

NZO #1

From: [Benjamin Williams](#)
To: [Andy Newkirk](#)
Subject: New Zoning Ordinance - update?
Date: Wednesday, January 16, 2019 5:00:15 PM

Dear Andy,

I am writing to inquire about the timing of the adoption of the new zoning ordinance for the City of Goleta. The current system of relying upon an old zoning ordinance that is inconsistent with the general plan is very confusing to people, and discourages people from doing business in Goleta. This is a poor reflection of the organization and effectiveness of our City government and should have been resolved years ago. Can you please provide an update and time table for when you expect to have the new zoning ordinance completed and in place?

Thank you,

Ben Williams

From: [Tara Messing](#)
To: [Anne Wells](#)
Cc: [Linda Krop](#); [Brian Trautwein](#)
Subject: Question re draft Zoning Ordinance
Date: Wednesday, January 30, 2019 12:14:35 PM

Hi Anne,

Brian and I are looking forward to attending the open house for the City's draft Zoning Ordinance next Monday. However, we have a question for you regarding Section 17.31.070, "Streamside Protection Areas." The language in the draft Zoning Ordinance is nearly identical to the language set forth under Policy CE 2.2 of the Goleta General Plan. We were glad to see that Section 17.31.070 restates the requirement in subsection (b) of Policy CE 2.2, especially "unusable in its entirety," but based on our conversation at our meeting on January 14th, we thought that the Zoning Ordinance would also set forth the process, findings, and evidentiary requirements required before a setback could be reduced. Is this language somewhere else in the Zoning Ordinance? If so, could you please provide the relevant sections.

I look forward to your response.

Best regards,
Tara

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From: [Cecilia Brown](#)
To: [Peter Imhof](#); [Anne Wells](#)
Cc: [Mary Chang](#); brownknight1@cox.net; paulaperotte@cox.net
Subject: ZO SIGN Ordinance
Date: Friday, February 08, 2019 8:46:38 AM

Hi Peter and Anne! As a follow on to my Monday meeting with you and initial inquiry about LED signs in the revised ZO, I was on so very happy when I read in the sign ordinance that the use of electronic changeable copy signs was much limited as compared to the last iteration of the ZO. This was an important and necessary change. Hurrah! Thank you!

And, the limitation of these signs to quasi public uses (the text of the ordinance uses the word semi-public use, see p. iv-117 and should be changed for consistency) was fortunately tempered by the requirement for at least 400ft street frontage of the particular use and in non residential districts. Well thought out.

However, I think there needs to be some review of the following: Besides gas stations and indoor theater marquee signs, there are currently time and temp changeable copy signs in the city which need to be considered. And they change copy more frequently than 2x per day, an ordinance standard. (Maybe they are listed elsewhere and I missed it, there is much to review.)

There is no mention of what colors can be used on the electronic changeable copy sign. One color, multiple colors in the changeable copy? Copy need not change but color many times over the day could. I think your intent is for one color for the sign, like the gas station pricing signs, but this needs to be clear and specified. I am against the color changes because it goes against

The standard for allowing the copy to change on my twice a day.

There are existing gas station pricing signs and marquee signs which are currently higher than the 10ft height limit of the ordinance. Believe that the 10ft height standard for a sign for a quasi public use that meets the ordinance standards might mean a pole sign, which isn't allowed, or a 10 FT freestanding sign, which in most instances is not appropriate and most likely not be approved by the DRB.

Pls review the 10ft height limitations for each kind of sign.

The sign ordinance is much improved and greatly detailed. While this is good it means it will require much careful review to understand the changes from the antiquated county ordinance the city adopted because they are considerable.

I am concerned that the city hasn't allowed enough time for the public to review the sign ordinance. The decision makers who understand signs and are responsible for reviewing and approving them in the city, The DRB, meet Tues Feb 12th to do their review. And this meeting occurs just barely a week after the ZO rollout. Having just gotten my copy of the revised ZO and barely time to read it much less consider the changes, there isn't sufficient time to thoroughly review and understand the 20 pages of sign ordinance standards to prepare for this meeting or even comment on them thru written or verbal testimony.

So, I request the city allow another opportunity for public to share their comments to DRB on this ordinance at later dates. There should be multiple reviews planned not just one. The review of this section of the ZO is being rushed and deserves unhurried and careful attention.

Very very important we get this ordinance right. Dont want any unintended consequences!
Thank you!
Cecilia Brown

Sent from my Galaxy Tab® A

From: [Andy Newkirk](#)
To: [Andy Newkirk \(anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org\)](mailto:anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org)
Subject: FW: Draft Overlay Districts - RPZ for Runway 25
Date: Thursday, February 14, 2019 9:29:00 AM

From: Michael D. Pollard <michael.pollard1@verizon.net>
Sent: Friday, February 08, 2019 1:15 PM
To: Anne Wells <awells@cityofgoleta.org>
Subject: Re: Draft Overlay Districts - RPZ for Runway 25

Ann:

My concern is that the draft Overlay Map imposes burdens on property (such as mine) that do not exist. The RPZ is based upon a mathematical definition in FAR Part 77, and should not be subject to local determination. SBGAG has been working on an update of the ALUP for many years and they may never get around to it. I think the City would be safe, and more fair to affected properties, stating the current condition in the new zoning ordinance instead of waiting for another governmental agency to apply the Federal definition of an RPZ and then amend the zoning ordinance. I do not know of any Federal law or regulation that stops a City from applying the FAA's definition of an RPZ to the area in the City near an airport.

Ann, I hope we can remove the more severe restrictions imposed on clear zones from portions of properties that are, in fact, not within the clear zone, now and not wait for SBCAG.

Thank you for your help and consideration.

