



CITY OF COSTA MESA

PLANNING COMMISSION

Agenda

Monday, October 13, 2025

6:00 PM

**City Council Chambers
77 Fair Drive**

The Commission meetings are presented in a hybrid format, both in-person at City Hall and as a courtesy virtually via Zoom Webinar. If the Zoom feature is having system outages or experiencing other critical issues, the meeting will continue in person.

TRANSLATION SERVICES AVAILABLE / SERVICIOS DE TRADUCCIÓN DISPONIBLE

Please contact the City Clerk at (714) 754-5225 to request language interpreting services for City meetings. Notification at least 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make arrangements.

Favor de comunicarse con la Secretaria Municipal al (714) 754-5225 para solicitar servicios de interpretación de idioma para las juntas de la Ciudad. Se pide notificación por lo mínimo 48 horas de anticipación, esto permite que la Ciudad haga los arreglos necesarios.

Members of the public can view the Commission meetings live on COSTA MESA TV (SPECTRUM CHANNEL 3 AND AT&T U-VERSE CHANNEL 99) or http://costamesa.granicus.com/player/camera/2?publish_id=10&redirect=true and online at [youtube.com/costamesatv](https://www.youtube.com/costamesatv).

Closed Captioning is available via the Zoom option in English and Spanish.

Members of the public are welcome to speak during the meeting when the Chair opens the floor for public comment. There is no need to register in advance or complete a comment card. When it's time to comment, line up at one of the two podiums in the room and wait for your turn. Each speaker will have up to 3 minutes (or as directed) to address the Commission.

To maintain a respectful and orderly atmosphere during the meeting, attendees shall refrain from using horns or amplified speakers. Signs and props may be brought into the Chamber, provided they do not exceed 11 inches by 18 inches in size and do not hinder the visibility of other attendees. The possession of poles, sticks, or stakes is strictly prohibited.

All attendees must remain seated while in the chamber until instructed by the Presiding Officer to approach and line up for public comment. To ensure safety and maintain order during the proceedings, standing or congregating in the aisles or foyer is strictly prohibited.

Zoom Webinar:

Please click the link below to join the webinar:

<https://zoom.us/j/96060379921?pwd=N2lvbzhJM2hWU3puZkk1T3VYTShoQT09>

Or sign into Zoom.com and "Join a Meeting"

Enter Webinar ID: 960 6037 9921 / Password: 595958

- If Zoom is not already installed on your computer, click "Download & Run Zoom" on the launch page and press "Run" when prompted by your browser. If Zoom has previously been installed on your computer, please allow a few moments for the application to launch automatically.
- Select "Join Audio via Computer."
- The virtual conference room will open. If you receive a message reading, "Please wait for the host to start this meeting," simply remain in the room until the meeting begins.
- During the Public Comment Period, use the "raise hand" feature located in the participants' window and wait for city staff to announce your name and unmute your line when it is your turn to speak. Comments are limited to 3 minutes, or as otherwise directed.

Participate via telephone:

Call: 1 669 900 6833 Enter Webinar ID: 960 6037 9921 / Password: : 595958

During the Public Comment Period, press *9 to add yourself to the queue and wait for city staff to announce your name/phone number and press *6 to unmute your line when it is your turn to speak. Comments are limited to 3 minutes, or as otherwise directed.

4. Additionally, members of the public who wish to make a written comment on a specific agenda item, may submit a written comment via email to the PCPublicComments@costamesaca.gov. Comments received by 12:00 p.m. on the date of the meeting will be provided to the Commission, made available to the public, and will be part of the meeting record.

5. Please know that it is important for the City to allow public participation at this meeting. If you are unable to participate in the meeting via the processes set forth above, please contact the City Clerk at (714) 754-5225 or cityclerk@costamesaca.gov and staff will attempt to accommodate you. While the City does not expect there to be any changes to the above process for participating in this meeting, if there is a change, the City will post the information as soon as possible to the City's website.

Note that records submitted by the public will not be redacted in any way and will be posted online as submitted, including any personal contact information.

All pictures, PowerPoints, and videos submitted for display at a public meeting must be previously reviewed by staff to verify appropriateness for general audiences. No links to YouTube videos or other streaming services will be accepted, a direct video file will need to be emailed to staff prior to each meeting in order to minimize complications and to play the video without delay. The video must be one of the following formats, .mp4, .mov or .wmv. Only one file may be included per speaker for public comments. Please e-mail to PCPublicComments@costamesaca.gov NO LATER THAN 12:00 Noon on the date of the meeting.

Note regarding agenda-related documents provided to a majority of the Commission after distribution of the agenda packet (GC §54957.5): Any related documents provided to a majority of the Commission after distribution of the Agenda Packets will be made available for public inspection. Such documents will be posted on the city's website and will be available at the City Clerk's office, 77 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626.

All cell phones and other electronic devices are to be turned off or set to vibrate. Members of the audience are requested to step outside the Council Chambers to conduct a phone conversation.

Free Wi-Fi is available in the Council Chambers during the meetings. The network username available is: CM_Council. The password is: cmcouncil1953.

As a LEED Gold Certified City, Costa Mesa is fully committed to environmental sustainability. A minimum number of hard copies of the agenda will be available in the Council Chambers. For your convenience, a binder of the entire agenda packet will be at the table in the foyer of the Council Chambers for viewing. Agendas and reports can be viewed on the City website at <https://costamesa.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, Assistive Listening headphones are available and can be checked out from the City Clerk. If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk at (714) 754-5225. Notification at least 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting. [28 CFR 35.102.35.104 ADA Title II].

En conformidad con la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades (ADA), aparatos de asistencia están disponibles y podrán ser prestados notificando a la Secretaria Municipal. Si necesita asistencia especial para participar en esta junta, comuníquese con la oficina de la Secretaria Municipal al (714) 754-5225. Se pide dar notificación a la Ciudad por lo mínimo 48 horas de anticipación para garantizar accesibilidad razonable a la junta. [28 CFR 35.102.35.104 ADA Title II].

PLANNING COMMISSION REGULAR MEETING**OCTOBER 13, 2025 – 6:00 P.M.****JEFFREY HARLAN
CHAIR****JON ZICH
VICE CHAIR****ANGELY ANDRADE
PLANNING COMMISSIONER****ROBERT DICKSON
PLANNING COMMISSIONER****KAREN KLEPACK
PLANNING COMMISSIONER****DAVID MARTINEZ
PLANNING COMMISSIONER****JOHNNY ROJAS
PLANNING COMMISSIONER****TARQUIN PREZIOSI
ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY****CARRIE TAI
DIRECTOR****CALL TO ORDER****PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE****ROLL CALL****ANNOUNCEMENTS AND PRESENTATIONS****PUBLIC COMMENTS – MATTERS NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA**
Comments are limited to three (3) minutes, or as otherwise directed.**PLANNING COMMISSIONER COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS****CONSENT CALENDAR:**

1. [SEPTEMBER 22, 2025 UNOFFICIAL MEETING MINUTES](#) [25-542](#)

RECOMMENDATION:

Planning Commission approve the regular Meeting Minutes of September 22, 2025.

Attachments: [SEPTEMBER 22, 2025 UNOFFICIAL MEETING MINUTES](#)

PUBLIC HEARINGS:

1. [CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT \(PCUP-25-0012\) TO MODIFY THE 25-540 EXISTING OFF-SALE STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL \(ABC\) LICENSE FROM TYPE 20 \(BEER AND WINE\) TO TYPE 21 \(GENERAL\) FOR AN EXISTING CONVENIENCE STORE \(7-ELEVEN\) AT 2244 FAIRVIEW ROAD](#)

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Planning Commission:

1. Find that the project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 (Existing Facilities), and
2. Approve Conditional Use Permit 25-0012 based on findings of fact and subject to conditions of approval.

Attachments: [Agenda Report](#)

1. [Planning Commission Draft Resolution](#)
2. [Applicant Letter](#)
3. [Vicinity Map](#)
4. [Zoning Map](#)
5. [Site Photo](#)
6. [Project Plans](#)

2. [AMENDMENT TO THE LAND USE ELEMENT OF THE CITY'S 25-543 GENERAL PLAN TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY WITH THE SIXTH CYCLE \(2021-2029\) HOUSING ELEMENT - PCTY-25-0004](#)

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt Planning Commission Resolution No. PC-2025-XX providing recommendations to the City Council regarding the adoption of draft amendments to the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan to provide consistency with the Sixth Cycle Housing Element and associated California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental determination (Attachment 1).

Attachments: [Agenda Report](#)

1. [Planning Commission Resolution No. PC-2025-XX](#)
2. [Housing Element Sites Inventory Table B-6](#)
3. [Redlined Land Use Element amendments](#)

OLD BUSINESS: NONE.

NEW BUSINESS: NONE.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS:

1. PUBLIC WORKS REPORT
2. DEVELOPMENT SERVICES REPORT

CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS:

1. CITY ATTORNEY REPORT

ADJOURNMENT**PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING:**

Costa Mesa Planning Commission meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

APPEAL PROCEDURE:

Unless otherwise indicated, the decision of the Planning Commission is final at 5:00 p.m., seven (7) days following the action, unless an affected party files an appeal to the City Council, or a member of City Council requests a review. Applications for appeals are available through the City Clerk's Office; please call (714) 754-5225 for additional information.

CONTACT CITY STAFF:

77 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Planning Division (714) 754-5245
planninginfo@costamesaca.gov



CITY OF COSTA MESA

Agenda Report

77 Fair Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

File #: 25-542

Meeting Date: 10/13/2025

TITLE:

SEPTEMBER 22, 2025 UNOFFICIAL MEETING MINUTES

DEPARTMENT: ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT/
PLANNING DIVISION

RECOMMENDATION:

Planning Commission approve the regular Meeting Minuets of September 22, 2025.



REGULAR PLANNING COMMISSION MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2025 - MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER - The Regular Planning Commission Meeting was called to order by Vice Chair Jon Zich at 6:00 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG - Commissioner Martinez led the Pledge of Allegiance.

ROLL CALL

Present: Vice Chair Jon Zich, Commissioner Angely Andrade, Commissioner Robert Dickson, Commissioner Karen Klepack, Commissioner David Martinez, Commissioner Johnny Rojas

Absent: Chair Jeffrey Harlan

Commissioner Dickson joined the meeting at 6:04 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND PRESENTATIONS: None.

PUBLIC COMMENTS - MATTERS NOT LISTED ON THE AGENDA: None.

PLANNING COMMISSIONER COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS:

Commissioner Andrade congratulated the City for the successful culmination of the Art Venture program, sharing that her family enjoyed the activities at Lions Park. She encouraged the community to stay connected through social media to learn about upcoming events, which help neighbors build community. Andrade also highlighted the upcoming September 27th Hispanic Heritage Month celebration, inviting residents to enjoy Latin music, food, and culture.

Commissioner Martinez highlighted a full calendar of community events, including the Hispanic Heritage Month celebration at Lions Park on September 27 from 10:00 AM-2:00 PM, which also marks the last day to view the Art Venture exhibit at the Norma Herzog Community Center. That same day will feature a Community E-Bike Skills Workshop at TeWinkle Middle School for NMUSD students and parents, as well as the OC Pride Festival at the OC Fairgrounds. Looking ahead, he noted the Costa Mesa Sanitary District's Eco Expo on October 1, the annual Scarecrow Festival at Lions Park

on October 11, and reminded the public that two important surveys—the Neighborhoods Where We All Belong and the Climate Action & Adaptation Plan—close on September 30, encouraging everyone to participate and provide feedback.

Commissioner Dickson reminded the community about the Safe Routes to School survey available on the City’s website. He emphasized the importance of participation, noting that the survey helps the City understand how families are getting children to school.

CONSENT CALENDAR:

1. SEPTEMBER 8, 2025 UNOFFICIAL MEETING MINUTES

MOVED/SECOND: MARTINEZ/ DICKSON

MOTION: to approve Consent Calendar with one spelling edit.

The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Ayes: Vice Chair Zich, Commissioner Andrade, Commissioner Dickson, Commissioner Klepack, Commissioner Martinez, Commissioner Rojas

Nays: None

Absent: Chair Harlan

Recused: None

Motion carried: 6-0-1

ACTION:

Planning Commission approved consent calendar items.

-----**END OF CONSENT CALENDAR**-----

PUBLIC HEARINGS:

1. CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT PCUP-25-0017 TO ALLOW OUTDOOR STORAGE OF MOTOR VEHICLES (TOW TRUCKS AND EMPLOYEE VEHICLES) AT 2648 NEWPORT BOULEVARD.

One ex-parte communications reported from Vice Chair Zich.

Presentation by Associate Planner, Justin Arios.

David Pauda, from the applicant team, stated he read and agreed to the conditions if approval.

Public comments:

Monica McDade, spoke on behalf of the seven units directly behind the project site. She expressed concern that in the past she did not receive notice about the

removal of three large trees in her backyard, which has changed the environment after 19 years by making it brighter and warmer. She asked for clarification on whether the project will have 24-hour operations, what level of traffic is anticipated given the nearby family residences, and whether a new block wall will be constructed to address damage to existing fencing that occurred when the trees were removed.

Motion Discussion:

Commissioners expressed support for the project, noting it would replace an eyesore, improve the area with new landscaping and a block wall, and that noise concerns for nearby residents had been addressed through conditions of approval. The Commissioners highlighted the benefit of a shorter driveway for sidewalk safety and stressed the importance of including evergreen trees rather than palms in the landscaping plan, consistent with City preferences.

MOVED/SECOND: DICKSON/ZICH

MOTION: To move staff recommendations with the following modifications:

1. Add the standard landscaping condition to require that landscaping be approved by Planning Staff.
2. Strike the word "lien" from Condition No. 10.

The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Ayes: Vice Chair Zich, Commissioner Andrade, Commissioner Dickson, Commissioner Klepack, Commissioner Rojas, Commissioner Martinez

Nays: None

Absent: Chair Harlan

Recused: None

Motion carried: 6-0-1

ACTION:

The Planning Commission adopted a resolution to:

1. Find that the project is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15301 (Class 1) Existing Facilities; and
2. Approve Conditional Use Permit PCUP-25-0017 based on findings of fact and subject to conditions of approval.

2. AN APPEAL OF THE DENIAL OF A REQUEST FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION (PRAC-25-0002) FOR RELIEF FROM CERTAIN LAND USE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ZONING CODE TO OPERATE A SOBER LIVING HOME; OPERATED BY THE OHIO HOUSE AT 115 EAST WILSON STREET, UNITS A THROUGH E

Three ex-parte communications reported from Vice Chair Zich, Commissioner Andrade and Commissioner Dickson.

Presentation by Senior Planner, Victor Mendez.

Christopher Barncart, from the applicant team, stated he read the staff report.

Public comments:

Ryan Stump urged the City to support, not eliminate, sober living homes, stressing that programs like his have saved lives, operated transparently, and are protected under housing discrimination laws. He warned that denying the appeal would displace over 40 men in recovery—leading to relapse, homelessness, and despair—while approval would show Costa Mesa values compassion, dignity, and equal treatment.

Diego Blake shared that the Ohio House gave him community, accountability, and the opportunity to rebuild his life after treatment. He described how residents support each other, pursue education and careers, and live inclusively emphasizing that addiction does not discriminate and that opportunities like this are vital for recovery.

Gary Miller shared his personal journey of relapse after 14 years of sobriety, explaining that after leaving College Hospital with limited options, the Ohio House became a lifesaving resource that has supported his recovery for the past two and a half years. He emphasized Costa Mesa's strong recovery community, the close link between homelessness, substance abuse, and mental health, and urged the City to recognize the Ohio House as a place that saves lives and deserves continued support.

Speaker 3 described the Ohio House not as a business or treatment center, but as a family and brotherhood that helped him overcome homelessness and heroin addiction. Now a college graduate with both a bachelor's and master's degree and working as a therapist, he stressed that displacing the Ohio House would take away that family for many men in recovery, sharing that even his father credits the program with giving him his son back.

Tyler Douglas Warm shared his personal story of struggling with addiction and homelessness for nearly eight years before being given a second chance at life through the Ohio House, founded by his lifelong friend Brandon and supported by Brandon's brother Ryan. He described the Ohio House as a vital sanctuary that not only saved his life but also helps countless others regain stability, return to work, and contribute positively to the community. He urged the City to recognize its value, stressing that closing or relocating the facility would jeopardize recovery.

efforts, dismantle a proven support network, and ultimately harm both individuals and the broader community.

Brandon Stump explained that the Ohio House grew from his own recovery journey into a community that has helped countless people rebuild their lives, supported by over \$7 million in local real estate investment and his family's deep roots in Costa Mesa. He emphasized that despite new ordinances unfairly impacting his homes, the Ohio House provides hope, accountability, and stability, turning those in recovery into productive community members while enhancing the neighborhoods it serves.

Corey Dispenser shared his journey from being homeless and struggling with addiction to becoming a sober, employed, and responsible resident who can now support his family and give back to the community. He credited the Ohio House for providing accountability, structure, and community, emphasizing that it transformed his life and that its residents are a gift to Costa Mesa, not a burden.

