

I AM 77 AND I WALK 4 MI EVERY DAY.
I CAN HONESTLY ^{SAY} THE SIDEWALKS IN GOLETA ARE
DANGEROUS. THE CITY HAS MADE AN EFFORT TO LEVEL
THE CONCRETE, WHICH I APPRECIATE FOR IT HELPS THE
TRIP HAZARD. NOTHING IS DONE ABOUT THE VEGETATION.
LIQUID AMBER TREES ARE THE BIGGEST PROBLEM. THE
DROPPINGS ~~STAY~~ ^{FALL} ON THE SIDEWALKS AND STREETS FOR
MONTHS. PEOPLE TRIP, A HUGE PROBLEM FOR THE ELDERLY,
SPRAINED ANKLES, FALLS, BRUISES. BIKES HAVE FALLEN,
FLAT TIRES, ECT. WHEN I WALK I HAVE TO LOOK DOWN
SO I DO NOT STUMBLE, THEN A LOW HANGING BRANCH
CAN AND HAS HIT MY HEAD. BEING ON BLOOD THINNERS
THIS COULD BE FATAL. PLANTS WITH SHARP THORNS
HANG OVER THE SIDEWALK, SOME EYE LEVEL. THERE
IS VEGETATION SO THICK I HAVE WALK IN THE
STREET.

THERE IS A CLEAR AND PRESENT DANGER WITH
THE SIDEWALKS IN GOLETA, PHYSICALLY HURTING
THE GOLETA CITIZENS. AND YET THE CITY APPEARS
TO BE MORE CONCERNED THAT MY RV, PARKED
IN MY DRIVE WAY IS HURTING SOMEONES
FEELINGS. TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT.

JAMES HRUCER

RECEIVED

APR 07 2016

City of Goleta
Planning & Environmental Svcs.

Cecilia Brown
398 N. Kellogg Ave
Santa Barbara, CA 93111
brownknight1@cox.net

April 8, 2016

Dear Chair Onnen and City of Goleta Planning Commissioners,

Re: Comments for Monday's Planning Commission meeting

First of all, what are the differences between the permit procedures and process now and those proposed in Part V (Administration and Permits) section? Seems to me you can't make any comments on what is proposed until you have this information. It also appears that decision-maker review is proposed to change (and why is this happening?) with the ZA becoming the land use planning guru in the City of Goleta.

I believe that there is benefit of having planning commissioners as decision-makers, even for minor items, since commissioners live in the community, know local conditions and circumstances better than a staff member who may have been hired from outside the City of Goleta and may not even live in the City. It is better to see a community member on the dais making a land use decision than a staff person. Planning commissioners are more accountable and accessible. A staff person, not so much.

Below are comments and concerns on individual chapters.

Chapter 17.52.050 Director of Planning and Environmental Review: With the ZA apparently (my guess) assuming responsibilities previously held by the Director, why hasn't the director retained a few decision-making responsibilities requiring higher level review authority?

Chapter 17.52.060 Zoning Administrator: What decision-making has been transferred from the PC to the ZA? Why?

Some of the Z/A's responsibilities for decision-making are listed in the section on the Zoning Administrator, but others are scattered throughout the zoning code. For those not listed in this section, what other kinds of actions/decision-making is the ZA responsible for? Is there a list to help us better understand the breadth of the ZA's role in reviewing and approving projects/making decisions?

What applications/actions of the ZA will be publically noticed and heard?
The section on noticing doesn't delineate what kind of applications?

What kind of noticing is done for a ZA decision (e.g., zoning clearance and modifications) and through what media is a ZA decision announced so that if someone in the community wants to appeal the decision, it can be filed in a timely way?

Will the ZA hearings be televised, like other decision maker (council, planning commission, and Design Review Board) hearings?

Chapter 17.53.060. Public Notification. For small projects, a 300 foot noticing boundary might be appropriate but for large projects affecting more than just the immediate neighbors, it is unsatisfactory. There must be a category for large projects with a noticing of 1,000 ft. from property boundary and this must be added to the proposed code.

Chapter 17.53.0605. Additional Notice for Drive-through Facilities: “Blind, aged and disabled community members and groups must be noticed to facilitate their participation.” Why does this particular group of people receive special treatment for noticing for this kind of project? And alternatively, why should this kind of project receive special noticing requirements? It is discriminatory to other projects, particularly large ones which have more community interest and impacts, like Westar. It is up to the developer to do any additional noticing outside of what the city requires. This provision should be stricken from the proposed zoning code.

Chapter 17. 59 Modifications

What prompted the changes from the current city’s ordinance Section 35-321 standards to the blanket 10% in most dimensional requirements? See P. 77 and 78 of numerical comparisons standard table.