Mike

From: [Andy Newkirk](#)
To: [Andy Newkirk \(anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org\)](mailto:anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org)
Subject: FW: Comments for Feb 12 2019 DRB hearing
Date: Monday, February 11, 2019 5:49:00 PM
Attachments: [ZO Sign Ordinance Comments Feb 2019.doc](#)
[ZO Design Review Section comments.doc](#)
[February 2019 Lighting Ordinance Comments.doc](#)

From: Cecilia Brown <brownsknight1@cox.net>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 11:53 AM
To: Mary Chang <mchang@cityofgoleta.org>
Cc: Masseybarb@aol.com; brownsknight1@cox.net
Subject: Comments for Feb 12 2019 DRB hearing

Hi Mary! Would you please ensure that the DRB receives the comment letters at the 3 attachments. This submission is being made jointly by Barb Massey and me on the proposed zoning ordinance pertaining to lighting, signs, and Design Review, all under the purview of the DRB. Ms. Massey will be at the DRB to provide comments and I hope, because there is much material to be discussed, that she is given ample time to do that. We spent much time over the weekend to get our comments to you and we hope that the DRB takes as much time as needed in reviewing the proposed ordinance and our comments. There is much material and detail to be considered.

I hope each DRB member was given a hard copy of the proposed zoning to facilitate their review. , Also, to facilitate their review, a draft ordinance should be available since we reference certain sections in that document without full replication of the information we reference.

For us retired DRB members (both Barb and I have served on the DRB at various times) and for many community members, we know and appreciate the work of the DRB which strives to maintain and determines the character of our community.

The new zoning ordinance will facilitate that, but “devil is in the details” and it is important to consider the details in this document.

Because there are many issues addressed in the three sections of the ordinance and there has been little time for public review of them, we are requesting that the DRB continue their hearing to another date to facilitate further public comment.

Thank you very much,
Cecilia Brown
Barbara Massey

February 2019

Comments on draft Zoning Ordinance Chapter 17.58 Design Review

Please accept my comments as outlined below. As a decade long member of the DRB, I understand and appreciate the role the DRB plays in the design review process and would appreciate your full consideration of my comments. Thank you, Cecilia Brown

Section 17.58.050 DRB Levels of Review

1. Reconsider the appeal point in review process: Most valuable to your process for achieving well designed projects is the revised format for review, that is the return to the Conceptual, Preliminary, and Final review sequence. This was the process the DRB used at its inception and used for many years. It worked well. The truncated version later employed didn't achieve its purpose for a variety of reasons. However, when initially used by the DRB, the appeal point was at Preliminary Review, not at Final as currently envisioned. Setting the appeal point at Final Review when working drawings have been made means that should an appeal be filed on project design, the entire set of working drawings may have to be redone. This is time and expense to the applicant. It would be preferable to set the appeal at Preliminary Review when working drawings have not been made but the design has generally been vetted. Usually it is the design elements of the project that are appealed and these are well known at the end of the Preliminary Review.

Request: Change the appeal point for the design review process to Preliminary Review.

2. Storypoles: The addition of storypoles in the conceptual review process is needed and welcomed. Thank you! However, there needs to be storypole guidelines established to assist in understanding the size, bulk, scale of a project, determining neighborhood comparability, and impacts to views. Please see the link to storypole guidelines from the County of Santa Barbara and a copy provided at end of this document.
<http://sbcountyp Planning.org/PDF/Story%20Pole%20Guidelines%20Final%201-09-09.pdf>

Request: Develop storypole guidelines to assist applicants in erecting storypoles.

Section 17.58.060 Findings for Approval

1. Lighting Plan needed in order to assist DRB in making their findings. DRB tasked with reviewing exterior lighting for dark sky compliance. In order to do that DRB needs to see a lighting plan which depicts various aspect of the lighting components for the project (e.g., Cut sheets of proposed fixtures, whether there is light trespass at property boundary, etc.). DRB historically reviewed and currently reviews lighting plans in order to make their dark sky compliant and other findings. Might be impossible without such a plan. Please see my comments on Zoning Ordinance Chapter 17.35 and

Request: Add Lighting Plan requirements in Chapter 17.35 Lighting

County of Santa Barbara Storypole Guidelines

Story Pole Guidelines

Purpose Story poles are a tool to assist decision-makers, staff, and the public in the review of development projects. They assist in making findings regarding appropriate mass, bulk and scale, neighborhood compatibility, and/or minimization of impacts to important public scenic views. Therefore, the accuracy, readability, and articulation of story poles are important to fully understand the proposed project. However, actual site improvements are subject to compliance with approved plans, rather than with representations from the story pole installation.

When Required Story Poles are most commonly requested, on a case by case basis, by the Board of Architectural Review. This document provides guidelines for the installation of story poles. Each of the County Boards retain jurisdiction to modify the requirements for individual cases.

Standards

1. Story Pole Plan – A story pole plan shall be reviewed by County staff (and the BAR chair where appropriate) in coordination with the applicant prior to installation of story poles. The plan shall include the following:

a. Placement of story poles: Sufficient to show the mass, bulk, height and scale of the structures and measured from a permanent benchmark on or near the proposed project. The story poles do not have to and should not depict all the articulations of the building. Major building corners, finished floor levels, significant elements, length of façade within a specific view shed, ridgelines, and a scale should be shown. It may be necessary to stake more than just the four corners of a structure if significant spans are involved. Outline the building footprint with stakes and construction netting or other visible project element. Changes proposed in grade, with finished height and elevations, should be shown by color coding the stakes/poles.

b. Materials proposed to be used for story poles. Story poles should be made of 2x lumber (PVC piping is acceptable in some instances) or other sturdy material and 12” wide snow or construction netting. In addition, they should be braced for safety purposes. The orange construction/snow fencing connections should clearly depict the roofline and ridgelines. Installed story poles, site key, and associated flagging and/or netting shall be of materials and method of installation to withstand reasonably foreseeable weather or other site factors (i.e. grazing) for the required duration of display.

c. Legend: For large or complex projects (at the discretion of the BAR), a story pole plan and legend (11” x 17” black and white) will be posted on the project site and the County’s website to inform viewers about the project.

d. Proposed date of installation: The plan is to include the date the story poles are proposed to be installed, as well as the length of time the story poles will remain on site.

