyos, or other protected use areas, or with views to mountains or the Bay, the cluster design concept shall be employed to incorporate these features into the site plan.

(c) On sites where medium- to high-density residential development is permitted by the zoning district, cluster design is encouraged and may be required to increase the potential for usable outdoor amenities.

(d) When the cluster design concept is used, the units should be designed in a manner that incorporates light, air, space, and privacy for the individual units while maintaining quality common open space.

(3) Infill Development. Infill development within the County's urban services line is encouraged according to the County General Plan. Considerations for neighborhood context and reducing impacts on existing adjacent development shall be accomplished by providing adequate transitions in building massing and rooflines, setbacks, and landscape buffering at property lines shared with lower density development or between commercial/industrial/public facility development and residential properties.

(4) Natural Site Amenities and Features.

(a) The site plan shall relate to surrounding topography, and significant natural vegetation of long-term quality shall be retained.

(b) Existing mature trees, rock outcroppings, riparian corridors, natural site amenities, and other features shall be retained or enhanced and incorporated into the site design and landscaping to the greatest extent feasible.

(c) Buildings shall be sited and oriented in such a way as to take advantage of, or make connection to, the natural site amenities and features.

(d) Hilltop and hillside development shall be integrated into the silhouette of the existing backdrop such as the terrain, landscaping, and other structures. Ridgeline protection shall be ensured by restricting the height and placement of buildings

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and providing landscape screening in order to prevent any projection above the ridgeline. If there is no other building location on a property except a ridgeline, this circumstance shall be verified by the Planning Department with appropriate findings and mitigation measures to ensure that the proposed structure is low profile and visually screened.

(5) Views.

(a) Development shall protect the public viewshed with appropriate siting of structures and maintenance of viewshed corridors from the public rights-of-way.

(b) Development should minimize the impact on private views from adjacent parcels wherever practicable.

(6) Sustainable Development. Sites shall be designed to encourage sustainable practices that reduce environmental impacts, climate change, and the utilization of resources. Where achievable, measures above and beyond code requirements are encouraged, including:

(a) Energy conservation measures, such as energy-efficient building design, installation of solar panels and electric vehicle charging stations;

(b) Water conservation and reuse, such as low-flow fixtures, graywater irrigation, drought-tolerant landscape species and limited use of green lawns requiring watering;

(c) Stormwater control and surface water features, such as alternative pavements that encourage infiltration, low-impact development, drainage percolation, daylighting of streams and creeks, and rooftop gardens;

(d) Alternative transportation facilities, such as pedestrian and bicycle facilities that connect to existing facilities and transit corridors, limiting parking to minimum needed, prioritizing location of carpool parking;

(e) Interpretive signage that features and explains environmental connectivity; and

(f) LEED or other building and/or site sustainability certification.

(7) Open Space Design.

(a) Activities in "protected use areas" shall be limited to those having minimal impacts, such as paths and benches. Where feasible, a path to and/or along the perimeter of the natural areas shall be provided.

(b) All usable open space requirements for multifamily and mixed-use development shall be satisfied according to SCCC 13.10.323(D) and 13.10.334(A).

(8) Noise.

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(a) Reasonable protection for adjacent properties from noise may be achieved through site planning, building siting, building orientation, physical barriers such as masonry walls, landscaped earth berms, or setback/buffer areas.

(9) Solar Design.

(a) Buildings shall be designed so that solar access is reasonably protected for the buildable lot area of adjacent affected properties. A shadow study (plan) may be required when proposed development may impact the solar access of adjacent properties, as determined by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure.

(b) Wherever lot size and setbacks permit, the building walls with major window areas shall be appropriately oriented for passive solar heating and cooling, and natural lighting. Building layout should encourage energy conservation.

(c) Solar devices are protected from shading due to landscaping in the Solar Shade Control Act (Public Resources Code Sections 25980—25986).

(C) Site Planning Standards.

(1) Utilities and Rooftop Equipment.

(a) New utility and service lines shall be installed underground, unless infeasible due to environmental constraints.

(b) Utility equipment such as electrical and gas meters, electrical panels, and junction boxes on exterior wall elevations facing streets shall be screened from streets and building entries using architectural screens, walls, fences, and/or plant material consistent with the architectural design of the building, unless screening is not allowed for safety purposes.

(c) Pad-mounted transformers (as part of the underground electrical service distribution system) shall not be located in the front setback or area visible from public view, unless they are completely screened by walls and/or dense landscaping, and shall not obstruct views of traffic from tenant spaces or driveways, or views to monument signs. Underground vaults may be located in the front setback area for aesthetic purposes. Exceptions may be allowed where required for safety purposes.

(d) All rooftop mechanical and electrical equipment shall be designed to be an integral part of the building design and shall be screened.

(2) Waste Management and Recycling. All commercial, industrial, public facility, and multifamily developments shall provide for the separate storage and collection of all waste and recyclable materials generated by the on-site uses.

(a) Recycling and Waste Storage Standards. All waste collection and recycling areas shall be designed according to guidance provided by the Department of

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Public Works and shall meet the following subsections, and criteria in the Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines where applicable.

- (i) Commercial, industrial, institutional and multi-family residential uses shall include areas for waste and recycling storage and collection adequate in capacity, number and distribution to serve the development where the project occurs.
- (ii) Access into the storage area shall be provided with adequate vertical and horizontal clearances for collection vehicles.
- (iii) Provisions shall be made to protect the recyclable materials from weather by covering the storage area or by the use of covered receptacles.
- (iv) Recycling and waste storage areas should be adjacent to or within the same enclosures as the garbage area or at least as convenient as the location for garbage storage. Waste and recycling storage containers shall be of sufficient size to accommodate all waste and recycling generated.
- (v) Maximum distance for the storage area shall be no greater than 250 feet from each living unit in a multifamily residential development.

(3) Signage Design.

- (a) All requirements relating to signs set forth in SCCC 13.10.580 through 13.10.587 shall be met.
- (b) All signage shall be consistent with the design principles and concepts in the adopted Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines, where applicable.
- (c) Freestanding signage shall be an integral part of the site or landscape design, or shall be similar to, or consistent with, the design of the proposed building(s).

(4) Lighting.

- (a) All site, building, security, and landscape lighting shall be directed onto the site and away from adjacent properties. Light sources shall not be visible from adjacent properties. Light sources can be shielded by landscaping, structure, fixture design, or other physical means. Building and security lighting shall be integrated into the building design.
- (b) All lighted parking and circulation areas shall utilize low-rise light poles or light fixtures attached to the building. Light poles to a maximum height of 15 feet are allowed.
- (c) Area lighting shall be high-pressure sodium vapor, metal halide, fluorescent, or equivalent energy-efficient fixtures.

(5) Parking areas shall be subject to the design standards in SCCC 13.16.060.

(D) Landscaping Standards.

(1) It shall be an objective of landscape design to relate to the building and site design, the proposed use, and to site conditions. In addition to the standards in this subsection, landscaping design shall meet the intent of the relevant principles and concepts provided in the Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines where applicable, landscape requirements for parking lots in ~~SCCC Chapter 13.16-SCCC~~, and the water-efficient landscape standards of ~~SCCC Chapter 13.13-SCCC~~.

(a) Site Landscaping.

(i) The required yard (setback) adjoining a street shall incorporate appropriate landscape and/or hardscape. Landscaping shall be required where noted below and shall be required in all other setbacks along streets where feasible. Appropriate landscape elements may include trees, shrubs, and groundcover. Appropriate hardscape materials may include brick or other modular pavers; stamped or textured concrete; or colored concrete and shall create usable exterior space appropriate to the site and buildings.

(ii) Front yards of each single-family residential parcel in new subdivisions shall contain at least one tree with a minimum canopy diameter of 15 feet at maturity, where the existing tree canopy covers less than 25 percent of the required front yard.

(iii) Front yards of all newly created multifamily developments shall contain at least one tree with a minimum canopy diameter of 15 feet at maturity for every 50 feet of linear footage.

(iv) Where a commercial or industrial use is located adjacent to a residential district, the following landscaped buffers shall be applied at the property line:

A. Commercial and industrial buildings under 5,000 square feet shall provide a minimum five-foot net planted landscape strip to screen development and a six-foot-high solid wood fence or masonry wall.

B. Commercial and industrial buildings between 5,000 square feet and 10,000 square feet shall provide a minimum five-foot net planted landscape strip to screen development with a six-foot-high masonry sound wall.

C. Commercial and industrial buildings between 10,000 and 20,000 square feet shall provide a minimum five-foot net planted landscape strip to screen development plus an additional one-foot width for each additional 1,000 square feet of building over 10,000 square feet, up to 20,000 square feet, and a six-foot-high masonry

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sound wall. Trees are encouraged in landscaped areas with adequate space to allow for healthy tree growth. The landscaping which is required in excess of the minimum five-foot-wide strip may be modulated to provide additional buffer, where appropriate. The balance may not be less than the required total square footage of landscaping.

(v) Landscaping shall be planted in the ground. If this is not feasible, planter boxes of an appropriate size are acceptable.

(b) Existing Trees.

(i) Mature trees over six inches in diameter at five feet above ground level shall be incorporated into the site and landscape design unless other provisions of this subsection allow removal.

(ii) Circumstances where tree removal may be appropriate include: an appreciably better project design not possible without the tree removal; retention of solar access to adjacent properties; dead, dying, or diseased trees; nuisance trees; and trees which threaten adjacent development due to instability. Any proposal to remove more than 50 percent of the healthy trees on a site may require the submittal of an alternate design to evaluate the feasibility of retaining additional trees while meeting the project objectives. (See also SCCC Chapter 16.34-SCCC, Significant Trees Protection.)

(iii) An evaluation and recommendation by a landscape architect or a licensed arborist shall be required to substantiate the removal of any mature tree based on a claim that the tree is unhealthy or poses a nuisance or threat to adjacent development.

(iv) The applicant shall be required to replace any mature trees which are permitted to be removed to the greatest extent feasible, as determined through the design review process.

(v) The decision-making body may waive the requirement of removal of invasive species in order to protect visual amenities or where trees provide habitat value.

(c) Street Trees.

(i) Where required pursuant to the County Design Criteria or as a condition of project approval, street trees (or private yard trees providing similar effect) shall match any existing street tree species and spacing; shall implement any proposed street tree program; and complement any existing trees in the area, if a street tree program does not exist for the street. Street trees installed within County rights-of-way shall be chosen

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from the "Recommended Santa Cruz County Right-of-Way Trees" list in the Santa Cruz Urban Forestry Master Plan, where applicable. (See also Section H of the County Design Criteria.)

(d) Screening, Fences and Walls.

(i) When landscaping is required to screen views of a site or site uses, the plant material shall be appropriately sized and spaced so that a dense screen grows in a short period of time and views of objects on the opposite side are effectively screened. In narrow planting areas, trellises and vines may be used to screen development.

(ii) All shrubs used for screening purposes shall be a minimum five-gallon size when planted.

(iii) A fence or wall, when required as a screening device, shall be of solid wood or masonry, or other material, modulated and landscaped where appropriate to provide visual relief from continuous wall or fence surfaces. Fencing shall comply with SCCC 13.10.525.

(2) It shall be a landscape design objective to select plant material appropriate to the design and site conditions. Site conditions which affect the selection of appropriate plant material include soil conditions, microclimate, maintenance, and solar access. Factors which affect the landscape design include the growth pattern, color, and texture of the plant material.

(a) Plant Material Type, Size and Growth.

(i) Invasive species such as acacia, pampas grass, broom, etc., should not be used and should be eliminated if already present.

(ii) Landscaping shall be provided in sufficient size and quantity to adequately screen and soften the effect of new building planes and asphalt within the first year of growth.

(iii) All trees planted shall be a minimum of 15-gallon size. Larger specimens may be required, e.g., 24-inch box or field specimens, depending upon the scale of the proposed project. The trees shall have been grown to the minimum nursery standards for tree height, caliper and canopy for the container size and tree species specified.

(iv) Landscape plans prepared by a landscape architect or designer shall be required for all projects with new construction square footage of 2,000 square feet or greater. The plans shall specify appropriate plant species, spacings and locations, given the plant types and characteristics, type of soil, availability, watering needs and similar considerations, so that the plantings will achieve their purpose and mature size within a reasonable time.

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(b) Landscape Maintenance.

(i) All required vegetation shall be maintained free of physical damage or injury from lack of water, excess chemical fertilizer or other toxic chemical, blight, or disease. Any vegetation which shows signs of such damage or injury at any time shall be replaced by the same, similar, or substitute vegetation of a size, form, and character which will be comparable at full growth.

(ii) Required landscaping shall be kept free from weeds and undesirable grasses. One means of preventing weed growth is to plant dense ground covers; another is by mulching. This subsection does not apply to private yard areas of single-family dwellings ~~other than large dwellings as defined in SCCC 13.10.324(C).~~

(iii) The decision-making body shall, as a condition of approval of an SDP including any landscaping or landscaped area, require the execution of a landscape maintenance agreement and security as defined in SCCC 13.11.030, or other acceptable surety, for the maintenance of any or all landscaping on a building site. A landscape maintenance security shall not be required for commercial, industrial, or residential projects where a property owners' association is established to ensure that landscape maintenance of common areas is satisfactorily accomplished. Proof of the formation of the property owners' association shall be supplied to, and approved by, the Planning Department before the landscape maintenance bond requirement is waived.

(3) It shall be an objective of the landscape design to conserve water and to maximize water use efficiency through plant selection, soil conditioning and irrigation management.

(a) Applicability. The landscape water conservation requirements set forth in this subsection (D)(3) apply only to the common landscape areas of land divisions and of residential developments of three or more units; to commercial, industrial, or institutional construction or remodels 2,000 square feet in size or larger; and to all County projects including, but not limited to, public buildings, parks and open spaces, streets, and streetscapes.

(b) Turf Limitation and Plant Selection.

(i) The turf area shall be limited to no more than 25 percent of the total landscaped area. This limitation shall not apply to projects such as public parks, cemeteries, and recreation areas where water use efficiency is evaluated on a regular basis through a landscape irrigation audit or to any project that uses reclaimed or recycled water for irrigation purposes.

(ii) Turf shall be of low to moderate water-using varieties, such as tall fescue. Turf shall be used in a practical manner for high use or

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aesthetically desirable areas. Turf should not be used in median strips, on slopes greater than 33 percent or in areas less than eight feet wide.

(iii) At least 80 percent of the plant materials selected in non-turf areas (equivalent to 60 percent of the total landscaped area) shall be well suited to the climate of the region and require minimal water once established. Up to 20 percent of the plant materials in non-turf areas (equivalent to 15 percent of the total landscaped area) need not be drought tolerant; provided, that they are grouped together and can be irrigated separately. The use of trees and native plants is encouraged in appropriate locations.

(c) Soil Conditioning.

(i) In new planting areas, soil shall be tilled to a depth of six inches and amended with six cubic yards of organic material per 1,000 square feet to promote infiltration and water retention.

(ii) After planting, a minimum of two inches of mulch shall be applied to all non-turf areas to retain moisture, reduce evaporation, and inhibit weed growth.

(d) Irrigation Management.

(i) All required landscaping shall be provided with an adequate, permanent, and nearby source of water which shall be applied by an installed irrigation or, where feasible, a drip irrigation system.

(ii) Irrigation systems shall be designed to avoid runoff, overspray, low head drainage, or other similar conditions where water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, walks, roadways, or structures.

(iii) Appropriate irrigation equipment, including the use of a separate landscape water meter, pressure regulators, automated controllers, low volume sprinkler heads, drip or bubbler irrigation systems, rain shutoff devices, and other equipment shall be utilized to maximize the efficiency of water applied to the landscape.

(iv) Plant materials having similar water requirements shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones and shall be irrigated separately.

(v) An irrigation plan and an irrigation schedule for the established landscape shall be submitted with the building permit application. The irrigation plan shall show the location, size, and type of components of the irrigation system, the point of connection to the public water supply and designation of hydrozones. The irrigation schedule shall designate the timing and frequency of irrigation for each station and list the amount of water, in gallons or hundred cubic feet, recommended on a monthly and annual basis.

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(vi) Whenever possible, landscape irrigation should be scheduled between 6:00 p.m. and 11:00 a.m. to reduce evaporative loss.

(4) Site Furniture and Fixtures. Outdoor furniture and fixtures such as lighting, freestanding signs, trellises, raised planters, benches, trash receptacles, newspaper racks, bus stops, and fencing shall be compatible with project architecture, shall be integral elements of the building and landscape design, and shall be included in, and shown on, all site and landscape plans.

SECTION XXIII

Section 13.16.020 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.16.020 Definitions.

"**Alley**" means a passage or way open to public travel permanently reserved primarily for vehicular service access to the rear or side of properties otherwise abutting a street.

"**Bicycle**" means a device upon which a person may ride, propelled through a belt, chain, or gears, and having one or more wheels. "Bicycle" also includes mopeds as defined in the California Vehicle Code.

"**Bicycle parking facilities**" are defined as:

(1) "Class 1 bicycle parking facility" means a locker, individually locked enclosure or supervised area within a building providing protection for each bicycle therein from theft, vandalism and weather.

(2) "Class 2 bicycle parking facility" means a bicycle rack constructed so as to enable the bicycle to have two points of contact and allow the user to secure a bicycle by locking the frame and one wheel.

"**Bicycle rack**" means a device to which bicycles can be securely attached for parking purposes.

"**County Design Criteria**" means the County of Santa Cruz "Design Criteria for Streets, Storm Drains, Sanitary Sewers and Water Sewers," as developed by the Public Works Department, approved by resolution of the Board of Supervisors, incorporated by reference herein, and kept on file in the office of the Public Works Department.

"**Davenport/Swanton Designated Area**" or "**DASDA**" is defined in SCCC 13.10.694(C).

"**Intensification of use**" means any change or expansion of a use which will result in both a greater than 10 percent increase in vehicle trips and more than 110 new daily vehicle trips.

"**Interior driveway**" means an open vehicular passageway, drive aisle, or private access corridor in the Urban Services Line (USL) or Rural Services Line (RSL) that is not a through road or a publicly maintained right-of-way and used to access three to four residential primary dwelling units.

"**Interior roadway**" means an open passageway in the USL or RSL that:

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(1) Is not a publicly maintained roadway, is not a through road to a publicly maintained roadway, and is not planned to become a through road to a publicly maintained roadway. Connections within the development, such as loop roads, would not be considered as a through road for this purpose;

(2) Has been offered to the County for dedication but has been declined; and

(3) Is used to access five or more residential primary dwelling units or is used to access mixed use developments.

"Live Oak Designated Area" or "LODA" is defined in SCCC 13.10.694(C).

"Major transit stop" is as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21155.

"Off-street loading berth" means a portion of a site designated for the parking of a vehicle, truck, van, or semitrailer while it is being loaded or unloaded.

"Off-street parking facility" means a site or a portion of a site devoted to the off-street parking of motor vehicles, including parking spaces, aisles, access drives and landscaped areas.

"Road or street" means a public or private access way offered for dedication, whether accepted into the public street system by the County or not.

"Sea Cliff/Aptos/La Selva Designated Area" or "SALSDA" is defined in SCCC 13.10.694(C).

"Transit priority area" means the area within one-half mile of an existing or planned major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor as defined by Public Resources Code Section 2106421155.

"Vehicle" means a device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved or drawn upon a highway, excepting a device moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

"Vehicle miles traveled" means the number of miles traveled by light duty passenger vehicles.

"Vertical bicycle parking" means a bicycle parking facility which allows a bicycle to be parked with wheels lifted off the ground with at least one wheel no more than 12 inches above the ground.

SECTION XXIV

Section 13.16.040 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.16.040 Bicycle parking requirements

(A) Bicycle parking facilities shall be provided for any new building, intensification of use, or for any change in use resulting in a 10 percent increase in the required number of bicycle parking spaces if that 10 percent increase is greater than two spaces. At a change in use, the new use may use vehicle parking to provide the required bicycle parking, at the discretion of the decision-

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making body, if it is not feasible to otherwise provide the required amount of bicycle parking and subject to the same requirements of subsection (D)(1) of this section.

(B) Bicycle Spaces and Type Required. Bicycle parking quantity and type shall be provided in accordance with the following schedule, with fractional quantity requirements ~~over one-half~~ or greater to be rounded up. Each bicycle parking space shall be no less than six feet long by two feet wide and shall have a bicycle rack system in compliance with the requirements in the following Table 13.16.040-1: Bicycle Parking Spaces Required:

Table 13.16.040-1: Bicycle Parking Spaces Required		
Use	Number of Bicycle Parking Spaces	Classification
Commercial, industrial, office, retail, service	15% of vehicle parking requirement prior to any reductions applied Minimum of 2 spaces ¹	Minimum 20% Class 1 80% Class 2
Multifamily residential (apartments and condominiums)	1 space per unit plus 20% guest parking	100% Class 1 in garages or secure accessible indoor areas count 1 space per 4 units Class 2
Townhomes	20% guest parking	100% Class 2
Public facility	35% of vehicle parking, prior to any reductions applied	Minimum 10% Class 1 90% Class 2
Schools	1 space per 3 students prior to any reductions applied	100% Class 2 secured, covered
Visitor accommodations	1 space per 5 rooms/beds prior to any reductions applied	Minimum 10% Class 1 90% Class 2

1. See subsection (D) of this section for exceptions.

(C) Location and Design of Facilities.

(1) Bicycle parking shall be located in close proximity to the building's entrance and clustered in groups not to exceed 10 spaces each. If there are separate customer and employee entrances bicycle parking shall be distributed near both entrances for the convenience of both users.

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- (2) Bicycle parking facilities shall support bicycles in a stable position without damage to wheels, frame or other components. The inverted "U" style rack shall be used for Class 2 parking unless parking is incorporated into street furniture or art as specified in subsection (C)(5) of this section. Racks must be easily usable with both U-locks and cable locks. Racks should support the bicycles in a stable upright position so that a bicycle, if bumped, will not fall or roll down. Racks that support a bicycle primarily by a wheel are damaging to wheels and thus are not acceptable.
- (3) Bicycle parking facilities shall be located in highly visible, well lighted areas to minimize theft and vandalism.
- (4) Bicycle parking facilities shall be securely anchored to the lot surface so they cannot be easily removed and shall be of sufficient strength to resist vandalism and theft.
- (5) Bicycle parking facilities shall not impede pedestrian or vehicular circulation, and should be harmonious with their environment both in color and design. Facilities should be incorporated whenever possible into street furniture or art, while complying with other provisions of this section.
- (6) Bicycle parking facilities shall provide sufficient spacing to allow for unobstructed access. When placed parallel to a wall, a rack must be at least three feet away from any vertical obstruction. If the bicycle rack is only two feet away, such rack would only satisfy one required bicycle parking space. When placed perpendicular to a wall, the rack must be at least two feet and preferably three feet away from the vertical obstruction. A standard bicycle sticks out about two feet from a standard inverted U or circular rack. A minimum four-foot pedestrian aisle shall be provided to enter and leave the facility for either Class 1 or Class 2 parking. Lockers or other secure parking (Class 1 parking) shall be located to allow sufficient space for doors to open. See Figure 13.16.040-1 below demonstrating aisle width requirements for bicycle parking configurations assuming a parked bicycle's wheel extends approximately two feet from the rack.
- (7) Where direct access to the bicycle parking area is not provided from the street a minimum five-foot-wide hallway shall be provided unless such access is in the unused corner of a parking garage or lot in which case the access may be three feet as shown in Figure 13.16.040-2 below.
- (8) In the public right-of-way clearance between a building and parking shall have a width of at least 72 inches to the front or rear of a bicycle parked in the facility. See Figure 13.16.040-3 below.
- (9) The outside ground surface shall be paved or finished in a way that avoids the creation of mud and dust, such as with the use of concrete, asphalt, pavers, or tile.
- (10) Bicycle parking facilities within vehicle parking areas shall be separated by a physical barrier, such as curbs, wheel stops, bollards or other similar features, to protect bicycles from damage by vehicles.

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(11) Vertical bicycle parking shall enable the bicycle to be locked to a rack or other object permanently affixed to a wall. A minimum of 16 inches of distance between racks are required to allow for easy mounting which is measured from the mid-point of one rack to the mid-point of another rack. The required aisle space is five feet and is measured from the outer edge of the bicycles.

(D) Exceptions to Requirements.

(1) Substitution of Vehicle Parking With Bicycle Parking. Subject to Planning Director of Community Development and Infrastructure approval, new and preexisting developments may convert up to 10 percent of their required vehicle spaces to unrequired additional bicycle parking, as long as the spaces are conveniently located near the entrance and a parking study prepared by a qualified transportation professional demonstrates that parking demand will not exceed 85 percent of supply. Converted parking spaces must yield at least three racks or six bicycle parking spaces per vehicle space.

(2) Vertical Bicycle Parking. Subject to Planning Director of Community Development and Infrastructure approval, when the number of bicycle parking spaces required is not feasible due to site constraints, up to 30 percent of the parking may be substituted with vertical bicycle parking spaces.

(3) If the number of bicycle parking spaces calculated based on the requirements of SCCC 13.16.040 exceeds 50 for commercial, industrial, office, retail, or service land uses, the applicant may request a reduction subject to approval by the decision-making body.

(4) Where the provision of bicycle parking is physically not feasible, the requirements may be reduced to a feasible level subject to approval by the decision-making body.

SECTION XXV

Section 13.16.060 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.16.060 Vehicle parking design standards – non single-family homes.

Off-street parking facilities for all development other than single-family homes must meet Santa Cruz County Design Criteria and shall conform with the following standards:

(A) Location. Site design shall minimize the visual impact of pavement and parked vehicles by siting buildings toward the front or middle portion of the lot and parking areas to the rear or side of the lot unless otherwise approved pursuant to SCCC 13.10.230. See Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines for more information.

(1) In residential districts off-street parking facilities prescribed in this chapter shall be located on the same site as the use for which the spaces are required, or on an adjoining site or separated only by an alley from the use for which the spaces are required.

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(2) In commercial and mixed-use districts, off-street parking facilities prescribed in this chapter shall be located within 300 feet of the use for which the spaces are required, measured by the shortest route of pedestrian access.

(3) Off-Site Parking Facilities. Where parking cannot be provided on site to meet the requirements of this chapter, the requirements for parking facilities may be satisfied by the permanent allocation of the required number of spaces for each use in either a shared-use or an exclusive-use off-site parking facility. An easement for the life of the business, attached to the land for which the application is being made, granting such off-site parking rights shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder. The easement shall designate the off-street parking facility and the uses or structures to be served, with legal descriptions of the sites involved, and shall specify the hours of operation, provide for maintenance, and certify that the easement shall not be terminated and that the off-street parking facility shall not be used for any other purpose unless a development permit amendment has been approved pursuant to SCCC Chapter 18.10 ~~SCCC~~ either eliminating the requirement for the parking facility or approving alternative parking facilities.

(B) Parking Structures. Parking within structures, including basement and roof parking, is encouraged in order to minimize asphalt pavement and maximize open areas. The visual impact of parking structures shall be reduced by landscaping and other appropriate screening from public streets and adjacent residential areas.

(C) Lighting. Lighting design shall relate to the site and building design and reduce off-site impacts.