D. For the height standard, does the 10% dimensional requirement meant to allow the height to exceed the height limitations of the zone district?

The current ordinance (35.321.5(3)) requires that the ZA hold at least one noticed public hearing. Why has this noticed hearing been eliminated in the proposed ordinance?

The Substantial Conformity Determination guidelines, see link below, for modifications has been eliminated from the proposed ordinance

<http://www.cityofgoleta.org/home/showdocument?id=7740>

This document should be incorporated to use with the modification process since there are many useful and more comprehensive standards than what appear in the proposed zoning code, particularly those about a project which has had substantial public controversy. The city council in 2004 thought the SCD was good enough to endorse its use and no reason has been given as to why it shouldn’t be included. Retain the SCD guidelines and incorporate into the zoning ordinance.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

//s// Cecilia Brown

Helen Gannon

Subject: RE: suggested change to SLR definition

From: Ben Werner [<mailto:ben@monetaryecology.com>]

Sent: Friday, April 08, 2016 2:14 PM

To: Anne Wells

Subject: suggested change to SLR definition

Hi Anne,

Thanks again for the clarity at the open house last night on the pathway for further editing/incorporation of the SLRI in Goleta's ZO. I agree that leaving the SLRI as a placeholder for now, to speed the adoption of the ZO, and coming back to the SLRI with full attention as a ZO amendment later, is a good approach so that proper time and care is taken to get the SLRI language right.

That being said, since the PC is apparently going over definitions soon, I'd like to offer this suggested change/clarification to the SLR Site definition for the record.

The current definition on page VI-5 reads:

Sustainable Living Research Site. A site for research into opportunities for sustainable alternatives to conventional development, undertaken by private organizations or individuals in partnership with educational institutions. Such research may include, without limitation, modifications to existing standards related to alternative building materials, cluster development, on-site water systems, stormwater management, on-site food and goods production, permaculture, natural building, and biodynamic farming, on-site water production, and wastewater treatment and disposal, and on-site sales of good produced on site.

I suggest changing this to:

Sustainable Living Research Site. A site for research into opportunities for sustainable alternatives to conventional development, undertaken by private organizations or individuals in partnership with qualified experts, including educational institutions . Such research may include, without limitation, modifications to existing standards related to: site density and parking requirements, mixed uses that meet the intent of the underlying zone, setback uses that meet the intent of the underlying zone and adjacent zones, alternative building materials, cluster development, on-site water systems, stormwater management, on-site food and goods production, permaculture, natural building, and biodynamic farming, on-site water production, and wastewater treatment and disposal, and on-site sales of good produced on site. Any such modifications to existing standards applied to the project must not increase negative environmental and community impacts, and potential impacts must be monitored and reported to the City, as specified in (SLRI Section XX) of this zoning ordinance. The Sustainable Living Research Site project must be financially bonded with the City to motivate and ensure project performance, as specified in (SLRI Section XX) of this zoning ordinance.

Thanks,
Ben

From: Masseybarb@aol.com [<mailto:Masseybarb@aol.com>]

Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2016 10:55 AM

To: Anne Wells

Cc: Brent Daniels; Eric Onnen; Greg Jenkins; Ed Fuller; Katie Maynard

Subject: Zoning Ordinance comments for Chapters 17.54 - 17.71

Anne and Commissioners,

These are my comments for the remaining chapters of the Zoning Ordinance.

Barbara

Comments on Goleta Draft Zoning Ordinance, Chapters 17.54 – 17.71

17.54.020, There are many uses designated “P” in the schedule of land use regulations that should be changed. All substantive changes or expansions must be reviewed by the Planning Commission.

17.55.020, A., There are many uses designated “AU” in the schedule of land use regulations that should be changed. All substantive changes or expansions must be reviewed by the Planning Commission.

17.56.020,B.3&6, Second units, residential accessory structures, and non-illuminated building mounted signs should be reviewed by the DRB.

17.56.030,A.1., Conceptual Review should not be limited to one meeting. There are often too many problem to solve with one meeting and the DRB needs to see how they handle the changes before the project moves forward to the Planning Commission. Already there have been problems when DRB had many changes and they wanted to see it again but the Planning Commission saw it without further, adequate DRB review.

C.2., Having the staff do the Conformance review leaves too much authority with the staff.

D., Design review shouldn’t be done at the same time as conceptual review because things are often changed at PC meetings and need further DRB review. If the Council wants to eliminate adequate review by the DRB they should say that. I don’t think the Council understood the ramifications of this provision. Conceptual review should be solely conceptual review, no matter how simple planning staff thinks it is.

17.56.050 and 060 should be replaced by the Municipal Code Chapter 2.08 section on Findings. The DRB Findings, 2.08.160 are the ones approved by the Council and should be used in place of the ones in this ordinance.

