

U.S. VETS TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM SPECIFIC PLAN (SP-6)

NOVEMBER 2011



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Chapter 1.0 Introduction

PROJECT SUMMARY

Section 1.1 Background of the Specific Plan

The U.S. Vets Initiative Transitional Program is located within the limits of the adopted March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan (SP-7) and certified Program Environmental Impact Report (SCH#2008071021) that were approved by the March Joint Powers Commission in November of 2009, as well as the March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan Amendment (SP-7) and certified EIR Addendum that were adopted in August of 2011. The adopted SP-7 and certified environmental documents described and analyzed a 236 gross acre campus setting for hospitals, educational programs, research laboratories, medical office buildings, healthcare related uses and support services. The Specific Plan and EIR further analyzed the relocation of existing homeless shelters, Path of Life and the U.S. Veterans' Transitional Program, within the boundaries of the Specific Plan Area. The relocation of existing homeless shelters from the southwest corner of Meyer Drive and 6th Street, to March Joint Powers Authority (JPA) retained parcels southerly of N Street and westerly of 6th Street, helps facilitate the development of an integrated and comprehensive healthcare campus along Meyer Drive.

The U.S. Vets relocation and expansion Project would have represented the first implementing project pursuant to the adopted March LifeCare Campus. However, because the Project introduces a larger and more comprehensive design for the existing U.S. Vets Program than originally anticipated in the March LifeCare Campus, it was necessary to separate the Project from the whole of the March LifeCare Development which focuses on the development of healthcare related uses. The Proposed Project is to relocate and expand the existing U.S. Veterans' Transitional Program, and adopt a standalone Specific Plan for the new development that will create regulations and programs necessary for the successful operation of a comprehensive transitional program for homeless veterans.

Pursuant to the naming standard for specific plan set forth in JPA Development Code Section 9.13.40, the proposed Specific Plan Amendment is designated SP-6 and affects 7.75 acres of JPA owned parcels located south of N Street and west of 6th Street.

Section 1.2 Project Description

The United States Veterans Initiative (U.S. Vets) is the largest non-profit organization in the country dedicated to providing comprehensive services to homeless U.S. military veterans. Since 2003, the existing U.S. Vets facility at the March JPA has served veterans within the western Riverside County region by providing housing, educational and job training services.

Currently, the U.S. Vets Initiative operates a transitional housing program at 15106 6th Street and 15125 6th Street. The U.S. Vets Initiative would like to relocate and expand

the existing U.S. Vets Program to a 7.75 acre site located less than 1,200 feet south of the existing Program site. The new site will accommodate a 401 bed transitional housing center for homeless US veterans.

Chapter 2.0 Specific Plan

Section 2.1 Executive Summary

US VETS (United States Veterans Initiative) is proposing a 401 bed transitional housing center for homeless Veterans to be called March Veterans Village and located on 7.7533 acres within the March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan in Riverside County. The site is bound by 6th, N and 4th streets and borders a community center to the south operated by the City of Moreno Valley. The net buildable area will be approximately 5.84 acres based on the project setbacks as noted in the Specific Plan. The proposed development would result in the abandonment of 5th Street during the second phase of the Project. The site is designated as Mixed Use Zone under the Specific Plan. The Project is allowed under the existing SP-7 zoning designation. Because of the specialized nature of the Project, however, the Project site will be rezoned to SP-6 in order to apply provisions and regulations within this document to the U.S. Vets Project site alone and not to the whole of the SP-7 project area.

Section 2.2 Development and Phasing Program

Housing Composition and Program

Three veteran housing programs comprise this 323 unit, 401 bed project, which is designed to serve former military men and women in need of transitional housing, as well as health and mental services. The project will be constructed in three phases: (see also Appendix L – Phasing Exhibits)

Table 1. PHASE I – Building & Unit Count

Type	Bldg. Qty.	Beds	Units	Area (SF)	Bed/Unit
Efficiency Building (B2)	1	143	107	61,278	1.3
Family Building (B1)	1	27	21	23,404	1.3
TOTAL	2	170	128	84,682	1.3

During Phase I of the Project the B2 building will implement Program Bed units that are designed to accommodate more than one bed per unit. Prior to the completion of Phase II development, these Program Bed units will be converted to Efficiency Bed units which will accommodate one bed for each unit. No more than 3 Program Units within the B2 building will be converted into community spaces such as classrooms, counseling rooms or office spaces. Please refer to Table 2 below for a total bed and unit count for Building B2 during Phase II of the Project.

Table 2. PHASE II – Building & Unit Count

Type	Bldg. Qty.	Beds	Units	Area (SF)	Bed/Unit
Family Building (B1)	1	27	21	23,404	1.3
Efficiency Building (B2)	1	104	104	61,278	1
Administration Building (B3)	1	80	20	37,869	4.0
Multi-purpose Building (B4)	1	0	0	11,240	0
Efficiency Building (B6)	1	68	68	44,237	1.0

TOTAL	3	279	213	178,028	1.3
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PHASE III – Building & Unit Count

Type	Bldg. Qty.	Beds	Units	Area (SF)	Bed/Unit
Efficiency Building (B7)	1	68	68	44,237	1.0
Family Buildings (B5, B8)	2	54	42	46,808	1.3
TOTAL	3	122	110	91,045	1.1

TOTAL – Building & Unit Count (Phases I, II, and III)

Type	Bldg. Qty.	Beds	Units	Area (SF)	Bed/Unit
Efficiency Buildings (B2,B6,B7)	3	240	240	149,752	1.0
Family Buildings (B1,B5,B8)	3	81	63	70,212	1.3
Administration Building (B3)	1	80	20	37,869	4.0
Multi-purpose Building (B4)	1	0	0	11,240	0
TOTAL	8	401	323	269,073	1.25

There will be three primary types of housing programs within this project:

1. 80-bed, 20-unit “Veterans in Progress” (VIP) program will consist of 2 beds per room in a two room 734 square foot unit with private bathroom and a one room 374 square foot unit with private bathroom (which one room unit will be occupied only until Phase II is completed, at which time the occupancy will change as per the statement on the page above). At project completion, these units will be located only in the Administration Building.
2. 81-bed, 63-unit “Family” program consisting of two and one bedroom units with one bathroom, galley kitchen and living area. The two bedroom unit is 885 square foot and the one bedroom unit is 609 square feet. These units are located in the Family Building.
3. 240-bed, 240-unit “Efficiency” program to serve single veterans consisting of a sleeping area, kitchenette and bathroom in a 374 square foot unit. These units are located in the Efficiency Building.

The program housing will be supported by facilities housing operational staff, administration staff, property management personnel as well as career counselors and case workers. It is envisioned that the dining room, kitchen and multi-purpose room will be situated in a standalone 1-1/2 story building (Multi-purpose Building). The remaining support functions will be located on the first floor of a 3-story building (Administration Building) which will house the VIP program units. These two buildings will be constructed in the second phase. Additional offices as well as a dining and kitchen area will be provided in the Efficiency Building in the first phase of construction. No commercial or retail uses are permitted within this development.

Section 2.3 Infrastructure

Development of the Specific Plan will require the extension of existing infrastructure and services, and construction of new infrastructure, including:

- Street Improvements. The public roadways (N Street, 4th Street, and 6th Street) will be improved during the development of the Specific Plan. The private road infrastructure within the Specific Plan will be designed to achieve efficient and safe access to and from individual buildings as detailed site planning for the Specific Plan occurs.
- Water Distribution Facility Improvements. All existing pipeline within the Specific Plan will be replaced.
- Sewer Collection Facility Improvements. The Project site is adequately serviced through an existing 10 inch sewer pipeline that currently bisects the Project site.
- Storm Drain Improvements. The Specific Plan design will use a series of best management practices to reduce storm flows and minimize impacts to downstream drainage areas.
- Utilities. A backbone electrical conduit system will be installed in the right-of-way of what is now 5th St. A gas main and meters will be installed to serve each building in the Specific Plan area.
- Other Public Services such as Police and Fire. The Riverside County Sheriff's Department will continue to provide police services to the Specific Plan area. The Riverside County Fire Department will continue to provide Fire Marshall Services to the Specific Plan area.

Section 2.4 Open Space Facilities

An important consideration for the quality of a campus setting is the quality of its open space areas. The Specific Plan supports the ninth goal of the March Joint Powers Authority (MJPA General Plan, 1999, Page 5-14) General Plan Resource Management Element, which states that development should,

“Create a network of open space areas and linkages throughout the planning area that serves to preserve natural resources, protect health and safety, contributes to the character of the community, provide active and passive recreational use, as well as visual and physical relief from urban development.”

The Specific Plan will provide open space throughout the development with courtyards, parkways and a tot lot that are incorporated into building layout and campus design. The campus design for this Project is to be a welcoming, easy-to-navigate community dedicated to service delivery, education, and job training. It is the intent of this Specific

Plan to provide the land use, infrastructure, design plans, regulations, and guidelines needed to facilitate development of an integrated transitional housing campus setting for recovering/homeless U.S. veterans.

The Specific Plan guides the design, building, and operation of the U.S. Vets Initiative to enable environmental and social responsibility, and a healthy and prosperous environment that improves quality of life. The Specific Plan provides text and exhibits describing the proposed campus, including:

- ☐ Defining the uses, amenities, and pattern of development that will be provided to create an integrated transitional housing campus.
- ☐ Providing for the convenient and safe movement of private and transit vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles within the campus.
- ☐ Establishing design guidelines to ensure high quality design of buildings, landscaping, lighting, site grading, and other campus features, including site design guidelines to guide the development of individual uses in a manner that yields an integrated campus setting.
- ☐ Providing plans for the provision of water, sewer, drainage, and utility infrastructure, as well as the public services and facilities needed to support development of the campus.
- ☐ Providing detailed development regulations for the community.
- ☐ Defining implementation programs for the development of the Specific Plan area.

The Specific Plan, when adopted, will serve as:

(1) a tool for the March JPA to implement the provisions of its General Plan as it applies to the site, and

(2) the zoning for the campus. The Specific Plan's development, performance, and design standards will govern future development of the Project and will ensure consistent and context-sensitive land use, landscape design, and architectural treatments, and will provide for logical development phasing and adequate and efficient provision of needed public services and facilities.

Section 2.5 Specific Plan Location

The approximately 7.8-acre Specific Plan area is situated east of Interstate 215 (I-215), southerly of the March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan. The site is adjacent to the City of Moreno Valley to the south, and is bounded by "N" Street to the north, 4th Street to the west, City of Moreno Valley to the south, and 6th Street to the east. A legal description of the Specific Plan Boundary is included in Appendix A.

Major regional freeways provide convenient access to the Specific Plan area. Cactus Avenue provides direct access to I-215, located approximately 1.7 miles west of the Specific Plan site. State Route 60 (SR-60) is located approximately 2.2 miles north of the Specific Plan site, and can be directly accessed from Heacock Avenue and Cactus Avenue. Figure 1-1 shows the regional location of the Specific Plan.

Section 2.6 Existing Setting

2.6.1 Existing General Plan and Zoning

The current General Plan designation for the Project site is SP-7 (Medical Campus), which the Project will amend the General Plan designation for the Project site to SP-6. The Project designation of SP-6 is consistent with and complimentary to existing and future surrounding land uses. Surrounding land uses include the March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan to the north. Park, recreation, and open space land uses in the City of Moreno Valley border the Specific Plan to the west and south. The Project site is zoned Specific Plan (SP) and the proposed Project will maintain the same zoning of SP. A Zoning Consistency Chart is included in Appendix B. A General Plan Consistency Statement is included in Appendix C.

2.6.2 Existing Land Uses

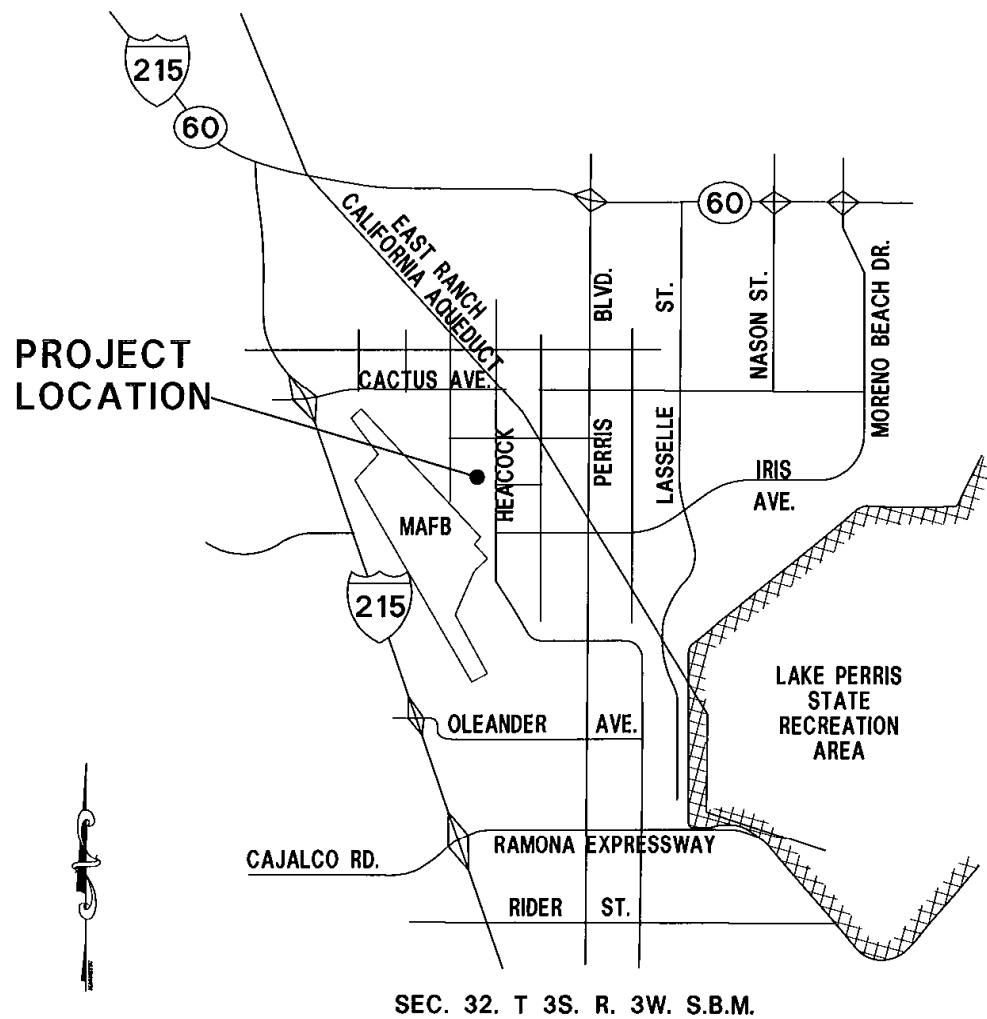
The proposed 7.75 acre site is currently occupied by an abandoned restaurant and an abandoned military housing building. The site is bounded by existing City of Moreno Valley Park Facilities to the south including two buildings, abandoned tennis courts to the west, an active commissary to the northwest, abandoned military structures to the north and an existing structure that is proposed for a future homeless shelter to the east. The site is within Zone D (un-mapped area) of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map 06065C0765G, dated August 28, 2008 and within the RCFCDD Perris Valley Area Drainage Plan. The site consists of three existing parcels (B-942a, B-942b and K-5D B940) divided by the existing 5th Street right of way. The Project proposes to vacate the 5th Street right of way, and dedicate easements through the site for any utilities that remain in the 5th street alignment.

Sanitary Sewer and Domestic Water facilities are provided by Western Municipal Water District. A military base exchange and a vacant warehouse building are located directly north of the Specific Plan area, and a military commissary facility is located directly northeasterly of the Project. Former Marine dormitories are located east of the Project site; these dormitories will be used for the relocation of the Homeless Path of Life Program that is currently located near the intersection of Meyer Drive and Riverside Drive.

The Specific Plan rehabilitates a former developed portion of March Air Force Base in an urban area with existing infrastructure. This effective reuse helps reduce pressure on

surrounding undeveloped land and water resources, and improves current storm water management with upgrades.

Figure 1-1 Regional and Vicinity Map



Section 2.7 Existing Infrastructure and Services

2.7.1 Existing Circulation

The Specific Plan is currently accessed from Riverside Drive, Meyer Drive, N Street, and 6th Street. Riverside Drive is a four-to-six lane roadway which generally runs in a north to south direction. Meyer Drive is a two-to-four lane roadway that runs in a east to west direction. N Street borders the Specific Plan area to the north and is currently a two lane roadway running in an east to west direction. 6th Street borders the eastern edge of the Specific Plan area and is currently a two lane roadway which generally runs in a north to south direction.

The Specific Plan area is currently served by the Riverside Transit Agency (RTA), which operates bus service throughout Riverside County. The area is served by the following route:

- Route 11 - Alessandro & Frederick to the Former March Air Force Base, runs to/from the Former March Air Force Base Main Gate at Ellsworth Street through the March JPA with a single stop at Meyer Drive at 6th Street, runs to the Moreno Valley Mall. RTA also provides Dial-A-Ride service for seniors and the disabled. This is an advanced reservation curb-to-curb service for those who live within 0.5 miles of a fixed bus route. All local roadways providing access to the Specific Plan currently have sidewalks along frontage where development has occurred. The Route connects to the City of Riverside Downtown Terminal, where transfers can be made to other Riverside bus routes, as well as to Omnitrans, which provides service to the 4th Street Transit Mall in San Bernardino. A stop at the Marketplace Station provides transfers to Metrolink and Amtrak service.

The Project will install a new bus route, with furniture and signs for bus users, between 4th and 6th Streets at N Street. A final location will be determined by RTA at final project design.

2.7.2 Existing Water Distribution Facilities

The Specific Plan and the March JPA planning area are within the boundaries of Western Municipal Water District (WMWD). In the March JPA planning area there are approximately 60 miles of water line varying between 2 to 16 inches in diameter. The WMWD supplies potable water through an existing 14 inch diameter pipeline under I-215 to supply their entire service area east of the interstate.

2.7.3 Existing Sewer Facilities

The Specific Plan is within the WMWD service area for sewer. A 15 inch gravity line currently serves as the major conduit for the Specific Plan area. The gravity line is located in 6th Street. Additionally, there is an existing 10 inch line in 5th Street that provides the capacity for service to the Specific Plan area.

2.7.4 Existing Reclaimed Water Facilities

The Specific Plan area is not currently supplied with reclaimed water; however, irrigation lines will be plumbed for reclaimed water in anticipation of future facilities planned within WMWD's water master plans for the region.

2.7.5 Existing Storm Drain Facilities

There are currently no existing underground storm drain facilities within the vicinity of the Project site. The existing surface sheet flows drain from the north to the south and are collected by the existing concrete trapezoidal channel just south of Z Street on Air force Base property. Z Street then flows into Heacock Channel, an existing unimproved earthen channel that conveys storm water generated from the Sunnymead Watershed.

The Heacock Channel runs north to south along the west side of Heacock Street and accepts flows from Sunnymead Channel and Cactus Channel. The Heacock Channel is undersized, not regularly maintained and vegetated with eroded banks; its conveyance capacity is inadequate. Under current conditions, storm flows overtop the banks and sheet flow into Heacock Street and in some conditions, areas surrounding the Project site.

In September 2006, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFCWCD) prepared hydrology and hydraulic reports to address the flooding impacts from the Heacock channel within the March Air Reserve Base. These studies as well as a site specific hydrology study were used to establish the hydrology and depth of flooding for pre-design of the drainage for the Specific Plan.

With respect to flooding, the results of the hydraulic models prepared by the RCFCWCD for the study area confirmed that Heacock channel have minimal capacity and flows overtop both channels and inundate much of area around the site. Depth of flooding for the 100-year storm event varies between 0.1 inches and 1.5 feet for most of the Specific Plan area. Some areas along and including the existing channels are flooded up to 2.5 feet and above.

2.7.6 Existing Utilities

Underground and overhead electric systems currently exist within the site boundaries. Southern California Edison Company currently has a 12 kilovolt (kV) overhead circuit along the east side of 5th Street that transitions to underground just south of N street. Underground electric extensions from the overhead line supply electricity to two pad mounted transformers that connect to the vacant dormitory.

The Southern California Gas Company currently has an underground gas main line along the south side of N Street that turns south and runs along the east side of 5th Street through the site. Two gas service lines extend from this main line to serve two meters on the existing buildings.

Existing overhead telephone lines currently extend from the south along the east side of 5th Street and stop approximately 150 feet south of N street. Existing overhead Time Warner Cable lines run along the south side of N street and then turn south along the west side of 5th Street for approximately 300 feet. The overhead lines then cross over to the east side of 5th Street and continue south through the site.

2.7.7 Existing Solid Waste Services

Solid waste generated by uses within the vicinity of the Specific Plan area, including the existing U.S. Vets facility, is currently disposed of through contracts with the County of Riverside Waste Management.

2.7.8 Other Public Services

Law enforcement services in the March JPA planning area fall under the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. Sheriff substations are located within the cities of Moreno Valley, Riverside, and Perris.

Fire Marshall Services to the Project site fall under the jurisdiction of the Riverside County Fire Department via the Moreno Valley Fire Department. Additionally, in the event of emergencies, fire protection services are also provided through a mutual aid agreement between local cities, the County of Riverside and the March Air Reserve Base Fire Departments.

The Riverside County Free Library, the City of Moreno Valley, and the Public Library of the City of Riverside provide library services to the March JPA planning area.

Chapter 3.0 Campus Vision

Section 3.1 Overview

The Specific Plan will provide services to U.S. veterans in southwestern Riverside County, an area that is currently underserved by veteran services .

The Specific Plan is intended to consist of up to three main types of transitional housing; a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center; classrooms; a cafeteria; a multipurpose room and recreation facilities. The Specific Plan will provide institutional residential settings for veterans as well as families who either can not or choose not to live in traditional housing due to the need for special services.

The Specific Plan will provide a campus setting that focuses on a pedestrian oriented design. Parking associated with the project will be provided with interior on-site parking spaces along the private streets, as well as off-site parking spaces along the public perimeter streets. The off-campus parking design supports a more dense and walkable environment with greater open space opportunities.

Section 3.2 Guiding Principles

The following principles comprise the foundation upon which the Specific Plan is built. These principles address physical, economic, and environmental objectives, and frame a long-range vision for the campus.

The Project will provide for and support reuse of the former March Air Force Base consistent with the vision and intent of the March Air Force Base Master Reuse Plan and the March Air Force Base Redevelopment Plan. A key goal of the U.S. Vets Project is to provide for the reuse of lands within the former March Air Force Base that have been declared surplus and returned to civilian use. In addition to providing counseling and transitional housing services, the Specific Plan is designed to recapture economic development opportunities that were lost when base realignment occurred, by attracting quality programs and providing a substantial employment support base that will also strengthen economic opportunities for surrounding communities.

Achieve a campus atmosphere, which is defined by the following attributes:

- Abundant open space;
- Easily walkable with ample connectivity between all on-campus buildings;
- Conveniently placed campus amenities foster collegiality;
- Provide for the full range of service delivery and education for veterans of any age group as well as their families, if needed;

- The layout of uses within the campus shall provide for critical adjacencies by providing for convenient and easy movement between the various facilities a veteran might need to use within the course of a day;
- Architectural, site, and landscape design shall recognize the stressful conditions often present for veterans, staff, and visitors, and provide tranquil places of quiet and solitude, as well as places where children can play while visiting family members;
- Signage shall provide adequate direction so that navigation within the campus is made simple, even for first time visitors;
- Implement sustainable design. The U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Campus will provide not only counseling and transitional housing, but will contribute to a healthy environment by implementing sustainable programs in relation to building, landscape, and lighting design; water and energy conservation; re-use of materials; solid waste management; and air quality management. Sustainable design standards are included in the Specific Plan to direct the way buildings and the campus will be designed to engage environmental and social responsibilities, and create a healthy campus environment;
- Take advantage of access provided by available regional and local roadway systems. The Specific Plan is located in an area of the former March Air Reserve Base that provides ready access to the local and regional roadway network. Siting of the Specific Plan in this manner will facilitate access, reduce vehicle miles traveled within the region, and promote full use of facilities and services available under the Specific Plan;
- Internal circulation elements shall provide for safe and efficient movement for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles. The design of the Campus shall provide a comprehensive vehicular and non-vehicular transportation network that will facilitate safe, convenient, and efficient access to, from, and within all portions of the campus. The appearance and experience of using the circulation system shall enhance the campus image. The campus shall be accessible by both private vehicles and public transit. Vehicular entrances to the campus shall be distinctive. Pedestrian circulation areas within and around the campus shall be as easily navigable as vehicular circulation areas;
- Provide efficient emergency access. Access to emergency facilities shall be easily identifiable and navigable, designed for clarity of access and efficient movement;
- Provide adequate infrastructure to support planned activities;
- Protect public health and safety. The location and design of buildings within the campus will protect the continued joint use of aviation facilities on the March Air

Reserve Base, as well as ongoing operations at the Defense Media Center and neighboring Base Exchange and Commissary. In addition, necessary design measures to facilitate fire and police protection for uses within the campus will be provided; and

- To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure and parking, performance standards have been incorporated into the Specific Plan. The performance standards ensure that the development of infrastructure, streetscapes, pedestrian paths, and other amenities occur so that they are available for use by occupants of the campus buildings.

CHAPTER 4. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Section 4.1 Proposed Land Use

In order to develop an integrated, state-of-the art medical campus, the Development Plan will accommodate the following land use on the campus:

- Institutional Residential

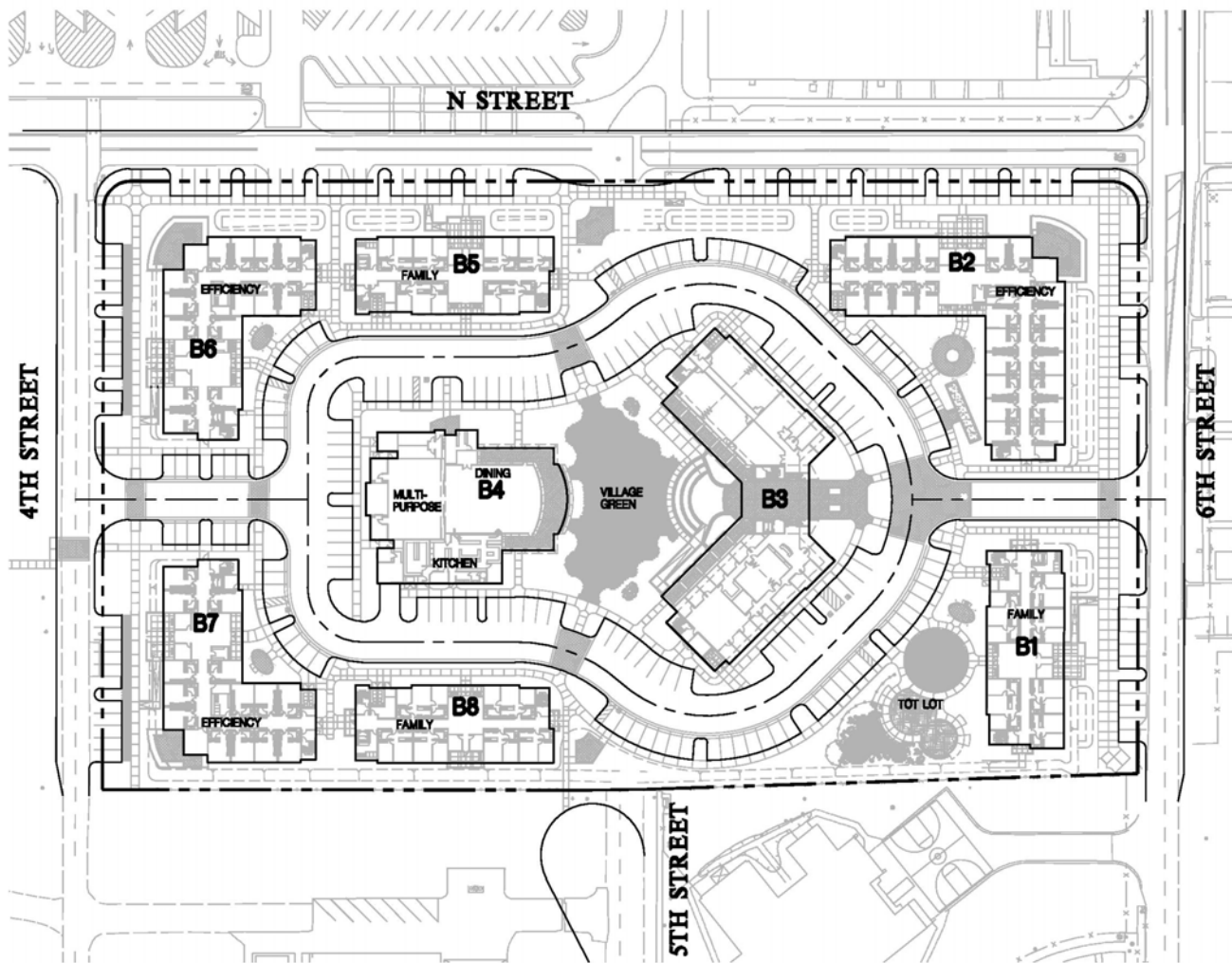
The Specific Plan provides for a broad range of complimentary care services for homeless U.S. veterans. A maximum of 285,000 square feet of building area will be permitted within the Specific Plan area.

Section 4.2 Institutional Residential

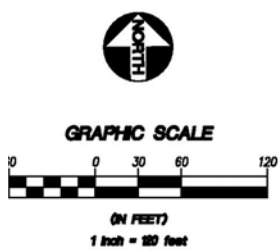
The Institutional Residential land use type is anticipated to accommodate residential care facilities and uses in a variety of footprints and densities. The residential care units will not be subdivided or sold as individual properties for residential uses; the entirety of the units will be under the ownership of the U.S. Veterans Initiative.

It is anticipated that the Institutional Residential land use type would accommodate the full range of residential care facilities, from licensed care facilities for recovering alcohol or drug users to independent living facilities for veterans that have graduated out of the first phase of their program and beginning to transition successfully into the workforce. Certain aspects of the Program are subject to state licensing requirements under the California Health and Safety Code, and the U.S. Vets Initiative is required to maintain all licensing requirements throughout the life of the Project.

Figure 4-1 Site Plan



SITE PLAN



LEGEND

— — — — — PROJECT BOUNDARY

Section 4.3 Development Plan

The facility will be constructed to provide a linkage of open space, as conceptually shown in Figure 4-1. The use areas will be located in approximately this order, from the outside edges of the campus to the center:

- ☐ Parking
- ☐ Landscaped edge
- ☐ Buildings
- ☐ Landscaping
- ☐ Pedestrian circulation
- ☐ Street Parking
- ☐ Pedestrian circulation
- ☐ Campus Center and Open Space

Development of buildings adjacent to arterial streets shall incorporate setbacks and landscaped or architectural barriers to reduce received vehicular-source noise.

There are four proposed building types for the transitional veterans housing facility. Below is a description of each and the intended use.

B1 – Family Housing Building

Three family housing buildings will be provided at the Project site. Family housing will allow a veteran to live with family while going through the transitional program. This component is important to the program as parenting and family relations are part of the curriculum offered by US Vets.

Each building will provide amenities for occupants such as elevators, laundry facilities, mail rooms, kitchenettes, offices for staff or resident advisors. To promote a sense a community within these facilities resident lounges will be provided. .

B2 – Efficiency Housing Building

Three efficiency housing buildings will be provided at the Project site. Efficiency housing is intended for singles or seniors that are in the later phases of the transitional program. These are individuals are gaining life and job skills and preparing for transition into the community. As with B1 Family Housing, each building will provide amenities for occupants such as elevators, laundry facilities, mail rooms, kitchenettes, offices for staff or resident advisors. To promote a sense a community within these facilities resident lounges will be provided.

B3 – Support Services / VIP Building

The VIP building will be V shaped in order to pay homage to the stealth fighter. This building will serve as the administration facility with offices for staff, a reception area, conference and classrooms, storage rooms, and a large career training center. The VIP building will also house a fitness center and game room that can be used by residents.

The wings of the building will frame an outdoor amphitheater. The proposed building will mixed use in nature because the 2nd and 3rd floors are residential.

VIP stands for Veterans In Progress. VIP is the first step in the transitional program offered by US Vets. VIPs need the most counsel and staff support so living immediately above the administration facility is ideal. Individuals in this program live in dormitory style units. The wings of the building are designed to be somewhat separated from the other wing on the same floor, giving staff the ability to effectively and comfortably accommodate men and women VIPs on the same floor.

B4 – Dining Room / Multi-Purpose Building

The dining hall will be designed with a kitchen to prepare meals for the 400 bed facility plus staff and residents. The building will contain a 2,300 SF multi-purpose room that can be separated from the dining area via an accordion door. The multi-purpose room may be used for large gatherings and training opportunities.

Section 4.4 Sustainable Development Strategy

The Specific Plan incorporates standards from the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) campus criteria. The LEED rating system can be applied for new construction projects in a campus or multi-building setting where the buildings share amenities and common design features. The LEED rating system establishes performance goals in five environmental categories: Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, Energy & Atmosphere, Materials & Resources, and Indoor Environmental Quality. Additionally, a sixth category, Innovation & Design Process, addresses those environmental issues not included in the other categories. The majority of campus-specific opportunities to meet LEED standards arise in the Sustainable Sites, Water Efficiency, and Energy & Atmosphere categories. The Specific Plan includes sustainable practices that shall be incorporated into the overall campus development.

Initial Site Development within the Specific Plan Area will utilize incorporated site development standards consistent with the LEED Campus Design Criteria as identified in Appendix F of this Specific Plan.

These development standards and practices are generally applicable to the horizontal development phase of the Specific Plan site. Site preparation and development of infrastructure for the majority of the Specific Plan Area will be undertaken by a master developer. Subsequent vertical construction will be undertaken by purchasers of individual parcels. By requiring horizontal construction to be consistent with certain LEED Campus Design Criteria, as well as compliance with certain LEED Credit Prerequisites, individual developers can take credit for site development activities, which will assist individual developers meeting LEED criteria with subsequent developments. A complete checklist (Appendix F) is provided to guide future development seeking LEED certification.

Section 4.5 Circulation

The Specific Plan circulation infrastructure will be designed to support efficient and safe vehicular and non-vehicular access to and from individual uses throughout the Specific Plan Area. The campus will contain features to facilitate alternative modes of transportation and handle parking capacity to reduce pollution and land development impacts of single occupancy vehicle use, including pedestrian pathways and linkages.

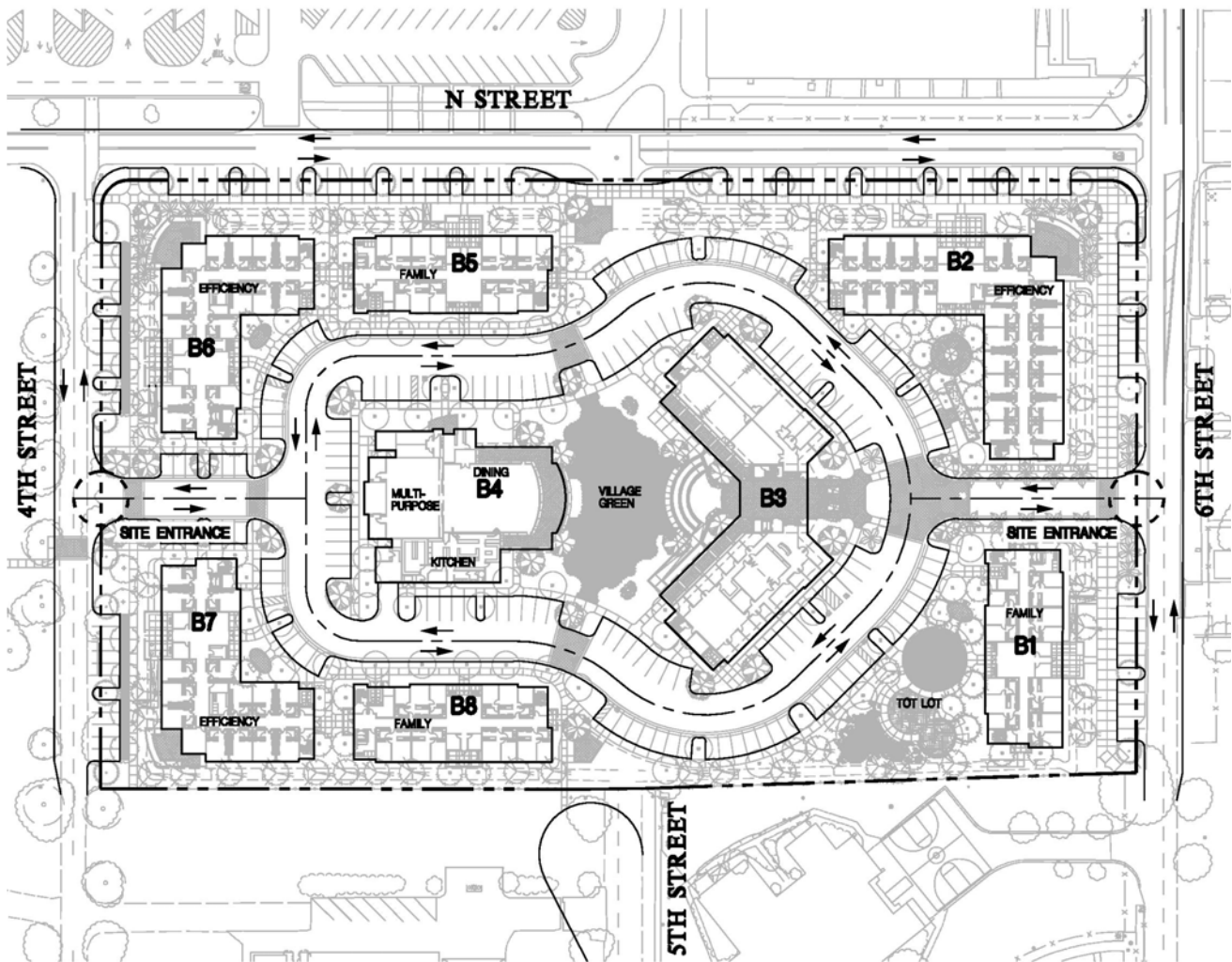
4.5.1 Entrances and Access

It is anticipated that the Specific Plan area will be connected to the existing circulation system through two major points of access (see Figure 4-2). The first will be located at 6th Street and the second will be located at 4th Street. Riverside Drive ultimately connects vehicular traffic from the Project site to Cactus Avenue while Meyer Drive connects traffic to Heacock Boulevard.

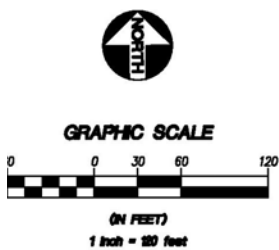
4.5.2 Roadway Proposed Improvements

At the buildout of the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program, the public roadways serving the Specific Plan area (4th, N and 6th Streets) will be improved by the developer. 4th and 6th streets will be connected to a private internal circulation system which will provide access to individual buildings and to parking within the campus.

Figure 4 – 2 Circulation



CIRCULATION PLAN



LEGEND

- DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC
- PROJECT ENTRY

4.5.3 Truck Routes

Truck routes within the Specific Plan will be planned so as to limit the intrusion of trucks and associated vehicular noise within hospital grounds and institutional residential areas. Proposed truck routes will be identified as early as practicable and delineated on affected circulation plans.

4.5.4 Parking

Parking areas will be designed to provide adequate parking for users within the Specific Plan area. On-street parking will allow for a pedestrian oriented design within the campus. Street improvements along 4th Street, N Street and 6th Street will include the installation of on-street parking spaces for the Project, within the first phase of development. Because on-street parking would be within public right-of-ways the developer will establish a maintenance agreement with the MJPA for the designation and maintenance of parking spaces.

The parking concept supports limiting the amount of parking on-campus and providing a shared parking approach for all campus buildings. The campus design promotes preferential car and van pooling parking opportunities. Furthermore, the campus supports the use of pedestrian and bike facilities to access individual buildings on campus. The Project will assign a minimum of five percent of the total parking as preferred car and van pool spaces.

Lastly, the parking design has planned flexibility to allow opportunities that will reduce heat island effects. The parking design also allows for extensive shading of surface parking and plans for the efficient transition to space saving and shaded structured parking solutions. Specific parking spaces will be designated for expectant mothers, motorcycles, carpool vehicles, and ADA parking.

4.5.5 Transit

The Specific Plan will be located within 1/4 mile of at least one stop for public transit lines.

The following transit-related improvement will be provided, subject to approval by Riverside Transit Agency.

- Bus stop along N Street, including turn-outs, kiosks, and benches.