(1) All site, building, security, and landscape lighting shall be directed onto the site and away from adjacent properties, so as not to cause annoying glare or illumination. Light sources shall not be visible from adjacent properties. Light sources can be shielded by landscaping, structure, fixture design or other physical means. Building and security lighting shall be integrated into the building design.

(2) All lighted parking and circulation areas shall utilize low-rise light standards or light fixtures attached to the building. Light standards shall not exceed a maximum height of 15 feet.

(3) Area lighting shall be consistent with California Green Building Standards Code and California Energy Code for outdoor lighting requirements.

(D) Landscaping. Landscaping shall screen parking from the street, frame the major circulation aisles, emphasize pedestrian pathways, and provide shade. Landscaping shall conform to the following standards:

(1) A comprehensive landscape plan shall be submitted for review and approval for developments requiring five vehicle parking spaces or more. The plan shall indicate existing and proposed trees, shrubs and ground cover and delineate species, size, placement, and irrigation methods. Landscape plans shall be required to be prepared by

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the project designer, architect, a registered landscape architect, or other qualified individual.

(2) Parking lot landscaping shall be designed to visually screen parking from public streets and adjacent uses. Techniques to achieve screening include: the use of mixed planting which incorporates trees, shrubs, and groundcovers; mounds; low walls; parking set below grade; or a combination of these techniques which achieves this function. See Santa Cruz County Design Guidelines for more information.

(3) Shade trees shall be installed to provide shade over 50 percent of the parking area within 15 years or as specified in the most current California Green Building Standards Code (See Section 5.106.12). Trees shall be provided in sufficient size and quantity to adequately screen and soften the effect of the parking area within the first year. At least 25 percent of the trees required for parking lot screening shall be 24-inch box size when planted; all other trees shall be 15-gallon size or larger when planted. A minimum of one tree for every five parking spaces shall be provided. Planting areas for trees required within parking rows should be achieved by one of the following methods (see Figures 13.16.060-1 and 13.16.060-2):

(a) A continuous landscape strip, at least five feet wide, between rows of parking spaces; or

(b) Tree wells, at least eight feet wide, resulting from the conversion of two opposing full-sized spaces to compact spaces; or

(c) Tree wells, at least five feet square, placed diagonally between standard or compact car spaces.

(4) As appropriate to the site use, required landscaped areas next to parking spaces or driveways shall be protected by a minimum six-inch-high curb or wheel stop, such as concrete, masonry, railroad ties, or other durable materials.

(5) Where a site adjoins a residential zone district, landscaping shall be used to provide privacy and screen unsightliness.

(6) Hose bibs shall be conveniently located for hand watering, or an irrigation system shall be installed to ensure that all landscaping is permanently maintained.

(E) Size of Parking Spaces.

(1) Each standard size parking space shall be not less than 18 feet in length and eight and one-half feet in width, exclusive of aisles and access drives. (See Figures 13.16.060-3 through 13.16.060-5.)

(2) Each compact car parking space shall be not less than 16 feet long and seven and one-half feet wide.

(3) All parking spaces shall have a vertical clearance of not less than seven feet for standard parking spaces and eight feet, two inches for ADA parking spaces.

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(4) Where single accessible parking spaces are provided, they shall be 14 feet wide and outlined to provide a nine-foot parking area and a five-foot loading and unloading access aisle on the passenger side of the vehicle. When more than one accessible parking space is provided, in lieu of providing a 14-foot-wide space for each parking space, two spaces can be provided within a 23-foot area lined to provide accessible parking as required by this section.

(F) Size of Parking Lot. Parking areas shall have the following Table 13.16.060 -1 Minimum Parking Lot Dimensions:

Table 13.16.060-1: Minimum Parking Lot Dimensions		
Parking Angle	Cars on One Side of Aisle¹	Cars on Both Sides of Aisle
90° ¹	40' two-way/36' one-way	60' two-way/58' one-way
60°	36'	56'
45°	33'	52'

1. For lots with cars on one side of aisle only, the aisle width shall be 22 feet for two-way circulation and 18 feet for one-way circulation.

(G) Each parking space shall be accessible from a street, interior driveway, aisles, or alley. Entrances and exits from or onto a public right-of-way shall be provided at locations approved according to encroachment permit procedures. Backing out movements onto the street shall be discouraged. Backing out movements onto major streets shall not be allowed where a reasonable alternative exists to do otherwise.

(H) The parking area, aisles, access drives and interior driveways shall be paved with two inches of asphalt concrete over five inches of Class II base rock or equivalent permeable or nonpermeable surface so as to provide a durable, dustless surface, and shall be graded and drained so as to prevent erosion and disperse surface water. Parking areas, aisles, interior driveways, and access drives together shall not occupy more than 50 percent of any required front yard setback area for any residential use, except for parking spaces located on an individual mobile home lot, which does not front on an exterior street, in a mobile home park, and except for parking required for accessory dwelling units as provided for in SCCC 13.10.681.

(I) On-site drainage percolation or detention shall be provided so as not to exceed predevelopment runoff levels, and designed for a 10-year storm. Drainage shall be filtered to reduce urban contamination of downstream drainage. The installation and maintenance of traps for oil, grease, and silt is required for all parking lots for 20 spaces or more and for all commercial and industrial projects. Refer to County Design Criteria for stormwater design guidance.

(J) Wheel stops and bumper rails shall be provided where needed for safety or protection of property.

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(K) No repair work or servicing of vehicles shall be conducted on a parking area.

(L) Maintenance. Parking areas shall be maintained in good condition, and kept free of trash, debris, display or advertising uses.

(M) No changes shall be made in the number of parking spaces designated on the parking plan without a minor site development permit or an amendment to an existing site development or use permit processed pursuant to the requirements of SCCC Chapter 18.10-SCCC.

(N) A request for an exception from the provisions of this section may be considered as a minor permit ~~by the Zoning Administrator~~, per SCCC Chapter 18.10-SCCC.

SECTION XXVI

Section 13.16.061 is hereby added to the Santa Cruz County Code, to read as follows:

13.16.161 Vehicle Parking Design Standards – Single-family homes.

(A) Size of Parking Spaces.

(1) Each standard size parking space shall be not less than 18 feet in length and eight and one-half feet in width, exclusive of aisles and access drives. (See Figures 13.16.060-3 through 13.16.060-5.)

(2) Each compact car parking space shall be not less than 16 feet long and seven and one-half feet wide.

(3) All parking spaces shall have a vertical clearance of not less than seven feet for standard parking spaces and eight feet, two inches for ADA parking spaces.

(4) Where single accessible parking spaces are provided, they shall be 14 feet wide and outlined to provide a nine-foot parking area and a five-foot loading and unloading access aisle on the passenger side of the vehicle. When more than one accessible parking space is provided, in lieu of providing a 14-foot-wide space for each parking space, two spaces can be provided within a 23-foot area lined to provide accessible parking as required by this section.

SECTION XXVII

Section 13.20.063 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.20.063 Replacement after disaster exemption.

Subject to SCCC 13.20.060, no coastal development permit is required for the replacement of any legal structure (including associated landscaping and erosion control structures/devices) that existed prior to the occurrence of a disaster, other than a public works facility, that is destroyed by a disaster (i.e., any situation in which the force or forces which destroyed the structure to be replaced were beyond the control of its owner); provided, that the replacement structure will:

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- (A) Conform to all applicable LCP requirements, including SCCC 16.10.070(H)(4), Coastal Bluffs and Beaches, Alteration of Damaged Structures;
- (B) Be for the same use as the destroyed structure;
- (C) Not exceed the floor area, height, or bulk (i.e., the total interior cubic volume as measured from the structure's exterior surface) of the destroyed structure by more than 10 percent; and
- (D) Be sited in the same location on the affected property as the destroyed structure, unless the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure determines that there are no additional impacts to environmental resources protected by SCCC Title 16, coastal resources, groundwater, and protected watersheds.

SECTION XXVIII

Section 13.20.080 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.20.080 Determination of applicable notice and hearing procedures.

The determination of whether a development is exempt, categorically excluded, nonappealable or appealable for purposes of notice, hearing and appeals procedures shall be made by the local government at the time the application for development within the Coastal Zone is submitted or as soon thereafter as possible, and in all cases prior to the application being deemed complete for processing. This determination shall be made with reference to the certified Local Coastal Program, including any maps, categorical exclusions, land use designations and zoning ordinances which are adopted as part of the Local Coastal Program. Where an applicant, interested person, or a local government has a question as to the appropriate designation for the development, the following procedures shall establish whether a development is categorically excluded, nonappealable or appealable:

- (A) The local government shall make its determination as to what type of development is being proposed and shall inform the applicant of the notice and hearing requirements for that particular development (i.e., categorically excluded, appealable, nonappealable). The local determination may be made by any designated local government employee(s) or any local body as provided in local government procedures.
- (B) If the determination of the local government is challenged by the applicant or an interested person, or if the local government wishes to have a Commission determination as to the appropriate designation, the local government shall notify the Commission by telephone of the dispute/question and shall request an Executive Director's opinion;
- (C) The Executive Director shall, within two working days of the local government request (or upon completion of a site inspection where such inspection is warranted), transmit his or her determination as to whether the development is categorically excluded, nonappealable or appealable;
- (D) Where, after the Executive Director's investigation, the Executive Director's determination is not in accordance with the local government determination, the Commission shall hold a hearing

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for purposes of determining the appropriate designation for the area. The Commission shall schedule the hearing on the determination for the next Commission meeting (in the appropriate geographic region of the state) following the local government request.

(E) Coastal Development Permit Exemptions. ~~The County's computer system contains information on development and building permit applications within the Coastal Zone, which identifies which applications do not involve coastal development permits due to being exempt, and upon request a list of those applications will be generated. Upon Coastal Commission Executive Director request for any particular case, the County shall provide information regarding such exemption to provide the same information specified in items in subsections (F)(1) through (5) of the exclusion notice requirements below. The County shall transmit all coastal development permit exemption determinations to the Coastal Commission within five working days of the determination, consistent with Section 13569(b) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.~~

(1) The exemption notice shall be provided to the applicant, any known interested parties, and the Coastal Commission, and shall include the information specified in subsections (F)(1) through (5) below.

(2) The Coastal Commission Executive Director shall have the time period specified in Section 13569(b) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations to review the exemption determination and determine whether the development is in fact exempt.

(F) Coastal Development Permit Exclusions. The County shall provide notice of coastal development permit exclusion determinations within five working days of such determinations. The exclusion notice shall be provided to the applicant, any known interested parties (including those who have specifically requested such notice or to be kept informed regarding the application and/or development at the location), and the Coastal Commission. Such notices shall include:

(1) Identification of the project applicant, project location (including address and assessor's parcel numbers), project description, and a list of any other approvals and/or permits (in addition to the exclusion) needed for the project;

(2) The reasons supporting the exclusion determination (including reference to the governing categorical exclusion and any other applicable LCP sections, etc.);

(3) All necessary information and other materials (i.e., location maps, site plans, elevations) supporting the exclusion determination;

(4) The date of the exclusion determination; and

(5) Identification of all recipients of the notice. A copy of any terms and conditions imposed by the County through other approvals and permits (including building and/or grading permits) shall be made available for review upon request.

(G) Coastal Development Permits. If not exempt or excluded, coastal development permit applications shall otherwise be processed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION XXIX

Section 13.20.120 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

13.20.120 Coastal Commission appeals.

All local appeals of actions taken pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be made in conformance with the procedures in SCCC Chapter 18.10 ~~SCCC~~. Issuance of an approved coastal development permit shall be stayed until all applicable appeal periods expire or, if appealed, until all appeals, including any appeals to the Coastal Commission, have been exhausted.

(A) County actions on coastal development permit applications may be appealed to the Coastal Commission as specified below.

(B) Only the following County actions may be appealed:

(1) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is located between the sea and the first through public road paralleling the sea, or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tide line of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance.

(2) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is not included in subsection (B)(1) of this section, but that is located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, or within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, or stream, or within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff.

(3) Approval of a coastal development permit for development ~~which that~~ is not designated as a Coastal Zone principal permitted use (CZP) ~~for the purpose of this chapter~~ in the zone district that applies to the development site. CZPs are listed for each zone district in SCCC 13.20.121.

(4) Approval of a coastal development permit for development that is not included in subsection (B)(1) or (B)(2) of this section but is located in a sensitive coastal resource area as defined in SCCC 13.20.040.

Subsections B(3) and B(4) shall not apply to a multifamily housing project that consists exclusively of residential uses and includes four or more units.

(C) An appeal pursuant to this section may be filed only by: (1) the applicant for the coastal development permit in question, (2) any aggrieved person, or (3) any two members of the Coastal Commission. An applicant or aggrieved person shall be deemed to have exhausted all avenues of local appeal if any of the following occur: (a) they pursued their appeals through all of the available appellate bodies (i.e., from the Zoning Administrator to the Planning Commission to the Board of Supervisors); (b) they were denied the right of local appeal by local

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ordinance which restricts the class of persons who may appeal a local decision; (c) they were denied the right of local appeal because notice and hearing procedures did not comply with the provisions of this chapter and ~~SCCC Chapter~~ 18.10-~~SCCC~~; or (d) Santa Cruz County charges an appeal fee for the filing or processing of CDP appeals. The appeal must be filed with the Coastal Commission and be received in the Commission's Central Coast District Office on or before 5:00 p.m. on the tenth working day after the Central Coast District Office receives a nondeficient FLAN.

(D) The grounds for appeal of a County approval of a coastal development permit shall be limited to an allegation that the development does not conform to the standards set forth in the certified LCP and/or the public access policies of the California Coastal Act.

(E) The grounds for appeal of a County denial of a coastal development permit pursuant to subsection (B)(6) of this section shall be limited to an allegation that the development conforms to the standards set forth in the certified LCP and the public access policies of the California Coastal Act.

(F) When an appeal of a County action on a coastal development permit is filed with the Coastal Commission, the County's action shall be stayed and County permits and/or approvals, including other types of permits, shall not be issued by the County until the appeal has been resolved at the Coastal Commission level. The possible outcomes of an appeal to the Coastal Commission are as follows:

(1) If the applicant withdraws the coastal development permit application prior to final Coastal Commission action on the appeal, then the application, the County's action and the appeal to the Coastal Commission shall all be considered vacated. The applicant may reapply, subject to ~~SCCC Chapter~~ 18.10-~~SCCC~~.

(2) If all appellants withdraw their appeals prior to Coastal Commission action regarding whether to take jurisdiction over the coastal development permit application (also known as a substantial issue determination), then the appeals shall be considered vacated and the County's action shall become final.

(3) If the Coastal Commission declines to take jurisdiction over the coastal development permit application (also known as a finding of no substantial issue), then the County's action shall become final.

(4) If the Coastal Commission takes jurisdiction over the coastal development permit application (also known as a finding of substantial issue), then the County's coastal development permit action shall be considered vacated. In such a case, the Coastal Commission shall either:

- (a) Approve the proposed development (with or without conditions); or
- (b) Deny the proposed development.

(G) In the case of a Coastal Commission approval of a coastal development permit as described in subsection (B) of this section, the ~~Planning~~-Director of Community Development and

Infrastructure shall review the Commission's approval to determine whether any terms and/or conditions imposed by the Coastal Commission are a substantial variation from the terms and/or conditions of any noncoastal development permit approvals granted by the County for the project. The County approving body shall re-review any noncoastal development permit approvals and will as necessary approve, modify, or deny any noncoastal development permit applications associated with the project as approved by the Coastal Commission to ensure consistency with the coastal development permit.

SECTION XXX

Section 16.10.040 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.10.040 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "**Accessory use**" means any use which is clearly incidental and secondary to the main use and does not change the character of the main use.
- (2) "**Active**" means a geologic feature (fault or landslide) which shows evidence of movement, surface displacement, or activity within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years).
- (3) "**Addition**" means improvement to an existing structure that increases the area, measured in square feet. The use of breeze ways, corridors, or other nonintegral connections between structures shall not cause separate buildings or structures to be considered additions to an existing structure.
- (4) "**Adjacent/contiguous parcel**" means a parcel touching the subject parcel and not separated from the subject parcel by a road, street or other property.
- (5) "**Area of special flood hazard**" means an area having special flood hazard as identified by the Federal Insurance Administration, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM map as Zone A, AO, A1—A30, AE, A99, V1—V30, VE or V. Also known as special flood hazard area (SFHA).
- (6) "**Base flood**" means a flood which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. For flood insurance purposes "100-year flood" and "base flood" have the same meaning.
- (7) "**Basement**" means, for the purposes of this chapter, any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.
- (8) "**Beach erosion**" means temporary or permanent reduction, transport or removal of beach sand by littoral drift, tidal actions, storms or tsunamis.
- (9) "**Certified engineering geologist**" means a registered geologist who is licensed by the State of California to practice the subspecialty of engineering geology.
- (10) "**Coastal bluff**" means a bank or cliff along the coast subject to coastal erosion processes. "Coastal bluff" refers to the top edge, face, and base of the subject bluff.

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(11) **"Coastal dependent uses"** means any development or use which would not function or operate unless sited on or adjacent to the ocean.

(12) **"Coastal erosion processes"** means natural forces that cause the breakdown and transportation of earth or rock materials on or along beaches and bluffs. These forces include landsliding, surface runoff, wave action and tsunamis.

(13) **"Coastal hazard areas"** means areas which are subject to physical hazards as a result of coastal processes such as landsliding, erosion of a coastal bluff, and inundation or erosion of a beach by wave action.

(14) **"Coastal high hazard area"** means areas subject to high velocity waters, including tidal and coastal inundation. These areas and base flood elevations are identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) as Zones V1—30, VE or V.

(15) **"County geologist"** means a County employee who is registered as a geologist with the State of California (R.G.) and has been authorized by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to assist in the administration of this chapter, or a registered geologist under contract by the County who has been authorized by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to assist in the administration of this chapter.

(16) **"County geologic advisor"** means an individual who is registered as a geologist with the State of California (R.G.), who may be employed by the County to provide geologic services.

(17) **"Critical structures and facilities"** means structures and facilities which are subject to specified seismic safety standards because of their immediate and vital public need or because of the severe hazard presented by their structural failure. These structures include hospitals and medical facilities, fire and police stations, disaster relief and emergency operating centers, large dams and public utilities, public transportation and communications facilities, buildings with involuntary occupancy such as schools, jails, and convalescent homes, and high occupancy structures such as theaters, churches, office buildings, factories, and stores.

(18) **"Cumulative improvement"** means, for the purposes of calculating "substantial improvement" as defined in subsection (65) of this section, two or more instances of repair, reconstruction, alteration, addition, or improvement to a structure, over the course of five consecutive years. If the value of such activities, when added together, equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure, the activity as a whole shall be considered to be a "substantial improvement."

(19) Development/Development Activities. For the purposes of this chapter, and this chapter only, any project that includes activity in any of the following categories is considered to be development or development activity. This chapter does not supersede SCCC 13.20.040 for purposes of determining whether a certain activity or project is considered development that requires a coastal permit; some activities and projects will require coastal permits although they do not fall under the following specific definition:

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- (a) The construction or placement of any habitable structure, including a manufactured home and including a non-residential structure occupied by property owners, employees and/or the public;
- (b) Modification, reconstruction or replacement of 65 percent of the major structural components—consisting of the foundation, floor framing, exterior wall framing, and roof framing—of an existing habitable structure within any consecutive five-year period, or modification, reconstruction or replacement of 50 percent of the major structural components of an existing critical structure or facility, as defined by this chapter, within any consecutive five-year period, whether the work is done at one time or as the sum of multiple projects. For the purpose of this section, the following are not considered major structural components: exterior siding; nonstructural door and window replacement; roofing material; decks; chimneys; and interior elements including but not limited to interior walls and sheetrock, insulation, kitchen and bathroom fixtures, mechanical, electrical and plumbing fixtures. The extent of alterations to major structural components will be calculated in accordance with administrative guidelines adopted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors;
- (c) The addition of habitable square footage to any structure, where the addition increases the habitable square footage by more than 50 percent or 500 square feet, whichever is greater, over the existing habitable space within a consecutive five-year period. This allows a total increase of up to 50 percent of the original habitable space of a structure, whether the additions are constructed at one time or as the sum of multiple additions over a consecutive five-year period;
- (d) An addition of any size to a structure that is located on a coastal bluff, dune, or in the coastal hazard area, that extends the existing structure in a seaward direction;
- (e) A division of land or the creation of one or more new building sites, except where a land division is accomplished by the acquisition of such land by a public agency for public recreational use;
- (f) Any change of use from nonhabitable to habitable, according to the definition of "habitable" found in this section, or a change of use from any noncritical structure to a critical structure;
- (g) Any repair, alteration, reconstruction, replacement or addition affecting any structure that meets either of the following criteria:
 - (i) Posted "Limited Entry" or "Unsafe to Occupy" due to geologic hazards, or
 - (ii) Located on a site associated with slope stability concerns, such as sites affected by existing or potential debris flows;
- (h) Grading activities of any scale in the 100-year floodplain or the coastal hazard area, and any grading activity which requires a permit pursuant to Chapter 16.20 SCCC;
- (i) Construction of roads, utilities, or other facilities;

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(j) Retaining walls which require a building permit, retaining walls that function as a part of a landslide repair whether or not a building permit is required, sea walls, rip-rap erosion protection or retaining structures, and gabion baskets;

(k) Installation of a septic system;

(l) Any human-made change to developed or undeveloped real estate in the special flood hazard area, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials. This is in addition to any activity listed in subsections (19)(a) through (k) of this section;

(m) Any other project that is defined as development under SCCC 13.20.040, and that will increase the number of people exposed to geologic hazards, or that is located within a mapped geologic hazard area, or that may create or exacerbate an existing geologic hazard, shall be determined by the Planning Director to constitute development for the purposes of geologic review.

(20) "**Development envelope**" means a designation on a site plan or parcel map indicating where buildings, access roads and septic systems are to be located.

(21) "**Fault zones**" means a zone or zones of fracture designated in the General Plan or Local Coastal Program Land Use constraints maps, or other maps and source materials authorized by the Planning Director.

(22) "**Fill**" means the deposit of earth or any other substance or material by artificial means for any purpose, or the condition resulting from a fill taking place.

(23) "**Flood boundary floodway map**" means the map adopted by the Board of Supervisors and used for land use planning and permit review on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated the areas of special flood hazard.

(24) "**Flood control structure**" means any structure or material, including but not limited to a berm, levee, dam or retaining wall, placed in areas where flooding occurs, and constructed for the purpose of protecting a structure, road, utility or transmission line.

(25) "**Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)**" means the map adopted by the Board of Supervisors and used for insurance purposes on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated the special flood hazard areas, base flood elevations and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. The FIRM became effective on April 15, 1986, for insurance purposes.

(26) "**Flood insurance study**" means the official report on file with the Planning Department provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency entitled, "The Flood Insurance Study, Santa Cruz County, California" that includes flood profiles, the FIRM, the flood boundary floodway map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

(27) "**Floodplain**" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source. The 100-year floodplain is used for planning purposes by Federal agencies and the

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County. For many larger and more densely populated drainages, the 100-year floodplain is designated on flood boundary and floodway maps prepared by the Federal Insurance Administration. See also "area of special flood hazard."

(28) "**Floodplain Administrator**" means the Planning Director, or single staff member that is designated by the Director, to manage the administration and implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations and the flood control provisions of this chapter.

(29) "**Floodproofing**" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to nonresidential structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved property.

(30) "**Floodway**" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land area that must be reserved in order to carry and discharge the 100-year flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot at any point. Also referred to as the regulatory floodway.

(31) "**Geologic hazard**" means a threat to life, property, or public safety caused by geologic or hydrologic processes such as flooding, wave inundation, landsliding, erosion, faulting, ground cracking, and secondary seismic effects including liquefaction, landsliding, tsunami and ground shaking.

(32) "**Geologic hazards assessment**" means a summary of the possible geologic hazards present at a site conducted by the staff geologist.

(33) "**Geologic report, full**" means a complete geologic investigation conducted by a certified engineering geologist hired by the applicant, and completed in accordance with the County geologic report guidelines.

(34) "**Grading**" means excavating or filling land, or a combination thereof.

(35) "**Habitable**" means, for the purposes of this chapter, any structure or portion of a structure, whether or not enclosed, that is usable for living purposes, which include working, sleeping, eating, recreation, or any combination thereof. The purpose and use of the space, as described above, defines the habitable nature of the space. The term "habitable" also includes any space that is heated or cooled, humidified or dehumidified for the provision of human comfort, and/or is insulated and/or finished in plasterboard, and/or contains plumbing other than hose bibs.

(36) "**Hardship**" means, for the purposes of administering SCCC 16.10.100, the exceptional hardship that would result from failure to grant the requested exception. The specific hardship must be exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, personal preferences, or the disapproval of neighbors also cannot qualify as exceptional hardship, as these problems can be resolved through means other than granting an exception, even if those alternative means are more expensive, require a property owner to build elsewhere, or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended or proposed.

(37) "**High and very high liquefaction potential areas**" means areas that are prone to liquefaction caused by groundshaking during a major earthquake. These areas are designated on maps which are on file with the Planning Department.

(38) "**Historic structure**" means any structure that is: (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places, or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior to meet the requirements for such listing; (b) certified as or preliminarily determined by the Department of the Interior to be contributing to the historical significance of a registered historical district or a district preliminarily determined to qualify as a historic district by the Secretary of the Interior; (c) individually listed on the State Register of Historic Places which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or (d) individually listed in the inventory of historic structures in a community with a historic preservation program that has been certified either by an approved State program or directly by the Secretary of the Interior.

(39) "**Hydrologic investigation**" means a report prepared by a certified engineering geologist or civil engineer with expertise in hydrology which analyzes surface hydrology and/or groundwater conditions.

(40) "**In-kind**" See definition in SCCC 13.10.700-I.

~~(41)~~ "**Littoral drift**" means the movement of beach sand parallel to the coast due to wave action and currents.

~~(42)~~ "**Liquefaction**" means the process whereby saturated, loose, granular materials are transformed by ground shaking during a major earthquake from a stable state into a fluid-like state.

~~(43)~~ "**Lowest floor**" means, for flood purposes, the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a structure, including any basement.

(a) An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, below the lowest floor, that is usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area, for the purposes of this chapter, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided it conforms to applicable nonelevation design requirements, including, but not limited to:

(i) The wet floodproofing standards in SCCC 16.10.070(F)(3)(h)(i);

(ii) The anchoring and construction materials and methods in SCCC 16.10.070(F)(3)(b);

(iii) The standards for septic systems and water supply in SCCC 16.10.070(F)(5) and (6).

(b) For residential structures, all fully enclosed subgrade areas are prohibited as they are considered to be basements. This prohibits garages and storage areas that are below grade on all sides.

~~(44)~~ "**Manufactured home**" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation

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when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes the term "manufactured home" also includes park trailers, travel trailers and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than 180 consecutive days.

(454) "**Manufactured home park or subdivision**" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for sale or rent.

(465) "**Mean sea level**" means the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, or other measurement, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's flood insurance rate map are referenced.

(476) "**Multiple-residential structure**" means a single structure containing four or more individual residential units.

(487) "**Natural disaster**" means any situation in which the force or forces of nature causing destruction are beyond the control of people.