17.58.080,A., All Coastal Development Permits should be heard by the Planning Commission. These permits are important to the community and should not be decide by the Zoning Administrator.

C.1.a., It would be good to have this rewritten so it is understandable.

2., I can’t understand how not appealing a permit at the City can be cause for someone to be unable to appeal to the Coastal Commission.

17.58.110,A.3., A review period of only 15 days is to short of a time for the Coastal Commission to receive, review, and respond back to the City before the expiration of the review period.

17.58.120,B., The final part of the sentence “by submitting a self-addressed, stamped envelope” should be removed. The Notice of Final Action should be sent to anyone requesting such notice. It is too easy for these envelopes to get “misplaced or lost”.

17.62.060,A., The annual review of development agreement compliance must be handled by City staff. The applicant is unlikely to initiate a review whether in compliance or not. The City should have a list of all Development Agreements by month approved and contact the applicant yearly so that their compliance can be checked.

17.67.030,C., There has been a problem in the past with the Code Enforcement Officer not enforcing the Zoning Ordinance. Without enforcement, the citizens of Goleta are not protected. Who can the public go to when the Code Enforcement Officer doesn't do his job?

Barbara Massey
April 8, 2016

From: Masseybarb@aol.com [mailto:Masseybarb@aol.com]

Sent: Saturday, April 09, 2016 10:55 AM

To: Anne Wells

Cc: Brent Daniels; Eric Onnen; Greg Jenkins; Ed Fuller; Katie Maynard

Subject: Zoning Ordinance 17.37 comments

Anne and Commissioners,

Attached are comments on Chapter 17.37 that accidentally got left out of previous comments on Chapters 17.32 - 17.39.

Barbara

Comments on Goleta Draft Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 17.37

I noticed in reviewing past Zoning Ordinance comments that the comments on Chapter 17.37 were missing. Those comments did not get incorporated into the Chapters 17.32 – 17.39 document. Below are the comments that were left out of my previous comments.

17.37.020,B., The Administrative Use Permit should be removed. The community does not want the Zoning Administrator making this type of decisions.

17.37.030,A.2., Nonconforming uses should only be allowed to change to a conforming use with a Conditional Use Permit.

B., It should read “absence of a Conditional Use Permit”, not just a use permit.

D., It should read ”No lawful nonconforming use may be expanded. ” The rest of D. should be removed. Nonconforming uses should not be increased or expanded.

17.37.040,6.a., There is no need for “unless it is from an existing well or platform” and it should be removed. New production from all sources should be covered under this Finding.

17.37.050,C.1., Modifications to termination of nonconforming use should be limited to a one time extension of no more than five year. The purpose of the termination is to get rid of it not to continue it for many years into the future.

17.37.060,C., There should be no enlargements or alterations to nonconforming structures. Section C. should be removed.

The citizens of Goleta want nonconforming uses to be terminated at the earliest possible time. Nothing should be permitted that would lengthen the time of the nonconformity.

Barbara Massey
April 8, 2016

Wendy Winkler

From: donotreply@godaddy.com
Sent: Sunday, April 10, 2016 3:56 PM
To: Wendy Winkler
Subject: goletazoning.com Participate: Form Submission

Categories: Red Category



Name:
Mary Scott
Email:
princess04@cox.net
Subject:
City of Goleta Council/Planning Dept

Message:
I feel the Goleta City Council majority and the Goleta Planning department are out of touch with and failing to represent the wishes of the majority of Goleta residents. Pro growth and converting ag zoning to residential for example, is not how many Goletans want to go.

This message was submitted from your website contact form:
<http://www.goletazoning.com/participate-1.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.

April 24, 2016

Dear Chair Onnen and City of Goleta Planning Commissioners,

Please accept my comments on item #2 Draft Zoning Ordinance Chapter 17.41 Signs for the commission's meeting of April 25, 2016.

1. Staff infers the necessity to include electronic changeable copy signs in the draft sign ordinance is because of emerging case law and potential legal challenges. While it is a discussion for another day whether an outright prohibition is possible (and an internet search indicates an outright ban is possible based on aesthetic reasons), the city has already crossed that bridge by allowing electronic signage in gas station fuel pricing signs.

Electronic signs located in a commercial zone district seem appropriate where commerce is being conducted and there are other signs in the landscape. But located on a quasi public land use, most of which are currently located in residential zone districts (10 currently in the area where I live), the signs are absolutely inappropriate, incompatible in a residential zone district and inconsistent with the General Plan visual resource and land use policies, particularly LU 1.2 about protecting and preserving residential neighborhoods..." (See other attachment for signs impacts to residential areas).