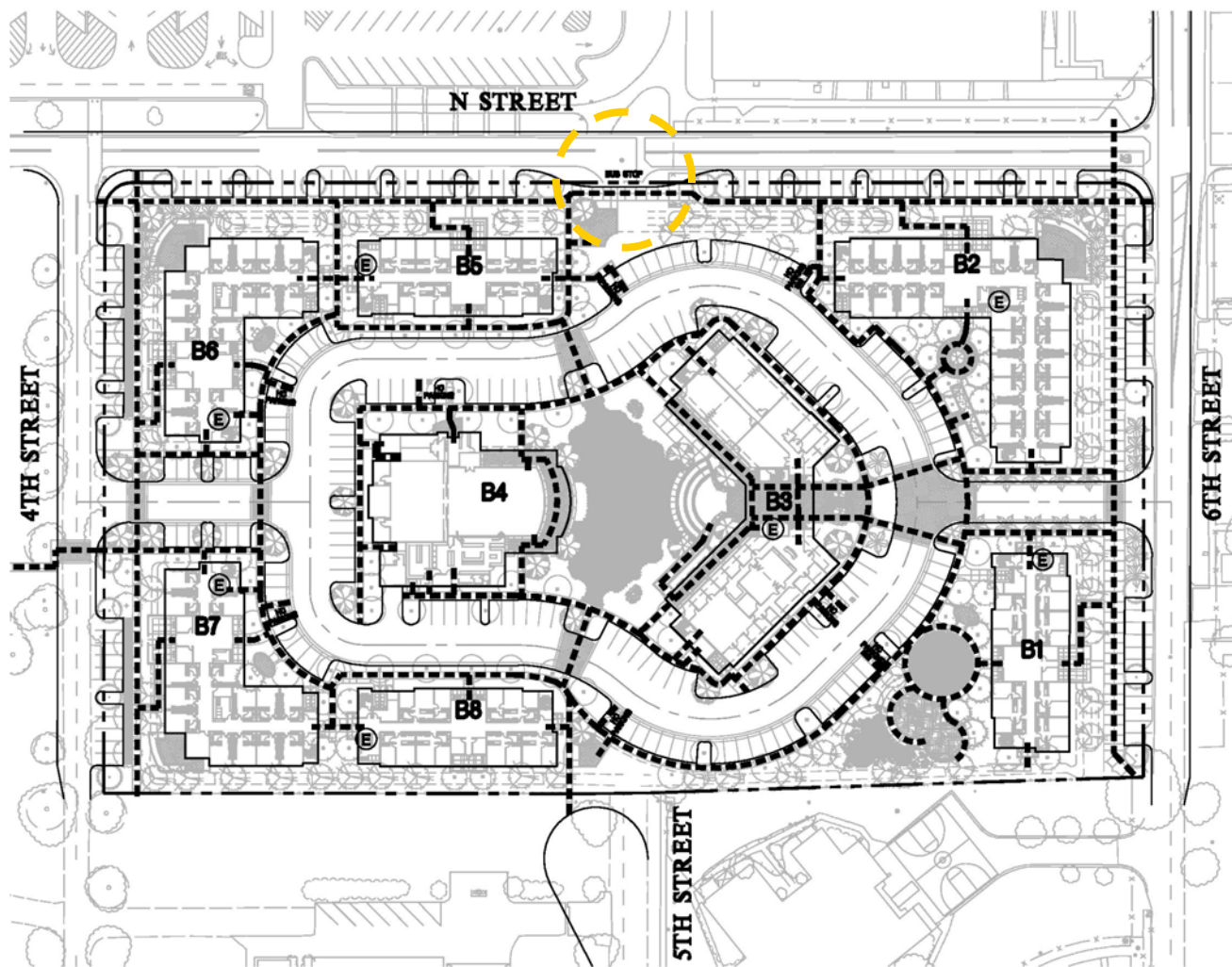
4.5.6 Non-Vehicular Circulation

The Specific Plan is designed to encourage walking and biking. The parking program promotes walking and biking in the campus and is supported by the following features.

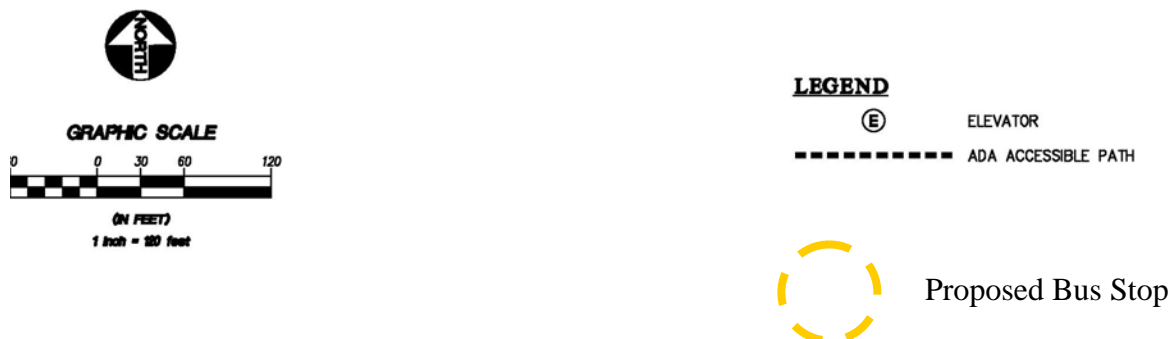
- A system of pedestrian linkages which will provide convenient connections between buildings and parking while minimizing conflict with on-site vehicular circulation;
- Dedicated van/car pool spaces in locations convenient to main entrances to activity centers;
- Central information kiosks with maps showing locations of buildings, parking areas, bus routes and stops, pedestrian linkages, bikeways, and trails; and
- Requiring securable bicycle lockers and/or racks

All site plans submitted for development in the Specific Plan area will be required to contain a pedestrian path that extends across the parcel from edge to edge. The site plan will also have to identify the location at the edge of all adjacent parcels where the pedestrian linkage will continue into the adjacent parcel, and must follow the locations identified in the Plot Plan. Figure 4-3 is a schematic layout of the transit and non-vehicular circulation features.

Figure 4-3 Proposed Transit and Non-Vehicular Circulation



PROPOSED ADA ACCESSIBILITY



Section 4.6 Water Distribution Facilities

Based on the Infrastructure Report prepared by Albert A. Webb Associates May 2008 for the Northeast Corner of the March JPA Planning area, existing water pipelines on and around the U.S. Vets Project site are not large enough to handle the required flows for the proposed development. All existing pipeline within the Specific Plan must be replaced. The proposed water facilities are shown on the Water Facilities Layout Map.

The water distribution for the U.S. Vets' system has been designed to tie to the existing 14 inch water line in Meyer Drive at 6th Street, and it will consist of a 12 inch transmission pipeline from that point of connection to the perimeter of and around the project site. The 12-inch backbone lines in 6th Street and N Street are included in the March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan (SP-7) as proposed facilities and the proposed locations are consistent between each specific plan. Additionally, the U.S. Vets' system will support water-efficient landscaping and the potable water demand on the Project site.

Specific line sizes will be determined in the final design stage of individual site plan development, subject to WMWD approval. Final pipeline design will confirm that facilities are sized to provide the maximum daily flow plus the required fire flows (to be determined by the Fire Marshall and noted below).

The existing domestic water system consists of a 6" mainline in 4th, N and 6th Streets; and a 10-inch main line in 5th Street. Existing fire hydrants exist on all streets. Proposed new water lines include a 12-inch line in N Street from 4th to 6th Street, a 12-inch line in 4th Street from N Street to the southern boundary of the Project site, and a 12-inch line from 4th Street to 6th Street that is located within the interior private street system of the project site. 5th Street contains an existing 10-inch main line and this existing pipe will be replaced within the site by the proposed interior project water lines, and it will join the proposed 12-inch lines at N Street and reconnect to the existing 10-inch line south of the Project site boundary. There are currently no reclaimed water facilities that service this site, so the landscape irrigation system will temporarily be on domestic as well. The Project will comply with CalGreen standards for water efficiency and will meet certain criteria under LEED. Additionally, 100 percent of landscaping for the campus will be drought tolerant. As such, the Project will be designed to lower water demand.

The on-site water system will consist of an interior looped domestic water / fire line and a separate fire prevention system that is connected to the domestic mainline. This system within the project will consist of water meters, backflow devices, double detector check valves, fire hydrants and fire department connections as required to properly service this project. Pumps for the fire sprinkler system would be required if adequate flows and pressure are not available. Proper fire flows for the Project will be provided prior to the issuance of any building permit.

Section 4.7 Sewer Facilities

The existing sanitary sewer system consists of a 10 inch mainline gravity sewer that flows north to south in 5th Street. Existing sewer manholes are located with the site area in the street right of way. The proposed sewer design for the project will connect on-site sewer flows to the existing 10 inch line in 5th Street with the installation of a new manhole on-site. This existing sewer line in N and 5th Street collects a large tributary area to the northwest of the site, and this line will remain active for those properties as well.

Section 4.8 Reclaimed Water Facilities

Reclaimed water, sometimes called recycled water, is former wastewater that has been treated to remove solids and certain impurities, and then is used to recharge an aquifer rather than being discharged to surface water. The Specific Plan area is not currently supplied with reclaimed water. To facilitate future use of reclaimed water, reclaimed water lines will be installed within the Specific Plan area. It is the intent of the Specific Plan that reclaimed water would be used throughout the Specific Plan area for irrigation once supplies become available. In addition, the Specific Plan requires water efficient landscaping as outlined in Section 5.8.1 by plant selection, irrigation efficiency, and use of captured rainwater.

Section 4.9 Drainage

4.9.1 Proposed Drainage Improvements

The 7.75 acre Project site is within an overall 187 Acre tributary drainage area that extends from the Meyer Street Channel at the north to the Z Street at the south. The entire 187 acre drainage area consists of surface sheet flow drainage from the north to the south utilizing the existing streets for ultimate conveyance of the storm flows. All of this existing drainage is discharged by surface flows or small channel inlets to the existing concrete trapezoidal channel known as the Z Street channel, which runs along the entire length of the southern boundary of the drainage area. This channel is on the March Air Force Base property, and it currently accepts all the drainage from this area and conveys it easterly for discharge into the existing Heacock Channel that runs along the eastern boundary of this drainage area. There are currently no existing water quality treatment facilities or storm water detention facilities within this existing drainage system. This existing condition is illustrated on the following "Existing Drainage" exhibit. The privately maintained Z Street Channel can accept post developed storm water discharge under their current California Regional Water Quality Control Board Industrial Permit for the March Air Force Base.

The general goal of the site grading and drainage is to reduce the storm flows to pre-developed discharge rates, improve the water quality, and minimize any impacts to the downstream drainage areas. The site design will use a series of best management practices that will assist in achieving this goal that include: partial infiltration, evapo-

transpiration, natural bio-filtration, media filtration and detention systems; and all requirements from the California Regional Water Quality Board MS4 Construction Permit for the Project site will be satisfied.

The Project is designed to mitigate on-site storm water hydrology including storm water run-off through the use of surface or underground detention basins or systems. The Project is designed to accommodate the off-site drainage tributary area to the north of N Street that currently drains through the Project site with surface flows on 5th Street; but these off-site flows will remain as un-developed existing storm flows that are not required to be detained or treated for water quality as part of our site system. The Project Storm Water Management Plan shall prevent the post-development peak discharge rate and quantity from exceeding the pre-development peak discharge rate and quantity for the 1, 3, 6 and 24 hour storm events for the 2, 5 and 10 year storms; based on the fact that post-development discharges rates will exceed pre-development rates for the 100 year storm. The Project Storm Water Management Plan shall also reduce impervious cover, promote infiltration, and capture and treat the storm water runoff from 90 percent of the average annual rainfall using acceptable best management practices.

The proposed storm drain and hydrology design will maintain the existing drainage patterns; however, the proposed concept would divert flows away from the existing discharge locations into the "Z" Street channel with the new discharge location into the Heacock Channel. Based on the outlet location just north of the "Z" Street channel connection, impacts to the existing Heacock channel will be minimal and impacts to the "Z" Street channel will be reduced significantly. The proposed storm drain design consists of a 24 inch underground storm drain in N Street and 6th Street that will collect the off-site tributary drainage area from the north at catch basin inlets at the intersection of N Street and 5th Street. The project's proposed on-site storm drain system will collect, clean and detain our on-site drainage in a series of bio-filtration planters and underground media filtration units. The treated discharge from our site flows into an 18 inch storm drain line at the southeast corner of the property that will join the proposed 24 inch line from N and 6th Street. These combined flows will extend down 6th Street in an underground 30 inch storm drain pipe. The alignment of the proposed 30 inch line will extend easterly to 8th Street within the City of Moreno Valley park area, and then it will continue south down 8th Street where it will cross through MARB property for its ultimate connection to the existing Heacock Channel at its most downstream area close to where it joins the "Z" Street Channel. The 30 inch line will extend between the two existing Site 4 land fill zones within the current 8th Street right of way, it will then run parallel with the "Z" Street channel, it will be located horizontally to miss the existing landfill monitoring wells, and will outlet directly into the Heacock Channel at a 45 degree angle through the westerly side of the earthen/rip rap channel wall.

On-site flows will be cleaned by a series of localized bio-filtration gardens or rain gardens throughout the site before being collected by the on-site area drain / storm drain system. The parking lot and private drive will consist of surface flows and concentrated gutter flows that will be collected by catch basins within the street system.

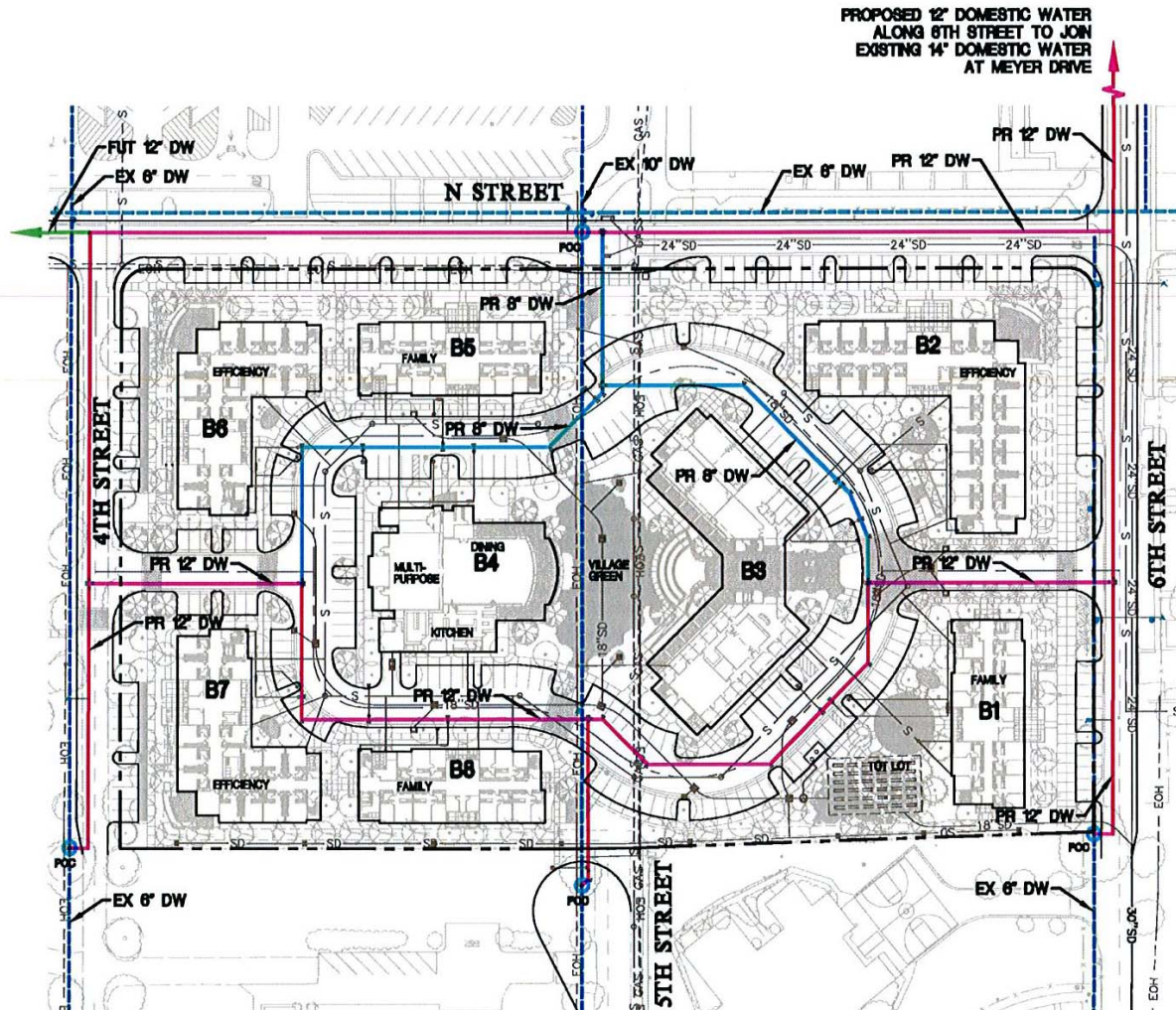
The first flush from the combined on-site flows from the landscape areas and the parking lots will be collected and treated with the use of a Contech Stormgate and an underground 8'x16' Stormfilter media filtration unit. Any large storm flows would be diverted with the Stormgate bypass system. The treated first flush and the bypassed storm flows will be collected and detained in an underground storm drain pipe detention system that will reduce the storm drain flows to pre-development discharge rates and quantities. These are the flows that enter the 6th Street storm drain as described above and ultimately discharge into the existing Heacock Channel as discussed above. By moving the connection to the Heacock channel, the diverted flow impacts to the existing Heacock channel will be minimal (if any) and impacts to the "Z" Street channel will be reduced significantly.

4.9.2 Flood Protection

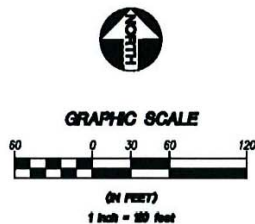
The proposed storm drain facilities and grading have been designed to provide adequate drainage and flood protection at the site prior to the full improvement of the Cactus and Heacock channels being completed by the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The finished floor elevations of proposed buildings will be a minimum of one foot above the surrounding flood elevations.

The site flooding conditions are mostly due to significant off site runoff from large areas to the north and northwest, and the insufficient capacities of existing Cactus and Heacock Channels. The March Life Care Specific Plan notes that this area is within a potential Flood Zone where the depth of flooding for the 100 year storm varies between 0.1 inches and 1.5 feet for most of the area. In order to mitigate the off-site runoff and potential flooding, the site will be raised so that the finished floor elevations of the buildings are one foot above the 100-year floodplain elevation. The Project will require import material to rough grade the site. The grading design for the project establishes a finished floor of one foot above the base flood elevations for proposed buildings, as provided by Riverside County Flood Control and Conservation District for the existing Cactus and Heacock Channels.

Figure 4-4 Proposed Water Distribution Facilities



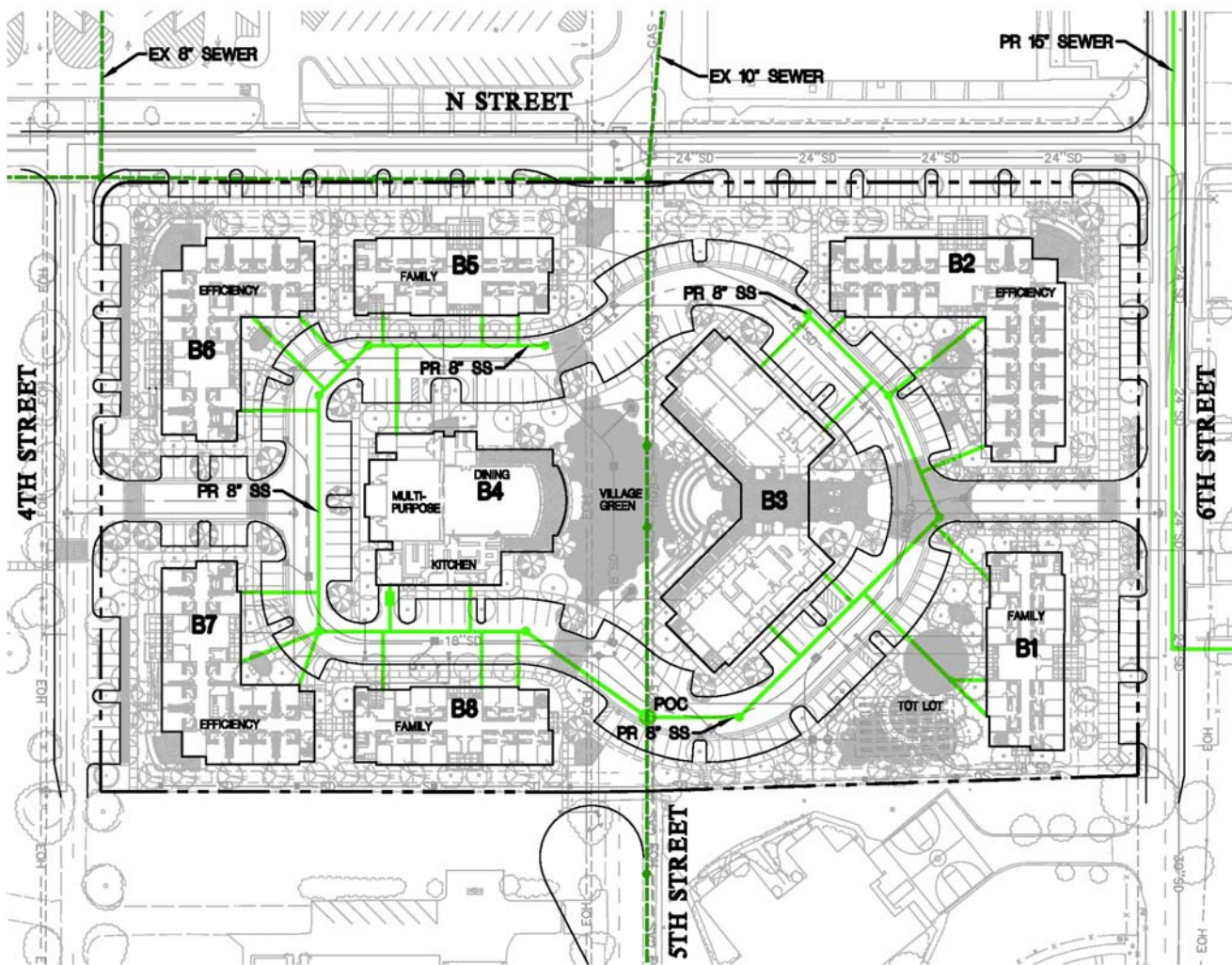
PROPOSED WATER IMPROVEMENTS



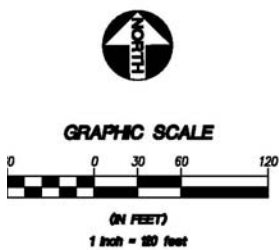
LEGEND

- PROPOSED 12" DOMESTIC WATER
- PROPOSED DOMESTIC WATER
- FUTURE BACKBONE DOMESTIC WATER
- EXISTING DOMESTIC WATER

Figure 4-5 Proposed Sewer Facilities



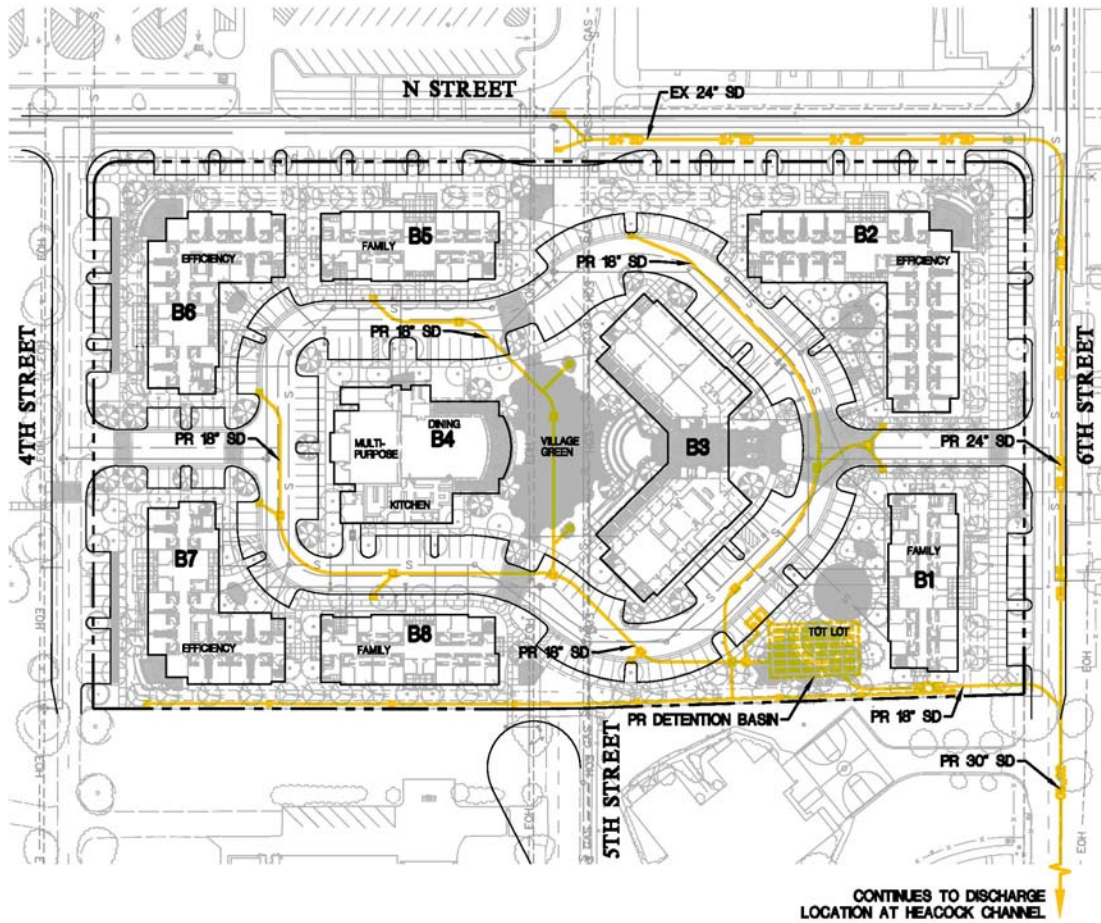
PROPOSED SEWER IMPROVEMENTS



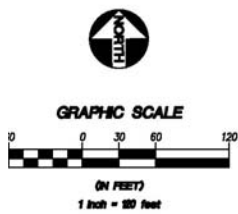
LEGEND

- PROPOSED SEWER
- EXISTING SEWER

Figure 4-6 Proposed Drainage Improvements



PROPOSED STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENTS



LEGEND

- PROPOSED STORM DRAIN
- - - - EXISTING STORM DRAIN

4.9.3 Proposed Storm Water Treatment

Storm water treatment is mandated by the State of California for all new construction. The Specific Plan drainage infrastructure plan shall achieve significant enhancements in storm water treatment. Development for the Specific Plan shall be designed to meet the intent of the storm water runoff and treatment requirements summarized in the following discussion.

The Storm Water Management Plan specifies ways in which new development shall control storm water runoff so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality that would impair subsequent or competing uses of the water. The Storm Water Management Plan identifies methods of preventing post-development peak discharge rates and quantities from exceeding the pre-development peak discharge rates and quantities for the one- and two-year, 24-hour design storms. The plan must show a minimization of impervious cover, promotion of infiltration, and the capture and treatment of stormwater runoff from 90 percent of the average annual rainfall using acceptable Best Management Practices (BMP's). BMP's used must be capable of removing 80 percent of the average annual post development total suspended solids (TSS) load based on existing monitoring reports or as required under incumbent WQMP / NPDES standards.

The March JPA engineer shall identify the BMP's that may be implemented to prevent such deterioration and shall identify the manner of implementation. The BMP's may, among other things, require new developments to do any of the following:

- Increase permeable areas by leaving porous soil and low lying areas undisturbed; by incorporating landscaping and open space into the Specific Plan design, and by incorporating detention ponds and infiltration trenches into the Specific Plan design.
- Direct runoff to permeable areas by orienting it away from impermeable areas to earthen swales, berms, green strip filters, and gravel beds; by installing rain-gutters oriented towards permeable areas; by modifying the grade of the property to divert flow to permeable areas and minimize the amount of storm water runoff leaving the property; and by designing curbs, berms, or other structures such that they do not isolate permeable or landscaped areas.

Drainage facilities and terracing of graded slopes shall conform to the following standards, unless otherwise noted on the approved grading plan.

- Subsurface Drainage. Cut and fill slopes shall be provided with subsurface drainage as necessary for stability and as recommended by the project soil engineer and/or engineering geologist.
- Storm Water Discharge. All drainage facilities shall be designed to carry stormwater runoff to the nearest practicable drainage way approved by the March JPA engineer and/or other appropriate jurisdiction, as an acceptable and

safe location to deposit such runoff . Erosion of the ground in the area of discharge shall be prevented by installation of non-erosive down drains, energy dissipaters, or other devices as approved by the March JPA engineer.

- **Interceptor Drains.** Concrete interceptor drains (brow ditches) shall be installed along the top of all cut slopes where the tributary drainage area above the cut slope drains toward the cut slope, unless waived by the March JPA engineer. The slope gradient for the interceptor drain shall be the same as for terrace drains or as approved by the March JPA engineer.
- **Stormwater Runoff.** Stormwater runoff shall not be allowed to flow over cut or fill slopes, which are greater than five horizontal to one vertical (5:1), but shall be provided for as follows:
 - Whenever practical, each lot shall be graded so that storm water will drain from the backyard through the side yard and front yard toward approved drainage facilities at a gradient of no less than one percent. Where possible, drainage shall not be directed across other lots nor over cut or fill slopes.
 - When the prior measure is not feasible, as determined by the March JPA engineer, stormwater shall be collected along the top of slopes or at the rear of graded lots by means of concrete gutters, and carried to properly sized outfall or area drains which shall also serve as erosion control devices. Such drainage shall not be allowed to drain across the surface of sidewalks or parkways. Asphalt concrete may not be used for any drainage device. Down drain ditches shall be a minimum of 18 inches deep.
 - Where slopes are terraced at 30-foot intervals, drainage shall be provided in paved ditches a minimum of 36 inches wide and 12 inches deep. Construction of the ditches shall be as described below, and shall be located on the terraces with one side of the ditch two feet from the toe of the slope. Where a terrace is constructed to conform to slope requirements, but is intended to be of a temporary nature, the March JPA engineer may waive the drainage ditch requirements, if a satisfactory surety bond, or other means to guarantee the improvement, is posted with the March JPA.
 - Down drains, interceptor drains, and terrace drains shall be connected together to collect and transport all storm water runoff entering the drains. They shall be of sufficient depth, as verified by hydraulic calculations, to allow for an unimpeded flow when terraces are crossed. Down drains, interceptor drains, and terrace drains shall be constructed of portland cement concrete or air blown mortar. They shall be reinforced with wire mesh and/or other appropriate concrete reinforcement as determined by

the project engineer and approved by the March JPA engineer. If pipe is used for down drains to transport runoff from terrace ditches, it shall be either reinforced concrete pipe, plastic pipe (polyvinyl chloride pipe), or other pipe material as approved by the March JPA engineer. Anchor lugs or collars may be required by the city engineer if the pipe slope is equal to or greater than two horizontal to one vertical (2:1). Pipe specifications shall be approved by the March JPA engineer. Special design features shall be provided for abrupt changes in direction of terrace ditches and down drains.

- The discharge from any down drain, ditch or pipe shall be controlled so as to prevent erosion of the adjacent grounds. Velocities shall be reduced by means of adequately sized aprons of rock, grouted rip-rap, box-type energy dissipaters, or other materials as approved by the March JPA engineer.

Drainage Easements. For all drainage-ways where the continuous functioning of the drainage-way is essential to the protection and use of the property other than the lot on which the drainage-way is located, a covenant and/or deed restriction shall be recorded by the applicant, placing the responsibility for the maintenance of the drainage-ways on the owner and operator of the proposed Project. Permanent off site drainage easements, as required by the March JPA engineer, shall be acquired by the permittee.

Such easements shall be subject to the approval of the March JPA engineer and March JPA attorney and recorded prior to the issuance of the grading permit.

4.9.4 Water Quality Management Practices

A Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for the Specific Plan area must be created by the developer and submitted for approval to the March JPA during submission of the Plot Plan. The future proposed developments on the Specific Plan will be required to comply with the WQMP. A treatment control BMP with a medium or high effectiveness for treating pollutants will be required during the site plan approval process for each of the proposed parcels.

Examples of treatment BMP's with medium or high effectiveness to remove POCs include the use of filtration/infiltration bioswale trenches and water quality filtration/infiltration basins.

Site Design and Water Quality BMPs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Use of building materials, such as porous pavement, unit pavers, turf blocks directing on site roof run-off onto landscaped buffer strip areas;
- Placement of storm drain inlet filters to remove sediments and oil and grease; and

- Vegetated swales to enhance the removal of metals, sediments, and oil and grease.

The Specific Plan shall incorporate a combination of the following Low Impact Development (LID) design strategies into its design:

- Landscaped buffer strip;
- Vegetated swales;
- Roadway runoff onto landscaped areas;
- Roof runoff onto vegetated areas; and
- Pervious surfaces and alternative permeable building material.

Urban runoff and associated impacts shall be reduced by installing pervious surfaces and incorporating LID measures that will increase the infiltration capacity of the proposed site to replicate existing conditions or reduce impacts to the pre-development conditions. The goal of these techniques is to achieve post development runoff flow rates, volumes, velocities, and durations that prevent significant increases in downstream erosion compared to the pre-development condition.

Drainage facilities within the public road right-of-ways, drainage easements, and the drainage basins will be maintained by the U.S. Vets Initiative.

4.10 Air Quality Management Practices

Throughout all demolition, site preparation, and building construction activities, the Specific Plan will comply with all applicable South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rules, and will employ all applicable Best Available Control measures (BACs) and BMP's acting to reduce short-term and long-term air pollutant emissions. The Specific Plan will also incorporate energy efficient designs and operational practices, acting to reduce energy consumption, with associated air pollutant emissions reductions. The U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan Air Quality Management Practices shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Application of soil stabilizers to eliminate visible dust;
- Timely Ground cover replacement in disturbed areas;
- Watering of all active disturbed surfaces;
- Construction will proceed in a manner such that demolition, mass grading, and building construction activities do not substantially overlap;
- Reduced speeds (not to exceed 15 mph) for construction-related traffic will be enforced;
- Low or no-VOC paints shall be universally employed in the construction of Specific Plan buildings; and
- Design of proposed buildings or structures must demonstrate a minimum of 20 percent increased energy efficiencies beyond incumbent standards established under Title 24.

Section 4.11 Utilities

The site will be served with electricity, telephone, cable, internet, natural gas, and solid waste collection service from private companies serving the March JPA as detailed in Table 4-1. All utilities will be provided underground.

Table 4-1: Utility Providers	
Utility	Provider
Water	Western Municipal Water District
Sewer	Western Municipal Water District
Electricity	Southern California Edison
Gas	SoCal Gas Company; MJPA
Telephone	Verizon
Cable	Time Warner Cable
Solid Waste	Waste Management Inland Empire

The existing overhead electric lines along 5th Street will be converted to underground and will provide the source for the project. This system will provide primary power to the development. Conduits will be stubbed and extended to set transformers that will provide power to the buildings. The Edison Company will maintain these systems, once installed by the developer, based on plans approved by Edison.

The existing Southern California Gas Company gas mains along the south side of N street and along the east side of 5th Street will be the service points for the site. Gas lines will be extended from these mains to serve the new buildings.

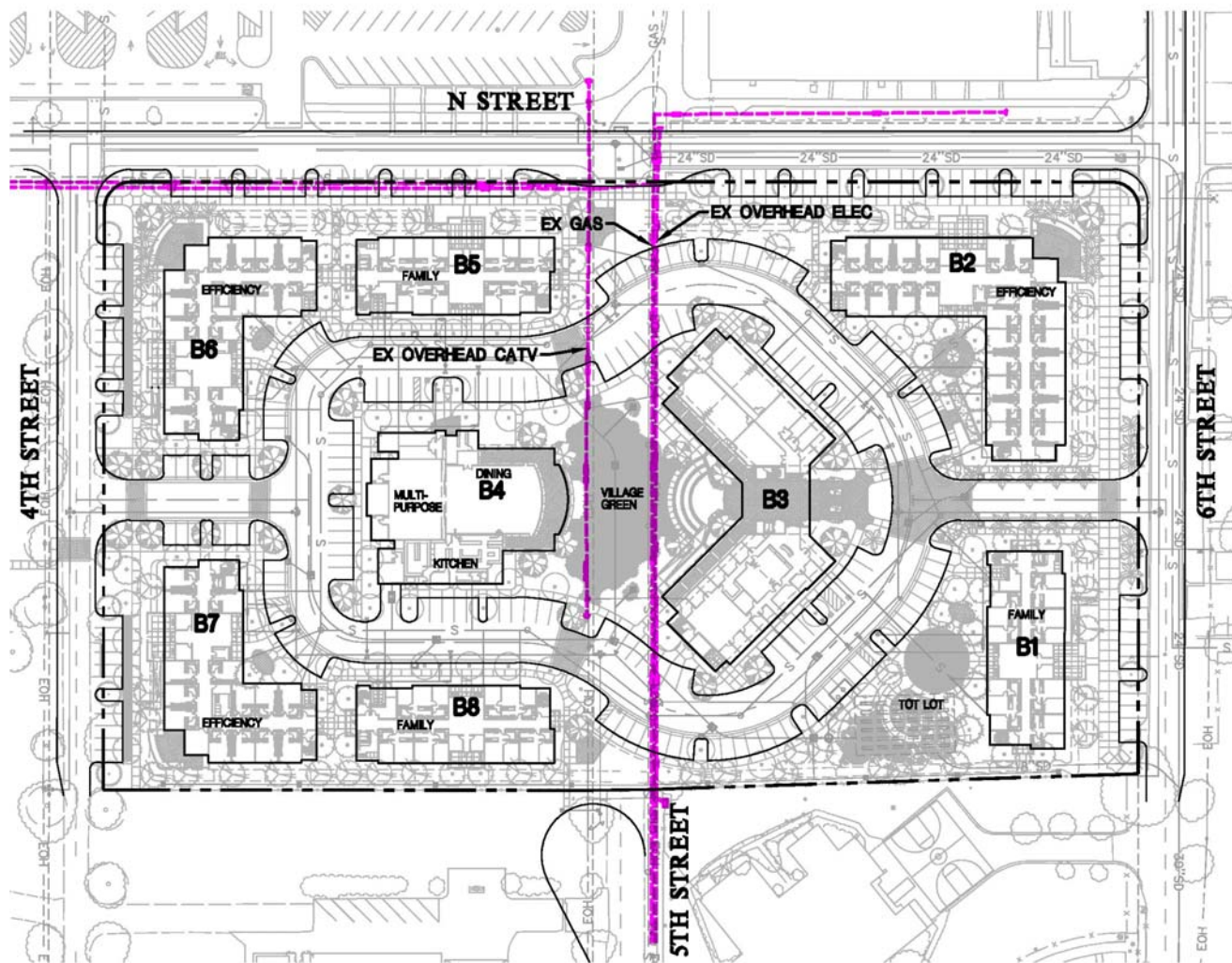
The existing overhead telephone lines along 5th Street will be converted to underground. This system will provide the telephone source for the site. Conduits will be extended to service the new buildings.

The existing overhead cable system along N Street and 5th Street will be undergrounded and used to provide cable and high speed internet service to the Site.

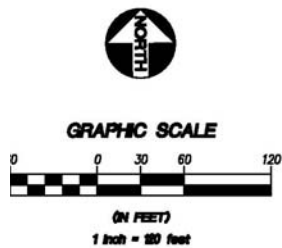
Once the underground utility systems have been designed and installed, new easements will be needed for the facilities.

Solid waste will be disposed of through contracts with Waste Management of the Inland Empire. In order to reduce the amount of material generated by the Specific Plan, the Specific Plan will comply with the requirements of the County of Riverside's Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

Figure 4-7 Proposed Utility Backbone



PROPOSED DRY UTILITIES



LEGEND

--- EXISTING DRY UTILITIES
(EXISTING OVERHEAD UTILITIES
TO BE UNDERGROUND)

Section 4.12 Public Services - Police and Fire Protection

Law enforcement services will continue to be provided by the Riverside County Sheriff's Department. Fire Marshall services will continue to be provided by the Riverside County Fire Department.

These necessary public services may be financed through one or a combination of the financing mechanisms listed in Section 6.6, Financing of Public Infrastructure.

Section 4.13 Grading Concept and Plan

Grading for the Specific Plan will be minimal, as the existing terrain is relatively flat and slopes from the northwest to southeast with an average slope of 0.7 percent; but the project grading will require import material in order to raise the elevation of the site to remove the project from the flood plain. A large portion of the Specific Plan site is developed with structures, appurtenances, roads, and utilities.

The Conceptual Grading Plan is shown in Figure 4-8. Based on the Infrastructure Report for the Project (Southern California Soil & Testing Inc., January 2011), several assumptions influence the Conceptual Grading Plan, including:

- General site clearing should include removal of vegetation, organic materials, and existing utilities, structures, trees and associated root systems, rubble, rubbish, and any loose and/or saturated materials.
- A mass grading operation could raise the site approximately 0.0-4.0 feet on average above the existing topography of the site.
- There will be additional import material required to raise future building pad elevations 1.5 feet to three feet above such mass grading in order to place building floors one foot above the 100-year floodplain.
- The preliminary grading concept includes a super-pad sloping from the north to the south with an average slope of 0.5 percent, including interim desilting basins for sediment control.
- Site stripping should extend to a minimum depth of two to four inches, or until all organics in excess of three percent by volume area removed.
- Excavations that result from clearing operations should be backfilled with engineered fill.
- The proposed buildings finished floor elevations also need to be a minimum of one foot above the surrounding flood elevations.

The grading for the Specific Plan site is expected to require approximately 35,000 – 50,000 cubic yards of imported material to develop proposed building pads parking areas and on site roadways. The quantity of material required to be moved and the phasing will be refined as more detailed grading plans are developed. Final grading plans shall meet the incumbent standards of the March JPA that are in effect at the time of grading permit application. The grading will be completed incrementally as required for each phase of development as required to construct rough graded building pads, street undercuts, landscape areas, and undeveloped mass graded pads. (See also Appendix L – Phasing Exhibits)

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which encompass an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (ECP) and airborne dust control measures will be prepared for approval by the March JPA prior to any grading activities taking place. The ECP will use stringent erosion and sedimentation control requirements to prevent loss of soil during construction by wind or rain, prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or receiving waters, and prevent dust and particulate matter from entering the air.