(498) "**New construction**" means, for the purposes of SCCC 16.10.070(F), (G), and (H), structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after April 15, 1986, including any subsequent improvements to such structures.

(5049) "**Nonessential public structures**" means public structures which are not integral in providing such vital public services as fire and police protection, sewer, water, power and telephone services.

(510) "**Obstruction**" includes, but is not limited to, any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, protection, excavation, channelization, bridge, conduit, culvert, building, wire, fence, rock, gravel, refuse, fill, structure, vegetation or other material in, along, across, or projecting into any watercourse which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water, snare or collect debris carried by the flow of water, or is likely to be carried downstream.

(524) "**One-hundred-year flood**" means a flood that statistically could occur once in 100 years on the average, although it could occur in any year. For flood insurance purposes, "100-year flood" and "base flood" have the same meaning. See "base flood."

(532) "**Planning Director**" means the Planning Director of the County of Santa Cruz or his or her authorized employee.

(543) "**Public facilities**" means any structure owned and/or operated by the government directly or by a private corporation under a government franchise for the use or benefit of the community.

(554) "**Recent**" means a geologic feature (fault or landslide) which shows evidence of movement or activity within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years).

(565) "**Registered geologist**" means a geologist who is licensed by the State of California to practice geology.

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(~~576~~) "**Registered geotechnical (soils) engineer**" means a civil engineer licensed in the State of California, experienced in the practice of soils and foundation engineering.

(~~587~~) Regulatory Floodway. See "floodway."

(~~598~~) "**Recreational vehicle**" means a vehicle which is built on a single chassis; is 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and designed primarily not for uses as a permanent dwelling but a temporary living quarters for recreation, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

(~~6059~~) "**Shoreline protection structure**" means any structure or material, including but not limited to riprap or a seawall, placed in an area where coastal processes operate.

(~~610~~) "**Soils investigation**" means a report prepared by a registered soils engineer, hired by the applicant, and completed in accordance with the County soils report guidelines. This term is synonymous with the term "geotechnical investigation."

(~~624~~) Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). See "area of special flood hazard."

(~~632~~) "**Start of construction**" means the date the first building permit was issued, provided actual construction, repair, reconstruction, alteration, addition, rehabilitation, placement, or other improvement was begun within the terms of the permit. "Actual construction" means either the first placement of a structure on the site, such as pouring a slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds which are not occupied as dwelling units or are not part of the main structure. For the purposes of the phrase "substantial improvement," "actual construction" means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

(~~643~~) "**Structure**" means anything constructed or erected which requires a location on the ground, including, but not limited to, a building, manufactured home, gas or liquid storage tank, or facility such as a road, retaining wall, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, electrical power transmission or distribution line.

(~~654~~) "**Substantial damage**" means damage of any origin, sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure as it existed before the damage occurred.

(~~665~~) "**Substantial improvement**" means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, alteration or improvement to a structure, or the cumulative total of such activities as defined in subsection (18) of this section, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either immediately prior to the issuance of the building permit. This term includes structures that have incurred "substantial damage" regardless of the actual repair work

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proposed or performed. This term does not include any project or portion of a project to upgrade an existing habitable structure to comply with current State or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions, any alteration of an historic structure; provided, that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an historic structure. (See also "cumulative improvement.")

(~~676~~) "**Subsurface geologic investigation**" means a geologic report prepared by a certified engineering geologist that provides information on subsurface materials through trenching, test pits and borings.

(~~687~~) V-Zone. See "coastal high hazard area."

(~~698~~) "**Violation**" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this chapter. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications or required permits, or other evidence of compliance required in this chapter is presumed to be in violation until such time as the required documentation has been provided.

(~~7069~~) "**Watercourse**" means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, arroyo, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. "Watercourse" includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

SECTION XXXI

Section 16.10.060 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.10.060 Assessment and report preparation and review.

(A) Timing of Geologic Review. Any required geologic, soil, or other technical report shall be completed, reviewed and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section before any public hearing is scheduled, provided that an application lacking an accepted report may be scheduled for a public hearing solely for the purpose of denial, and before any discretionary or development application is approved or issued. The County Geologist may agree to defer the date for completion, review, or acceptance of any technical report where the technical information is (1) unlikely to significantly affect the size or location of the project, and (2) the project is not in the area of the Coastal Zone where decisions are appealable to the Coastal Commission. In no event shall such be deferred until after the approval or issuance of a building permit.

(1) An application for a geologic hazards assessment shall include a plot plan showing the property boundaries and location of proposed development activities. Any other information deemed necessary by the County Geologist (including but not limited to topographic map, building elevations or grading plans) shall be submitted upon request.

(2) An application for a geologic hazards assessment or a technical report review constitutes a grant of permission for the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, or agents, to enter the property for the purposes of responding to the application.

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(B) Report Preparation. The geologic hazards assessment shall be prepared by County staff. Alternately, the assessment may be conducted by a private certified engineering geologist at the applicant's choice and expense. Such privately prepared assessments shall, however, be subject to review and approval as specified in this section.

(C) Report Acceptance. All geologic, geotechnical, engineering, and hydrologic reports or investigations submitted to the County as a part of any development application shall be found to conform to County report guidelines. The ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure may require an inspection in the field of all exploratory trenches, test pits, and borings excavated for a technical report.

(D) Hazard Assessment and Report Expiration. A geologic hazards assessment and all recommendations and requirements given therein shall remain valid for three years from the date of completion, unless a shorter period is specified in the report by the preparer. A full geologic report shall be valid and all recommendations therein shall remain in effect for three years from the date of completion of the report. The exception to the three-year period of validity is where a change in site conditions, development proposal, technical information or County policy significantly affects the technical data, analysis, conclusions or requirements of the assessment or report; in which case the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure may require a new or revised assessment or report.

SECTION XXXII

Section 16.10A.040 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.10A.040 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(A) “**Active fault**” means a fault that has had surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years).

(B) “**Active landslide**” means a landslide that is presently moving or has recently moved as indicated by distinct topographic slide features such as sharp, barren scarps, cracks, or tipped (jackstrawed) trees.

(C) “**Addition**” means improvement to an existing structure that increases its area, measured in square feet. The use of breezeways, corridors, or other nonintegral connections between structures shall not cause separate buildings or structures to be considered additions to an existing structure.

(D) “**Adjacent/contiguous parcel**” means a parcel touching the subject parcel and not separated from the subject parcel by a road, street or other property.

(E) “**Beach erosion**” means temporary or permanent reduction, transport or removal of beach sand by littoral drift, tidal actions, storms or tsunamis.

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- (F) **“Coastal bluff”** means a bank or cliff along the coast subject to coastal erosion processes, including historic wave erosion. “Coastal bluff” refers to the top edge, face, and base of the subject bluff.
- (G) **“Bluff line or edge”** means the upper termination of a bluff, cliff, or sea cliff. In cases where the top edge of the cliff is rounded away from the face of the cliff as a result of erosional processes related to the presence of the steep cliff face, the bluff line or edge shall be defined as that point nearest the cliff beyond which the downward gradient of the surface increases more or less continuously until it reaches the general gradient of the cliff. In a case where there is a step-like feature at the top of the cliff face, the landward edge of the topmost riser shall be taken to be the cliff edge. The termini of the bluff line, or edge along the seaward face of the bluff, shall be defined as a point reached by bisecting the angle formed by a line coinciding with the general trend of the bluff line along the seaward face of the bluff, and a line coinciding with the general trend of the bluff line along the inland facing portion of the bluff. Five hundred feet shall be the minimum length of bluff line or edge to be used in making these determinations.
- (H) **“Coastal dependent uses”** means any development or use which would not function or operate unless sited on or adjacent to the ocean.
- (I) **“Coastal erosion processes”** means natural forces that cause the breakdown and transportation of earth or rock materials on or along beaches and bluffs. These forces include, but are not limited to, landsliding, surface runoff, wave action and tsunamis.
- (J) **“Coastal hazard areas”** means areas which are subject to physical hazards as a result of coastal processes such as landsliding, erosion of a coastal bluff, and inundation or erosion of a beach by wave action.
- (K) **“County Geologist”** means a County employee who is a California licensed professional geologist who has been authorized by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to assist in the administration of this chapter, or a California licensed professional geologist under contract by the County who has been authorized by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to assist in the administration of this chapter.
- (L) **“County geologic advisor”** means an individual who is a California licensed professional geologist who may be employed by the County to provide geologic services.
- (M) **“Critical structures and facilities”** means structures and facilities which are subject to specified seismic safety standards because of their immediate and vital public need or because of the severe hazard presented by their structural failure. These structures may include hospitals and medical facilities, fire and police stations, disaster relief and emergency operating centers, large dams and public or quasi-public utilities, public transportation and communications facilities, buildings with involuntary occupancy such as schools, jails, and convalescent homes, and high occupancy structures such as theaters, churches, office buildings, factories, and stores.
- (N) **Development/Development Activities.** For the purposes of this chapter, any project that includes activity in any of the following categories is considered to be development or development activity. This chapter does not supersede SCCC 13.20.040 for purposes of

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determining whether a certain activity or project is considered development that requires a coastal development permit; some activities and projects will require coastal development permits although they do not fall under the following specific definition:

- (1) The construction or placement of any habitable structure, including a manufactured home and including a nonresidential structure occupied by property owners, employees and/or the public;
- (2) Modification, reconstruction or replacement of 50 percent of the major structural components—consisting of the foundation, floor framing, exterior wall framing, and roof framing—of an existing habitable structure within any consecutive five-year period, or modification, reconstruction or replacement of 50 percent of the major structural components of an existing critical structure or facility, as defined by this chapter, within any consecutive five-year period, whether the work is done at one time or as the sum of multiple projects. For the purpose of this chapter, the following are not considered major structural components: exterior siding; nonstructural door and window replacement; roofing material; decks; chimneys; and interior elements including but not limited to interior walls and sheetrock, insulation, kitchen and bathroom fixtures, mechanical, electrical and plumbing fixtures. The extent of alterations to major structural components will be calculated in accordance with administrative guidelines adopted by resolution of the Board of Supervisors;
- (3) The addition of habitable square footage to any structure, where the addition increases the habitable square footage by more than 50 percent or 500 square feet, whichever is greater, over the existing habitable space ~~within a consecutive five-year period. This allows a total increase of up to 50 percent of the original habitable space of a structure~~, whether the additions are constructed at one time or as the sum of multiple additions over a consecutive five-year period;
- (4) An addition of any size to a structure that is located on or adjacent to a coastal bluff, on a dune, or in the coastal hazard area, that extends the existing structure in a seaward direction;
- (5) A division of land or the creation of ~~one or more new building sites~~parcels, except where a land division is accomplished by the acquisition of such land by a public agency for public recreational use;
- (6) Any change of use ~~from a non-habitable structure to a habitable structure~~, according to the definition of “habitable” found in this section, or a change of use from any noncritical structure to a critical structure. For the purpose of this chapter, the conversion of a non-habitable space within an existing habitable structure shall be considered an addition of habitable square footage consistent with (3) above;
- (7) Any repair, alteration, reconstruction, replacement or addition affecting any structure that meets either of the following criteria:
 - (a) Posted “Limited Entry” or “Unsafe to Occupy” due to geologic hazards; or

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~~(b) Located on a site associated with slope stability concerns, such as sites affected by existing or potential debris flows; or~~

(eb) Defined as a critical structure or facility;

(8) Grading activities of any scale in the 100-year floodplain or the coastal hazard area, and any grading activity which requires a permit pursuant to Chapter 16.20 SCCC;

(9) Construction of public or private roads and driveways requiring a grading permit pursuant SCCC 16.20, public or quasi-public utilities, or other public or quasi-public facilities;

(10) Retaining walls which require a building permit, retaining walls that function as a part of a landslide repair whether or not a building permit is required, shoreline and coastal bluff protection structures, sea walls, riprap erosion protection or retaining structures, and gabion baskets;

(11) Installation of a ~~septic system~~ Onsite Wastewater Treatment System when required by the Health Officer under SCCC 7.38;

(12) Any human-made change to developed or undeveloped real estate in the special flood hazard area, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials. This is in addition to any activity listed in subsections (N)(1) through (11) of this section; or

(13) Any other project that is defined as development under SCCC 13.20.040, and that will increase the number of people exposed to geologic hazards, or that is located within a mapped geologic hazard area, or that may create or exacerbate an existing geologic hazard, may be determined by the Planning Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to constitute development for the purposes of geologic review.

(O) "**Development envelope**" means a designation on a site plan, parcel map or grading plan indicating where buildings, access roads and septic systems, and other development are to be located.

(P) "**Fault zones**" are areas delineated by the State Geologist, pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Section 2621 et seq.) which encompasses the traces of active faults; as well as a zone or zones of fracture designated in the General Plan or Local Coastal Program land use constraints maps, or other maps and source materials authorized by the Planning Director of Community Development and Infrastructure.

(Q) "**Fault trace**" is that line formed by the intersection of a fault and the earth's surface and is the representation of a fault as depicted on a map, including maps of earthquake fault zones.

(R) "**Fill**" means the deposition of earth or any other substance or material by artificial means for any purpose, or the condition resulting from a fill taking place.

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(S) "**Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)**" means the map adopted by the Board of Supervisors and used for insurance purposes on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated the special flood hazard areas, base flood elevations and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. The FIRM became effective on April 15, 1986, for insurance purposes.

(T) "**Geologic hazard**" means a threat to life, property, or public safety caused by geologic or hydrologic processes such as flooding, wave inundation, landsliding, erosion, surface fault ground rupture, ground cracking, and secondary seismic effects including liquefaction, landsliding, tsunami and ground shaking.

(U) "**Geologic hazards assessment**" means a summary of the possible geologic hazards present at a site conducted by the County Geologist or a California licensed professional geologist.

(V) "**Geologic report, full**" means a complete geologic investigation conducted by a professional geologist hired by the applicant, completed in accordance with the County geologic report guidelines, and accepted by the County.

(W) "**Geotechnical investigation/report**" means a report prepared by a professional engineer, hired by the applicant, completed in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and County soils (geotechnical) report guidelines, and accepted by the County. This term is synonymous with the term "soils investigation" or "soils report."

(X) "**Grading**" means excavating or filling land, or a combination thereof.

(Y) "**Habitable**" means, for the purposes of this chapter, any structure or portion of a structure, whether or not enclosed, that is usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, recreation, or any combination thereof. The purpose and use of the space, as described above, defines the habitable nature of the space. The term "habitable" also includes any space that is heated or cooled, humidified or dehumidified for the provision of human comfort, and/or is insulated and/or finished in plasterboard, and/or contains plumbing other than hose bibs.

(Z) "**Hardship**" means, for the purposes of administering SCCC 16.10.100, the exceptional hardship that would result from failure to grant the requested exception. The specific hardship must be exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, personal preferences, or the disapproval of neighbors also cannot qualify as exceptional hardship, as these problems can be resolved through means other than granting an exception, even if those alternative means are more expensive, require a property owner to build elsewhere, or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended or proposed.

(AA) "**High and very high liquefaction potential areas**" means areas that are prone to liquefaction caused by ground shaking during a major earthquake. These areas are designated on maps which are on file with the Planning Department, and other areas may be identified by a geotechnical report that describes the site conditions.

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(BB) "**Hydrologic investigation**" means a report prepared by a professional geologist or civil engineer with expertise in hydrology which analyzes surface hydrology and/or groundwater conditions.

(CC) "**In-kind**" See definition in SCCC 13.10.700-I.

(~~DD~~) "**Littoral drift**" means the movement of beach sand parallel to the coast due to wave action and currents.

(~~EE~~) "**Liquefaction**" means the process whereby saturated, loose, granular materials are transformed by ground shaking during a major earthquake from a stable state into a fluid-like state.

(~~FF~~) "**Multiple-residential structure**" means a single structure containing four or more individual residential units.

(~~GG~~) "**Natural disaster**" means any situation in which the force or forces of nature causing destruction are beyond the control of people.

(~~HH~~) "**Nonessential public structures**" means public structures which are not integral in providing such vital public services as fire and police protection, sewer, water, power and telephone services.

(~~II~~) "**Planning Director of Community Development and Infrastructure**" means the **Planning** Director of the Department of Community Development and Infrastructure of the County of Santa Cruz or their designee.

(~~JJ~~) "**Professional engineer**" means an engineer who is licensed by the State of California to practice engineering.

(~~KK~~) "**Professional geologist**" means a geologist who is licensed by the State of California to practice geology.

(~~LL~~) "**Public facilities**" means any structure owned and/or operated by the government directly or by a private corporation under a government franchise for the use or benefit of the community.

(~~MM~~) "**Recent**" means a geologic feature (fault or landslide) which shows evidence of movement or activity within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years).

(~~NN~~) "**Shoreline or coastal bluff armoring**" means any structure or material, including but not limited to riprap or a seawall, placed in an area where coastal processes operate.

(~~OO~~) "**Shoreline Protection Exception Area**" ("**SPEA**") means the coastal bluffs and beaches between Soquel Point and the Capitola city limit and any other geographic area that may be designated in an adopted Shoreline Management Plan, and describes locations where shoreline and coastal bluff protection structures are acceptable.

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~~(PP00)~~ "**Shoreline and coastal bluff protection structure**" means any structure or material, including but not limited to riprap or a seawall, placed in an area where coastal processes operate with the intention of preventing erosion of shoreline and coastal bluff materials.

~~(QQPP)~~ "**Soils investigation/report**" means a report prepared by a professional engineer, hired by the applicant, completed in accordance with the County soils report guidelines, and accepted by the County. This term is synonymous with the term "geotechnical investigation."

~~(RR00)~~ "**Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)**. The land in a flood plain subject to a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are in general shown on a FIRM as Zones A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE and V, but can also be determined by the Floodplain Administrator to occur where not shown on the FIRM. Also known as the flood hazard area, FHA, area of special flood hazard, or area of the one percent annual chance flood.

~~(SSRR)~~ "**Structure**" means anything constructed or erected which requires a location on the ground, including, but not limited to, a building, manufactured home, gas or liquid storage tank, or facility such as a road, retaining wall, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, electrical power transmission or distribution line.

~~(TTSS)~~ "**Subsurface geologic investigation**" means a geologic report prepared by a professional geologist that provides information on subsurface materials through trenching, test pits, borings or other methods acceptable to the County Geologist.

SECTION XXXIII

Section 16.10A.050 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.10A.050 Requirements for geologic and geotechnical assessment.

(A) All development is required to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(B) Hazard Assessment Required. A geologic hazards assessment shall be required for all development or development activities, ~~and foundation replacements or upgrades~~, in the following designated areas: fault zones, sites with suspected instability, and coastal hazard areas, except as specified in subsection (D) of this section, where a full geologic report will be prepared according to the County guidelines for engineering geologic reports. The County Geologist may waive the requirement for a hazard assessment based upon a determination that there is adequate information on file. A geologic hazards assessment ~~shall~~ may also be required for development located in other areas of geologic hazard, as identified by the County Geologist or designee, using available technical resources, from environmental review, or from other field review.

(C) Geotechnical (Soils) Report Required. A geotechnical report shall be required when determined to be necessary by County civil engineering staff, the County Geologist, or the California Building Code (CBC).

(D) Geologic Report Required. A full geologic report shall be required for the following:

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- (1) For all proposed land divisions and critical structures and facilities in the areas defined as a County fault zone or earthquake fault zones on the State Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act maps;
- (2) Whenever a significant potential hazard is identified by a geologic hazards assessment or other field or technical assessment by the County Geologist;
- (3) For all new reservoirs to serve major water supplies;
- ~~(4) Prior to the construction of any critical structure or facility in designated fault zones;~~
- ~~(5) When a property has been identified as “unsafe to occupy” due to adverse geologic conditions, no discretionary approval or building permit (except approvals and permits that are necessary solely to mitigate the geologic hazard) shall be issued prior to the review and approval of geologic reports and the completion of mitigation measures, as necessary; and~~
- ~~(46)~~ For all new water tanks in excess of 10,000 gallons either as a single tank or multiple tanks on a site, which are located in an area of geologic hazards as identified by the County Geologist.

(E) Potential Liquefaction Area. A site-specific soil investigation (with input from a professional geologist, when required by County civil engineering staff or the County Geologist) shall be required for all development applications for more than four residential units, in areas of high or very high liquefaction potential, or when required by the California Building Code. Development applications for four units or less, one-story structures and nonresidential projects shall be reviewed for liquefaction hazard through environmental review and/or geologic hazards assessment. When a significant hazard may exist, a site-specific soils investigation shall be required.

(F) Additional Report Requirements. Additional information (including but not limited to full geologic, subsurface geologic, hydrologic, geotechnical or other engineering investigations and reports) shall be required when a hazard or foundation constraint requiring further investigation is identified.

SECTION XXXIV

Section 16.10A.060 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.10A.060 Assessment and report preparation and review.

(A) Timing of Geologic Review. Any required geologic, soil, or other technical report shall be completed, reviewed and accepted pursuant to the provisions of this section before any public hearing is scheduled, provided that an application lacking an accepted report may be scheduled for a public hearing solely for the purpose of denial, for consideration of approval of a proposed project, and before any discretionary development application or building permit is approved or

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issued. The County Geologist may agree to defer the date for completion, review, or acceptance of any technical report where the technical information is (1) unlikely to significantly affect the size or location of the project, and (2) the project is not in the area of the Coastal Zone where decisions are appealable to the Coastal Commission. In no event shall such be deferred until after the approval or issuance of a building permit.

(1) An application for a geologic hazards assessment shall include a plot plan showing the property boundaries and location of proposed development activities. Any other information deemed necessary by the County Geologist (including but not limited to topographic map, building elevations or grading plans) shall be submitted upon request.

(2) An application for a geologic hazards assessment or a technical report review constitutes a grant of permission for the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, or agents, to enter the property for the purposes of responding to the application.

(B) Geologic Hazards Assessment Preparation. The geologic hazards assessment shall be prepared by County staff. Alternately, the assessment may be conducted by a private professional geologist at the applicant's choice and expense. Such privately prepared assessments shall, however, be subject to review and acceptance as specified in this section. Application for review and acceptance of a geologic hazards assessment is not an application for a development permit.

(C) Report Acceptance. All geologic, geotechnical/soils, engineering, and hydrologic reports or investigations submitted to the County as a part of any development application must be found by the County to conform to State and County report guidelines and requirements. The ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure may require an inspection in the field of all exploratory trenches, test pits, and borings excavated for a technical report.

(D) Geologic Hazard Assessment and Report Expiration. A geologic hazards assessment and all recommendations and requirements given therein shall remain valid for three years from the date of completion. Geotechnical and geologic reports shall remain valid and all recommendations therein shall remain in effect for three years from the date of completion of the report unless a shorter period is specified in the report by the preparer. An exception to the three-year period of validity is where a change in site conditions, development proposal, technical information or County policy significantly affects the technical data, analysis, conclusions or requirements of the assessment or report; in which case the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure may require a new or revised assessment or report.

(E) Change or Cancellation of Professional in Responsible Charge. When the professional in responsible charge of a report accepted by the County is changed or is no longer involved in the project, notice shall be given by the professional and the property owner to the County within seven days of such change or cancellation.

SECTION XXXV

Section 16.10A.070 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.10A.070 Incorporation of technical recommendations into project.

The recommendations of the geologic hazards assessment, full geologic report, and/or the recommendations of other technical reports (if reviewed and accepted by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure), shall be incorporated into the project plans or included as permit conditions of any permit or approvals subsequently issued for the development. In addition, the requirements described below for specific geologic hazards shall become standard conditions for development, building and land division permits and approvals. No development, building and land division permits or approvals shall be issued, and no final maps or parcel maps shall be recorded, unless such activity is in compliance with the requirements of this section.

(A) General. If a project is not subject to geologic review because the structure is nonhabitable and is not otherwise considered to be development under this chapter, a declaration of restrictions for the nonhabitable structure ~~shall~~may be recorded on the property deed that includes an acknowledgment that any change of use to a habitable use, or physical conversion to habitable space, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(B) Notice and Acknowledgement of Hazards. The developer and/or subdivider of a parcel or parcels in an area of geologic hazards ~~shall~~may be required, as a condition of development approval and building permit approval, to record a notice or declaration of geologic/coastal hazards, acceptance of risk, liability release, and indemnification with the County Recorder. The notice shall be in a form approved by the County of Santa Cruz and shall include a description of the hazards on the parcel, and the level of geologic and/or geotechnical investigation conducted, and shall include acknowledgements and agreements, as applicable to the specific project.

(C) Fault Zones.

(1) Location. Development shall be located away from potentially hazardous areas as identified by the geologic hazards assessment or full geologic report.

(2) Setbacks. Habitable structures shall be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the edge of the area of fault induced offset and distortion of active and potentially active fault traces. This setback may be reduced to a minimum of 25 feet from the edge of this zone, based upon paleoseismic studies that include observation trenches. Reductions of the required setback may only occur when both the consulting professional geologist preparing the study and the County Geologist observe the trench and concur that the reduction is appropriate. Critical structures and facilities shall be set back a minimum of 100 feet from the edge of the area of fault induced offset and distortion of active and potentially active fault traces.

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(3) Other Conditions. Other permit conditions, including but not limited to project redesign, elimination of building sites, and the delineation of development envelopes, building setbacks and foundation requirements, shall be required as deemed necessary by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure.

(D) Groundshaking.

(1) New Dams. Dams shall be constructed according to high seismic design standards of the Dam Safety Act and as specified by structural engineering studies.

(2) Public Facilities and Critical Structures and Facilities. All new public facilities and critical structures shall be designed to withstand the expected groundshaking during the design earthquake on the San Andreas Fault or San Gregorio Fault.

(3) Other Conditions. Other permit conditions including but not limited to structural and foundation requirements shall be required as deemed necessary by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure.

(E) Liquefaction Potential.

(1) Permit Conditions. Permit conditions including, but not limited to, project redesign, elimination of building sites, delineation of development envelopes and drainage and foundation requirements shall be required as deemed necessary by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure.

(F) Slope Stability.

(1) Location. All development activities shall be located away from potentially unstable areas as identified through the geologic hazards assessment, full engineering geologic report, soils (geotechnical) report or other environmental or technical assessment.

(2) Creation of New Parcels. Allow the creation of new parcels in areas with potential slope instability as identified through a geologic hazards assessment, full geologic report, soils (geotechnical) report or other environmental or technical assessment only under the following circumstances:

(a) New building sites, roadways, and driveways shall not be permitted on or across slopes exceeding 30 percent grade.

(b) A full engineering geologic report and any other appropriate technical report shall demonstrate that each proposed parcel contains at least one building site and access which are not subject to significant slope instability hazards, and that public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems can be located and constructed to minimize potential for landslide damage and not cause a health or safety hazard.

(c) New building sites shall not be permitted which would require the construction of engineered protective structures such as retaining walls, diversion walls, debris walls or slough walls, or foundations designed to mitigate potential

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slope instability problems such as debris flows, slumps or other types of landslides.