Many jurisdictions prohibit electronic signs in neighborhoods. So should the City of Goleta. Allow on Public/quasi public land uses outside of residential zone districts only or limit them to public land uses only, like the city hall or the community center where they make much more sense. Quasi-public land uses in neighborhoods can use the non-electronic changeable signs they now have and are included the draft ordinance, they don't need electronic signs.

2. Staff's comments that the limitations 1 on electronic signage is as restrictive as possible. Not true! Below are some other measures to control electronic sign impacts.

A. Display duration: Realize that a short display duration is supposed to keep one's attention to the sign with an expectation of the next message. It is purposefully distracting. This new display duration suggested at 8 seconds may have a place in a commercial setting, but it has no place in a residential one. Interestingly, Dallas, TX uses a 20 second delay in business districts and a 20 minute display duration for signs located in the neighborhoods. Why was 8 second chosen as a standard, is this suitable for Goleta? For quasi-public land uses in neighborhoods, allow only non-electronic changeable copy signs.

B. Brightness Controls: Staff report indicates there is a consideration to change electronic changeable copy "sign light intensity to reflect .3 foot-candles." The standard of .3 foot-candles for traditionally lighted signage is used only at night since traditional signage isn't lighted during the day. This standard may not work for electronic signs which have to have high luminance values during the day in order to be seen above ambient sunlight levels.

Not understanding how the formula (see bottom of zoning ordinance p. iv 171) used in the sign ordinance controls for sign level brightness, I can only assume that such a reduction in foot-candles is good. It does seem a cumbersome calculation to perform to determine sign lighting levels. Will the city be doing this calculation when a sign-is-too-bright complaint is made? I doubt it. Too complicated, need something simpler, like assigning max sign daytime brightness levels, for example, 5000 nits which seems to be a common standard in

many city sign ordinances and perhaps a more straightforward way to set a brightness standard. Whatever standard is chosen there needs to be a way to regulate the brightness of a digital sign as light levels change from day to night. To do that here is another control standard: a sign shall be equipped with photo-sensitive equipment to automatically adjust the brightness and sign contrast in relation to ambient outdoor illumination.

See sign control provisions from Cumberland, MD from which some of the above info was taken. <http://www.ci.cumberland.md.us/DocumentCenter/View/1376>

The standards from this document are more understandable, detailed, and useful than what the draft ordinance proposes and hopefully the city will use a document like this.

Bringing up the issue of foot-candles also raises the issue of light trespass on adjacent properties from digital signs. This also needs to be addressed. For these signs located adjacent to a residential property, it is not acceptable for it to have to absorb **any** light trespass from a digital sign. There should be no increase in light levels over ambient conditions at the property line of a lot adjacent to one with an electronic sign. If the light level in a neighborhood at the property line is zero foot-candles before a digital sign is installed, then 0.0 foot-candles is the standard to be used for electronic sign light trespass.

C. Hours: Many jurisdictions require these signs to shut down at a certain time of night, even those located in commercial areas. The gas station fuel pricing sign at Encina and Fairview is turned off after the station closes. This is a good standard for it reduces glare on adjacent properties, light pollution and energy consumption. Add a control measure for operating hours.

D. Display characteristics: The sign ordinance allows for “signs using digital display technology, such as LED.....” to blink, flash, shimmer, glitter, rotate, oscillate, move..,” see Chapter 17.41.040, p. IV 164. Another standard for electronic changeable copy signs is to control the transition between copy changes so the display remains static before transitioning to a different display. This eliminates the animation and movement which is prohibited in all other signs in the city. There is no legal reason why the city’s electronic signs have to be allowed to blink, flash, shimmer, glitter, rotate, etc.

E. Sign malfunction: Another regulation to add is that the sign needs to “go dark” and emit no light or shut down in the case of a malfunction.

No standards can mitigate the impacts of electronic signs to neighborhoods. Day and night, they will become an unneeded, unwanted and unnecessary streetscape focal point. Residents should not have to forfeit the quiet enjoyment of their homes, properties, and neighborhoods for the sake of digital signage on public/quasi-public land uses in neighborhoods. It is possible to add more sign control standards to mitigate the impacts to the city streetscape and to its neighborhoods and I hope the commission does that.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.
Cecilia Brown

The Goodland Coalition

info@goodlandcoalition.org

March 2, 2016

Anne Wells
Advance Planning Manager
City of Goleta
Via email: awells@cityofgoleta.org

Dear Anne:

I represent the Goodland Coalition in submitting the comments below on the Draft Supplemental EIR to the 2006 Final EIR and the 2009 Final Supplemental EIR on the City's proposed zoning ordinance (the project). The Goodland Coalition is dedicated to defending Goleta's quality of life by advocating policies that protect, preserve, and improve Goleta's unique character—its diverse neighborhoods and architecture, open spaces and views, ease of circulation, valued environment, local agriculture and businesses, and by encouraging and facilitating participation of Goleta residents in community planning and decision-making.