Section 4.14 Phasing of Development and Infrastructure

At the present time, most of the infrastructure required for the Specific Plan does not exist, or requires significant upgrades. As such, infrastructure will be installed to accommodate the proposed development. The performance standards for Specific Plan Infrastructure are to meet the following objectives:

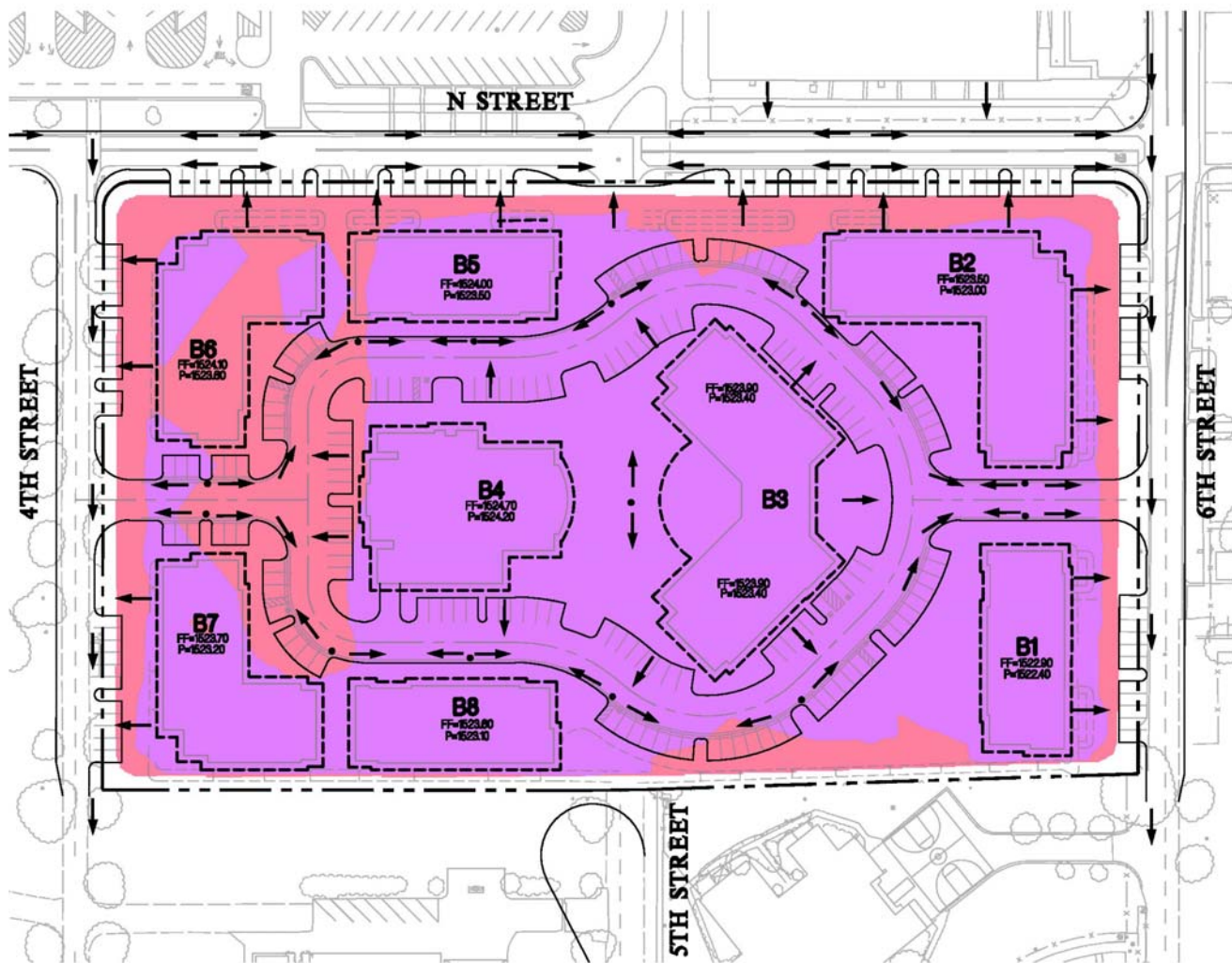
- Provide orderly buildout of the campus;
- Provide adequate infrastructure and public facilities;
- Protect public health, safety and welfare; and
- Provide uninterrupted service to existing campus users throughout construction.

Necessary infrastructure will be required to demonstrate, through engineering studies, that sufficient capacity exists to service the ultimate buildout of the Specific Plan. Implementation of Specific Plan will require construction of new (and/or improvement of existing) utility infrastructure, including electrical and natural gas facilities, as well as an internal private loop / street.

Section 4.15 Sequencing of Water, Sewer, and Drainage Improvements

The planned development of the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program is based on the anticipation that the site will develop incrementally, with the submittal of site plans for each phase. The transitional veterans housing facility consists of eight buildings. There is a private loop street that runs through the development connecting 4th and 6th streets. Wet utilities will be installed incrementally as required for each phase of development. . (See also Appendix L – Phasing Exhibits)

Figure 4-8 Proposed Grading Concept



PROPOSED GRADING



4.15.1 Water System Phasing

Additional water lines will be constructed on- and off site as required to serve the Specific Plan. The off site water improvements shall be consistent with approved WMWD Water Master Plans. The backbone system shall be constructed in phases consistent with an approved infrastructure and development phasing plan. Water service shall be available to provide adequate fire flow as established by the Riverside County Fire Department, along with sufficient water storage for emergency situations and for continuous maintenance of service pressures based on WMWD's Planning standards and approvals, prior to any building permit issuance. The on and off-site water improvements will be installed incrementally as required for each phase of development. (See also Appendix L – Phasing Exhibits)

4.15.2 Sewer System Phasing

The Project will use existing 10" sewer in 5th Street. The on-site sewer improvements will be installed incrementally as required for each phase of development. (See also Appendix L – Phasing Exhibits)

4.15.3 Storm Drain System Phasing

The Project will develop on-site storm water hydrology facilities and mitigation for storm water run-off through the use of surface or underground detention basins or systems. The project is responsible for the off-site drainage tributary area to the north of N Street that currently drains through the Project site with surface flows on 5th Street; but these off-site flows will remain as un-developed existing storm flows that are not required to be detained or treated for water quality as part of the Project site system. The Project Water Management Plan shall prevent the post-development peak discharge rate and quantity from exceeding the pre-development peak discharge rate and quantity for the 1, 3, 6 and 24 hour storm events for the 2, 5 and 10 year storms; based on the fact that post-development discharges rates will exceed pre-development rates for the 100 year storm. It shall also reduce impervious cover, promote infiltration, and capture and treat the storm water runoff from 90 percent of the average annual rainfall using acceptable best management practices. The stormwater drainage system and site grading shall be developed to ensure that it carries adequate amounts of stormwater and protects structures designed for human occupancy during a 100-year storm event.

Additionally, the storm drain system shall be designed to prevent any increased runoff from the site, even as the impervious surfaces in the Specific Plan area increase. The off-site storm drain will extend southerly from the site for discharge into existing Heacock Channel just north of the Z Street Channel. These off-site storm drain improvements will be completed as part of Phase 1 improvements.

4.15.4 Street Improvements Phasing

The street improvements shall be constructed as approved by the March JPA Engineer and consistent with an approved infrastructure and development phasing plan. The on and off-site street improvements will be constructed incrementally as required for each phase of development as required to provide vehicular, pedestrian and emergency access to the individual buildings and parking areas.

Section 4.16 Maintenance Plan

The intent of the maintenance plan is to establish responsibilities for the operation and maintenance of various facilities and community improvements for the Specific Plan. The planned infrastructure and improvements necessary to serve the Specific Plan area may be financed through one or a combination of several of the following financing mechanisms, as approved by the March JPA:

- Developer improvement with reimbursement agreement
- Developer improvement with credits against fees
- Special Assessment Districts
- Landscape and Maintenance District (LMD)
- Public Enterprise Revenue bonds
- Impact Fees and Exactions

It is expected that costs will change over time and therefore each funding mechanism employed shall include a method for adjusting the amount of funding to reflect current costs at the time of construction.

CHAPTER 5. DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

Section 5.1 Purpose and Applicability

5.1.1 Purpose

These Development Regulations are intended to facilitate the phased and orderly development of the Specific Plan area in a manner that successfully creates a walkable and human-scaled campus environment in accordance with the guiding principles set forth in Chapter 2 of this Specific Plan.

These graphically oriented Development Regulations clearly describe and carefully regulate the urban design framework and pattern, the backbone circulation system, the placement and configuration of buildings, vehicle parking and access, and public space in a way that supports the Specific Plan's Guiding Principles.

These Development Regulations also contain basic design principles for structures and landscapes to ensure that development will be attractive, pleasant, diverse, and interesting in accordance with the Specific Plan's Guiding Principles. Furthermore, these Development Regulations are intended to foster sustainable practices on all levels from site planning to building technology in order to protect and enhance the natural environment and to provide a healthy and healing human environment.

5.1.2 Applicability

The requirements and regulations of these Development Regulations apply to all proposed development, subdivisions, and land uses within the Specific Plan area, the boundary of which is shown in Figure 4-1.

The LEED checklist, as provided in Appendix F, shall be provided for evaluation as a part of all proposed development, subdivision, or land use with this Specific Plan.

5.2 Building Areas and their Purposes

The Specific Plan area is divided into the following building areas, which shall be applied to the Plan as shown on the Regulating Plan. The Development Standards in Section 5.3 specify detailed regulations and requirements for each of the building areas described here.

Public Realm (PR)

The PR area is intended to be a recreational facility, providing unique locations with a strong sense of place, civic character, and lasting value. This linear recreational facility constitute an uninterrupted “open space loop”. The PR area is complemented by publicly accessible open space areas required in the Building 1 (B1) area and the Village Green (VG), which contribute to an attractive and interesting open space corridor. Additionally, the PR area accommodates the primary motorized and non-motorized circulation. The primary pedestrian access to on-street parking areas and all buildings is taken from and oriented to the Public Realm area.

Section 5.3.2 sets forth the Development Standards for the PR area.

Village Green (VG):

The Village Green area is intended to be the “Campus Commons”, providing a strong sense of place, civic character, and lasting value. This “Campus Commons” offers a distinct open space for community gathering, active and passive recreation, reflection, and healing. These open spaces are contiguous and constitute an uninterrupted “open space loop”. The VG area is complemented by Buildings 3 (B3) and 4 (B4), which contribute to an attractive dining facility, multipurpose room and central administrative building. Additionally, the PR area is the organizing spine around the campus; it accommodates the primary motorized and non-motorized circulation. The primary pedestrian access to all buildings is taken from and oriented to the Public Realm area.

Building 1 (B1), Building 5 (B5) and Building 8 (B8):

Buildings B1, B5 and B8 are proposed as Family Buildings, which shall be placed at the northwesterly corner and the southerly portion of the Project site. These buildings would allow veterans to live with family while going through the transitional program. The buildings must create an attractive and interesting meandering open space corridor that connects to pedestrian parkways along streets, as well as a tot lot for children. In addition, the B1 zone may contain private yard space intended for tenant use only, which may be physically and visually separate from the PR area.

Section 5.3.3 sets forth the Development Standards for all buildings within the Project.

Building 2 (B2), Building 6 (B6) and Building 7 (B7):

Buildings B2, B6 and B7 are proposed as Efficiency buildings, which shall be oriented and configured to enhance the campus character along 4th Street, N Street and 6th Street. The B2, B6 and B7 areas must abut publicly accessible pedestrian parkways, trails or other recreation facilities. These areas may provide private yard space intended for tenant use only.

Section 5.3.3 sets forth the Development Standards for all buildings within the Project.

Building 3 (B3)

Building B3 is proposed for Campus Support Services as well as VIP transitional housing. The building shall be oriented and configured to enhance the campus center. The B3 area shall provide a design that allows visual and physical accessibility to the VG area.

Section 5.3.3 sets forth the Development Standards for all buildings within the Project.

Building 4 (B4)

Building B4 is proposed as the Dining Hall and Multi-purpose Room. The building shall be oriented and configured to enhance the campus center. The B4 area shall provide a design that allows visual and physical accessibility to the VG area.

Section 5.3.3 sets forth the Development Standards for all buildings within the Project.

5.2.1 Height Limitations

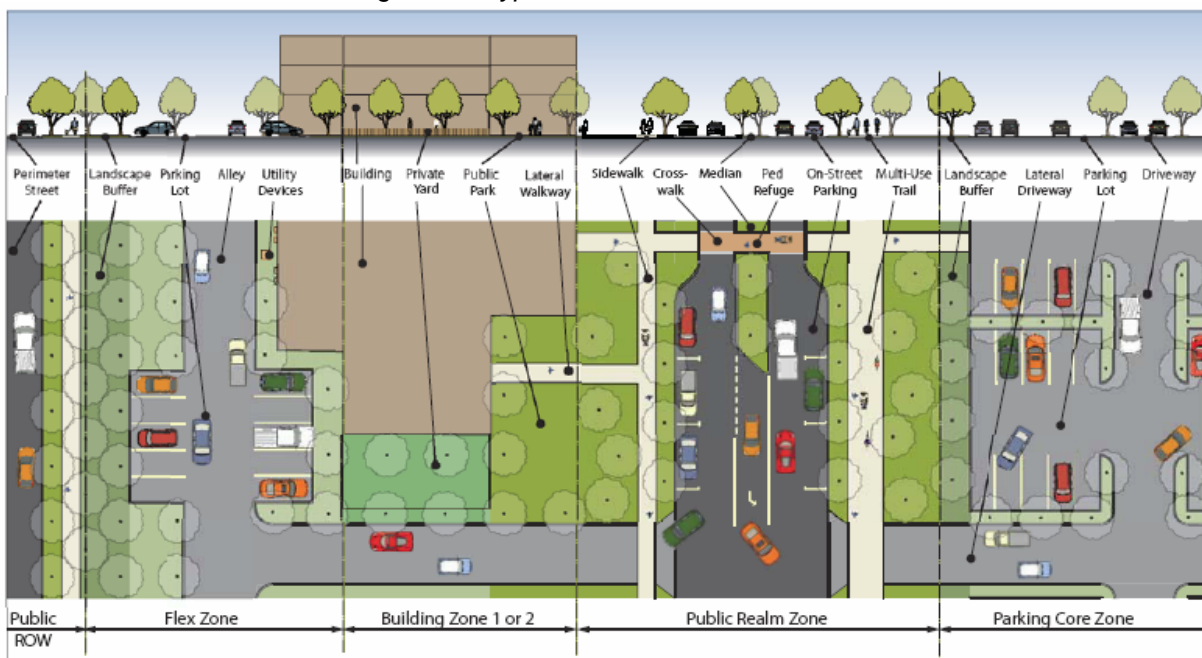
The maximum building height in the Specific Plan area is 52 feet as measured from the proposed building pad elevation to the highest point on the building for each specific building site; with the actual top of building elevation not to exceed a height above sea level per the FAA requirements for this site. Height restrictions will apply to meet Federal Aviation Regulation Part 77 (Obstructions to Navigation) standards. The Project site is located approximately 2,100 feet south of the American Forces Network (AFN) facility. The allowable building heights in the SP area is necessary to accommodate a satellite array; all required building heights are less than the restrictions for the satellite. Building heights will be restricted as shown along that line of sight and shall be consistent with the FAA limitations.

Section 5.3 Development Standards

5.3.1 Purpose

This section is intended to produce the type of development that achieves the envisioned character for each of the zones. The Typical Illustrative Cross Section, illustrated in Figure 5-1, shows a “slice” of the type of development these Development Standards support in the various building areas. The cross section runs from the public right-of-way of a perimeter street to the center of the campus plan. Each area is described in detail on the following pages. Note that this drawing illustrates only one of a multitude of configurations permitted by these Development Standards.

Figure 5-1 Typical Illustrative Cross Section



5.3.2 Public Realm Standards

The Public Realm (PR) area is intended to be a linear recreational facility and the organizing outer feature of the campus. It accommodates the primary motorized and non-motorized circulation and provides unique locations that create a strong sense of place, civic character, and lasting value. This linear facility shall be the key pedestrian corridor that connects campus residents to other amenities within close proximity of the project. To ensure a significant amount of publicly accessible open space, the PR area requires a minimum distance between the zone boundary and the curb (30 feet of open space). Figure 5-2 illustrates a typical cross section of the PR area. The street configuration included here is one of a variety of configurations that could be used (see Section 5.6, Street Layout).

Figure 5-2 Public Realm Area

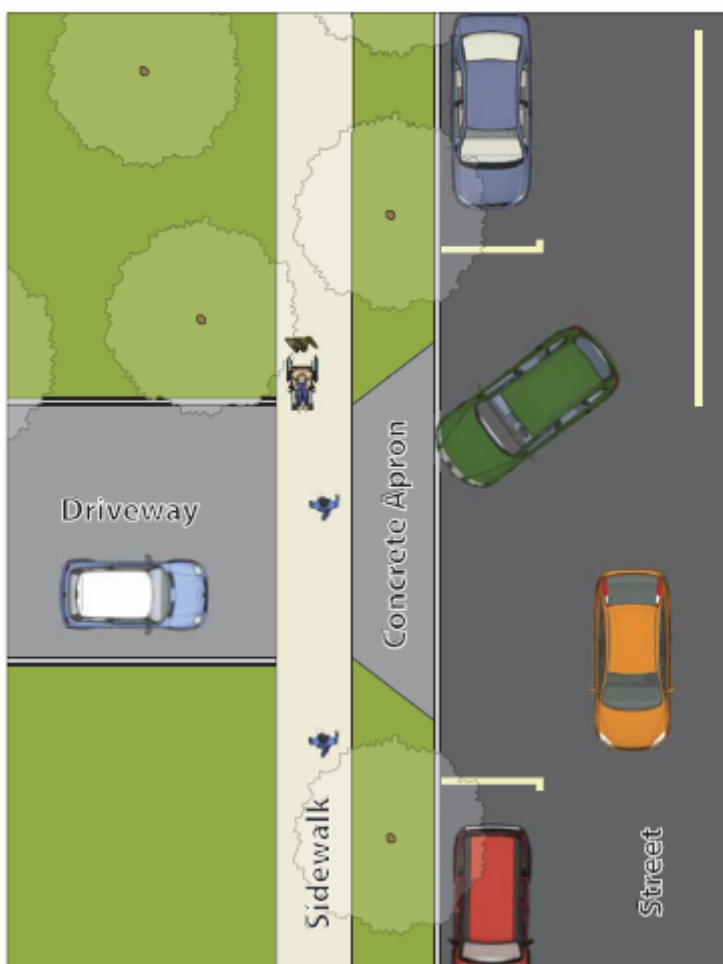


A. Vehicle Circulation, Access and Parking

1. Streets shall be allowed in the Public Realm (PR) area in compliance with Section 5.6, Street Layout.
2. Lateral driveways connecting the street with a parking lot may be provided and shall be limited as follows:
 - a. Driveways shall be 28 feet in width, or as required by Fire Department;
 - b. Driveways shall be limited to one driveway per 200 feet of frontage to minimize the number of curb cuts;
 - c. Driveways shall comply with the standards set forth in Section 5.3.4, Driveways;
 - d. To the extent possible, driveways shall be shared by adjacent parcels;
 - e. Driveways shall be detailed with concrete aprons, rather than curb returns.
Where a driveway and a sidewalk intersect, the sidewalk shall be the dominant feature and continue without change in grade or material, depicted in Figure 5-3.
3. Vehicle parking shall not be permitted in the PR area, except on-street parking (see Section 5.6, Street Layout). Parking in driveways shall be prohibited.
4. Passenger drop-off zones may be provided at the curb in place of on-street parking near building entrances. Curb-side drop-off zones shall be wheelchair accessible, clearly marked, and may be provided with a pedestrian shelter.

The curb frontage of a drop-off zone shall be limited to 75 feet in length. To preserve on-street parking drop-off zones shall be spaced at minimum 300 feet apart.

Figure 5-3 Sidewalk and Interface



B. Pedestrian Circulation and Access

1. Sidewalks shall be provided along all streets in the PR area in compliance with Section 5.6, Street Layout.
2. Lateral walkways may be located in the PR area to provide the primary pedestrian access to individual building entrances, open spaces, and plazas located near proposed buildings. All walkways shall comply with the regulations set forth in Section 5.6, Street Layout.
3. Paved walkways and trails may be located in the PR area to provide additional pedestrian routes for secondary access or recreational use. All walkways and trails shall comply with the regulations set forth in Section 5.6, Street Layout.

C. Buildings

1. Buildings shall not be permitted in the PR area.
2. No more than one pedestrian shelter may be provided at each curb-side passenger drop-off zones located in the parkway. Shelters shall be limited to 150 square feet in size and shall be transparent, visually unobtrusive, and compatible with the campus-wide street furniture design.

D. Publicly Accessible Open Space and Landscaping

1. Open spaces and plazas shall complement the streets throughout the PR area.
2. A minimum of 30 feet shall be provided between any point along the zone boundary and the curb to accommodate continuous publicly accessible and usable open space, except where a multi-use trail is located, in which case the minimum shall be 40 feet. This area may contain sidewalks, walkways, open spaces and plazas. Additionally, building frontages may encroach into this area as permitted in Section 5.5, Frontage Type Standards. Lateral driveways may be located within this area in compliance with subsection A above. Streets shall be prohibited.
3. All areas within the PR area not occupied by streets shall be designed for access and use for active or passive recreation, gathering, reflection, and/or healing.
4. Open spaces and plazas shall be contiguous and visually connected with one another to contribute to an open "Campus Commons" character.
5. Open spaces, and plazas shall be publicly accessible and usable. They shall include any of the following amenities:
 - a) Pedestrian walkways (see Section 5.6, Street Layout);
 - b) Park benches;
 - c) Shade structures, such as trellises;
 - d) Picnic benches and tables;
 - e) Bike racks;
 - f) Street lighting (see Section 5.6, Street Layout); and
 - g) Single bag trash and recycling receptacles.
6. Fences shall be prohibited in the PR area. Garden walls a maximum of 24 inches in height may be permitted as part of a specific open space or plaza design
7. Landscaping shall support the campus center character and shall be in compliance with the Landscape Standards, Section 5.8.

E. Private Open Space and Landscaping

1. All open space and landscaping in the PR area shall be accessible to all users; private yards or patios associated with specific users and enclosed by walls or fences shall not be permitted in the PR area.

F. Services and Utilities

1. Above ground utility devices, equipment, access or meters shall be installed per agency standards.
2. Private trash and recycling dumpsters, such as those used in collection by Waste Management, shall not be permitted in the PR area at any time.
3. All above-ground utilities within the Specific Plan area shall be undergrounded, or as approved by the March JPA Engineer.

5.3.3 All Building Areas within the Specific Plan

A. Vehicle Circulation, Access and Parking

1. Streets shall be allowed in compliance with Section 5.6, Street Layout.
2. A secondary vehicle circulation and access system shall be provided consisting of:
 - a. Driveways that connect the street with parking and any service areas behind the buildings. Driveways shall be limited as follows:
 - i. Driveways shall be 24 feet in width, or as required by Fire Department.
 - b. Driveways shall comply with the standards set forth in Section 5.3.4, Driveways:
 - i. To the extent possible, driveways shall be shared by adjacent parcels.
3. Vehicle parking shall be permitted and shall be limited as follows:
 - a. On-street parking in compliance with the applicable Street Layout Standards;
 - b. Parking lots shall be landscaped in compliance with Section 5.8, Landscape Standards;
 - c. Parking in driveways and alleys shall be prohibited; and
 - d. All parking areas shall comply with Section 5.7.4, Parking Standards.

B. Pedestrian Circulation and Access

1. The primary entrance to a building shall be accessed from the sidewalk through an allowed frontage. A lateral walkway between the sidewalk and the building entrance shall provide direct access. All walkways shall comply with the regulations set forth in Section 5.6, Street Layout.
2. Paved walkways may provide additional pedestrian routes for secondary access or recreational use. All walkways shall comply with the regulations set forth in Section 5.6, Street Layout.

C. Buildings

1. Placement:
 - a. Setbacks: Each building shall be located in compliance with the following setback requirements:
 - i. Setback from the public realm: 0 feet minimum for the primary building façade; building frontages may encroach into the PR area as permitted in Section 5.5, Frontage Type Standards.
 - ii. Side yard setback:
 - 0 feet if attached with adjacent building;
 - 10 feet minimum from side property line if detached;
 - 20 feet minimum between buildings on the same parcel; and
 - iii. Setback from abutting property line or public right-of-way: 20 feet minimum
 - b. The footprint of a building shall be limited to 60 percent of a parcel's area; if multiple buildings are located on the same parcel the cumulative footprint of all buildings shall be limited to 60 percent of the parcel's area.
2. Profile:
 - a. Height limit: as per Section 5.2.1.
 - b. Frontage:
 - i. The transition from public to private, indoor to outdoor at the primary entrance shall be created by appropriate frontage types;
 - ii. The primary entrance to a building shall be accessed from the sidewalk through an appropriate frontage type;
 - iii. The following frontage types are permitted (see Section 5.5, Frontage Types Standards):
 - Common Yard;

- Dooryard;
- Forecourt;
- Covered Forecourt;
- Shopfront and Awning;
- Gallery; and
- Arcade.

iv. Façades shall be composed in compliance with Section 5.9, Architectural Design Standards.

D. Public Open Space and Landscaping

1. Open spaces and/or plazas are permitted but not required.
2. If provided, open spaces and plazas shall:
 - a. Be at minimum 20 feet in depth and 30 feet in width;
 - b. Be publicly accessible and usable; and
 - c. Be landscaped in compliance with the Landscape Standards.

E. Private Open Space and Landscaping

1. Private yards or patios are permitted.
2. Private yards or patios may be separated through the use of fences, garden walls, landscaping, or adjacent building walls.
 - a. Fences or garden walls in the setback area facing the Public Realm area shall be limited to 42 inches in height and shall complement the architecture of the building(s) in style, materials, and color. Chain link and barb wire fences shall be prohibited.
 - b. Privacy fences or garden walls located along the side or section of a building facing the public right-of-way shall be limited to 72 inches in height and shall complement the architecture of the building(s) in style, materials, and color. Chain link and barb wire fences shall be prohibited.
3. Landscaping shall be in compliance with the Landscape Standards, Section 5.8.

F. Services and Utilities

1. Ground and wall mounted utility devices, equipment, access or meters shall be permitted. Any such devices shall be set back from the public right-of-way and shall be screened from public view using landscaping, fences, or garden walls.

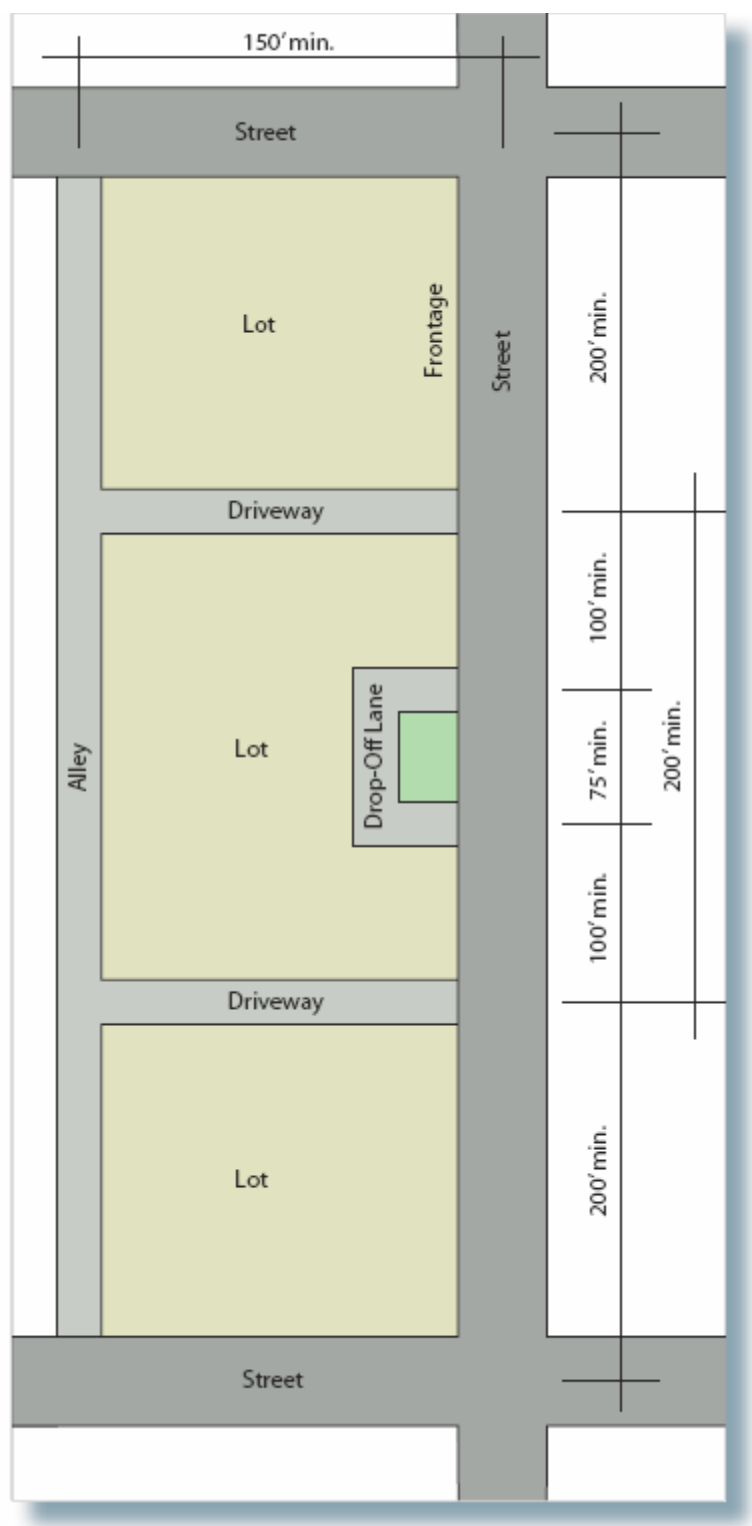
2. Roof mounted electrical and mechanical equipment shall be completely screened from public view.
3. Trash and recycling cans and dumpsters shall be located behind the primary buildings and shall be screened from public view using landscaping, fences, or garden walls.
4. Loading areas shall be located behind the primary buildings and shall be screened from public view using landscaping, fences, or garden walls. Where necessary, adequate turn-around and back-up space for service and delivery vehicles shall be provided.

5.3.4 Driveway Standards

A system of streets, driveways and alleys provides vehicular access to parking and for service vehicles on the individual sites. To ensure that driveways do not impede pedestrian comfort and safety the following requirements shall apply to all zones. To the extent feasible, driveways shall be shared between properties, and a continuous alley system shall provide secondary circulation and access. Driveways and alleys shall be configured and spaced in accordance with Figure 5-4, and as described below, or as approved by March JPA:

- Minimum spacing between adjacent driveway curb cuts: 200 feet, measured centerline to centerline.
- Minimum spacing between a driveway curb cut and the nearest street intersection: 200 feet, measured centerline to centerline.
- Minimum spacing between an alley curb cut and the nearest street intersection: 150 feet, measured centerline to centerline.
- One-way drop-off lanes located between driveway curb cuts shall comply with the following:
 - Minimum spacing between the drop-off lane's entry and exit curb-cut: 75 feet, measured centerline to centerline; and
 - Minimum spacing between the drop-off lane's entry and exit curb-cut and the nearest driveway curb-cut or street intersection: 100 feet, measured centerline to centerline.
- In order to minimize conflicts of vehicles turning in and out of driveways, driveway curb-cuts on opposite sides of a street shall comply with one of the following:
 - Be aligned, or
 - Be offset by a minimum 100 feet, measured centerline to centerline, or
 - Be separated by a landscaped median.

Figure 5-4 Driveway Diagram



5.4 Design Emphasis Locations

Given the original land use as an Air Force Base, the Specific Plan architecture will make gestures to celebrate and respect the historic nature of the original use.

Emphasized Corners

Buildings on corner lots shall address both street frontages through architectural means and require careful articulation of their corner expression. Acceptable corner emphasis techniques include:

Building mass:

- taller building volume at corner; or
- chamfered corner; or
- projecting building mass at the corner.

Wall elements:

- Façade that wraps the corner and equally addresses both sides; and
- Entrances and frontages on both sides.

Roof elements:

- tower element at the corner; or
- accentuated roof line at the corner.

Applied elements:

- wrap-around gallery or arcade frontage; or
- wrap-around balconies.

Primary Access Points

Primary access points to the campus shall be designed in a manner that helps create a distinct visual identity and conveys a sense of arrival at a special place. Primary access points shall be easily identifiable to support way finding that does not overly rely on signage. Acceptable access point design techniques that convey the sense of entering a place include:

- ☐ Gateway markers or monumentation
- ☐ All such elements shall be of complementary design and shall support the overall campus design and architecture.
- ☐ Vertical architectural and/or sculptural elements are encouraged.
- ☐ Taller buildings that frame the access point.
- ☐ To achieve this buildings shall be placed near the intersection.
- ☐ Frontages facing the access street and corner emphasis is encouraged.
- ☐ Trees located in a small center median island at the access point.
- ☐ Deciduous trees with semi-transparent canopies are encouraged.

Section 5.5 Frontage Types Standards

5.5.1 Purpose

A building's frontage defines the transition between the inside and the outside, and between the private and public realms. The frontage design is important as it dictates how the building affects the pedestrian realm. The Frontage Type Standards on the following pages describe the design characteristics of each of the Frontage Types permitted in the plan area. The images are intended to illustrate typical conditions. The actual design and configuration of a building's frontage may vary depending on the building's architecture and floor plan. This section also determines which Frontage Types are permitted in each of the zones, shown in Table 5-1. Table 5-2 determines the maximum permitted encroachment of a building frontage into the Public Realm area.

Table 5-1 Permitted Frontage Types

Frontage Type	PR	B1	B2
Common Yard	N/A	P	P
Dooryard	N/A	P	P
Forecourt	N/A	P	P
Covered Forecourt	N/A	P	P
Shopfront & Awning	N/A	P	X
Gallery	N/A	P	X
Arcade	N/A	P	X

Notes:

P = Permitted Frontage Types are permitted in this zone subject to compliance with these Frontage Type Standards.

X = Frontage Types are not permitted in this zone.

L = Limited. Permitted as secondary entrance only.

N/A = Frontage Types not applicable in this zone.

Table 5-2 Permitted Frontage Types

Frontage Type	Frontage Encroachment Into the Public Realm Zone
Common Yard	10 feet maximum for covered entries
Dooryard	15 feet or back of sidewalk, whichever is less
Forecourt	0 feet maximum, except 6 feet maximum for awnings attached to the facade
Covered Forecourt	0 feet maximum, except 6 feet maximum for awnings attached to the facade
Shopfront & Awning	6 feet maximum for awnings attached to the facade
Gallery	12 feet maximum
Arcade	0 feet maximum

5.5.2 Common Yard

The Common Yard frontage, depicted in Figure 5-5 is created by substantially setting back the building façade from the property line. Covered entries or front porches may encroach into the Common Yard. Common Yards shall remain unfenced to achieve a visually continuous common landscape that ties into the public realm. Landscaping shall not be used to separate the front yard from the public realm or adjacent yards, and shall be limited to groundcovers, low shrubs, and trees with sufficiently transparent canopies that permit views of the building façade. See Section 5.8, Landscape Standards for additional requirements.

Figure 5-5 Common Yard Frontage



5.5.3 Dooryard

The Dooryard frontage, illustrated in Figure 5-6, is created by slightly elevating the front yard and surrounding it with low garden walls. Garden walls shall be limited to 24 inches in height to maintain visual connectivity between the Dooryard and the public realm, and the garden wall's design and materials shall be compatible with the building's architecture. Steps and/or ramps shall be provided to connect the Dooryard with the adjacent sidewalk. The building's entrance shall be accessed directly from the Dooryard, which may be hardscaped or landscaped, or a combination thereof. Landscaping shall not be used to separate the Dooryard from the public realm or adjacent yards, and shall be limited to grasses, groundcovers, low shrubs, and trees with sufficiently transparent canopies that permit views of the building façade. Plants may be planted directly in the ground or in pots. See Section 5.8, Landscape Standards for additional requirements.

Figure 5-6 Dooryard Frontage



5.5.4 Forecourt

The Forecourt frontage, shown in Figure 5-7 is created by setting back a portion of the building façade, typically the middle, to create an entry square that is surrounded by building façades on three sides. Forecourts shall be at minimum 20 feet in depth and width. Forecourts may provide access to a central lobby of a larger building or may provide access to multiple users through individual entrances. A Forecourt may be combined with other frontage types at individual entrances, such as a Shopfront. Forecourts may be hardscaped or landscaped, or a combination thereof, and may be elevated above the sidewalk level a maximum of 24 inches to maintain visual connectivity between the Forecourt and the public realm. If elevated, steps and/or ramps shall be provided to connect the Forecourt with the adjacent sidewalk. Landscaping shall not be used to separate the Forecourt from the public realm, and shall be limited to groundcovers, low shrubs, and trees with sufficiently transparent canopies that permit views of the building façade. See Section 5.8, Landscape Standards for additional requirements.

Figure 5-7 Forecourt Frontage



5.5.5 Covered Forecourt

The Covered Forecourt frontage, depicted in Figure 5-8, is created by setting back a portion of the ground-floor façade, typically the middle, to create an entry square that is surrounded by building façades on three sides and covered by the upper stories extending over that space. Covered Forecourts shall be at minimum 10 feet in depth and 20 feet in width. Covered Forecourts may provide access to a central lobby of a larger building or may provide access to multiple users through individual entrances. A Covered Forecourt may be combined with other frontage types at individual entrances, such as a Shop-front.

Figure 5-8 Covered Forecourt



5.5.6 Gallery

The Gallery frontage, shown in Figure 5-9, is created by attaching a colonnade to the building façade. The Gallery encroaches into the front setback and provides a covered or partially covered walkway that parallels the sidewalk alongside the façade that leads to the primary entrance. The Gallery also provides a balcony for second-story uses. The Gallery frontage shall provide at minimum eight feet of clearance between the façade and the inside of the posts or columns, and a minimum clearance height of 10 feet. Landscaping shall not be used to separate the front yard from the public realm, and shall be limited to groundcovers, low shrubs, and trees with sufficiently transparent canopies that permit views of the building façade. See Section 5.8, Landscape Standards for additional requirements.

Figure 5-9 Gallery Frontage



5.5.7 Arcade

The Arcade frontage, depicted in Figure 5-10 is created by projecting the building's upper floors and encroaching into the front setback. A colonnade structurally and visually supports the projecting building mass. Similar to the Gallery, the Arcade provides a covered or partially covered walkway that parallels the sidewalk alongside the façade that leads to the primary entrance. The Arcade also provides habitable and usable interior space on upper floors. The Arcade frontage shall provide at minimum eight feet clearance between the façade and the inside of the columns, and a minimum clearance height of 10 feet. Landscaping shall not be used to separate the front yard from the public realm, and shall be limited to groundcovers, low shrubs, and trees with sufficiently transparent canopies that permit views of the building façade. See Section 5.8, Landscape Standards for additional requirements.

Figure 5-10 Arcade Frontage



Section 5.6 Street Layout

5.6.1 Purpose

The U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Campus circulation system is based on the design principle that understands streets as linear public spaces with a multitude of functions (see Public Realm area). Streets are planned as an integral part of the public realm rather than transportation utilities with the sole purpose of moving automobiles. Therefore, circulation in the plan area shall be provided through a multimodal, interconnected and hierarchical system of thoroughfares that balances the needs of automobile traffic, pedestrians, bicyclists, and potentially transit. This section provides the standards for a range of thoroughfares that may be located in the Specific Plan area. These standards ensure that the plan area provides safe, attractive and interesting routes for pedestrians, bicyclists and automobiles, in order to provide genuine transportation choices and encourage non-motorized trips for much of the internal traffic. This reduction in vehicle trips increases the efficiency and performance of the streets and parking areas and may allow street cross sections with fewer lanes and smaller, shared parking areas than conventional development would require.

5.6.2 Vehicular Circulation

The vehicular circulation system consists of a hierarchy of thoroughfares, including Arterials that bound the plan area on three sides (Cactus Avenue, Riverside Drive north of Meyer Drive, and Heacock Avenue), Major Connectors that provide primary access to the plan area from adjacent streets (Meyer Drive and Riverside Drive), and Minor Connectors that provide local access and circulation. The Specific Plan proposes two primary entry points into the plan area, one at 6th Street and the other at 4th Street. The internal campus circulation of a loop road that provides circulation and primary access throughout the campus building areas.

5.6.3 Emergency and Service Vehicle Access Points

To reduce emergency response time and minimize conflicts between emergency vehicles and regular traffic as well as pedestrians the Specific Plan will provide emergency access to the site per fire and police standards and requirements.

5.6.4 Pedestrian Circulation

The pedestrian circulation system primarily consists of continuous sidewalks along the proposed Major and Minor Connectors (see Vehicular Circulation Diagram), which are intended to provide the primary access to all buildings in the plan area. These sidewalks are complemented by lateral walkways that provide access to individual building entrances, open spaces and plazas located in the building areas. Further walkways and trails may be located in the Public Realm area and the building areas to provide additional pedestrian routes for secondary access or recreational use. All pedestrian

walkways and trails shall be interconnected and form a continuous network of pedestrian routes.

5.6.5 Bicycle Circulation

The bicycle circulation system is based on a two-tiered approach. Experienced bicyclists and bike commuters may share the travel lane with slow moving vehicular traffic on internal streets. West of 6th Street where a higher volume of traffic is anticipated a multi-use trail located along the building frontages provides a continuous off-street path for recreational bicyclists and those less comfortable riding on the streets. See also Section 5.6.6, Street Layouts.

5.6.6 Street Layouts

The plan area circulation shall be developed using street layouts that support a balanced and hierarchical system. As described above the vehicular circulation system consists of a hierarchy of thoroughfares, including Arterials that bound the plan area on three sides (Cactus Avenue, Riverside Drive, and Heacock Avenue), Major Connectors that provide primary access to the plan area from adjacent streets (Meyer Drive, and a new street in the northern portion of the plan area connecting Riverside Drive and Cactus Avenue), and Minor Connectors that provide local access and circulation. Although minor connectors south of Meyer Drive are encouraged to provide bike lanes, they may not be provided if land use density and traffic volumes justify co-location of auto and bike trails. While all street layouts intend to balance the needs of all transportation modes, Major Connectors and Minor Connectors differ in focus and operational needs as follows:

- Major Connectors provide the primary vehicular access to the plan area. They are designed to accommodate more significant traffic loads and slightly higher traffic speeds than Minor Connectors. Travel lanes may be slightly wider, vehicular and pedestrian cross movements may be limited, and driveway access may be more constrained to reduce friction.
- Minor Connectors provide local access throughout the plan area. They are designed for slow moving traffic that is compatible with a vibrant pedestrian environment and frequent pedestrian crossings. Travel lanes shall be narrow to encourage slower speeds and ease in crossing. Additional turning lanes could be added at intersections as necessary for traffic operations. If roundabouts are deemed appropriate, they could be used at intersections for traffic control.