2. Story Pole Installation – The story poles shall be installed according to the story pole plan, and:

- a. Certification: The Story pole installation shall be certified by the licensed professional (surveyor, architect, landscape architect, or contractor) who prepared the story pole plan and/or installed the story poles. The certification shall be submitted to staff after installation of the story poles, but before review by the Board of Architectural Review or other review body.

- b. Timeframe for installation: Story poles shall be installed at least three days prior to the BAR meeting.

- c. Story poles shall remain in place for a minimum of seven days after the BAR meeting.

- d. If story poles are damaged, replacement may be required as directed by the BAR.

Staff Responsibility 1. Notification of Planning Commission or Zoning Administrator if story poles are installed for a project on which they are the decision maker. 2. Photo-documentation of the installed story poles

February 2019

Comments on Revised Zoning Ordinance Chapter 17.35 Lighting

The language in Section 17.35.040C Light Trespass: (All lighting must be directed downward and shielded to prevent light trespass and glare onto adjacent properties....) doesn't reflect nor is it consistent with the language used in the General Plan Visual Resource section (see below) which requires lighting to be "**Fully Shielded, full cut-off, and...to prevent sky glow**" and to be consistent with the ZO language in Chapter 17.58 Design Review where findings the DRB needs to be make in their project review is "**dark sky compliant exterior lighting**" (section 17.58.030 B. 10) and "**all exterior lighting....is dark sky compliant**" (Section 17.58.060 I).

References: General Plan policies: **VH 1.4 Protection of Mountain and Foothill Views.** [GP/CP] and **VH 1.5 Protection of Open Space View** use the following language for lightening: **Downcast, fully shielded, full cut off lighting of the minimum intensity needed for the purpose.** Another emphasis on "Dark Sky" lighting standards is found in policy **VH 4.12 Lighting: A. Fixtures shall be fully shielded and have full cut off lights to minimize visibility from public viewing areas and prevent light pollution into residential areas or other sensitive uses such as wildlife habitats or migration routes. B. Direct upward light emission shall be avoided to protect views of the night sky."**

Request change in Section 17.35.040C to be consistent with General Plan and other zoning ordinance policies.

Light Trespass wording must be changed to" All lights must be directed downward, and fully shielded and full-cut off to prevent light trespass or glare onto adjacent properties and to prevent sky glow."

Section 17.35.020 Applicability

Request making changes as described below in the Exemption section

4. Other jurisdictions, like the county and school districts, need to be included in this section. See the draft ZO with more complete language
5. Holiday Lights: What holiday period is being considered here, it is not clear, it is Valentines Day, July 4th? The draft zoning ordinance language about limiting the use of holiday lights during the holidays at year end needs to be restored.
6. Temporary Exemptions: The section must include reason for the requested exemption. Number of renewals must be limited.

Recommend a new exemption for LED string lighting on trees be considered.

Section 17.35.030 Prohibitions

There should be a prohibition on unshielded string bulb lighting like that seen on the patio of the Goodland Hotel. Request prohibition of this kind of unshielded lighting be added to this section.

Section 17.35.040 General Requirements. The language in this section states that the color temperature of each lamp must not exceed 3,000K. Request review how was this standard chosen and for what use? To have 3,000K in anything but parking lot lighting is excessive. City will be using 2800K in streets lighting in their new street lights replacing SCE street lights.

Section 17.35.050 Supplemental Requirements

D. How was the 5.0 foot candle determination made? Is this based on the use of LED lighting standards or some older types of lighting? Request review this standard and change to a more relevant standard.

The DRB is responsible for reviewing outdoor lighting. There needs to be a way for them to do that and that is through a lighting plan. They review such plans now and adding a section on lighting plans would codify that practice. To assist in thinking about what requirements might be on the lighting plan, and there may be others required under the California building Code, the City of Goleta Outdoor Lighting Guidelines has a list of what is required and are repeated below as an example. Request a new section be added to the lighting ordinance so that DRB can do their review of lighting projects.

Section 17. XX. XXX Outdoor Lighting Plans

An outdoor lighting plan is required as part of a development application or land use permit with an application for all new outdoor lighting installations on commercial, industrial, office, City of Goleta property and certain residential applications (e.g., multi-family housing). Submittals for other types of projects may be required by the City due to project location, size or proposed use as necessary.

1. An outdoor lighting plan shall include at least the following.
 - a. A site plan showing the location of all buildings, parking and pedestrian areas or other areas where lighting is proposed on the site.
 - b. The proposed location, mounting height and aiming point and angle (in the landscape plan to demonstrate coordination of fixtures and tree plantings. The location of light fixtures and landscaping on adjacent properties and on the street right of way that effect lighting/landscaping on the project is also necessary. For pole lights, a composite drawing of the base, pole, and fixture with the drawing to extend from the ground surface adjacent to the light assembly to its highest point. Foot candle illumination throughout the property and at the property line needed to ensure understanding of light trespass at property lines and lighting levels throughout the parking lot
 - c. Manufacturer specification sheets, cut-sheets, or other manufacturer provided information for all proposed outdoor lighting fixtures to show fixture diagrams, lamp types, wattage, initial lumen output, vertical cut-off level, and shielding information.

Elevations of the building with mature landscaping, poles and fixtures superimposed. If building elevations are proposed for illumination, drawings for all relevant elevations showing the fixtures, the portions of the elevations

February 2019

Comments on Revised Zoning Ordinance Chapter 17.40 Signs

There is no information about the differences between what is now permitted in the City's current ordinance and what is in the proposed sign ordinance. These differences need to be known in order for decision-makers and the public to understand the implications of what is being proposed (e.g., Are there changes in square footage allowances from what currently exists?). And some signs proposed in the draft ordinance were eliminated.

In some cases, proposed ordinance language is contrary to the policies in the General Plan. Below are those policies against which proposed regulatory language must be vetted. If the standards don't meet these policies, then they must be eliminated or changed in order that the proposed sign ordinance is consistent with the General Plan.