(3) Drainage. Drainage plans designed to direct runoff away from unstable areas (as identified from the geologic hazards assessment or other technical report) shall be required. New drainage improvements shall not adversely affect slope stability and not increase the danger that any other property or public improvements will be impacted by potentially unstable slopes or landsliding. Drainage plans shall be completed by a professional engineer and reviewed by both the professional geologist (if required by the County Geologist) and other professional engineers as part of the design team. Such plans ~~shall~~ may also be reviewed ~~and accepted~~ by the County Geologist.

(4) Leach Fields. Septic leach fields shall not be permitted in potentially unstable areas ~~subject to landsliding~~ as identified through the geologic hazards assessment, environmental assessment, or full geologic report.

(5) Road and Driveway Reconstruction. Where washouts or landslides have occurred on public or private roads and driveways, road and driveway reconstruction shall meet the conditions of appropriate geologic, soils (geotechnical) and/or engineering reports and shall have adequate geologic, soils, and other engineering supervision and permits as required by the County Code.

(6) New Road and Driveway Construction. New roads and driveways shall be located away from potentially unstable areas as identified through the geologic hazards assessment, full engineering geologic report, soils (geotechnical) report or other environmental or technical assessment.

(7) Other Conditions. Other permit conditions including but not limited to project redesign, building site elimination and the development of building and septic system envelopes, building setbacks and foundation and drainage requirements shall be required as deemed necessary by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure.

(G) Floodplains. The provisions of ~~SCCC Chapter 16.13-SCCC~~, Floodplain Management Regulations, shall apply to all development, as defined in that chapter, that is wholly within, partially within, or in contact with any flood hazard area, or other areas as identified by the Floodplain Administrator, including but not limited to the subdivision of land; filling, grading, and other site improvements and utility installations; construction, alteration, remodeling, enlargement, replacement, repair, relocation or demolition of any building or structure; placement, installation, or replacement of manufactured homes; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of temporary structures and temporary storage; installation of swimming pools; and miscellaneous and utility structures.

(H) Coastal Bluffs and Beaches.

(1) Criteria in Areas Subject to Coastal Bluff Erosion. Projects in areas subject to coastal bluff erosion shall meet the following criteria:

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(a) All development activities, including those which are cantilevered, and nonhabitable structures for which a building permit is required, shall be set back a minimum of 25 feet from the top edge of the bluff as the required geologic setback. A geologic setback greater than 25 feet may be required based on conditions on and adjoining the site. The geologic setback shall be sufficient to provide a stable site for the subject structure over the expected design life of the structure, as determined through geologic, geotechnical, hydrologic, or other engineering reports, unless a geologic setback exception is approved pursuant to SCCC 16.10.100. The standard for a new or redeveloped residential or commercial structure is an expected design life of 75 years and for a critical structure or facility the expected design life is 100 years.

(b) Within a designated Shoreline Protection Exception Area or other area within the urban and rural services lines otherwise addressed by an adopted Shoreline Management Plan, the determination of the minimum geologic setback are allowed to and will take into consideration the effect of a proposed protection measure, such as shoreline or coastal bluff armoring structures, retaining walls, or deep piers if the armoring is consistent with the requirements of this chapter and allowed under the adopted Shoreline Management Plan.

(c) For all other areas within the urban and rural services lines, outside a designated Shoreline Protection Exception Area or other area addressed by an adopted Shoreline Management Plan, the calculation of the 75- or 100-year geologic setback, or reduced geologic setback requested under an exception procedure, is allowed to and will take into consideration the effect of legally established shoreline or coastal bluff armoring. However, armoring installed under an emergency coastal permit will not be factored into the setback calculation unless a regular coastal development permit is issued, and all conditions of the permit are met. In addition, technical reports prepared for sites within the urban and rural services lines should also include analysis based upon an alternative calculation of the 75- or 100-year setback that neglects any effect of an existing shoreline or coastal bluff armoring, in order to provide information and a measure of the effects of the existing protection measure on the site conditions.

(d) Outside the urban and rural services lines, the calculation of the 75- or 100-year geologic/coastal hazards setback shall not take into consideration the effect of any existing or proposed shoreline or coastal bluff armoring.

(e) Foundation replacement and/or foundation upgrades involving 50 percent or more of the existing foundation shall meet the 25-foot minimum or the 75- or 100-year geologic setback requirements. An exception to the setback requirement may be granted for existing structures that are wholly or partially within the setback if the property owner agrees to record a notice of geologic/coastal hazard

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prior to issuance of the building permit, and if the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure determines that:

(i) The structure will be relocated to maximize the setback from the coastal bluff or shoreline; or

(ii) The structure cannot be relocated to meet the setback because of inadequate parcel size.

(f) Additions, including second story and cantilevered additions, which extend the existing structure in a seaward direction, shall comply with the minimum 25-foot and 75- or 100-year setback, unless an exception to the 75- or 100-year geologic setback is approved.

(g) Acceptance of drainage and landscape plans for the site by the County Geologist. Drainage plans shall be prepared by a professional engineer and reviewed by both the project professional geologist and other professional engineer when part of the design team to ensure consistency between other technical reports and project design.

(h) Service transmission lines and utility facilities are prohibited unless they are necessary to serve existing development or public facilities.

(i) New swimming pools, spas and similar in-ground and aboveground water recreation or fishpond types of features shall be located landward of the applicable geologic/coastal hazard setback. Any new water-containing features of this nature shall have double-wall construction with leak detection systems and drains to facilities and locations approved by the County.

(j) Accessory structures must include a condition of approval that requires the property owner and all successors in interest to remove the structure if the County Geologist, the Building Official or a professional engineer determines that the accessory structure is at risk of failure due to erosion, landslide or other form of bluff collapse or geologic/coastal hazard. In the event that portions of the development fall to the bluffs or ocean before they are removed/relocated, the landowner will remove all recoverable debris associated with the development from the bluffs and ocean and lawfully dispose of the material in an approved disposal site.

(k) All other required local, State and Federal permits shall be obtained.

(l) Beginning upon adoption of the 2020 Public Safety Element update and its certification by the California Coastal Commission, within the urban and rural services lines but outside of designated Shoreline Protection Exception Area(s), for structures on coastal bluffs and beaches the following limitations shall not be exceeded more than once prior to 2040 or prior to any substantial amendment of this section of this chapter, whichever is later. After the allowed new or major

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project, subsequent development shall be in accordance with subsection (H)(1)(a) of this section. More strictly limit, or do not approve, new/replacement/reconstruction projects if structures on the site have been damaged by coastal processes.

(i) Modification, reconstruction or replacement of 50 percent or more of the major structural components—consisting of the foundation, floor framing, exterior wall framing, and roof framing—of an existing habitable structure, or modification, reconstruction or replacement of 50 percent of the major structural components of an existing critical structure or facility, as defined by this chapter.

(ii) The addition of habitable square footage to any structure, where the addition increases the habitable square footage by more than 50 percent over the existing habitable space. This allows a total increase of up to 50 percent of the original habitable space of a structure.

(2) Exemption.

(a) Any project which does not specifically require a building permit pursuant to SCCC 12.10.315 (exempted work) is exempt from subsection (H)(1) of this section, with the exception of: nonhabitable accessory structures that are located within the minimum 25-foot setback from the coastal bluff where there is space on the parcel to accommodate the structure outside of the setback, aboveground pools, water tanks, projects (including landscaping) which would unfavorably alter drainage patterns, and projects involving grading.

For the purposes of this section, "the unfavorable alteration of drainage" is defined as a change that would significantly increase or concentrate runoff over the bluff edge or significantly increase infiltration into the bluff, and "grading" is defined as any earthwork other than minor leveling, of the scale typically accomplished by hand, necessary to create beneficial drainage patterns or to install an allowed structure, that does not excavate into the face or base of the bluff.

Examples of projects which may qualify for this exemption include: decks which do not require a building permit and do not unfavorably alter drainage, play structures, showers (where runoff is controlled), benches, statues, landscape boulders, benches, and gazebos which do not require a building permit.

(b) If a structure that is constructed pursuant to this exemption subsequently becomes unstable due to erosion or slope instability, the threat to the exempted structure shall not qualify the parcel for a coastal bluff retaining structure or shoreline protection structure. If the exempted structure itself becomes a hazard it shall either be removed or relocated, rather than protected in place at the direction of the County.

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(3) Shoreline and coastal bluff protection structures shall be governed by the following:

(a) New shoreline and coastal bluff protection structures requiring a coastal development permit shall only be allowed within the urban and rural services lines on parcels where both adjacent parcels are already similarly protected, or where necessary to protect existing structures from a significant threat, or on vacant parcels which, through lack of protection, threaten adjacent or nearby developed lots, or to protect public roads and infrastructure, critical facilities, public beaches, and coastal dependent uses.

Developments on and along beaches and coastal lagoons shall not be protected by new shoreline protection structures. New shoreline or coastal bluff armoring is not allowed outside the urban and rural services lines.

(b) New shoreline and coastal bluff protection structures shall not be allowed where the existing structure proposed for protection was granted an exemption pursuant to subsection (H)(2) of this section.

(c) For sites located outside of a designated Shoreline Protection Exception Area, and unless authorized by an adopted Shoreline Management Plan, application for shoreline and coastal bluff protective structures shall include thorough analysis by a professional engineer or professional geologist of all reasonable alternatives to such structures, including but not limited to the following:

(i) Relocation or partial removal of the threatened structure;

(ii) Protection of the upper bluff and blufftop (including through planting appropriate native or noninvasive vegetation and removing invasive plant species, and better drainage controls) or the area immediately adjacent to the threatened structure;

(iii) Natural or "green" infrastructure (like vegetated beaches, dune systems, and wetlands);

(iv) Engineered shoreline or coastal bluff armoring (such as beach nourishment, revetments, or vertical walls);

(v) Other engineered systems to buffer coastal areas;

(vi) Combinations or hybrids of the above; and

(vii) Consistency with an approved Shoreline Management Plan, if applicable.

(d) Shoreline and coastal bluff protection measures requiring a coastal development permit may be approved within existing developed areas designated as Shoreline Protection Exception Areas, including projects that replace or modify existing measures in order to reduce and mitigate for impacts on coastal resources. Any new or replacement/redeveloped shoreline and coastal bluff

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protection structures shall be placed as close as possible to the coastal bluff or structure requiring protection and must be designed to minimize adverse impacts. Design considerations include but are not limited to the following:

- (i) Minimize the footprint of the armoring on the beach;
- (ii) Provide for public recreational access;
- (iii) Provide for future access for maintenance of the armoring;
- (iv) Strive for a continuous lateral pedestrian access as physically feasible;
- (v) Minimize visual intrusion by using materials that blend with the color or natural materials in the area, contouring to match nearby landforms as much as possible, and using vegetation for screening;
- (vi) Meet approved engineering standards and applicable County Code provisions for the site as determined through the coastal development, building, and grading permit process;
- (vii) The design must be based on detailed technical studies to accurately define geologic, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions affecting the site;
- (viii) Eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply; and
- (ix) All armoring structures shall incorporate permanent survey monuments for future use in establishing a survey monument network along the coast for use in monitoring seaward encroachment or slumping of armoring and erosion trends.

(e) Unless the existing armoring is being appropriately maintained by a geologic hazard abatement district plan of control, or other joint maintenance agreement, for development activities protected by existing shoreline and coastal bluff armoring, the coastal permit application shall include:

- (i) Reassessment of the need for the armoring;
- (ii) A report on the need for any repair or maintenance of the device (see subsection (H)(3)(k) of this section);
- (iii) Evaluation of the stability and condition of the armoring and recommendations for maintenance, repair, or modification, and potential for removal based on changed conditions;
- (iv) A report on changed geologic and hydrologic site conditions including but not limited to changes relative to sea level rise;

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(v) Assessment of impacts to sand supply and public access and recreational resources;

(vi) Recommendation to avoid or mitigate impacts to sand supply and public access and recreational resources; and

(vii) If approved, such development associated with existing shoreline or coastal bluff armoring shall meet all the other applicable requirements of this policy, including with respect to the impact mitigation requirements, which may include payment of in-lieu fees.

(f) For proposed development activities involving a new structure or modification or addition to an existing structure protected by existing riprap, require that the applicant submit a report at the time of filing an application for a coastal development permit for development activities, including an evaluation of the stability and condition of the armoring and recommendations for maintenance, repair, or modification, and potential for removal based on changed conditions. The report shall include a recovery plan for the maintenance and repair and potential removal of all or a portion of the existing riprap revetment, to recover migrated riprap and to provide for least disturbance of the beach and shoreline while also functioning as necessary to protect the structures on and adjacent to the parcel. The recovery plan must incorporate best management practices for maintenance and repair to address potential impacts to sensitive species and environmental resources, as well as best management practices for construction during maintenance and repair activities.

(g) Proposed shoreline or coastal bluff armoring requiring a coastal development permit should be the least environmentally damaging feasible alternative to serve coastal dependent uses or to protect a structure or a public beach in danger from erosion:

(i) Unless located within a Shoreline Protection Exception Area or as consistent with an approved Shoreline Management Plan, hard armoring (such as seawalls and revetments, etc.) shall only be allowed within the urban and rural services lines if soft alternatives (such as managed retreat/relocation, beach nourishment, vegetative planting, and drainage control, etc.) are not feasible, or are not the least environmentally damaging feasible alternative;

(ii) Permit shoreline or coastal bluff armoring only if nonstructural measures are infeasible from an engineering standpoint or not economically viable;

(iii) Hard armoring by new shoreline and coastal bluff protection measures is not allowed on sites located outside of the urban and rural services lines; and

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(iv) An approved Shoreline Management Plan or projects within a designated Shoreline Protection Exception Area may authorize hard armoring for identified sections of the coast.

(h) No coastal development permit application for shoreline or coastal bluff armoring shall be approved for the sole purpose of protecting an accessory structure.

(i) All proposed shoreline and coastal bluff armoring shall be sited and designed to eliminate or mitigate adverse impacts on coastal resources. All unavoidable coastal resource impacts shall be appropriately mitigated. Any approved new, replacement, reconstructed or redeveloped shoreline protection structure must not result in unmitigated impacts to coastal resources including:

(i) Reduced or restricted public beach access;

(ii) Adverse effects on shoreline processes and sand supply;

(iii) Increased erosion or flooding on adjacent properties; and

(iv) Adverse impacts on coastal visual or recreational resources, or harmful impacts on wildlife and fish habitats or archaeological or paleontological resources.

(j) Mitigation Programs. Require mitigation of unavoidable adverse impacts on coastal resources, including payment of in-lieu fees where on-site and/or in-kind options are not possible.

(k) All shoreline and coastal bluff armoring requiring a coastal development permit shall include a permanent, County-approved, monitoring, maintenance, and repair program. The program shall include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(i) Monitoring by a professional engineer or geologist familiar and experienced with coastal structures and processes;

(ii) Report to the County upon completion of construction of the armoring and every five years or less thereafter, as determined by either the County Geologist or a qualified professional, for as long as the armoring remains authorized. Reports shall be reviewed and accepted by the County;

(iii) The report shall detail the condition of the structure and list any recommended maintenance and repair work;

(iv) The monitoring plan and periodic report shall address impacts to shoreline processes and beach width, public access, and availability of public trust lands for public use;

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(v) The monitoring, maintenance and repair program shall be recorded on the title/deed of the property;

(vi) The program shall allow for County removal or repair of shoreline or coastal bluff armoring, at the owner's expense, if its condition creates a public nuisance or if necessary to protect the public health and safety;

(vii) The program shall include any other monitoring, maintenance, and repair activities the County determines necessary to avoid or mitigate impacts to coastal resources; and

(viii) The initial term of the monitoring, maintenance, and repair program shall be 20 years. Extension beyond 20 years will require an application to amend the conditions of approval of the coastal development permit to extend the monitoring, maintenance, and repair program at which time the program shall be updated if necessary, to address changed shoreline conditions, and may include additional and/or renewed requirements for mitigation of then-existing impacts of the project on coastal resources for the requested term of extension.

(l) Applications for shoreline or coastal bluff armoring shall include a construction and staging plan that minimizes disturbance to the beach, specifies the access and staging areas, and includes a construction schedule that limits presence on the beach, as much as possible, to periods of low visitor demand. The plan for repair projects shall include recovery of rock and other material that has been dislodged onto the beach.

(m) All other required local, State and Federal permits shall be obtained.

(n) Within a designated Shoreline Protection Exception Area new shoreline and coastal bluff protection structures shall be allowed on all parcels to protect existing structures, or on vacant parcels which, through lack of protection, threaten adjacent or nearby developed lots, or to protect public roads and infrastructure, public beaches, and coastal dependent uses subject to the following criteria:

(i) Compliance with all applicable provisions of this chapter; and

(ii) New protection structures shall follow the pattern in terms of engineering design, aesthetics, and public access established by the County projects to armor East Cliff Drive at Pleasure Point and the Hook. New protection structures may integrate existing protection materials or structures if approved by the County.

(o) For purposes of determining what repair and maintenance activities require a coastal development permit, use the following criteria found in Title 14, Section 13252, of the California Code of Regulations.

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Any method of repair or maintenance of a seawall revetment, bluff retaining wall, breakwater, groin, culvert, outfall, or similar shoreline work that involves:

- (i) Repair or maintenance involving substantial alteration of the foundation of the protective work including pilings and other surface or subsurface structures;
- (ii) The placement, whether temporary or permanent, of riprap, artificial berms of sand or other beach materials, or any other forms of solid materials, on a beach or in coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries and lakes or on a shoreline protective work except for agricultural dikes within enclosed bays or estuaries;
- (iii) The replacement of 20 percent or more of the materials of an existing structure with materials of a different kind; or
- (iv) The presence, whether temporary or permanent, of mechanized construction equipment or construction materials on any sand area, bluff, or environmentally sensitive habitat area, or within 20 feet of coastal waters or streams.

(p) For purposes of this section the replacement of 50 percent or more of an existing shoreline or coastal bluff protection structure constitutes a new structure.

(4) Modification, Reconstruction, or Replacement of Damaged Structures on Coastal Bluffs. If structures located on or at the top of a coastal bluff are damaged as a result of coastal hazards, including slope instability and seismically induced landslides, and where the loss involves 50 percent or more of major structural components, allow repair (development activities) if all applicable regulations can be met, including the minimum 25-foot and the applicable 75- or 100- year geologic/coastal setbacks, or alternate setback authorized by an approved setback exception.

For structures involuntarily damaged by other than coastal hazards (fire, for example), where the loss involves 50 percent or more of the major structural components, allow repair in kind, but encourage relocation to increase the setback if feasible.

Allow other than in-kind reconstruction or replacement of involuntarily damaged structures in accordance with all applicable LCP policies and regulations.

Exemption: Public beach facilities and replacements consistent with the Coastal Act Policy contained in Public Resources Code Section 30610(g).

(5) Reconstruction or Replacement of Damaged Structures Due to Storm Wave Inundation. If structures located in areas subject to storm wave inundation are damaged as a result of any cause and the loss meets or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the structure before the damage occurred (substantial damage), allow such repair (substantial improvement) only if all applicable regulations in SCCC Chapter 16.13-SCCC, Floodplain Management Regulations, and all applicable LCP policies can be met.

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Exceptions: Public beach facilities and replacements.

(6) Coastal High Hazard Area Development Criteria. The provisions of Chapter 16.13 SCCC, Floodplain Management Regulations, shall apply to all development, as defined in that chapter, that is wholly within, partially within, or in contact with any coastal high hazard area, or other areas as identified by the Floodplain Administrator, including but not limited to the subdivision of land; filling, grading, and other site improvements and utility installations; construction, alteration, remodeling, enlargement, replacement, repair, relocation or demolition of any building or structure; placement, installation, or replacement of manufactured homes; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of temporary structures and temporary storage; installation of swimming pools; and miscellaneous and utility structures.

(7) New and Expanded Critical Structures and Facilities. Construction of critical structures and facilities, including the expansion of existing critical structures and facilities, and nonessential public structures shall be located outside areas subject to coastal hazards; unless such facilities are necessary to serve existing uses, there is no other feasible location, and construction of these structures will not increase hazards to life and property within or adjacent to coastal inundation areas.

(8) Creation of New Parcels and Location of New Building Sites. New parcels or building sites created by minor land divisions, subdivisions or development approvals or permits, and multi-residential structures in coastal hazard areas shall conform to the following criteria:

(a) Demonstration by a full geologic report that each proposed building site on the parcel is not subject to any potential hazards and that each site meets the minimum setback given in subsection (H)(1) of this section;

(b) Determination by the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure based on the geologic report that the long-term stability and safety of the development does not depend on or require shoreline or coastal bluff armoring;

(c) The proposed development does not reduce or restrict public access and the proposed development does not require the construction of public facilities, structures, or utility transmission lines in coastal hazard areas or within the 25-foot or 75- or 100-year stability (whichever is greater) setback; and

(d) The developer and/or the subdivider of a parcel or parcels in an area subject to geologic hazards shall be required, as a condition of development approval and building permit approval, to record on the property title/deed a notice of geologic/coastal hazards, acceptance of risk, liability release, and indemnification with the County Recorder. The notice shall include a description of the hazards on the parcel and the level of geologic and/or geotechnical investigation conducted,

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and additional acknowledgements and agreements as applicable to the specific project.

(9) Removal Conditions/Development Duration. Development/development activities on private property located in areas subject to coastal hazards shall be conditioned to indicate that it may be required that improvements be removed, and the affected area restored if:

- (a) The Building Official and/or the County Geologist has issued a final notice and order that the structure has become permanently unsafe to occupy due to bluff failure, erosion of the bluff, or coastal hazards;
- (b) Essential services to the site can no longer feasibly be maintained (e.g., utilities, roads);
- (c) Removal is required pursuant to implementation of an adopted Shoreline Management Plan; or
- (d) As provided by conditions of approval for a permit that has been accepted and implemented by an owner of the property.

Such condition shall be recorded on a deed restriction against the subject property.

(10) Abatement of Unsafe Site or Structure. If coastal hazards result in an unsafe site or unsafe structure, dangerous conditions shall be abated in accordance with County regulations and notice and orders of the Chief Building Official. If all or any portion of improvements are deemed uninhabitable, the improvements shall be removed and the affected area restored, unless an alternative response is approved by the County of Santa Cruz, and by the California Coastal Commission if the project is within the Coastal Commission's primary jurisdiction. Alternative responses to coastal hazards may include (a) pursuit of a coastal development permit consistent with ~~SCCC Chapter 13.20~~ ~~SCCC~~ (Coastal Zone Regulations) and this chapter (Geologic Hazards); and/or (b) pursuit of an alternative consistent with an adopted Shoreline Management Plan or plan of control of a geologic hazard abatement district.

(11) If the mean high tide line or the blufftop edge migrates to within 15 feet of a principal, habitable structure to a point where the site or structure is deemed potentially unsafe by County regulations and/or the County Geologist, Civil Engineer, or Chief Building Official, the property owner shall retain a professional engineer with experience in coastal processes and hazard response to prepare a geotechnical investigation and coastal hazards report (with input from a professional geologist, when required by civil engineering staff or the County Geologist) that addresses whether all or any portions of the residence and related development are threatened by coastal hazards, and that identifies actions that should be taken to ensure safe use and occupancy, which may include removal or relocation of all or portions of the threatened development and improvements, or other alternate responses. The property owner shall undertake activities

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to pursue an appropriate response in accordance with adopted and applicable County of Santa Cruz and California Coastal Commission regulations. The geotechnical investigation and coastal hazards report shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission, and to the ~~Planning~~-Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, Chief Building Official and County Geologist of Santa Cruz County. If the residence or any portion of the residence is proposed to be removed, the applicant shall submit a removal and restoration plan.

(12) If an appropriate government agency so orders, or as a result of the above-referenced geotechnical investigation and coastal hazards report, it is determined that any portion of the approved development must be removed due to coastal hazards, a removal and restoration plan shall be submitted to the County for review and approval. No removal activities shall commence until the removal and restoration plan and all other required plans and permits are approved. The plan shall specify that in the event that portions of the development fall to the bluffs or ocean before they are removed/relocated, the landowner will remove all recoverable debris associated with the development from the bluffs and ocean and lawfully dispose of the material in an approved disposal site. If it is determined that separate grading and coastal development permits are required in order to authorize the activities, the application shall be submitted as soon as immediately feasible, including all necessary supporting information to ensure it is complete. The removal and restoration plan shall clearly describe the manner in which such development is to be removed and the affected area restored so as to best protect coastal resources, and shall be implemented immediately upon County approval, or County approval of required permit applications, as may be required.

(13) Repetitive loss properties shall be subject to the requirements of subsection (H)(5) of this section regarding damage due to flooding, storm wave impacts, and inundation. "Repetitive loss" means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

(14) Other Conditions. Other permit conditions including, but not limited to, project redesign, building site elimination, delineation of building and septic system envelopes, building elevation, foundation requirements and drainage plans shall be required as deemed necessary by the ~~Planning~~-Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, or other decision-making body.

SECTION XXXVI

Section 16.10A.105 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.10A.105 Notice of geologic hazards in cases of dangerous conditions.

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(A) Whenever a site inspection, geologic hazards assessment or full geologic report identifies the presence of a geologic hazard that causes a site, building, structure, or portions thereof to be rendered unsafe or dangerous, then pursuant to the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Structural and Geologic Hazards as amended by SCCC 12.10.425, the ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure may issue a notice of geologic hazard and order thereon, and may record a notice of geologic hazard with the County Recorder.

(B) The ~~Planning~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure may initiate abatement procedures pursuant to the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Structural and Geologic Hazards as amended by SCCC 12.10.425.

(C) When a property has been identified as “unsafe to occupy” due to adverse geologic conditions, no discretionary approval or building permit (except approvals and permits that are necessary solely to mitigate the geologic hazard) shall be issued prior to the review and approval of geologic and/or geotechnical reports and the completion of mitigation measures, as necessary.

SECTION XXXVII

Section 16.20.040 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.20.040 Approval required.

Except as exempted by SCCC 16.20.050, no person shall do, cause, permit, aid, abet, suffer or furnish equipment or labor for any grading until a grading approval has been obtained for the project. A separate approval shall be required for each site and shall be obtained as follows:

(A) ~~Planning Commission~~ Administrative Site Development Permit. All ~~approvals~~ applications for grading in excess of ~~85~~,000 cubic yards, or for which an environmental impact report was prepared, or for grading in excess of 1,000 cubic yards which is visible from a scenic corridor roadway, as designated in the Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, shall be processed according to ~~Chapter SCCC 18.10-SCCC, Level VI~~ Administrative Site Development Permit, as a discretionary permit application that is the subject of a public notice and acted upon by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure or their designee.

(B) ~~Director of Community Development and Infrastructure~~ Planning Director. All other permits shall be processed according to ~~SCCC Chapter 18.10-SCCC, Level III~~ Minor Site Development Permit.

(C) Subdivisions. The ~~Public Works~~ Director of Community Development and Infrastructure is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this chapter for grading done within parcel map subdivisions for which improvement plans have been signed by the ~~Director of Public Works- Community Development and Infrastructure Director~~ or within subdivisions for which a final map has been recorded or for property on which a tentative subdivision map has been approved and grading is permitted prior to recording of a final map, pursuant to SCCC 14.01.512, provided all applicable requirements of that section have been satisfied. Grading permits are not issued by the Planning Director for subdivision work administered by the Director of Public Works.

SECTION XXXVIII

Section 16.20.130 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.20.130 Securities.