Jeremy Kangaroo shared that after losing his career and nearly his life to alcoholism, the Ohio House gave him purpose, structure, and the chance to serve as a house manager for six years, where he witnessed countless recoveries. He described the program as a gold-standard sober living community that saved his life and urged the City to reconsider its recommendation, asking leaders to imagine if someone they loved needed a place like the Ohio House.

Cynthia McDonald acknowledged and commended the success stories shared about the Ohio House but reminded Commissioners of past community concerns over the overconcentration of sober living homes. Citing two court rulings that upheld the City's ordinance as legal, she urged the Commission to maintain the denial, arguing that reversing it would risk costly litigation and that City funds would be better spent supporting residents rather than legal battles.

Motion Discussion:

Several commissioners thanked the Ohio House residents and supporters for their heartfelt testimonies, acknowledging the bravery it took to share such personal stories and recognizing the value of the recovery work being done. However, they emphasized that the decision before them was a Land Use and Zoning matter, not a judgment on the merits of recovery programs. While expressing deep sympathy and support for the individuals and their successes, Commissioners noted that the necessary permissions to operate the property were not in place, and therefore stated they would support the motion to uphold the denial.

MOVED/SECOND: MARTINEZ/DICKSON

MOTION: To move staff recommendation.

The motion carried by the following roll call vote:

Ayes: Vice Chair Zich, Commissioner Dickson, Commissioner Klepack, Commissioner Rojas, Commissioner Martinez

Nays: Commissioner Andrade

Absent: Chair Harlan

Recused: None

Motion carried: 5-1-1

ACTION:

The Planning Commission adopted a resolution to:

1. Uphold the Economic and Development Services Director's denial of the Reasonable Accommodation request.

OLD BUSINESS: None.

NEW BUSINESS: None.

REPORT - PUBLIC WORKS - Mr. Yang noted that the City will host a Community E-Bike Skills Course on Saturday, September 27, from 10 AM-2 PM at TeWinkle Middle School, as previously mentioned by Commissioner Martinez. He added that Citywide walk audits are underway, beginning with seven elementary schools and expanding to 16 more, as part of updating the Safe Routes to Schools plan. Lastly, he congratulated the Transportation Division for winning the ASCE Los Angeles Section award for Outstanding Bikeways and Trails Project, recognizing the Adams Avenue/Pike Creek Drive multimodal intersection improvements.

REPORT - DEVELOPMENT SERVICES - Director Tai noted that on October 7, City Council will hear an appeal of the small lot subdivision at 2308 Santa Ana Avenue, conduct the second reading of the recently approved minor code cleanup, and consider the Planning Commission's recommendation on the Fairview Developmental Center Specific Plan project description for environmental review. She also updated the Commission that the Hive Live project has been continued to a date uncertain at the applicant's request, with new notices to be sent once it is ready to return. When asked, she clarified that no substantial project changes are currently anticipated that would require another Planning Commission hearing, though significant alterations would trigger a return if necessary.

REPORT - ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY - None.

ADJOURNMENT AT 8:07 p.m.

Submitted by:

CARRIE TAI, SECRETARY
COSTA MESA PLANNING COMMISSION

DRAFT



CITY OF COSTA MESA

Agenda Report

77 Fair Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

File #: 25-540

Meeting Date: 10/13/2025

TITLE:

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT (PCUP-25-0012) TO MODIFY THE EXISTING OFF-SALE STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL (ABC) LICENSE FROM TYPE 20 (BEER AND WINE) TO TYPE 21 (GENERAL) FOR AN EXISTING CONVENIENCE STORE (7-ELEVEN) AT 2244 FAIRVIEW ROAD

DEPARTMENT: ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DEPARTMENT/PLANNING DIVISION

PRESENTED BY: JEFFREY RIMANDO, ASSISTANT PLANNER

CONTACT INFORMATION: JEFFREY RIMANDO, 714-754-5012;
Jeffrey.Rimando@costamesaca.gov

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Planning Commission:

1. Find that the project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 (Existing Facilities), and
2. Approve Conditional Use Permit 25-0012 based on findings of fact and subject to conditions of approval.



PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA REPORT

MEETING DATE: OCTOBER 13, 2025

ITEM NUMBER: PH-1

SUBJECT: CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT (PCUP-25-0012) TO MODIFY THE EXISTING OFF-SALE STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL (ABC) LICENSE FROM TYPE 20 (BEER AND WINE) TO TYPE 21 (GENERAL) FOR AN EXISTING CONVENIENCE STORE (7-ELEVEN) AT 2244 FAIRVIEW ROAD

**FROM: ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DEPARTMENT/PLANNING DIVISION**

PRESENTATION BY: JEFFREY RIMANDO, ASSISTANT PLANNER

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: JEFFREY RIMANDO
714-754-5012
Jeffrey.Rimando@costamesaca.gov**

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Planning Commission:

1. Find that the project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 (Existing Facilities), and
2. Approve Conditional Use Permit 25-0012 based on findings of fact and subject to conditions of approval.

APPLICANT OR AUTHORIZED AGENT:

The applicant and authorized agent is Sherrie Olson representing the property owner, Cronin Properties Investments, Inc.

PLANNING APPLICATION SUMMARY

Location:	2244 Fairview Road	Application Number:	PCUP-25-0012
Request:	Modify the existing off-sale state alcoholic beverage control (ABC) license from Type 20 (Beer and Wine) to Type 21 (General) for an existing convenience store.		

SUBJECT PROPERTY:

SURROUNDING PROPERTY:

Zone:	C2 (General Business District)	North (across Wilson St):	C1 (Local Business District)
General Plan:	General Commercial	South:	C2 (General Business District)
Lot Dimensions:	125' x 125' (Irregular shaped corner lot)	East:	C2 (General Business District)
Lot Area:	15,257 SF	West (across Fairview Rd):	C1 (Local Business District) R3 (Multiple-Family Residential District)
Existing Development:	Three-unit commercial building with 18 surface parking spaces.		

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS COMPARISON

Development Standard		Required	Existing/Proposed
Building Height			
		2 Stories / 30 FT	1 Story / 24.5 FT (no change)
Setbacks:			
Front		20 FT	73 FT 2 IN (no change)
Side (left/right)		20 FT/0 FT	25 FT left (no change) 0 FT right (no change)
Rear		0 FT	0 FT (no change)
Floor Area Ratio			
		0.30	0.30 (no change)
Parking			
		18 spaces	18 spaces (no change)
CEQA Review	Exempt per CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 (Existing Facilities)		
Final Action	Planning Commission		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The applicant requests approval of a Conditional Use Permit (PCUP-25-0012) to allow the sale of spirits and liquor at an existing convenience store (7-Eleven) at 2244 Fairview Road, where only beer and wine are currently sold. Display of the liquor bottles will be limited to a liquor display area that will be located behind the checkout counter. Staff supports the request because the proposed use is consistent with applicable goals, objectives, and policies of the General Plan; complies with applicable provisions of the Zoning Ordinance and respective findings; and is not proposed to operate in a way that would be incompatible with nearby uses. Therefore, staff recommends that the Planning Commission find that the project is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and approve the application based on findings of fact and subject to conditions of approval.

SETTING

The subject property is a 15,257-square-foot parcel located at 2244 Fairview Road. The site is developed with a 4,556-square-foot, three-tenant commercial building located on the southeastern corner of the intersection of Fairview Road and Wilson Street. The existing convenience store currently occupies Suite A. Suite B is currently occupied by a food establishment (Franks Philadelphia) and Suite C is occupied by a hair salon (Stilo's Hair Designs).



The site is designated General Commercial by the City's Land Use Element of the General Plan and is zoned C2 (General Business District). The General Commercial designation is intended for a wide range of commercial uses that serve both local and regional needs such as retail stores, theaters, restaurants and service establishments. The C2 zone allows for a wide range of goods and services which are generally less compatible with more sensitive land uses of a residential or institutional nature.

The subject property is adjacent to a C2-zoned property to the south and east developed with a two-tenant commercial building occupied by the United States Post Office and Dollar Tree. Immediately across Wilson Street is the Costa Mesa Sanitary District Robin Hamers Yard. Across Fairview Road to the west is a C1-zoned property developed with an auto shop and an R3-zoned property developed with a multiple-family residential development.

BACKGROUND

The existing convenience store (7-Eleven) currently sells beer and wine and has been operating at the location since the mid-1980s. Pursuant to Costa Mesa Municipal Code (CMMC) Title 13, Chapter IX, Article 16, liquor stores, convenience stores and mini-markets are subject to the approval of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP). However, the existing convenience store was originally established without a CUP, as it predated the code section. As required by the CMMC, issuance of a new alcohol license or an expansion of the use triggers the requirement for a new CUP.

REQUEST

The applicant seeks approval of a CUP pursuant to CMMC Section 13-200.71(b) to allow the change of their off-sale ABC license from a Type 20 (Beer and Wine) to a Type 21 (Off-Sale General).

STANDARD OF REVIEW

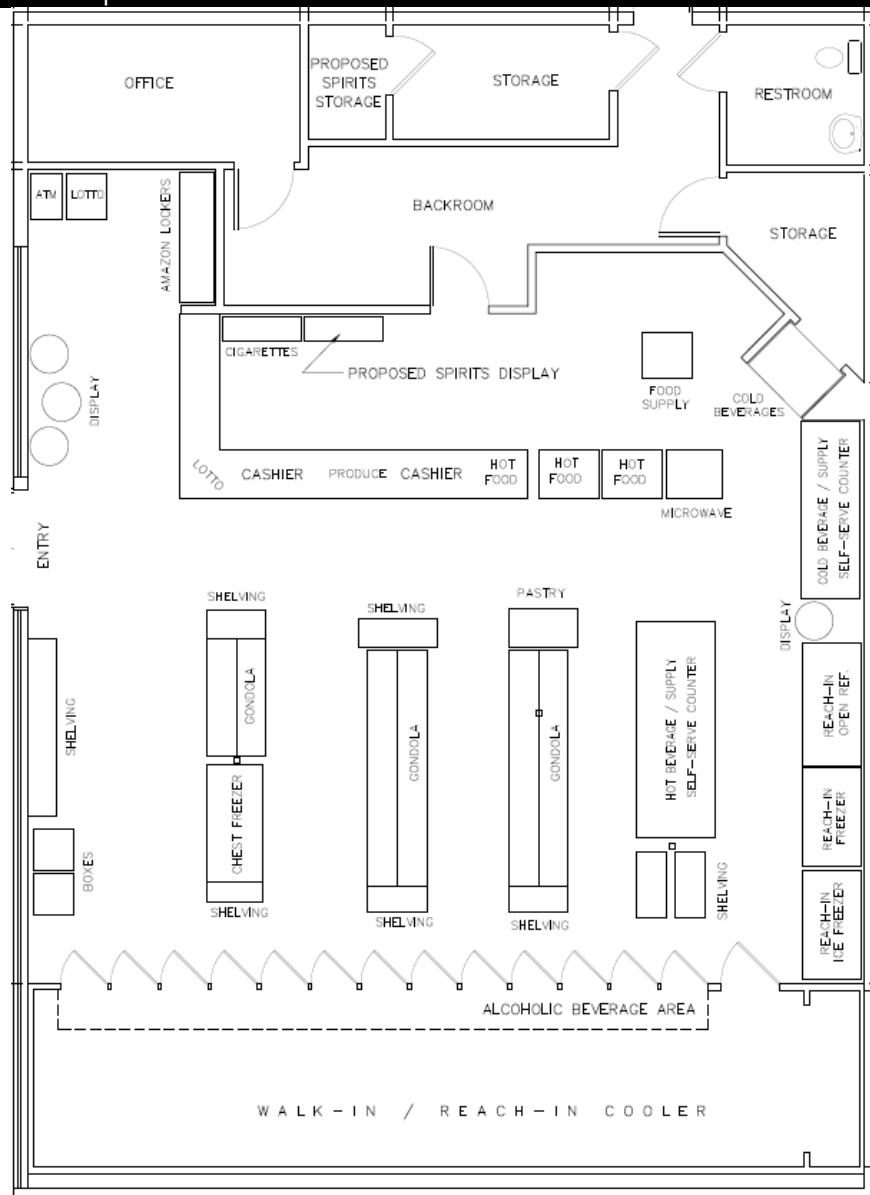
To approve a CUP application under CMMC Section 13-29(g)(2)(a-c), the Planning Commission must find that the proposed use must meet specific criteria. The project must be compatible with surrounding developments and should not be detrimental to nearby properties. Additionally, granting the permit must not harm public health, safety, or welfare, nor permit a use, density, or intensity that is inconsistent with the general plan or applicable specific plans. Each application is project-specific and evaluated on its unique merits to ensure it aligns with the City's development standards and the zoning code.

As necessary, proposed conditional uses may have conditions of approval applied to the development or their operations to ensure that the required findings can be met. An assessment of the project's relationship to the findings and General Plan is provided later in this report.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The existing convenience store operator (7-Eleven) is requesting to change the type of off-sale ABC license from a Type 20 (Beer and Wine) to a Type 21 (Off-Sale General) to expand the convenience store's sales to include distilled spirits. The convenience store is currently open 24 hours a day and no changes to the hours of operation are proposed. The sale of alcohol would continue to be limited to the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. as required by ABC. The proposed floor plan (see Figure 2 below) indicates that the distilled spirits would be displayed solely in a display area located behind the checkout counter and would also have a separate storage area. Beer and wine would continue to be available within a walk-in/reach-in cooler.

Figure 2 Proposed Floor Plan



ANALYSIS

Conditional Use Permit

Pursuant to Costa Mesa Municipal Code (CMMC) Section 13-30, liquor stores, convenience stores and mini-markets are permitted uses with the approval of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), and are subject to the provisions of Chapter IX, Article 16 of the Zoning Code. The purpose of the article is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the City by regulating and providing development standards for liquor stores, convenience stores, and mini-markets. Article 16 provisions are also intended to reduce problems associated with liquor stores, convenience stores, and mini-markets such as littering, loitering, graffiti, noise and interference with the quiet enjoyment of surrounding properties and uses.

The City's Police Department has reviewed the request to expand the convenience store's alcohol sales and indicated that it has no concerns regarding the proposed modification to the ABC license. A review of calls for service over the past year shows that incidents in the vicinity were primarily related to homelessness in the general area and were not directly associated with the convenience store.

Finding of Public Necessity or Convenience

Pursuant to the California Department of Beverage Control (ABC), a Finding of Public Necessity or Convenience (PNC) is not necessary for a change in license type. In addition, the subject property is located in Census Tract No. 639.06 and according to the ABC, three off-sale licenses are allowed and currently five active off-sale licenses operate within this Census Tract (see Table 1 below).

Table 1 Census Tract 639.06 Off-Sale Licenses		
ABC License	Business Name	Address
Type 20 (Beer & Wine)	7 Eleven	2244 Fairview Rd
Type 20 (Beer & Wine)	Chevron	2160 Harbor Blvd
Type 21 (General)	Sunrise Liquor	2205 Fairview Rd
Type 20 (Beer & Wine)	Big Blossom Meadery LLC	2238 Avalon St
Type 85 (Limited Off-Sale Wine License)	Wine Moderne	276 Victoria St

Although there is an over concentration of off-sale licenses in this census tract, the applicant would cancel their Type 20 license upon issuance of their Type 21 license resulting in no net increase in the number of off-sale licenses within the census tract, and therefore no PNC will be required.

GENERAL PLAN CONFORMANCE

The Costa Mesa General Plan establishes the long-range planning and policy direction that guides change and preserves the qualities that define the community. The 2015-2035 General Plan sets forth the vision for Costa Mesa through 2035. This vision focuses on protecting and enhancing Costa Mesa's diverse residential neighborhoods, accommodating an array of businesses that serve both local needs and attract regional international spending, and providing cultural, educational, social, and recreational amenities that contribute to the quality of life in the community. Over the long term, General Plan implementation will ensure that development decisions and improvements to public and private infrastructure are consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies contained in this Plan.

The proposed convenience store use is in conformance with the General Plan land use designation for the property. The following analysis evaluates the proposed project's consistency with specific policies and objectives of the 2015-2035 General Plan.

1. **Policy LU-6.7:** *Encourage new and retain existing businesses that provide local shopping and services.*

Consistency: The proposed application will result in retaining an existing business that provides retail opportunities for local businesses and residents.

FINDINGS

Pursuant to Title 13, Section 13-29(g), Findings, of the CMMC, to approve the project, the Planning Commission must find that the evidence presented in the administrative record substantially meets the following applicable required Conditional Use Permit findings:

- a) *The proposed development or use is substantially compatible with developments in the same general area and would not be materially detrimental to other properties within the area.*

Consistent. The convenience store has been in operation since the mid-1980s. The proposed project is to change the State ABC license type from Type 20 to Type 21 to include the sale of distilled spirits in addition to wine and beer that is already offered. The proposed modification in operations would be compatible with commercial developments in the same general area and would not be materially detrimental to the nearby residential properties because conditions of approval have been included to avoid potential noise, trash and light disturbances. The existing center contains a food establishment and a hair salon which are compatible with the current and proposed use. The applicant would continue to occupy the existing tenant space and does not propose an expansion to the interior square footage, with only a marginal

change to the existing use. There are also no proposed exterior modifications or site improvements. The convenience store will continue to serve the surrounding neighborhood as it has over the past 40 years with no anticipated operational issues.