General Plan Policies regarding signage

Policy VH 1.4 Minimize structural intrusion into the skyline

Policy VH 2.3 for development along scenic corridors... (101 and Hollister) limit height and size of structures and minimize usage of signs

Policy VH 3.7 Community Design Character mentions that "character is enhanced through the use of restrained and tasteful signage that conveys an orderly and attractive appearance and enhances city image

Policy VH 4.13 Signage

- c. Signs shall not detract from views ...or streetscape. Protrusion of signs and/or sign structures into the skyline should be minimized.**
- f. Internally illuminated cabinet signs shall be prohibited**
- g. Billboards and other off-premise signs prohibited**

Review and provide comments or recommended changes to our questions on each of the sections of the proposed sign ordinance addressed below.

Section 17.40.030 Exempt Signs

D. Construction signs Where were the numerical standards obtained? Please review the standard for 8ft max height for construction signs in non-residential areas. This seems excessive.

E. Directional Signs: The draft ordinance had a better definition of directional signs, why was it changed? This one in the revised ordinance is too truncated to know what is allowed on a directional sign. Reinstate the draft ordinance language

H. Government Signs. The draft allowed other types of regulatory signs needed on commercial establishment windows and doors. Why was this information deleted?

Equipment signs: Why was this section eliminated in the draft ZO? What is occurring is that advertising signs are appearing on gas station pumps, like the small TVs on the gas station pumps at the Gas Depots. These kinds of signs are pure advertising, have nothing to do with equipment identification and add to the visual clutter of the area...

Window Signs in Commercial Areas. The draft ordinance restricted signage on commercial window signs as follows: “In non-residential zones, window signs not exceeding 10 percent of the area of the window and transparent door frontage on any building façade (were exempted). Any sign either hung within two feet of a window or attached to a display located within two feet of a window is considered a window sign and must be counted as part of the permitted signage.”

The proliferation of all kinds of signs on non-residential storefronts, most of which are primarily advertising, add clutter to shopkeeper’s windows, degrade the streetscape and allow accident of sign area promulgated elsewhere in the ordinance, and is contrary to the General Plan policy about ionizing signage...

Explain why this important standard for signs in non-residential areas was eliminated?”

17.40.040 Prohibited Signs Request is to add additional prohibited types of lighting
Add to **E. Other Light Types. Light Bulb Strings.** External displays which consist of unshielded light bulbs, festoons, and strings of open light bulbs. These kinds of lights are not dark sky compliant.

Add to **L. Roof Signs.** “Signs on rooftops structures such as penthouses, walls, or mechanical enclosures.

Add to **O.** “Signs within five feet of a fire hydrant, street sign, or traffic signal.”

Add to this section the prohibition of **Billboards and other off-premise signs.**

17.40.060 General Provisions for All Sign Types

K. Materials. Description of materials isn’t sufficient to prohibit signs to be made of less than durable materials. Now, some signs are being covered up with plastic-like covers when sign face needs to be updated to a new tenant or sign content changed, like the sign covering the cabinet sign pole sign at Calle Real and Kellogg. There needs to be explicit language to prohibit the use of less than durable materials for signs. There was such language in the draft ordinance. Request add additional standard for sign materials.

I. Changeable Copy Signs. Review height standards, color considerations and possible prohibition along scenic corridors.

1. Besides gas stations, indoor theater marquee signs, there are time and temperature signs in the city, these later types of signs need to be included in this section, particularly because they change copy more frequently than the 2x per day, an ordinance standard.

2. Color: what color is allowed for electronic changeable copy signs? One color, like the red in the gas fuel pricing signs or the theater marquee sign or white in the time and temp signs. The intent should be just one color for the changeable copy.

Prohibit color changes throughout the day for the electronic changeable copy signs..

3. Height: Existing fuel pricing signs and marquee signs are currently higher than the 10ft height limit of the ordinance. Also, height for an electronic changeable copy sign for a public/quasi public use (change language in draft ordinance from semi-public use to quasi public since no definition for semi-public use) not might mean a freestanding sign at 10ft. This is too tall and not in accordance with general plan standards addressed elsewhere. Review these standards.

4. Prohibition in certain areas: There is a General Policy Plan policy to minimize the use of signage along scenic corridors (i.e., Hollister Ave). Changeable copy signs should be prohibited along these corridors.

5. There is no mention of the glare from any of these LED electronic changeable copy signs because of the intensity and quantity of LED lights as in the gas pricing signs, like the one at the Fuel Depot. Request you address this in the ordinance.

Section 17.040.080 Signage allowances for specific Uses and Special Signs

Freestanding Signs. If a freestanding sign is allowed to be 4ft tall and a max 100sq. feet for sign area, then that means the length would be 25ft. Or if the sign is allowed to be 6ft area dimensions need to be reviewed since not appropriate considering General Plan visual policy standards to “minimize signage.” Review max area for dimensions.

Menu Boards: Missing from this or any section in the ordinance is the provision for “Menu Board for drive through restaurants” sign in the current ordinance. These kinds of signs are in use in the City and need to be added to the proposed ordinance. Even though there won’t be many drive-through restaurants in the future, standards for such signs must be allowed. Request that Menu Boards be added to proposed sign ordinance.

Below are some standards from the SB County ordinance 35.38.100e. p. 3-79 that could be used for review...

1. Not to exceed two on-site single face signs
2. Locations limited to adjacent vehicle queuing lane for the service point of the drive-through
3. Free standing menu board shall not exceed eight feet in height as measured from the finished elevation of the vehicle queuing lane.
4. Menu board wall signs shall not exceed the height of the eave of the roof over the wall on which the sign is located
5. Not to exceed 36 square feet total in combined area of both signs unless a sign modification.

17.40.090 Standards for Specific Sign types

A-Frame Signs These are portable signs and not allowed per section 17.40.040. Resolve the discrepancy of prohibiting and then allowing them in this section.