It is our contention that the allowance for electronic changeable copy signs in the proposed sign ordinance of the zoning code is not consistent with the policies of the City's General Plan, where these signs will introduce new impacts not previously known. When the City of Goleta's General Plan was written, electronic changeable copy signs didn't exist in the city and thus they were never considered part of the visual environment. There was no analysis of this kind of signage, its impacts, or any possible mitigations to those impacts described in either the City's 2006 FEIR or the 2009 FSEIR.

As currently proposed, the sign ordinance permits these signs in quasi-public land uses, where these kinds of signs will change the baseline conditions from those analyzed in the aforementioned documents where only traditionally lighted and static signs were part of the analysis. The DSEIR does not disclose this change to allow electronic changeable copy signs in any zone districts where quasi-public land uses might be located and nowhere are the potential impacts caused by those changes known or analyzed. Without a revision or addendum to the DSEIR to analyze changes to the baseline and consequential impacts of these signs, CEQA's procedural and public disclosure participation requirements will not be met. The city must correct this omission so the public has knowledge of what is being proposed and what mitigations are planned to lessen or eliminate these sign's impact on the community's visual and aesthetic resources and land use policies in order to be consistent with the General Plan.

It is unknown exactly what the sign ordinance is proposing for “electronic changeable copy signs” since the only definition is for “electronic copy”, which is defined as “a sign having the capability of presenting variable message displays by projecting an electronically controlled pattern, and which can be programmed to periodically change the message display.” This definition could also apply to digital signs, which are slightly different for they are an electronic sign that consists of a high definition electronic display, a sign with many pixels and high resolution, much like a television. Regardless, this may be a distinction without a difference since both types of signs create specific impacts on the visual landscape and affect quality of life issues because of their electronic nature.

What is an electronic sign? This is a sign that uses electronic hardware and software to display its copy, message or images. The simplest example of an electronic sign consists of a matrix display of LEDs, either of low or high resolution controlled by software which forms words, numbers, or simple graphics. The low resolution electronic signs are the time and temperature and gas station fuel pricing signs. The higher the resolution, the clearer the sign with more opportunities for the type and quality of sign copy displayed. (Above material from Planning and Design Review of illuminated and Electronic Signs <http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2013/pg/bgrd/backgroundfile-61192.pdf>)

The brightness of electronic changeable copy signs is the first of their distinguishing characteristic. The luminance of these signs, that is the light emitted by the surface, must be many times brighter than traditional signage in order to be seen during the day because the signs have to compete with the ambient daylight. Think of watching a tv outside in the sunshine. Traditional non-electronic signs simply rely on that same ambient light during the day to be seen, needing no other illumination. Thus, not only do electronic changeable copy signs have greater luminance than traditional signs, atmospheric conditions can also magnify and give rise to other affects like glare, light trespass, and sky glow not found in traditional signs.

The signs that were part of the visual landscape when the General Plan’s visual resources were analyzed are not lighted during the day relying only on the ambient light and use a variety of traditional lighting sources (incandescent, neon, fluorescent) at night-time and don’t have the ability to change which is only done through switching them on or off.

Beside their brightness, electronic changeable copy signs are distracting attention getters due to their expectation of a message to come. A computer controls the movement of the message on the sign face which can change however often and in whatever way they are programmed, and with the possibility of different colors as well. The proposed sign ordinance allows these signs, which could be placed in quasi-public land uses in residential districts, to blink, flash, shimmer, glitter, rotate, oscillate, move and change copy every 6 seconds. The sign ordinance otherwise prohibits animated and moving signs for all other types of signage in every zone district throughout the city as did the sign ordinance the city adopted from the county at its incorporation. The animation and movement allowed in electronic changeable copy signs as well as a message changing every 6 seconds will magnify the distractibility of these signs located in our neighborhoods increasing their incompatibility with their surroundings.

One theme consistently found in internet searches on electronic signs is the negative effect they have on quality of life of residential areas. While electronic changeable copy signs did not exist in the city's environs at the time the city's General Plan was written, it was prescient in establishing land use and visual resource policies to recognize the relationship between signs and the quality of life and the character of the community.