- b) Granting the conditional use permit will not be materially detrimental to the health, safety and general welfare of the public or otherwise injurious to property or improvements within the immediate neighborhood.

Consistent. The proposed use, as conditioned, would not generate adverse noise, traffic, or parking impacts that are unusual for commercially zoned properties. Furthermore, conditions of approval require the use to be conducted in a manner that would allow for the quiet enjoyment of the surrounding neighborhood. The Police Department has reviewed the proposed use and has no objections to the approval of the application.

- c) Granting the conditional use permit will not allow a use, density or intensity which is not in accordance with the General Plan designation and any applicable specific plan for the property.

Consistent. The existing convenience store is conditionally permitted in the C2 (General Business) zone. The General Plan land use designation of the property is General Commercial. The existing convenience store use is an appropriate retail use for the General Commercial land use designation. The proposed project would allow for the sale of distilled spirits and does not change the primary use which is a convenience store. Furthermore, the proposed project is consistent with General Land Use Policy LU-6.7 in that the proposed project would retain the existing retail business and continue to provide retail opportunities for local businesses and residents.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

The project is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 (Class 1), Existing Facilities. The Class 1 exemptions apply to minor alterations to existing facilities or structures involving negligible or no expansion of the existing use. The project involves no exterior alterations or additions to an existing commercial building. As conditioned and proposed, the project will have little or no impact on the surrounding area. There will be no resulting increase in the existing floor area of the tenant space. Furthermore, none of the exceptions that bar the application of a categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 applies. The Project would not result in a cumulative impact; would not have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances; would not result in damage to scenic resources; is not located on a hazardous site or location and would not impact any historic resources.

ALTERNATIVES

As an alternative to the recommended action, the Planning Commission may:

Approve the project with modifications. The Planning Commission may suggest specific changes that are necessary to alleviate concerns. If any of the additional requested changes are substantial, the item should be continued to a future meeting to allow a redesign or additional analysis. In the event of significant modifications to the proposal, staff will return with a revised Resolution incorporating new findings and/or conditions.

Deny the project. If the Planning Commission believes that there are insufficient facts to support the findings for approval, the Planning Commission must deny the application, provide facts in support of denial, and direct staff to incorporate the findings into a Resolution for denial. If the project is denied, the applicant could not submit substantially the same type of application for six months.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Pursuant to CMMC Section 13-29(d) three types of public notification have been completed no less than 10 days prior to the date of the public hearing:

1. **Mailed notice.** A public notice was mailed to all property owners and occupants within a 500-foot radius of the project site October 1, 2025. The required notice radius is measured from the external boundaries of the property.
2. **On-site posting.** A public notice was posted on each street frontage of the project site on October 3, 2025.
3. **Newspaper publication.** A public notice was published once in the Daily Pilot newspaper on October 3, 2025.

As of the completion date of this report, no written public comments have been received. Any public comments received prior to the October 13, 2025, Planning Commission meeting will be provided separately.

CONCLUSION

Approval of the project would allow the existing convenience store to expand from the sale of only beer and wine to a full line of alcoholic beverages including distilled spirits. The proposed use is in conformance with the General Plan, Zoning Code, Planning Application Review Criteria, and the required CUP findings can be made. The proposed use, as conditioned, would be compatible with the surrounding residences and commercial businesses and would not be materially detrimental to other properties within the area. Therefore, staff recommends approval of the proposed project, subject to the conditions of approval contained in the attached resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. PC-2025-

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA APPROVING PLANNING APPLICATION PCUP-25-0012 TO CHANGE THE TYPE OF OFF-SALE STATE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL (ABC) LICENSE FROM TYPE 20 (BEER AND WINE) TO TYPE 21 (GENERAL) FOR AN EXISTING CONVENIENCE STORE (7-ELEVEN) AT 2244 FAIRVIEW ROAD SUITE A

THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA FINDS AND DECLARES AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, Planning Application PCUP-25-0012 was filed by Sherrie Olson, authorized agent for the property owner, Cronin Properties Investments, Inc., requesting approval of a Conditional Use Permit to change the type of off-sale state alcoholic beverage control (ABC) license from type 20 (Beer and Wine) to Type 21 (General) in the General Business District (C2) zone for 7-Eleven;

WHEREAS, a duly noticed public hearing was held by the Planning Commission on October 13, 2025 with all persons having the opportunity to speak for and against the proposal;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the project is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) per Section 15301 (Class 1, for Existing Facilities); and

WHEREAS, the CEQA categorical exemption for this project reflects the independent judgement of the City of Costa Mesa.

NOW, THEREFORE, based on the evidence in the record and the findings contained in Exhibit A, and subject to the conditions of approval contained within Exhibit B, the Planning Commission hereby **APPROVES** Planning Application PCUP-25-0012 with respect to the property described above.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Costa Mesa Planning Commission does hereby find and determine that adoption of this Resolution is expressly predicated upon the activity as described in the staff report for Planning Application PCUP-25-0012 and upon applicant's compliance with each and all of the conditions in Exhibit B, and compliance of all applicable federal, state, and local laws. Any approval granted by this

Resolution shall be subject to review, modification, or revocation if there is a material change that occurs in the operation, or if the applicant fails to comply with any of the conditions of approval.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if any section, division, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this resolution, or the document in the record in support of this resolution, are for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of October, 2025.

Jeffrey Harlan, Chair
Costa Mesa Planning Commission

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE)ss
CITY OF COSTA MESA)

I, Carrie Tai, Secretary to the Planning Commission of the City of Costa Mesa, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. PC-2025-__ was passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City of Costa Mesa Planning Commission held on October 13, 2025 by the following votes:

AYES: COMMISSIONERS

NOES: COMMISSIONERS

ABSENT: COMMISSIONERS

ABSTAIN: COMMISSIONERS

Carrie Tai, Secretary
Costa Mesa Planning Commission

Resolution No. PC-2025-

EXHIBIT A

FINDINGS

- A. Pursuant to Title 13, Section 13-29(g), Findings, of the CMMC, in order to approve the project, the Planning Commission must find that the evidence presented in the administrative record substantially meets the following applicable required Conditional Use Permit findings:

Finding: *The proposed development or use is substantially compatible with developments in the same general area and would not be materially detrimental to other properties within the area.*

Facts in Support of Findings: The convenience store has been in operation since the mid-1980s. The proposed project is to change the State ABC license type from Type 20 to Type 21 to include the sale of distilled spirits in addition to wine and beer that is already offered. The proposed modification in operations would be compatible with commercial developments in the same general area and would not be materially detrimental to the nearby residential properties because conditions of approval have been included to avoid potential noise, trash and light disturbances. The existing center contains a food establishment and a hair salon which are compatible with the current and proposed use. The applicant would continue to occupy the existing tenant space and does not propose an expansion to the interior square footage, with only a marginal change to the existing use. There are also no proposed exterior modifications or site improvements. The convenience store will continue to serve the surrounding neighborhood as it has over the past 40 years with no anticipated operational issues.

Finding: *Granting the conditional use permit will not be materially detrimental to the health, safety and general welfare of the public or otherwise injurious to property or improvements within the immediate neighborhood.*

Facts in Support of Finding: The proposed use, as conditioned, would not generate adverse noise, traffic, or parking impacts that are unusual for commercially zoned properties. Furthermore, conditions of approval require the use to be conducted in a manner that would allow for the quiet enjoyment of the surrounding neighborhood. The Police Department has reviewed the proposed use and has no objections to the approval of the application.

Finding: *Granting the conditional use permit will not allow a use, density or intensity which is not in accordance with the General Plan designation and any applicable specific plan for the property.*

Facts in Support of Finding: The existing convenience store is conditionally permitted in the C2 (General Business) zone. The General Plan land use designation of the property is General Commercial. The existing convenience

store use is an appropriate retail use for the General Commercial land use designation. The proposed project would allow for the sale of distilled spirits and does not change the primary use which is a convenience store. Furthermore, the proposed project is consistent with General Land Use Policy LU-6.7 in that the proposed project would retain the existing retail business and continue to provide retail opportunities for local businesses and residents.

- B. **Environmental Determination.** The project is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under CEQA Guidelines Section 15301 (Class 1), Existing Facilities. The Class 1 exemptions apply to minor alterations to existing facilities or structures involving negligible or no expansion of the existing use. The project involves no exterior alterations or additions to an existing commercial building. As conditioned and proposed, the project will have little or no impact on the surrounding area. There will be no resulting increase in the existing floor area of the tenant space. Furthermore, none of the exceptions that bar the application of a categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 applies. The Project would not result in a cumulative impact; would not have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances; would not result in damage to scenic resources; is not located on a hazardous site or location and would not impact any historic resources.

EXHIBIT B

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

- PIng.
1. The applicant shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the City, its elected and appointed officials, agents, officers and employees from any claim, legal action, or proceeding (collectively referred to as “proceeding”) brought against the City, its elected and appointed officials, agents, officers or employees arising out of, or which are in any way related to, the applicant’s project, or any approval granted by City related to the applicant’s project. The indemnification shall include, but not be limited to, damages, fees and/or costs awarded against the City, if any, and cost of suit, attorney’s fees, and other costs, liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with such proceeding whether incurred by the applicant, the City and/or the parties initiating or bringing such proceeding. This indemnity provision shall include the applicant’s obligation to indemnify the City for all the City’s costs, fees, and damages that the City incurs in enforcing the indemnification provisions set forth in this section. City shall have the right to choose its own legal counsel to represent the City’s interests, and applicant shall indemnify City for all such costs incurred by City.
 2. Sale of alcohol shall be prohibited between 2:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. daily.
 3. Alcoholic beverage sales from drive through or walk-up service windows shall be prohibited.
 4. Wine, beer and other distilled spirits shall be sold in factory manufactured packages for retail sales. Factory multiple-packed bottles or cans shall not be unpackaged to be sold individually. This restriction is not intended to prohibit the sale of beverages in a single container packaged by the manufacturer for individual sale.
 5. Beer or wine shall not be displayed or sold from an ice tub or any other type of portable refrigerated unit. Beer and wine shall only be available within the approved walk-in/reach-in cooler.
 6. The business shall be conducted, at all times, in a manner that will allow the quiet enjoyment of the surrounding neighborhood. The business shall institute whatever security measures are necessary to comply with this requirement.
 7. The applicant shall maintain areas that are under the applicant’s control and ensure areas are well maintained and free of litter.
 8. No alcoholic beverage shall be displayed or offered for sale outside the building.
 9. No signage shall be installed until a sign permit is issued by the City’s Development Services Department.
 10. Exterior signage/advertisements promoting or indicating the availability of alcoholic beverages shall be prohibited. Exterior signage indicating the availability of alcoholic beverages shall be limited to the name of the business, e.g., 7-Eleven. Interior signage/advertisements promoting or indicating the

availability of alcoholic beverages which are visible from the exterior of the building shall be prohibited.

11. Except as permitted by the City of Costa Mesa Municipal Code for temporary window signs, windows shall not be blocked or obscured.
12. The business operator shall post signs inside and outside the premises in compliance with the City of Costa Mesa Municipal Code notifying the public with regard to the prohibition of open containers of alcoholic beverages.
13. The business operator shall post signs inside and outside the premises prohibiting the on-site consumption of alcoholic beverages and loitering.
14. Alcoholic consumption on premises is prohibited.
15. All work shall be conducted under-roof. Outdoor work or display is prohibited.
16. Any graffiti painted or marked upon the premises shall be removed or painted over within 48 hours of being applied.
17. The outdoor storage of boxes, equipment materials, merchandise, and other similar items shall be prohibited.
18. A copy of the conditions of approval for the conditional use permit shall be kept on premises and presented to any authorized City official upon request. New business/property owners shall be notified of conditions of approval upon transfer of business or ownership of land.
19. If any section, division, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this approval is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.
20. Any change in the operational characteristics of the use shall be subject to Planning Division review and may require an amendment to the conditional use permit, subject to either Zoning Administrator or Planning Commission approval, depending on the nature of the proposed change.
21. All exterior lighting shall be shielded and/or directed away from residential areas.
22. Prior to the commencement of the services and sales of alcohol, the applicant shall apply for and receive approval for the appropriate liquor license(s) from the California Department of Alcohol Beverage Control.
23. Applicant shall secure the premises with appropriate security lighting and employee scrutiny of adjacent areas under which applicant has control, to prevent trash, graffiti and littering. Any lighting under the control of applicant shall be directed in such a manner so as not to unreasonably interfere with the quiet enjoyment of nearby residences. Applicant shall further provide adequate lighting above the entrance to the premises sufficient in intensity to make visible the identity and actions of all persons entering and leaving the premises.

24. The conditional use permit herein approved shall be valid until revoked, but shall expire upon discontinuance of the activity authorized hereby for a period of 180 days or more. The conditional use permit may be referred to the Planning Commission for modification or revocation at any time if the conditions of approval have not been complied with, if the use is being operated in violation of applicable laws or ordinances, or it, in the opinion of the development services director or his designee, any of the findings upon which the approval was based are no longer applicable.
25. Once the use is legally established, the planning/zoning application herein approved shall be valid until revoked. The Director of Economic & Development Services or designee may refer the planning/zoning application to the Planning Commission for modification or revocation at any time if any of the following circumstances exist: 1) the use is being operated in violation of the conditions of approval; 2) the use is being operated in violation of applicable laws or ordinances; 3) one or more of the findings upon which the approval was based are no longer applicable; 4) the approval was obtained through fraudulent, erroneous, or misleading information; 5) the use is being operated in an illegal or disorderly manner; 6) the terms or conditions of approval of the conditional use permit have been violated; 7) the use creates an adverse impact on the health, safety, or welfare of surrounding properties and uses; or 8) the use is operated in violation of ABC rules and regulations.
26. If determined necessary by the Director of Economic and Development Services, based on excessive calls for police service, loitering and/or an increase in crime attributed to the proposed use, the applicant shall contract with a security guard to monitor the business during all hours of operation.
27. The applicant shall relinquish their Type 20 ABC license upon receiving a Type 21 ABC license.

CODE REQUIREMENTS

The following list of federal, State and local laws applicable to the project has been compiled by staff for the applicant's reference. Any reference to "City" pertains to the City of Costa Mesa.

- Plng.
1. Permits shall be obtained for all signs and window signs according to the provisions of the Costa Mesa Sign Ordinance.
 2. The maximum occupancy, as determined by provisions of the Uniform Building Code or other applicable codes, shall be posted in public view within the premises, and it shall be the responsibility of management to ensure that this limit is not exceeded at any time.
 3. All noise-generating construction activities shall be limited to 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday. Noise-generating construction activities shall be prohibited on Sunday and the following Federal holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

4. Street addresses shall be visible from the public street and may be displayed either on the front door, on the fascia adjacent to the main entrance, or on another prominent location. When the property has alley access, address numerals shall be displayed in a prominent location visible from the alley. Numerals shall be a minimum six (6) inches in height with not less than one-half-inch stroke and shall contrast sharply with the background.
5. All requirements of the California Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (ABC) shall be complied with.
6. Any mechanical equipment such as air-conditioning equipment and duct work shall be screened from view in a manner approved by the Planning Division.

**City of Costa Mesa
Conditional Use Permit Applicant Letter**

Applicant:

7-Eleven – Sherrie Olson
2244 Fairview Rd
Costa Mesa, CA 92627
Parcel: 419-101-01

Request:

This request is for a Conditional Use Permit amendment to allow the upgrade of their existing beer and wine license to allow distilled spirits behind their sales counter only, type 21 for off-site consumption only; in conjunction with an existing 2,631 square foot convenience market; with the hours of operation being 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and alcohol sales from 6:00 am to 2:00 am, 7 days a week.

The proposed use is an existing 7-Eleven convenience market, and it is ideally situated to serve the population of residents, workers and visitors in this part of the city. The addition of distilled spirits behind the sales counter upon request only, is a logical extension of their current offering and will prove valuable to a clientele looking for a broader range of beverage choices, thereby providing a benefit to the community.

The subject premises is located within the General Business land use zone with the corresponding code of C2. The C2 Zone is intended to allow for commercial development. These zones are applied to accommodate existing development patterns or encourage patterns that are deemed to be appropriate because of the urban design features anticipated for the area. The focus is on automobile – oriented establishments where the primary commercial function is geared to a single stop activity.

The surrounding properties are developed with commercial, service-related, retail uses and low to medium-density residential. The requested use adds to the diversification of uses within this established center and should remain in proper relation to the adjacent uses.

The instant request is an organic extension of the current surrounding uses and will therefore remain in appropriate relation to the contiguous uses and ongoing development of the community.

Under the California ABC Act, 3 off-sale licenses are allowed within this census tract 639.06. There are currently 4 active, off-sale licenses issued by ABC within this census tract, thereby making this census tract over-concentrated. However, we are one of the 4 that has held a license at this location for many years. We will cancel our type 20 license upon issuance if the 21 and therefore the census tract will remain the same count to not cause a PCN findings. We are confident that a license upgrade, change of license type at this location will not intensify or aggravate crime in this area.