Prohibit these signs in the public right of way or on any walkway on private property.

Section 17.40.110 Non Conforming Signs

A. **Continuance and Maintenance.** Does this section include allowance for a new sign face if there is no other maintenance or repair needed on the sign? DRB has allowed and reviewed throughout its history a new sign face on pole signs, which are prohibited under this ordinance. Address when a new sign face is allowed on legal non-conforming signs.

Additional Consideration not addressed in the proposed Sign ordinance.

Why is there no mention of Old Town guidelines in the proposed sign ordinance? This needs to be corrected... There is a General Plan Policy VH 4.2 Old Town which applies. It states that all design shall be consistent with the three pages of the sign guidelines in the Old Town Heritage District Architecture and Design Guidelines.

From: [Andy Newkirk](#)
To: [Andy Newkirk](#)
Subject: FW: Design Review Elements of NZO - General comments for the DRB
Date: Thursday, February 14, 2019 8:12:12 AM

From: Fermina Murray <ferminamurray@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 3:50 PM
To: Mary Chang <mchang@cityofgoleta.org>
Cc: Cecilia Brown <brownsknight1@cox.net>; Masseybarb@aol.com
Subject: Design Review Elements of NZO - General comments for the DRB

Hello Mary,

Like Cecilia Brown and Barbara Massey, I too reviewed the NZO, and since Brown and Massey have excellently covered the NZO's signage, lighting, and DRB review process, i.e. story poles. I would like to focus on general comments. Maybe I am missing important introductory principles, but I did not see any introductory statements of purpose, goals, or principles guiding the DRB NZO document.

So I am requesting you to please include the following ideas for the DRB to consider in their review meeting on Tuesday, February 12, 2019. Unfortunately, I am traveling to NYC to help my son's family with the birth of their second child, a baby girl, and not able to attend the DRB's meeting. The ideas below, I learned and used a great deal in my 12 years serving the Santa Barbara City Landmarks Commission (HLC). They come from the Santa Barbara Urban Design Guidelines and Compatibility Analysis that the HLC uses. I've tailored them to what I think would fit Goleta City's DRB Guidelines. Please pass them on in this email to the Chair and Members of the Design Review Board for their kind consideration. Thank you Mary!

Much appreciated,
Fermina Murray
442 Danbury Court
Goleta, CA 93117

Goals and Purpose of the Design Guidelines or Design Elements Review:

Compatibility of New Development with the Existing Development

Design developments to complement and enhance the character of Goleta City, the surrounding neighborhood, and existing adjacent developments, while allowing each development to retain a distinctive visual identity.

Incorporate natural features and landscaped open spaces into developments to provide a sense of openness and continuity, and enhance the environment of the City grid.

Design developments to respect the arrangement of buildings and open spaces on adjacent sites and provide opportunities for enhanced circulation, solar access, and views.

Human Scale Character – Visual Relationship Between Development and Pedestrians

Preserve the human scale character of the City by using design techniques that reduce the apparent size, bulk, scale, and height of buildings.

Provide visual interest for pedestrians by incorporating building details that relate to the surrounding built environment at a human scale.

Encourage pedestrian activity on the street through building design. Frequent building entrances, window at pedestrian height, and outdoor activity spaces create a lively, pedestrian-friendly environment along public streets.

Pedestrian Facilities and Amenities

- Create and maintain a continuous, convenient network of pedestrian facilities throughout Goleta City to reduce dependence on the automobile.

Provide pedestrian amenities, including street furniture, landscaping, lighting, and trash receptacles, to make walking more attractive and convenient.

Design and locate pedestrian facilities and amenities to promote the uninterrupted flow of pedestrian traffic. (our safe suburban sidewalks and pocket parks are examples of this goal).

Create pedestrian links to transit and bicycle facilities to increase the convenience of transit and bicycle travel. (Train stop could use this).

Building Equipment and Service Areas

- Design and locate building equipment and service areas so that they do not dominate the appearance of the site or interfere with pedestrian or vehicular circulation.

Building equipment and service areas include, but are not limited to, rooftop equipment, mechanical and electrical equipment and conduits, HVAC ducts and piping, fire equipment, water backflow devices (e.g. fire protection, landscape, and domestic water systems), trash facilities, recycling facilities, utilities, satellites dishes, antennas, loading/unloading areas, and site building and drainage facilities.

Findings For Approval

This section should include compatibility analysis such as:

Does the project comply with all applicable City Code, Policies, and Guidelines?

Is the design of the project compatible with architectural qualities and characteristics which are distinctive to Goleta City and the particular neighborhood surrounding the project?

Is the size, mass, bulk, scale, height, and scale of the project appropriate for its location and its neighborhood?

Is the design of the project appropriately sensitive to adjacent federal, state, or city landmarks or other nearby historic resources? (Example the Islamic Mosque and its proximity to Stow House and Lake Los Carneros Park). (Stow House is on the National Register of Historic Places, a federally registered historic resource).

Public Views of the Ocean and Mountains: Does the design of the project respond appropriately to established scenic public views of the ocean and mountains? (Hilton Garden Inn is a violation of this).

Does the project include an appropriate amount of open space and landscaping?

Does the project enhance the building and pedestrian experience.

From: donotreply@godaddy.com
To: [Andy Newkirk](#)
Subject: goletazoning.com Public Comments: Form Submission
Date: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 9:26:59 AM

Name:

David Low

Email:

dlow@ucsb.edu

Subject:

RV parking restriction

Message:

I am concerned about the new RV parking restrictions. I live on a corner lot such that my driveway is not visible by my neighbors. I am thinking of purchasing a camper van (Mercedes van -based) that I will park on my driveway, but I think the new ordinance will prevent me from doing this. This will not be unsightly, and the camper will not be much larger than a large SUV. If the new ordinance prevents this for me or my neighbors then I am very much against it. I can see regulating really large RV parking, but not relatively small camper vans that can also be used for everyday travel.