Electronic Changeable Copy signs are Inconsistent with the City's General Plan land use policies: Electronic changeable copy signs are inconsistent with many land use policies in the General Plan, specifically where quasi-land uses (e.g., community assembly facilities) are located in residential areas. General Plan policy LU 1.2 Residential Character describes the intent of this land use which is "to protect and preserve residential neighborhoods by preventing intrusion of non-residential use that would be detrimental to the preservation of the existing character of neighborhoods." Additionally, the performance standard applicable to development within the Central Hollister Residential Development Area, General Plan Policy LU 8.6, calls out the requirement that "signage will be controlled and limited to maintain an attractive living environment," another indicator of signs potential impact on residential living.

Adding to the disconnect between the residential setting and these signs, the proposed sign ordinance allows for a maximum height of 6 feet for a freestanding sign and as much as 32 square feet and a wall sign to be 12 feet above grade and as much as 10 sq. feet in area for quasi-public land uses in residential areas. With these characteristics, these signs will be out of scale and out of touch with the character of the residential setting which is of human scale. With the need to be brightly lighted during the day and at night with their greater luminance, they will act like a beacon as the brightest spot on the streetscape in an otherwise darkened neighborhood where a low ambient nighttime light is the rule. None of these signs with their luminance or changing message now exist in the neighborhood and their addition to the streetscape will bring a disruptive and dramatic change to neighborhood character and resident's quality of life.

Lastly, Zoning Ordinance Chapter 17.11 Public/Quasi public describes the purpose of this land use as protecting and enhancing the character and quality of life of surrounding residential areas where they will "...contribute to the sense of place and quality of life in a residential neighborhood." Signs, particularly electronic changeable copy signs, associated with these quasi-public land uses will be degrade the quality of life of a residential neighborhood. Just as these signs are inconsistent with General Plan land use polices, they will also be inconsistent with the Zoning Ordinance purpose of this land use.

The addition of electronic changeable copy signs in the proposed sign ordinance is really about these signs suitability for placement in different areas of the city. Their electronic display creates potential issues of impact to and with the visual character of the community not present in or different from traditional non-electronic signs. Some of these issues are the sign's brightness and glare in relation to the sign's surroundings, the night sky and light pollution, avoiding light trespass onto nearby properties and sensitive uses, their impacts on views, the look and character of the community.

Electronic changeable copy signs are also Inconsistent with the City's General Plan Visual Resource Policies: The General Plan has many policies to protect overall community aesthetic values, quality of life, and community character. Allowing electronic changeable copy signs to be located along scenic corridors is inconsistent with many general plan policies which speak about minimizing signage in these areas. Policies (VH 1.3, VH 1.4, VH 1.5) are about protecting views from various areas and Policy VH 2.1 describes designated scenic corridors (Hollister, Cathedral Oaks, Fairview, Calle Real, The policy is explicit: "Minimize use of signage." Also, General Plan policy VH 2.3 Development projects along Scenic Corridors indicates that to ensure visual compatibility with the scenic qualities adjacent to the scenic corridors, "minimize use of signage" is one of the practices that shall be used. Maximizing attention through their brightness and distractibility, electronic changeable copy signs will degrade views along these scenic corridors and is thus totally inconsistent with the above policies.

General Plan policy 3.2 Neighborhood Identity says "the unique qualities and character of each neighborhood shall be preserved and strengthened. Electronic changeable copy signs will do neither. Further, General Plan Policy VH 3.7 Signage is clear about intent for the city's signage: "The city's visual character shall be enhanced through the use of restrained and tasteful signage that conveys an orderly and attractive appearance, compliments project design and enhances city image. Excessive signage should be minimized." There is nothing restrained about electronic changeable copy signage for it is the most visually intense form of signage due to its potential to display variations in light, color, movement and changeable copy. This is, again, signage maximized, not minimized.

The visual character of the city is in part derived from the built environment. Today, traditional signs are designed to "fit" onto the building façade where they are located and designed specifically for the enterprise located in the building. Electronic changeable copy signs are solely dependent upon the sign face for creativity. They aren't designed to be compatible or enhance the architecture or work with other signs, and may thus well end up clashing with the building's architectural elements, and become the stand-out feature of that building, rather than a part of it.

It appears that an electronic changeable copy sign allowed for a quasi-public land use in a zone district where these signs are not otherwise allowed (e.g., commercial zone district) could be either 10 to 12 ft high, on a pole or on a wall. A pole sign will be inconsistent with General Plan Policy VH 1.4 about minimizing structural intrusion into the skyline. The two quasi-public land uses located on Hollister in Old Town Goleta (currently a banquet hall and a church) could both have an electronic changeable copy sign under the proposed sign ordinance. However, General Plan Policy VH 4.2 Old Town indicates that all design shall "... be consistent with the Goleta Heritage District Architectural and Design Guidelines..." which dictate the sign standards for this area of the city where "free standing pole signs of any size or scale are prohibited." And another design standard which prohibits an "internal box-type lighting" suggests that an electronic changeable copy sign with its box of internal LEDs would be similarly prohibited. Thus the proposed sign ordinance section for allowing changeable copy signs for quasi-public land-uses located in Old Town Goleta's heritage district is inconsistent with this General Plan policy.