We are confident that the surrounding businesses and community can only benefit from the addition of distilled spirits to this established market. The approval of this project will allow the applicant to expand their inventory to include distilled behind the cashier area only. The addition is a logical extension of their current offering and will prove valuable to a clientele looking for a broader range of beverage choices. This grant will enhance the financial health of the community; improve the economic base of the area through the exchange of goods and services with other commercial uses and generate tax revenue to various municipalities.

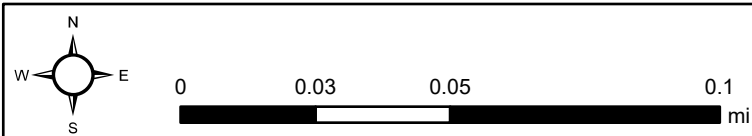
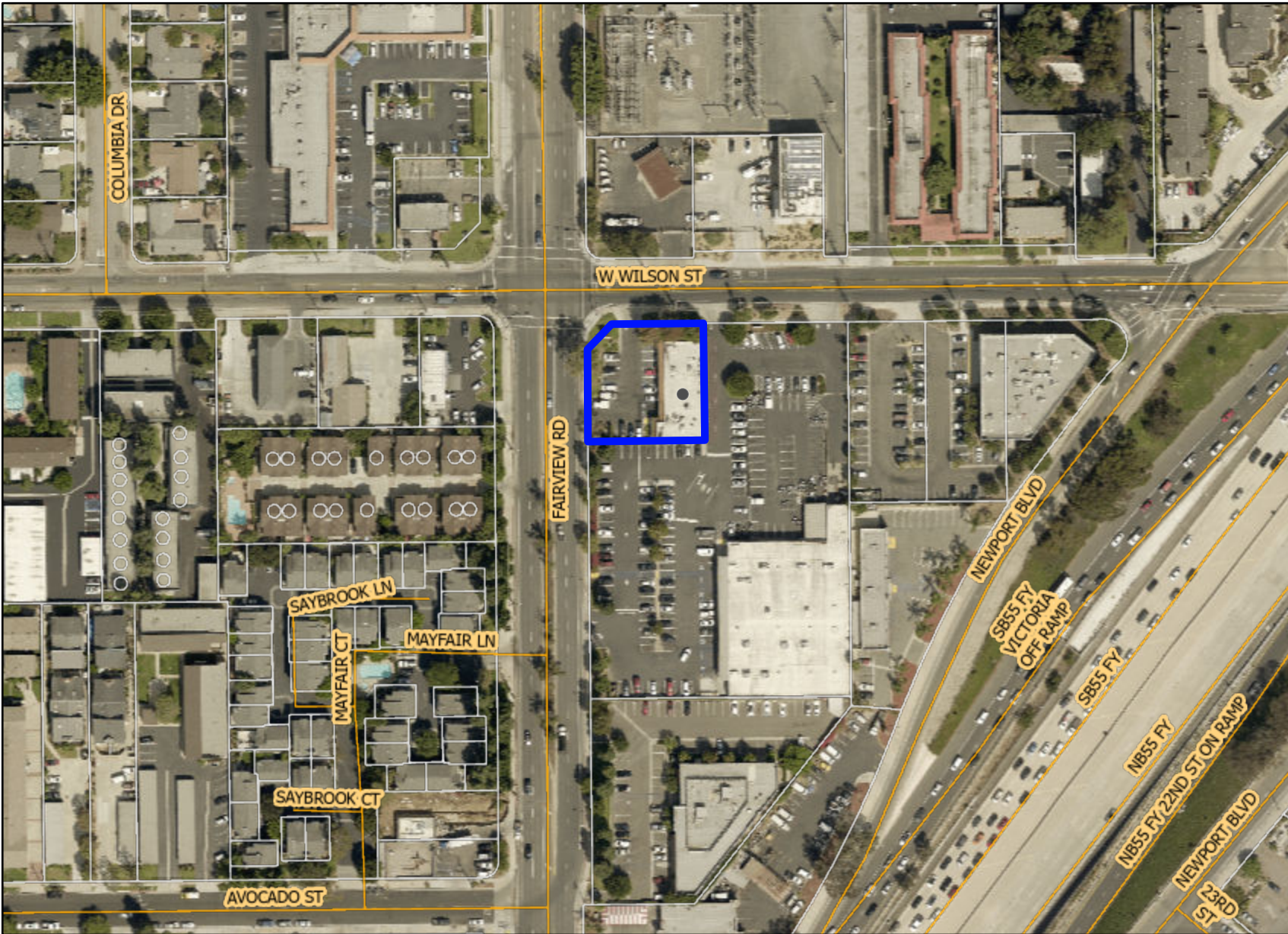
The subject premises is bounded on all sides by commercially developed properties and is well-buffered from nearby, residentially zoned and occupied properties and will be secured by alarm and interior and exterior cameras.

This request is a permitted use within the general plan and will not change the site's ability to conform to any elements or objectives of the development code.

2244 Fairview Rd - Vicinity Map

Legend

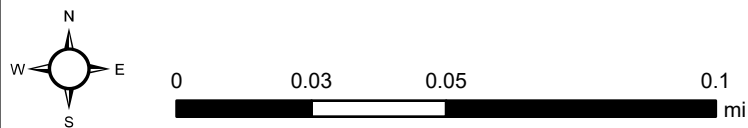
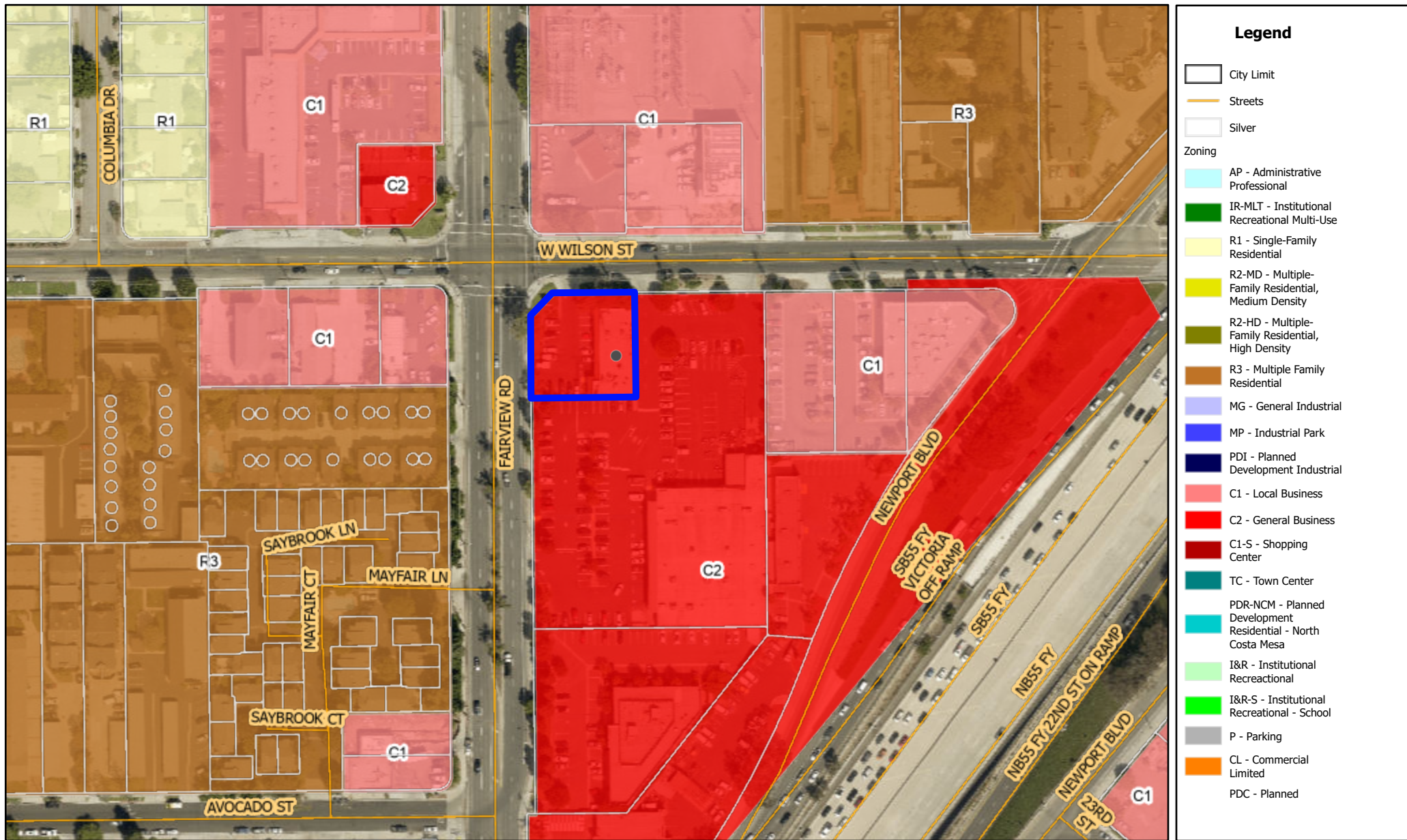
-  City Limit
-  Streets
-  Silver



The City of Costa Mesa makes no guarantee as to the accuracy of any of the information provided and assumes no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies.

WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
© City of Costa Mesa

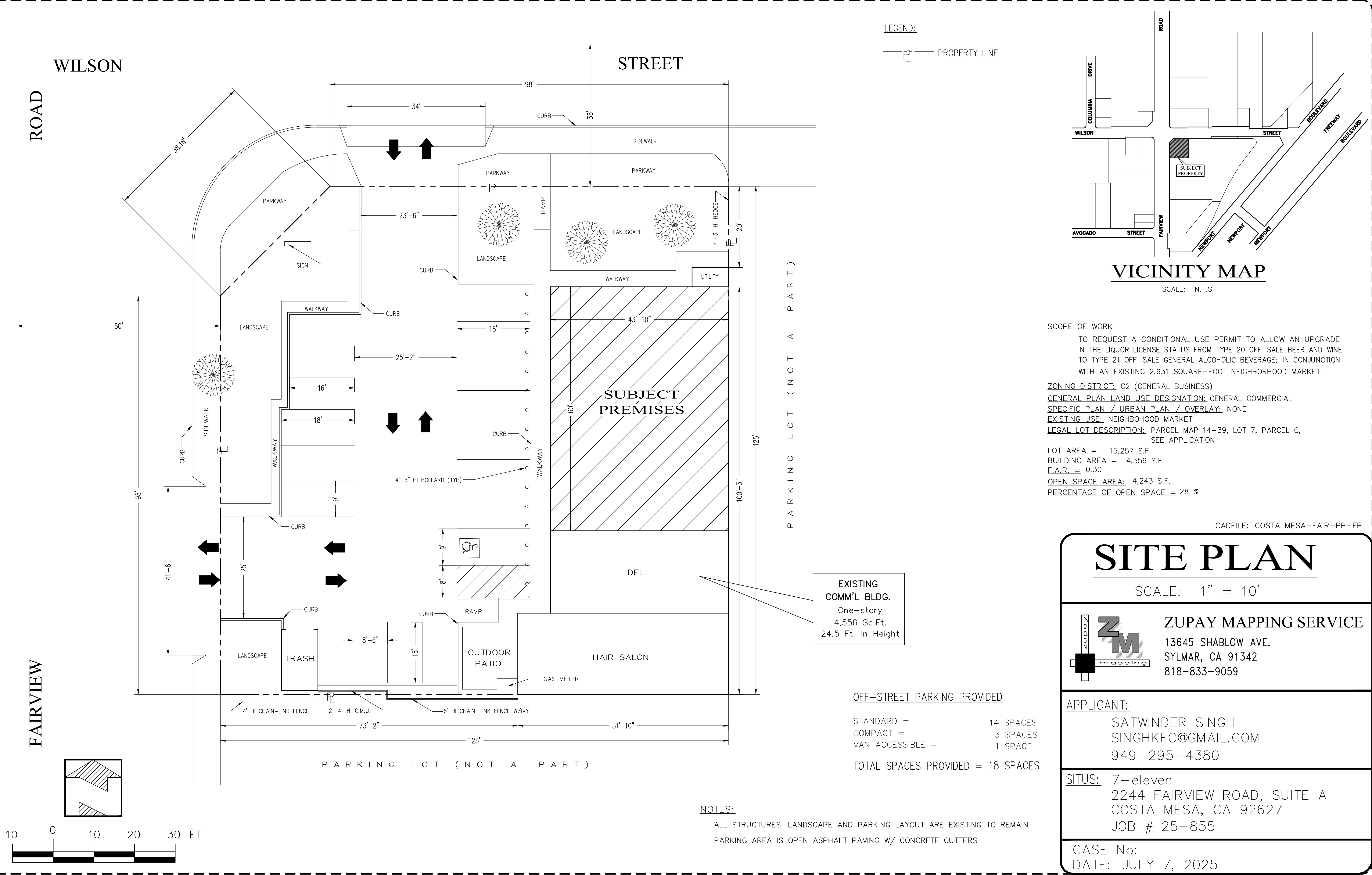
2244 Fairview Rd - Zoning Map

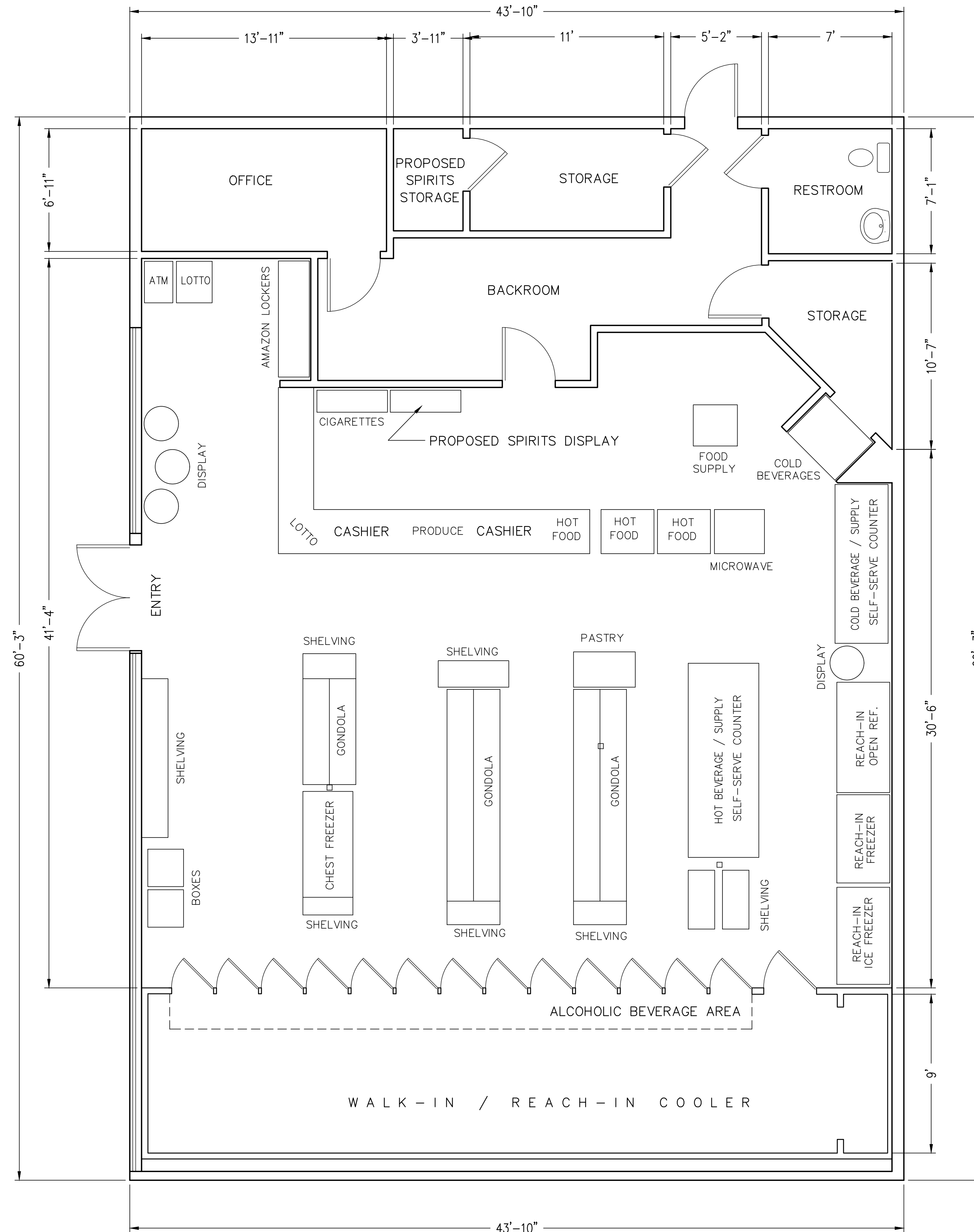


The City of Costa Mesa makes no guarantee as to the accuracy of any of the information provided and assumes no liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies.