A series of Street Layouts is provided in the following discussions. Table 5-3, Street Layouts, identifies which Street Layouts are allowed for Major Connectors and Minor Connectors. Additionally, the selection of a Street Layout for a given location shall be based on capacity needs and context, with the goal to create a balance between the needs of all transportation modes. The internal loop circulation system will be designed as a private way / parking lot with 30 foot wide drive aisles and 18 foot deep

perpendicular parking stalls adjacent to the drive aisles where parking is proposed. The primary entrance to the site would be off of 6th Street and the secondary entry would be off of 4th Street.

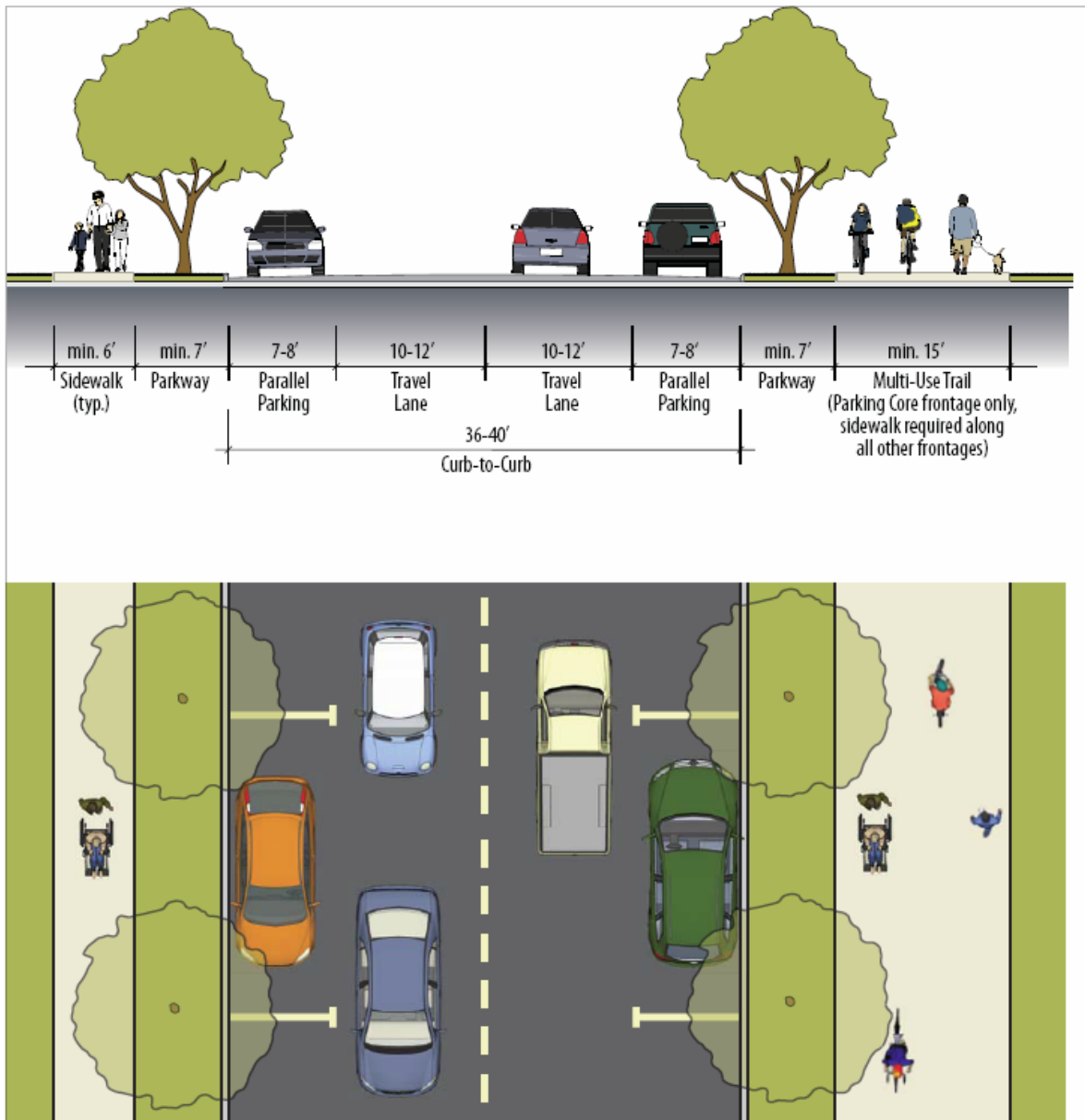
Table 5-3 Street Layouts

Street Layout	Major Connector	Minor Connector
A: 2 travel lanes, parallel parking with parkway	X	P
B: 2 travel lanes, perpendicular parking with no parkway	P	P
C: 2 travel lanes, perpendicular parking with parkway	P	P
Notes: P = Permitted X = Not Permitted		

Street Layout A:

Street Layout A provides one travel lane in each direction, as well as parallel on-street parking on both sides. Sidewalks are provided on both sides of the street, separated from the street by landscaped parkways with street trees. All dimensions shall be as shown in Figure 5-11, below.

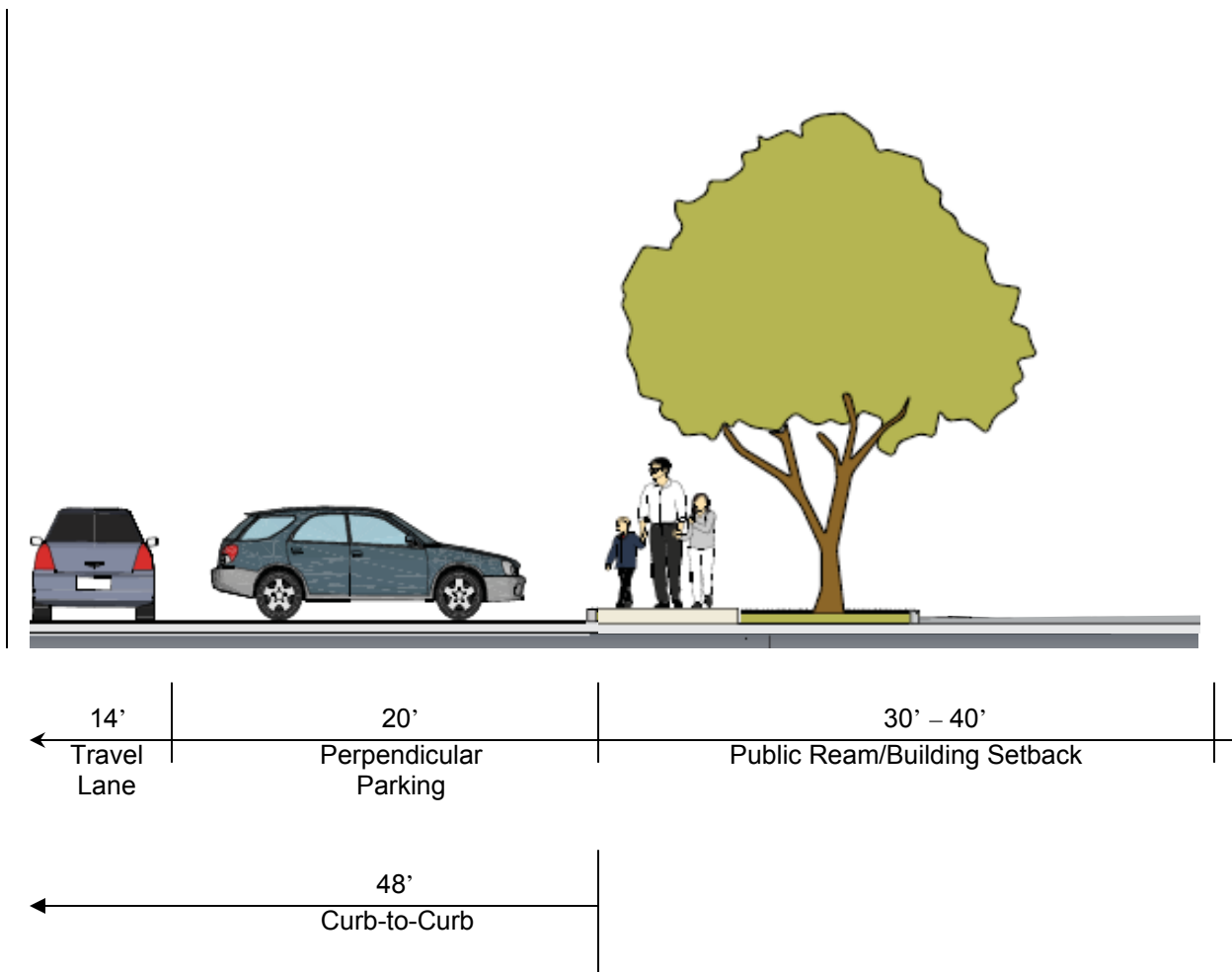
Figure 5-11 Street Layout A



Street Layout B:

Street Layout B provides one travel lane in each direction. Perpendicular on-street parking is permitted on both sides of the street. Sidewalks are provided on both sides of the street, adjacent to the back of the parking stall curb. All dimensions shall be as shown in Figure 5-12 below.

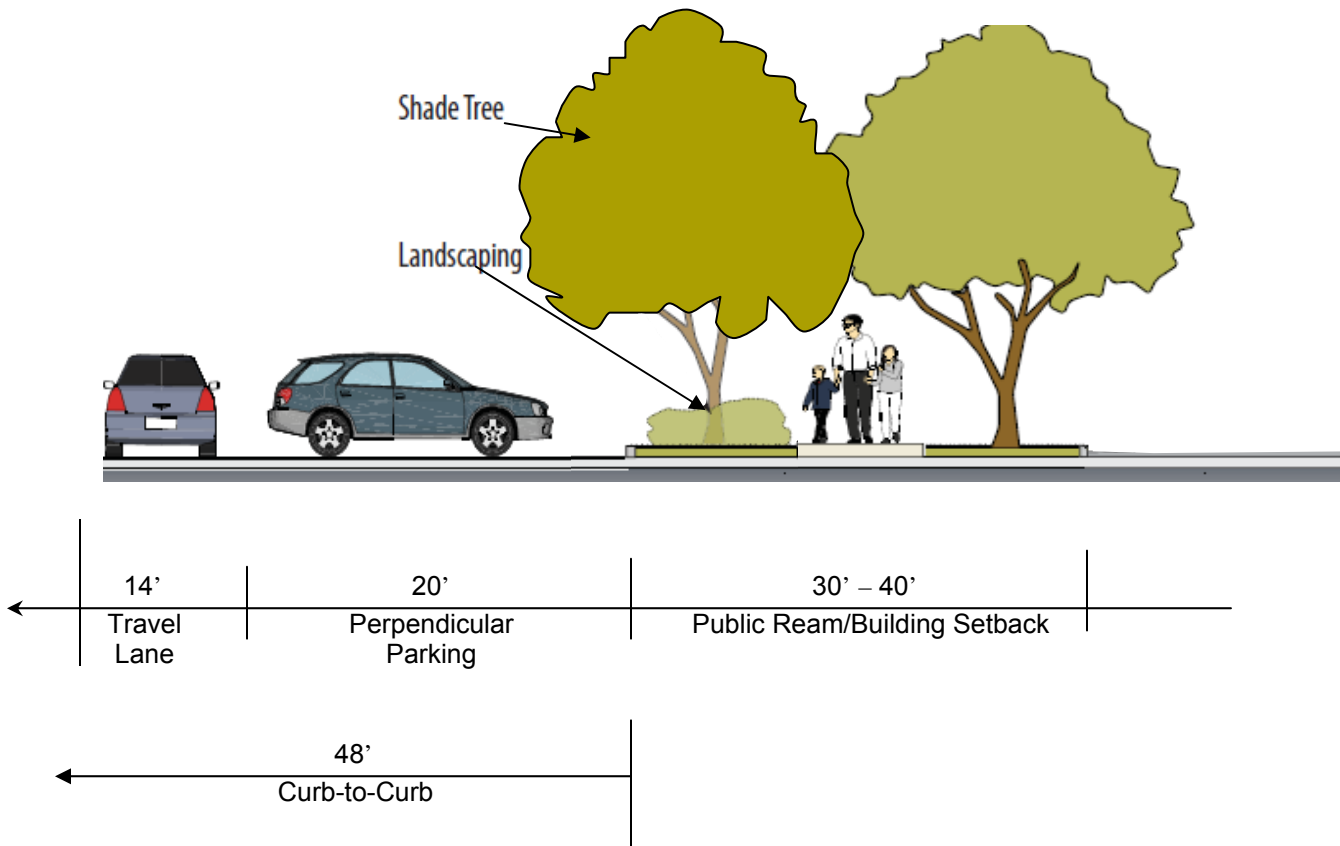
Figure 5-12 Street Layout B



Street Layout C:

Street Layout C provides one travel lane in each direction. Perpendicular on-street parking is permitted on both sides of the street. Sidewalks are provided on both sides of the street, separated from the street by landscaped parkways with street trees. All dimensions shall be as shown in Figure 5-13 below.

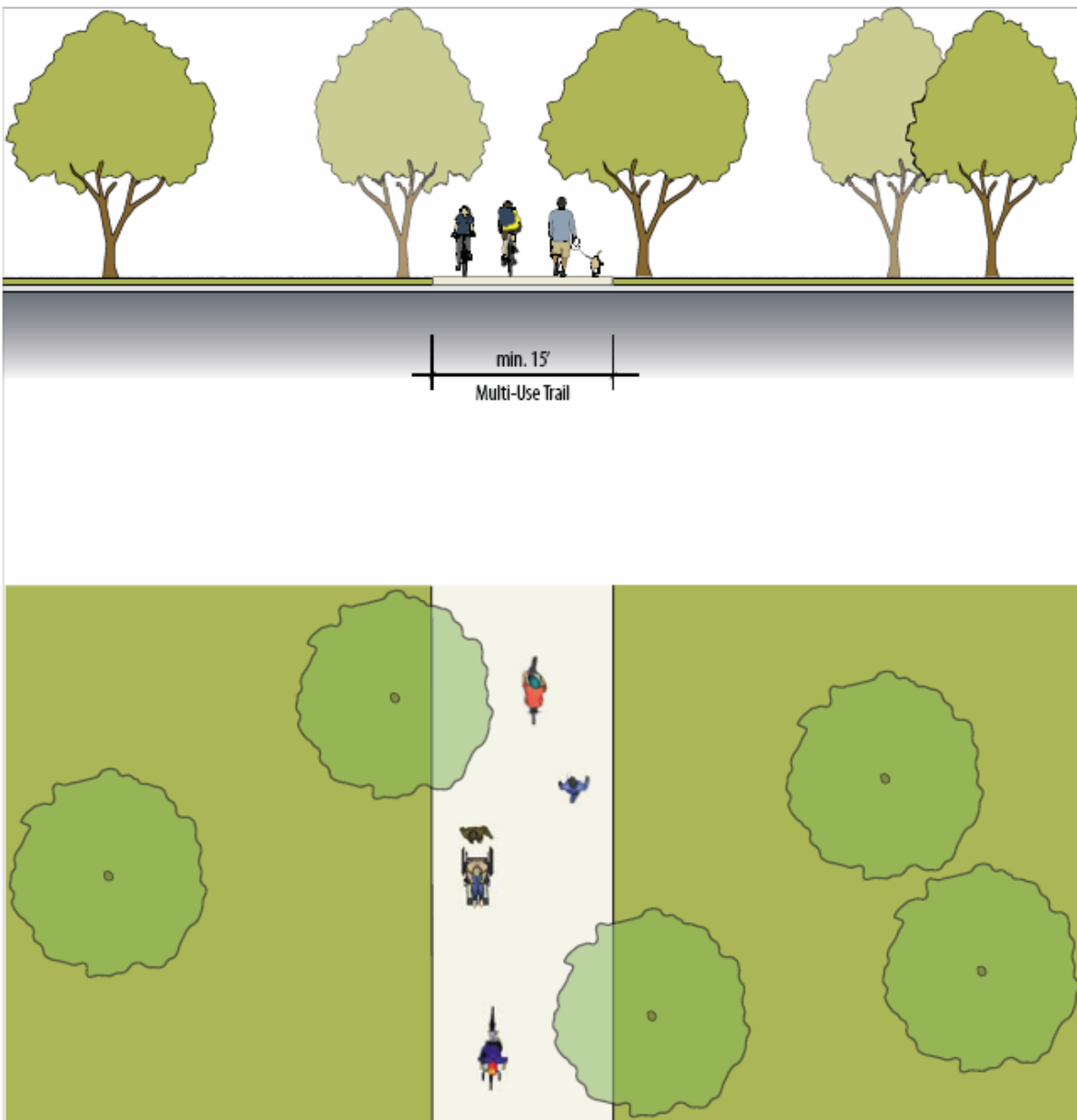
Figure 5-13 Street Layout C



5.6.7 Multi-Use Trail Standards

Multi-Use Trails may be provided for shared use of pedestrians and bicyclists apart from the street. Multi-Use Trails shall be paved and at minimum 15 feet in width, and ADA-compliant. Multi-Use Trails are intended for recreational use in a park-like setting and shall not be meandering, as shown in Figure 5-14.

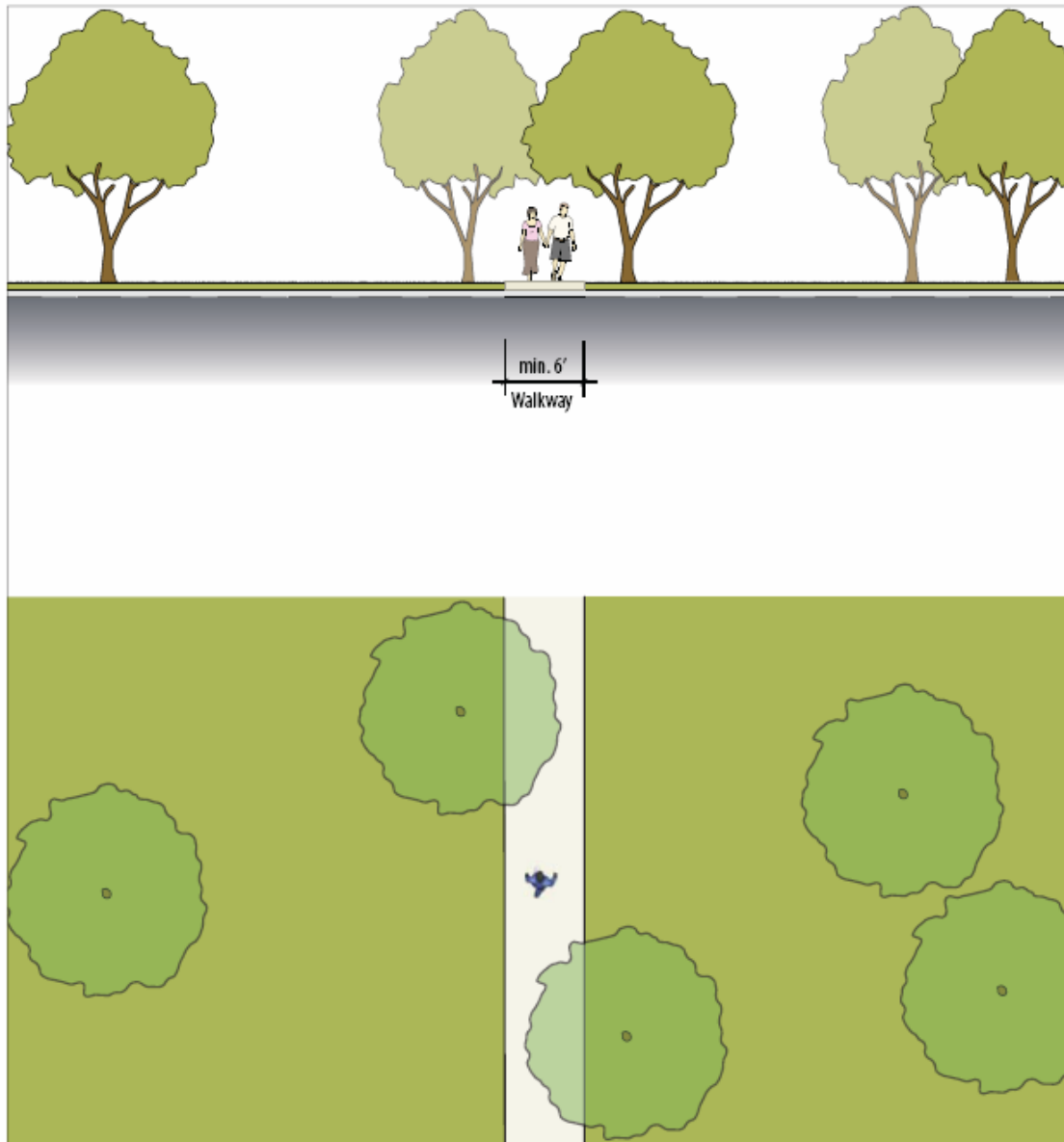
Figure 5-14 Multi-use Trail Layout



5.6.8 Pedestrian Walkway Standards

In addition to the sidewalks along the proposed Connectors, paved walkways are intended to provide access to individual building additional pedestrian routes for secondary access or recreational use. Walkways shall be made of poured concrete or pavers, and shall be at a minimum six feet in width. Walkways shall be in compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA). Walkways are intended for formal access and circulation, as illustrated in Figure 5-15; they may be straight or curved per the individual site or open space design, but shall not be meandering.

Figure 5-15 Pedestrian Walkway Layout



5.6.9 Pedestrian Crossings

Safe and convenient pedestrian crossings are an integral element of the Project pedestrian circulation system. To ensure safety and convenience pedestrian crossings in the plan area the following standards shall apply.

- ☐ Crosswalks shall be at minimum six feet in width and perpendicular to the travel lanes.
- ☐ Crosswalks shall be located to provide convenient access between major building entrances. The spacing between crosswalks shall not exceed 300 feet.
- ☐ Curb extensions (or bulb-outs) at all crosswalks shall be required in order to:
 - ☐ improve visibility of pedestrians waiting to cross and approaching vehicles;
 - ☐ visually narrow the perceived street width to encourage slower traffic speeds; and
 - ☐ balance pedestrian safety, streetscape aesthetics, and vehicle operations.
- ☐ Curb extensions shall replace the parking lane and shall encroach into the roadway width by the parking lane width.
- ☐ All crosswalks shall comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- ☐ All crosswalks shall be clearly marked to heighten driver awareness and improve visibility of both the crosswalk and pedestrians. Acceptable methods include colored pavement or pavers, and ladder pavement markings. See Figures 5-16 and 5-17.

Figure 5-16 Crosswalk With Colored Pavement

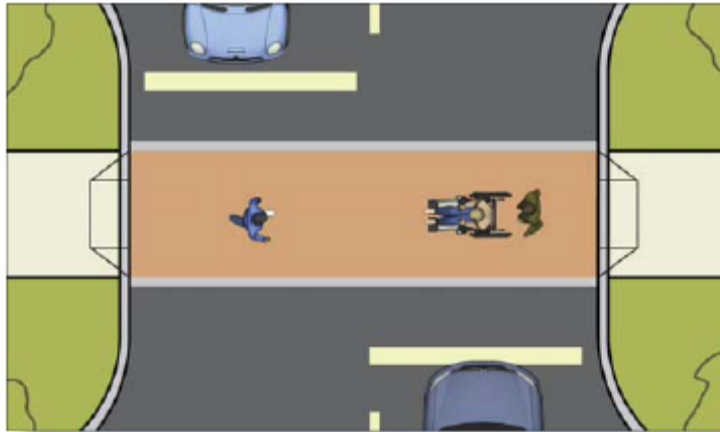
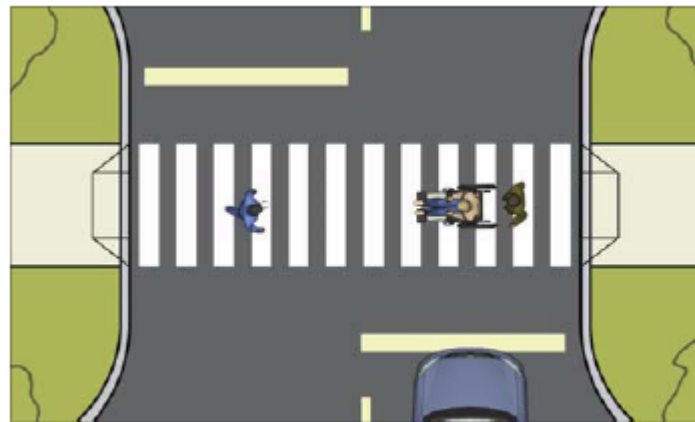


Figure 5-17 Crosswalk With Ladder Pavement Marking



- ☐ All crosswalks shall be provided with signs indicating the crosswalk to drivers. Pedestrian activated signals shall be provided when required by the March JPA engineer for the promotion of public safety.

Figure 5-18 shows a typical crosswalk configuration for a Street Layout without median.

Figure 5-18 Typical Pedestrian Crossing Without Refuge

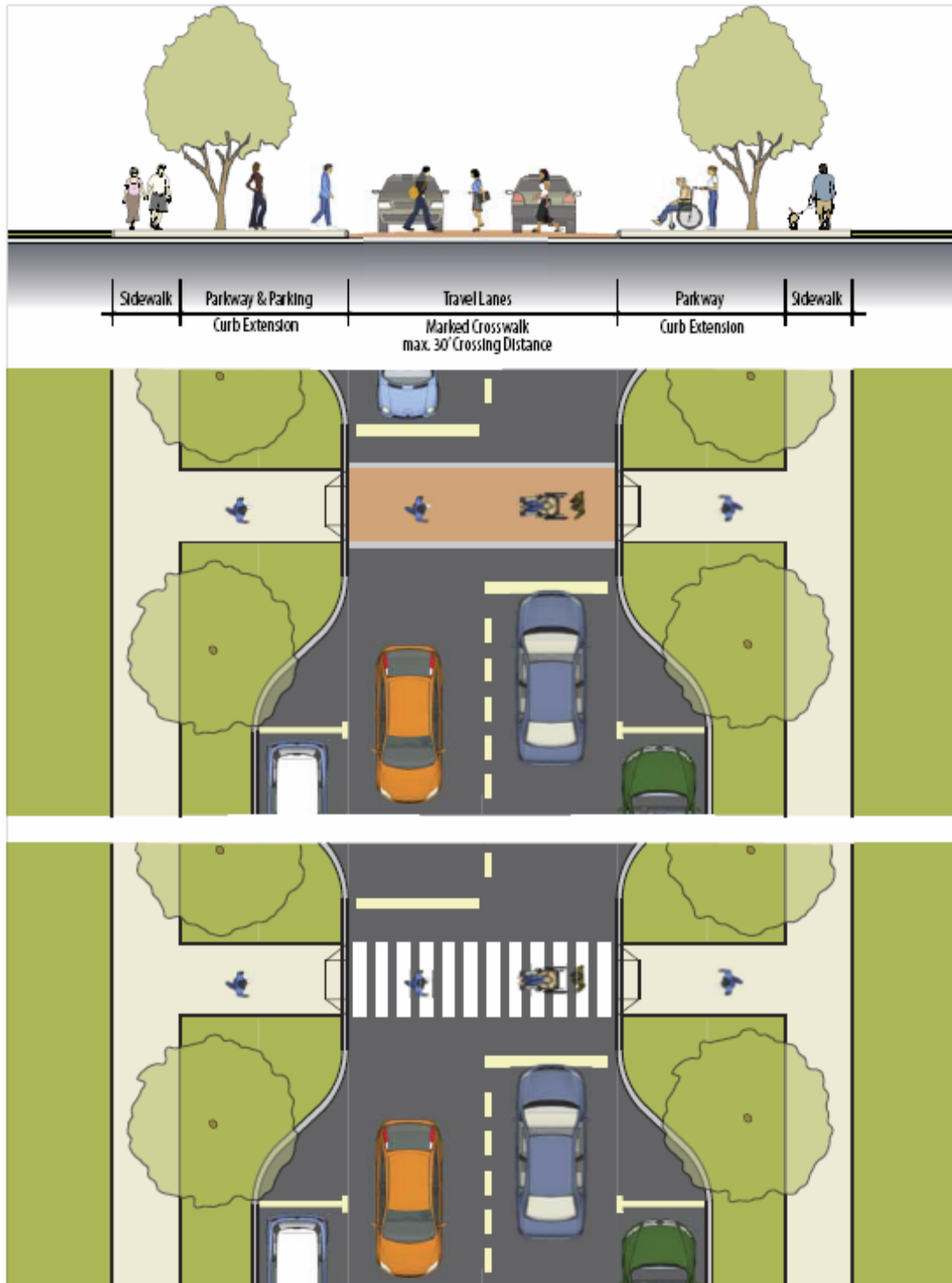
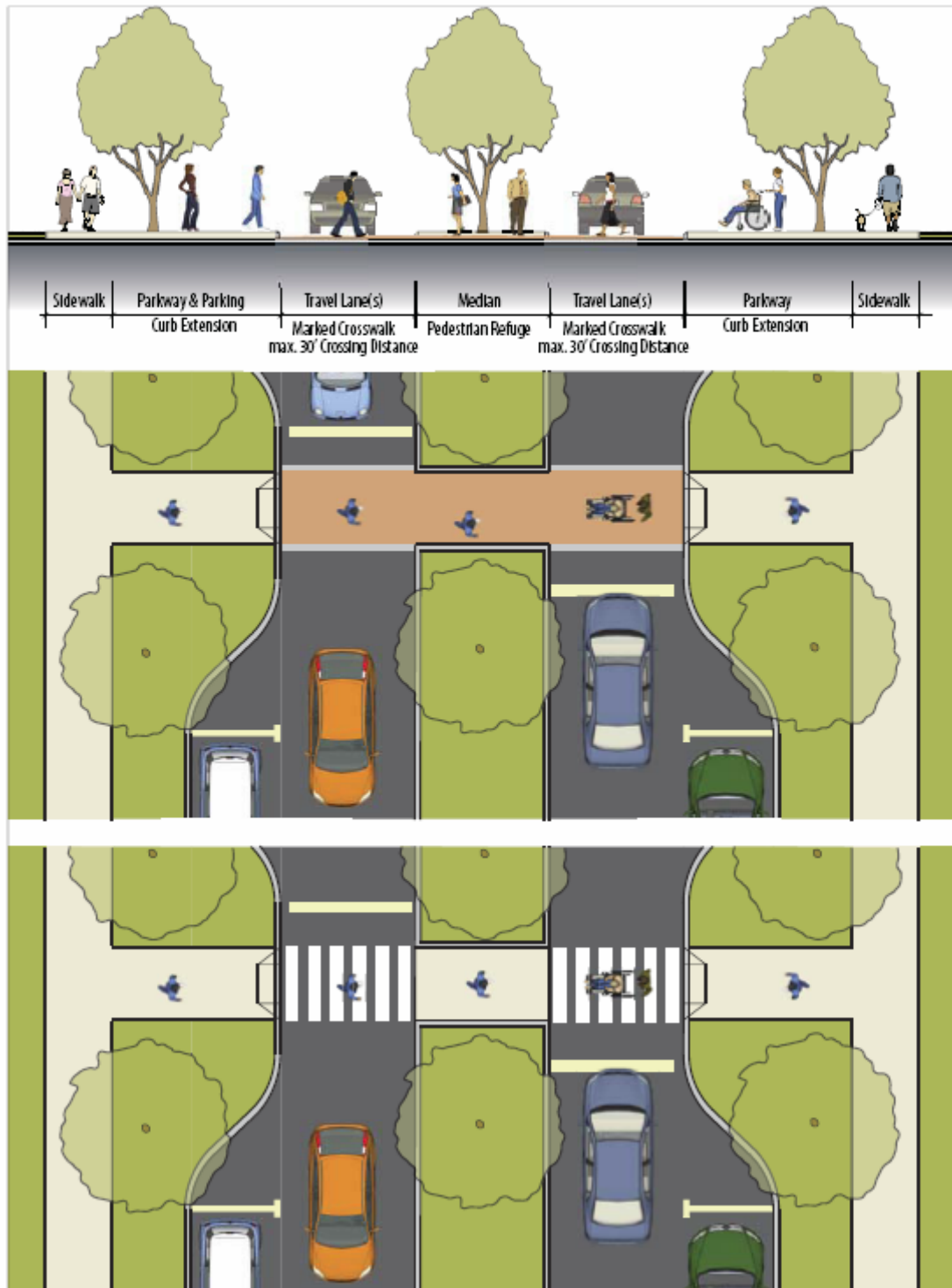


Figure 5-19 shows a typical crosswalk configuration for a Street Layout with median.

Figure 5-19 Typical Pedestrian Crossing With Refuge



Section 5.7 Parking Standards

5.7.1 Purpose and Applicability

The Parking Standards describe parking strategies for the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Campus and regulate off -street parking requirements, parking location, and design aspects of parking areas.

5.7.2 Parking Requirements

The following parking standards (Table 5-4) shall apply to the Specific Plan Area:

Table 5-4. Parking Ratios

Type	Ratio	Units/Area	Stalls Req'd	Parking <u>Added</u> Per Phase	
<u>Phase I</u>				<u>Onsite</u>	<u>Offsite</u>
Residents	.5 per unit Table 4-5 Institutional Residential	128	64		
Support	1 per 400 sf Table 4-5 General Medical Office	0	0		
Parking Required			64	60	45
Type	Ratio	Units/Area	Stalls Req'd	Parking <u>Added</u> Per Phase	
<u>Phase II</u>				<u>Onsite</u>	<u>Offsite</u>
Residents	.5 per unit	105	53		
Support	1 per 400 sf	22,400 sf	56		
Parking Required			109	94	24
Type	Ratio	Units/Area	Stalls Req'd	Parking <u>Added</u> Per Phase	
<u>Phase III</u>				<u>Onsite</u>	<u>Offsite</u>
Residents		90	45		
Support		0	0		
Parking Required			45	0	23
Total Parking Required		218			
Total Parking Provided		246			
Total On-Site				154	
Total Off-Site					92

Long-term parking shall be accommodated on the street and along the Public Realm area. The location of parking areas and the manner in which they are accessed are specified in the Development Standards.

The parking requirements for institutional residential uses include on-street parking.

5.7.3 Accessible Parking Requirements:

The following requirements for handicapped accessible parking are intended to be consistent with the state law requirements at the time of the adoption of this Specific Plan. Any conflicting provisions or future changes in state or federal requirements shall preempt the standards for provision of accessible parking spaces contained in this Specific Plan.

- ☐ Each parking lot shall provide accessible parking spaces at the rates identified in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5: Accessible Parking Requirements

Total Spaces Provided	Number of Accessible Spaces Required
1-25	1
26-50	2
51-75	3
76-100	4
101-150	5
151-200	6
201-300	7
301-400	8
401-500	9
501-1,000	2 percent of total spaces
1,001 and over	20 plus 1 for each 100 spaces or fraction thereof over 1,001

- ☐ Each accessible parking space shall be 14 feet wide, striped to provide a nine-foot wide parking area and a five-foot wide loading area (access aisle) and shall be a minimum of 18 feet in length. If two accessible spaces are located adjacent to each other, they may share the five-foot wide loading area, resulting in a width of 23 feet for the two spaces.
- ☐ One in every eight handicapped spaces, but not less than one, shall be van accessible; served by a loading area not less than eight feet wide. If two van accessible parking spaces are located adjacent to each other, they may share a common eight-foot

wide loading area.

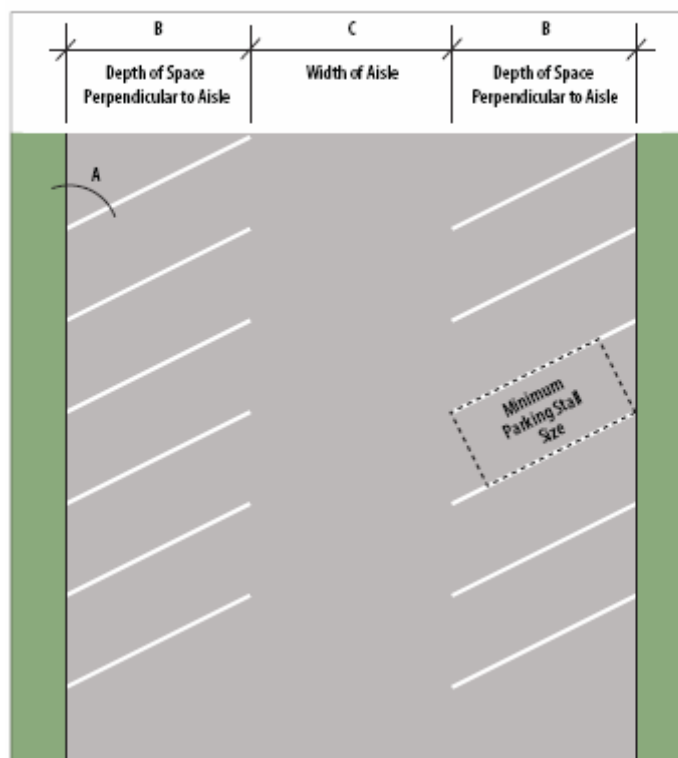
- ☐ When less than five parking spaces are provided, at least one shall be 14 feet wide, striped to provide a nine-foot parking area and a five-foot loading area. Such space shall not be required to be reserved or identified exclusively for use by persons with disabilities.
- ☐ Accessible parking spaces serving a particular building shall be located on the shortest accessible route of travel from adjacent parking to an accessible entrance. In parking facilities that do not serve a particular building, accessible parking shall be located on the shortest accessible route of travel to an accessible pedestrian entrance of the parking facility. In buildings with multiple accessible entrances with adjacent parking, accessible parking spaces shall be dispersed and located closest to the accessible entrances.
- ☐ In each parking area, a curb shall be provided and located to prevent encroachment of cars over the required width of walkways. The space shall be so located that persons with disabilities are not compelled to wheel or walk behind cars other than their own. Pedestrian ways that are accessible to people with disabilities shall be provided from each such parking space to the related facilities, including curb cuts or ramps as needed.
- ☐ Ramps shall not encroach into any parking space, with the exception that ramps located at the front of accessible parking spaces may encroach into the length of such spaces when such encroachment does not limit the capability of a person with a disability to leave or enter their vehicle, thus providing equivalent facilitation. Where the building official determines that compliance with any regulation of this subsection would create an unreasonable hardship, a waiver may be granted when equivalent facilitation is provided.
- ☐ The slope of an accessible parking stall shall be the minimum possible and shall not exceed one-quarter inch per foot in any direction.
- ☐ Notwithstanding the off -street parking requirements of this Specific Plan, the number of parking spaces that are not accessible may be reduced to the extent necessary for modification of an existing facility to comply with the requirements described in this subsection.

5.7.4 Parking Lot Standards

All parking lots located in the Project area shall comply with all applicable requirements contained in this Section.

□ Parking spaces shall be a minimum of nine feet in width by 19 feet in depth. In angled parking configurations stalls shall be large enough to fully contain a rectangle with the minimum stall dimensions, as shown in Figure 5-20. The paved parking stall depth may be decreased by up to two feet by providing an equivalent vehicle overhang into landscaped areas.

Figure 5-20: Minimum Stall Dimensions



□ Pairs of on site parking spaces for use by employees of a single use may be provided in tandem configuration (one behind the other) when approved by the JPA Planning Director.

□ Parking lot aisles shall not exceed five percent slope and shall have minimum dimensions as identified in Table 5-6. Figure 5-20 illustrates a basic parking lot configuration.

Table 5-6: Minimum Parking Lot Dimensions

	A	B	C
Traffic Flow	Angle of Parking	Minimum Depth of Space Perpendicular to Aisle	Minimum Aisle Width
2-Way	90	19	24
2-Way	60	21	24
2-Way	45	20	24
1-Way	90	19	22
1-Way	60	21	16
1-Way	45	20	14

1 - Depth may be decreased by up to two feet by providing an equivalent vehicle overhang into landscaped areas.

2 - Limited to 30 percent of the number of spaces for each parking lot.

☐ All parking areas shall be permanently paved and shall be separated from landscaped areas by curbs. Concrete wheel stops shall be prohibited.

Parking Lot Access and Circulation:

☐ Where available, parking lots shall be accessed from a drive aisle. Additional driveway access shall be limited per applicable zone standards. Driveway curb cuts shall not be permitted within 100 feet of any intersection or curb cut.

☐ Driveways providing access to a parking lot shall allow for stacking distance of at least 30 feet back from the property for exiting vehicles. The stacking distance shall be clear of intersecting vehicles from parking aisles or spaces.

☐ The entrances to a parking lot driveways shall be detailed with enhanced pavement, such as pavers or stamped concrete. Where a driveway and a sidewalk intersect, the sidewalk shall be the dominant feature and continue without change in grade or material.

☐ Driveways and drive aisles may be utilized for internal circulation. Driveways and drive aisles 24 feet in width, or as required by the Fire Department.