This message was submitted from your website contact form:

<http://www.goletazoning.com/public-comments.html>

Use your free GoDaddy Email Marketing Starter account to follow up with contacts who agreed to receive email campaigns! Click [here](#) to get started.

2252629598

From: [Andy Newkirk](#)
To: [Andy Newkirk \(anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org\)](mailto:anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org)
Subject: FW: Zoning plan
Date: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 3:13:00 PM

From: k graham [<mailto:rienme@gmail.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 5:31 PM
To: Deborah Lopez <dlopez@cityofgoleta.org>
Subject: Zoning plan

I received the notice of review through Nextdoor. I found the City's interface to review any of the documents cumbersome. The "summary of changes" was needlessly complicated and jargony. In fact, the only useful information I could glean was that the City "encouraged" alternate sources of transportation so they were scaling back required parking spaces for new projects.

As encouraging as they may be, this has no impact on who owns and drives a car. Even in my residential neighborhood, Coronado Dr., we consistently have people from the apartment complexes of Ellwood Beach Drive and the mobile home park using street parking in this area. Not providing realistic parking for any new development will just exacerbate this problem over the entire city, and not just my neighborhood.

K Graham

From: [Andy Newkirk](#)
To: [Andy Newkirk](#)
Subject: FW: Lighting Ordinance Comments for the DRB
Date: Friday, February 22, 2019 1:52:01 PM
Attachments: [Comments on Zoning Ordinance Chapter 17.35 Lighting.doc](#)

From: Cecilia Brown <brownknight1@cox.net>
Sent: Thursday, February 21, 2019 6:22 PM
To: Mary Chang <mchang@cityofgoleta.org>
Cc: Masseybarb@aol.com; Andy Newkirk <anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org>; brownknight1@cox.net
Subject: Lighting Ordinance Comments for the DRB

Hi Mary! Would you please forward, the attachment, Barb Massey and my comments on the proposed lighting ordinance to the DRB for their review on Tuesday, February 26, 2019.

This is revised from the previous submission, drafted in haste, when Barb and I thought the review was going to occur at a prior meeting. There are some minor changes to reflect my conversation with Andy Newkirk and correction of typos from the previous edition. I plan to be at the Tuesday meeting, so see you then.

Have a nice weekend.

Thank you,

Cecilia Brown

From: Former DRB members Cecilia Brown and Barbara Massey

To: City of Goleta Decisionmakers

Subj: **Comments on the draft Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 17.35 Lighting**

Background for reference: The General Plan policies (VH 1.4 and VH 1.5) dealing with protection of views use the following language regarding lighting: **Downcast, fully shielded, full cut off lighting of the minimum intensity needed for the purpose.** Another emphasis on “Dark Sky” lighting standards is found in policy VH 4.12 Lighting: **A. Fixtures shall be fully shielded and have full cut off lights to minimize visibility from public viewing areas and prevent light pollution into residential areas or other sensitive uses such as wildlife habitats or migration routes. B. Direct upward light emission shall be avoided to protect views of the night sky.”**

1. The language in Section 17.35.040C Light Trespass: (All lighting must be directed downward and shielded to prevent light trespass and glare onto adjacent properties....) doesn't reflect nor is it consistent with the language used in the General Plan Visual Resource policies (see above) which requires lighting to be **“Fully Shielded, full cut-off, and...to prevent sky glow.** Now is it consistent with the ZO language in Chapter 17.58 Design Review where findings the DRB needs to be make in their project review is **“dark sky compliant exterior lighting”** (section 17.58.030 B. 10) and **“all exterior lighting....is dark sky compliant”** (Section 17.58.060 I).

Therefore, in Section 17.35.040C we request that the language in this section be made consistent with General Plan policies and other Zoning Ordinance policies as follows: “All lights must be directed downward, and fully shielded and full-cut off to prevent light trespass or glare onto adjacent properties and to prevent sky glow.”

2. Section 17.35.020 Applicability.

Request changes in Section A. Exemptions as follows below:

4. Need to include other jurisdictions in this section, like the county and school districts, etc.
5. Holiday Lights: What holiday period is being considered here, it is not clear, it is Valentines Day, July 4th? The draft zoning ordinance language about limiting the use of holiday lights during the holidays at year end needs to be restored.
6. Temporary Exemptions: The section must include reason for the requested exemption. Number of renewals must be limited.
7. Recommend a new exemption for LED string lighting on trees be considered.

3. Section 17.35.030 Prohibitions

Add in section E. Other Light Types. Light Bulb Strings. External displays which consist of unshielded light bulbs, festoons, and strings of open light bulbs.

The reason for this request is that these kinds of lights are not dark sky compliant. The DRB approved such a light string for the rooftop bar on the Rincon Palms, but at the time of their review, there was a covering over the light bulbs. Note that the Sign Ordinance, Section 17.40.060 L prohibits unshielded light bulbs for sign illumination. If unshielded light bulbs are prohibited for signs, why would they be allowed in other applications?

Section 17.35.040 General Requirements. The language in this section states that the color temperature of each lamp must not exceed 3,000K. Request review how was this standard chosen and for what application? To have 3,000K in anything but parking lot lighting is excessive. City will be using 2800K in streets lighting in their new street lights replacing SCE street lights.

Section 17.35.050 Supplemental Requirements

D. How was the 5.0 foot candle determination made? This footcandle may be too bright for certain applications. Request review this standard and change to a more relevant standard for various applications.