~~When determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, securities shall be collected prior to the approval of grading permits. When required, Approvals for grading shall not be valid and work shall not be started until the required securities have been provided.~~ Securities shall remain in effect one winter after final inspection and approval. All expenditures by the County for corrective work necessary because of the permittee's failure to comply with the provisions of the approval and this chapter shall be charged against the security. The security shall be provided by the permittee as a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County.

(A) The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:

~~(1) Up to ten thousand cubic yards: \$3.50 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.~~

~~(2) Ten thousand one cubic yards or more: \$35,000 plus \$1.75 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. If a grading is in excess of 2,000 cubic yards the permittee shall provide a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County to insure compliance with the provisions of the approval and this chapter.~~

(B) No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to SCCC Chapter 14.01 and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading. If deemed necessary by the Planning Director, a similar security, acceptable to the County, may be required for grading operations of less than 2,000 cubic yards.

(C) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure. The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:

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~~(1) Two thousand to 10,000 cubic yards: \$0.50 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.~~

~~(2) Ten thousand and one cubic yards or more: \$5,000 plus \$0.25 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.~~

~~(D) The amount of security required for any project may exceed the minimum amount calculated in subsection (A) where determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to meet the intent of this chapter. The amount of security shall not exceed the total cost estimate to complete the entire permitted project plus fifteen percent. No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to Chapter 14.01-SCCC and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading.~~

~~(E) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Planning Director.~~

SECTION XXXIX

Section 16.20A.040 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.20A.040 Approval required.

Except as exempted by SCCC 16.20.050, no person shall do, cause, permit, aid, abet, suffer or furnish equipment or labor for any grading until a grading permit has been obtained for the project. A separate grading permit shall be required for each site and shall be obtained as follows:

(A) ~~Planning Commission~~Administrative Site Development Permit. All applications for grading permits involving in excess of ~~85,000~~ 1,000 cubic yards, or for grading in excess of 1,000 cubic yards on a site which is visible from a scenic corridor roadway designated in the General Plan/Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, shall be processed according to ~~Chapter-SCCC~~ 18.10-SCCC, Level VI Administrative Site Development Permit, as a discretionary permit application that is the subject of a ~~noticed~~ public hearing notice and acted upon by the ~~Planning Commission~~Director of Community Development and or their designee.

(B) ~~Planning Director~~Minor Site Development Permit. Applications for grading permits involving any amount of grading on greater than 50 percent slopes, or grading between 1,000 and 8,000 cubic yards of earth material on a site ~~and which that~~ is not located in a designated scenic area or visible from a scenic road shall be processed according to ~~Chapter-SCCC~~ 18.10-SCCC, Level III Minor Site Development Permit. Concurrent approvals shall be processed according to SCCC 18.10.123.

(C) Subdivisions. The Director of the Department of Community Development and Infrastructure ~~Public Works~~ is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this chapter for grading ~~done~~ within parcel map subdivisions for which improvement plans have been signed by the Community Development and Infrastructure ~~Public Works~~ Director or within subdivisions for which a final map has been recorded or for property on which a tentative subdivision map has been approved and grading is permitted prior to recording of a final map, pursuant to SCCC 14.01.512, provided all applicable requirements of that section have been satisfied. ~~Grading permits are not issued by the Planning Director for subdivision work administered by the Public Works Director.~~

(D) Ministerial Permits. Applications for grading permits involving less than 1,000 cubic yards of earth material on less than 50 percent slopes or grading that is part of a consolidated coastal development permit process shall be processed as ministerial building permits and comply with standards of applicable County codes and recommendations of a soils or geotechnical report in order to be approved and issued.

SECTION XL

Section 16.20A.080 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.20A.080 Approval limitations and conditions.

(A) Issuance. The issuance of a grading permit shall constitute an authorization to do only that work which is described or illustrated on the application for the permit or on the approved plans and specifications.

(B) Plan Checking. The application, plans, and specifications filed by an applicant for a grading permit shall be checked by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure ~~Planning Director~~ within 30 days after receipt of all information required for submittal of the application. The Director of Community Development and Infrastructure ~~Planning Director~~ shall notify the applicant in writing within 30 days of the time the application is filed, of any deficiencies that must be corrected in order to allow for approval of the grading permit. The Director of Community Development and Infrastructure ~~Planning Director~~ shall approve an application for a grading permit if the plans filed therewith conform to the requirements of this chapter, zoning ordinances, any use permit and/or design review conditions and other applicable laws. The Planning Commission shall take its action after carrying out a noticed public hearing on the application and shall approve, conditionally approve or deny the application, based upon whether or not the proposal is consistent with the General Plan, Local Coastal Program, and applicable provisions of the County Code including but not limited to permit approval findings within SCCC Chapter ~~18.10-SCCC~~.

(C) Denial of Grading Permit Application.

(1) An application for a grading, dredging or diking permit shall be denied if the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure ~~Planning Director~~ or Planning Commission makes any of the following findings:

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- (a) That the design of the proposed site is not consistent with the applicable general and specific plans adopted pursuant to ~~SCCC Chapters~~ 18.50 and 13.02 ~~SCCC~~;
- (b) That the proposed grading plan for the development contemplated does not comply with the requirements of the Santa Cruz County Code;
- (c) If the project is for the creation of a building site, that adequate sewage facilities and water supplies cannot be provided;
- (d) If the project as proposed will cause excessive and unnecessary disturbance of the site particularly as defined in the geologic hazard assessment or other geotechnical or geology report prepared for the application, or as addressed by the slope stability provisions of SCCC 16.10.070(F); or
- (e) If the project is for the purpose of a new, extended or widened road providing access to enable a specialized agricultural activity or to an agricultural growing area on slopes of 20 percent or more, and the road work will involve a degree or nature of grading that involves significant grading which may not be wholly consistent with existing natural topography or grades of the subject area, and which does not provide offsetting public safety, neighborhood or community benefits to a degree that provides reason to support the proposed degree or nature of grading, as specified in findings for approval of the grading permit.

(2) An application for a grading permit shall be denied if the work proposed would be hazardous by reason of flood, geological hazard, or unstable soils; be liable to endanger other properties or result in the deposition of debris on any public way, property, or drainage course, or otherwise create a hazard.

(3) An application for a grading permit which would create unavoidable adverse environmental impact shall be denied.

(4) An application for grading in a riparian corridor shall be denied if it is not in conformance with other chapters of the County Code which regulate development activity in riparian corridors.

(5) An application for a grading permit to place fill within a flood hazard area shall be denied, unless the fill is in conformation with the floodplain management regulations (~~SCCC Chapter~~ 16.13-~~SCCC~~).

(6) The ~~Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director~~ shall notify the applicant in writing of a denial or conditional denial and shall state the reasons therefor.

(D) Restriction on Certain Grading Permits. If the project is for the creation of, or access to, a building site, land disturbance shall not take place until a building permit has been issued. If a grading permit cannot be issued until a determination of adequate water source and sewage disposal or other required site investigation is made, land disturbance shall be limited to the

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extent necessary to allow such an investigation. This provision shall not apply to improvements or road construction required as a condition of approval of a minor land division or other permit.

(E) Conditions of Approval. In acting to approve any grading permit under this chapter, the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure~~Planning Director~~ or Planning Commission shall attach such conditions as necessary to prevent creation of a nuisance or hazard to public or private property. Such conditions may include, but shall not be limited to:

- (1) Improvement of any existing grading project to bring it up to the standards of this chapter.
- (2) Requirements for fencing of excavations or fills which would otherwise be hazardous.
- (3) Haul routes for materials.
- (4) Conditions recommended by the Environmental Coordinator.
- (5) Conditions recommended by a geological hazard review.
- (6) Check dams, cribbing, riprap or other devices which may be required to prevent erosion; and a requirement that a winter operations erosion control permit be obtained if grading will occur between October 15th and April 15th, pursuant to the requirements of SCCC Chapter 16.22 ~~SCCC~~.
- (7) Mulching, fertilizing, watering or other methods may be required to establish new vegetation. On slopes less than 20 percent, stockpiling and reapplication of topsoil shall be required, unless it can be shown that adequate erosion control measures, as per the erosion control ordinance (SCCC Chapter 16.22 ~~SCCC~~), can be implemented.
- (8) Dust from grading operations shall be controlled.
- (9) No earth or organic material shall be deposited or placed where it may be deposited into a stream, marsh, slough, lagoon or body of standing water in a quantity deleterious to wildlife, aquatic life, or other beneficial uses of the water.
- (10) Requirement that a land clearing permit be approved either in conjunction with the subject grading permit, or prior to grading operations involving land clearing taking place, if land clearing is subject to the requirements of SCCC Chapter 16.22 ~~SCCC~~.

(F) Approved Grading Plans. When the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure~~Planning Director~~ issues the grading permit ~~that has been approved by the Director or the Planning Commission~~, all of the plans and specifications shall be endorsed "approved." Such approved plans and specifications shall not be changed, modified, or altered without written authorization by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure~~Planning Director~~, and all work shall be done in accordance with the approved plans and this chapter.

(G) Amendment. Amendments to grading permits granted pursuant to this chapter whether for minor or major change of project, conditions, or expiration date or other time limits, shall be processed in accordance with the applicable provisions of SCCC Chapter 18.10 ~~SCCC~~, as a

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minor administrative permit (~~Level III~~) for minor changes of project, changes of conditions for administratively issued grading permits, and extensions of time limits for any grading permit; and as a major ~~amendment grading permit (Level IVVI)~~ for major changes of project and changes of conditions of approval for grading permits approved by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Commission.

(H) Retention of Plans. One set of plans and specifications shall be retained by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director for a period of not less than two years from the date of completion of work covered therein. Plans which have been submitted for checking and for which no grading permit is issued may be considered abandoned and destroyed if not picked up by the applicant within 180 days of issuance of the latest staff review comments.

(I) Posting of Permit. At the time a grading permit is issued which has been the subject of a Planning Commission public hearing, the County shall also publish a copy of the permit and diagrams of the permitted grading on the Planning Department website, and retain it on the website until the activity is final, so that members of the public may assess information about the approved grading activity. All other grading permits shall retain the job copy of the approved grading plans on site.

(J) Work Time Limits. The permittee shall fully perform and complete all of the work required to be done within the time limit specified. If no time limit is specified, the permittee shall complete all of the work or the first phase of work within one year after the date of the issuance of the grading permit, and the remaining phase(s) of the work within the following year or in accordance with the timeline for a development permit that is associated with the project.

If the permittee is unable to complete the work within the specified time, they shall, prior to the expiration of the permit, present in writing a request for an extension of time, setting forth the reasons for the requested extension. If, in the opinion of the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director, an extension is warranted, additional time may be granted for the completion of the work.

(K) Working Hours. Hours of grading operation shall be between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays. No grading shall be permitted on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless specifically authorized in advance and in writing by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director or Building Official.

(L) Expiration. Unless otherwise specified, grading permit approvals issued pursuant to this chapter shall expire one year from the date of issuance if not exercised. Where grading permits are issued in conjunction with a development permit granted pursuant to SCCC Chapter 18.10 ~~SCCC~~ the grading permit approval shall expire in accordance with the provisions of SCCC Chapter 18.10 ~~SCCC~~.

(M) Safety Precautions. The permittee shall take all appropriate and necessary precautions to protect adjacent public and private property from damage that may result from the operations.

(N) Property Lines. Whenever the location of a property line is in question as the result of or during operations, the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director

may require any boundary evidence which the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director deems necessary. The Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director may require the applicant to furnish a parcel survey.

(O) Inclement Weather and Winter Grading. The Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director shall stop grading during periods of inclement weather when weather-generated problems are not being controlled adequately. No grading shall occur during the winter season (October 15th through April 15th), unless a winter operations erosion control permit has been approved and issued.

(P) Validity. The issuance or granting of approval of a grading permit and its plans and specifications shall not be construed to be approval of any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any other law. The issuance of a grading permit based on plans and specifications shall not prevent the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director from thereafter requiring the correction of errors in plans and specifications or from preventing operations from being carried on when in violation of this chapter or of any other law.

(Q) Suspension or Revocation of Grading Permit Approval. The Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director may, in writing, suspend or revoke a grading permit approval issued under the provisions of this chapter whenever the grading permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or in violation of any law or regulation or any of the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION XLI

Section 16.20A.130 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.20A.130 Securities.

When determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure, securities shall be collected prior to the approval of grading permits. When required, Approvals of grading permits shall not be valid, and work shall not be started until the required securities have been provided as determined by the Planning Director. ~~Securities shall remain in effect one winter after final inspection and approval of completed work. All expenditures by the County for corrective work necessary because of the permittee's failure to comply with the provisions of the grading permit and this chapter shall be charged against the security. The security shall be provided by the permittee as a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County.~~

(A) The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:

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~~(1) Up to ten thousand cubic yards: \$3.50 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.~~

~~(2) Ten thousand one cubic yards or more: \$35,000 plus \$1.75 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. If grading is in excess of 2,000 cubic yards the permittee shall provide a cash deposit, time certificate of deposit, or equivalent security, acceptable to the County, payable to the County to ensure compliance with the provisions of the grading permit approval and this chapter.~~

~~(B) No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to SCCC 14.01 and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading. If deemed necessary by the Planning Director, a similar security, acceptable to the County, may be required for grading operations of less than 2,000 cubic yards.~~

~~(C) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure. The amount of security for grading shall be based on the number of cubic yards of material of either excavation or fill, whichever is larger, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices. The minimum amount required shall be computed as indicated in the following schedule:~~

~~(1) Two thousand to 10,000 cubic yards: \$1.00 per cubic yard, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.~~

~~(2) Ten thousand one cubic yards or more: \$5,000 plus \$0.50 per cubic yard for each additional cubic yard in excess of 10,000, plus the cost of drainage or other protective devices.~~

~~(D) The amount of security required for any project may exceed the minimum amount calculated in subsection (A) where determined necessary by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure to meet the intent of this chapter. The amount of security shall not exceed the total cost estimate to complete the entire permitted project plus fifteen percent. No separate grading security except for security required for winter grading operations shall be required for work on which a final subdivision map has been recorded (or a tentative subdivision map has been approved subject to a specific condition that grading will be permitted prior to recording of the final map); provided, that all of the contemplated grading is shown on approved improvement plans pursuant to Chapter 14.01 SCCC and the amount of the subdivision improvement, performance, labor and material securities is sufficient to cover all grading.~~

~~(E) A separate security for any grading operations authorized during the winter, between October 15th and April 15th, may be required if deemed necessary by the Planning Director.~~

SECTION XLII

Section 16.42.030 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.42.030 Definitions.

All terms used in this chapter shall be as defined in SCCC Chapter 13.10 ~~SCCC~~ and in the County General Plan glossary except as herein defined below:

(A) "Archival" typically means materials with a high level of alkalinity.

(B) **“Certified resolution”** means a resolution of the Board of Supervisors establishing the historic resources designation of a structure, object, site, property, or district which has a special historical, archaeological, cultural or aesthetic interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or Nation, and which either has been listed in the County General Plan, or has been listed in the historic resources inventory adopted pursuant to SCCC 16.42.050 and has a rating of significance of NR-1, NR-2, NR-3, NR-4, or NR-5.

~~(CB)~~ **“Contributing historic structure or object”** means a structure or object located within a designated historic district which has been designated as a contributing historic structure or object and is listed in the Santa Cruz County historic resource inventory pursuant to SCCC 16.42.050.

~~(DE)~~ **“Demolition”** shall mean the following:

- (1) The complete demolition of the entirety of a landmark or contributing resource; or
- (2) The partial demolition of a landmark or contributing resource that involves either of the following:
 - (a) The demolition of an aggregate of 50 or more linear feet of exterior wall or more than 50 percent of the footprint of the landmark or contributing resource, whichever is more restrictive, or
 - (b) The demolition is other than minor, inconsequential or insignificant and has been determined by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director to affect the significance of the landmark or contributing resource.

~~(ED)~~ **“Historic alteration project, minor”** means a small project involving an historic building on the County’s historic resources inventory but not including a structure with a rating of NR-1 or NR-2. Such projects include, but are not limited to, the replacement, addition or deletion of windows, doors, fences, decks and minor additions/alterations to the rear of the property of up to 10 percent of the gross square footage of the existing structure or 250 square feet, whichever is smaller, and signs.

~~(FE)~~ **“Historic district”** means an area designated as an historic resource and which contains improvements that:

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- (1) Have character of special historic or aesthetic interest or value; and
- (2) Represent one or more periods or styles of architecture typical of one or more eras in the history of the County; and
- (3) Cause such area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are unified by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

[The County has one “District” that is located in the Soquel Planning Area with properties designated “NR-5D”]

~~(GF)~~ **“Historic documentation report”** means a report providing documentation of the historic significance and physical appearance of an historic resource and prepared in accordance with the guidelines established by the Historic Resources Commission. The report may take the form of a narrative with attached photographs and shall include a completed California Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Inventory Form.

~~(HG)~~ **“Historic object”** means an item of historical value that can be seen or touched, such as an artifact, monument or work of art, and which has been designated as an historic resource pursuant to this chapter.

~~(IH)~~ **“Historic property”** means a parcel of land where an historic structure or object is located.

~~(IJ)~~ **“Historic resource”** means any structure, object, site, property, or district which has a special historical, archaeological, cultural or aesthetic interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, State, or nation, and which either has been referenced in the County General Plan, or has been listed in the historic resources inventory adopted pursuant to SCCC [16.42.050](#) and has a rating of significance of NR-1, NR-2, NR-3, NR-4, or NR-5.

~~(KJ)~~ **“Historic resource preservation plan”** means a plan for the protection, enhancement, and/or preservation of the historic resource values of a structure, object, site or district and which is prepared according to the guidelines established by the Historic Resources Commission.

~~(LK)~~ **“Historic Resources Commission”** means the County’s Historic Resources Commission (HRC) established pursuant to Chapter [2.58](#) SCCC.

~~(ME)~~ **“Historic resources inventory”** means a list of significant historic resources reviewed by the Board of Supervisors pursuant to SCCC [16.42.050](#) and which may include historic structures, objects, sites, and districts which contribute to the historic, cultural and architectural heritage of Santa Cruz County. It includes all properties with a rating of significance of NR-1, NR-2, NR-3, NR-4, NR-5 or NR-6. Only those resources adopted by resolution by the Board of Supervisors (NR-1, NR-2, NR-3, NR-4 and NR-5) are subject to the provisions of this chapter.

~~(NM)~~ **“Historic site”** means a parcel of land or property which has been designated as an historic resource pursuant to this chapter ~~because it was previously occupied by an historical~~

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~~structure, or~~ because it was the scene of a past historic event, or was a place associated with an historical person.

(ON) “**Historic structure**” means a structure which has been designated as an historic resource pursuant to this chapter.

(PE) “**Material change**” means any exterior alteration or surface modification which will cause a change in the exterior appearance of a structure. This shall include all work which results in additions or changes to the architectural style, design, general arrangement, and components of all of the outer surfaces of an improvement, including, but not limited to, the kind and texture of the building material, and the type and style of all windows, doors, moldings, ramps, decks, fences, roofs, porches, railings, lights, signs, and other exterior fixtures appurtenant to such improvements. Material changes shall not include painting or ordinary maintenance consisting of repair which does not involve a change in exterior design or materials. Alterations to the interior of a structure do not constitute a material change.

(QP) “**Noncontributing structure or object**” means a structure or object located within a designated historic district which has not been designated as a contributing historic structure or object.

(RQ) “**Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director**” means the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure of Santa Cruz County ~~Director of the County Planning Department~~ or their ~~his or her~~ designee.

(SR) “**Reconstruction**” means the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a nonsurviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

(TS) “**Relocation**” means the moving of a building or structure from one place to another.

(UF) “**Secretary of the Interior’s Standards**” means the National Parks Service and Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties found at 36 C.F.R. 68.3 as it may be amended from time to time.

(VU) “**Structure**” means that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner including all fences and decks.

(W) “**Thematic activity**” means a recurring event of local importance.

SECTION XLIII

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Section 16.42.040 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.42.040 Applicability.

(A) Historic Structures and Objects. No person shall make or cause any material change to the exterior of an historical structure or object, demolish any portion of the exterior of an historical structure or object unless such action is in conformance with a valid historic resource preservation plan approved by the Historic Resources Commission. In addition to these requirements, no relocation or demolition as described in SCCC 16.42.030(C)(1) or (C)(2) shall occur unless a historical documentation report is submitted to and approved by the Historic Resources Commission concurrent with the review of the historic resource preservation plan.

(B) Historic Properties. No person shall make or cause ~~on an historical property~~ aa material change to any structure on the ~~property, or property or~~ construct any new structure including any fence or deck unless such action is in conformance with a valid historic resource preservation plan approved by the Historic Resources Commission. Demolition or removal of nonhistoric structures on historic properties is exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

(C) Historic Sites. For projects which will disturb or potentially disturb the ground of a designated historic site, an historical archaeological report as provided for in SCCC Chapter 16.40 ~~SECC~~ shall be prepared and submitted with any applications for permits to develop the project.

(D) Historic Districts. No person shall make or cause in an historical district any material change to the exterior of any structure, or construct any new structure including fences and decks, or relocate or demolish any designated contributing historic structures or historic objects unless such action is in conformance with a valid historic resource preservation plan approved by the Historic Resources Commission.

~~(E)~~ Demolition and relocation of noncontributing structures located in historic districts are exempt from the provisions of this chapter. Material changes to the exterior of all structures and the construction of new structures shall be compatible with the scale, building materials and general design of the historic district, reinforce the historic value and architectural theme of the historic district, and comply with the historic preservation guidelines of SCCC 16.42.060(C) and (D) to the maximum extent feasible.

SECTION XLIV

Section 16.42.050 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.42.050 Historic resource designation.

(A) Protected Historic Resources. The Santa Cruz County historic resources inventory shall consist of those structures, objects, properties, sites, and districts as designated by certified resolution of the Board of Supervisors and thereby incorporated by reference and made a part of this chapter, with subsequent amendments as provided for in subsection (E) of this section.

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(B) Rating of Significance. For purposes of administering the historic preservation program, general public information, and to aid in the nomination of historic resources to the National Register, designated historic structures, objects, sites and districts shall be assigned a National Register (NR) Rating Code for historic significance based upon guidelines published by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service as follows:

- (1) NR-1. A property listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- (2) NR-2. A property that has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register by the U.S. Department of the Interior.
- (3) NR-3. A property eligible, in the opinion of the County Historic Resources Commission, to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- (4) NR-4. Property which may become eligible for listing on the National Register if additional research provides a stronger statement of significance, or if the architectural integrity is restored. These buildings have either high architectural or historic ~~significance, but~~ significance but have a low rating in the other categories.
- (5) NR-5. A property determined to have local historical significance.
- (6) NR-5D. (District) A geographically defined area of local historical significance possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
- ~~(7)~~ NR-6. The County shall maintain a listing of those properties which have been evaluated and determined to be ineligible for designation as an historic resource based on the criteria in subsections (B) and (C) of this section and/or due to their deteriorated architectural integrity or condition. These properties shall be given a rating of significance of NR-6. An NR-6 rated property is part of the historic resource inventory but is not subject to the provisions of this chapter. An NR-6 rated property may be reevaluated periodically.

(C) Designation Criteria. Structures, objects, sites and districts shall be designated as historic resources if, and only if, they meet one or more of the following criteria and have retained their architectural integrity and historic value:

- (1) The resource is associated with a person of local, State or national historical significance.
- (2) The resource is associated with an historic event or thematic activity of local, State or national importance.
- (3) The resource is representative of a distinct architectural style and/or construction method of a particular historic period or way of life, or the resource represents the work of a master builder or architect or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) The resource has yielded, or may likely yield, information important to history.

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(D) Inventory Amendment. Amendment to the Santa Cruz County inventory of historic resources shall be by certified resolution of the Board of Supervisors following the review and recommendation of the Historic Resources Commission. Actions of both bodies shall be taken following public hearing with public notice provided pursuant to SCCC 18.10.117 through 18.10.119. Any action to amend the inventory of historic resources to add or remove a structure, site, object or district shall be based on the criteria provided in subsections (B) and (C) of this section, and may be initiated by a property owner or their representative, the Board of Supervisors, the Historic Resources Commission, County staff or any member of the general public. Inclusions of new historic resources in the inventory shall be accompanied by a completed historic documentation report which includes a California Department of Parks and Recreation Historic Inventory Form to document the historic and architectural values of the designated resource.

(E) Delisting of an Historic Resource that Longer Exists. In the event of a natural disaster or calamity that destroys an historic resource, the structure shall be delisted from the County Historic Inventory. The Director of Community Development and Infrastructure or their designee shall inform the Historic Resources Commission of the delisting at a regularly scheduled Historic Resources Commission meeting). The County Zoning Map shall subsequently be amended to remove the Landmark "L" Combining District pursuant to SCCC 18.40.055).

~~(EF)~~ Findings Required. The following findings must be made for inclusion or deletion of properties from the Historic Inventory:

(1) For Inclusion in the Historic Inventory.

- (a) That the proposed historic resource, or group of structures, or features thereof have significant cultural, architectural, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature, as defined in subsection (C) of this section.
- (b) That approval or modified approval of the application to designate a historic resource is consistent with the purposes and criteria of the County's historic preservation policies set forth in this chapter, and the Historic Resources Policies of the General Plan.

(2) For Deletion from the Historic Inventory.

- (a) That the proposed historic resource, or group of structures, or features thereof no longer have significant cultural, architectural, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature, as defined in subsection (C) of this section.
- (b) That approval or modified approval of the application to delete a historic resource is consistent with the purposes and criteria of the County's historic preservation policies set forth in this chapter, and the historic resources policies of the General Plan.

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(~~FG~~) Recording of Certified Resolution Establishing the Historic Resource Designation. Within 90 days after an historic resource has been included in the Santa Cruz County historic resources inventory by the Board of Supervisors, the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director shall cause to be filed for record with the County Recorder a certified resolution establishing the historic resource designation specifying the names of the owners of record, a legal description of the property, a description of the historic resource and its historic and/or architectural value, and a statement that the historic resource so described is subject to the provisions of this chapter. A copy of the recorded certified resolution shall be sent to the property owner.

(~~GH~~) Documents. Following the Historic Resources Commission's and Board of Supervisor's acceptance of an historical documentation report, three archival quality copies with original black and white photographs shall be submitted by the applicant and shall be placed on permanent file by staff with the Santa Cruz County Planning Department, the County Historic Museum and the UCSC McHenry Library, Special Collections.

(~~IH~~) Pending Designations. Once an amendment to the Inventory of Historic Resources has been initiated to designate a property as an historic resource, no permit may be approved for any project affecting the historic resource on property until either:

- (1) Final action has been taken to reject the amendment; or
- (2) Approval of a historic resource preservation plan by the Historic Resources Commission has been obtained.

SECTION XLV

Section 16.42.060 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

16.42.060 Development procedures for designated historic resources.

(A) Applications for Historic Review. Applications for historic resource preservation plan approval or sign review shall be filed with the Planning Department in accordance with ~~the procedures of SCCC 18.10.117 through 18.10.119~~, and the administrative application requirements as established by the Historic Resources Commission.

(B) Demolition and Relocation.