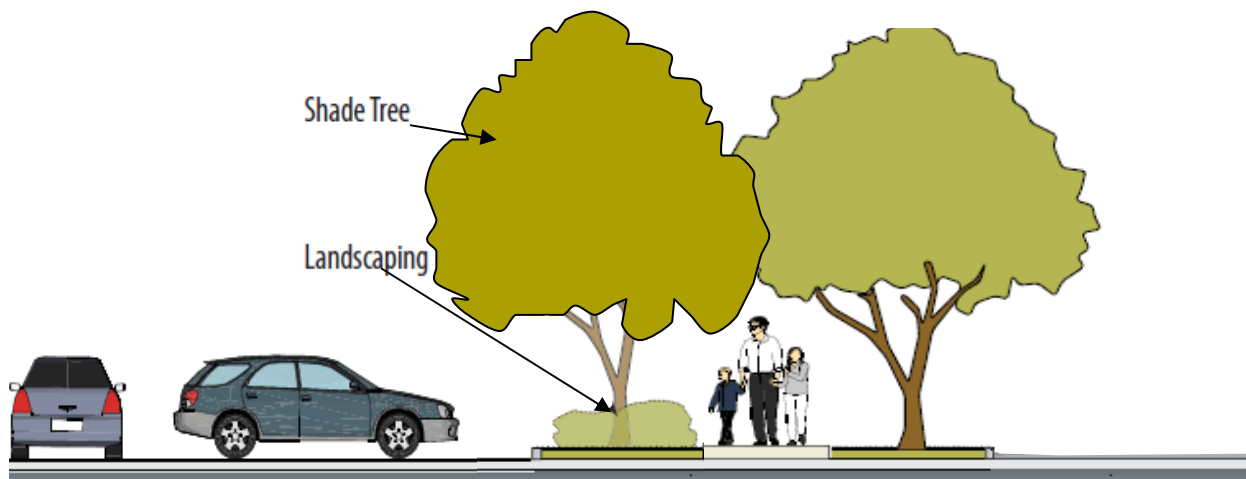
Parking Lot Pedestrian Access:

- ☐ Pedestrian walkways shall comply with the regulations set forth in Section 5.6.6, Street Layout. Vehicle overhangs shall not encroach into the minimum width.
- ☐ Pedestrian walkways shall be provided as follows:
 - O At least one walkway shall be provided for each parking lot for pedestrian circulation and building access.
 - O Parking lots shall comply with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard and the Americans with Disabilities Act (see 4.8.4 Accessible Parking Requirements above).

Street Parking Landscaping:

□ Street parking areas where landscaped planters and tree wells are provided shall have a minimum width of not less than seven feet and shall be protected from vehicle overhang through the provision of curbs and/or car stops. Any vehicle overhang shall require the minimum planter area width to be expanded by an equivalent dimension, as shown on Figure 5-21.

Figure 5-21 Landscape Screen A



- Trees shall be planted per the applicable sections of the Landscape Standards (see Section 5.8).
- Public street parking areas shall be set back from the property line per applicable area standards. A continuous screen along public streets shall be created through a combination of public realm area landscaping and architectural building features.
- All lighting used to illuminate a parking lot shall be shaded or diffused so as to reflect the light away from the adjoining property and from public rights-of-way. Light fixtures shall match or be compatible with the street light fixtures.

- Where parking stalls directly abut sidewalks with no parkway or planter separations, car stops shall be required, as shown in Figure 5-22.

Figure 5-22 Landscape Screen B



- All parking areas shall be graded and provided with drainage facilities for the disposal of storm water without surface flow over sidewalks or walkways.
- Landscaping shall be limited to 36 inches in height, measured from top of curb within 25 feet of any driveway entrance to ensure visibility. Any trees located in these areas shall have trunks not exceeding eight inches in diameter and shall have a minimum branching height of eight feet.
- Additional standards for parking areas are included in Section 5.8 (Landscape Standards).

Section 5.8 Landscape Standards

Landscaping will be a critically important design element in the design of the Specific Plan. It should be used to create a unifying theme throughout the Campus while providing flexibility for individual buildings and settings within the community to display their distinct identity. In the Specific Plan, landscaping should provide the common link that ties the Campus together. Through the use of attractive water efficient plants in natural settings, the landscape architecture can provide a water wise yet lush and natural environment. This section describes the minimum landscape requirements that shall be followed in the design of the improvements within the Specific Plan. The landscape should help to express Specific Plan Cutting Edge innovative design features and shall:

- ☐ Define, unify and enhance the public space.
- ☐ Enhance and define the Specific Plan entries.
- ☐ Screen views of parking, loading, and service areas and provide a buffer from adjacent areas.
- ☐ Soften uninterrupted architectural massing.
- ☐ Complement the structures and their orientation on the site.
- ☐ Help define building entries.
- ☐ Provide shelter from the environment. Development within the Specific Plan area shall comply with these landscaping and irrigation guidelines. In the event of a conflict between other agency guidelines and these guidelines, these guidelines shall govern. Unless prohibited due to difficulties on a specific site, development shall comply with the following Landscaping and Irrigation guidelines.



Drought Tolerant Plant Palette

5.8.1 Landscape and Irrigation Guidelines

Landscaping will be the unifying element within the Specific Plan that promotes the campus character envisioned by the preceding development guidelines. The provisions of these guidelines, plans and specifications shall apply as follows:

- ☐ Landscaping shall be selected from the Plant Palette included in Appendix H.
- ☐ All areas not devoted to parking, drive aisles, walkways, building, or other operational hardscape areas shall be landscaped and permanently maintained.
- ☐ To complement building elevations, landscape areas shall be provided adjacent to all building elevations that are visible from streets or on site public use areas. The planting area dimensions shall be consistent with plant material requirements and the purpose of the plantings (i.e., aesthetics, screening, environment mitigations, air quality, wind, etc.).
- ☐ All landscaped areas shall be protected or delineated with minimum 6 inch concrete curbs, concrete mow strips or equivalent as approved by March JPA. This requirement may be waived as necessary to address water quality management requirements.
- ☐ Concrete gutters or swales shall not be used to drain landscaped areas. Underground drainage facilities shall be provided where surface conveyance of runoff would damage and/or erode planting areas or cross sidewalks.
- ☐ Permanent automatic irrigation facilities shall be provided in all landscape areas, except those planned as soft bottom swales for water quality management purposes. Smart Timer devices shall be incorporated into all irrigation systems.
- ☐ All trees will be planted and staked per March JPA standards. All trees planted in turf shall receive Arbor Guards to prevent damage from mowers and edgers, etc. Root barriers shall be required where trees are planted within six feet of hardscape or walls.
- ☐ All plant materials shall be planted in the following sizes and shall be in accordance with all March JPA standards and minimum requirements:
 - O Trees: 25 percent of the site trees (excluding street and screen trees) provided shall be a minimum 24 inch box; the balance of the trees shall have a minimum size of 15 gallons. Larger specimen trees are required for entry points and in gathering areas.
 - O Shrubs: The majority of all shrubs used shall have a minimum size of five gallons. Smaller shrubs may be used where appropriate due to plant species growth characteristics (e.g., smaller plants will be easier to establish or will result in greater plant size in a shorter period of time).

5.8.2 Low Water Use Design Requirements Plant Requirements

The design of a planting plan for Specific Plan shall reduce Potable water consumption for irrigation by 50 percent from a calculated mid-summer baseline case. Reductions shall be attributed to any combination of the following items:

- ☐ Plant species factor
- ☐ Irrigation efficiency
- ☐ Use of captured rainwater
- ☐ Use of recycled rainwater
- ☐ Use of recycled wastewater
- ☐ Use of water treated and conveyed by a public agency specifically for non-potable uses.
- ☐ Promote water-efficient landscaping, water use management and water conservation through the wise use of turf areas and the appropriate use of irrigation technology and management.
- ☐ Reduce water demands from landscapes without a decline in landscape quality or quantity.
- ☐ Retain flexibility and encourage creativity through appropriate design.
- ☐ Assure the attainment of water-efficient landscape goals by requiring that landscape not exceed a maximum water demand of 80 percent of its reference evapotranspiration (ET_o) or any lower percentage as may be required by state legislation.
- ☐ Eliminate water waste from overspray and/or runoff .
- ☐ Group plant types together in regards to their water, soil, sun and shade requirements and in relationship to the buildings. Plants with different water needs shall be irrigated separately. Plants with the following landscape coefficients shall be (0.6-0.4), moderate (0.6-0.4) and low (0.3-0.1), low (0.3-0.1) and very low (<0.1). Whichever classification has the highest landscape coefficient in each grouping will determine the amount of water applied to that specific hydrozone. Deviations from these groupings shall not be permitted.
- ☐ Provide trees for shade which will conserve energy and water; trees may be deciduous or evergreen.
- ☐ Soil tests are required for appropriate specifications of soil amendments, and to

facilitate selection of prescribed water efficient plant species suitable for the site. Soil amendments such as compost shall be provided to improve water holding capacity of the soil where soil conditions warrant.

☐ Cover all exposed surfaces of non-turf areas within the developed landscape area with a minimum three inch layer of mulch. In areas with groundcover planted from flats, the mulch depth shall be one and one half inches. The preceding does not apply to those areas where decomposed granite shall be the specified ground cover.

☐ Design turf areas wisely in response to functional needs and in compliance with the Riverside County Water Budget Formula. Planting plans shall identify the following:

☐ New and existing trees, shrubs, ground covers, and turf areas within the developed landscape area.

☐ Planting legend indicating all plant species by botanical name and common name, spacing, and quantities of each type of plant container size.

☐ Designation of hydrozones.

☐ Area, in square feet, devoted to landscaping and a breakdown of the total area by landscape hydrozones broken down into their respective landscape coefficients.

☐ Property lines, streets, and street names.

☐ Building locations, driveways, sidewalks, retaining walls, and other hardscape features.

☐ Appropriate scale and north arrow.

☐ Planting specifications and details, including the recommendations from the soils analysis, if applicable.



Drought Tolerant Plant Palette

Irrigation Requirements

The design of the irrigation system for the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Campus shall adhere to the following:

- ☐ All irrigation systems shall be designed to prevent run-off , over-spray, low-head drainage and other similar conditions where water flows off site on to adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, walk, roadways, or structures. Irrigations systems shall be designed, constructed, managed and maintained to achieve as high an overall efficiency as possible.
- ☐ All irrigation systems shall be designed and built for reclaimed water.
- ☐ All landscaped areas shall be provided with a smart irrigation controller which automatically adjusts the frequency and/or durations of irrigation events in response to changing weather conditions. The planting areas shall be grouped in relation to moisture control zones based on the similarity of water requirements (i.e. turf separate from shrub and groundcover, full sun exposure areas separate from shad areas; top of slope separate from toe of slope, etc.) Additional water conservation technology may be required; where necessary, at the discretion of the Planning Director.
- ☐ Water systems for common open space areas shall use non-potable water, if approved facilities are made available by the water purveyor. Provisions for the conversion to a non-potable water system shall be provided within the landscape plan. Water systems designed to utilize non-potable water shall be designed to meet all applicable standards of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Riverside County Health Department.
- ☐ Separate valves shall be provided for separate hydro-zones, so that plants with similar water needs are irrigated by the same irrigation valve. All installations shall rely

on the latest developments in highly efficient irrigation systems to eliminate runoff and maximize irrigation efficiency.

☐ All irrigation systems shall be equipped with the following:

- ☐ A backflow prevention valve;
- ☐ A smart irrigation controller;
- ☐ Anti-drain check valves installed at strategic points to minimize or prevent low-head drainage; and
- ☐ A pressure regulator when the static pressure exceeds the maximum recommended operating pressure of the irrigation system.

Implementation

All landscaping and irrigation plans shall comply with the following requirements:

☐ Landscaping plans shall be prepared using the Water Budget Formula from the County of Riverside. In addition, landscaping plans shall provide a water budget which includes estimated annual water usage (in gallon/acre feet) and the area (in square feet/acres) to be irrigated and precipitation rates for each valve circuit. Separate valves shall be provided for separate water-use planting areas, so that plant materials with similar water needs are irrigated by the same irrigation valve. The Estimated Annual Water Use, (EAWU), shall not exceed the Maximum Applied Water Allowance, (MAWA).

☐ Landscape plans shall consist of separate planting and irrigation plans, both drawn at the same size and scale. Planting plans shall accurately and clearly include the following information:

- ☐ New and existing trees, shrubs, ground covers, and turf areas within the developed landscape area.
- ☐ Planting legend indicating all plant species by botanical name and common name, spacing, and quantities of each type of plant by container size.
- ☐ Designation of hydrozones.
- ☐ Property lines, streets, and street names.
- ☐ Building locations, driveways, sidewalks, retaining walls, and other hardscape features.
- ☐ Appropriate scale and north arrow.

- Planting specifications and details, including the recommendations from the soils analysis, if applicable.
- Irrigation plans shall identify and site the following:
 - Irrigation point of connection (POC) to the water system.
 - Static pressure at the water system.
 - Location and size of the water meter(s).
 - Location, size and type of all components of the irrigation system, including smart controllers, main and lateral lines, valves, sprinkler heads, nozzles, emitters, pressure regulators, drip and low volume irrigation equipment.
 - Total flow rate (gallons per minute), and design operating pressure (psi) for each overhead spray, rotor and bubbler circuit, and total flow rate (gallons per hour) and design operating pressure (psi) for each drip and low volume irrigation circuit.
 - Precipitation rate (inches per hour) for each overhead spray circuit.
 - Irrigation legend with manufacturer name, model number, and general description for all specified equipment, separate symbols for all irrigation equipment with different spray patterns, spray radius, and precipitation rate.
 - Irrigation system details for assembly and installation.
 - Calculation of the Maximum Applied Water Allowance and the Estimated Annual Water Usage using the water budget formula contained in the County of Riverside Guide to California Friendly Landscaping.

If the water purveyor for a proposed project has adopted more stringent water-efficient landscaping requirements, as determined by the Planning Director, all landscaping and irrigation plans submitted shall comply with the water purveyor's requirements. Said plans shall be accompanied by a written approved document from the water purveyor delineating each requirement.

5.8.3 Entry Monumentation

Major entrances into the Specific Plan should communicate that one is entering into a State-Of-The Art Transitional Housing Campus. Specific Plan entries shall be designed with landscaping and architectural treatments that project a high quality image for the

Campus. Entry Monumentation shall be designed to inform, create an identity, complement each other and reinforce the Specific Plan theme. Planting plans around monuments shall identify the following:

- ☐ Monumentation Landscape will be planted with mostly drought tolerant trees, shrubs and groundcovers.
- ☐ Only two plant types require moderate water (plant factor 0.6 to 0.4), the remaining plant material have plant factors within the low range for water use, (which is 0.3 to 0.1).
- ☐ All trees shown shall be 24 inch box size. Shrubs size shall be five gallon and groundcover shall be planted from flats 12 inch on center unless otherwise stated on plans.
- ☐ In landscaped planters adjacent to the street and on those corners of entry monumentation closest to the street, ground cover shall be of a plant type.
- ☐ In non-adjacent street planters the groundcover may be decomposed granite.
- ☐ The use of turf is prohibited; attractive drought tolerant ground covers shall be used in its place.
- ☐ Enhanced paving shall consist of a combination of colored and/ or stamped concrete and colored and/or textured interlocking concrete pavers.
- ☐ The hardscape shall be designed with clean lines forming a strong, modern design.
- ☐ Low walls, bermed landscape, shrub hedges or masses shall be planted to screen parked cars.



Entry Monumentation Example

5.8.4 Enhanced Landscaping Around Buildings

The provisions of these landscape guidelines, plans and specifications shall apply to enhanced landscaping around buildings as follows:

- All areas not devoted to parking, drive isles, walkways, building or operational areas shall be landscaped and permanently maintained.
- To complement building elevations, landscape areas shall be provided adjacent to all building elevations that are visible from streets or on site public use areas. The planting area dimensions shall be consistent with plant material requirements and the purpose of the plantings (i.e., aesthetics, screening, environment mitigations, air quality, wind, etc.) Unless a groundcover or plant material is designed to be a hedge or a massed planting for screening purposes, plants will not be placed in such a way that they will overgrow one another in their mature state.
- As an energy conservation measure, landscape plans shall include shade trees around southerly building elevations where practical, and where such landscaping will not interfere with loading dock locations or impose other operational constraints.
- All landscaped areas are to be protected or delineated with minimum 6 inch concrete curbs, concrete mow strips or equivalent as approved by March JPA. This requirement may be waived as necessary to address water quality management requirements.
- Concrete gutters or swales shall not be used to drain landscaped areas. Underground drainage facilities shall be provided where surface conveyance of runoff would damage and/or erode planting areas or cross sidewalks.
- Permanent automatic irrigation facilities shall be provided in all landscaped areas, except those planned as soft bottom swales for water quality management purposes.

All plant materials shall be planted in the following sizes and shall be in accordance with all March JPA standards and minimum requirements:

- Trees: 25 percent of the site trees (excluding street and screen trees) provided shall be a minimum 24 inch box; the balance of the trees shall have a minimum size of 15 gallons. Larger specimen trees are encouraged for entry points and in gathering areas.
- Shrubs: The majority of all shrubs used shall have a minimum size of five gallons. Smaller shrubs may be used where appropriate due to plant species

growth characteristics (e.g. smaller plants will be easier to establish or will result in greater plant size in a shorter period of time).



Drought Tolerant Planting

The landscape design for the Specific Plan site shall include trees, shrubs, groundcovers and succulents included under the Acceptable Plant Materials list in these guidelines.

The developer shall be responsible for maintenance and upkeep of all landscaping around buildings.

Landscape coverage shall be a minimum of 10 percent of the total square footage of individual implementing development projects. Landscaping shall include a permanent automatic irrigation system controlled by a Smart Timer.

Where landscaping solutions are utilized for screening, landscaping shall be designed so that the landscape screen is full and dense within four years of the initial planting.

Trees that are utilized in the landscaping plan shall be a minimum of 15 gallon size trees.

The landscape around each building within the development is to be designed to correspond to the U.S. Vets Campus style.

Prior to the issuance of building permits, a landscape and irrigation plan in conformance with these guidelines shall be submitted to March JPA for review and approval.

All detailed landscaping plans for development around buildings shall be prepared by a qualified and licensed landscape architect for review by the JPA staff , they shall contain but are not limited to the following information:

- i. Final grading plans.
- ii. Irrigation plans certified by a landscape architect or licensed landscaping consultant.
- iii. Landscape plans certified by a landscape architect.
- iv. Fence treatment plans.

All landscape plans shall utilize water conservation methods which may include, but are not limited to:

- Use of drought tolerant plants.
- All exposed surfaces of non-turf areas within the developed landscape area around
- buildings shall be mulched with a minimum three inch layer of material, except in areas with groundcover planted from flats where mulch depth shall be one and one half inches. (The preceding does not apply to those areas where decomposed granite will be used as the ground cover).
- Turf use shall be excluded from all areas except where needed for passive and active recreation or access (i.e., open space areas with picnic tables)
- Installation of drip irrigation systems where appropriate.
- Minimization of impervious surfaces.
- Landscaped areas designed to retain irrigation water.
- Use of Smart Timer automatic irrigation system technology.
- Grouping of plants with similar irrigation requirements to reduce over watering.
- Efficient irrigation system design that minimizes runoff and maximizes the amount of water that will reach the plant roots.

5.8.5 Parking Area Planting

The Project will provide on-street parking areas throughout the campus. Landscape planting areas can serve multiple purposes such as screening, managing traffic flows, providing protective barriers for people and property, offering shade and a cooler climate and creating aesthetic interest.



Parking Area Planting

The following standards shall be applied to landscaping in all parking areas of over five spaces:

- ☐ Provide trees within the vehicular parking areas to attain a minimum 50 percent shade coverage of the parking area when the trees reach maturity (approximately 15 years).
- ☐ Parking lot planters shall have a minimum inside width of five feet and bounded on the outside by a 6 inch high concrete curb (or its equivalent). The requirement for an outside concrete curb may be waived for landscaped swales intended for water quality management purposes.
- ☐ End cap planters, adjacent to a parking stall, shall provide a 18 inch step-out next to the 6 inch curb. This may be concrete, decomposed granite or ground cover as determined by the March JPA.
- ☐ Parking lots adjacent to and visible from public streets shall be adequately screened from vehicle view through use of one or more of a combination of low walls, earth berms and landscape or with a 3-foot high landscape hedge of five gallon shrubs planted at 30 inches on center.
- ☐ The end of all parking rows adjacent to a drive aisle shall be protected by an end cap planter island/finger. These planters shall have a minimum inside width of 5-feet, excluding curbs and a step-out and a minimum length comparable to the abutting parking stall(s), inclusive of curbing.
- ☐ Parking areas shall be designed in a manner which links the building to the street-sidewalk system, creating an extension of the pedestrian environment. This can be accomplished by using design features such as walkways with enhanced paving, trellis structures, and/or landscape treatment.

- Vegetated swales may be provided between opposing parking stalls to allow pavement runoff to infiltrate into these areas for pollutant mitigation and rainwater infiltration as a method to manage water quality.
- Square or diamond planters, with an inside width of five feet shall be allowed between opposing parking stalls for tree plantings to aid in achieving the 50 percent shade coverage of the parking area when the trees reach maturity.
- A minimum of one tree per ten parking spaces shall be provided within the parking lot and its immediate perimeter.

5.8.6 Pedestrian Circulation Landscaping

Pedestrian circulation links are required to be provided to all courtyards, plazas, break areas, and healing gardens. The theme is meant to be expressed by the use of earth tone colors, attractively finished, modern looking metals, natural materials and an inviting landscape with common elements of seating, lighting and hardscape throughout. The following describe the pedestrian areas.

Courtyards, Plazas, and Break Areas

Courtyards, plazas, break areas, and/or healing gardens will be included throughout the design of the U.S. Vets Campus as part of the Publicly Accessible Open Space and Landscaping Required in Public Realm (PR) and Building Areas. The PR area provides a 20-foot minimum area beyond roadway and parking areas for these purposes and 20 percent of the Campus is reserved for Publicly Accessible Open Space and Landscaping that would include courtyards, plazas, break areas, and open spaces. In addition, both public and private landscaped open spaces are permitted and in all other zones. The design of Publicly Accessible and Private Open Spaces, the interconnection of these areas between zones and adjacent sites, and the amount of space provided will be evaluated for consistency with the Specific Plan as part of Site Plan review.



Courtyard with table and chairs

The administrative offices and related facilities will include colored and textured concrete paving, interlocking colored and textured concrete paving units, seating areas, theme light fixtures and trash receptacles.

All areas should be designed such that one would desire to spend some time in these spaces and where socializing and informal gathering would be encouraged.

Pedestrian Links

Pedestrian links are required to connect buildings and parking areas within a Specific Plan area, and will provide links across 4th Street, 6th Street and N Street in order to connect the Specific Plan with surrounding uses. These links will consist of sidewalks, multiuse paths, and crosswalks. These walkway links are required to include a hierarchy of hardscape materials which may include broom finished natural sidewalks, colored textured concrete paving and/or interlocking concrete pavers at crosswalks.



Pedestrian Link

5.8.8 On site Lighting

The lighting plan for U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Campus requires adequate lighting levels for the safety and security of vehicular and pedestrian travel.



Outdoor Lighting Example



Outdoor Lighting Example

Uniform light standards are to be utilized with regard to style, materials, and colors in order to ensure consistent design based on the following standards and the approved master landscape plan and tentative track map. Additional lighting fixtures shall be well integrated into the visual environment and the appropriate theme.

- ☐ All street and parking lot light fixtures shall be of a compatible design. Additional lighting features for downward illumination of buildings and site features are encouraged to add interest to the site during evening hours.
- ☐ Light standards shall be located and designed to minimize direct illumination beyond the parking lot or service area.
- ☐ All exterior lighting designs shall address the issue of security. Parking lots shall be illuminated with at least five footcandles. Walkways from parking areas to building entries shall be illuminated with at least one footcandle. Building entries shall be illuminated with at least five footcandles. Light bollards shall be installed throughout the

Specific Plan to illuminate all sidewalks and connecting walkways to at least one footcandle.



Outdoor Lighting Example

- Building-mounted lights are to be utilized solely for architectural purposes on the fronts and sides of buildings visible from the streets. Wall mounted lights are discouraged in these locations for general parking lot illumination. They are encouraged for general illumination at the section of a building facing the public right-of-way if designed to direct light downward and minimize direct illumination beyond the parking lot or service area.
- Lighting shall be directed, or shielded, to avoid intrusion into residential neighborhoods and to minimize spill light into the sky, adjacent properties and roadways. All lighting fixtures shall be manufactured of high quality materials that are compatible with Specific Plan area's design elements and adjacent architectural styles.
- Accent lighting, including spotlights, floodlights, electrical reflectors, and other means of illumination for signs, structures, landscaping, parking and similar areas shall be focused, directed and arranged to minimize glare and illumination of streets or adjoining property or into the sky. Low intensity lighting and energy conserving night lighting is preferred.

□ Accent lighting shall be required for all permanent monument or project signage, or focal features such as fountains, overhead structures, and garden art objects, and may consist of downlights, spotlights, pole lights, bollards, or bar lights. Uplights shall be used only where they can be precisely directed at the object to be illuminated and will not direct light upward into the sky.

□ Service area lighting shall be contained within the service area boundaries and enclosure walls.

□ LED lighting shall be required unless no suitable LED lighting fixtures are available as determined by the March JPA.

The following standard fixtures shall be used, unless otherwise approved by March JPA:

□ Light Column, Oval Series, Lumec lighting

□ Solstice, Oval Series, Lumec lighting

□ LEN_LED, Leonis Series, Lumec lighting

5.8.9 Site Furniture

A more pedestrian-friendly campus environment is created through the use of consistent site furnishings at building entrances and other pedestrian areas. Outside furnishings include but are not limited to light fixtures, bollards, benches, bike racks, trash receptacles and signage. Site furniture shall be utilized at appropriate locations throughout the development as determined in site plan review and approval.

In locating site features, such as lighting, trash receptacles, signage, recycling receptacles, bicycle racks, planters, water fountains and benches, site plan review and approval shall assure site furniture is an integral part of the site plan and is distributed throughout the campus.

Transit shelters shall be designed to be compatible with adjacent landscape and building design.

5.8.10 Sign Design

Signage is meant to inform, to create an identity, and to complement and exhibit the theme of wellness that is implemented throughout the Specific Plan. Signage shall visually reflect the practice of cutting edge medical technology practiced by caring professionals. A Master Signage Plan detailing the standards of this section shall be included as part of the Master Landscape Plan. Signage will be divided into the following types:

- Tenant Signage (Building Level Signage). This signage will be located at the individual building driveways to help direct vehicular traffic to specific areas. This level of signage will consist of four foot high by two foot wide smooth troweled, natural finished concrete monolith and a three foot high by four foot wide with brushed steel, powder coated cutout letters. The signage portion of the monolith will be back lighted.
- Directional Signage. This signage may be provided at or along future intersections or internal streets to help vehicular circulation to specific addresses. This level of signage will consist of a 5 foot high x 2 foot wide smooth troweled, natural finished concrete monolith wall and a 4 foot x 3 foot wide with brushed steel, powder coated cutout letters. The signage portion of the monolith will be back lighted.
- Building Signage. This signage shall be themed to follow the same context as the site signage program in compliance with applicable March JPA Ordinances. (Signs Affixed To Buildings – All Areas.)
- Special Landscape Treatments. Special landscaping treatments will be incorporated on all corners where internal streets intersect.

Section 5.9 Architectural Design Standards

5.9.1 Purpose

The standards in this section are intended to facilitate development of the architectural design within the Specific Plan in a manner that successfully creates an integrated setting which will provide a cohesive, quality architecture for the campus. Architecture designs that are consistent with these standards and in compliance with all applicable standards in these Development Regulations will ensure a cohesive and attractive campus. Building designs shall express creative features appropriate for the intended uses, and should respond to the specific conditions of the site and surroundings while adhering to the Development and Landscape Standards to create a consistent and unified campus.

This section identifies the key architectural elements that shall be incorporated into site plan applications as required by Chapter 5.0. It is the intent of these standards to establish a consistent architecture that will define the look and feel of the Specific Plan in such a way that there are positive opportunities for creative design and innovation for each building or segment. A primary goal of the Specific Plan is to create a unified character that respects the critical relationship between the various functions in the planning areas. The Specific Plan reflects a consistent expression of the key architectural elements of mass, scale, articulation, materials, and color.



*Articulated buildings are sensibly placed
to create a central healing garden*



*Sensible placement of buildings creates a pleasant
space for connection and gathering*

5.9.2 Buildings

Individual buildings shall be designed to relate to neighboring structures, open spaces, and landscape and shall be designed with the following considerations:

Incorporate massing and building height that respects surrounding conditions.

- ☐ Use building massing and height that is compatible to surrounding existing and future structures.
- ☐ Use building massing and height to provide shading complementary to surrounding structures and open spaces.
- ☐ Building massing and height should not interfere with views from or toward neighboring buildings.
- ☐ Buildings all include a base at ground level, high quality materials that enhances pedestrian access, use of open spaces and visibility.
- ☐ Buildings must provide 360 degree architecture.
- ☐ Building bases shall provide pedestrian friendly scale and details commonly expressed in articulation of surface, and choice of quality materials, texture and color.
- ☐ Buildings shall be designed to maximize the effect of day-lighting.
- ☐ Buildings shall be designed to minimize the negative effects of heat reflection and the use of reflecting glass curtain walls is discouraged.
- ☐ Building locations shall reinforce the integrity and vitality of adjacent open space.

Walls, windows, doors, entries and facades shall be articulated to accentuate human scale adjacent to open spaces and throughout.

- ☐ Entries shall relate to building significance, interior function, and exterior function.
- ☐ Entries shall be easily identifiable.
- ☐ Entries shall be designed with prominence differentiated from treatment of adjoining walls and buildings.
- ☐ Entries shall be proportionate to the façade.
- ☐ Entries shall be designed to encourage people to approach, interact and linger without causing disruption to circulation.

Building details shall be used appropriately

- ☐ Buildings terminating a visual corridor or defining a public outdoor space shall be distinctive.
- ☐ Architectural features incorporated as part of the building design shall be used to separate noisy and quiet activities or functions.

Roof top equipment and appurtenances shall be visually unobtrusive.

- ☐ Equipment shall be organized to effectively screen and present the best possible appearance.
- ☐ Equipment shall be standard color that matches the building roof color.
- ☐ Equipment screen and enclosures shall be match building and site materials and colors.
- ☐ Mechanical equipment is to be screened from view.

These factors play an important role in designing building height and mass, primary façade design and the location of primary, secondary, and service entries. Individual buildings help create an overall site context, and therefore must in their designs provide a positive contribution to the campus environment that will be evaluated in site plan review per Chapter 5.0. It is important to note that building walls often frame, accent, or punctuate views, and define public space, and a building's influence on adjoining open spaces will be closely evaluated during site plan review.

5.9.3 Architectural Palette

The goal of the Specific Plan is to create an integrated setting that provides:

- ☐ A cohesive, quality architecture for the campus that will unify individual buildings and different land uses while promoting positive creativity, diversity and flexibility in design for each building and use.
- ☐ A pedestrian friendly, walkable campus that encourages a sustainable environment.
- ☐ A sense of a healing environment throughout the Specific Plan areas, so that the Specific Plan will meet the goal of developing into a healing campus.

To achieve this goal the Specific Plan establishes an architectural palette in Sections 5.9.3 through 5.9.8 to be integrated with landscape and site planning standards that will unify diversities in design for different building types and functions in various areas throughout the campus.

The architectural palette in Sections 5.9.3 through 5.9.8 identifies the basic, key architectural elements including materials and colors, and windows and doors that shall be incorporated into design to knit together the diverse elements of buildings and surroundings in the campus in a coherent way.

Building designs are also to demonstrate sustainable, “green” architecture that incorporates the principles of The U.S. Green Building Council. Developers are encouraged to have their buildings certified through a recognized green building program.

5.9.4 Mass and Scale

Mass and scale are two primary design elements influencing the character of a building and its surroundings lead to an overall perception and spatial experience of the building and surroundings.

The following are standards for building mass and scale:

- ☐ Building form and façade shall be segmented or articulated to minimize building bulk and to enhance human scale.



*Articulated facade minimizes building bulk
and humanizes scale*

- ☐ Clear expression of base, body and top of a building is required to set the building on the ground naturally and in a pedestrian-friendly manner.

- Use of varying wall planes, articulation of surfaces through proper exterior material selection and coordinated color blocking shall be used to respond to the pedestrian and on-site views of buildings.



Building base on ground level promotes pedestrian friendly environment

- Use of off sets in wall surfaces, colors, architectural attachments such as sunscreens and different textured materials shall be required if needed to avoid large blank and flat walls.
- Design of a building base at ground level shall complement adjacent buildings, open spaces, sidewalks and pedestrian activities by creating an attractive, inviting and comfortable pedestrian space.
- The ground level building base shall provide a connecting pedestrian link connecting to adjacent buildings.
- Roof lines and building tops shall be complementary to the overall building design and allow positive integration with those of adjacent buildings.

5.9.5 Exterior Materials and Colors

Building Materials and colors are important design elements in unifying various buildings and in establishing a cohesive look and feel within the Specific Plan areas. A master materials and color palette shall be provided in the Landscape Plan and will be used along with the following standards to manage the use of materials and colors.





While complementary materials and colors are to be used to integrate with adjacent and surrounding buildings, it is encouraged to use appropriate materials and colors to enhance different functions and to take advantage of particular site and design opportunities.

- ☐ Building materials shall be of high quality that promotes consistent architecture throughout the campus.
- ☐ The base or buildings at the ground or pedestrian level shall be of particularly high quality and durability.
- ☐ Exterior materials and colors of a building shall complement those of adjacent buildings to maintain an integrated setting.
- ☐ Use of natural, local, and rapidly renewable materials and green materials is encouraged.
- ☐ Natural materials such as stone, brick, copper, etc. shall be left in their original color.
- ☐ Color palette shall be of warm and natural colors.

☐ Use of bright and obtrusive colors is discouraged; however, bold accent colors that enhance the architectural massing and theme is allowed.

5.9.6 Windows and Doors

Windows and doors through placement and configuration, create a strong visual impact on appearance and scale of a building. A special consideration and effort shall be made in designing windows and doors at the base of buildings, which directly interface with pedestrian traffic, open spaces and public spaces to create a human-scaled, pedestrian-friendly environment.

☐ Treatment of windows in a building shall be consistent and complement the building design.

☐ At the street level windows and details shall enhance pedestrian scale and provide visual interest.

☐ Clear glass is required on the building base or pedestrian and street levels on non-residential buildings; any glass with a value of Visible Light Transmission rate less than 70 percent is not allowed at the base of a building.

☐ Glazing proposed for building base or pedestrian and street levels on residential building should consider privacy for the occupants.

☐ Entrance doors shall be protected, clearly visible and differentiated from adjacent windows.

☐ Doors for emergency exit or service shall be treated to blend in with the adjacent walls.

☐ Insulated, Low-E glazing is required.



Windows should be consistent and complement building design



Building base, pedestrian, and street level windows and treatment should enhance pedestrian scale and interest

5.9.7 Visual Screening

Utility service areas and associated equipment, as well as trash and recycling areas are building features that are necessary for the buildings' function. These features shall be properly incorporated into the building design through appropriate screening.

The design of screening shall be architecturally integrated with the building it serves in terms of form, scale, materials and color. In addition to the requirements of the applicable Development Standards the following standards shall apply:

- ☐ All mechanical and utility equipment, whether on the roof, ground or side of building must be screened from view.
- ☐ The roof line of buildings shall appear clean, organized, and uncluttered. Screening of rooftop equipment shall be achieved by building parapet or some other screen wall that is consistent with the architecture of the building.
- ☐ Other components such as exhaust fans, communication dishes, downspouts, chimneys or vents, etc. shall be integrated into the building design.
- ☐ Outdoor storage and equipment shall be enclosed with screen walls of similar materials and finishes as the primary building.
- ☐ An easily accessible area that serves an entire building and is dedicated to the collection and storage of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, and metals.
- ☐ Roof access shall be provided from the interior of building.
- ☐ Exterior stairs or exit stairs shall be articulated and integrated into the building design as an integral part of the building.
- ☐ Loading docks or service yards shall be screened from direct view from pedestrian and public spaces.
- ☐ Guard rails shall complement the building design.
- ☐ All flashing and sheet metal materials shall be articulated and painted to be consistent with the building design.



Mechanical room enclosure is complementary to the primary building design



Exterior stair is hidden behind a screen wall of the primary building

5.9.8 Building Systems

Buildings shall be designed to consider the interactions of building envelope, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), lighting and power systems as they impact energy performance. Refrigerants and HVAC equipment shall be selected to minimize or eliminate the emission of compounds that contribute to ozone depletion and global warming. Ventilation and HVAC systems shall be designed to meet or exceed the minimum outdoor air ventilation rates described in the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standards, Sections 4 through 7 (62.1-2004, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality).

Mechanical ventilation systems shall be designed using the Ventilation Rate Procedure. Naturally ventilated buildings shall comply with ASHRAE 62.1-2004, paragraph 5.1.

Buildings shall be designed to comply with mandatory provisions and the prescriptive requirements or performance requirements of ASHRAE/Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Standards 90.1-2004.

New construction buildings shall adhere to a standard of zero use of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)- based refrigerant HVAC systems. If existing base building HVAC equipment is reused, a comprehensive CFC phase-out conversion must be created prior to project completion. Phase-out plans extending beyond the project completion date will be considered on their merits. Smoking is prohibited in all buildings.

Designated smoking areas must be located at least 25 feet away from entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows.

Additionally, on-site renewable energy systems are encouraged, including solar roofs on buildings and parking lots.

CHAPTER 6. IMPLEMENTATION

California State Government Code §65451(a)(4) requires that specific plans include a program for implementation that includes regulations, conditions, programs and additional measures as necessary to implement the plan. This section sets forth the procedures needed to implement the approved Specific Plan and the procedures required for amendment of the Specific Plan.

Section 6.1 General Implementation Provisions

The adoption of this Specific Plan by the March Joint Powers Authority (JPA) is authorized by §65450 et. seq. of the California Government Code and Chapter 9.13 of the March JPA Development Code. The State Government Code authorizes legislative bodies to prepare, adopt and administer Specific Plans for portions of their jurisdictions, as a means of implementing the General Plan. The March JPA Development Code §9.13.010 through 9.13.100 specify the purpose, requirements, regulations, and procedures for preparation of a Specific Plan for use in the March JPA jurisdictional area.

All Specific Plans must be in conformance with the General Plan, as required in the March JPA Development Code Chapter 9.13, Specific Plans. Specific Plans are subject to Major Development Review, and the requirements of the underlying district. All specific plan applications shall be accompanied by a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change application requesting a change from the General Plan and underlying district designation to a specific plan designation.

Specific Plan applications shall be processed by March JPA staff who will review the information and prepare a report and recommendation to the March JPA. If approved, the Specific Plan will be adopted by the March JPA by ordinance. A Specific Plan shall be adopted, amended and repealed by ordinance and may be amended as often as deemed necessary by the March Joint Power Authority.

Section 6.2 Legal Authority and Scope

The Specific Plan has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code Section 65450, which grants local government agencies the authority to prepare specific plans of development for any area covered by the General Plan to establish systematic methods of implementing the agency's General Plan. Thus, a Specific Plan is a comprehensive planning document for a defined geographic area designed to address site specific issues and to create a bridge between the jurisdiction's General Plan and site development plans within that area.

Government Code Section 65451 states that a Specific Plan shall include text and graphics that discuss all of the following subjects:

- ☐ The distribution, location, and extent of the uses of land, including open space, within the area covered by the plan.
- ☐ The proposed distribution, location, and extent and intensity of major components of public and private transportation, sewage, water, drainage, solid waste disposal, energy, and other essential facilities proposed to be located within the area and needed to support the land uses described in the plan.
- ☐ Any and all development and design standards, including criteria for conserving, developing, and utilizing natural resources.
- ☐ A program of implementation measures including regulations, programs, public works projects, and financing measures to implement all of the above.
- ☐ The relationship of the Specific Plan to the General Plan.

In addition to the California Government Code requirements, the March JPA addresses further requirements and standards that are deemed necessary or desirable for the implementation of the General Plan. Chapter 9.13 of the March JPA Development Code indicates that all Specific Plans shall include a table indicating how development standards contained in the Specific Plan differ from the JPA's zoning districts that most closely resemble the uses proposed in the Specific Plan, including a discussion of how the Specific Plan would result in a higher quality of development than would occur under the existing development standards contained in the March JPA zoning ordinance. This is included in the Specific Plan as Appendix B.

A statement of consistency describing the consistency of the Specific Plan with the March JPA General Plan is presented in Appendix C.

The Adopting Ordinance for this Specific Plan is included in Appendix D-1 and the Adopting Ordinance approving SP-6 is included in Appendix D-2.

Section 6.3 Applicability of Specific Plan

The requirements and guidelines of the Specific Plan apply to all proposed development, subdivisions, and land uses within the Specific Plan area.

6.3.1 Relationship of Specific Plan to Local Ordinance

This Specific Plan applies to all portions of the Specific Plan area. In the event of a conflict between the March JPA Development Code and this Specific Plan, the Specific Plan regulations will take precedence. The March JPA Planning Director or designee is authorized to provide administrative determinations regarding the Specific Plan. Such

administrative determinations must be in writing and may be appealed in accord with the March JPA Development Code.

6.3.2 Definitions

A detailed definition list of terms and phrases used in the Specific Plan that are technical or specialized, or that may not reflect common usage is provided in Appendix I. If a definition contained in the list conflicts with a definition in another provision of the March JPA Development Code, the definitions provided in this Specific Plan control for the purposes of this document. If a word or phrase used in the Specific Plan is not defined in the appendix, or in the March JPA Development Code, the Planning Director will determine the correct definition, giving deference to common usage.

Section 6.4 Specific Plan Administration

The implementation procedures set forth in this section are intended to assure the development of the planning area in accordance with the planning and design intent of this Specific Plan, and other applicable regulations. The processing procedures set forth in this Specific Plan shall govern all development within the Specific Plan area. To the extent that specific provisions of the March JPA's Development Code or other codes are referenced, then those code sections shall also apply to development within the Specific Plan.

6.4.1 Specific Plan Amendments

Amendments to the Specific Plan shall be accomplished pursuant to the applicable provisions of state law and the March JPA Development Code. All proposed modifications and/or revisions to the Specific Plan shall be reviewed by the March Joint Powers Commission. The scope of the Planning Director's authority regarding the Specific Plan shall be limited to the interpretation of the following items:

- ☐ Interpretation of the consistency of a proposed use Permitted Land Uses.
- ☐ Interpretation of the consistency of a proposed building material with Section 5.9.5, Exterior Materials and Colors, of the Specific Plan.
- ☐ Interpretation of the consistency of a proposed alternate plant species with Appendix H, Plant Palette, of the Specific Plan.