2244 Fairview Road



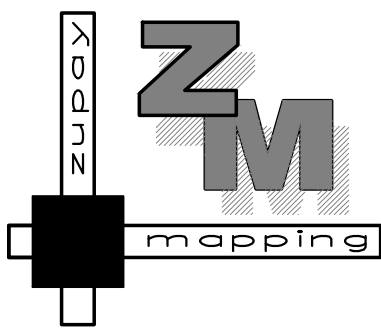




CADFILE: COSTA MESA-FAIR-PP-FP

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

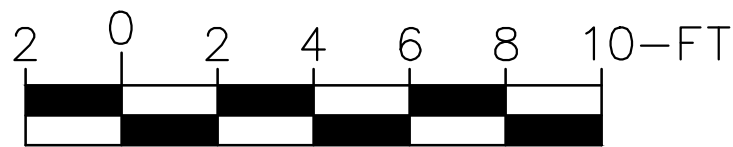
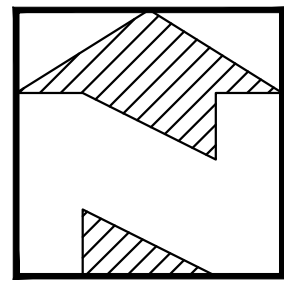


ZUPAY MAPPING SERVICE
13645 SHABLOW AVE.
SYLMAR, CA 91342
818-833-9059

APPLICANT:
SATWINDER SINGH
SINGHKFC@GMAIL.COM
949-295-4380

SITUS: 7-eleven
2244 FAIRVIEW ROAD, SUITE A
COSTA MESA, CA 92627
JOB # 25-855

CASE No:
DATE: JULY 7, 2025





CITY OF COSTA MESA

Agenda Report

77 Fair Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

File #: 25-543

Meeting Date: 10/13/2025

TITLE:

AMENDMENT TO THE LAND USE ELEMENT OF THE CITY'S GENERAL PLAN TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY WITH THE SIXTH CYCLE (2021-2029) HOUSING ELEMENT - PCTY-25-0004

DEPARTMENT: ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DEPARTMENT/PLANNING DIVISION

PRESENTED BY: MELINDA DACEY, PRINCIPAL PLANNER

CONTACT INFORMATION: MELINDA DACEY 714-754-5611
Melinda.Dacey@costamesaca.gov

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt Planning Commission Resolution No. PC-2025-XX providing recommendations to the City Council regarding the adoption of draft amendments to the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan to provide consistency with the Sixth Cycle Housing Element and associated California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental determination (Attachment 1).



PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA REPORT

MEETING DATE: OCTOBER 13, 2025

ITEM NUMBER: PH-2

SUBJECT: AMENDMENT TO THE LAND USE ELEMENT OF THE CITY'S GENERAL PLAN TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY WITH THE SIXTH CYCLE (2021-2029) HOUSING ELEMENT - PCTY-25-0004

**FROM: ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
DEPARTMENT/PLANNING DIVISION**

PRESENTATION BY: MELINDA DACEY, PRINCIPAL PLANNER

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: MELINDA DACEY
714-754-5611
Melinda.Dacey@costamesaca.gov**

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt Planning Commission Resolution No. PC-2025-XX providing recommendations to the City Council regarding the adoption of draft amendments to the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan to provide consistency with the Sixth Cycle Housing Element and associated California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental determination (Attachment 1).

APPLICANT OR AUTHORIZED AGENT:

City of Costa Mesa

BACKGROUND:

The Housing Element is one of the seven State-mandated General Plan "elements" and California Government Code Section 65588 requires that local governments review and revise their Housing Element a minimum of once every eight years. On February 1, 2022, the Costa Mesa City Council adopted Resolution No. 2022-06 adopting the City's Sixth Cycle (2021-2029) Housing Element and Mitigated Negative Declaration including a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. On November 15, 2022, the Costa Mesa City Council adopted Resolution No. 2022-67 approving additional amendments to the Housing Element in response to California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) comments dated April 5, 2022. Subsequent minor and non-

substantive revisions have been requested by HCD, and staff updated the Housing Element as recently as March 1, 2023, as authorized by the City Council.

Link to Resolution No. 2022-06:

<https://srvlfapp.costamesaca.gov/laserfiche/DocView.aspx?db=CityofCostaMesa&docid=695178>

Link to Resolution No. 2022-67:

<https://srvlfapp.costamesaca.gov/laserfiche/DocView.aspx?db=CityofCostaMesa&docid=782375>

On November 8, 2022, Costa Mesa voters approved Measure K, which authorizes the modification of existing City regulations to allow for development of housing in commercial and industrial areas to revitalize the City's commercial and industrial corridors, while keeping intact existing residential neighborhoods. On November 18, 2022, Ordinance No. 2022-09 became effective, amending and adding Costa Mesa Municipal Code Section 13-200.106 (g), which authorizes the City Council to approve any changes to land use, zoning, specific plan, overlay, or adoption of a new specific plan or overlay on Measure K sites, which include Housing Element opportunity sites in order to accommodate housing, mixed-use, and/or revitalization of commercial areas.

On May 9, 2023, HCD determined that the City's Housing Element met statutory requirements of State Housing Element Law (Government Code Section 65580 et seq.) but noted that the Housing Element was not in substantial compliance (i.e. certified) until the City completes necessary rezones to accommodate the City's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) of 11,760 residential units. City staff work on implementing the various Housing Element programs (total of 47) throughout the calendar year and provide annual status reports to the City Council and State agencies regarding the implementation status.

When a General Plan Element is being amended or updated, the City must make a finding that the Element being updated is internally consistent with the rest of the General Plan pursuant to Government Code Section 65300.5. Staff reviewed prior reports associated with the Housing Element and the adopted resolutions and found that the internal consistency finding was not made. Specifically, staff reviewed the General Plan and determined that draft amendments to the Land Use Element are required, to be found internally consistent with the Housing Element adopted in 2022 and revised in 2023.

ANALYSIS

In order for the General Plan to be internally consistent with the Housing Element, the City has to ensure that the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element (Linked here: [Appendix B, Table B-6, Pgs. B-25 through B-69](#),

and included as Attachment 2) allow residential uses, at the identified residential site capacities and densities. Internal consistency requires focused updates to the Land Use Element to allow for residential development to occur on the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory, and where necessary, the flexibility to modify any floor area ratio (FAR) and trip generation regulations that may limit the actual residential site capacity identified. The draft Land Use Element amendments accomplish this throughout the document by referencing the Housing Element sites inventory and that those densities specified therein are otherwise allowed.

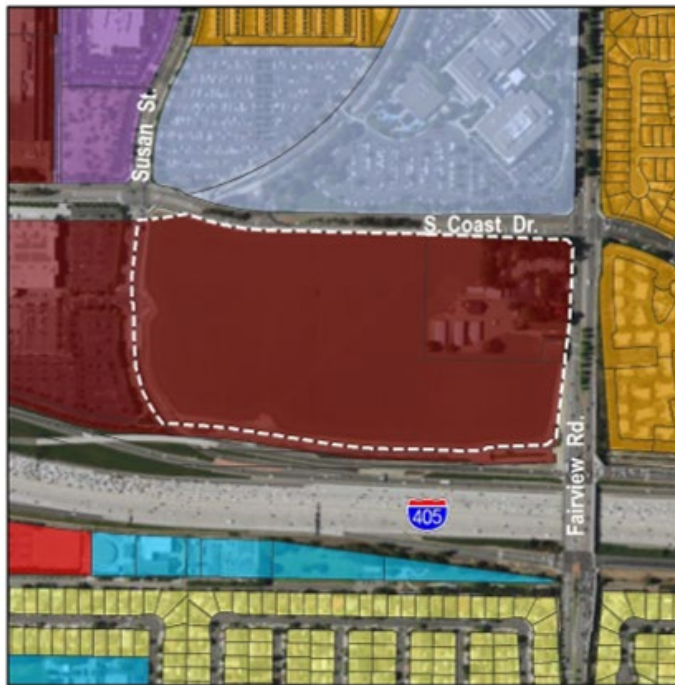
The draft amendments are depicted as underline text for text being added to the Element and ~~striketrough text~~ for text being removed as depicted in Attachment 3. The focused updates are included throughout various sections of the draft Land Use Element update included in Attachment 1, Exhibit A. A few excerpts of the draft updates are as follows:

In Table LU-3: Land Use Designations (2015), a footnote is being incorporated into the Land Use Designations for Residential and Non-Residential which indicates, "* Residential density may exceed those identified within Table LU-3 to accommodate the density of sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element."

In Table LU-6: Land Use Density and Intensity Summary, a footnote is being incorporated into the Land Use Designations for Residential, Non-Residential or Mixed-Use and Overlays and Urban Plans which indicates, "* The maximum density may exceed those identified within Table LU-6 to accommodate the density of site identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. FAR may also be modified to realize the site capacity identified within the sites inventory."

In addition, the adopted Land Use Element includes site specific development regulations, which is not typical for this type of a policy document. Rather, site specific development regulations are generally found within a precise plan, or specific plan. Some of these site-specific development regulations have been placed on sites that are identified as housing opportunity sites within the Housing Element. As such, draft edits have been incorporated to address these inconsistencies. One example is the Segerstrom Home Ranch site, where a site-specific floor area ratio (FAR) and trip budget are identified, as well as a prohibition for residential uses. The Segerstrom Home Ranch site is identified in the sites inventory under the unique identifiers 137, 138, and 198, and includes a residential density of 90 dwelling units per acre. The draft updates to the Land Use Element remove reference to the residential use prohibition, in addition to allowing flexibility to modify the FAR and trip budget as the City is unable to restrict the site capacity.

General Plan



Baseline (2015)

Square Feet.....0

Total Area.....43.6 acres

Land Use Plan

Office Square feet.....1,200,000

FAR.....0.64 FAR*

* Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, unless reductions are needed to accommodate the residential site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

~~* No residential use is permitted.~~

**Figure LU-4:
Segerstrom Home Ranch**

Since this Land Use Element update should have been included with the Housing Element adoption, the City is relying on the prior community engagement efforts, and tribal consultation as a matter of Nunc Pro Tunc (Latin phrase meaning “now for then”), where the City is reviewing the record and making necessary corrections that should have been completed at the same time as the Housing Element adoption. According to the adopted resolutions for the Housing Element, public engagement included the following activities:

- November 18, 2020, Townhall Meeting
- September 2, 2021, Townhall Meeting
- February 17, 2021, Public Outreach
- February 18, 2021, Public Outreach
- March 1, 2021, Planning Commission Study Session
- March 23, 2021, City Council Study Session
- April 27, 2021, Joint Planning Commission and City Council Study Session
- September 13, 2021, Joint Planning Commission and City Council Study Session

The City contacted 17 tribal representatives on July 28, 2021, with information about the Housing Element and to inquire if the Native American Tribes would like to conduct formal consultation as required under AB 52 and SB 18. The City received one response from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, on October 8, 2021, where the tribe requested clarification about the Housing Element, and did not request formal consultation. The City subsequently concluded the tribal consultation process.

In addition to the above noted engagement activities, and tribal consultation, the Housing Element was circulated for public review and comment between August 17, 2021, and September 15, 2021. The Planning Commission, and City Council, also held duly noticed public hearings on the following dates:

Planning Commission:

November 8, 2021
November 22, 2021
December 13, 2021

City Council:

January 18, 2022
February 1, 2022
November 15, 2022

Based on the history noted above, and information contained within this report, the City is addressing an administrative need to correct the record.

Next Steps:

Once the General Plan Amendment to the Land Use Element is considered and adopted by City Council, staff will be returning to the Planning Commission to incorporate necessary Zoning Code and Specific Plan Amendments to implement the Housing Element sites and to align with the Land Use Element Amendments.

GENERAL PLAN CONFORMANCE

Pursuant to Government Code Section 65300.5, the City must make a finding that the Element being updated is internally consistent with the rest of the General Plan. The draft updates to the Land Use Element will bring the General Plan into consistency with the Housing Element. Additionally, staff conducted a review of the remaining General Plan Elements, such as the Noise, Safety, Open Space Elements, etc., and determined that focused updates to these General Plan Elements are not required. As such, the General Plan will be internally consistent with City Council adoption of the draft amendments.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guideline Section 15162, staff reviewed the previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Sixth Cycle Housing Element and determined that a subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration (ND) is not required for the update to the City of Costa Mesa Land Use Element in that the circumstances to which the Housing

Element was adopted have not changed, and no new information of substantial importance or new impacts have arisen since the prior environmental documents have been certified. The updates to the Land Use Element are for internal consistency with the Housing Element.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Housing Element was circulated for the 30-day public review and comment period from October 29, 2021, to November 29, 2021. On February 1, 2022, the Costa Mesa City Council adopted Resolution No. 2022-06, certifying and adopting the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) that analyzed the candidate housing sites on 352 acres for the Sixth Cycle (2021-2029) Housing Element. The MMRP requires mitigation for hazards and hazardous materials, biological resources, cultural resources, noise and tribal cultural resources. Standard conditions are also included within the MMRP and the housing opportunity sites must comply with the adopted MMRP. As such, additional environmental review is not required for the focused update of the Land Use Element.

Link to the Mitigated Negative Declaration:

<https://costamesa.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=10429628&GUID=D393F7F7-CDC4-49CA-B95C-1E95AD983DA4>

Link to the MMRP:

<https://costamesa.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=10429634&GUID=75FFF243-48F3-4BEF-9C5B-2723B323CD3F>

ALTERNATIVES

The Planning Commission may propose modifications to the draft Land Use Element updates within the scope of consistency with the Housing Element.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A public notice was published in the Daily Pilot newspaper at least 10 calendar days prior to the scheduled public hearing. Additionally, public notices were published throughout the processing of the Sixth Cycle Housing Element update, where the individual properties identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory received proper legal notifications.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing information, staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the draft resolution providing recommendations to City Council to approve the focused update to the Land Use Element of the General Plan.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Planning Commission Resolution No. PC-2025-XX
2. Housing Element Sites Inventory Table B-6
3. Redlined Land Use Element amendments

RESOLUTION NO. PC-2025-XX

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA, RECOMMENDING THAT THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COSTA MESA ADOPT AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND USE ELEMENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN TO BRING THE CITY'S GENERAL PLAN INTO INTERNAL CONSISTENCY WITH THE ADOPTED HOUSING ELEMENT AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA, FINDS AND DECLARES AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the City of Costa Mesa is processing a focused amendment to the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan (PCTY-25-0004) for internal consistency with the adopted Housing Element;

WHEREAS, under California law, every city must adopt a general plan, which must include specified mandatory elements, and may include additional optional elements, in furtherance of State policy to provide a comprehensive, long-term plan for the physical development and use of property within the City's jurisdiction;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Government Code Section 65350 et. seq., and Public Resources Code this Land Use Element Update constitutes a General Plan Amendment;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Government Code Section 65300.5, a General Plan Amendment to the Land Use Element is necessary to maintain internal consistency with the adopted Housing Element;

WHEREAS, the City's Sixth Cycle (2021-2029) Housing Element was adopted by the Costa Mesa City Council on February 1, 2022, through Resolution No. 2022-06 and amendments adopted on November 15, 2022, through Resolution No. 2022-67, and as revised as recently as March 1, 2023, to incorporate non-substantive changes as authorized by City Council;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Government Code Sections 65352 – 65352.5 the City mailed a public notice to all California Native American tribes provided by the Native American Heritage Commission and other entities listed;

WHEREAS, the public notice indicated that a public review draft of the Housing Element was available for public review and comment from August 17, 2021, and September 15, 2021;

WHEREAS, the Land Use Element amendments are necessary updates to the City's administrative record which should have been incorporated into the process with the adoption of the Housing Element;

WHEREAS, a duly noticed public hearing held by the Planning Commission on October 13, 2025, with all persons having the opportunity to speak for and against the proposal;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guideline Section 15162, staff reviewed the previously adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Sixth Cycle Housing Element and determined that a subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration (ND) is not required for the update to the City of Costa Mesa Land Use Element in that the circumstances to which the Housing Element was adopted have not changed, and no new information of substantial importance or new impacts have arisen since the prior environmental documents have been certified. The updates to the Land Use Element are for internal consistency with the Housing Element. The Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Housing Element was circulated for the 30-day public review and comment period from October 29, 2021, to November 29, 2021. On February 1, 2022, the Costa Mesa City Council adopted Resolution No. 2022-06, certifying and adopting the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) that analyzed the candidate housing sites on 352 acres for the Sixth Cycle (2021-2029) Housing Element. The MMRP requires mitigation for hazards and hazardous materials, biological resources, cultural resources, noise and tribal cultural resources. Standard conditions are also included within the MMRP and the housing opportunity sites must comply with the adopted MMRP. As such, additional environmental review is not required for the focused update of the Land Use Element.

WHEREAS, the CEQA environmental determination for this project reflects the independent judgement of the City of Costa Mesa.

NOW, THEREFORE, based on the evidence in the record the Planning Commission, in its independent judgment and after fully considering alternatives,

testimony and evidence presented at the public hearing hereby, RECOMMENDS APPROVAL of the General Plan Amendments to the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan incorporated herein as Exhibit A, where (~~strike through~~ denotes removal of text and underline is new text to be inserted).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Costa Mesa Planning Commission does hereby find and determine that adoption of this Resolution is expressly predicated upon the activity as described in the staff report, and compliance of all applicable federal, state, and local laws.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if any section, division, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this resolution, or the document in the record in support of this resolution, are for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 13th day of October, 2025.