The DRB is responsible for reviewing outdoor lighting. There needs to be a way for them to do that and that is through a lighting plan. They review such plans now and adding a section on lighting plans would codify that practice. Either add a section in the lighting ordinance for requirement for outdoor lighting plans or implement approved guidelines for lighting plans. Below are some standards that could be used for such plans

Outdoor Lighting Plans An outdoor lighting plan is required as part of a development application or land use permit with an application for all new outdoor lighting installations on commercial, industrial, office, City of Goleta property and certain residential applications (e.g., multi-family housing). Submittals for other types of projects may be required by the City due to project location, size or proposed use as necessary. An outdoor lighting plan shall include at least the following:

a. A site plan showing the location of all buildings, parking and pedestrian areas or other areas where lighting is proposed on the site.

b. The proposed location, mounting height and aiming point and angle (in the landscape plan to demonstrate coordination of fixtures and tree plantings. The location of light fixtures and landscaping on adjacent properties and on the street right of way that effect lighting/landscaping on the project is also necessary. For pole lights, a composite drawing of the base, pole, and fixture with the drawing to extend from the ground surface adjacent to the light assembly to its highest point. Foot candle illumination throughout the property and at the property line needed to ensure understanding of light trespass at property lines and lighting levels throughout the parking lot

c.. Manufacturer specification sheets, cut-sheets, or other manufacturer provided information for all proposed outdoor lighting fixtures to show fixture diagrams, lamp types, wattage, initial lumen output, vertical cut-off level, and shielding information.

d. Elevations of the building with mature landscaping, poles and fixtures superimposed. If building elevations are proposed for illumination, drawings for all relevant elevations showing the fixtures, the portions of the elevations

From: [Andy Newkirk](#)
To: [Andy Newkirk \(anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org\)](mailto:anewkirk@cityofgoleta.org)
Subject: FW: Agenda Item D.1, Meeting Date: February 26, 2019
Date: Friday, February 22, 2019 1:47:00 PM

From: Goleta, CA <webmaster@cityofgoleta.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 21, 2019 8:03 PM
To: Peter Imhof <pimhof@cityofgoleta.org>
Subject: Agenda Item D.1, Meeting Date: February 26, 2019

Message submitted from the <Goleta, CA> website.

Site Visitor Name: thomas totton
Site Visitor Email: totton@cox.net

Mr. Imhof,
Regarding:
DESIGN REVIEW BOARD Staff Report Agenda ItemD.1
Meeting Date: February 26
Revised Draft New Zoning Ordinance Design Review Topics
-Please consider this link to information on LED lighting from the International Dark-Sky Association:
<https://www.darksky.org/our-work/lighting/lighting-for-citizens/led-guide/>

as it seems important to incorporate into Goleta lighting standards restrictions on the "blue light" end of the spectrum. This also helps astronomers to filter out a narrower band of wavelengths, although all star light wavelengths are important for discrimination of various stellar characteristics.
Thank you,
Thomas Totton
member Santa Barbara Astronomical Unit
www.sbau.org



THE PROMISE AND CHALLENGE OF LED LIGHTING: A PRACTICAL GUIDE

A PUBLICATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DARK-SKY ASSOCIATION

The light-emitting diode (LED) is transforming the way we light our cities and towns, offering a once-in-a-lifetime chance to radically improve how we use energy and our outdoor spaces at night. With this opportunity comes an obligation to manage these changes responsibly and sustainably. The stakes are high and the potential rewards great, but outcomes depend critically on policymakers and the public having access to reliable information. IDA developed this document to provide planners, lighting designers and public officials an overview of the most important aspects of LED lighting and the choices and challenges involved in its municipal implementation.

What is LED?

LEDs use solid-state technology to convert electricity into light. Put simply, LEDs are very small light bulbs that fit into an electrical circuit. Unlike traditional incandescent bulbs, they don't have a filament that burns out and they don't get very warm. Initially, LEDs only emitted red, yellow, or green light, but now white LEDs are widely available. Early LEDs were also energy-inefficient and emitted little light, but due to technological advances LED efficiency and light output have doubled about every three years. Because of their improved quality and falling prices, LEDs are now replacing conventional high-intensity discharge (HID) lamp types for outdoor lighting in communities around the world.

Why Adopt This Technology?

The improved energy efficiency of LEDs means that, coupled with modern luminaire design, these lights allow for reduced illuminance without compromising safety. LEDs help lower carbon emissions by reducing the demand for electricity, which is still largely generated by burning fossil fuels. Another LED benefit is better control over the color content of light. Manufacturers now produce LEDs with “warm” color qualities at high energy efficiency, rendering old arguments about the perceived inefficiency of warm white LEDs moot. These same LED options also provide accurate color rendition without emitting excessive amounts of potentially harmful blue light (see below).

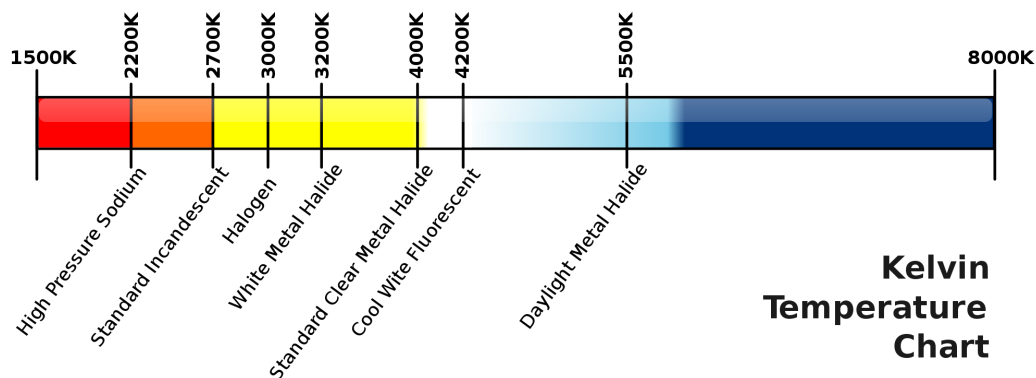
Relative to other outdoor lamps, LEDs are thought to be extremely long-lived. When switched on, LEDs are instantly at full brightness, unlike HID lamps that have a significant time delay to begin emitting light. LEDs also have very low minimum electricity thresholds to produce light, meaning they can be dimmed to much lower illumination levels when less light is needed and resulting in further energy savings.