(1) Application Requirements. For projects involving demolition of the historic structure, or involving relocation of an historical structure, the application submittal shall also include:

- (a) A special inspections report based on a building inspection from the County Planning Department on the condition of the structure; and
- (b) An historical documentation report prepared according to guidelines established by the Historic Resources Commission. The report shall contain the following:

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- (i) Information which supports the claim that preservation is not feasible due to the deteriorated condition of the structure or object, or would create exceptional hardship, or is necessary to alleviate a dangerous condition.
- (ii) Provisions to preserve the historic values of the structure or object by documentation and/or preservation of artifacts and building materials.

(c) Provisions to offer the structure to the general public for removal or dismantling for salvage at no cost or remuneration to the applicant. The availability of the structure shall be advertised by means of an one-eighth-page display ad in a paper of general circulation in the County of Santa Cruz, at least twice during a 30-day period. The advertisement shall include the address at which the structure proposed for demolition is located, information as to how arrangements can be made for relocation (through moving or dismantling) of the structure proposed for demolition, and the date after which a demolition permit may be issued. Evidence of this publication must be submitted prior to issuance of a demolition permit. This is not applicable to projects involving the relocation of the historic resource on the same site.

(2) Processing. Demolition applications shall be processed as follows:

(a) The complete demolition of the entirety of ~~an historic resource a landmark or contributing resource~~ shall require a public hearing and recommendation by the Historic Resources Commission and a public hearing and final action by the Board of Supervisors.

(b) The partial demolition, as defined in SCCC 16.42.030(C), of ~~an historic landmark or contributing~~ resource shall require a public hearing and final action by the Historic Resources Commission. The Historic Resources Commission may, at their discretion, refer the final action to the Board of Supervisors.

(c) Lesser demolition, not meeting the definition of “demolition” in SCCC 16.42.030(C), of a landmark or contributing resource may be approved or denied ~~by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure~~ without public hearing ~~by the Planning Director~~. The ~~Director of Community Development and Infrastructure~~ Planning Director, ~~at his or her~~with discretion, may refer the final action to the Historic Resources Commission.

(C) Alteration.

(1) Criteria for Projects Involving the Exterior Alteration of a Historic Resource. A historic resource preservation plan for alterations and changes to the exterior of an historical structure or object shall conform to the following criteria:

(a) Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property that requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.

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- (b) The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.
 - (c) All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations that have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier or later appearance shall be discouraged.
 - (d) Changes ~~which that~~ may ~~have~~ take place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
 - (e) Distinctive stylistic features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site shall be treated with sensitivity.
 - (f) Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features substantiated by historic, physical or pictorial evidence, rather than on conjectural design or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
 - (g) The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials should not be utilized.
 - (h) Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archaeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any project.
 - (i) Alterations and additions to existing properties shall not destroy significant historical, architectural or cultural elements or materials, and shall be compatible with the size, scale, color, materials, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.
 - (j) Whenever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in a manner so that the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.
- (2) Processing. Alteration applications shall be processed as follows:
- (a) Alteration applications shall require a public hearing before the Historic Resources Commission.
 - (b) Minor historic alteration project applications may be approved or denied by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure without public

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hearing ~~by the Planning Director~~. The Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning Director, at his or her discretion, may refer the final action to the Historic Resources Commission.

(D) New Construction. Historic resource preservation plans for construction of new structures on historic properties or in historic districts shall conform to the following criteria:

- (1) The location, siting and size of new construction on an historical property shall not detract from the historic character of the property, and between existing buildings, landscape features and open space.
- (2) All structures shall be designed in proportion and integrated into the historic character of the property or district by the use of compatible building materials and textures, construction methods, design, and color.
- (3) The size, location and arrangement of new on-site parking or loading ramps shall be designed so that they are as unobtrusive as possible and preserve the features of the property or district.
- (4) Ingress and egress, and internal traffic circulation shall preserve the historic features of the property.
- (5) Landscaping should be provided in keeping with the character and design of the historic site, property or district.
- (6) Disturbance of terrain around existing buildings or elsewhere on the property should be minimized to reduce the possibility of destroying unknown archaeological materials. Where any proposed land alterations may impact important archaeological resources, a professional archaeological survey shall be provided and its recommendations implemented to mitigate potential impacts as provided for in Chapter 16.40 SCCC.

(E) Sign Approvals. Plans for all new signs and alterations to existing signs located on an historical structure, or located on an historical property, or located in an historical district, except for historic landmark plaques as approved by the Historic Resources Commission or changes in sign copy, shall be submitted to the Planning Director. No historic resource preservation plan is required for this review. Signs shall conform to all other County Code requirements and adopted sign design guidelines.

(F) Development Applications Involving Historic Resources. When plans for a project affecting an historic resource are required by this section to obtain an approval or a recommendation by the Historic Resources Commission, all applications for permits authorizing development of the project shall be deemed incomplete until the Historic Resources Commission approval or recommendation has been granted and documentation of such action is submitted with the permit applications, except as provided in subsection (G) of this section.

(G) Concurrent Processing. Where the Planning Director determines that processing time for a permit will not be adversely affected, the Director may authorize the acceptance of a permit

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application as complete for processing concurrently with the Historic Resources Commission review and action required by this chapter.

(H) Historic Resources Commission Hearing Procedure. When an application for historic review is determined by Planning Department staff to be complete it shall be forwarded with any other information of record to the Historic Resources Commission for their review and subsequent action. Except for minor historic alteration projects, minor demolition as described in subsection (B)(2)(c) of this section, and sign review, each completed application for a historic resource preservation plan approval and associated recommendation shall be considered for review and action by the Historic Resources Commission at a public hearing. Notice of all hearings shall be given pursuant to SCCC 18.10.117 through 18.10.119. The Commission may continue a hearing from the original hearing date in order to request additional information, conduct a site inspection, require that a professional historian and/or archaeologist prepare the historical documentation report, or for any other reason determined to be necessary by the Historic Resources Commission.

(I) Historic Resources Commission Action. Following the public hearing on an application, the Historic Resources Commission may approve a historic resource preservation plan, or historic documentation report, by an affirmative vote of three or more of the Commission members. In order for the Commission to approve or conditionally approve the historic resource preservation plan, all the following findings must be made:

- (1) That the historic resource preservation plan is consistent with the purposes and goals of this chapter and the County General Plan;
- (2) That the historic resource preservation plan is in conformance with the requirements of this chapter; and
- (3) That the historic resource preservation plan, if implemented, will preserve and maintain the cultural and historical heritage of the County and/or further cultivate the knowledge of the past.

The Historic Resources Commission shall deny the historic resource preservation plan if one or more of these findings cannot be made.

(J) Final Project Approval. When an historic resource preservation plan is required by this section, no final County approval shall be given to a land division, development permit, building permit, demolition permit, land clearing permit or grading permit for a project affecting an historical structure, object, property, site or district, unless an historic resource preservation plan for the protection of the historic resource has been approved by the Historic Resources Commission, the project is in conformance with the approved plan, and development will commence prior to the expiration of the Historic Resources Commission approval. Final inspection clearance on project permits or improvement plans shall not be granted unless the completed project complies with all provisions of the historic resource preservation plan.

(K) No Project Authorization Granted. The Historic Resources Commission's approval of a historic resource preservation plan, historic documentation report or sign recommendation does

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not authorize any development rights or grant permission to proceed with project development; such actions can only be authorized through the approval and issuance of project permits pursuant to other provisions of the County Code.

(L) Expiration. An approved historic resource preservation plan shall remain valid for a period of two years from the date of approval by the Historic Resources Commission unless the Commission specifies a longer period of time. Time extensions as provided for in SCCC 18.10.133(A) may be subsequently granted by the Historic Resources Commission upon application prior to expiration of the plan approval.

(M) Environmental Review. When an environmental impact report (EIR) is required for a development project affecting a designated historic resource, the Historic Resources Commission shall be consulted in establishing the scope of the EIR and for comments on the draft EIR and historic resource mitigation measures.

SECTION XLVI

Section 18.10.112 of the Santa Cruz County Code is hereby amended, to read as follows:

18.10.112 Structure for processing discretionary permits, subdivisions, and land use legislative matters.

The application, processing, and review requirements for any discretionary development permit or land division application, or legislative amendment, vary with the complexity of the project involved and the amount and type of public participation required. There are four basic types of permits and approvals: minor administrative permits, administrative permits, regular public hearing permits, and legislative approvals, as summarized below. A listing of all approved permits and approvals issued shall be maintained by the Planning ~~Department~~Division for public review.

(A) Minor Administrative Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as minor administrative permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the ~~Director of Community Development and Infrastructure~~Planning Director or their authorized designee, with no required public notice or public hearing. This is considered equivalent to the Level III process when that term is used within this code.

- (1) Minor use permit;
- (2) Minor site development permit;
- (3) Hosted rental permit;
- (~~4~~) Minor variation/minor modification;
- (~~5~~) Minor riparian exception;
- (~~6~~) Significant tree removal permit;
- (~~7~~) Grading exception; and

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~~(87)~~ Temporary permit.

(B) Administrative Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as administrative permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the Director of Community Development and Infrastructure Planning~~Director~~ or their designee, with public notice provided pursuant to SCCC 18.10.116. No public hearing is required. This is considered equivalent to the Level IV process when that term is used within this code.

- (1) Administrative use permit;
- (2) Administrative site development permit;
- (3) ~~Vacation rental~~Non-hosted rental permit;
- (4) Minor exception (to zoning site development standards);
- (5) Land clearing permit;
- (6) Coastal development permit, minor (as defined by Chapter 13.20 SCCC);~~and~~
- (7) Temporary permit (for use with amplified music); ~~and-~~
- (8) Major grading permit.

(C) Regular or Conditional Public Hearing Permits. Discretionary permits that are established as regular or conditional permits, including but not limited to those listed below, shall be acted upon by the Zoning Administrator, or the Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors as designated by applicable regulations governing the permit request, after holding a public hearing. Public notice of the public hearing shall be provided pursuant to SCCC 18.10.113 and 18.10.117 if the permit type is designated with the Planning Commission as the approving body. This is considered equivalent to the Level V process of the Zoning Administrator, or the Level VI process of the Planning Commission, when those terms are used within this code.

- (1) Conditional use permit;
- (2) Conditional site development permit;
- (3) Variance;
- (4) Coastal development permit;
- (5) Major riparian exception;
- (6) ~~Major grading permit;~~
- (67) Wireless communication facility~~(WCF)~~, except as allowed with ministerial permits in SCCC 13.10.661 through 13.10.663;
- (78) Floodplain variance; and
- (89) Density bonus projects.

(D) Legislative Matters. Legislative matters, including but not limited to those identified in SCCC 18.10.111(B), shall be acted upon by the Board of Supervisors after holding a public hearing, after the Planning Commission first holds a public hearing and makes a recommendation for consideration by the Board. Public notice for the public hearings held by the Planning Commission and by the Board of Supervisors to consider legislative matters shall be carried out in accordance with SCCC 18.10.113, 18.10.117 and 18.10.118. This is considered equivalent to the Level VII process when that term is used by this code.

SECTION XLVII

Section 18.10.114 is hereby added to the Santa Cruz County Code, to read as follows:

18.10.114 Pre-application consultation and Development Review Group.

Except where required by this chapter or SCCC Chapter 13.10, prior to the submittal of an application for a development permit, applicants may request a pre-application meeting with County staff to obtain additional information on a proposed project's consistency with the County Code and other development requirements. Applicants may request a "Pre-Application Consultation" with County Planning Division staff or, for more detailed proposals with engineering plans available, a "Development Review Group" consultation with all relevant reviewing agencies.

SECTION XLVIII

Section 18.10.118 is hereby added to the Santa Cruz County Code, to read as follows:

18.10.118 Additional public hearing notice requirements for legislative matters.

(A) When a provision of the County Code requires public notice of a public hearing to be given pursuant to this section, and when notice is provided to local agencies expected to provide water, sewage, streets, roads, schools, or other essential facilities or services to the project, whose ability to provide those facilities and services may be significantly affected if the proposed project were to be approved, then public notice shall be given in all of the following ways:

(1) The County shall provide public notice of a public hearing, given in all of the ways required by SCCC 18.10.117(A)(1) through (7).

(2) The County shall cause the notice to be published in a newspaper of general circulation printed and published within the County, one time, ~~at least 10 calendar days prior to the date set for the public hearing.~~

(a) At least 20 calendar days prior to the date set for a Planning Commission public hearing on a proposed zoning ordinance or amendment to a zoning ordinance that affects the permitted uses of real property; and

(b) At least 10 calendar days prior to the date set for Board of Supervisors public hearing or any other public hearing for legislative matters.

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(3) The County shall post the notice ~~at least 10 calendar days prior to the public hearing,~~ within the applicable timeframes set forth in subsection (A)(2)(a) and (b) of this section, in at least three public places within the boundaries of the local agency, including one public place in the area directly affected by the proceeding.

SECTION XLVIX

The County of Santa Cruz Zoning Map as established by Santa Cruz County Code section 13.10.180 is amended by changing the zone district designation of the parcels indicated below as follows:

Assessor's Parcel Number	Existing Zone District	District New Zone District
026-091-54	PF; R-1-5-L; R-1-6	PF; R-1-5; R-1-6
026-261-17	C-2-D	C-2-D-Min
029-071-13	R-1-6	RM-1.5-Min
030-121-34	C-2	C-2-Min
042-151-23	C-1-L	C-1
052-271-04	CA-L-W	CA-W
070-301-01	C-1	R-1-6
074-152-30	C-1	R-1-15

SECTION L

The Board of Supervisors finds and determines in its reasonable discretion on the basis of the entire record before it that the proposed amendments to the Santa Cruz County Code are consistent and compatible with and will not frustrate the objectives, policies, general land uses, and programs specified in the General Plan and Local Coastal Program.

SECTION LI

The County prepared an Addendum to the Environmental Impact Report (“EIR”) for the Sustainability Policy and Regulatory Update pursuant to Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines and determined that the environmental impacts of the 2026 Annual Code Update are consistent with the environmental impacts evaluated in the EIR. Based on the analysis contained in the Addendum, the Board of Supervisors determines that no additional environmental analysis is required to effectuate the amendments that are the subject of this Ordinance.

SECTION LII

Should any section, clause, or provision of this ordinance be declared by the courts to be invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or parts thereof, other than the part so declared to be invalid.

SECTION LIII

This ordinance shall take effect on the 31st day following adoption outside the Coastal Zone and shall take effect upon final certification by the California Coastal Commission inside the Coastal Zone.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 2026, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Cruz by the following vote:

AYES: SUPERVISORS
NOES: SUPERVISORS
ABSENT: SUPERVISORS
ABSTAIN: SUPERVISORS

CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

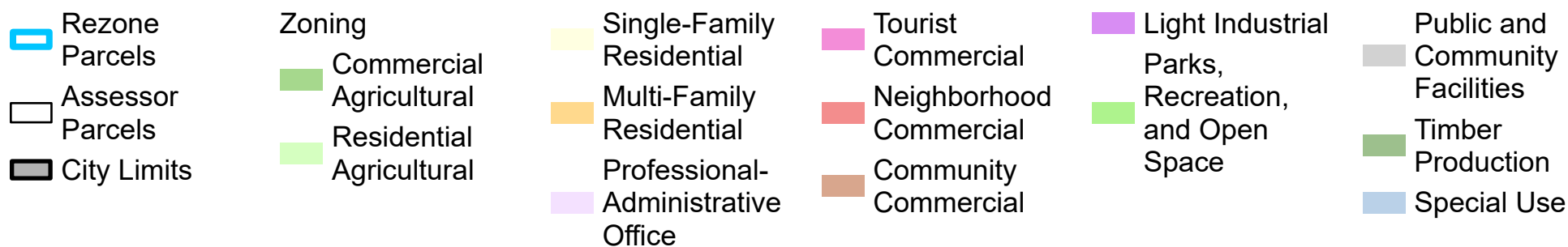
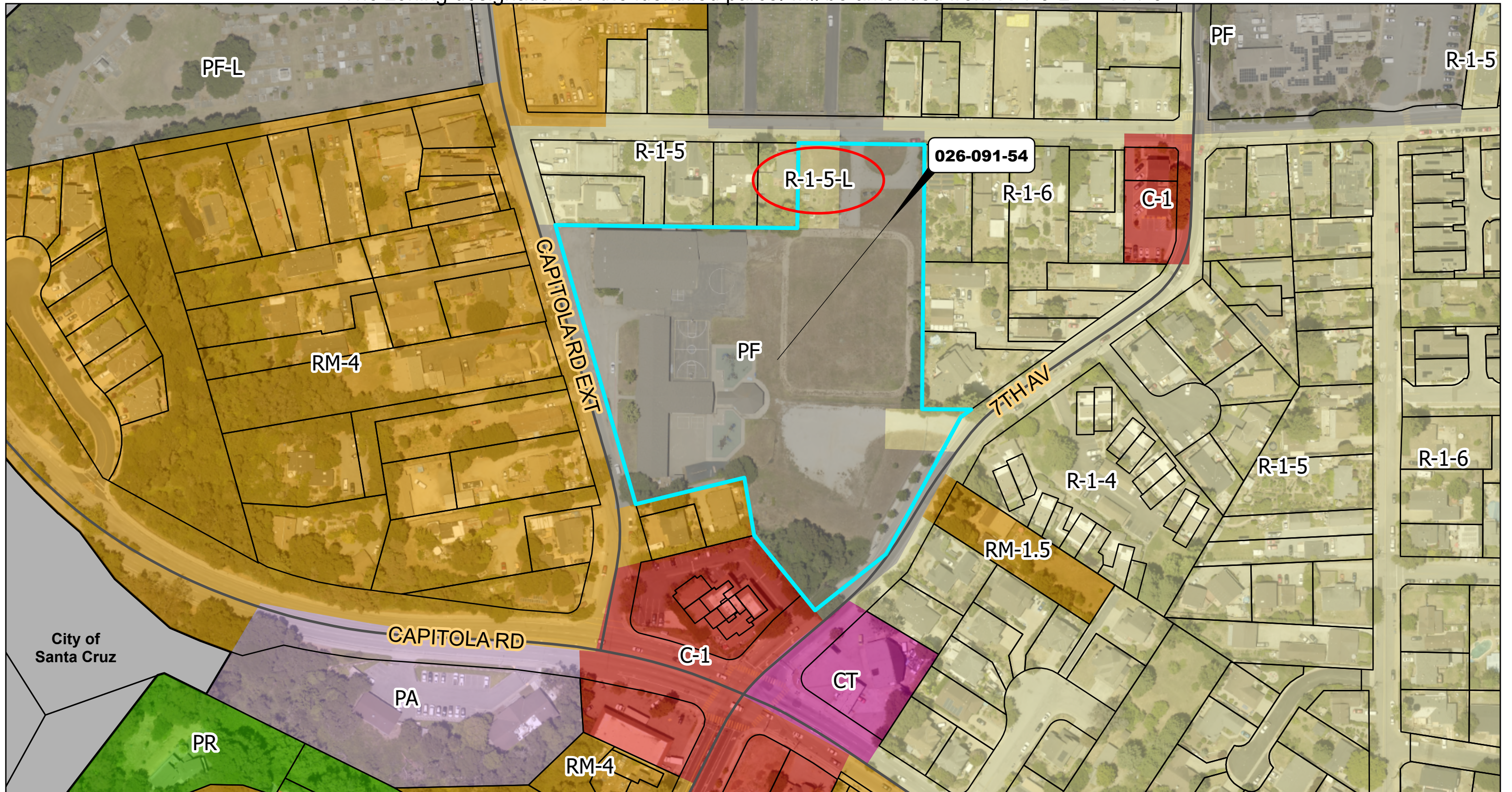
ATTEST: _____
Clerk of the Board

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Office of the County Counsel

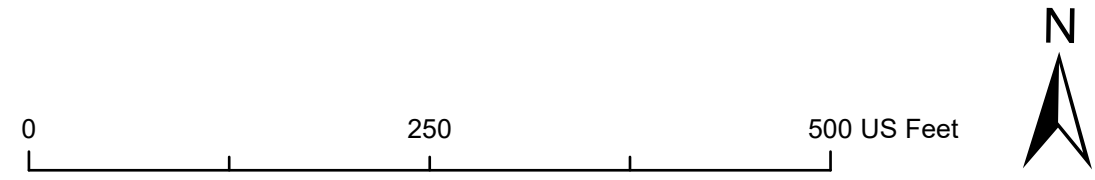
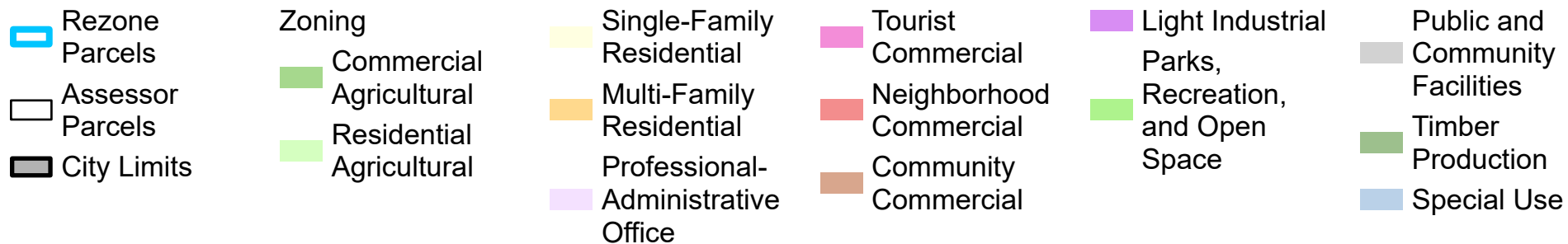
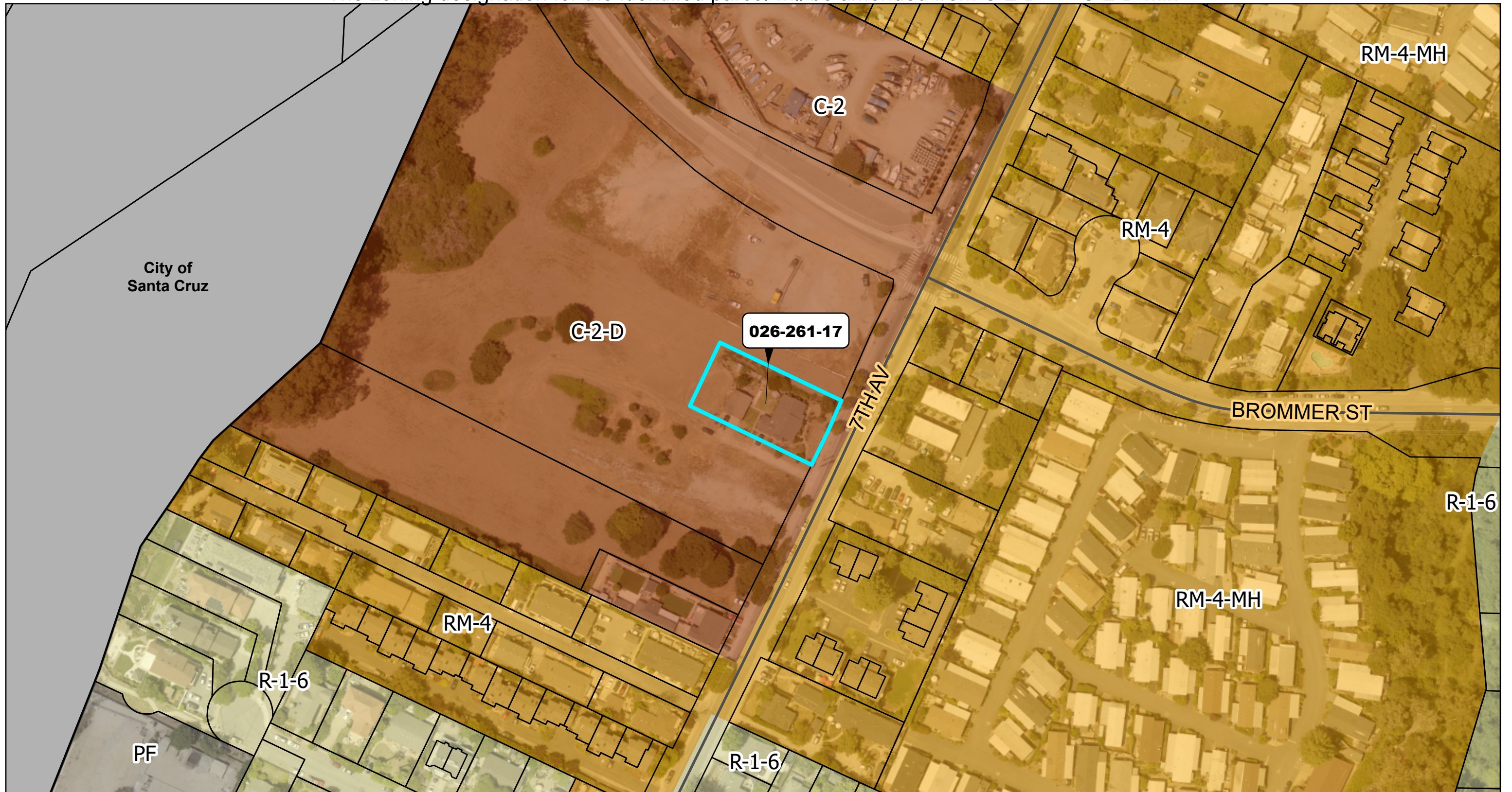
Map Amendments - 1825 7th Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062