Impacts not mitigated in sign ordinance for electronic changeable copy signs: There has been no discussion in any public forum or analysis or information in any city document about whether the standards proposed to regulate these signs will be sufficient to mitigate their impacts. This needs to be known. For example, the measurement for light intensity (Lamberts (FT-L) of electronic changeable copy signs is not in the definition section and thus it is impossible to understand the significance of this control mechanism for sign light intensity, particularly at night when brightness needs to be limited and whether this standard is a sufficient to control for either day or nighttime when there needs to be adjustments of brightness to surrounding light levels. The sign ordinance is also silent on other regulations: what is the copy color, what must happen to the sign when there is a malfunction (does it need to go dark?), what are the standards to protect against glare and, light trespass onto adjacent properties, and what times must the sign be turned off, and why is the six seconds used as a standard for the changeable copy when a much longer interval might reduce the distractibility impact?

Conclusion: Electronic changeable copy signs have the potential to create significant adverse impacts to community aesthetics and character, be incompatible with surrounding uses, and in conflict with land use and visual resource policies as set forth in the General Plan. They will change locally recognized values of community appearance and alter the character and quality of residential neighborhoods. The signs intensity of light will create new sources of light and glare and impact views from adjacent scenic corridors, detracting from the visual character of the local area.

The impacts from electronic changeable copy signs aren't the same impacts as those identified in the 2006 General Plan Final EIR and 2009 SEIR because these signs didn't exist in the city's environment and weren't anticipated to be part of it. Thus their characteristics and impacts couldn't be analyzed because it wasn't known what they were or couldn't be anticipated what they were when the EIR and subsequent EIR were certified.

The proposed sign ordinance now allowing electronic changeable copy signs will result in greater impacts on aesthetics and visual resources and land uses than those analyzed in the 2006 FEIR and 2009 SEIR. The above analysis indicates that the impacts of these signs, with only one mitigation offered to reduce the sign's impacts still does not bring, the project into conformance with the City's General Plan policies and thus the project description needs to be revised to eliminate these kinds of signs.

Thank you for consideration or our comments.

Sincerely,
//s//Cecilia Brown
On behalf of the Goodland Coalition

From: Gary Vandeman [<mailto:vangaryvan@gmail.com>]
Sent: Sunday, April 24, 2016 8:15 PM
To: Anne Wells; Jennifer Carman; mlmiller@rrmdesign.com
Cc: Massey Barbara
Subject: Regarding the proposal for ZO limits on oversized/RV parking in Goleta.

It is about time!!

The home owners in Residential Goleta would like their neighborhoods back. Limit the uses of our neighborhoods to residential. Resist special interest pressures. Residential zoning is for residences. Phase out the out-sized vehicles.

There must be a limit on RV sizes. There has never been a limit, and everyone can see the result. Rarely do the oversized vehicles live in a neat space. The presence is a magnet for storage of other vehicles, boxes, bags, trash cans and trash not in the cans. The total of RV floor area and dwelling residence must not exceed the Floor-to-Area Ratio for the lot.

Note that the RV special interest group, while it is a small minority, it can afford to buy it's nonresidential toys. In particular the largest, most expensive RV owners will be the most vociferous, entitled and politically savvy.

The RV camel has gotten it's neck into the tent, and the camel must be pushed back out. There was no serious problem with just the camel's nose (a camper shell), but serious action is now necessary. A limit is needed, even if it means grandfathering a few. Think of it as phasing out non conforming use.

Goleta is overdue in re-establishing our residential neighborhoods as truly residential. Any additional uses must be ancillary and respectful of the primary use. The assault on residential use is on many fronts.

This could best be addressed with a Residential Neighborhood Overlay that identifies and protects the various communities in perpetuity and provides guidance for additional development. When a neighborhood is in need of renovation, the Overlay will be amended to guide the transition.

Goleta has many standards that encourage limits on uses that intrude on the quiet enjoyment of our residences. Currently, the following are some of the rules that protect the residential character:

- Store trash containers out of public view.
- Forbid the overnight parking of commercial vehicles.
- Forbid roosters and other noisy or smelly animals.

Require dogs to be leashed.

Noise control.

Vehicle parking disallowed off of pavement.

Residential Design Review of changes to the size and appearance.

Limits on Floor Area.

The current attacks on the residential neighborhoods are:

Large vehicles either on the street or the property.

Commercial vehicles, either on the street or on the property.

Inappropriate home based businesses, including transient/tourist rentals.