Blue Light Is Bad

New technical capabilities often come with unanticipated challenges. Most white LED lighting has significant levels of potentially hazardous blue light. IDA published a report¹ in 2010 detailing the hazards of blue-rich white light sources. In the years since, scientific evidence has solidified around its conclusions. In June 2016, the American Medical Association (AMA) publicly concluded² that “white LED street lighting patterns [may] contribute to the risk of chronic disease in the populations of cities in which they have been installed.” The AMA recommends “minimizing and controlling blue-rich environmental lighting by using the lowest emission of blue light possible” in order to reduce potential negative effects on human health.

Concerns about blue light reach far beyond our health. Outdoor lighting with strong blue content is likely to worsen skyglow because it has a significantly larger geographic reach than lighting consisting of less blue. According to the 2016 “World Atlas of Artificial Night Sky Brightness” street lighting and outdoor lighting retrofits using 4000K lamps could result in a factor of 2.5 increase in light pollution.³ Given that the rate of increase of lighting as seen from Earth orbit is about 2 percent per year⁴, and much of the increase is attributable to white LED, it is all the more important to address this problem.

Blue-rich white light sources are also known to increase glare and compromise human vision, especially in the aging eye^{5,6}. These lights create potential road safety problems for motorists and pedestrians alike. In natural settings, blue light at night has been shown to adversely affect wildlife behavior and reproduction^{7,8}. This particularly true in cities, which are often stopover points for migratory species.



¹ <http://bit.ly/2gKiEfN>

² American Medical Association Council on Science and Public Health Report 2-A-16: “Human and Environmental Effects of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Community Lighting”, 2016 (PDF: <http://bit.ly/1UzSqVQ>)

³ Falchi et al., *Science Advances* (10 Jun 2016) Vol. 2, no. 6, e1600377. [10.1126/sciadv.1600377](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1600377)

⁴ Kyba et al., Artificially lit surface of Earth at night increasing in radiance and extent. *Science Advances* (22 Nov 2017) Vol. 3, no. 11, e1701528. [10.1126/sciadv.1701528](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.1701528)

⁵ Lin et al. Model predicting discomfort glare caused by LED road lights. *Optics Express* (2014) Vol. 22, no. 15, 18056-71. [10.1364/OE.22.018056](https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.22.018056)

⁶ Sweater-Hickcox et al. Effect of different coloured luminous surrounds on LED discomfort glare perception. *Lighting Research Technology* (2013) Vol. 45, no. 4, 464-75. <http://lrt.sagepub.com/content/45/4/464>

⁷ Bennie et al. Ecological effects of artificial light at night on wild plants. *Journal of Ecology* (2016) Vol. 104, issue 3, 611-620. [10.1111/1365-2745.12551](https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.12551)

⁸ Hori and Suzuki. Lethal effect of blue light on strawberry leaf beetle, *Galerucella grisea* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). *Scientific Reports* (2017) Article 2694. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-03017-z>

The promise of cheaper outdoor lighting based on electricity and maintenance savings from LED conversion should be weighed against other factors, such as the blue light content of white LEDs. Blue-rich sources are the most efficient LEDs in terms of the conversion of electricity to light, and therefore have the lowest electricity cost to produce a given amount of light compared to “warmer,” less efficient white LED lamps. Every effort should be made to diminish or eliminate blue light exposure after dark.

Product Selection Considerations

Choosing LED products for outdoor lighting applications involves a series of considerations and tradeoffs. These include:

- **Luminous Efficiency** (Watts-to-lumens): How many lumens of light are produced per input Watt of electricity? More importantly, how many lumens from the light source are meeting the task (“Fixture Lumens” vs. “Lamp Lumens”)
- **Lumen Output**: How much light is produced relative to the amount required for a particular task? When replacing existing fixtures, it is important to use the only level of illumination needed, and not to adopt unneeded increases in brightness.
- **Correlated Color Temperature** (CCT): Does the light have a “warm” or “cool” quality?
- **Color Rendering Index** (CRI): How accurately does the light render colors to the human eye? A high CRI is not needed for all situations. The need for good color rendition should be considered relative to the lighting application in question.
- **Adaptive Control Integration**: Does the lighting make use of adaptive controls such as dimmers, timers, and/or motion sensors? These controls are the wave of the future in outdoor lighting and achieve additional energy savings, improve light source efficacy and increase visual task performance. It is important to build in the ability to make use of adaptive controls during the adoption of designs for new lighting installations, even if they will not immediately be implemented.
- **Heat Mitigation**: Is the lamp housing designed to adequately dissipate heat? Because LED efficiency decreases with rising operating temperature, controlling heat emitted by LED lamps is critical in warm climates.
- **Lumen Depreciation**: How robust is the lamp against efficiency loss over time? Manufacturers typically quote “L70,” the expected use time until a bulb reaches 70% of its initial light output.

Closely related to all these factors is expense: How much will LED replacement solutions cost? The price of commercial LED lighting products continues to drop, and capital cost recovery times for new LED street light installations, once 10 years or more, are now typically less than five years and continue to decline. As barriers to implementation fall, LED is gaining momentum as the lighting technology of choice in both new outdoor installations and existing replace-on-failure installations.

IDA Recommends

Already many white LED options are available on the outdoor lighting market and that number will only rise in the future. IDA has developed a set of recommendations for those choosing lighting systems. These suggestions will aid in the selection of lighting that is

energy and cost efficient, yet ensures safety and security, protects wildlife, and promotes the goal of dark night skies. These include:

- **Always choose fully shielded fixtures** that emit no light upward
- **Use “warm-white” or filtered LEDs** (CCT < 3000 K; S/P ratio < 1.2) to minimize blue emission
- **Look for products with adaptive controls** like dimmers, timers, and motion sensors
- **Consider dimming or turning off the lights during overnight hours**
- **Avoid the temptation to over-light** because of the higher luminous efficiency of LEDs.
- **Only light the exact space and in the amount required for particular tasks**

Learn more about outdoor lighting, blue light at night, and dark skies on the IDA website at www.darksky.org.