The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from R-1-5-L → R-1-5



Map Amendments - 905 7th Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062

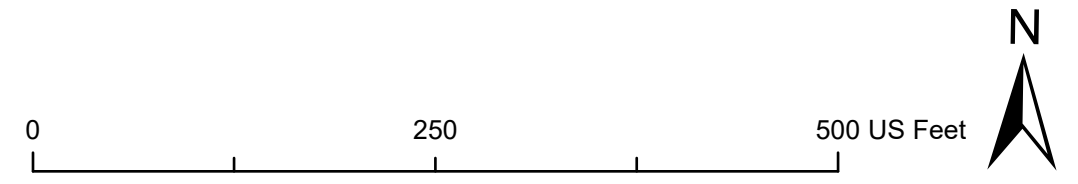
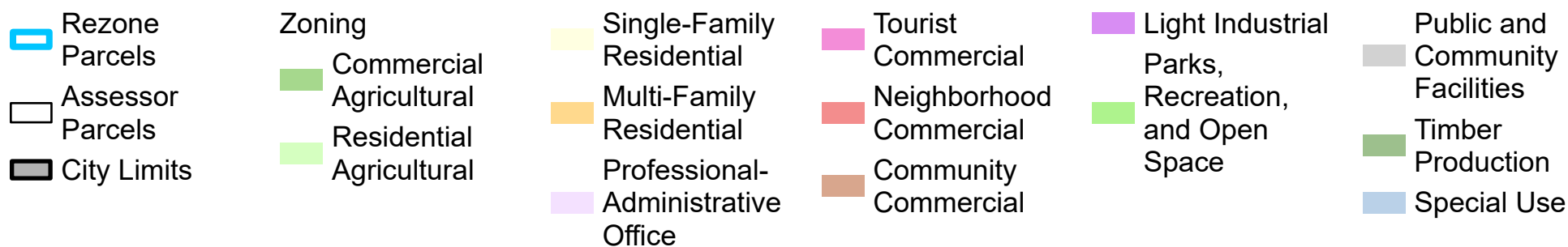
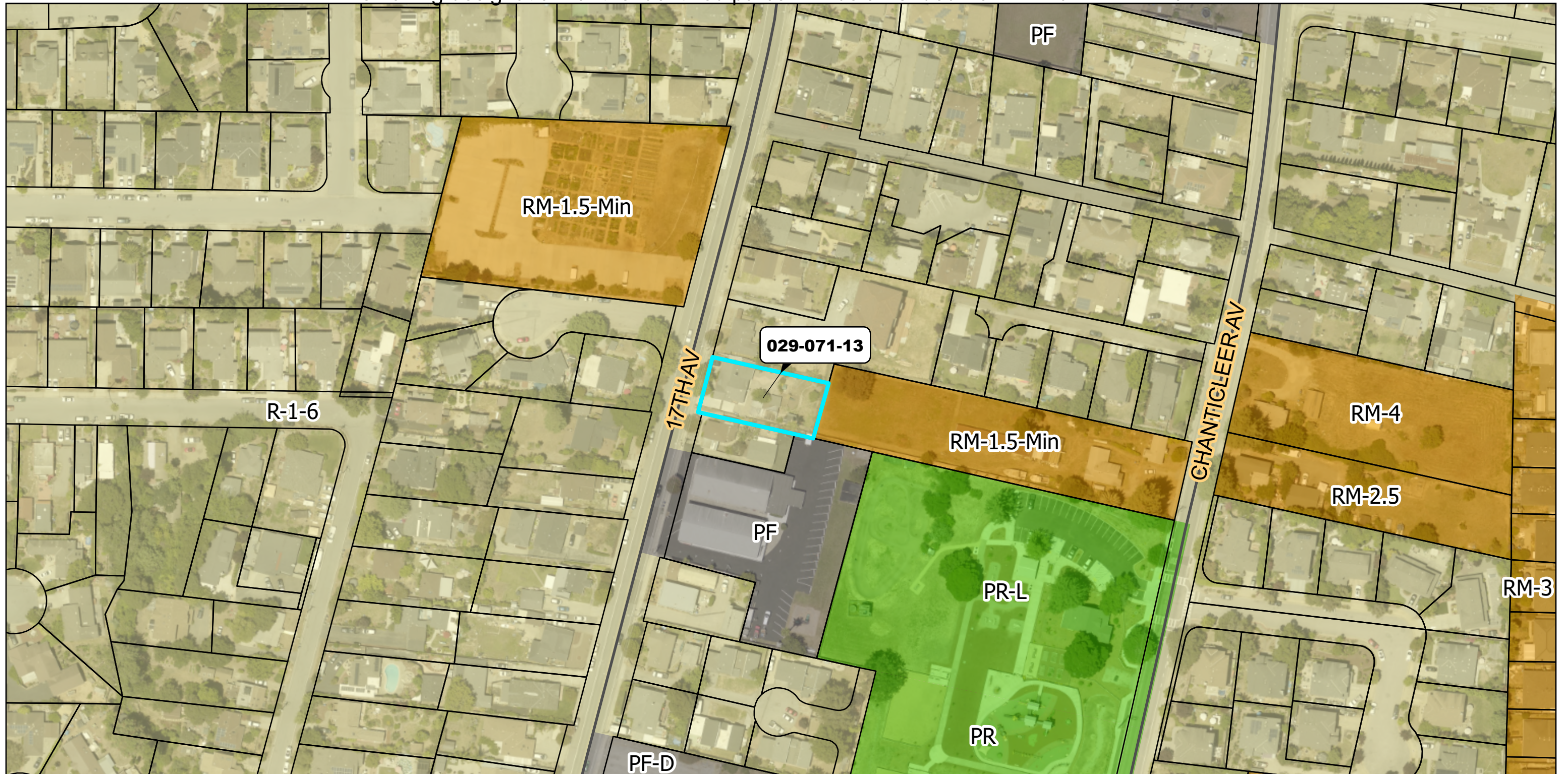
The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from C-2-D → C-2-D-Min



Map Amendments - 2030 17th Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95062

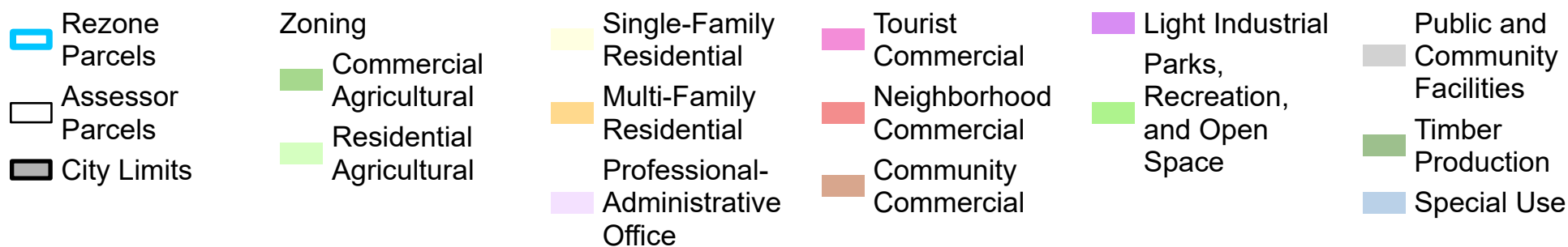
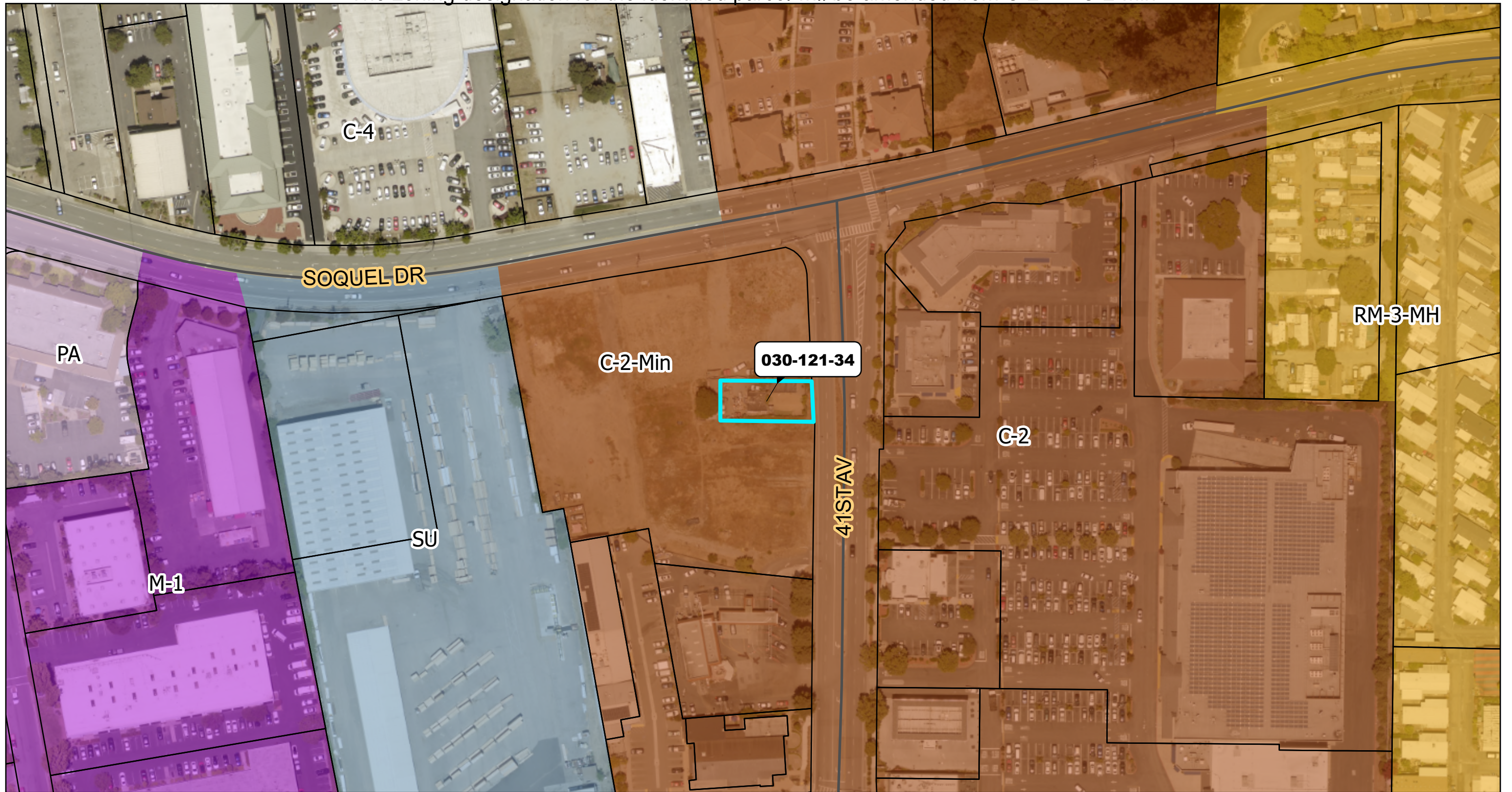
The General Plan Land Use designation for the identified parcel will be amended from R-UL → R-UH

The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from R-1-6 → RM-1.5-Min



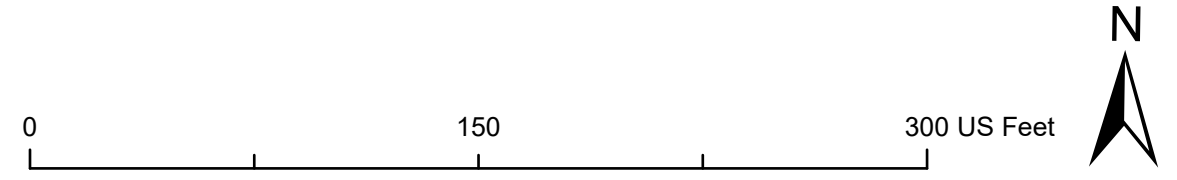
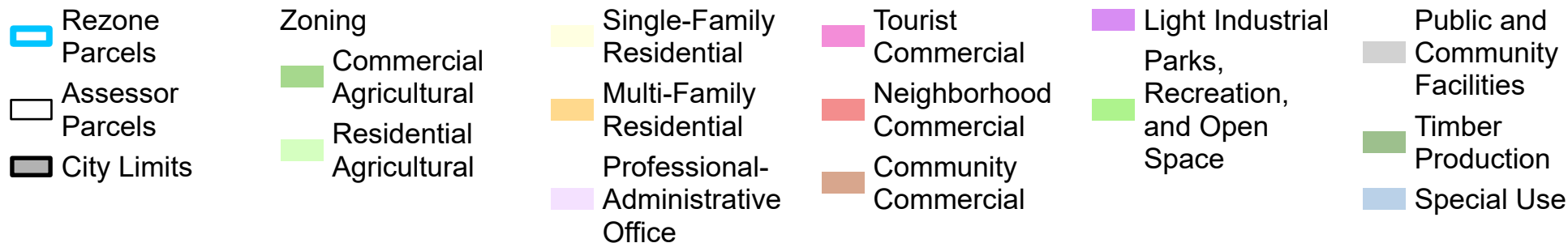
Map Amendments - 2831 41st Ave, Santa Cruz, CA 95073

The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from C-2 → C-2-Min



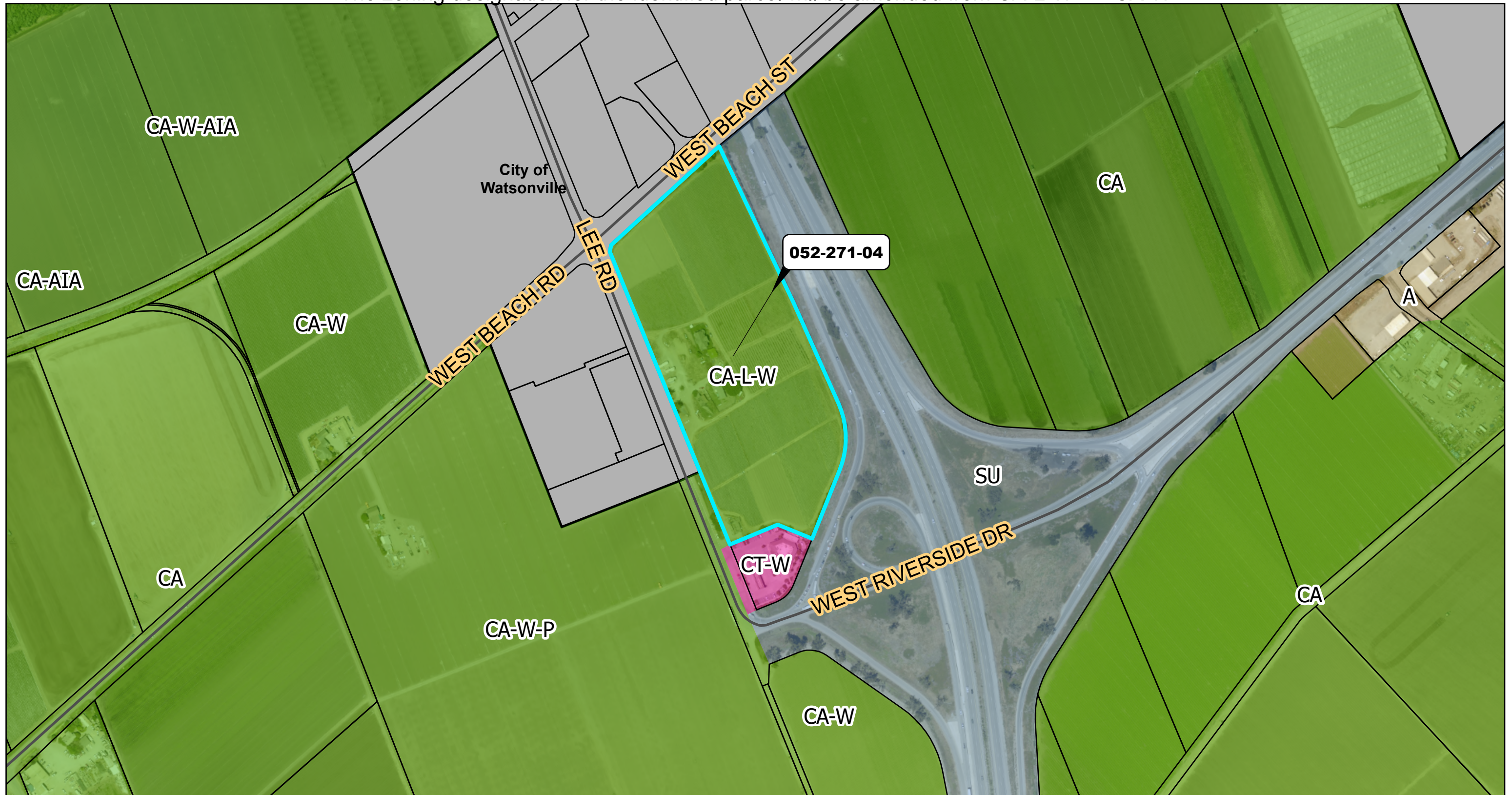
Map Amendments - 101 Esplanade, Aptos, CA 95003

The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from C-1-L → C-1



Map Amendments - 320 Lee Rd, Watsonville, CA 95076

The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from CA-L-W → CA-W



- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Rezone
Parcels | Zoning | Single-Family
Residential | Tourist
Commercial | Light Industrial | Public and
Community
Facilities |
| Assessor
Parcels | Commercial | Multi-Family
Residential | Neighborhood
Commercial | Parks,
Recreation,
and Open
Space | Timber
Production |
| City Limits | Residential | Professional-
Administrative
Office | Community
Commercial | Special Use | |
| | Agricultural | | | | |



Map Amendments - 526 Lockhart Gulch Rd, Scotts Valley, CA 95066

The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from C-1 → R-1-6

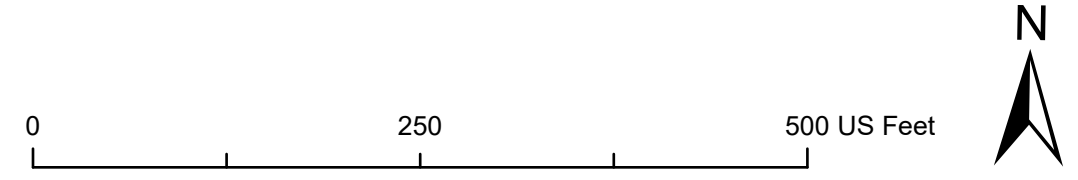
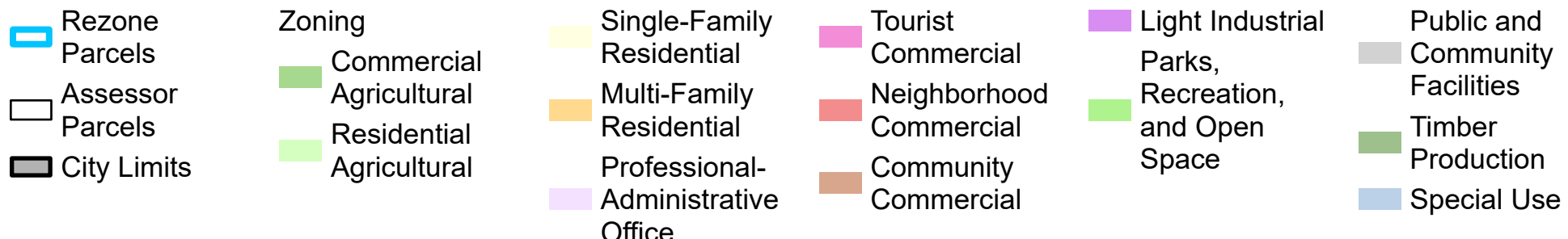
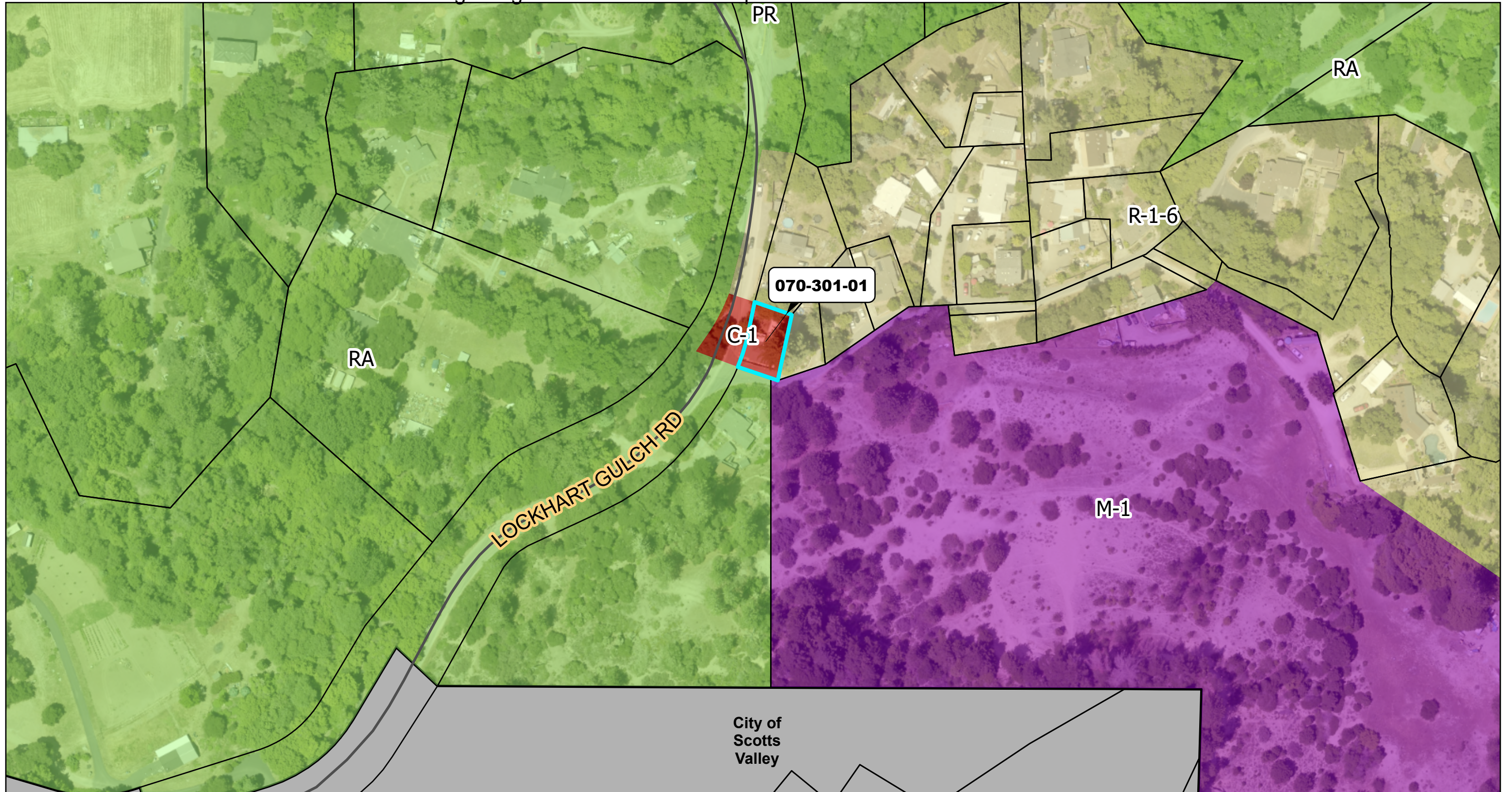
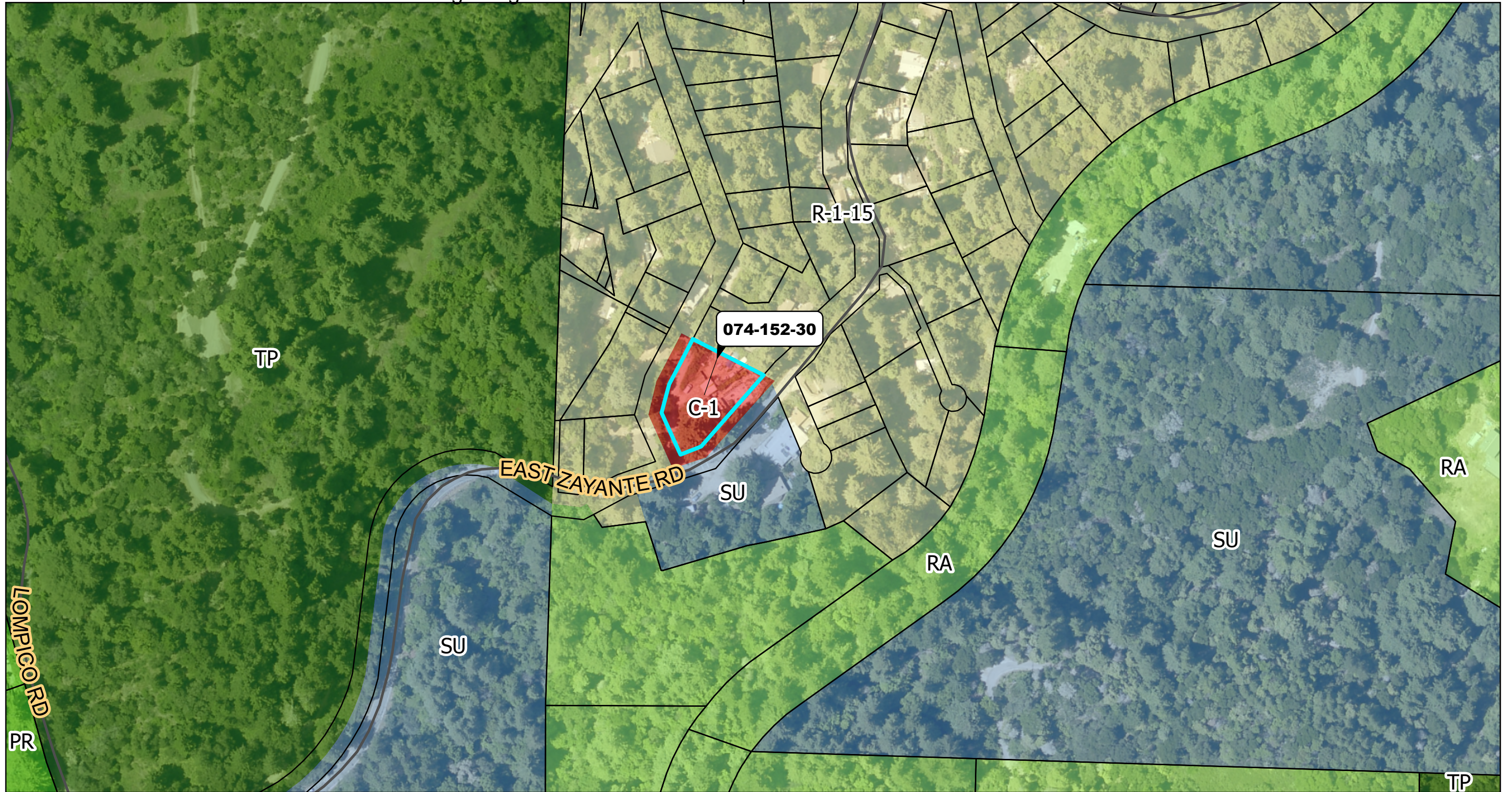


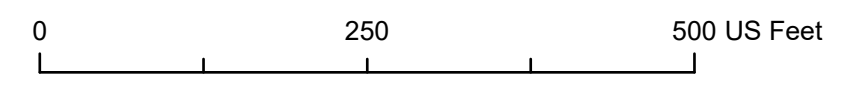
EXHIBIT E

Map Amendments - 9211 E Zayante Rd, Felton, CA 95018

The zoning designation for the identified parcel will be amended from C-1 → R-1-15



- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Rezone
Parcels | Zoning | Single-Family
Residential | Tourist
Commercial | Light Industrial | Public and
Community
Facilities |
| Assessor
Parcels | Commercial | Multi-Family
Residential | Neighborhood
Commercial | Parks,
Recreation,
and Open
Space | Timber
Production |
| City Limits | Residential | Professional-
Administrative
Office | Community
Commercial | Special Use | |
| | Agricultural | | | | |





County of Santa Cruz

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

701 OCEAN STREET, FOURTH FLOOR, SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060-4070
Planning (831) 454-2580 Public Works (831) 454-2160

CEQA ADDENDUM TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY POLICY AND REGULATORY UPDATE

Project Name: County of Santa Cruz 2026 Annual Code Update

Project Location: Countywide

Assessor Parcel No (APN): Countywide and APNs 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, and 074-152-30.