Section 6.5 Specific Plan Buildout

Development throughout the Specific Plan area will occur in a comprehensive manner based on the buildout scenario presented in table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Application Process and Decision-Making Bodies

	JPA Planning Director	JPA Commission
Specific Plan Amendments		X
Master Plot Plan and Associated Master Plans		X
Conditional Use Permits		X ¹
Parcel Maps / Tract Maps		X
Variances		X ²
Plot Plan	X ³	X ⁴
Minor Land Subdivisions	X	
Administrative Variances	X ²	

Notes

1 -Process shall be completed pursuant to Section 9.02.060 of the MJPA Development Code. Conditional Use Permits shall be required for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

2 - Process shall be completed pursuant to Sections 9.02.090 (Administrative Variances) or 9.02.100 (Variances) of the MJPA Development Code.

3 - If, after completion of an initial study, the March JPA Planning Director determines that (a) the plot plan approval is exempt from the provisions of CEQA or (b) the environmental impacts of the proposed development are within the scope of the analysis in a previously certified CEQA document prepared for the Specific Plan and/or the Master Plot Plan or (c) any changes in the proposed development from the project analyzed in the Specific Plan EIR and/or the CEQA document prepared for the Master Plot Plan can be addressed through the use of an addendum, the March JPA Planning Director shall be the decision-making body; otherwise, the Commission shall be the authorized decision-making body.

4 - Only required if the plot plan does not qualify for March JPA Planning Director approval pursuant to this Chapter.

Section 6.6 Financing of Public Infrastructure

The master-planned infrastructure and improvements necessary to serve the Specific Plan area may be financed through one or a combination of several of the following financing mechanisms, which are subject to the review and final consideration of the March JPA:

- ☐ Developer improvement with reimbursement agreement;
- ☐ Developer improvement with credits against fees;

- ☐ Special Assessment Districts;
- ☐ Landscape and Maintenance District (LMD);
- ☐ Public Enterprise Revenue bonds;
- ☐ General obligation bonds;
- ☐ Impact Fees and Exactions.

Appendix A - Legal Description Specific Plan Boundary

Real property in the City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, State of California, described as follows:

Parcel 1: (Parcel K-5D-B940)

That certain parcel of land located in the County of Riverside, State of California, and lying in Section 24, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian described as follows:

Commencing at a brass disk set in the top of a 2" iron pipe and stamped "MAR-4" as shown on plan entitled "SURVEY CONTROL POINT LOCATION PLAN", prepared by the Department of the Army, Sacramento District Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California; from which a brass disk set in the top of curb and stamped "224-5" as shown on said plan, bears North 46°53'34" West a distance of 2188.84 feet; thence South 44°59'42" West a distance of 523.96 feet to the True Point of Beginning.

Thence North 00°23'59" East a distance of 427.00 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve concave to the Southeast and having a radius of 20.00 feet; thence along said curve an arc distance of 31.40 feet through a central angle of 89°58'12"; thence South 89°37'49" East a distance of 320.88 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve concave to the Southwest and having a radius of 20.00 feet; thence along said curve an arc distance of 31.45 feet through a central angle of 90°06'16"; thence South 0°28'27" West a distance of 415.34 feet; thence South 88°31'28" West a distance of 360.54 feet to the True Point of Beginning. Said parcel contains 3.65 net acres more or less.

Parcel 2: (Parcel K-5D - B942a)

That certain parcel of land located in the County of Riverside, State of California, and lying in Section 24, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian, described as follows:

Commencing at a brass disk set in the top of a 2. iron pipe and stamped .MAR-4. as shown on a plan entitled .SURVEY CONTROL POINT LOCATION PLAN., prepared by the Department of the Army, Sacramento District Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California; from which a brass disk set in the top of curb and stamped .224-5. as shown on said plan, bears North 46°53.34. West a distance of 2188.84 feet; thence North 81°59.53. West a distance of 557.63 feet to the True Point of Beginning;

Thence North 89°38.09. West a distance of 194.60 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve concave to the Southeast and having a radius of 20.00 feet; thence along said curve an arc distance of 31.38 feet through a central angle of 89°53.39.; thence South 0°28.12. West a distance of 348.22 feet; thence South 89°45.16. East a distance of 214.60 feet; thence North 00°27.48. East a distance of 367.73, to the True Point of Beginning. Said parcel contains 1 .81 Net acres more or less.

Parcel 3: (Parcel K-5D - B942b - vacant)

That certain parcel of land located in the County of Riverside, State of California, and lying in Section 24, Township 3 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian,

described as follows: Commencing at a brass disk set in the top of a 2. iron pipe and stamped .MAR-4. as shown on a plan entitled .SURVEY CONTROL POINT LOCATION PLAN., prepared by the Department of the Army, Sacramento District Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California; from which a brass disk set in the top of curb and stamped .224-5. as shown on said plan, bears North $46^{\circ}53.34$. West a distance of 2188.84 feet; thence North $81^{\circ}59'53$. West a distance of 557.63 feet to the True Point of Beginning; Thence South $89^{\circ}38.09$. East a distance of 124.85 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve concave to the Southwest and having a radius of 20.00 feet; thence along said curve an arc distance of 31.43 feet through a central angle of $90^{\circ}02'08''$; thence South $0^{\circ}23.59$. West a distance of 427.61 feet; thence North $89^{\circ}33.16$. West a distance of 359.97 feet; thence North $0^{\circ}28'12''$ West a distance of 78.93, feet; thence South $89^{\circ}45.16$. East a distance of 214.60 feet; thence North $00^{\circ}27.48$. East a distance of 367.73 to the True Point of Beginning. Said parcel contains 1.88 Net acres more or less.

Note: Distance shown hereon are grid distances. Ground distances may be obtained by multiplying grid distances by the combination factor of 1 .00006433 APN: Portions of 294-080-002-7

Appendix B – Zoning Consistency Chart

Chapter 9.13 of the March Joint Powers Authority (JPA) Development Code requires that all Specific Plans shall include a table indicating how development standards contained in the Specific Plan differ from adopted zoning districts that most closely resemble the uses proposed in the Specific Plan, including a discussion of how the Specific Plan would result in a higher quality of development than would occur under the existing development standards contained in the March JPA zoning ordinance. Parcels within the Specific Plan site are former military properties that were transferred to the JPA for redevelopment and reuse. As part of the transfer process, the parcels were not zoned. In 2009 the March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan zoned 236 acres within the JPA's Northeast corner and designated the Project site with the designation of SP-7 (Medical Campus). The proposed U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan will amend the designation to SP-6 on the Project site and refine design standards that will apply specifically to the 7.75 acre Project site.

The Specific Plan area currently falls into the Mixed Use (MU) district for the March LifeCare Campus (SP-7). The primary purpose of the MU District, as it relates to the proposed Project is "...to accommodate any relocated existing uses currently located on the campus (p. 15)."

The Specific Plan will foster an innovative campus that will remain consistent with standards under the March LifeCare Campus SP. Table B-1 illustrates the consistency of the proposed use to the previously adopted March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan Amendment (SP-7). However, a zoning designation of SP-6 is assigned to the Project in order to apply standards within this Specific Plan to the U.S. Vets Project only and not the whole of the March LifeCare Campus SP. This change has no impact to provisions within SP-7.

Table B-1: Zoning Consistency		
	Proposed Zoning	MLC SPA Zoning
	SP-6	SP-7
Relocation of Existing Institutional Residential Program	Allowed	Allowed

Appendix C – General Plan Consistency Statement

Purpose of this Appendix

The U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan is in compliance with the California Government Code and is consistent with and furthers the objectives of the March JPA General Plan. The purpose of this appendix is to identify consistency between the policies included in the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan and the goals provided in the March JPA General Plan.

Legal Framework for Consistency

A Specific Plan is a detailed land use plan that covers a selected area of a jurisdiction for the purpose of implementing a General Plan. State and local regulations require consistency between these two planning documents. Consistency is defined by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research as follows. "An action, program or project is consistent with the General Plan if, considering all its aspects; it will further the objectives and policies of the General Plan and not obstruct their attainment".

California State law authorizes cities and other jurisdictions with General Plans to prepare and adopt Specific Plans (Government Code § 65450 – § 65457). The California Government Code states, "after the legislative body has adopted a General Plan, the planning agency may, or if so directed by the legislative body, shall, prepare Specific Plans for the systematic implementation of the General Plan for all or part of the area covered by the General Plan" (§ 65450) and that "no Specific Plan may be adopted or amended unless the proposed plan or amendment is consistent with the General Plan" (§ 65454). A statement of consistency between an area's General Plan and the policies in the proposed Specific Plan is required by section 65451.(b) of the California Government Code which states, "the specific plan shall include a statement of the relationship of the Specific Plan to the General Plan".

The March JPA Development Code chapter 9.13, specify the purpose, requirements, regulations, and procedures for preparation of a Specific Plan in the March JPA planning area. Section 9.13.090 states, "No specific plan may be adopted or amended unless the proposed plan or amendment is consistent with the General Plan or any General Plan Amendment approved concurrently with the Specific Plan".

In response to government requirements, the U.S. Vets Transitional Program Specific Plan has been prepared to provide the essential link between March JPA General Plan policies and actual development in the Specific Plan area. The Specific Plan has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of California Government Code §65450 – § 65457 and the March JPA General Plan Chapter 9.13.

APPENDIX ORGANIZATION

The following section, organized by planning element, states the goals outlined in the March JPA General Plan. Each General Plan goal is followed by a consistency statement highlighting the provisions included in the Specific Plan that support each goal in the General Plan. The Specific Plan is referred to hereafter as the “Specific Plan” or “Project”.

LAND USE ELEMENT

Goal #1: The Land Use Plan provides for a balanced mix of land uses that contribute to the regional setting, and capitalizes on the assets of the Planning Area, while insuring compatibility throughout the Planning Area and with regional plans.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan supports logical, balanced growth by providing a state-of-the art, integrated support campus for homeless U.S. vets. This Specific Plan is consistent with the General Plan by adding service and facility diversity throughout the Project area. This Specific Plan facilitates vital community development while being sensitive to regional transportation and land use planning.

Goal #2: Locate land uses to minimize land use conflict or creating competing land uses, and achieve maximum land use compatibility while improving or maintaining the desired integrity of the Planning Area and subregion.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan area formerly served as a housing site for active military personnel. The existing barracks will be demolished to accommodate a more modern transitional housing facility for U.S. veterans. The Project is surrounded by former military housing to the east that will be occupied by the Path of Life Homeless Ministry, a recreational facility to the south and east, and a military Base Exchange to the north. The Project will not conflict with existing or future land uses but will improve the integrity of the Planning Area through the redevelopment and reuse of a former military site.

Goal #3: Manage growth and development to avoid adverse and fiscal effects.

Consistency Statement: The development of the Specific Plan will occur in a comprehensive manner based on square footage thresholds, not geographic or spatial limits. It is the intent of the Specific Plan to provide flexibility in the order of development to respond to market conditions. To ensure adequate infrastructure and parking is available for each increment of development, performance standards have been incorporated into the Specific Plan to ensure concurrency between the development of on site uses, infrastructure, streetscapes, pedestrian paths, and other amenities throughout the site.

Goal #4: Develop an identity and foster quality development within the planning area.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan promotes a Project design that is unique to the U.S. Vets Initiative's Program and identity, it provides building and recreational features that are not only attractive but functional. More importantly, the Project boasts sustainable measures that will ensure that it exceeds incumbent Green California Building codes.

Goal #5: Maximize and enhance the tax base and generation of jobs through new, reuse and joint use opportunities.

Consistency Statement: The implementation of this Specific Plan will greatly benefit the local community and region by providing job training opportunities and health related services to homeless veterans, who can then become a healthy and productive member of their communities and workforce.

Goal #6: Support the continued Military Mission of March Air Reserve Base, and preservation of the airfield from incompatible use encroachment.

Consistency Statement: This Specific Plan has been developed under the guidance of the March JPA. The March JPA was created to guide the transition of the base from a military operation to one with more general land uses open to both military and civilian populations. A key goal of the Specific Plan is to provide for the reuse of lands within the former Air Force Base that have been declared surplus and returned to civilian use. Careful planning has resulted in the proposed Project to sensitively redevelop abandoned military facilities, and promote services that will benefit former military personnel.

Goal #7: Maximize the development potential as a regional Intermodal Transportation facility to support both passenger and freight-related air uses.

Consistency Statement: While this plan focuses on the development of a Transitional Housing facility for U.S. veterans, the use is planned in coordination with the March LifeCare Campus Project. The overall employment opportunities provided by both specific plans will help to further the goal of the area to serve as an Intermodal Transportation facility.

Goal #8: Preserve the natural beauty, minimize degradation of the March JPA Planning Area, and provide enhancement of environmental resources, and scenic vistas.

Consistency Statement: This Specific Plan promotes a sustainable development strategy toward future implementation and construction of the proposed development. The Specific Plan incorporates performance standards and sustainable design criteria that will exceed incumbent Green Code for California by a minimum of 20 percent. The Specific Plan integrates campus-specific sustainable practices into the initial development and requires subsequent development to be consistent with such criteria. The vision of the Specific Plan includes attractive streetscapes and landscaping,

aesthetic treatments, and architectural details that will enhance the planning area and become a community asset.

Goal #9: Preserve the integrity of the historic and cultural resources of the planning area and provide for their enhancement.

Consistency Statement: An inventory of historical and archaeological resources in the Specific Plan area has been conducted. No indications of cultural resources were found. The U.S. Vets Transitional Project will be constructed in accordance with the laws designed to protect potentially significant archaeological resources discovered during its implementation. If buried cultural resources are inadvertently discovered, mitigation measures have been outlined which requires work to stop in the area within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can arrive on site and conduct an assessment. The Specific Plan area is occupied with 2 existing structures, which are vacant. The Specific Plan will enhance the site, and rehabilitate a former developed portion of the March Air Force Base.

Goal #10: Avoid undue burdening of infrastructure, public facilities, and services by requiring new development to contribute to the improvement and development of the March JPA Planning Area.

Consistency Statement: Significant investment in infrastructure improvements will be required, as the area is currently lacking adequate facilities. Implementation of the Specific Plan will require construction of new (and/or improvement) of existing utility infrastructure, including electrical and natural gas facilities, as well as an internal roadway system to serve the Project. Further improvements to public roadways will also be necessary. All planned development is anticipated to occur incrementally. All backbone infrastructures, including internal roadway, water, sewer, and drainage facilities will be constructed and operational prior to the construction of vertical improvements.

Goal #11: Plan for the location of convenient and adequate public services to serve the existing and future development of March JPA Planning Area.

Consistency Statement: This plan specifies that adequate levels of service must be established in the Planning Area which meet performance standards, and protect public health, safety and welfare of the region. At build out, the Specific Plan will include all public and private infrastructure, public facilities and services necessary to support the development, including: water, sewer, electricity, gas, telephone, cable, solid waste, storm drainage facilities, circulation improvements, and the provision of adequate police and fire service for the Specific Plan site.

Goal #12: Ensure, plan, and provide adequate infrastructure for all facility reuse and new development, including but not limited to, integrated infrastructure planning, financing and implementation.

Consistency Statement: The development of the Specific Plan will require the extension of existing infrastructure and services into this new district as required by the California Government Code and the March JPA. The Specific Plan has developed a logical, cost-effective phasing plan which includes new and/or improvement of existing utility infrastructure with sufficient capacity to service the ultimate buildout of the medical campus.

Goal #13: Secure adequate water supply system capable of meeting normal and emergency demands for existing and future land uses.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will include securing all infrastructure needs including water supply, necessary to support the normal and emergency activities of the campus. The Specific Plan assumes installation by the development of water main lines and distribution systems capable of providing service levels needed for full buildout of the Specific Plan. The developers of the Specific Plan will work with the March JPA to guarantee adequate capacity as the Specific Plan moves forward.

Goal #14: Establish, extend, maintain and finance a safe and efficient wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system which maximizes water use, and prevents groundwater contamination.

Consistency Statement: As stated in the Specific Plan, necessary infrastructure including wastewater collection will be installed or upgraded to meet ultimate buildout needs of the facilities. As phases of the Specific Plan are constructed, wastewater needs will be reassessed and adequate capacity for treatment and disposal confirmed. All facilities will be constructed and maintained in accordance with applicable laws and standards in effect at the time of installation. The developers of the Specific Plan will work with the March JPA to guarantee adequate capacity as the Specific Plan moves forward. The Specific Plan area is not currently supplied with reclaimed water. To facilitate future use of reclaimed water, reclaimed water lines will be installed within the Specific Plan area. Once supplies become available, the intent is to use reclaimed water throughout the site.

Goal #15: In compliance with State law, ensure solid waste collection, siting and construction of transfer and/or disposal facilities, operation of waste reduction and recycling programs, and household hazardous waste disposal programs and education are consistent with the County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will be supported by a comprehensive solid waste collection, recycling program, and hazardous waste disposal program that are in compliance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan. Solid waste will be disposed of through contracts with Waste Management of the Inland Empire. In an effort to reduce the amount of material generated by the Specific Plan area, the Specific Plan includes provisions for compliance with the County of Riverside Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

Goal #16: Adequate supplies of natural gas and electricity from utility purveyors and the availability of communications services shall be provided within the March JPA Planning Area.

Consistency Statement: As described in the Specific Plan, natural gas and electricity purveyors will provide service to the project site. Communication services will utilize the latest in emergency management systems in order to provide a dependable network that is critical during crisis situations. The developers of the Specific Plan will work with the March JPA and the utility purveyors to guarantee adequate capacity as development moves forward.

Goal #17: Adequate flood control facilities shall be provided prior to, or concurrent with, development in order to protect the lives and property within the Specific Plan Area.

Consistency Statement: The U.S. Vets Initiative is committed to effectively controlling flooding on the campus through the installation of appropriate facilities for both interim and ultimate conditions, and has worked with the March Joint Powers Authority to determine which facilities to use based on effectiveness.

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Goal #1: Establish and provide for a comprehensive transportation system that captures the assets and opportunities of the planning area, existing transportation facilities, and planned transportation facilities for the future growth and development of the planning area and sub-region.

Consistency Statement: The Planning Area is already served by major regional freeways and surrounded by developed local streets. The Specific Plan contains features inherent within the development plan to facilitate the use of alternative modes of transportation while supporting efficient and safe vehicular and non-vehicular access to and from individual uses throughout the plan area. With the Specific Plan being constructed in sequential phases, the support facilities such as a bus stop and new roads will be constructed and operational before the facilities requiring the new infrastructure are open and operational. Infrastructure installed during each phase may be sized to accommodate future phases.

Goal #2: Build and maintain a transportation system which capitalizes on the multi-faceted elements of transportation planning and systems, designed to meet the needs of the planning area, while minimizing negative effects on air quality, the environment and adjacent land uses and jurisdictions.

Consistency Statement: The campus will facilitate the use alternative modes of transportation to reduce pollution and land development impacts associated with the use of automobiles. Sustainable transportation features within the Specific Plan include: pedestrian pathways and linkages, carpool and vanpool opportunities, and the provision of a bus stop.. The Specific Plan will provide services and facilities intended for use by

homeless and recovering U.S. veterans within the western Riverside County region. The transportation system within and around the development will benefit from and complement the alternative transportation solutions developed to service the March LifeCare Campus facility to the north.

Goal #3: Develop a transportation system that is safe, convenient, efficient, and provides adequate capacity to meet local and regional demands.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan circulation system provides for safe, convenient, and efficient vehicular and pedestrian access throughout the site while ensuring adequate capacity to meet the daily needs of the surrounding community and emergency services that will be on site. Each public roadway improvement will be constructed to ensure there is sufficient capacity to accommodate future traffic conditions.

Goal #4: Provide a balanced transportation system that ensures the safe and efficient movement of people and goods throughout the planning area, while minimizing the use of land for transportation facilities.

Consistency Statement: The perimeter road system around the campus already exists. As land uses and tenants are identified in each Building Zone, additional upgrades to the road system, primary access points, and driveway locations will need to be implemented as stated in the Traffic impact Analysis Report and the EIR. Efficient circulation throughout the entire campus will be provided through the Public Realm; these allow for minimal new roads and the use of land for parking structures.

Goal #5: Plan and encourage land use patterns and designs which enhance opportunities for non-vehicular circulation and improve trip reduction strategies.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will offer counseling, job training, and transitional living facilities located in close proximity to each other, in a manner that successfully creates a walkable and human-scaled campus environment in accordance with the guiding principles and vision of the Specific Plan. On-site circulation will be provided through an interconnected thoroughfare that balances the needs of automobile traffic and pedestrians.

Goal #6: Establish vehicular access control policies in order to maintain and insure the effectiveness and capacity of arterial roadways.

Consistency Statement: The Development Regulations contain policies to maintain functionality of the arterial roadway system serving the campus.

Goal #7: Facilitate and develop transportation demand management and transportation systems management programs, and use of alternative transportation modes.

Consistency Statement: Trip reduction strategies provided within the Specific Plan include: pedestrian pathways and linkages, off-street bike lanes, carpool and vanpool opportunities, and the provision of bus stops and shuttle service to the nearby Moreno/March Air Force Base Metro Station. Each of these strategies will aim to reduce the number of vehicle trips generated by the Project.

Goal #8: Adequate, affordable, equitably distributed and energy efficient public and mass transit services which promote the mobility to, from, and within the planning area shall be provided.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan proposes bus stops within ¼ mile of existing transit lines N Street that will include kiosks and benches with specific information for riders (bus routes and schedules).

Goal #9: Develop measures which will reduce the number of vehicle miles traveled during peak travel periods.

Consistency Statement: In addition to the trip reduction strategies described above, employees working at the Project site will be encouraged to coordinate major shift changes and utilize carpool programs with each other in an attempt to minimize the number of vehicles entering and exiting the area during the peak travel periods.

Goal #10: Regulate the travel of trucks on March JPA Planning Area streets.

Consistency Statement: In an effort to regulate the travel of trucks within the Specific Plan area, truck- routes will be identified during site plan review and signage will be posted to identify those streets as being truck friendly. Provisions to identify truck routes on affected circulation plans are included within the Specific Plan. Other measures to minimize truck traffic on interior streets would be to allow delivery trucks only during off - peak hours such as nighttime.

Goal #11: Plan for and seek to establish an area-wide system of bicycling trails, with linkages within the planning area and with adjacent jurisdictions, and in compliance with sub-regional plans.

Consistency Statement: The Project will provide walkways and multi-use trails along the enhanced parkways, public roads, and throughout the site to facilitate linkages throughout the planning area.

Goal #12: Promote, preserve and protect the joint use of the aviation field by the Air Force Reserves and civilian aviation.

Consistency Statement: The March JPA was established to guide the redevelopment and transition from military to general land uses. They are sensitive to both the need to preserve and protect the military Reserve Base as well as capitalize on the opportunity to use the airfield for general, civilian use. The goal of the JPA is to continue

joint use of the airfield facilities. The implementation and development of the Specific Plan will further promote joint use on the site.

Goal #13: Goods movement through the San Jacinto Rail Branchline shall be capitalized.

Consistency Statement: The movement of goods through the San Jacinto Rail Branchline will be capitalized by increased activities from the development of the Specific Plan. In order for the development of the Specific Plan to be successful, appropriate goods and services that are readily available must be necessary. The San Jacinto Rail Branchline should help to provide the goods necessary for the Specific Plan.

Goal #14: In accordance with state and federal law, promote and provide mobility for the disabled.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan site is designed to meet state and federal mandates to promote and provide mobility for persons with disabilities.

NOISE/AIR QUALITY ELEMENT

Noise

Goal #1: Ensure that land uses are protected from excessive and unwanted noise.

Consistency Statement: Strategic site planning and building design is incorporated into the Specific Plan. Buildings will be oriented to minimize noise levels derived from building equipment, and place loading areas away from sensitive land uses to minimize unwanted noise. Standard building construction standards will further ensure that interior noise levels will not exceed the maximum acceptable condition of 45 dBA CNEL.

Goal #2: Minimize incompatible noise level exposures throughout the Planning Area, and where possible, mitigate the effect of noise incompatibilities to provide a safe and healthy environment.

Consistency Statement: Adequate amounts of landscaping including shrubs, trees, and other landscape elements will be provided to create a buffer to screen noise levels between adjacent uses. Appropriate screen walls will also be utilized to achieve a barrier to noise level exposure. Standard building construction standards will further ensure that interior noise levels will not exceed the maximum acceptable condition of 45 dBA CNEL.

Goal #3: Work toward the reduction of noise impacts from vehicular traffic, and aviation and rail operations.

Consistency Statement: The Project site is not located near any major arterials or rail operations. The Specific Plan would have a less than significant impact on existing uses because of the buffering effects of distance, intervening structures, and elevated non background levels, such as the use of the military airstrip. Additional sound attenuation will be provided by a combination of building setbacks, building location, landscaping throughout the site and building construction standards. Stationary equipment such as emergency generators will be screened from view which will also reduce off site noise. Short-term construction noise intrusion will be limited by compliance with the JPA noise ordinance. To operate outside of these hours requires a permit from the JPA. Compliance with conditions of such a permit will regulate noise impacts to less-than-significant.

Air Quality

Goal #2: Reduce emissions associated with vehicle miles traveled by enhancing the jobs/housing balance of the sub-region of western Riverside County.

Consistency Statement: The development of this transitional housing facility will be in close proximity to the residents of southwestern Riverside County, where there has traditionally been an underserved population of veterans. This minimizes long drives and commutes to obtain counseling and other nonresident client services while generating new employment opportunities in professional and service jobs close to residential areas in the Moreno Valley area.

Goal #3: Reduce air pollution through proper land use, transportation and energy use planning.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will develop a transitional veterans housing facility that is noteworthy for technological innovation in building design with regard to lighting, heating and cooling, material use, and water and energy conservation. In addition to incorporating performance standards from the LEED rating system into the Specific Plan, specific land use patterns of the campus design will further enhance opportunities for multi-modal circulation and provide for trip reduction strategies.

Goal #4: Pursue reduced emissions for stationary and mobile sources through the use and implementation of new and advancing technologies.

Consistency Statement: Buildings within the Specific Plan are designed to be 20 percent more efficient than incumbent Title 24 – CALGREEN standards.

Goal #5: Maximize the effectiveness of air quality control programs through coordination with other governmental agencies.

Consistency Statement: All required permits from the South Coast Air Quality Management District will be obtained for the development and implementation of the Specific Plan. The Specific Plan will be in compliance with the adopted clean air

provisions of the March JPA. The Specific Plan will be developed in accordance with any mitigation requirements for the Specific Plan placed by any other governmental agency.

Goal #6: Reduce emissions associated with vehicle/engine use.

The development of this transitional housing facility will be in close proximity to the residents of southwestern Riverside County, where there has traditionally been an underserved population of veterans. This will help minimize long drives and commutes to obtain counseling and other nonresident client services.

Goal #7: Reduce emissions associated with energy consumption.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan incorporates performance standards and sustainable design criteria from the LEED for New Construction rating system to promote energy conservation and reduce energy consumption derived from buildings and building systems. Additionally, all buildings are required to exceed CALGREEN standards by 20 percent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this General Plan goal.

Goal #8: Reduce air pollution emissions and impacts through siting and building design.

Consistency Statement: The Project is designed to promote walkability and connectivity throughout the site and provides for multi-modal transportation options in and out of the site.

Goal #9: Reduce fugitive dust and particulate matter emissions.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will comply with the South Coast Air Quality Management District policies, permits, and regulations. Further, performance standards for high efficiency ventilation and filtration systems are required within the development in order to exceed CALGREEN standards by 20 percent.

HOUSING ELEMENT

Goal #1: Promote and maintain a balance of housing types and corresponding affordability levels to provide for the community's demands for housing within all economic segments of the population, with an emphasis on lower income, senior and special needs households.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will provide for Institutional Residential facilities to accommodate a full range of assistance and programs for homeless U.S. veterans.

Goal #2: Promote and preserve suitable and affordable housing for persons with special needs, including lower income households, large families, single parent households, the disabled, senior citizens and shelter for the homeless.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan is for the relocation and expansion of an existing transitional home program for veterans. The Project will meet this goal by providing suitable and affordable housing for individuals who currently do not have homes.

Goal #3: Remove or mitigate constraints to the maintenance, improvement and development of affordable housing, where appropriate and legally possible.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan does not pose any constraints to the maintenance, improvement, or development of affordable housing. On the contrary, the Project will provide short and long-term affordable housing for U.S. veterans.

Goal #4: Provide increased opportunities for home ownership.

Consistency Statement: The General Plan designations for the Specific Plan site do not include any residential land use designations; therefore the development is in accordance with the goals and vision of the General Plan. Institutional Residential land uses are the only permitted residential facilities provided throughout the Specific Plan. The residential care facilities will not be subdivided or sold as individual properties for residential uses; the entirety of the units will be under the ownership of the residential care facility.

Goal #5: Enhance the quality of existing residential neighborhoods through maintenance and preservation, while minimizing displacement impacts.

Consistency Statement: No residential neighborhoods exist within close proximity to the Specific Plan area; as such, the Project will not cause any displacement impacts to residential tenants within or surrounding the Specific Plan site.

Goal #6: Provide equal housing opportunity for all residents regardless of race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color or handicap.

Consistency Statement: Development activities included in this specific plan will not discriminate in any aspects that affect the sale, rental, or occupancy of housing based on status or other arbitrary classification. This plan supports the enforcement of fair housing laws prohibiting arbitrary discrimination in the building, financing, selling and renting of housing on the basis of race, religion, family status, national origin, physical handicap, or other such circumstances.

Goal #7: Encourage energy conservation activities in all neighborhoods.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan incorporates performance standards and sustainable design criteria from the LEED for New Construction rating system that will assist in energy conservation on-site. In addition to incorporating sustainable green building practices into the design and envelope of the building, the Specific Plan

promotes a variety of other sustainable implementation measures inherent within the plan that will further reduce energy consumption.

Goal #8: Improve and maintain sanitary and affordable housing for very-low income households and seniors.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will provide a variety of sanitary and affordable long-term housing choices for senior citizens in assisted and independent living facilities.

Goal #9: Reduce substandard housing and health and safety violations.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will provide brand new state of the art institutional residential facility. All buildings within the Specific Plan will be built in accordance with the California Building Code and will be free of any health and safety violations at the time of occupancy.

Goal #10: Improve and maintain affordable rental housing and opportunities for home ownership.

Consistency Statement: The proposed transitional veterans housing facility's program is designed to assist homeless and at risk veterans and allow the to transition back into the community at large. As part of the process, clients obtain employment and start paying a below market rent in preparation for what they will encounter as they transition back out into the community. Home ownership opportunities will not be provided within the Specific Plan area.

Goal #11: Provide livable neighborhoods evidenced by well maintained housing, ample public services, and open space which provide a high quality living environment and instill community pride.

Consistency Statement: The vision of this veterans housing facility includes attractive landscape plantings, aesthetic treatments, architectural details, and open spaces that will become a community asset. This area will be provided with social gathering areas to create a beautiful atmosphere for both residents and visitors of the campus.

Goal #12: Encourage economic development and sustainability and promote an inclusive community.

Consistency Statement: The implementation of this Specific Plan will help recapture the economic loss attributed to base realignment by providing an employment-generating sustainable development that will help develop quality employees and strengthen economic opportunities for the region. The Specific Plan will provide pleasant and appealing vehicular and non-vehicular connections from the former March Air Force Base to the neighboring jurisdiction of Moreno Valley.

Goal #13: Establish adequate planning, administrative and fiscal tools to implement housing policies.

Consistency Statement: This Specific Plan will act as the governing document that is intended to provide for the orderly and efficient development of the proposed Project in accordance with the provisions of the March JPA General Plan. This Specific Plan establishes the Campus Vision (Chapter 2), Development Plan (Chapter 3), Development Regulations and Design Guidelines (Chapter 4), and Administrative Procedures and Implementation (Chapter 5) necessary to achieve a high quality healthcare campus in southwest Riverside County that helps create a balanced community, strengthens the economic opportunities in the area, and implements the policies set forth in the General Plan.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

Goal #1: Conserve and protect surface water, ground water, and imported water resources.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will be constructed to minimize impacts to the existing surface water, ground water and imported water resources. The use of drought-tolerate landscaping and water-efficient irrigation systems will be implemented wherever possible. Irrigation will be sensitive to changing climatic conditions so that irrigation will be limited during times of heavy rain. Additionally, the Project will use water-efficient technologies and fixtures to the extent practicable.

Goal #2: Control flooding to reduce major losses of life and property.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan has incorporated adequate flood mitigation measures and drainage improvements for both the interim and ultimate conditions for the site.

Goal #3: Conserve and protect significant land forms, important watershed areas, mineral resources and soil conditions.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will preserve the integrity of existing cultural and historic resources, hillsides, open space and neighborhoods, and provide for their enhancement. The existing drainage easements along the boundary of the site will be utilized for pedestrian trails and enhanced parkways along the streetscapes.

Goal #4: Conserve energy resources through use of available energy technology and conservation practices.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan is dedicated to creating a positive community image through environmental performance standards and sustainable development. The Specific Plan incorporates performance standards and sustainable design criteria

from the LEED for New Construction rating system that promotes energy technology and conservation practices. By incorporating LEED standards into the development plan, both water and energy consumption will be minimized.

Goal #5: Conserve and protect significant stands of mature trees, native vegetation, and habitat within the planning area.

Consistency Statement: One of the environmental goals of the Specific Plan is to preserve the natural beauty, minimize degradation of the March JPA Planning Area, and provide enhancement of environmental resources, and scenic vistas. Development regulations have been formulated to preserve existing mature trees and vegetation wherever possible.

Goal #6: Provide an effective and efficient waste management system for solid and hazardous wastes that is financially and environmentally responsible.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will be supported by a comprehensive solid waste collection, recycling program, and hazardous waste disposal program that are in compliance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan. Solid waste will be disposed of through contracts with Waste Management of the Inland Empire. In an effort to reduce the amount of material generated, the Specific Plan includes provisions for compliance with the County of Riverside Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

Goal #7: Promote cultural awareness through preservation of the planning area's historic, archeological and paleontological resources.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan developer understands the importance of documenting, maintaining, preserving and conserving any archeological, historical and paleontological sites or artifacts that are discovered during construction of this new healthcare campus. The Specific Plan will follow all required mitigation measures to ensure that any archeological, historical and paleontological artifacts are recovered and cared for properly.

Goal #8: Develop and maintain recreational facilities as economically feasible, and that meet the needs of the community for recreational activities, relaxation and social interaction.

Consistency Statement: The Specific Plan will provide for recreational and other open space areas throughout the Specific Plan. The open space areas provided will create a pleasant and appealing atmosphere for walking and jogging, with relaxation and social interaction nodes within and around the campus.

Goal #9: Create a network of open space areas and linkages throughout the Planning Area that serves to preserve natural resources, protect health and safety, contributes to the character of the community; provide active and passive recreational use, as well as visual and physical relief from urban development.

Consistency Statement: The Project design includes a network of open spaces that will provide distinct opportunities for community gathering, active and passive recreation and reflection. These linkages will provide passive open space areas that offer community recreation and support existing recreation facilities south of the Project site, and The paths and trails will be clearly designated for pedestrian safety and will serve as buffers between the buildings and parking areas. Furthermore, the Landscape Plan includes cutting edge innovative design and an attractive water efficient landscape palette that will be utilized throughout the campus.

Goal #10: Establish standards for scenic corridors, trails and vistas that contribute to the quality of the planning area.

Consistency Statement: Development Regulations and Guidelines are included in the Specific Plan to promote a high standard of design for each different aspect or location of the site. The Specific Plan includes development standards and landscape architecture design standards that create a unifying theme throughout the campus while providing for flexibility for individual settings within the community to display their distinct character that contributes to the quality of the planning area.

SAFETY/ RISK MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

Goal #1: Minimize injury and loss of life, property damage, and other impacts caused by seismic shaking, fault rupture, ground failure, and landslides.

Goal #2: Minimize grading and otherwise changing the natural topography, while protecting the public safety and property from geologic hazards.

Goal #3: Minimize injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption caused by flood hazards.

Goal #4: Reduce threats to public safety and protect property from wildland and urban fire hazards.

Goal #5: Reduce the potential for hazardous material exposure or contamination in the Planning Area.

Goal #6: Ensure to the fullest extent practical that, in the event of a major disaster, critical structures and facilities remain safe and functional.

Goal #7: Reduce the possible risk of upset, injury and loss of life, property damage, and other impacts associated with an aviation facility.

Goal #8: Plan for emergency response and recovery from natural and urban disasters.

Consistency Statement for Safety and Risk Management goals 1-8: The Specific Plan will incorporate appropriate grading and development design standards to protect the community from seismic, flood and geological hazards by minimizing impacts to the existing topography. The Specific Plan will be developed in accordance with the Uniform Fire Code for new construction in fire hazard areas. The circulation system for the Specific Plan has been designed to facilitate emergency access consistent with the JPA Public Services requirements. Adequate police and fire protection will be available to the site, consistent with JPA requirements. Also buildings will be equipped with emergency sprinkler systems. The Project will be developed in accordance with JPA regulations and guidelines related to hazardous contamination prevention.

Appendix D – Specific Plan Ordinance

ORDINANCE #JPA 11-05

AN ORDINANCE OF THE JOINT POWERS COMMISSION OF THE MARCH JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY ADOPTING THE U.S. VETS TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM SPECIFIC PLAN AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

WHEREAS, the March Joint Powers Authority ("March JPA") is a joint powers agency created by a joint powers agreement dated September 7, 1993 pursuant to Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 (commencing with section 6500) of the Government Code; and

WHEREAS, the March JPA is comprised of the member entities of the County of Riverside, the City of Riverside, the City of Moreno Valley, and the City of Perris; and

WHEREAS, the approximately 6,500 acres formerly known as the March Air Force Base were placed under the jurisdiction of the March JPA pursuant to the Retrocession of Legislative Jurisdiction from the United States, recorded in the County of Riverside on May 17, 1996, and Chapter 663 of the Statutes of 1996 of the State of California, effective on September 19, 1996; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Government Code section 6502 and section 1 of the joint powers agreement, as amended, the member entities have delegated to the March JPA the power and authority to create a joint planning agency pursuant to Government Code section 65101 to exercise the powers and perform the duties set forth in Division 1 of Title 7 (commencing with section 65000) of the Government Code for the March Air Force Base ("MJPA Planning Area"); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan ("Specific Plan") proposes a comprehensive approach to the planning development of a sustainable and integrated transitional housing campus (approximately 269,000 square feet of buildings to include occupiable buildings and support facilities, 246 on-street parking, and about 97,200 square feet of landscaped open space) on a 7.75-acre portion of the MJPA Planning Area within a site situated east of Interstate 215 (I-215) in the northeast portion of the MJPA Planning Area, adjacent to the City of Moreno Valley to the south, and March LifeCare Campus SP-7 to the north, and generally bounded by N Street to the north, 4th Street to the west and 6th Street to the east ("Specific Plan Area"). A legal description of the Specific Plan Area boundaries is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" to this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Specific Plan was reviewed, studied, and found to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") as more fully described below; and

WHEREAS, an Addendum to the Certified Program Environmental Impact Report SCH#2008071021 ("Addendum") was prepared to analyze the potential adverse environmental impacts of implementation of the Specific Plan in compliance with CEQA and was approved, along with the adoption of Findings of Fact by the Joint Powers Commission of the March Joint Powers Authority through Resolution No. 09-32; and

WHEREAS, on October 19, 2011, the Planning Commission of the March JPA ("Planning Commission") conducted a duly noticed public hearing on the Specific Plan at which time all persons wishing to testify in connection with the Specific Plan were heard and the Specific Plan was comprehensively reviewed; and

WHEREAS, all other legal prerequisites to the adoption of this Ordinance and the Specific Plan have occurred.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE JOINT POWERS COMMISSION OF THE MARCH JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan, hereinafter referred to as "SP-6", is hereby adopted as set forth in the attached Exhibit "B," which is incorporated by this reference, subject to the conditions of approval in the attached Exhibit "C," which is incorporated by this reference and which is hereby made a part of SP-6 as though fully set forth therein.

SECTION 2. SP-6 shall govern and control the planning, zoning, land use, development, and development approval process for improvements for all real property delineated in the legal description set forth in the attached Exhibit "A" ("Specific Plan Area"). To the extent other planning, zoning, land use, development, and development approval process regulations adopted by the March JPA are applicable and not inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of SP-6, such regulations shall apply to the Specific Plan Area and shall not be deemed pre-empted by the adoption of SP-6. The governance and control of planning, zoning, land use, development and development approval process for improvements of real property shall be further defined as identified by the attached Exhibit "C" (Project Conditions of Approval). All prior zoning and land use restrictions for the Specific Plan Area in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of SP-6 are hereby repealed as of the effective date of this Ordinance, and the Planning Director of the March JPA is hereby delegated the authority to modify the Official Zoning Map of the March JPA in accordance with this Ordinance to indicate the Specific Plan Area is governed by SP-6.

SECTION 3. All provisions of SP-6 are deemed separate, distinct, and severable. In the event any one or more provisions of SP-6 are rendered invalid or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall not be affected and shall remain valid and enforceable.

SECTION 4. Based on the entire record before the Joint Powers Commission of the March Joint Powers Authority ("Commission") and all written and oral evidence presented to the Commission, the Commission finds that SP-6 was prepared, and its contents are, in accordance with Chapter 9.13 of the March JPA Development Code and California Government Code Sections 65450 et seq.

SECTION 5. Pursuant to Section 9.13.090 of the March JPA Development Code and Section 65454 of the California Government Code, and based on the entire record before the Commission and all written and oral evidence presented to the Commission, the Joint Powers Commission hereby finds that SP-6 is consistent with the General Plan of the March JPA ("General Plan") and systematically implements the goals and objectives of the General Plan for the reasons set forth in Appendix C (pp. 127) of the Specific Plan. Said reasons are hereby adopted as the findings of the Joint Powers Commission as though fully set forth in this Ordinance.