An increasing percentage of front yards are used to store vehicles, trailers, trash trailers, Adult Toys, trash, and storage / shipping containers.

A proliferation of Front Yard fences and walls that incorrectly imply that the area is unsafe.

Deteriorating roadways.

I am certain that almost anyone could add to the list.

Limit boat/trailer parking to those vessels that have no enclosed cabin and both are currently registered.

Thank you for your consideration of my concerns.

-G. S. Vandeman

Helen Gannon

Subject: RE: 17.39.070 RV Parking and Storage -- April 25th proposal

From: Dee Tee [<mailto:dee3.tee@gmail.com>]
Sent: Monday, April 25, 2016 3:22 PM
To: Jennifer Carman
Cc: Anne Wells
Subject: 17.39.070 RV Parking and Storage -- April 25th proposal

To: jcarman@cityofgoleta.org
Cc: awells@cityofgoleta.org

April 25, 2016

Dear Jennifer Carman,

Regarding the April 25, 2016 item B.1_Review_of_Draft_Zoning_Ordinance_Outstanding_Items
Specifically 17.39.070 RV Parking and Storage

The proposed revision shown on Page 3 states:

1. Draft Zoning Ordinance Section 17.39.070 RV Parking and Storage
The Planning Commission discussed the RV parking and storage provisions included in the Draft Zoning Ordinance at the February 22, 2016 Public Workshop and requested information on how other jurisdictions regulate RV parking and storage. A summary of regulations regarding RV parking and storage from a sample of other jurisdictions is provided in Attachment 2.

On February 22, 2016, the Planning Commission reviewed Draft Ordinance Section 17.39.070 RV Parking and Storage, noting that the section was overly restrictive. Commissioners discussed various alternatives such as allowing recreational vehicles to park in a front setback as long the sidewalk is not blocked, confining RVs to paved parking areas, and requiring RVs to be licensed and registered. The Planning Commission also questioned the size limitation and screening requirements. Based on staff review of other RV regulations and input from the Planning Commission and public, staff recommends revising the RV parking and storage regulations in the Draft Zoning Ordinance as follows:

- * Allow RV parking and storage in the front setback provided there is no existing driveway or other access to another portion of the property that can accommodate the trailer or recreational vehicle and the RV does not project into the public right-of-way;
- * Require current RV registration for operation on public streets;
- * Prohibit use of an RV for living purposes;

* Require RVs to be parked on an approved driveway with access provided via a city-approved approach or road; and

* Remove any RV size limitations and screening requirements.

PROBLEM:

I have an issue with the fourth item -- "Require RVs to be parked on an approved driveway with access provided via a city-approved approach or road."

The problem is that many have built, with the County's blessing, parking pads for their trailers, RVs, and etc. that are not directly accessible from their driveway. Temporary ramps are used to drive over the curb to access the pad, and then the ramps are removed.

My understanding of the phrase "parked on an approved driveway with access provided via a city-approved approach or road" means either another curb cut and driveway apron, which the City is unlikely to approve, or a paved driveway linking the current driveway and the parking pad, a costly and visually unappealing alternative. I claim "visually unappealing" because the pad is often on the other side of the lot than the existing driveway.

A number of these current pads are in out-of-view locations. The probable effect of this provision of the proposal will be the owners move the RV or trailer to their driveway, where it will be very much in full view.

I thought the primary driver for the regulation of RVs and trailers was to get them mostly out of sight. This proposal has exactly the opposite effect!

Thank you,

Dana Trout
339 Coronado Drive

Helen Gannon

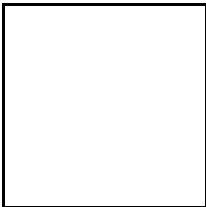
Subject: RE: goletazoning.com Participate: Form Submission

From: donotreply@godaddy.com [<mailto:donotreply@godaddy.com>]

Sent: Tuesday, April 26, 2016 3:20 PM

To: Wendy Winkler

Subject: goletazoning.com Participate: Form Submission



Name:

Lori Crestfield

Email:

loriinsb@aol.com

Subject:

RV Zoning

Message:

I have been informed Goleta is drafting a new zoning ordinance that may effect our right to have our RV in our driveway. We, as homeowners, are opposed to any ordinance which dictates whether we can store our 5th wheel trailer on our property. We purchased specific residence JUST because there was space to park our trailer next to our house on our property. It is not encroaching on the street, sidewalk, or blocking anyone's view. To my knowledge, our neighbors have no complaints. Please DO NOT make an ordinance that negatively effects so many Goleta residents without a reason or a vote of the property owners. There are many other issues to address than this one!

This message was submitted from your website contact form:

<http://www.goletazoning.com/participate-1.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.