Project Description: The proposed 2026 Annual Code Update (Project) includes amendments to the General Plan/ Local Coastal Program (LCP) Chapters 2 and 5 and amendments to the Santa Cruz County Code (SCCC) Chapters 7.38, 9.36, 3.10, 13.11, 13.16, 13.20, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, and 18.10, as part of an ongoing effort to update and streamline the County’s regulatory framework, ensuring consistency with current policies, legal requirements, and land use goals. The Project also includes a General Plan Land Use Map amendment on APN 029-071-13, as well as Zoning Map amendments on parcels APN 026-091-54, 026-261-17, 029-071-13, 030-121-34, 042-151-23, 052-271-04, 070-301-01, and 074-152-30. The proposed amendments to the General Plan/LCP and to all the SCCC chapters except Chapter 16.42 are also amendments to the County’s LCP and will require Coastal Commission certification after County adoption. Amendments to SCCC Chapter 7.38 require approval of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

County Contact: Jacob Lutz, Planner

Telephone No. (831) 454-3136

Date Completed: April 13, 2026

Background:

This document is an addendum to the Final Environmental Impact Report (“EIR”) for the Sustainability Policy and Regulatory Update (“Sustainability Update”) (State Clearinghouse No. 2020079005), which was certified by the Board of Supervisors on November 15, 2022. The certified Sustainability Update EIR includes the Draft EIR volume (April 2022) and the Final EIR volume (August 2022). The Sustainability Update consisted of amendments to the County’s General Plan/LCP, amendments to sections of the SCCC, adoption of County Design Guidelines, and General Plan land use map and/or zoning map amendments for 23 properties. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), this Addendum analyzes the proposed General Plan/LCP, SCCC, General Plan land use map, and Zoning Map amendments to determine whether potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed amendments would be within the scope of analyses evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR.

CEQA Authority

Once an EIR has been certified (or a Negative/Mitigated Negative Declaration has been adopted) for a project, Sections 15162-15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines define the standards for determining the appropriate level of subsequent environmental review, and Section 15164 addresses the specific circumstances requiring the preparation of an addendum to an EIR. Specifically, Section 15164(a) of the CEQA Guidelines states that:

SUSTAINABILITY POLICY AND REGULATORY UPDATE EIR ADDENDUM

The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

When it can be determined that the proposed changes to an approved project, changed circumstances, or new information would not result in the identification of new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of significant impacts identified in the certified EIR, an addendum to the EIR may be prepared. If significant new impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified impacts would result, then preparation and circulation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR for additional public review is required. Public review of an addendum is not required under CEQA.

Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines does not require a subsequent EIR be prepared for a project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;*
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or*
- (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:*
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;*
 - (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;*
 - (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or*
 - (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.*

Likewise, California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21166 states that unless one or more of the following events occur, no subsequent or supplemental environmental impact report shall be required by the lead agency or by any responsible agency:

- (a) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the environmental impact report;*
- (b) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions in the environmental impact report;*
- (c) New information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, becomes available.*

Overview of the Certified Sustainability Update Final EIR

The certified Sustainability Update Final EIR analyzed amendments to the County's General Plan/LCP and chapters/sections of the SCCC, as well as two other components described below. The Sustainability Update was a comprehensive update to the County's General Plan/LCP and modernization of the SCCC. The goal of this update was to implement new policies and code

regulations that support more sustainable communities in Santa Cruz County. The County's previous LCP was adopted in 1994, and was updated to align with new state laws, new regional and local plans, and a community vision that is focused on sustainable growth. The SCCC needed to be updated to implement the changes that are proposed in the General Plan/LCP. The County modernized the SCCC and prepared County Design Guidelines that were intended to help applicants understand the County's development rules and design projects that align with the community's vision. The proposed project also arises in part from the Sustainable Santa Cruz County Plan, accepted by the Board of Supervisors in October 2014 as a planning and feasibility study that focused on sustainable development of the County's urban areas. The Sustainability Update consisted of four key components described below:

1. *General Plan/LCP Amendments.* The approved amendments, text revisions, new or revised goals, objectives and policies, and new and revised implementation strategies that replaced prior programs. Revisions were included for the following five General Plan/LCP chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction;

Chapter 2: Built Environment (formerly Land Use);

Chapter 3: Access + Mobility (formerly Circulation);

Chapter 5: Agriculture, Natural Resources + Conservation; and

Chapter 7: Parks, Recreation + Public Facilities.

The above-listed General Plan/LCP elements joined three other existing elements that were previously updated, which comprise the entirety of the General Plan/LCP:

Chapter 4: Housing (2016);

Chapter 6: Public Safety (2020); and

Chapter 8: Noise (2019).

2. *SCCC Amendments.* Amendments to the SCCC were included in Title 13—Planning and Zoning Regulations and Title 18—Procedures, with some revisions to Title 5—Business Regulations, Title 12—Building Regulations, Title 15—Community Facilities, and Title 16—Environmental and Resource Protection, in order to ensure regulations incorporated State law and modern practices, reflected General Plan/LCP proposed revisions, and are internally consistent.
3. *County Design Guidelines.* The Sustainability Update includes adoption of County Design Guidelines, which are referenced in revisions to SCCC Chapter 13.11.
4. *Land Use and Zoning Map Amendments.* Selected property-specific General Plan land use designation changes and/or rezonings have been identified by County staff and include identified opportunity sites such as the vacant property located at Soquel Drive and Thurber Lane and vacant and underutilized properties along the Portola Drive commercial corridor. There were General Plan designation and/or zone district amendments for other parcels in order to achieve consistency with the General Plan and/or existing uses on a property.

The California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act) requires local jurisdictions to adopt an LCP to regulate development within the coastal zone. An LCP consists of both a Land Use Plan (LUP) and a Local Coastal Implementation Plan (LCIP) with implementing actions that are consistent with the statewide Coastal Act policies. The Coastal Act requires California Coastal Commission approval of amendments to jurisdictions' LUP and LCIP. The approved Sustainability Update included amendments to some General Plan/LCP goals, objectives, policies, and implementation strategies that are also part of the LUP. The approved Sustainability Update included amendments to some sections of the SCCC that included sections that are part of the LCIP. These sections and chapters required Coastal Commission approval as part of an LCP amendment; the Coastal Commission certified the Sustainability Update elements that are part of the County's LCP on December 15, 2023.

Proposed Project Modifications

The 2026 Annual Code Update proposes a series of amendments to the General Plan/ LCP and various SCCC chapters, as part of an ongoing effort to update and refine the County's regulatory framework to improve permitting processes, address evolving legal changes, ensure consistency with current policies, and improve regulatory clarity and functionality. The proposed amendments also include an amendment to the General Plan land use map for one parcel and amendment to the zone district for eight parcels, including the parcel with the proposed General Plan land use designation amendment. Proposed amendments are summarized below. Text revisions and details of the proposed amendments are documented in the County's Community Development and Infrastructure Department staff report to the Planning Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the staff report").

General Plan/LCP Amendments. Minor amendments to the County's General Plan/LCP are proposed in Chapter 2: Built Environment Element and Chapter 5: Agriculture, Natural Resources + Conservation Element related to coastal special communities and coastal scenic areas. The amendments include minor text revisions to resolve General Plan and SCCC inconsistencies with the designation of coastal special communities and provide clarification of the specific areas designated coastal special communities.

Santa Cruz County Code Amendments. Amendments are proposed to SCCC Chapters 7.38, 9.36, 13.10, 13.11, 13.16, 16.10, 16.10A, 16.20, 16.20A, 16.42, and 18.10, including various sections within each of these chapters. The proposed amendments are primarily intended to streamline permitting processes, ensure compliance with state laws, and improve clarity and accuracy, as well as correct inconsistencies, including outdated references and unclear language.

Proposed amendments intended to streamline permitting include minor revisions to some definitions and clarifications or revisions to requirements for: onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs); use of parking for outdoor seating; review authority for replacement of structures after a disaster; residential site and development standards; processing grading permits; and preapplication consultations. Proposed amendments to ensure compliance with state and local laws generally address transit definitions; noticing requirements in the coastal zone; and public hearing notices. Amendments to provide clarification and ensure internal consistency between the General Plan/LCP and SCCC generally consist of minor text revisions that address coastal special communities; fences; home occupations; parking standards for single-family homes; vehicle parking design standards; overnight parking in the North Coast Beach parking areas; some residential development standards; and temporary storage structures. There are also minor text clarifications to SCCC chapters regarding geologic hazards and historical preservation.

Zoning Map Amendments. Eight parcels are proposed for rezoning throughout the unincorporated area as explained below.

- Two parcels (APN 070-301-01 and 074-152-30) are proposed for rezoning so that the zoning matches the General Plan land use designation. In the case of conflicts between the General Plan and zoning, the General Plan prevails. Another parcel (APN 029-071-13) is proposed to be rezoned from R-1-6 to RM-1.5-Min to be consistent with the proposed General Plan land use designation as described below.
- Removal of the "-L" historic building zoning overlay is proposed for three parcels (APN 026-091-54, 042-151-23, and 052-271-04) as the parcels no longer have historic buildings on them and are either currently proposed to be delisted or have been delisted from the County's Historic Resources Inventory.
- Three parcels (APN 026-261-17, 029-071-13, and 030-121-34) are proposed for rezoning by adding the "-Min" ministerial combining district zoning overlay to match adjacent and

consolidated sites that already have the “-Min” overlay to support affordable housing development, as dictated by the County’s Housing Element.

General Plan Land Use Designation Map Amendment. One parcel (APN 029-071-13) in the Live Oak planning area is proposed for a General Plan Land Use Map amendment. The amendment would change the existing designation of R-UL (Urban Low – Residential) to R-UH (Urban High – Residential) to be consistent with R-UH land use designation on the adjacent parcel (APN 029-071-03) and to facilitate an affordable housing development. As indicated above, this parcel also is proposed to be rezoned from R-1-6 to RM-1.5-Min to be consistent with the proposed General Plan land use designation and the adjacent parcel with the “-Min” overlay to support affordable housing development.

Analysis

General Plan/LCP Amendments. Text amendments to Chapters 2 and 5 are proposed so that SCCC and General Plan/LCP references to coastal special communities are internally consistent. Text revisions in Chapter 2 strengthen language for protection of Coastal Special Scenic Areas and Coastal Special Communities, as well as other special areas in the Coastal Zone identified in Policy ARC-5.1.11 in Chapter 5. The proposed revisions further reference applicable design criteria in the SCCC. Proposed text changes to Chapter 5 provide further clarity and definition of these coastal special areas to ensure the continued protection of coastal resources and adds description of the specific area within identified Coastal Special Communities. Overall, these proposed amendments are minor text revisions necessary to resolve General Plan and SCCC inconsistencies with the designation of coastal special communities and would ensure the continued protection of coastal resources. Therefore, these text changes would not directly or indirectly, as a result of future development, result in new significant environmental impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of significant impacts identified in the Sustainability Update EIR.

Santa Cruz County Code Amendments. As indicated above, the proposed SCCC amendments are primarily intended to streamline permitting processes, ensure compliance with state and federal law, and improve clarity and accuracy, as well as correct inconsistencies, including outdated references and unclear language.

- *Streamlining Efforts.* Proposed text revisions (Amendments #1-20 in the staff report) are intended to make the County Code easier to administer and understand, remove redundancies, and help facilitate more efficient reviews of development applications while still protecting and maintaining the necessary and applicable health, safety, environmental, and resource protection standards. The amendments include a coordinated definition of “in-kind” replacement in order to facilitate redevelopment of lost structures due to a disaster that will facilitate reviews by Planning, Environmental Planning, and Environmental Health.

Several of the streamlining amendments aim to clarify the application of SCCC Chapter 7.38 for properties with onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs), and how these systems can continue to serve potential additions, remodels, replacement structures, or smaller accessory dwelling units (ADUs) without requiring full upgrades, provided that the systems are permitted, adequately sized, and functioning without failure.

Proposed revisions to SCCC Section 13.10.323 are intended to clarify and simplify the residential site and development standards in this section, particularly as they relate to minimum lot sizes and how development standards apply to land divisions. These amendments are to align residential standards with the General Plan densities adopted the Sustainability Update, which increased the allowable residential densities for several General Plan land use designations and to eliminate inconsistencies with the General Plan as amended by the Sustainability Update.

Additional streamlining efforts are focused on simplifying permit processing, including but are not limited to: clarifying permit authority across zoning, grading, design review, and coastal provisions; eliminating the need for large dwelling permits of structures greater than 5,000 square feet; updating grading permit thresholds and review procedures, lowering the level of approvals needed for certain applications; modifying the use of limited parking stalls for outdoor seating; and revising the procedural classifications of permits in SCCC 18.10 so that the code requirements better aligns with the County's permit structure of streamlining applications.

- *State Law Consistency.* Text revisions (Amendments #21-27 in the staff report) are proposed to ensure that the SCCC remains consistent with current State law by incorporating recent statutory changes and revising local provisions where necessary. The amendments are primarily technical in nature and do not establish new local policy but instead ensure that the County's regulations accurately reflect current State laws. The six amendments update the definitions of "major transit stop" and "transit priority area" pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21155, revise noticing and hearing procedures for coastal development permit exemptions pursuant to Section 13569 of the California Coastal Commission's regulations, update Coastal Commission appeal provisions to reflect changes established by recently adopted Assembly Bill (AB) 130, and increase the public notice period for legislative matters affecting zoning from 10 days to 20 days prior to Planning Commission public hearings, pursuant to AB 2904.
- *Internal Consistency/Clarification.* Proposed text revisions (Amendments #28–49 in the staff report) improve internal consistency within the SCCC and General Plan. By resolving technical inconsistencies and updating regulatory language, these amendments would ensure a more predictable and accelerated pathway for applicants by correcting cross-references, updating and refining terminology, and clarifying existing development standards and procedures.

Proposed amendments to SCCC Chapters 16.10 and 16.10A (Geologic Hazards) consist of minor text revisions to provide clarification. Proposed amendments SCCC Chapter 16.42 (Historic Preservation) primarily consist of clarifications and technical corrections intended to improve readability and internal consistency without altering the underlying regulatory framework.

Additional amendments include minor updates to improve clarity in development standards, parking and design provisions, grading requirements, and technical report procedures. These revisions are administrative in nature and are intended to improve readability and usability of the SCCC and General Plan without changing the underlying policy intent or regulatory standards. Overall, these amendments help ensure that County regulations remain clear, internally consistent, and easier for applicants, staff, and the public to interpret and apply.

The proposed revisions to the above referenced SCCC sections would not result in new or intensified development or weaken existing regulations that serve to protect environmental resources or avoid environmental impacts. The proposed amendments are considered minor, and as explained above, are intended to streamline permitting processes, ensure consistency with state law, and provide internal consistency between the Zoning Ordinance and General Plan/LCP as set forth in goals, policies, and/or implementation strategies adopted as part of the Sustainability Update. The revisions would not directly or indirectly result in new significant impacts on the environment or a substantial increase in the severity of significant impacts identified and evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR.

Zoning Map Amendments. Eight parcels across the county are proposed for rezoning. As indicated above, two parcels (APN 070-301-01 and 074-152-30) are proposed for rezoning to match the General Plan Land Use residential land use designation. In the case of conflicts with the General Plan and zoning, the General Plan prevails. These rezonings do not alter development potential on the site,

which is guided by the existing General Plan land use designation, but would correct the inconsistency of existing zoning with existing General Plan designations. Thus, the amendments would not result in new impacts. The proposed amendment to rezone APN 029-071-13 from R-1-6 to RM-1.5-Min is discussed below in the “General Plan Land Use Designation Map Amendment” analysis.

Removal of the “-L” historic building zoning overlay on three parcels (APN 026-091-54, 042-151-23, and 052-271-04) is proposed as the parcels either no longer have former historical structures or structures have been found to be deteriorated beyond repair, and have been delisted from the County’s Historic Resources Inventory. These rezonings will also streamline development application reviews by eliminating the requirement for a historic resources review since a building of historic significance no longer exists on these parcels. As listed historical resources are no longer present, this amendment would not lead to impacts to historical resources or other new significant impacts.

Three parcels (026-261-17, 026-261-17, and 030-121-34) are proposed for rezoning by adding the “-Min” ministerial combining district zoning overlay to match adjacent and consolidated sites that already have the “-Min” overlay, as dictated by the County’s Housing Element. The amendments are consistent with the County’s 2023 Housing Element that includes a key program to develop a by-right overlay zone to permit rental and owner-occupied multi-family housing uses by right (ministerially) for developments with 20% or more lower-income units pursuant to state law. These rezonings will create consistency during project review for other parcels that have already had rezones approved and would facilitate development of affordable housing consistent with the County’s Housing Element and goals and policies set forth in the Sustainability Update EIR. Therefore, these rezoning amendments would not result in new significant impacts.

In addition, the County prepared an addendum to the Sustainability Update EIR for adoption of the County of Santa Cruz 2023 Housing Element. The Housing Element provides quantified objectives for construction, rehabilitation, and conservation of housing units and includes goals, policies and programs that support housing units for all income groups and identifies available sites to meet the County’s Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) of 4,634 new housing units for the years 2023 through 2031. Three of the parcels proposed for rezoning (026-091-54, 026-261-17, and 030-121-34) are included in the Housing element Housing Sites Inventory, which provides a parcel-specific inventory of suitable and appropriately designated and zoned sites that could be developed with residential uses. Furthermore, the proposed “-Min” ministerial combining district zoning overlay for APN 029-071-13 would be consistent with the land use designation and zoning on adjacent parcel APN 029-071-03 (2021 Chanticleer Avenue). This latter parcel also was part of the Housing Element Sites Inventory and currently has a pending development application for a proposed 100% affordable housing project. Thus, the proposed zone district amendments for the these three parcels also are consistent with the Housing Element, and the Addendum to the Sustainability Update found that the 2023 Housing Element is consistent with and expands housing goals, policies, and programs in the General Plan/LCP as modified by the Sustainability Update and resulting development would be within the amount of residential development evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR.

General Plan Land Use Designation Map Amendment. One parcel (APN 029-071-13) is proposed for a General Plan Land Use Map amendment. The amendment would change the existing designation of R-UL (Urban Low – Residential) to R-UH (Urban High – Residential) to be consistent with the R-UH land use designation on the adjacent parcel and to facilitate an affordable housing development that is proposed on the adjacent property. This parcel also is proposed to be rezoned from R-1-6 to RM-1.5-Min to be consistent with the new General Plan land use designation with the “-Min” overlay to be consistent with the zoning on the adjacent parcel as described above.

The parcel proposed for re-designation is located at 2030 17th Avenue in the Live Oak planning area within the County’s Urban Services Line (USL). The 0.24-acre property is currently developed with a

single-family home and is located within a predominantly developed residential neighborhood. The existing R-UL designation allows a density of 4-10 dwelling units per acre; the proposed R-UH designation allows 11-30 dwelling units per acre. The residential development potential on the site would increase from approximately 2 dwelling units under the existing General Plan land use designation to approximately 7 dwelling units with the proposed amendment. Thus, the proposed amendment would result in a net increase of the site's development potential by approximately 5 dwelling units and by approximately 6 dwelling units over the existing land use.

The site currently is part of a 100% affordable multifamily housing project proposed on the adjacent parcel at 2021 Chanticleer Avenue (APN 029-071-03). The original proposal on the adjacent site was for a 54-unit housing project, which would increase by 7 units to a 61-unit project with the inclusion of the Project site proposed for the General Plan land use amendment. This net increase in proposed residential units is consistent with the above estimate of the number of housing units that could potentially be developed with the proposed amendment.

The Sustainability Update EIR considered the impacts of new residential development, as well as repurposing, intensifying, and redeveloping existing developed parcels throughout the unincorporated county. The Sustainability Update included the new R-UHF land use designation and other policies that support intensified redevelopment, primarily focused along transportation corridors within the USL. The proposed site is located on 17th Avenue, which is identified as a multi-modal corridor in the Sustainability Update. Thus, the proposed land use map amendment is consistent with underlying goals and policies in the Sustainability Update as evaluated in the EIR related to intensified development along transportation corridors in the USL.

The Sustainability Update EIR estimated that the Update had the potential to accommodate approximately 4,500 housing units throughout the county over baseline conditions evaluated in the EIR with approximately 75% projected to occur within urban areas. This forecast provided an estimate of potential growth that could occur as a result of adoption and implementation of the Sustainability Update for the purpose of evaluation in the EIR, and the EIR noted that annual limits for residential units are set by the County pursuant to Measure J and SCCC provisions.

Since the base year of analysis (2021) for projections used in the Sustainability Update EIR, approximately 853 residential units have been constructed or approved throughout the unincorporated area. Thus, the change in the residential development potential from 2 to 7 units with the proposed amendment in addition to other residential units that have been constructed or approved would result in a net increase in approximately 860 residential units, which would be well within the remaining residential buildout estimates of 4,500 residential units considered and evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR impact analyses. The Sustainability Update EIR also estimated 2,002 new residential units could be developed in the Live Oak planning area as a result of the Sustainability Update. Approximately 421 residential units have been permitted in the Live Oak planning area since the base year of analysis for the Sustainability Update EIR. Thus, the residential development potential resulting from the proposed amendment would be well within the remaining residential buildout estimates within the Live Oak planning area.

The Project parcel is not located in the coastal zone. The site is currently developed with a single-family house and does not contain, nor is it adjacent to, lands with agricultural or forest resources and is classified as Urban and Built-Up Land in the California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Thus, future development would not result in impacts to agricultural, forest, or coastal resources. Similarly, the parcel is not located in a flood zone or in proximity to an airport and would not result in impacts related to flood hazards or airport hazards or noise.

Maps included in the County's Geographic Information Services (GIS) did not identify the parcel as being located in a sensitive biological or archaeological resources area. Studies conducted at the site found no biological resources and no archaeological or historical resources considered significant under CEQA; therefore future development resulting from the proposed amendment would not result in potentially significant impacts to biological or cultural resources. Additionally, the Sustainability Update EIR found that with required compliance with existing federal, state, and local regulations, and implementation of General Plan/LCP policies and implementation strategies, potential impacts to nesting birds, due to future development resulting from implementation of the Sustainability Update, would be a less-than-significant impact.

The Project parcel also is proposed to be rezoned from R-1-6 to RM-1.5-Min to be consistent with the new General Plan land use designation, which could result in future development with a slightly increased building height of 35 feet from the existing 28 feet permitted under the existing General Plan designation. However, the Sustainability Update EIR found that while some future buildings may be taller, it also found that future development in urbanized areas would be required to comply with the County's design review procedures and requirements, including adherence to the new County Design Guidelines and Site Development Permit requirements, as well as General Plan policies. In particular, Policy BE-4.1.4 requires new residential infill development to consider scale and size of the existing surrounding neighborhood and requires appropriate building massing, setbacks, and landscape buffers where development projects introduce a change in neighborhood character in order to reduce the perception of bulk and height. Thus, the Sustainability Update EIR concluded that future development would not adversely impact scenic resources or conflict with policies and regulations governing scenic quality, resulting in a less-than-significant impact, and future development on the Project site resulting from the proposed amendment would be within the scope of this analysis.

As explained above, the increase in the development potential of the Project site would be minimal and well within residential development estimates considered and evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR and remaining development potential analyzed in the EIR. Thus, potential impacts of future development indirectly resulting from the proposed amendment related to population increases, energy demand, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise would be within the residential development estimates evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR. Additionally, the minor increase in development potential would be well below residential development levels considered by the Monterey Bay Air Resources District to potentially result in significant air quality impacts.

The Sustainability Update EIR concluded that with adherence to existing regulations and standards, including the CBC, the County's Building Regulations, and various policies and actions established in the Sustainability Update would minimize impacts related to seismic and geologic hazards, soils, erosion, stormwater and water quality impacts. Therefore, the EIR concluded that potential impacts as a result of future development resulting from implementation of the Sustainability Update would be less than significant. As future development on the Project site resulting from the proposed amendment would be required to comply with all relevant County and State policies and regulations, the Project would not result in new significant impacts related to geology, soils or hydrology as a result of the proposed amendment.

A study conducted on the Project site found no evidence of "recognized environmental conditions (RECs)" or hazardous materials on the site, and thus, future development would not result in impacts related to exposure to hazards. Although not a REC, the study did indicate that asbestos and/or lead-based paint may be present due to the age of the existing building. However, the Sustainability Update EIR found that all demolition activities would be required to be undertaken according to OSHA standards to protect workers from asbestos and lead based paint, and any demolition of buildings containing asbestos also would be required to comply with the Monterey Bay Air Resources District's Rule 306 that requires reporting and investigation of certain buildings with asbestos as established

under federal law. The EIR concluded that with adherence to federal, state, and local regulations, impacts related to exposure to hazardous materials would be less than significant, and potential future development on the Project site would be required to comply with these regulations and not result in new significant impacts.

As the increase in the development potential of the Project site would be minimal and well within residential development estimates considered and evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR and remaining development potential analyzed in the EIR, demand for public services (fire and police protection, schools, and parks/recreation) and public utilities (water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, and solid waste disposal) would be within the development estimates evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR. The Live Oak planning area is provided water service by the City of Santa Cruz. While the EIR identified a potentially significant impact regarding provision of water service, this was primarily due to uncertainty regarding potential future development within the part of the city of Capitola also served by the City of Santa Cruz. However, as indicted above, development within the Live Oak planning area, including development potentially resulting from the amendment, would be well within remaining development and estimated water demand evaluated in the EIR.

Similarly, transportation impacts resulting from future development, including vehicle miles traveled (VMT), would be within the development estimates evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR. The EIR identifies potential significant impacts related to countywide VMT as a result of future development. However, the EIR also indicates that future development projects would be subject to review under the County's VMT Guidelines, which identify projects that would be automatically considered within significance thresholds due to size, housing affordability, proximity to high-quality transit, and other screening criteria. The EIR concluded that some types of future projects, such as small projects, projects near high-quality transit, local-serving retail projects, and affordable housing projects could be found to meet the County's VMT threshold and, and therefore, be found to result in less-than-significant impacts. The Project parcel with the proposed General Plan Land Use Map amendment currently is part of a proposed 100% affordable housing project, and an affordable housing project would screen a project from further VMT review with a conclusion that VMT impacts would be less than significant. Should a different project be proposed for the property, it is likely it would be similarly screened out due to being a small project, affordability and/or proximity to transit.

In conclusion, the proposed General Plan land use map amendment would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts than were analyzed in the Sustainability Update EIR.

Determination

Based on the foregoing review of all Project components, the proposed Project is within the scope of the impacts evaluated in the Sustainability Update EIR. Neither, the proposed General Plan/LCP and SCCC amendments with minor text changes nor the proposed General Plan land use amendment and rezoning of eight parcels would result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts than identified and evaluated in the certified Sustainability Policy and Regulatory Update EIR. All of the impacts associated with the proposed Project are within the scope of analyses in the Sustainability Update EIR. Similarly, there are no substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the Project is undertaken or new information of substantial importance that would result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in severity of previously identified impacts since certification of the EIR, as explained in the following review. None of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines have occurred that would require preparation of a Subsequent EIR. Additionally, five of the six mitigation measures included in the EIR and related to agricultural, biological, and historical resources and VMT impacts, are not applicable to any element the Project. One mitigation measure that requires preparation of a historical resources assessment for

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developments with structures 50+ years in age has been completed for the property with the proposed General Plan Land Use Map amendment, and no historical resources were identified.

Therefore, pursuant to Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines, preparation of this Addendum to the certified Sustainability Policy and Regulatory Update EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 2020079005) is the appropriate environmental review document for the proposed County of Santa Cruz 2026 Annual Code Update.