Jeffrey Harlan, Chair
Costa Mesa Planning Commission

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE)ss
CITY OF COSTA MESA)

I, Carrie Tai, Secretary to the Planning Commission of the City of Costa Mesa, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. PC-2025-__ was passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City of Costa Mesa Planning Commission held on October 13, 2025, by the following votes:

AYES: COMMISSIONERS

NOES: COMMISSIONERS

ABSENT: COMMISSIONERS

ABSTAIN: COMMISSIONERS

Carrie Tai, Secretary
Costa Mesa Planning Commission

Resolution No. PC-2025-__

EXHIBIT A



Looking southeast over Costa Mesa's Westside District.

Chapter 2

Land Use Element

Introduction

The Land Use Element is the keystone element of the Costa Mesa General Plan. This Element unifies the other elements by providing an overall policy context for future physical change. Goals and policies define the community's desired balance among social, environmental, and economic considerations, while maintaining those characteristics of the community that reinforce quality neighborhoods and viable business districts.

As Costa Mesa implements this General Plan, the City aspires to keep Costa Mesa an eclectic community with welcoming public spaces; attractive, walkable residential neighborhoods; exceptional parks and community services; and, a diverse economy that meets the needs of local residents while also attracting investment from regional and international markets.

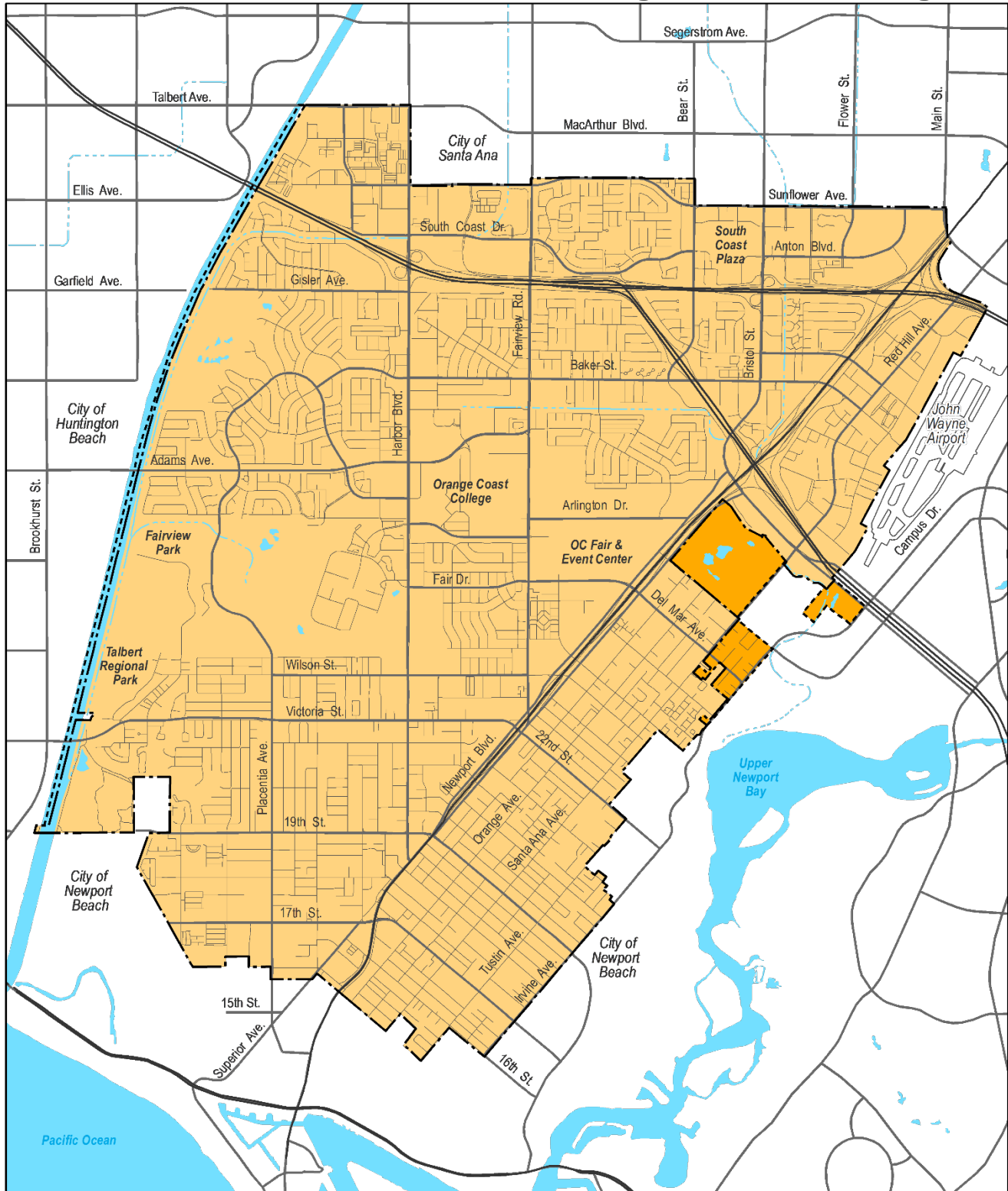
Purpose

The Land Use Element shapes new physical development in the City and its sphere of influence and provides strategies to preserve, protect, and enhance established neighborhoods and districts consistent with the community's vision. Through implementation of the Land Use Element, the City seeks to accomplish the following:

- Target new development opportunities at key locations while ensuring compatibility with established neighborhoods
- Increase homeownership opportunities in the City
- Establish and maintain an orderly pattern of development in the City
- Establish a land use classification system that implements land use policies
- Identify acceptable land uses and their general locations
- Promote consistency with standards for residential density and non-residential building intensity for existing and future development
- Accommodate a diversity of businesses to provide a solid tax base and ample employment opportunities, to attract visitor/tourist spending, and to hedge against periodic downturns in business sectors
- Provide open space, park areas, and public spaces where residents can enjoy passive and active recreational pursuits
- Ensure that new development is economically and environmentally sustainable

The Land Use Element serves as the long-range planning guide for development in the City by indicating the location and extent of development to be allowed, in conjunction with any future housing opportunities identified within a sites inventory of the Housing Element. More than any other element, the Land Use Element will have a major impact on the form and character of Costa Mesa over the next 20 years. The Land Use Element applies to all properties within the corporate City limits, as well as properties within Costa Mesa's sphere of influence, as established by the Orange County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). Together, these areas comprise the "planning area." Figure LU-1 illustrates the planning area boundaries in Chapter 1, Introduction.

Figure LU-1: Planning Area



City Boundaries

- Costa Mesa City Boundary
- Costa Mesa Sphere of Influence

Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2015.



Land Use Context-2015

The City has implemented strategic efforts over the years to provide a sustainable balance of residential, commercial, industrial, and public and institutional uses. Land use planning ensures that compatible and complementary uses are arranged in patterns that achieve efficiencies for projected growth, mobility, and commerce. This Land Use section describes the general location, type, and intensity of development throughout Costa Mesa in baseline year 2015.

Planning Context

Development History

Costa Mesa's incorporated city limits encompass approximately 10,143 acres, or approximately 15.8 square miles. The City lies on an elevated mesa landform less than one mile from the Pacific Ocean. The Spanish name *Costa Mesa* means coastal tableland. Like throughout much of Southern California, the earliest settlers were Native Americans who fished and farmed. Spanish land grants in the 1800s brought Europeans into the area, with additional growth facilitated by extension of the railroad and, later, discovery of oil. Until the 1950s, agriculture remained the most important economic component of Orange County, and Costa Mesa was home to thousands of acres of sweet potato, corn, tomato, and strawberry crops. Remnants of this agricultural heritage remains through 2015 on properties north of Interstate 405, amid the urban development of South Coast Plaza and the Segerstrom Center for the Arts.

During World War II, the U.S. military established a number of bases in Orange County, including the Santa Ana Army Air Base in Costa Mesa (now the Orange County Fairgrounds). In the years following World War II, the surge in population and demand for affordable housing soared as returning veterans with new families looked to buy homes. The accelerated demand for suburban homes resulted in the conversion of thousands of agricultural land to large single-family housing tracts. Today, single family homes remain the predominant use in Costa Mesa.

From the 1970s through 1990s, Costa Mesa experienced significant growth in retail and office development, with development of regional shopping malls and high-rise office buildings north of I-405. Investment in the industrial district south of West 19th Street included a substantial presence of surfing and similar action sports businesses, several of which have grown to be multi-million dollar international brands.

Established Land Uses (2015)

Costa Mesa is 99 percent built out, with the largest vacant parcels located in the North Costa Mesa area. The two largest available properties are; the 31-acre Segerstrom Home Ranch and the 33-acre Sakioka Lot 2 site: both are currently in agriculture production, as of 2015, and lie north of I-405. The *North Costa Mesa Specific Plan* regulates land uses on these properties.

Residential

As of 2015, approximately 46.2 percent of land in the planning area consisted of residential neighborhoods. Single-family neighborhoods cover approximately 30 percent of the land in the City. There are a greater number of multi-family units (28,413 units) than single-family units (14,210 units). Costa Mesa contains a number of distinct residential neighborhoods, including:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) Eastside | 5) North Costa Mesa/Mesa Del Mar/Halecrest Hall of Fame |
| 2) Westside | 6) Bristol/Paularino |
| 3) Mesa Verde | 7) South Coast/Wimbledon Village |
| 4) College Park | |



Mesa Verde residential neighborhood with a mixture of single-family and multi-family units, as well as parks and schools.

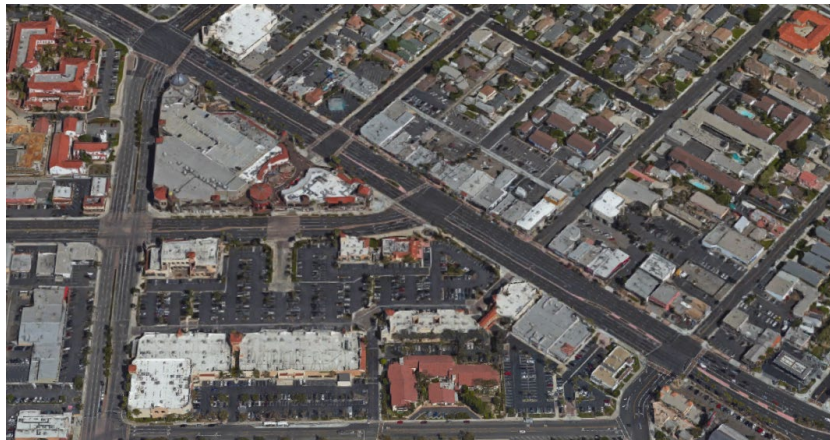
Opportunity for new large-scale, single-family development is limited due to the built-out nature of the City's residential areas and limited acreage of vacant land. The accelerated demand for suburban homes experienced in the mid-1950s and 1960s resulted in the conversion of thousands of agricultural acres to large single-family housing tracts. Single-family residential construction primarily consists of infill development, particularly in Eastside and Westside Costa Mesa. From 2012 to 2016, new small lot subdivisions have been approved in multi-family zones in Eastside Costa Mesa. Medium- and High-Density Residential land uses account for 17 percent of the net acreage. Medium-Density Residential areas are distributed throughout the City. High-Density neighborhoods are clustered around Orange Coast College, along Mesa Verde Drive East, along Adams Avenue, around Vanguard University, in the northeast portion of the South Coast Metro area, in Downtown, and in the southeast portion of the City. In addition, the Housing Element identifies where future housing opportunities are appropriate throughout the City. These sites are identified in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Land Use Element

Because many residential units were constructed prior to City incorporation, particularly on the Eastside, existing residential densities in the Medium- and High-Density land use designations may exceed the currently allowed number of dwelling units per acre.

Commercial Uses

Costa Mesa contains seven commercial corridors: 1) South Coast Corridor 2) Bristol Street Corridor, 3) Harbor Boulevard Corridor, 4) East 17th Street Corridor, 5) North Newport Boulevard Corridor, 6) South Newport Boulevard Corridor, and 7) West 19th Street Corridor. Established commercial land uses encompass 9.6 percent of the land area, or 770 acres.



Costa Mesa Downtown and The Triangle consists of a mixture of neighborhood and community-serving commercial uses.

South Coast Plaza, located along the Bristol Street Corridor, contains the largest single concentration of retail uses in the City and accounts for 30 percent of the commercial square footage; the adjacent Town Center area accounts for nearly 20 percent of the area planned for office space throughout the City.

The Harbor Boulevard commercial corridor accounts for almost one-third of the City's commercial land. Businesses along the boulevard account for 40 percent of the City's total retail sales, indicating that Harbor Boulevard's trade area is of a regional scale. The major factor for this is the concentration of auto dealerships on Harbor Boulevard.

The 92-acre East 17th Street commercial corridor contains a variety of commercial uses, including retail, service, and office. The area generally serves local residences and businesses.

Major retail centers other than South Coast Plaza include the CAMP, the LAB Anti-Mall, South Coast Collection (SOCO), Metro Pointe, and The Triangle. Each offers its own unique mix of shopping and dining experiences, as well as entertainment for the residents of Costa Mesa and Orange County at large.

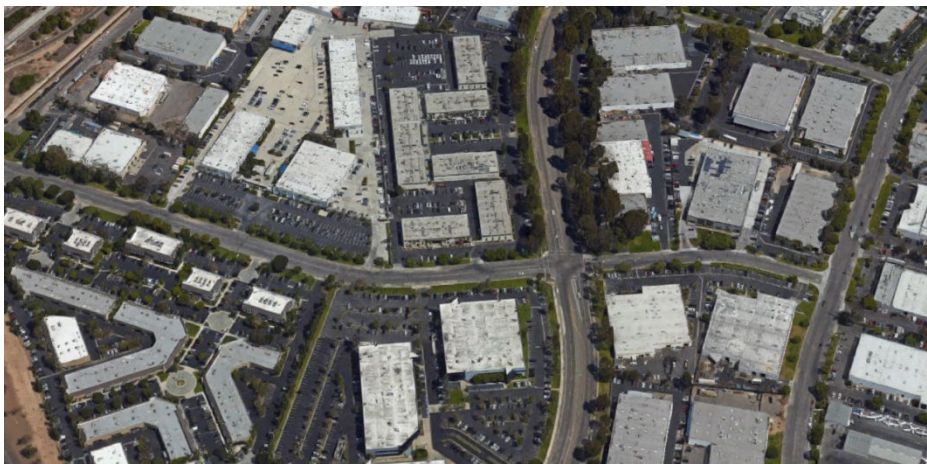
Industrial Uses

Established industrial land uses encompass approximately 10.5 percent of land and are primarily concentrated in three major districts: The Westside District, the Airport Industrial/Business Park District, and the Harbor Gateway District.

The Westside District is the City's oldest industrial area; it covers approximately 312 acres and represents 82.5 percent of land area designated for Light Industrial. The remaining 17.5 percent of Light Industrial uses are located in areas along Baker Street. Light Industrial uses consist of small manufacturing and service industries, as well as larger industrial operations.

The Westside District contains several large manufacturing firms and a high percentage of smaller industrial operations, frequently in multi-tenant structures. The Southwest District is one of Costa Mesa's major employment centers, providing about one-fourth of all local manufacturing-related jobs.

The 390-acre Airport Industrial Area is a component of the much larger Irvine Business and Industrial Complex, which extends into the cities of Irvine and Tustin. This area is characterized by large parcels and wide landscaped building setbacks. Several firms have located their main or regional headquarters in the area and are often the single tenants in large structures.



The Airport Industrial/ Business Park District includes a concentration of industrial, office, and commercial uses.

Industrial space directly adjacent to John Wayne Airport provides opportunities to airport-related industries. Some of these properties include hangars with access to the runway.

The 323-acre Harbor Gateway District is an Industrial/Business Park located within the north part of Costa Mesa, northeast of I-405 and the Santa Ana River. This district is a part of a larger industrial area extending northward into the city of Santa Ana. The primary users of this industrial area are large single-tenant manufacturing firms and corporate offices. Included within this district is a 14.5-acre portion of the Home Ranch area property and the unique "lifestyle" South Coast Collection (SOCO) shopping center. SOCO includes over 300,000 square feet of design showrooms, creative studios, specialty retail and food stores,

Land Use Element

a weekly farmers' market, and outdoor gathering spaces. The OC Mix, located in SOCO, is a marketplace for gourmet foods, coffee, wine, and over 30 owner-operated retail and specialty shops under one roof.

Public/Institutional, Golf Course, and Fairground Uses

The Public/Institutional designation applies to publicly and privately owned properties that provide recreation, open space, health, and educational opportunities, as well as uses that provide a service to the public.

A major land acquisition by the State in 1950 was responsible for the public ownership of the Costa Mesa Golf Course and Country Club and Fairview Park. In 1950, 750 acres were acquired for a State institution. In 2015, the Fairview Developmental Center occupied 114 acres of the original 750-acre site. Acquisitions by the City and County have expanded this area to include the County's Talbert Regional Park adjacent to the Santa Ana River and the City's adjoining Canyon Park. See Table LU-1: *Public and Institutional Land Acquisitions*, for various public and institution uses government land acquisitions.