Appendix E – Current Buildings on Specific Plan Area

2009 Use	Former Air Force Use	Building Number	Year of Construction	Square Footage	2011 Status
Vacant	Three-Story Dormitory	940	1989	25,608	No Change
Vacant	Burger King / AAFES	942	1976	3,523	Vacant

Appendix F – LEED Checklist

Sustainable Sites	Yes /No/ Optional	Intent/Comments	Credit Name	Possible Points	Credit Language	Submittal Documentation	Specific Plan Location	Actual Points
Prereq 1	Y	Create an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan during the design phase of the project. Consider employing strategies such as temporary and permanent seeding, mulching, earth dikes, silt fencing, sediment traps and sediment basins.	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention	Required	Use most stringent erosion and sedimentation control requirements to create and implement an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan(ECP). Prevent loss of soil during construction by wind or rain, prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or receiving waters, prevent dust and particulate matter from entering the air.	A construction submittal, project drawings of ECP, proof of NPDES compliance or local reviewed SWPPP, ECP narrative.	3.13	1
Credit 1	Y	An individual building is eligible for this credit if it can be demonstrated that the area disturbed by the building's construction activity complies with credit requirements and this is demonstrated within the LEED application submittal. This approach is expected to be most useful when buildings are being constructed at different times	Site Selection	1	Avoid developing on portions of sites that meet any of the following criteria: Farmland. Land within 5 feet of 100-year flood level as defined by FEMA. Specifically defined Habitat for threatened or endangered species. Land within 100 feet of any wetland as defined by the most stringent federal, state, or local agency. Greenfield within 50 feet of a defined water body. Parkland	A Design submittal, provide conformation that the site does not meet any of the prohibited requirements. For special circumstances a narrative can included.	EIR / Appendix H	1
Credit 2	Y	"Channel development to urban areas with existing infrastructure and preserve habitat and natural resources." March Lifecare Campus is designed to be a pedestrian oriented campus. Existing infrastructure will be upgraded as part of the development, and neighboring habitat directly north of the site would be preserved as part of the project.	Development Density & Community Connectivity	1	Option 1. Construct on previously developed site AND in a community with a minimum density of 60,000 sq. ft. per acre net.(see reference guide pages 35-42 for specific form of calculations) OR Option 2. Construct on previously developed site AND within ½ mile of a residential zone or neighborhood with an average density of 10 units per acre net AND within 1/2 mile of 10 basic services.	A Design submittal, provide data and calculations to document credit compliance. Submittal varies per compliance route review reference guide.	1.3.2	1
Credit 3	N		Brownfield Redevelopment		n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Credit 4.1	Y	"Reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use." The project is designed to be a	Alternative Transportation, Public Transportation	1	Locate project within 1/2 mile of existing or planned & funded commuter rail, light rail	A Design submittal. For rail provide a vicinity drawing showing the project site and the	3.4.5	1

		pedestrian oriented campus with an emphasis on public transportation. RTA provides two bus stops in the project area and would increase services to the campus project at build-out. Additionally, a shuttle service is planned to connect to a future metrolink station west of the 215 freeway within the MJPA.	Access		or subway station OR Locate project within 1/4 mile of one or more stops for 2 or more public or campus bus lines	location of all (existing and propose) fixed rail station within 1/2 mile. A listing of each fixed rail station and the distance form the station to the project site in miles. For bus provide a vicinity drawing showing the project site and the location of all bus stops within 1/4 mile. A listing of each bus line and the distance form the station to the project site in mile		
Credit 4.2		For institutional buildings, provide secure bicycle racks and/or storage, AND provide shower and changing facilities in the building or nearby.	Alternative Transportation, Bicycle Storage & Changing Rooms		For commercial or institutional buildings, provide secure bicycle racks and or storage within 200 yards of building entrance for 5% or more of all building users measured at peak period. AND provide shower and changing facilities in the building or within 200 yards of a building entrance for 0.5% of Full-Time Equivalent occupants. (see reference guide pages 55-58 for specific form of calculations)	A Design submittal. Provide FTE occupancy and transient occupancy for the project. Provide project drawings to show the locations of the secure bicycle storage areas and shower/changing facilities.	3.4.6	1
Credit 4.3		Where the campus has a central fleet operation or motor pool, at least 50% of the vehicles available must be alternative fuel vehicles (as defined above). Bi-fuel vehicles must utilize the alternative fuel option. In the case of centralized parking, accommodations for alternative-fuel vehicles may be made at the central facilities, providing that those accommodations are credited cumulatively to each building's need based on the preceding criteria. The centralized parking must be within 1/4 mile of the building(s) or serviced by a campus shuttle.	Alternative Transportation, Low-Emitting and Fuel-Efficient Vehicles	1	Option 1. Provide low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles for 3% of FTE occupants AND provide preferred parking for these vehicles. OR Option 2. Provide preferred parking for low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles for 5% of the parking provided on the site.	A Design submittal. Provide FTE occupancy for the project. Provide the total parking capacity of the site. Option 1 provide project drawings to show the location of the preferred parking spaces for the low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles. Confirm quantity of low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles provided and their make, model and manufacturer. Confirm whether each vehicle is a zero-emission vehicle or enter each vehicle's ACEEE score. Option 2 provide project drawings to show the location of the preferred parking spaces for the low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles. Confirm the number of preferred parking spaces provided.	3.4.4	1
Credit	Y	"Reduce pollution and land	Alternative	1	Option 1. Size parking	Design Submittal.	4.8.3	1

4.4		development impacts from single occupancy vehicle use." Size parking capacity to not exceed minimum local zoning requirements, AND, provide preferred parking for carpools or vanpools.	Transportation, Parking Capacity		to not exceed minimum local zoning AND provide preferred parking for carpools or vanpools for 5% of the total provided parking. OR Option 2. Provide parking for less than 5% of FTE building occupants, parking that is provided is for carpool or vanpool OR Option 4 Provide no new parking.	Provide FTE occupancy for the project. Provide total parking capacity of the site. Confirm the appropriate project compliance path.		
Credit 5.1	N		Site Development, Protect of Restore Habitat	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Credit 5.2	N		Site Development, Maximize Open Space	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Credit 6.1	Y	The Project will limit disruption of natural hydrology by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, and managing Stormwater runoff	Stormwater Design, Quantity Control	1	Option 1. (existing impervious is ≤50%) Implement a stormwater management plan that prevents the post-development peak discharge rate and quantity from exceeding the pre-development peak discharge rate and quantity for the one- and two-year, 24-hour design storms. OR Implement a stormwater management plan that protects receiving stream channels from excessive erosion by implementing a stream channel protection strategy and quantity controls strategies. OR Option 2. (existing impervious is ≥50%) Implement a stormwater management plan that results in a 25% decrease in the volume of stormwater runoff from the two-year, 24-hour design storm.	Design Submittal. Provide the pre-development site run-off rate (cfs). Provide the pre-development site run-off quantity (qf). Provide the post-development site run-off rate (cfs). Provide the post-development site run-off quantity (qf). OR Provide a narrative describing the project site conditions, measure taken, and controls implemented to prevent excessive stream velocities and associated erosion.	3.8.2	1
Credit 6.2	Y	The Project will reduce or eliminate water pollution by reducing impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, eliminating sources of contaminants, and removing pollutants	impervious cover, increasing on-site infiltration, eliminating sources of contaminants, and removing	1	Implement a stormwater management plan that reduces impervious cover, promotes infiltration, and captures and treats the	Design Submittal. For Non-structural BMP's- Provide a list of BMP's including a description of the function of each BMP and the percent annual rainfall treated.	3.8.3	1

		from Stormwater runoff.	pollutants from Stormwater runoff. Stormwater Design, Quality Control		stormwater runoff from 90% of the average annual rainfall using acceptable BMP's. BMP's used must be capable of removing 80% of the average annual post development TSS load based on existing monitoring reports.	Fro Structural Controls- Provide a list of structural controls, including a description of the pollutant removal of each control and the percent of annual rainfall treated. AND Provide an optional narrative.		
Credit 7.1	Y	The Project will provide any combination of the following strategies for 50% of the site hardscape (roads, sidewalks, courtyards and parking lots) - Use paving materials with a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of at least 29. Place a minimum of 50% of parking spaces under cover. Any roof used to shade or cover parking must have an SRI of at least 29.	Heat Island Effect, Non-Roof	1	Option 1. Provide any combination of the following strategies for 50% of the site hardscape (including roads, sidewalks, courtyards and parking lots) Shade within 5 years of occupancy, Paving materials with a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of at least 29, Open grid pavement system OR Option 2. Place a minimum of 50% of parking spaces under cover (defined as underground, under deck, under roof or under a building) Any roof used to shade or cover parking must have an SRI of at least 29.	Construction Submittal. Provide project site drawings high-lighting the location of specific paving materials, landscape shading, and/or underground or covered parking. AND Option 1. Provide the measured reflectance and emittance of each paving material installed on site, the total area of hardscape, total area of hardscape to be shaded within 5 years, total area of installed SRI compliant hardscape materials. OR Option 2. Total number of parking spaces provided on-site, total number of covered parking spaces provided on-site, AND (for either compliance option) Provide an optional narrative, confirm that the roof material covering or shading the parking has an SRI of at least 29.	4.4.7	1
Credit 7.2	O	An average of compliance for building roof areas may be used to meet these requirements when more than one building is on the site. For each building or for the group of buildings, combinations of high albedo and vegetated roof must collectively cover 75% of the roof area.	Heat Island Effect, Roof	1	Option 1. Use roofing materials having a SRI ≥ 78 for low sloped roof, SRI ≥ 29 for steep-sloped roof OR Option 2. Install a vegetated roof for at least 50% of the roof area. OR Option 3. Install a combination of the two (see reference guide)	Design Submittal. Option 1 Provide total area of installed SRI compliant roofing materials, Provide a listing of installed roofing materials and their SRI values. OR Option 2 Provide total area of installed green roof systems. OR Option 3. Provide total area of installed green roof system, total area of installed SRI compliant roofing materials, provide a listing of installed roofing materials and their SRI values. AND Optional narrative.	Optional	0
Credit 8	Y	"Minimize light trespass from the building and the site, reduce sky-glow to	Light Pollution Reduction	1	For exterior lighting: Only light as required for safety and comfort.	Design Submittal. Provide copies of the project lighting	4.9.9	1

		increase night sky access, improve nighttime visibility through glare reduction, and reduce development impact nocturnal environments."			Do not exceed 80% of the lighting power densities for exterior areas and 50% for building facades and landscape features as defined in ASHRAE / IESNA Standard 90.1-2004, Exterior Lighting Section, without amendments. All projects shall be classified under one of the following zones, as defined in IESNA RP-33, and shall follow all of the requirements for that specific zone: LZ1-Dark (park and rural settings), LZ2-Low (Residential Areas), LZ3-Medium (Commercial/Industrial, High-Density Residential), LZ4-High (Major City Centers, Entertainment Districts)	drawings to document the location and type of fixtures installed. AND Complete the lighting power density tables on the submittal template; location and ID of each installed exterior luminaire; site area to be illuminated by the luminaire; installed LPD and ASHRAE-allowable LPD. Confirm the site zone classification for the project. Complete the site Lumen Calculation on the submittal template, type, ID, quantity installed, initial lamp lumens above 90 degrees from nadir. AND Provide a narrative that includes specific information regarding the light trespass analysis conducted to determined compliance.		
Credit 1.1	Y	Limit or eliminate the use of potable water, or other natural surface or subsurface water resources available on or near the project site, for landscape irrigation.	Water Efficient Landscaping, Reduce by 50%	1	Reduce Potable water consumption for irrigation by 50% from a calculated mid-summer baseline case. Reductions shall be attributed to any combination of the following items: Plant species factor, Irrigation efficiency, use of captured rainwater, use of recycled rainwater, use of recycled wastewater, use of water treated and conveyed by a public agency specifically for non-potable uses.	Design Submittal. Provide the project's calculated baseline Total Water Applied (TWA)(gal), The project's calculated design case TWA, total non-potable water supply available for irrigation purposes, narrative	4.9.1	1
Credit 1.2	N	Eliminate the use of potable water, or other natural surface or subsurface water resources available on or near the project site, for landscape irrigation.	Water Efficient Landscaping, No Potable Use or No Irrigation	1	Achieve Credit 1.1 AND Use only captured rainwater, recycled wastewater, recycled greywater, or water treated and conveyed by a public agency specifically for non-potable uses for irrigation.		4.9.1	1
Credit 2	N	Reduce generation of wastewater and potable water demand, while increasing the local aquifer recharge.	Innovative Wastewater Technologies	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Credit 3.1	O	Incorporate Savings By Design Measures. Because of the varying occupant numbers in some types of	Water Use Reduction, 20% Reduction	1	Employ strategies that in aggregate use 20% less water than the water use baseline	Design Submittal. Provide the project's calculated occupants, the project's calculated	Optional	0

		campus buildings (including students, staff, and visitors) an alternative method of calculating this credit may be used. Rather than basing the calculations on the number of occupants, the water use may be based on the total number of each type of applicable fixtures in the building and the estimated number of uses for each of these. For example, for public water closets a sample calculation is as follows: Total Daily Water Use (Public WC) = Total Number Of Fixtures x Estimated Daily Uses x Flow Rate(GPF) x Duration. The calculations should use the same fixture count and daily use numbers for the base and proposed case. This provides a reasonable representation of base and proposed case water use. Calculations should include all flush fixtures and the following flow fixtures: public and private lavatories, public and private showers, kitchen faucets, and laboratory and service lavatories. The following as process loads may be excluded: eyewash fountains, emergency showers, water coolers, and water fountains.			calculated for the building (not including irrigation) after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements. Calculations are based on estimated occupant usage and shall include only the following fixtures: water closets, urinals, lavatory faucets, showers and kitchen sinks.	design case water usage, the project's calculated baseline water usage, for projects using non-potable water for sewage conveyance, provide total non-potable water supply (gal) available for sewage conveyance, narrative		
Credit 3.2	O	Individual users may attempt to achieve this requirement on their own but it will not be required as part of the Specific Plan.	Water Use Reduction, 30% Reduction	1	Employ strategies that in aggregate use 30% less water than the water use baseline calculated for the building (not including irrigation) after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements. Calculations are based on estimated occupant usage and shall include only the following fixtures: water closets, urinals, lavatory faucets, showers and kitchen sinks.	Design Submittal. Provide the project's calculated occupants, the project's calculated design case water usage, the project's calculated baseline water usage, for projects using non-potable water for sewage conveyance, provide total non-potable water supply (gal) available for sewage conveyance, narrative	Optional	0
Prereq 1	y	Verify that the building's energy related systems are installed, calibrated and perform according to the owner's project requirements(OPR), basis of design(BOD), and	Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems	Required	1) Designate an individual as the Commissioning Authority (CxA) to lead, review and oversee the completion of the commissioning	Construction Submittal. Provide name and company information for the CxA. Confirm that the 6 tasks have been completed. Provide a narrative.	4.10.8	1

		<p>construction documents. Systems to be commissioned: Heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and refrigeration systems (HVAC&R) and associated controls, lighting and daylighting controls and domestic hot water systems</p>			<p>process activities. a) The CxA shall have documented commissioning authority experience in at least two building projects. b) The individual serving as the CxA shall be independent of the project's design and construction management, though they may be employees of the firms providing those services. The CxA may be a qualified employee or consultant of the owner. c) The CxA shall report results, findings and recommendations directly to the owner. d) For projects smaller than 50,000 gross sq. ft., the CxA may include qualified persons on the design or construction teams who have the required experience. 2) The owner shall document the OPR. The design team shall develop the BOD. The CxA shall review these documents for clarity and completeness. 3) Develop and incorporate commissioning requirements into the construction documents. 4) Develop and implement a commissioning plan. 5) Verify the installation and performance of the systems to be commissioned. 6) Complete a summary commissioning report. (review reference guide)</p>			
Prereq 2	y	<p>Design the building envelope, HVAC, lighting, and other systems to maximize energy performance. The ASHRAE 90.1-2004 User's Manual contains worksheets that can be used to document compliance with this prerequisite. For projects pursuing points under EA Credit 1, the computer</p>	Minimum Energy Performance	Required	<p>Design building to comply with mandatory provisions of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004; and the prescriptive requirements or performance requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004.</p>	<p>Design Submittal. Confirm that the project meets The requirements of the ASHRAE 90.1-2004, Provide an optional narrative</p>	4.10.8	1

		simulation model may be used to confirm satisfaction of this prerequisite. If a local code has demonstrated quantitative and textual equivalence following, at a minimum, the U.S. Department of Energy standard process for commercial energy code determination, then it may be used to satisfy this prerequisite in lieu of ASHRAE 90.1-2004. Details on the DOE process for commercial energy code determination can be found at www.energycodes.gov/implementation/determinations_com.stm .						
Prereq 3	y	Reduce ozone depletion.	Fundamental Refrigerant Management	Required	Zero use of CFC-based refrigerants in new base building HVAC&R systems. When reusing existing base building HVAC equipment, complete a comprehensive CFC phase-out conversion prior to project completion. Phase-out plans extending beyond the project completion date will be considered on their merits.	Design Submittal. Confirm that the project does not use CFC refrigerants. OR Confirm that the project has a phase out plan for any existing CFC-based equipment. Provide a narrative.	4.10.8	1
Credit 1		Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the baseline in the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental and economic impacts associated with excessive energy use. Requirements for 20% more efficiency than Title 24 in the Specific Plan will allow buildings in to qualify for 4 LEED points under this section. Taking advantage of Savings By Design with Edison could also increase users' potential to qualify for additional points.	Optimize Energy Performance	1 to 10	Option 1 Whole Building Energy Simulation (for options 2 & 3 (4 points, 2-5 points) see reference manual). 2 points on this scale are required as of June, 2007. Demonstrate a percentage improvement in the proposed building performance rating compared to the baseline building performance rating per ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004. Proposed design must comply with the mandatory provisions in Standard 90.1-2004; must include all the energy costs within and associated with the building project; AND project must be compared against a	Design Submittal. The EA Credit 1 Submittal Template (on USGBC website) provides detailed tables and calculations to assist with the completion of this credit	Title 24 Requirements, 2007 Savings by Design Healthcare modeling Procedures	4

					baseline building that complies with Appendix G, Standard 90.1-2004.			
Credit 2	y	Encourage and recognize increasing levels of on-site renewable energy self-supply in order. Implementing a solar roof program for proposed buildings and parking lots would allow the project to qualify for these points.	On-Site Renewable Energy	1 to 3	Calculate project performance by expressing the energy produced by the renewable systems as a percentage of the building annual energy cost. Use the building annual energy cost calculated in EA Credit 1 or use the Department of Energy (DOE) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) database to determine the estimated electricity use.	Design Submittal. The EA Credit 2 Submittal Template (on USGBC website) provides detailed tables and calculations to assist with the completion of this credit. Provide on-site renewable energy source, annual energy generated for each source, backup fuel for each source. Describe the source of annual energy cost information	4.10.8	1
Credit 3	O	Begin the commissioning process early during the design process and execute additional activities after systems performance verification is completed	Enhanced Commissioning	1	1. Prior to the start of the construction documents phase, designate an independent Commissioning Authority (CxA) to lead, review, and oversee the completion of all Cx process activities. The CxA shall, at a minimum, perform Tasks 2, 3 and 6. Other team members may perform Tasks 4 and 5.a. The CxA shall have documented CxA experience in at least two building projects. b. The individual serving as the CxA shall be- i. independent of the work of design and construction; ii. not an employee of the design firm, though they may be contracted through them; iii. not an employee of, or contracted through, a contractor or construction manager holding construction contracts; iv. (can be) a qualified employee or consultant of the owner. c. The CxA shall report results, findings and recommendations directly to the owner. d. This requirement	Construction Submittal. The following project data and calculation information is required to document credit compliance. Provide the name, firm and experience information for the CxA, confirm that the 6 required tasks have been completed, provide a narrative description of the results of the commissioning design review, implementation of the systems manual and training, and the plan for the review of building operation at 8 to 10 months.	Optional	0

					<p>has no deviation for project size. 2. The CxA shall conduct, at a minimum, one Cx design review of the OPR, BOD, and design documents prior to mid-construction documents phase and back-check the review comments in the subsequent design submission.</p> <p>3. The CxA shall review contractor submittals applicable to systems being commissioned for compliance with the OPR and BOD. This review shall be concurrent with A/E reviews and submitted to the design team and the owner. 4. Develop a systems manual that provides future operating staff the information needed to understand and optimally operate the commissioned systems. 5. Verify that the requirements for training operating personnel and building occupants are completed. 6. Assure the involvement by the CxA in reviewing building operation within 10 months after substantial completion with O&M staff and occupants. Include a plan for resolution of outstanding commissioning-related issues.</p>			
Credit 4	Y	Reduce ozone depletion and support early compliance with the Montreal Protocol while minimizing direct contributions to global warming.	Enhanced Refrigerant Management	1	<p>OPTION 1 Do not use refrigerants. OR</p> <p>OPTION 2 Select refrigerants and HVAC&R that minimize or eliminate the emission of compounds that contribute to ozone depletion and global warming. The base building HVAC&R equipment shall comply with the following formula, which sets a maximum threshold for the</p>	Design Submittal. Using the online Submittal Templates: provide the HVAC&R equipment types, including number, size (tons), refrigerant, and refrigerant charge, provide a narrative describing any special circumstances or calculation explanations.	4.10.8	1

					combined contributions to ozone depletion and global warming potential AND Do not install fire suppression systems that contain ozone-depleting substances (CFCs, HCFCs or Halons).			
Credit 5	O	Provide for the ongoing accountability of building energy consumption over time	Measurement & Verification	1	Develop and implement a Measurement & Verification (M&V) Plan consistent with Option D or Option B, (see reference guide), The M&V period shall cover a period of no less than one year of post-construction occupancy.	Construction Submittal. Confirm IPMVP Option pursued by the project, Upload copy of M&B plan, provide a narrative for special circumstances	Optional	0
Credit 6	O	Encourage the development and use of grid-source, renewable energy technologies on a net zero pollution basis.	Green Power	1	Provide at least 35% of the building's electricity from renewable sources by engaging in at least a two-year renewable energy contract. Renewable sources are as defined by the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS) Green-e products certification requirements. Determine baseline electricity use: Use the annual electricity consumption from the results of EA Credit 1. OR Use the Department of Energy (DOE) Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) database to determine the estimated electricity use.	Construction Submittal. OPTION 1 Provide the name of the green power provider and contract term. Provide total annual electricity consumption (kWh) and total annual green power purchase (kWh). OPTION 2 Provide the name of the renewable energy certificate vendor. Provide total annual electricity consumption (kWh). Provide the value of the green tags purchased (kWh).	Optional	0
Atmosphere & Energy Totals			9 (yes) - 0 (no) - 2 (optional)					
Materials & Resources	Yes/No/Optional	Intent / Comments	Credit Name	Possible Points	Credit Language	Submittal Documentation	Specific Plan Location	Actual Points
Prereq 1	Y	Facilitate the reduction of waste generated by building occupants that is hauled to and disposed of in landfills.	Storage & Collection of Recyclables	Required	Provide an easily accessible area that serves the entire building and is dedicated to the collection and storage of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics and metals. <i>A guide for the recycle area size is provided on Page 240,</i>	Design Submittal. Confirm that recycling collection areas have been provided, per requirements, to meet the needs of the project. Confirm the types of materials that are being collected for recycling. Provide an optional narrative describing any special circumstances or considerations regarding the	3.8, 4.4.5, and 4.4.6	1

					<i>table 1 Recycling Area Guidelines of the Reference Guide.</i>	project's prerequisite approach.		
Credit 1.1	N	Extend the life cycle of existing building stock, conserve resources, retain cultural resources, reduce waste and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport.	Building Reuse, Maintain 75% of Existing Walls, Floors & Roof	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Credit 1.2	N	Extend the life cycle of existing building stock, conserve resources, retain cultural resources, reduce waste and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport.	Building Reuse, Maintain 100% of Existing Walls, Floors & Roof	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Credit 1.3	N	Extend the life cycle of existing building stock, conserve resources, retain cultural resources, reduce waste and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport.	Building Reuse, Maintain 50% of Interior Non-Structural Elements	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Credit 2.1	O	Divert construction and demolition debris from disposal in landfills and incinerators. Redirect recyclable recovered resources back to the manufacturing process. Redirect reusable materials to appropriate sites.	Construction Waste Management, Divert 50% from Disposal	1	Recycle and/or salvage at least 50% of non-hazardous construction and demolition debris. Develop and implement a construction waste management plan that, at a minimum, identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal and whether the materials will be sorted on-site or co-mingled. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris do not	Construction Submittal. Complete the construction waste calculation tables in the Submittal Template. The following information will be required to fill in these tables: general description of each type/category of waste generated; location of receiving agent (recycler/landfill) for waste; quantity of waste diverted (by category) in tons, or cubic yards. Provide a narrative describing the	3.8	1

					contribute to this credit. Calculations can be done by weight or volume, but must be consistent throughout.	project's construction waste management approach. The narrative should include the project's Construction Waste Management Plan.		
Credit 2.2	O	Divert construction and demolition debris from disposal in landfills and incinerators. Redirect recyclable recovered resources back to the manufacturing process. Redirect reusable materials to appropriate sites.	Construction Waste Management , Divert 75% from Disposal	1	Recycle and/or salvage an additional 25% beyond MR Credit 2.1 (75% total) of nonhazardous construction and demolition debris. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris does not contribute to this credit. Calculations can be done by weight or volume, but must be consistent throughout.		Optional	0
Credit 3.1	O	Reuse building materials and products in order to reduce demand for virgin materials and to reduce waste, thereby reducing impacts associated with the extraction and processing of virgin resources. Identify opportunities to incorporate salvaged materials into building design and research potential material suppliers. Consider salvaged materials such as beams and posts, flooring, paneling, doors and frames, cabinetry and furniture, brick and decorative items.	Materials Reuse , 5%	1	Use salvaged, refurbished or reused materials such that the sum of these materials constitutes at least 5% , based on cost, of the total value of materials on the project. <i>Mechanical, electrical and plumbing components and specialty items such as elevators and equipment shall not be included in this calculation. Only include materials permanently installed in the project. Furniture may be included, providing it is included consistently in MR Credits 3–7</i>	Construction Submittal. Provide the total project materials cost (Divisions 2–10) or provide the total project cost for Divisions 2–10 to apply the 45% default materials value. Provide a tabulation of each salvaged/ reused material used on the project. The tabulation must include a description of the material, the source/vendor for the material and the product cost. Provide a narrative describing the materials reuse strategy implemented by the project. Include specific information about reused/salvaged materials used on the project.	Optional	0
Credit 3.2	O	Reuse building materials and products in order to reduce demand for virgin materials and to reduce waste, thereby reducing impacts associated with the extraction and processing of virgin resources.	Materials Reuse , 10%	1	Use salvaged, refurbished or reused materials such that the sum of these materials constitutes at least 10% , based on cost, of the total value of materials on the project. <i>Mechanical, electrical and plumbing components and specialty items such as elevators and equipment shall not be</i>		Optional	0

					<i>included in this calculation. Only include materials permanently installed in the project. Furniture may be included, providing it is included consistently in MR Credits 3–7</i>			
Credit 4.1	Y	Increase demand for building products that incorporate recycled content materials, thereby reducing impacts resulting from extraction and processing of virgin materials.	Recycled Content, 10% (post-consumer + ½ pre-consumer)	1	Use materials with recycled content such that the sum of post-consumer recycled content plus one-half of the pre-consumer content constitutes at least 10% (<i>based on cost</i>) of the total value of the materials in the project. The recycled content value of a material assembly shall be determined by weight. The recycled fraction of the assembly is then multiplied by the cost of assembly to determine the recycled content value. <i>Mechanical, electrical and plumbing components and specialty items such as elevators shall not be included in this calculation. Only include materials permanently installed in the project. Furniture may be included, providing it is included consistently in MR Credits 3–7. (See reference guide pages 265-271 for specific definitions of post-consumer content and pre-consumer content)</i>	Construction Submittal. Provide the total project materials cost (Divisions 2–10) or provide the total project cost for Divisions 2–10 to apply the 45% default materials value, Provide a tabulation of each material used on the project that is being tracked for recycled content, The tabulation must include a description of the material, the manufacturer of the material, the product cost, the pre-consumer and/or post-consumer recycled content percentage, and the source of the recycled content data, Provide an optional narrative	4.10.5	1
Credit 4.2	O	Increase demand for building products that incorporate recycled content materials, thereby reducing impacts resulting from extraction and processing of virgin materials.	Recycled Content, 20% (post-consumer + ½ pre-consumer)	1	Use materials with recycled content such that the sum of post-consumer recycled content plus one-half of the pre-consumer content constitutes at least 20% (<i>based on cost</i>) of the total value of the materials in the project. The recycled content value of a material assembly shall be determined by weight. The recycled fraction of the assembly is then	Construction Submittal. Provide the total project materials cost (Divisions 2–10) or provide the total project cost for Divisions 2–10 to apply the 45% default materials value, Provide a tabulation of each material used on the project that is being tracked for recycled content, The tabulation must include a description of the material, the manufacturer	Optional	0

					multiplied by the cost of assembly to determine the recycled content value. <i>Mechanical, electrical and plumbing components and specialty items such as elevators shall not be included in this calculation. Only include materials permanently installed in the project. Furniture may be included, providing it is included consistently in MR Credits 3–7.</i> (See reference guide pages 265-271 for specific definitions of post-consumer content and pre-consumer content)	of the material, the product cost, the pre-consumer and/or post-consumer recycled content percentage, and the source of the recycled content data, Provide an optional narrative		
Credit 5.1	Y	Increase demand for building materials and products that are extracted and manufactured within the region, thereby supporting the use of indigenous resources and reducing the environmental impacts resulting from transportation.	Regional Materials, 10% Extracted, Processed & Manufactured Regionally	1	Use building materials or products that have been extracted, harvested or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles of the project site for a minimum of 10% (based on cost) of the total materials value. If only a fraction of a product or material is extracted / harvested / recovered and manufactured locally, then only that percentage (by weight) shall contribute to the regional value. <i>Mechanical, electrical and plumbing components and specialty items such as elevators and equipment shall not be included in this calculation. Only include materials permanently installed in the project. Furniture may be included, providing it is included consistently in MR Credits 3–7.</i>	Construction Submittal. Provide the project's total project cost (for application of 45% default factor) or total materials cost. Note this reported value must be consistent across all MR credits. Complete the regional materials calculation table in the Submittal Template. The following information will be required to fill in this table: product name for each tracked material; material manufacturer; total product cost for each tracked material; percentage of product, by weight, that meets both the extraction and manufacture criteria; distance between the project site and extraction / harvest / recovery site; distance between the project site and the final manufacturing location. Provide an optional narrative.	4.10.5	1
Credit 5.2	O	Increase demand for building materials and products that are extracted And manufactured within the region, thereby supporting the use of indigenous	Regional Materials, 20% Extracted, Processed & Manufactured Regionally	1	Use building materials or products that have been extracted, harvested or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles of the project site for an additional 10% beyond MR Credit 5.1 (total of 20%, based on cost)		Optional	0

		resources and reducing the environmental impacts resulting from transportation.			of the total materials value. If only a fraction of the material is extracted/harvested/recovered and manufactured locally, then only that percentage (by weight) shall contribute to the regional value.			
Credit 6	Y	Reduce the use and depletion of finite raw materials and long-cycle renewable materials by replacing them with rapidly renewable materials. <i>Establish a project goal for rapidly renewable materials and identify products and suppliers that can support achievement of this goal. Consider materials such as bamboo, wool, cotton insulation, agrifiber, linoleum, wheatboard, strawboard and cork. During construction, ensure that the specified renewable materials are installed.</i>	Rapidly Renewable Materials	1	Use rapidly renewable building materials and products (made from plants that are typically harvested within a ten-year cycle or shorter) for 2.5% of the total value of all building materials and products used in the project, based on cost.	Construction Submittal. Provide the project's total project cost (for application of 45% default factor) or total materials cost. Note this reported value must be consistent across all MR credits. Complete the rapidly renewable materials calculation table in the Submittal Template. The following information will be required to fill in this table: product name for each tracked material; material manufacturer; total product cost for each tracked material; percentage of product, by weight, for each material that meets the rapidly renewable criteria. Provide an optional narrative.	4.10.5	1
Credit 7	N	Use a minimum of 50% of wood-based materials and products, which are certified in accordance with the Forest Stewardship Council's (FSC) Principles and Criteria, for wood building components. These components include, but are not limited to, structural framing and general dimensional framing, flooring, sub-flooring, wood doors and finishes. Only	Certified Wood	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0

		include materials permanently installed in the project. Furniture may be included, providing it is included consistently in MR Credits 3–7.						
Indoor Environmental Quality	Yes/No/Optional	Intent / Comments	Credit Name	Possible Points	Credit Language	Submittal Documentation	Specific Plan Location	Actual Points

Appendix G – Plant Palette

TREES:

Botanical name (Common name)

Acacia species (Acacia)
Agonis flexuosa (Peppermint Tree)
Albizia julibrissin (Silk Tree)
Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree)
Bauhinia variegata –purpurea (Purple Orchid Tree)
Bauhinia X blakeana (Hong Kong Orchid Tree)
Brachychiton populneus (Bottle Tree)
Brahea armata (Blue Hesper Palm)
Callistemon citrinus (Lemon Bottlebrush)
Calocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar)
Cedrus deodara (Deodar Cedar)
Cercidium floridum (Blue Palo Verde)
Cercis occidentalis (Western Redbud)
Chilopsis linearis (Desert Willow)
Chitalpa tashkentensis (Chitalpa)
Chorisia speciosa (Floss Silk Tree)
Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor Tree)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides (Carrot Wood)
Cupressus sempervirens (Italian Cypress)
Dracaena draco (Dragon Tree)
Elaeocarpus decipiens (Japanese Blueberry Tree)
Eriobotrya deflexa (Bronze Loquat)
Erythrina americana (Naked Coral Tree)
Ficus microcarpa (Indian Laurel Fig)
Fraxinus uhdei (Shamel Ash)
Geijera parviflora (Australian Willow)
Jacaranda mimosifolia (Jacaranda)
Juglans californica (S. California Black Walnut)
Koelreuteria bipinnata (Chinese Flame Tree)
Koelreuteria paniculata (Golden Rain Tree)
Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle)
Laurus nobilis 'Saratoga' (Sweet Bay)
Lophostemon conferta (Brisbane Box)
Magnolia grandiflora (Magnolia Species)
Melaleuca nesophila (Pink Melaleuca)
Olea europaea 'Swan Hill' (Fruitless Olive)
Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm)
Phoenix dactylifera (Date Palm)
Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine)
Pinus halepensis (Aleppo Pine)
Pistacia chinensis (Chinese Pistache)

Platanus acerifolia (London Plane Tree)
Platanus racemosa (California Sycamore)
Podocarpus gracilior (Fern Pine)
Podocarpus henkelii (Long Leafed Yellow Wood)
Podocarpus macrophyllus (Yew Pine)
Populus fremontii (Fremont Cottonwood)
Prosopis Species (Mesquite)
Prunus carolina (Carolina Laurel Cherry)
Prunus cerasifera 'Krauter Vesuvius' (Purple Leaf Plum)
Pyrus C. 'Bradford' (Bradford Pear)
Quercus agrifolia (Coast Live Oak)
Quercus engelmannii (Mesa Oak)
Quercus ilex (Holly Oak)
Quercus virginiana (Southern Live Oak)
Rhus lancea (African Sumac)
Schinus molle (California Pepper Tree)
Washingtonia robusta (Mexican Fan Palm)

SHRUBS:

Botanical name (Common name)
Abelia 'Edward Goucher' (Glossy Abelia)
Acacia craspedocarpa (Leather Leaf Acacia)
Agapanthus species (Lily of the Nile)
Agave Americana (Century Plant)
Agave desmettiana (Desmettiana Agave)
Aloe species (Aloe)
Anigozanthos cultivars (Kangaroo Paw)
Anisacanthus spp. (Desert Honeysuckle)
Artemisia californica (California Sagebrush)
Baccharis pilularis (Coyote Brush)
Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)
Bougainvillea spp. (Bougainvillea)
Buxus microphylla japonica (Japanese Boxwood)
Carissa macrocarpa 'Boxwood Beauty' (Boxwood Beauty Natal Plum)
Ceanothus spp. (California Wild Lilac)
Cistus spp. (Rockrose)
Convolvulus cneorum (Bush Morning Glory)
Correa spp. (Australian Fuchsia)
Cotoneaster apiculatus (Cranberry Cotoneaster)
Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm)
Dietes bicolor (Fortnight Lily)
Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea' (Purple Hopbush)
Echeveria elegans (Hens and Chickens)
Echium fastuosum (Pride of Madeira)
Elaeagnus pungens (Silverberry)
Eriogonum fasciculatum (California Buckwheat)
Escallonia 'fradesii' (Escallonia)

Euonymus japonicus spp. (Euonymous)
Feijoa sellowiana (Pineapple Guava)
Festuca glauca (Blue Fescue)
Grevellia 'Noellii' (Noel's Grevellia)
Hemerocallis hybrids (Day Lily)
Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells)
Ilex cornuta 'Burfordii' (Burford Holly)
Juniperus chinensis spp (Juniper)
Justicia spicigera (Mexican Honeysuckle)
Lantana camara (Bush Lantana)
Leptospermum laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree)
Ligustrum japonicum 'Texanum' (Texas Privet)
Liriope muscari (Big Blue Lilyturf)
Lonicera nitida (Box Honeysuckle)
Mimulus aurantiacus (Sticky Monkey Flower)
Muhlenbergia rigens (Deer Grass)
Myrsine Africana (African Boxwood)
Nandina domestica species (Heavenly Bamboo)
Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax)
Photinia x fraseri (Fraser's Photinia)
Prunus caroliniana 'Bright 'n Tight' (Dwarf Caroliana Laurel Cherry)
Pyracantha species (Firethorn)
Raphiolepis indica species (Indian Hawthorn)
Rhus integrifolia (Lemonade Berry)
Ribes speciosum (Fuchsia Flowering Gooseberry)
Rosa banksiae (Lady Bank's Rose)
Salvia greggii & hybrids (Autumn Sage)
Salvia leucantha (Mexican Bush Sage)
Tecoma stans (Yellow Trumpet Flower)
Viburnum suspensum (Sandankwa Viburnum)

GROUND COVER

Botanical name (Common name)
Aptenia 'Red Apple' (Red Apple)
Baccharis pilularis 'Pigeon Point' (Dwarf Coyote Bush)
Carissa macrocarpa 'Prostrata' (Prostrate Natal Plum)
Drosanthemum floribundum (Rosea Ice Plant)
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana' (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle)
Myoporum 'Pacificum' (Pacific Myoporum)
Trachelospermum jasminoides (Star Jasmine)

VINES:

Botanical name (Common name)
Bougainvillea species (Bougainvillea)
Distictis buccinatoria (Blood Red Trumpet Vine)
Rosa banksiae (Lady Bank's Rose)
Wisteria sinensis (Chinese Wisteria)

Appendix H – List of Definitions

Purpose

The purpose of this section is to promote consistency and precision in the application and interpretation of development and zoning terms and definitions. The meaning and construction of words and phrases defined in this section shall apply in regards to all development within the Specific Plan area, except where the context and usage of such words or phrases clearly indicates a different meaning or construction intended in that particular case.

Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan.

Abutting - having lot lines or zone boundaries in common.

Access road - a graded road with such improvements and of such width, as required in this Specific Plan, which provides access from a division of land to an existing maintained street or highway.

Addition - any construction that is attached to an existing building and which increases the size of a building or facility in terms of site coverage, height, length, width, or gross floor area.

Adjoining - means district boundaries or lot lines in common.

Advertising Sign – Those which direct attention to the goods and services sold, leased, or otherwise provided and made available, which shall include the name of the leasehold premises and may include names or sub-tenancies located thereon.

Airport - any area which is used or intended to be used for the taking off and landing of aircraft, including helicopters, and any appurtenant areas which are used or are intended go be used for airport buildings or facilities, including open spaces, taxiways and tie-down areas.

Ancillary Use - a use that is in addition and subordinate to the primary use.

Antenna – means a device used to transmit and/or receive radio or electromagnetic waves between terrestrially and orbitally based structures.

Antenna, Noncommercial - “Noncommercial antenna” means an antenna or satellite dish not used in conjunction with a business, or commercial enterprise.

Antenna, Satellite Dish - “Satellite dish antenna” means a transmitting and receiving antenna, typically parabolic, disc or double convex shaped with an active element

external to the disc that communicates by line of sight with another similar antenna or an orbiting satellite.

Antenna (transmission) - any system of wires, poles, pods, towers, whips, reflecting discs, or similar devices for transmission of electromagnetic waves.

Architectural features - any portion of the outer surface of a structure, including, but not limited to, the kind, color and texture of the building material, the type and style of all windows, doors, lights, signs, walls, fences, awnings and canopies, screens, sculptures, decoration, roof shape and materials, and other fixtures appurtenant to a structure.

Architectural control - public regulation of the design of private buildings to develop, preserve, or enhance the attractiveness or character of a particular area or individual building.

Awning Sign – a message integrated into the surface of an architectural awning structure mounted parallel to the building façade.

Berm - a mound of earth of varying height.

Blade Sign – a wall-mounted projecting or canopy-suspended sign at the pedestrian level adjacent to a building entry.

Block - a unit of land bounded by streets or by a combination of streets and public land, railroad rights-of-way, waterways or any other barrier to the continuity to development.

Buffer areas - an area of land used to visibly separate one use from another or to shield noise, lights or other possible nuisances.

Building - any structure built for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons or personal property of any kind.

Building coverage - the relationship between the ground floor area (footprint) of the building(s) and the net lot area.

Building height - the vertical distance from the grade to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or to the highest point of the highest gable of a pitch or hip roof, but exclusive of vents, air conditioners, chimneys or other such incidental appurtenances.

Building, main - a building within which is conducted the principal use permitted on the lot as provided by this chapter.

Building, public - an institution such as a library, public school, hospital, or public owned or operated building, structure or land used for public purpose.