A total of 1,263.4 acres are designated Public/Institutional. When combined with the Costa Mesa Golf Course and Orange County Fair & Event Center, these uses constitute 25 percent of the planning area. This high percentage of land area designated for public and institutional use primarily reflects past and current use by various governmental agencies: The Santa Ana Army Air Base during World War II, the original 750-acre land acquisition by the State of California, and land acquisitions by the City and Orange County.



Orange Coast College, founded in 1947, includes over 80 academic program areas and over 50 career and technical programs.

The golf course designation includes the Mesa Verde and Santa Ana Country Clubs (both private) and the City-owned Costa Mesa Golf Course and Country Club. The Fairgrounds property includes the 150-acre Orange County Fair & Event Center, which is owned by the 32nd District Agricultural Association, a State special-purpose district in the Division of Fairs and Expositions of the California Department of Food and Agriculture formed in 1949. Its board is appointed by the Governor of California.

Table LU-1: Public and Institutional Land Acquisitions

Government Land Acquisition	Public and Institutional Uses
Santa Ana Army Air Base	Orange Coast College, Costa Mesa High School, Davis Middle School, Presidio Elementary School, TeWinkle Park, the National Guard Armory, Orange County Fairgrounds, Jack R. Hammett Sports Complex, Civic Center Park, City Hall, and Vanguard University
750-acre land (1950)	Costa Mesa Golf Course and Country Club and Fairview Park, Fairview Developmental Center (see Multi-Use Center designation)
City and County expansion	Talbert Regional Park and Canyon Park

Table LU-2: *Established Land Uses (2015)*, summarizes the existing land uses in Costa Mesa that were surveyed in 2015, including number of acres, residential units, building square feet, hotel and motel rooms, and estimated employees.

Orange Coast College Vision 2020 Facilities Master Plan

Costa Mesa is home to Orange Coast College, which is one of three colleges in the Coast Community College District. Orange Coast College is located at 2701 Fairview Road in the central portion of Costa Mesa. The District has been involved in preparing the Orange Coast College Vision 2020 Facilities Master Plan, which involves construction of new academic, administrative, residential, and parking facilities on the campus. In November 2015, the Coast Community College District Board of Trustees approved the Final Orange Coast College Vision 2020 Facilities Master Plan Program EIR.

The proposed Master Plan involves following improvements:

- Renovation of two existing buildings, totaling approximately 54,000 assignable square feet (ASF) and demolition of approximately 200,900 ASF.
- A new planetarium and an 818-bed student housing project would be added to the campus; the proposed project would also involve improvements to the pedestrian circulation network in and around campus, and the enhancement of open-space areas through landscape and pedestrian plaza improvements.
- Reconfiguration of existing parking lots and vehicular entryways, and the addition of a parking structure in the Adams Avenue parking lot on campus.

Table LU-2: Established Land Uses (2015)

Land Use	Net Acres ¹	% of Acres	Residential Units	Population	Building Square Feet	Lodging Rooms	Employees
Single-Family	2,314	28.8	14,210	39,508	--	--	--
Multi-Family	1,402	17.4	28,413	71,032	--	--	100
Office	332	4.1	--		7,224,000	--	24,000
Commercial	770	9.6	--		11,403,000	--	23,400
Lodging: Motel/Hotel	60	0.8	--		--	Motel: 2,272 Hotel: 1,877	1,400
Industrial	841	10.5	--		13,087,000	--	27,300
Public Facilities/ Institutional	491	6.1	--		--	--	6,200 ⁵
Schools/Colleges	525	6.5	--		--	--	4,300
Golf	553	6.9	--		--	--	100
Parks/Recreation	592	7.4	--		--	--	-- ²
Agriculture	72	0.9	--		--	--	200
Other ⁴	70	0.9	--		555,000	--	300
Vacant Lands	20	0.3	--		--	--	--
Total	8,042	100.0%	42,623	110,540	32,269,000	4,149	87,300³

Sources: City of Costa Mesa, Stantec, and MIG, 2015.

Note:

1. Net acres includes all private property land areas for the entire Planning Area, excluding all public right-of-way.
2. Park employment is counted under Public Facilities
3. Employees is calculated using building square footage and employment generation rates by land use category. Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton identifies 87,097 jobs for 2015 based on 2014 projections.
4. Other land uses refers to religious institutions, utilities, railroad properties, and other classifications that are not classified under the existing land use categories.
5. Refer to the Multi-Use Center discussion for the Fairview Developmental Center site.

PGPA-24-02, Adopted August 5, 2025

Table LU-3: Land Use Designations (2015)

Land Use Designations	Residential Density	Floor-Area Ratio	Acres Developed	Acres Undeveloped	Net Acres	% of Acres
Residential*						
Low-Density Residential	≤8 du/ac	N/A	2,087.4	0.8	2,088.2	25.9%
Medium-Density Residential	≤12 du/ac		858.1	1.1	859.1	10.7%
High-Density Residential ^{1,2}	≤20 du/ac		866.12	2.912	869.03	10.8%
Non-Residential*						
Commercial-Residential	≤17.4 du/ac	0.20/High Traffic 0.30/Moderate Traffic 0.40/Low Traffic	47.9	0.0	47.9	0.6%
Neighborhood Commercial	≤20 du/ac	0.15/High Traffic 0.25/Moderate Traffic 0.35/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	40.3	0.2	40.5	0.5%
General Commercial	≤20 du/ac	0.20/High Traffic 0.30/Moderate Traffic 0.40/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	599.82	8.5	608.32	7.5%
Commercial Center ³ ,	≤20 du/ac	0.25/High Traffic 0.35/Moderate Traffic 0.45/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	117.18	0.3	117.48	1.5%
Urban Center Commercial ³	20 to 80 du/ac	N/A ⁵	59.74	66.6	126.34	1.6%
Cultural Arts Center ⁴	Varies ⁴	1.77 ⁴	57.3	0.0	57.3	0.7%
Regional Commercial	≤20 du/ac	0.652/0.89 ⁴	147.9	0.0	147.9	1.8%
Industrial Park	≤20 du/ac	0.20/High Traffic 0.30/Moderate Traffic 0.40/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	630.13	2.4	632.53	7.9%
Light Industrial ⁶	≤20 du/ac	0.15/High Traffic 0.25/Moderate Traffic 0.35/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	374.2	4.0	378.1	4.7%
Public and Institutional	--	0.25	1,263.2	0.3	1,263.4	15.7
Golf Course	--	≤0.01	553.7	0.0	553.7	6.9%
Fairgrounds	--	≤0.10	150.0	0.0	150.0	1.9%
Multi-Use Center	15 to 25 du/ac	0.25	102.6	0.0	102.6	1.3%
Totals			7,955.6	87.1	8,042.4	100%

Notes: * Residential density may exceed those identified within Table LU-3 to accommodate the density of sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

1. Within the Medium and High Density Residential designation, existing residential units legally built in excess of the dwelling units per acre standard may be rebuilt at the same higher density subject to other zoning code standards. The allowable density or number of units to be redeveloped would be limited to the 1990 General Plan density with a 25% incentive bonus for Medium-Density or a 50% incentive bonus for High Density or the existing number of units, whichever is less.
2. See High Density Residential text regarding areas in North Costa Mesa where the density allowance exceeds 20 units per acre. Site Specific Density of 20.4 du/acre approved for 1.86-acre 38 unit project at 1957 Newport Blvd. and 390 Ford Road.
3. See Commercial Center, Regional Commercial, and Urban Center Commercial text for site specific density and FAR.
4. See text for Mixed-Use Development and Cultural Arts Center provisions for additional discussion.
5. Varies, depends on development agreement for site.

Jobs/Housing Relationship

The variety and distribution of land uses in Costa Mesa enable people to live near their jobs, to shop within a reasonable distance from their homes or work, to use the City’s parks and recreational facilities, and to carry out other daily activities conveniently. Information from the 2010 Census indicates that 32 percent of residents work in the City. Fifty-one percent work within 20 minutes of their homes. The City recognizes the importance of providing both job and housing opportunities to reduce vehicle trips and overall, create a higher quality of life.

Table LU-4: *Housing, Population, and Employment*, presents historical data for Costa Mesa’s population, number of housing units, and employment opportunities, and includes projections to the year 2040. The table is based upon OCP-2015 Projections and data from the U.S Census.

Table LU-4: Housing, Population, and Employment

Year	2000¹	2010²	2015³	2020³	2040⁴
Housing	40,406	40,104	42,496	43,484	54,503
Population	108,724	109,960	111,276	113,900	116,400
Employment	88,294	88,416	87,097	89,600	93,200

Sources: 1. 2000 U.S. Census; 2. 2010 U.S. Census and SCAG 2016-2040 Regional Growth Forecast by Jurisdiction Report; 3. Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, 2014 and SCAG 2016-2040 Regional Growth Forecast by Jurisdiction Report; 4. Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, 2022 and SCAG 2016-2040 Regional Growth Forecast by Jurisdiction Report.

Key Land Use Issues

Residential Neighborhood Compatibility

Early subdivisions in Costa Mesa established patterns that markedly affect the design of current developments. Prior to the City's incorporation, residential development—particularly in the Eastside and Westside neighborhoods—consisted of subdivisions with long, narrow lots. As residential development occurred, construction on these narrow, deep lots often took the form of subdivisions usually consisting of a row of detached or attached residential units on one side of the parcel and the driveway access for the residential units on the opposite side.

In 2013, the Small Lot Ordinance was adopted to promote affordable ownership housing by providing more flexible development standards and maintenance mechanisms for underutilized multi-family residential lots within the densities allowed by the General Plan. The Small Lot Ordinance allowed new homeownership opportunities in the form of detached single-family residential development on small lots with a maximum of 15 dwelling units.

Promotion of Home Ownership

According to the 2010 Census data, Costa Mesa's renter-occupied units consisted of 58 percent of the total occupied units, whereas owner-occupied units consisted of 42 percent of the total occupied units, a difference of nearly 16 percent. Most owner-occupied units consist of single-family homes and condominiums, and the majority of renter-occupied residences consist of apartments. The City strives to improve the balance of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units to create more stability in terms of property maintenance and residents' social investment in their neighborhoods and the community.

Revitalization of Commercial Districts

Although most of the issues experienced with small parcels and narrow, deep parcels are related to residential development, several commercial districts face similar constraints. While large retail developments like the Triangle have resulted from lot consolidation, smaller commercial lots along Newport Boulevard and 19th Street, for example, pose challenges for new businesses due to substandard parking facilities. Along the east side of Newport Boulevard, many small parcels retain the original residential structures that have been converted to commercial use. Additionally, along Newport Boulevard, north of 19th Street, commercial uses have more limited exposure and visibility due to the one-way traffic flow and wide separation from land uses to the west. Newport Boulevard's one-way traffic flow, diversity of ownership patterns, and eclectic mix of uses contribute to its lack of unity and identity, which in turn makes it difficult to attract new development proposals and/or businesses. The City will need to continue to monitor activity on Newport Boulevard, Harbor Boulevard, and other commercial districts with similar challenging circumstances to determine if additional adjustments to land use policy and zoning regulations are needed to incentivize reinvestment.

Live/Work Development in Industrial Areas

The Westside has long supported an intertwined mix of industrial, commercial, and residential uses. Industrial uses have predominated in this southwest corner of the City, including many that once supported the marine industry. In 2005, the City adopted a mixed-use overlay zones within the Westside and SoBECA Urban Plans. The Urban Plans do not promote any major intensification of land uses. The emphasis is on improving the Urban Plan area by providing visual enhancement and encouraging the development of live/work units or residential lots with the plan area, thereby revitalizing marginal properties and creating opportunities for home ownership. The objectives of the Urban Plans include:

- Encourage the construction of Live/Work Units that combine residential and nonresidential uses in the same unit without exceeding the development capacity of the General Plan transportation system.
- Attract more residents and merchants by allowing mixed-use development in the form of a live/work loft, which offers first-floor retail/office uses and upper story living spaces in the same unit.
- Encourage adaptive reuse of existing industrial or commercial structures, which would result in rehabilitated buildings with unique architecture and a wider array of complementary uses.
- Stimulate improvement in the Urban Plan area through well-designed and integrated urban residential development that is nontraditional in form and designed with flexible open floor plans and which complements the surrounding existing development.
- Meet demand for a new housing type to satisfy a diverse residential population comprised of artists, designers, craftspeople, professionals, and small-business entrepreneurs.
- Promote new type of urban housing that would be target-marketed to people seeking alternative housing choices in an industrial area. An urban loft would be an alternative to a traditional single-family residence, tract home, or small-lot subdivision.

Costa Mesa values the opportunities the Westside provides to support enterprising industry and entrepreneurs. Land use regulations need to be crafted in a way that furthers economic development and business support while allowing residential development in the right locations in the Westside.

Mixed-Use Districts

The Westside and South Bristol Entertainment and Cultural Arts (SoBECA) areas contain eclectic uses that have emerged organically. In other areas of Costa Mesa, including High Density Residential areas and the Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay District, the City encourages mixed-use urban environments that include purposeful combinations of entertainment, retail, office, hospitality, and residential uses. Mixed-use development creates a productive use of space that adds vitality to urban areas and conserves land resources by allowing for shared parking and public spaces.

Airport Considerations

Both the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County have concern for the safety of air navigation around John Wayne Airport. Under Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), the FAA requires notice of proposed construction in excess of certain heights which may affect the safety of aircraft operations. The authority of the FAA in these matters extends only as far as issuing a notice of hazard to air navigation; the FAA does not have jurisdiction to prohibit construction. The issuance of a hazard notice, however, may adversely affect the ability of a developer to obtain financing and insurance. The FAA standard that is of most concern in Costa Mesa is the horizontal surface around John Wayne Airport. This surface is 206 feet above mean sea level and extends nearly two miles from the airport.

The South Coast Plaza Town Center Master Plan (the area east of Bristol Street and north of the I-405) was approved subject to the condition that building height be limited to that specified by FAR Part 77 unless evidence is presented that the structure will not pose a hazard to air navigation nor interfere with instrument guidance systems. Evidence may be in the form of an FAA determination of no hazard. A number of Town Center structures and proposed mid-rise and high-rise residential buildings have received City approval although they encroach beyond the established horizontal surface elevation. In all cases obstruction lighting was required and, in some cases, minor adjustments to seldom-used flight patterns were necessitated, but the safety of aircraft operations in the airport vicinity has not been compromised.

The horizontal surface established by the FAA places restrictions on future development proposals similar in scale to the Town Center buildings. These developments will also be required to provide mitigation for potential hazards to air safety. The California Public Utilities Code provides for creation of countywide commissions to work towards achieving compatible land uses in the vicinity of airports. Commissions are required to formulate comprehensive land use plans which may include acceptable uses, height restrictions, and other building standards, such as noise insulation. The Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County (ALUC) has established a planning area surrounding John Wayne Airport which sets forth standards for acceptable land uses and provides for review of development plans for properties within its planning area. The Airport Environs Land Use Plan (AELUP), adopted by the Airport Land Use Commission, specifies acceptable uses proximate to the airport. These are defined as uses that will not subject people to adverse noise impacts, will not concentrate people in areas with high potential for aircraft accidents, and will not adversely affect navigable airspace or aircraft operations.

The AELUP for Heliports establishes regulations and restrictions for the siting of heliports and helipads/helistops. The purpose of the AELUP for Heliports is to protect the public from the adverse effects of aircraft noise by ensuring that heliports/helipads are sited in areas of compatible land use. A heliport is a small airport suitable only for use by helicopters, typically containing one or more helipads. A helipad or helistop is a designated area, including any buildings or facilities, intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters. Helipads/helistops may or may not be located within heliports.

Land Use Element

Refueling and overnight maintenance of helicopters are permitted on heliports but prohibited on helipads/helistops.

The City will ensure that each applicant seeking a conditional use permit or similar approval for the construction or operation of a heliport or helistop complies fully with the State permit procedure provided by law and with all conditions of approval imposed or recommended by the FAA, by the Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County (ALUC), and by Caltrans/Division of Aeronautics. This requirement shall be in addition to all other City development requirements.

The City will also ensure that development proposals including the construction or alteration of a structure more than 200 feet above ground level, reference North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAV88), must fully comply with procedures provided by Federal and State law, including with the referral requirements of the ALUC, and filing a Notice of Construction and Alteration (Form 7460-I). This requirement shall be in addition to all other City development requirements.

Land Availability

As of 2015, of the 8,042 net acres in the City of Costa Mesa, only 87.1 acres—or 1.1 percent—were either vacant or support agricultural production. The agricultural uses are temporary, as the lands are entitled for development by the *North Costa Mesa Specific Plan*. Thus, new development will take the form of infill development, particularly on underutilized sites. The primary challenge for land use planning will be to determine the best use and development approach for remaining infill properties. A second challenge will be to guide re-use of aging commercial properties for long-term community and property owner benefit.