Building site - a lot, or contiguous lots of land in single, multiple, or joint ownership (exclusive of all rights-of way and all easements, except open space easements, that prohibit the surface use of the property by its owner), which provides the area and open spaces required by this chapter for construction of a building or buildings, and which abuts a public or private street or alley, or easement.

Centerline - the centerline of a street as referred to in this code shall mean the right-of-way centerline as established by the county engineer of the county, by the city engineer of any city within the county, by the Division of Highways of the State of California, or if no such centerline has been established and in any base in which foregoing definition is not applicable.

Certificate of occupancy - a document issued by the March JPA allowing the occupancy or use of a building and certifying that the structure or use has been constructed or will be used in compliance with all the applicable municipal codes and ordinances.

Chemical/substance abuse facility - any facility which provides medical or non-medical care and supervision in a group setting to adults recovering from the effects of controlled substances or chemicals.

Clinic - an establishment where patients are admitted for examination and treatment by one or more physicians, dentists, psychologists or social workers and where patients are not lodged overnight.

Common area - land in a residential development held in common and/or single ownership and not reserved for the exclusive use or benefit of an individual tenants or owner.

Community care facilities - any facility, place or building where non-medical care and supervision are provided for seven or more persons (does not include the licensee or members of the licensee's family or persons employed as facility staff). Term does not include recovery houses or other similar facilities providing group living arrangements for persons recently released from a penal or corrective institution.

Community center - a facility operated in the Senior Continuum which provides recreational, cultural or other similar activities.

Community noise equivalent level - a cumulative measure of noise for a 24-hour day, weighted to noise occurring during the evening and nighttime periods.

Decibel or db - a unit of sound pressure level.

Defensible space - a physical space which is made usable and safe by a design encouraging pedestrian circulation, visual access and the elimination of visually obstructed areas.

Density - the number of dwelling units, or housing structures per net acre of land.

Detention basin - a storage facility for the temporary storage of storm water runoff .

Developer - the person or firm who prepares acreage for development and installs sufficient improvements to facilitate further subdivision of the property and construction of authorized uses. In the case of larger acreage there may be a master developer who sells property to several builders. With smaller acreage, the developer may be the original land owner or an individual builder.

Development - the division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels; the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any structure; any mining, excavation, landfill or land disturbance, and any use or extension of the use of land.

Development agreement - a legally binding instrument executed between two or more parties which sets forth the specific criteria under which a certain development project may proceed. Modifications to the terms and conditions of the agreement require the mutual written consent of all parties entering into the agreement.

Development plan - a map or maps, along with supporting text and data, statistics or tables which describe the entitlement to use and associated conditions thereto authorized for a described parcel of land, approved in accordance with the requirements of this Specific Plan.

Drive approach - the portion of a driveway, typically within the public right-of-way, which flairs out for vehicle maneuvering.

Driveway - an access leading from a public street or right-of-way or a private street to a parking area, or from one parking area to another, but shall not be defined to include any ramp, aisle, or maneuvering area.

Driveway corner cut-off shall mean a safety area, clear of any visual obstructions measuring over 30 inches from street level and which would constitute a traffic or pedestrian hazard, as the triangular area created by a line between two points measured ten feet from, and along the axis of, the intersecting point of a street property line and the edge of a driveway nearest a side property line.

Dwelling - a structure or portion thereof which is used exclusively for permanent human habitation.

Dwelling group - a group of two or more detached buildings used as dwelling units located on a single lot, together with all of the open spaces required by this Specific Plan but not including tourist courts, motor courts, or motels or any other commercial uses.

Dwelling unit - one or more rooms designed, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, with cooking, sleeping and sanitary facilities provided within the dwelling unit for the exclusive use of a single person or persons within the Senior Continuum.

Easement - a grant of one or more of the property rights by the property owner to and/or for the use by the public, a corporation or another person or entity.

Employees' quarters - quarters for the housing of domestic employees when such quarters are located upon the same land occupied by their employer.

Environmental impact report (EIR) - a detailed statement setting forth the environmental effects and considerations pertaining to a project as specified in Section 21100 of the California Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act), and may mean either a draft or a final EIR.

Existing use - the use of a lot or structure at the time of the enactment of this Specific Plan.

Façade – The exterior wall of a building exclusive of projecting signs, columns, pilasters, canopies, marquees, decorations, or the like.

Fence - a solid or open barrier intended to enclose or mark an area.

Fire access road - a minimum 20-foot wide access road paved with asphalt or concrete for emergency use approved by the local fire agency.

Floor area, gross – the area within the perimeter of the outside walls of a building as measured from the inside surface of the exterior walls.

Floor Area, net - the total building floor area excluding garages, hallways, lobbies, elevators and other common spaces.

Floor Area Ratio this calculation determines the maximum square footage of a building on an individual parcel. A .50 FAR for a 10,000 square foot lot would allow a 5,000 square foot building. This total could be a single story building that is 5,000 square feet or a two story building with each floor being 2,500 square feet.

Frontage - the length of that portion of a lot abutting a street.

General plan - the adopted general plan of the March JPA which is the official statement of policy relative to physical development within the jurisdiction.

Grade (adjacent ground elevation) - the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground, paving or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property

line or, when the property line is more than five feet from the building, between the building and a line five feet from the building.

Grade, finished - the final elevation of the ground surface after development.

Grade, natural - the elevation of the ground surface in its natural state, before man-made alterations.

Grading, contour - a grading concept designed to result in earth forms and contours which resemble natural terrain characteristics, with generally curving, nonlinear slope banks having variations in the slope ratios of the horizontal and vertical curves.

Greenbelt - an open area which may be cultivated or maintained in a natural state surrounding development or used as a buffer between land use or to mark the edge of an urban or developed area.

Hazardous substance - any of the following or combinations thereof as noted in the Riverside County Hazardous Waste Management Plan:

- (1) Any substance designated pursuant to Section 1321(b)(2)(A) of Title 33 of the United States Code.
- (2) Any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 102 of the Federal Act, 42 U.S.C. 9602.
- (3) Any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 6921 of Title 42 of the United States Code, but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act has been suspended by act of Congress.
- (4) Any toxic pollutant listed under Section 1317(a) of Title 33 of the United States Code.
- (5) Any hazardous air pollutant listed under Section 7412 of Title 42 of the United States Code.
- (6) Any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency has taken action pursuant to Section 2606 of Title 15 of the United States Code.
- (7) Any hazardous waste or extremely hazardous waste as defined by Sections 25-117 and 25-115, respectively, unless expressly excluded (California Health and Safety Code Section 25316).

Improvement - any street work surveys and monuments and utilities to be installed, or agreed to be installed, by the developer for public or private streets, highways, and easements as are necessary for the general use of the lot owners in the Specific Plan and local neighborhood traffic and drainage needs as a condition precedent to the approval and acceptance of the final map thereof. Improvement also means such other specific improvements or types of improvements, the installation of which, either by the land divider, public agencies, private utilities, by any other entity approved by the March JPA or its designated officer or entity, or by any combination thereof, is necessary to insure consistency with, or implementation of, the Specific Plan.

Improvement standards - the standards set forth in this Specific Plan as it relates to the development of land within the Specific Plan.

Incidental Storage - a maximum of 10percent of the site can be used for incidental material storage associated with the primary use of the business.

Infrastructure - basic facilities and services needed to sustain development activities.

Institutional Residential – institutional housing associated with independent living facilities, where a resident is self-sufficient but requires help with services such as laundry, meals, job training and transportation. The other end of the spectrum would offer hospice care to residents that are in the last phases of incurable disease so that they may live as fully and comfortably as possible. This term may also apply to transitional housing programs for the homeless that currently exist within the March JPA.

Institutional use - a nonprofit or quasi-public use institution such as a church, library, public, or private school, hospital, or municipally owned or operated building, structure or land, used for public purpose.

Land use plan - a plan showing the existing and proposed location, extent and intensity of development of land.

Landscaping plans - a plan designed and prepared by a landscape designer or a landscape architect, who indicates the type, size and location of vegetative and accent material proposed for the landscaping of a site including all irrigation and other devices necessary to maintain such landscaping.

Landscaping - an area devoted to or developed and maintained predominately with native or exotic plant materials including lawn, ground cover, trees, shrubs, and other plant materials; and also including accessory decorative outdoor landscape elements such as pools, fountains, paved or decorated surfaces (excluding driveways, parking, loading, or storage areas).

Landscape setback - the required distance between a property line and a building, structure or parking lot.

Line of sight - point of visibility from one point to another.

Loading space - an accessible "off -street" space or berth on the same site as a structure, or within a structure, for the exclusive use of the loading or unloading of goods or materials.

Loading zone - an approved off -street space or berth on the same lot with a building or contiguous to a group of buildings for the temporary parking of vehicles while loading or

unloading merchandise or materials and which abuts upon a street, alley, or other appropriate access point.

Lot has the following meanings:

- (1) A parcel of land with a separate and distinct number or other designation shown on a plat recorded in the office of the county recorder; or
- (2) A parcel of land delineated on an approved record of survey, lot split or sub-parceling map as filed in the office of the county recorder, which abuts at least one public street or right-of-way, or easement determined by the March JPA to be adequate for the purpose of access; or
- (3) A parcel of land containing not less than the area required by the zone in which it is located, abutting at least one public street or right-of-way, and held under separate ownership from adjacent property.

Lot area, net – the area within the lot lines after dedication. See “Acreage (adjusted net).”

Lot coverage – the ratio between the ground floor area of the building or buildings and the lot area. Lot coverage shall be exclusive of steps, chimneys, unenclosed and unroofed terraces and patios.

Lot depth – the horizontal distance between the midpoint of the front lot line and midpoint of the rear lot line.

Lot frontage - the length of the defined front lot line measured at the street right-of-way line.

Lot line - the lines bounding a lot as defined herein.

Lot line, front - the line separating the narrowest street frontage of the lot from the street right-of-way.

Lot line, rear – any lot line that is not a front lot line or a side lot line.

Lot line, side - any lot lines other than the front or rear lot lines.

Lot width - the average linear distance between side lot lines when measured at a 90 degree angle to the front lot line.

Lot, corner - a lot or parcel of land abutting upon two or more streets at their intersection, or upon two parts of the same street forming an interior angle of less than 135 degrees.

Lot, interior - a lot other than a corner lot.

Lot, reversed corner - a corner lot in which the side lot line is substantially a continuation of the front lot line of the nearest lot to its rear.

Lot, substandard - any lot which does not meet the minimum dimensions, the area of any easement which restricts the normal usage of the lot may be excluded.

Lot, through - a lot which fronts upon two streets which do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot.

Marquee – a rigid canopy extending outwards from the building façade, generally over the main entrance or along a principal façade.

Maximum lot (building) coverage - the maximum area of the lot that may be covered by buildings and roofed structures. This may be expressed in square footage or as a percentage of the minimum lot area.

Minimum lot area - the amount of land that must be contained in a lot for each building to be built on that lot.

Minor modification - a method whereby minor changes may be made to preexisting or previously approved use or structure without any additional impact or expansion of the use or structure.

Monument Sign – signs which are horizontally freestanding, integrated into the landscape, providing primary or secondary identification of single tenants.

Multi-Face Sign – signs having more than one face, each of which fronts on a different direction.

Natural grade - the elevation of the ground surface in its natural state before man-made alterations.

Noise, ambient - the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment, being a composite of sounds from all sources, excluding the alleged offensive noise, at the location and approximate time at which a comparison with the alleged offensive noise is to be made.

Noise, basic level - the acceptable noise level within a given district.

Noise, level - the "A" weighted sound pressure level in decibels obtained by using a sound level meter at slow response with a reference pressure of 20 micropascals. The unit of measurement shall be designated as dBA.

Noise, mobile source - any noise source other than a fixed noise source.

Noise, zone - any defined area or region of a generally consistent land use.

Nonconforming lot - a lot, the area, dimensions or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision or amendment of this Specific Plan, but which fails by reason of such adoption, revision or amendment to conform to the present requirements of the Specific Plan.

Nonconforming structure - a structure or building size, dimensions or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision or amendment to this Specific Plan, but which fails by reason of such adoption, revision or amendment, to conform to the present requirements of the current zoning district.

Nonconforming use - a use or activity which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision or amendment to this Specific Plan, but which fails, by reason of such adoption, revision or amendment, to conform to the present requirements of the current zoning district.

Off -street loading facilities - a site or portion of a site devoted to the loading or unloading of motor vehicles or trailers, including loading berths, aisles, access drives and landscaped areas.

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

Open space, active - any parcel or area of land or water designated or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment. An active open space contains recreational facilities such as pools and swimming areas, court and other game areas, playing fields and equipment required for recreational activities. Active open space shall not include any curb side parking.

Open space, common – “common open space” means usable open space within the Senior Continuum reserved for the exclusive use of residents of the development.

Open space, passive - any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved and set aside, dedicated, designated or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment, or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space which is established in order to preserve the natural and aesthetic qualities of the area and may be used for non-structured recreational activities. Passive open space shall not include any curb side parking.

Open space, private – “private open space” means a usable open space adjoining and directly accessible to a dwelling unit, reserved for the exclusive use of Project residents.

Open space, public - open space owned by a public agency and maintained by it for the use and enjoyment of the general public. Public open space shall not include any curb side parking.

Outdoor advertising structure - a sign that directs attention to a business, profession, product, commodity, or service that is not the primary business, profession, product, commodity, or service sold, manufactured, or conducted, is offered on the site on which the sign is located.

Parapet – That portion of the exterior wall of a building occurring above the roof.

Parking area, private - an area, other than a street, designed or used primarily for the parking of vehicles and not open to general public use.

Parking area, public - an area, other than a private parking area or street, used for the parking of vehicles and available for general public use.

Parking space - an area with minimum dimensions as established in the parking standards for a district, which is accessible and available for the parking of one vehicle.

Parking structure - a structure used for the parking of vehicles where parking is accommodated on two or more levels.

Parkway - the area adjoining the outer edge of the roadbed, extending to the right-of-way line in which sidewalks, plantings, utilities, bank slopes and related facilities may be located.

Paseo - a public or private walk or boulevard designed primarily to provide pedestrian connectivity within the Specific Plan or as access to adjacent communities while providing for the following: enhanced and/or decorative hardscape, water features, enhanced landscape (including trees, shrubs and ground cover), pedestrian amenities such as benches and low level lighting and similar features designed specifically to enhance the pedestrian experience. Generally, paseos are to be considered an amenity over and above sidewalks and parkways required as part of a public right-of-way cross section.

Pedestrian traffic sign - a sign other than the main business identification sign and which is oriented to pedestrian traffic. Such sign shall not include any business related advertising information.

Pedestrian way or sidewalk - a right-of-way designed for use by pedestrians and not intended for use by motor vehicles. A pedestrian way or sidewalk may be located within or outside a street right-of-way, at grade, or grade separated from vehicular traffic.

Performance standards - a set of minimum criteria or minimum limits for a particular use or process.

Permanent sign – signs of substantial, durable materials and finishes intended for long-term use.

Permitted use - any use allowed in a zoning district by right and subject to the restrictions applicable to that zoning district.

Phase - any contiguous part or portion of a project which is developed as a part of a total project.

Pilaster - an upright architectural member that is structurally a pier, but architecturally is treated as a column.

Plot plan - a diagram of a lot, as seen from above, showing the outline of all structures and other significant features on the lot and indicating the distance of the structures and other significant features from the borders of the lot and from each other.

Plot - a single unit parcel of land.

Preliminary site plan - a preliminary plan developed to identify the location and general relationships between: land uses, improvements, structures, circulation systems, landscaping and design elements.

Primary/Principal Use - a use which acts as the main function of a site as it relates to intensity, square footage, activity and/or traffic generation.

Project - the total development within the boundaries of the Specific Plan.

Public facility - a use established primarily for the benefit and enjoyment of the community in which it is located, including a library, post office, neighborhood center, and similar facilities.

Public use - a use operated or maintained exclusively by a public body for the benefit of the public, such use having the purpose of serving the public health, safety or general welfare; this term includes uses by or for the benefit of the public such as (but not limited to) public schools, open spaces, streets and ways, playgrounds, hospitals, and administrative and service facilities.

Public utility structures - a structure that provides a service (such as light, power, or water) to the general public. Included in this term are electric substations, water reservoirs, etc. Waste-to-energy facilities are not considered as public utility structures for these purposes.

Pylon sign – signs which are vertically freestanding. Providing site and major tenant identification oriented to principal vehicle thoroughfares and entries.

Quasi-public - a use owned or operated by a nonprofit, religious or charitable institution and providing education, cultural, recreational, religious or similar types of public programs.

Ramp - an access driveway from one parking level to another.

Recorder - means the recorder of Riverside County.

Screen check plan - a draft development plan prepared with sufficient scope and detail (1) to enable City staff to review the plan, and (2) to provide direction to guide the preparation of a development plan complete and accurate enough to schedule it for required public hearings.

Screening - a method of visually shielding or obscuring one abutting or nearby structure or use from another by fencing, walls, berms or densely planted vegetation.

Secondary Use - a use that is secondary to the primary/principal use and located on the same lot with such principal use. A secondary use shall generally be considered less intense as it relates to intensity, square footage, activity and traffic generation.

Senior citizen - any person age 55 or older pursuant to the guidelines of the United States Social Security Administration.

Senior citizen housing - senior citizen housing for persons 55 years of age or older or otherwise provided in the Development Standards.

Senior citizen housing, congregate care - senior citizen housing which provides meal service at a central dining facility but does not provide 24-hour services or supervision.

Setback area - the minimum distance required by zoning to be maintained between two structures or between a structure and a property line.

Setback line - a line within a lot parallel to and measured from a corresponding lot line, forming the boundary of a required yard and governing the placement of structures and uses on the lot.

Sewer treatment plant - a facility for the treatment and disposal of sewage matter.

Shared parking - a situation where the same parking spaces can be utilized by two or more different uses.

Shed - an accessory structure or building used primarily for storage purposes which is less than 120 square feet and does not require a building permit.

Tower – a tall architectural element giving prominence to an entry, doorway, or portal.

Sign – a device, fixture, surface or structure of any kind or character, made of any material whatsoever, displaying letters, numbers, words, text, illustrations, symbols, forms, patterns, colors, textures, shadows or lights; or any other illustrative or graphic

display designed, constructed or placed on the ground, on a building, canopy, wall, post or structure of any kind, in a window, or on any other object for the purpose of advertising, identifying or calling visual attention to any place, structure, firm, enterprise, profession, business, service, product, commodity, person, idea, activity or other message. "Sign" shall include any portable sign. The term does not include a religious symbol on a church or other place of worship.

Sign Area – The area of a sign shall be the entire area that encloses the outside limits of the sign, including the sign copy area and any frame, border, background area, structural trim, or other material forming an integral part of the sign.

Sign Copy Area – The area that encloses the extreme limits of the area available for displaying the desired message. The sign copy area includes both the written message and the background against which the message can be displayed.

Site – a lot or group of contiguous lots not divided by an alley, street, other right-of-way or city boundary line that is proposed for development in accordance with the provisions of this Specific Plan, and is in a single ownership or has multiple owners, all of whom join in an application for development.

Site plan - a plan drawn to scale showing uses and structures proposed for a parcel of land as required by the applicable regulations including lot lines, streets, building sites, reserved open space and other specific development proposals.

Slope - the degree of deviation of a surface from the horizontal, usually expressed in percent or degrees.

Slope bank - a slope steeper than 15 percent.

Solar access - a property owner's right to have the sunlight shine on his land.

Solar energy systems - a complete design or assembly consisting of a solar energy collector, and energy storage facility, and components for the distribution of transformed energy.

Specific plan - a fully planned development, with all design controls, servicing requirements and financing techniques incorporated into the plan, which is adopted with a self-contained regulatory text and serves to implement the general plan in more detail. References in this document refer to the U.S. Vets Transitional Housing Program Specific Plan.

Standards, development - the physical design and development portion of the development code controlling such items as building coverage, setback areas, and height of structures or floor area ratios.

Street corner cut-off shall mean a safety area, clear of any visual obstructions measuring 30 inches above ground level and which would constitute a traffic or pedestrian hazard, as the area defined by a 45 degree cut-off line between two points each measured thirty feet along the property lines from the intersecting point at the street corner.

Structure - anything constructed or built. An edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

Temporary Sign – signs intended for short duration, normally during the planning and construction phase of development.

Temporary structure - a structure without any foundation or footings and which is removed within a designated time period, or when the activity or use for which the temporary structure was erected has ceased.

Temporary use - a use established for a fixed period of time with the intent to discontinue such use upon the expiration of the time period.

Terracing - an erosion control method that uses small hills and contours on the land surface to control flooding and runoff .

Topography - the configuration of a surface area showing relative elevations.

Trail - a trail generally 10-15 feet in width, which is a segment of a pedestrian walkway, intended to link local feeder trails with the regional trail system, designed and improved for bicycle, walking, and jogging use.

Trailer, construction - a trailer, the use of which is incidental to new construction on a site, including but not limited to temporary office space for the direction of on-site construction activities.

Transitional area - an area which acts as a buffer between two land uses of different intensity.

Transitional use - a land use between a more or less intensive uses.

Use - the purpose for which land or a building is occupied, arranged, designed or intended, or for which either land or building is, or may be, occupied or maintained.

Vacant parcel - a parcel void of any structures (including footings and/or foundations).

Vested right - a right which has been legally established and cannot be revoked by subsequent conditions or changes in law without due process of the law.

Visible - means likely to be noticed by a person of average height walking on an adjacent street or sidewalk or traveling in a vehicle on an adjacent street or highway two years after installation of any planting screening material intended to screen a view.

Wall - a substantial solid barrier intended to enclose, separate or surround.

Wall, community theme - a solid wall used to establish a community architectural identity or theme, often used to link diverse project neighborhoods and facilities together into an identifiable community.

Wholesaling - a use engaged primarily in the selling of any type of goods for purpose of resale, including incidental storage and distribution.

Window Sign - any sign, exposed to public view, which is attached, painted, or pasted, or is located within three feet, either permanently or temporarily, on or of the interior or exterior of a window.

Wing wall - an extension of a wall of a building beyond that enclosing the space within the building.

Xeriscape - landscaping characterized by the use of vegetation which is drought resistant or low water use in character.

Yard area - as defined in the UBC, yard is an open, unoccupied space, other than a court, unobstructed from the ground to the sky, except where specifically provided by this Specific Plan, on the lot on which a building is situated.

Yard, corner - a side yard which faces a public street on a corner lot and extending from the front yard to the rear yard.

Yard, front - a yard extending the full width of the lot between the front lot line and a line parallel thereto and passing through the nearest point of the building; provided that, if a future street right-of-way has been established, such measurement shall be from the future street right-of-way line.

Yard, rear - a yard extending the full width of the lot between the rear lot line and a line parallel thereto. For through lots, if a future street right-of-way has been established, such measurement shall be from the future street right-of-way line.

Yard, side - a yard between the side lot line and a line parallel thereto and extending from the front yard to the rear yard.

Zero lot line - the location of a building on a lot in such a manner that one or more of the building's sides rest directly on a lot line.

Zoning district - a specifically delineated area within the Specific Plan which regulations and requirements uniformly govern the use, placement, spacing and size of land and buildings.

Appendix I – California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Compliance

Addendum to the Program Environmental Impact Report

Overview: Under CEQA, the Lead Agency is required to prepare an Addendum to a previously-certified EIR if minor changes or additions are necessary to a prior certified EIR, but none of the conditions calling for preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15164). CEQA recommends that a brief explanation of the decision to prepare an Addendum rather than a subsequent or supplemental EIR be included in the record for a proposed project (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15164(e)). Once an EIR has been certified, a subsequent or supplemental EIR is only required when the Lead Agency determines that one of the following conditions has been met (*CEQA Guidelines* Section 15162(a)):

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;*
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or*
- (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time of the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:*
 - A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;*
 - B. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;*
 - C. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or*
 - D. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.*

This Addendum has been prepared because the proposed Project is consistent with the overall Project evaluated in the Final EIR, and major changes to that Project are not proposed. The Addendum finds that the proposed Project does not require major revisions to the Final EIR due to new significant impacts or substantial increases in the severity of previously identified significant impacts. The anticipated environmental impacts of the proposed Project, as explained in detail in the attached initial study, have been analyzed and mitigated accordingly in the Final EIR, and there have been no new circumstances since that time that would result in new or more severe significant environmental impacts. Lastly, as evaluated in the supporting analysis of this Addendum, mitigation measures that have been previously identified would adequately reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Those mitigation measures that have been identified in the Final EIR and are applicable to the proposed Project are identified within this analysis.

Appendix J – Project Preparation Team

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Appendix K - References

March Joint Powers Authority. 1999. General Plan of the March Joint Powers Authority. Prepared for and by the March Joint Powers Authority. Riverside County, California.

March Joint Powers Authority. 1997. Development Code. Adopted by March Joint Powers Authority Ordinance Number 97-07.

March Healthcare Development. 2011. March LifeCare Campus Specific Plan (SP-7). Prepared by Albert A. Webb & Associates in August of 2011.

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Infiltration Rate, March Air Force Base Development, 4th Street and N Street, Riverside County, California, prepared by Southern California Soil and Testing, Inc., dated November 18, 2010. SCS&T 1031003F-2.

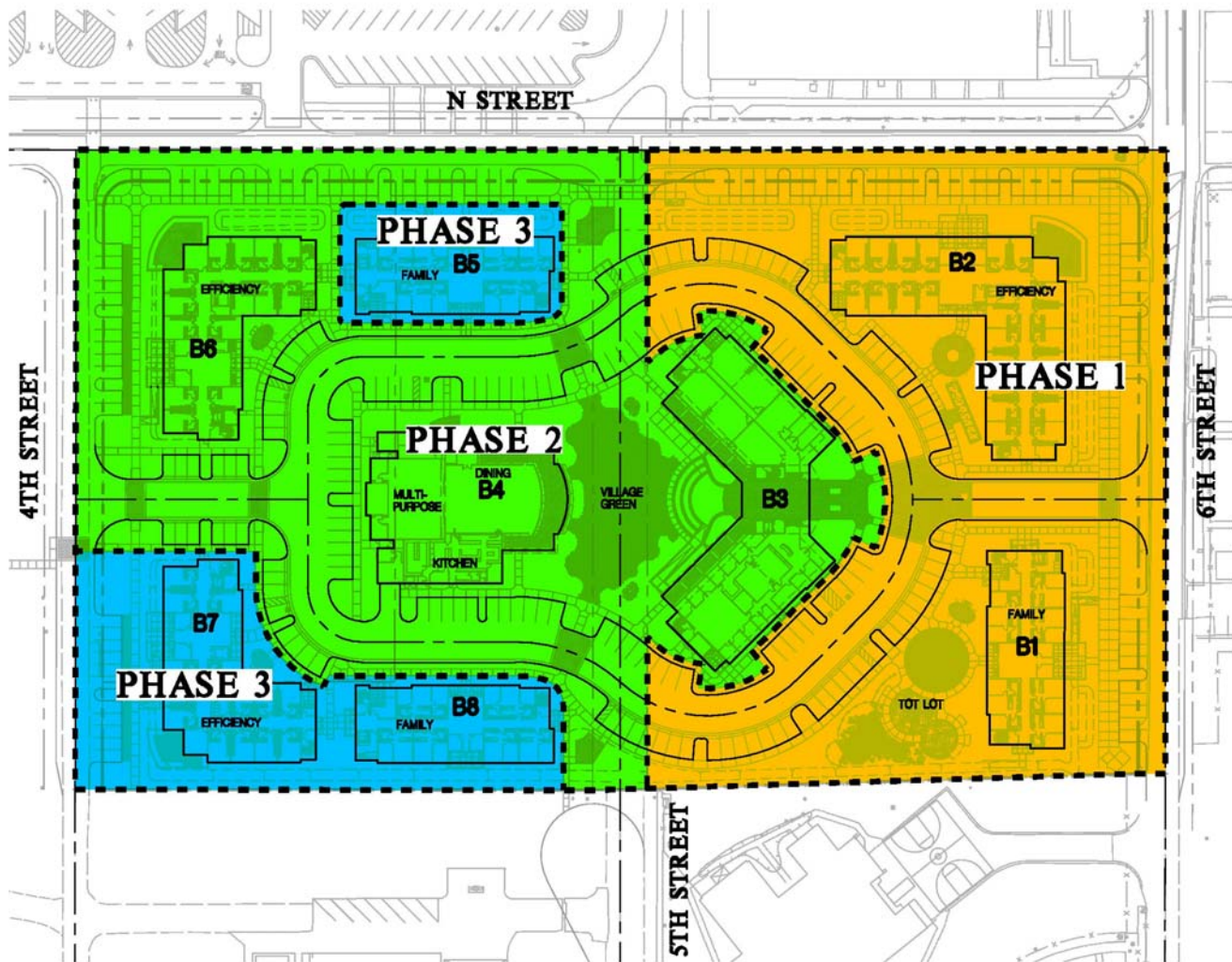
Appendix L – Phasing Plans

Overall Phasing Plan

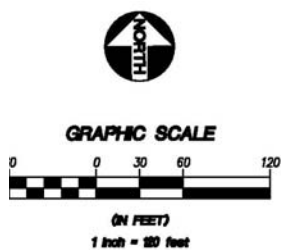
Phase 1 Improvements

Phase 2 Improvements

Phase 3 Improvements

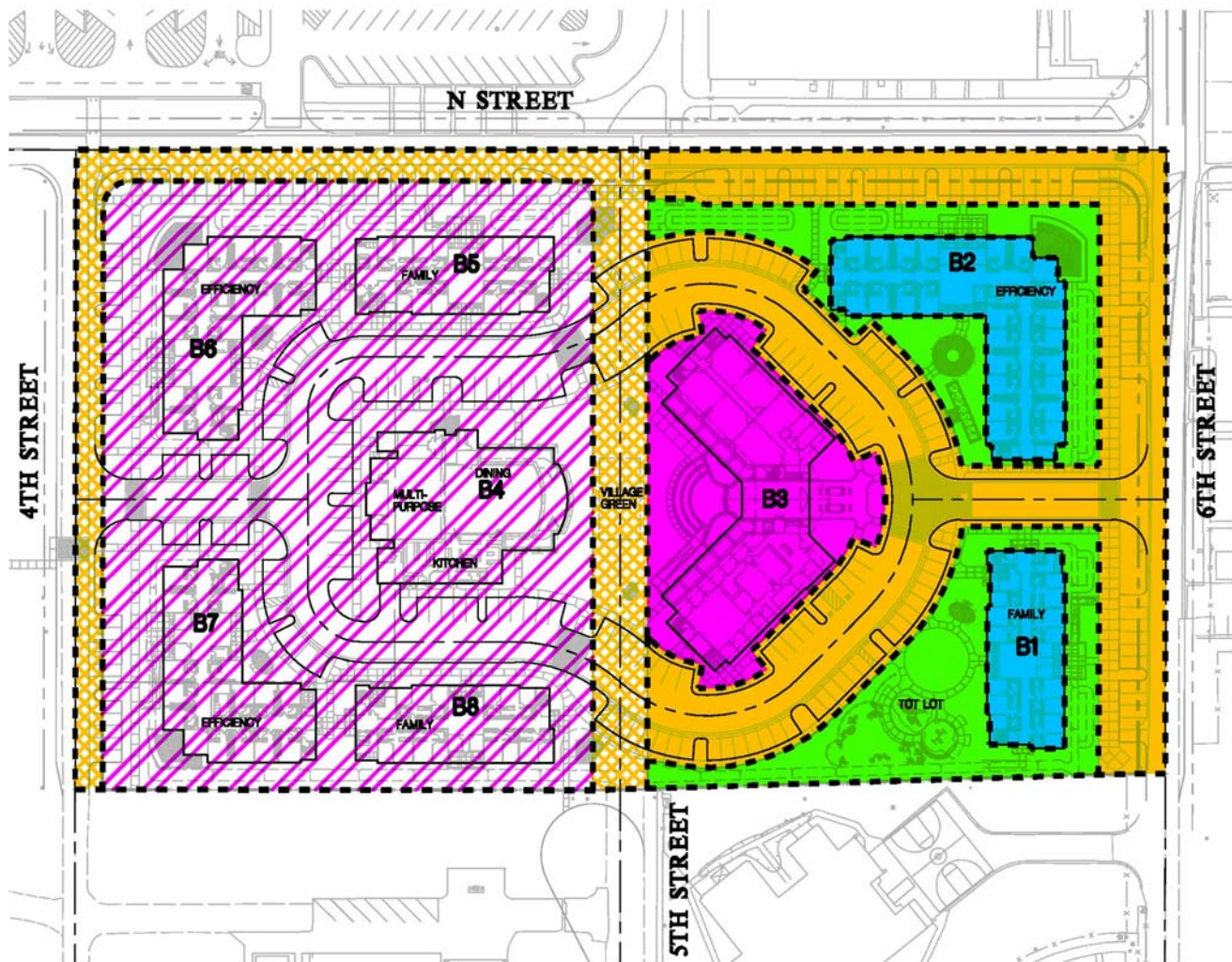


OVERALL PHASING PLAN

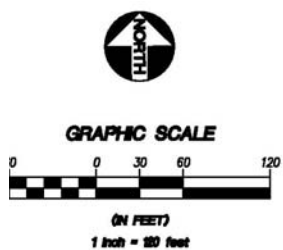


LEGEND

----- PHASE BOUNDARY

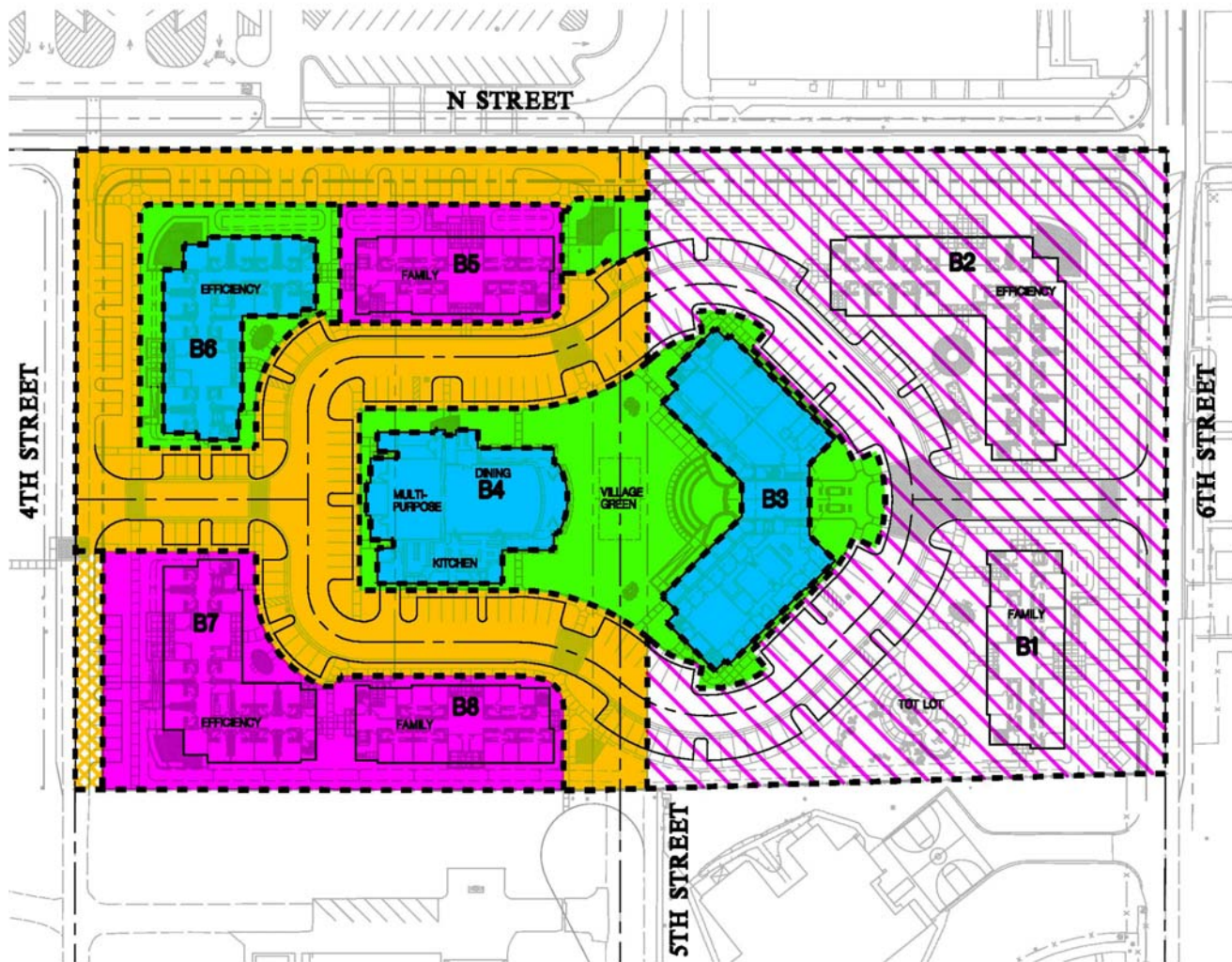


PHASE 1 IMPROVEMENTS

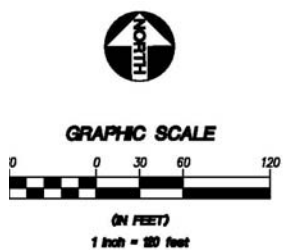


LEGEND

---	IMPROVEMENTS BOUNDARY
Orange	STREET IMPROVEMENTS
Blue	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS
Green	LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS
Pink	BUILDING PAD
Yellow with diagonal lines	UNDEVELOPED / MASS GRADED PAD
Yellow dotted	UNDEVELOPED / EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS

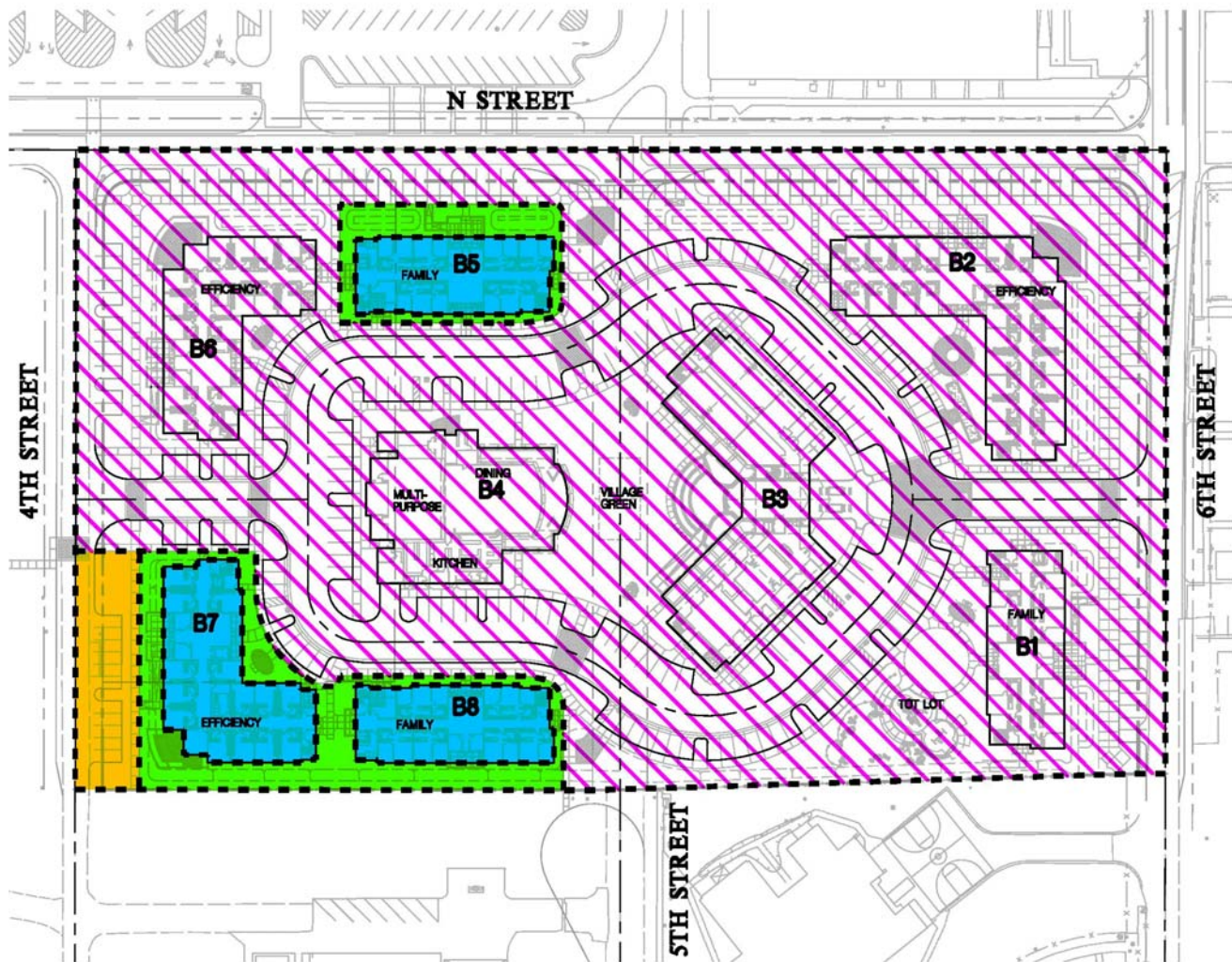


PHASE 2 IMPROVEMENTS

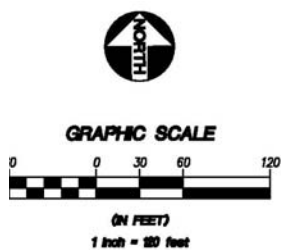


LEGEND

---	IMPROVEMENTS BOUNDARY
Orange	STREET IMPROVEMENTS
Blue	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS
Green	LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS
Pink	BUILDING PAD
Yellow	UNDEVELOPED / EXISTING IMPROVEMENTS
Hatched	RESERVED SITE



PHASE 3 IMPROVEMENTS



LEGEND

	IMPROVEMENTS BOUNDARY
	STREET IMPROVEMENTS
	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS
	LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS
	DEVELOPED SITE