Sustainable Development Practices

Costa Mesa residents recognize the relationship between the use of resources to fuel a vibrant community (energy, water, air, and land) and unsustainable energy consumption can have long-term environmental consequences. Both the federal and State governments have established laws aimed at environmental protection and enhancement, and many of these regulations are being implemented through development practices that are far more sustainable than practices of a generation ago. The Orange County region historically has had an imbalance of land uses (availability of high paying jobs, but shortfall of affordable housing¹) and roadway infrastructure primarily dedicated to the automobile.

These historical development patterns and practices have adversely affected Costa Mesa in terms of traffic congestion, high housing costs, increased air pollution, and disproportional impacts on the young, elderly, and disabled. While many laws require the City to adopt new ways of planning and conducting

¹ *The New Economy and Jobs/Housing Balance in Southern California. Southern California Association of Governments, April 2001.*

day-to-day operations—such as the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) and Executive Order S-3-05²—the City has broad latitude to establish local procedures and practices for addressing sustainability.

² The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) and Executive Order S-3-05 set a target to reduce California’s greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by year 2020 and by 80 percent below the 1990 levels by year 2050.

Land Use Plan

The Land Use Policy Map (Figure LU-3) presents a pictorial representation of the land use and development policies set forth in this element. The colored land use designations indicate the type and nature of development allowed on all properties within the City of Costa Mesa and its sphere of influence. The map shows 16 land use designations and six overlays that largely reflect long-established land use patterns and development intensities, with the overlays indicating where targeted efforts are planned to encourage reuse and revitalization. The City will use the land use designation descriptions and the trip budget limitations described below—together with the Land Use Element Goals, Objectives, and Policies—to evaluate proposed development and land use projects. General Plan users are advised to refer to all components when evaluating proposed development and improvement projects.

Density/Intensity and Trip Budgets

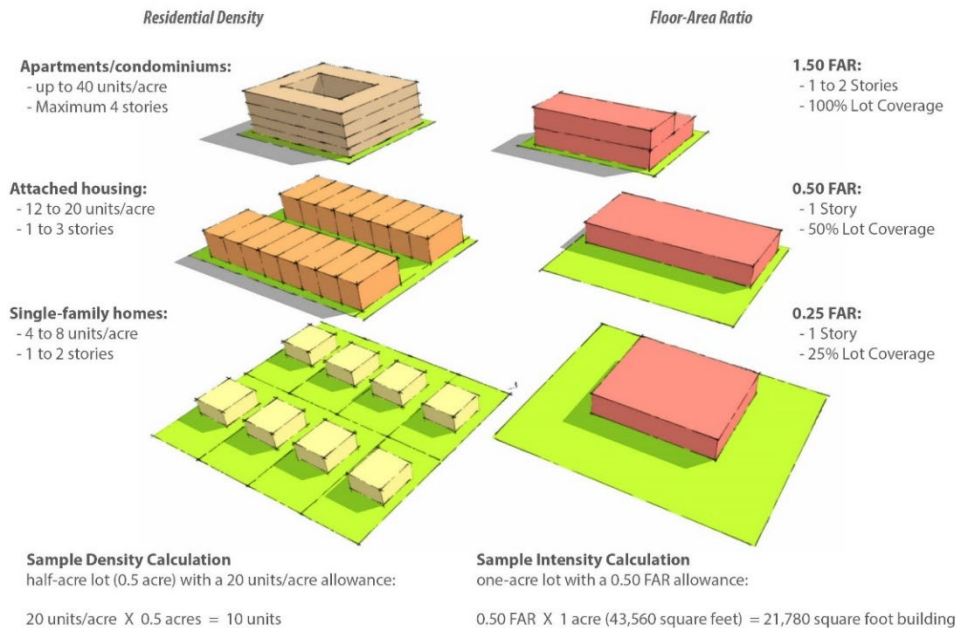
Density and intensity are quantitative measures used to describe how much development may occur on a property. The City will use both density/intensity and the trip budget metric to determine the carrying capacity of each individual property or group of properties.

Density

The term *density* applies to residential uses and refers to the development and population capacity of residential land. Density is described in terms of dwelling units per acre of land (du/ac).

Floor-area Ratio

For nonresidential land use categories, the term *intensity* is used. Development intensity refers to the amount of development on a parcel of land or lot based on building characteristics such as building height, bulk, floor-area ratio, and/or percent of lot coverage. The development intensity standard used for most non-residential development is floor-area ratio (FAR), which is the ratio of the total gross floor area of all buildings on a lot to the total area of the lot. For example, a 21,780-square-foot building on a 43,560-square-foot lot (one acre) yields an FAR of 0.50. A 0.50 FAR allows a single-story building, which covers half the lot, or a two-story building with reduced lot coverage. Figure LU-2 illustrates an example of density and FAR.

Figure LU-2: Density and Floor-area Ratio

The determination of development density or intensity at which a proposed project can occur is a function of: 1) General Plan policies intended to maximize public safety, achieve high-quality site planning and design, retain significant natural resources, and ensure compatibility between uses; and 2) development standards contained in the Zoning Code, public works standards, and other regulations.

Trip Budgets

Building intensity can also be measured by the traffic impacts generated by a particular development. Because of the potential for significant traffic generation from major site developments, trip budgets are established to regulate development in terms of both building intensities and trip generation. Proposed development intensity with traffic generation allows the allocation of development based on current and planned roadway improvements and capacity.

The trip budget is expressed in terms of morning (A.M.) and afternoon (P.M.) peak-hour traffic volumes. The trip budget for each of the major land use designations is based upon the land use trip rates and FAR standard used in the Costa Mesa Traffic Model.

The allowable FAR and trip budget are applied on a project-planning rather than parcel-specific basis. This approach allows for consideration of multi-phased or multi-lot projects as a whole development rather than individual pieces of the whole. Graduated FAR standards divide nonresidential uses into four broad

categories based upon traffic generation characteristics, as shown in Table LU-5: *Nonresidential Maximum Floor-area Ratios*.

Trip Budget Transfers

The trip budgets established at the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ)³ level in the Costa Mesa Traffic Model can be combined or transferred between TAZs in a specified area of the City and under certain conditions to account for large planned developments which contain multiple TAZs. Likewise, trips can be combined or transferred between individual parcels within single TAZs. Combinations and/or transfers shall only be allowed for projects which meet the following conditions:

- The combination and/or transfer of trips shall only be allowed in the area of the City that is north of I-405 and east of Harbor Boulevard, and shall be limited to parcels within a one-mile radius of each other.
- Trip budget transfers shall be evaluated in the review and approval of a planned development or master plan projects. Sufficient conditions of approval shall be applied to the master plan or development plan to ensure long-range control over subsequent phases of development.
- The combination and/or transfer of trips shall not result in any greater impacts on the surrounding circulation system than would occur if each Traffic Analysis Zone was developed independently.
- For the combination and/or transfer of trips between TAZs, such combination and/or transfer of trips shall not exceed the total trip budget of all parcels involved if each were developed independently according to the floor-area ratio and trip generation rates provided herein.
- The combination and/or transfer of trips shall not allow development intensities which result in abrupt changes in scale or intensity within the project or between the project and surrounding land uses.
- Approval of the master plan or development plan shall be conditioned to ensure compliance with the above criteria and to preclude future over-development on portions of the project or properties from which trips were transferred.
- Trip budget transfers shall be recorded against the properties.

³ Traffic analysis zones (TAZs) are the basic geographic unit for inventorying demographic data and land use within a study area.

Table LU-5: Nonresidential Maximum Floor-Area Ratios

Land Use	Traffic Generation Characteristics			
	Very Low ⁴	Low ³	Moderate ²	High ¹
Commercial Residential	NA	0.40	0.30	0.20
Neighborhood Commercial	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
General Commercial	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20
Commercial Center	0.75	0.45	0.35	0.25
Regional Commercial ⁵	--	--	0.652/0.89	--
Urban Center Commercial ⁵	--	0.60	0.50	--
Multi-Use Center	0.25 for public/institutional uses			
Light Industry	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
Industrial Park	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20
Public/Semi-Public	0.25 and 0.01 for golf courses			
Fairgrounds	0.10			

Notes:

- For commercial designations, high traffic uses generate more than 75 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. For industrial designations, high traffic uses generate more than 15 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
- For commercial designations, moderate traffic uses generate between 20 and 75 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. For industrial designations, moderate traffic uses generate between 8 and 15 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
- For commercial designations, low traffic uses generate between three and 20 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. For industrial designations, low traffic uses generate between three and eight daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
- For commercial and industrial designations, very low traffic uses generate less than three daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
- Maximum FAR standards in the Regional Commercial and Urban Center Commercial designations shall be further limited by the maximum A.M. peak hour and P.M. peak hour trip budget as established in the General Plan, North Costa Mesa Specific Plan and One Metro West Specific Plan, as applicable.
- Site-specific FAR standards are separately established for the Home Ranch site, LA Times site and One Metro West Specific Plan.
- This table does not specify FAR standards as allowed in mixed-use overlay zones.
- The FAR standards related to trip generation may be modified to accommodate the residential site capacity, or density, of sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, but still apply to a commercial component of a development project.

Land Use Designations

The Land Use Policy Map (Figure LU-3) graphically represents General Plan goals and policies. The following land use designations correspond to the categories shown on the Land Use Policy Map. See Table 6: *Land Use Density and Intensity Summary*, for a summary of the land use residential densities and commercial intensities. The Land Use Element contains 16 land use designations and six overlays as follows.

Residential Designations

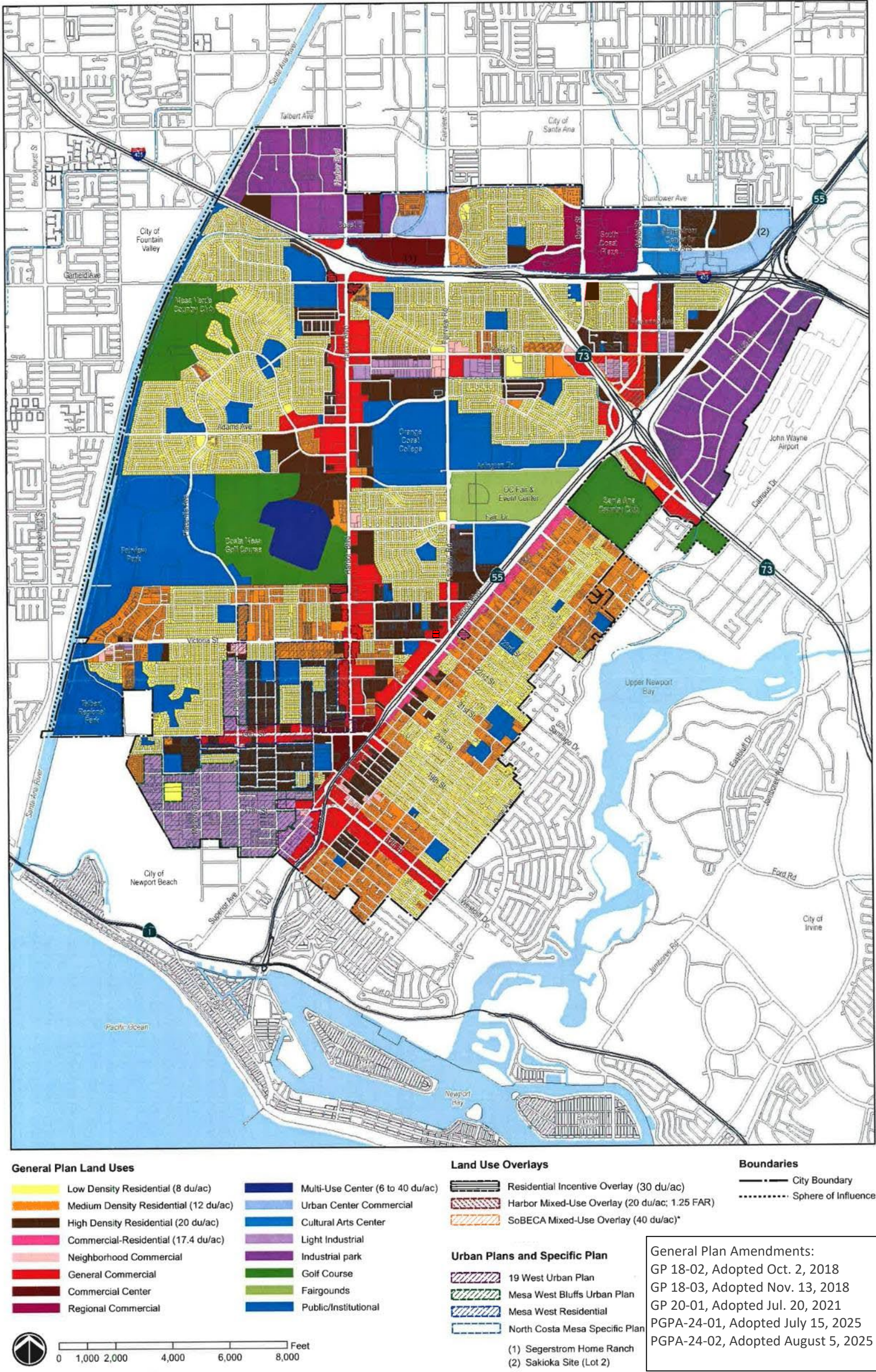
Costa Mesa's residential designations are divided into Low-Density, Medium-Density, and High-Density Residential.

Land Use Element

Low-Density Residential

Low-Density Residential areas are intended to accommodate detached single-family residences. Other housing types include attached housing that provide a greater portion of recreation or open space than typically found in multi-family developments and clustered housing which affords the retention of significant open space. Low-Density Residential areas are intended to accommodate outdoor living activities (front yards and backyards) in open space adjacent to dwellings. To avoid land use conflicts, these areas should be located away from or protected from the more intense nonresidential areas and major travel corridors.

Figure LU-3: Land Use Policy Map



This page intentionally left blank.

Table LU-6: Land Use Density and Intensity Summary

Land Use Designations	Maximum Density			Maximum Intensity	
	Maximum Units	Dwelling Units per Acre (du/ac)	Persons per Acre (p/ac)	Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	Employees per Acre (e/ac)
Residential*					
Low-Density Residential	--	8 du/ac	26 p/ac	--	--
Medium-Density Residential	--	12 du/ac	38 p/ac	--	--
High-Density Residential ^{8,9}	--	20 du/ac	50 p/ac	--	--
Non-Residential or Multi-Use*					
Commercial-Residential	--	12 to 17.4 du/ac	40 p/ac	0.20 to 0.40 FAR	27 e/ac
Neighborhood Commercial	--	--	50 p/ac	0.15 to 0.75 FAR	27 e/ac
General Commercial	--	--	50 p/ac	0.20 to 0.75 FAR	27 e/ac
Commercial Center ^{3,4}	--	--	50 p/ac	0.25 to 0.75 FAR	27 e/ac
Urban Center Commercial ²	660	20 du/ac 80 du/ac	50 to 210 p/ac	0.48 to 0.79 FAR	27 e/ac
Cultural Arts Center ²	535	--	25 p/ac	1.77 FAR	275 e/ac
Regional Commercial ^{5,6}		--	50 p/ac	0.652 to 0.89 FAR	53 p/ac
Industrial Park	--	--	50 p/ac	0.20 to 0.75 FAR	58 e/ac
Light Industrial	--	--	50 p/ac	0.15 to 0.75 FAR	58 e/ac
Public and Institutional	--	--	--	0.25 FAR	44 e/ac
Golf Course	--	--	--	0.01 FAR	--
Fairgrounds	--	--	--	0.10 FAR	14 e/ac
Multi-Use Center ⁷	582	6 du/ ac 40 du/ac	110 p/ac	0.25 FAR	4 to 15 e/ac
Overlays and Urban Plans*					
Residential Incentive Overlay	--	30 du/acre	82 p/acre	N/A	N/A
SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay ¹	450	40 du/ac	110 p/ac	1.00/1.25 FAR	27 to 44 e/ac
Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay ¹		20 du/ac	55 p/ac	1.00/1.25 FAR	27 to 44 e/ac
Westside Urban Plans ¹	--	20 du/ac	55 p/ac	1.00/1.25 FAR	27 to 44 e/ac

Notes: * The maximum density may exceed those identified within Table LU-6 to accommodate the density of sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. FAR may also be modified to realize the site capacity identified within the sites inventory.

1. Increase in FAR from 1.00 to 1.25 may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence.
2. Refer to the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for detailed density/intensity and trip budgets for specific sites.
3. The Home Ranch site has a site-specific FAR of 0.64 for office development; residential development is not permitted due to the site-specific FAR.
4. For the LA Times site, 0.54 FAR applies to commercial development and 0.64 applies to office development.
5. Residential development is not permitted due to the site-specific FARs.
6. South Coast Plaza, west of Bear Street has a 0.89 FAR and east of Bear Street has a 0.652 FAR.
7. Of the 582 units, 332 would be designated at 40 du/ac that may be allowed at the Shannon Mountain's site within the Fairview Development Center.
8. The 38-unit residential project at 1957 Newport Blvd. and 390 Ford Road has a Site Specific Density of 20.4 du/acre.
9. The One Metro West Specific Plan has a site-specific FAR of 2.22 and density of 80 dwelling units per acre. Refer to Specific Plan text for further information.

Land Use Element

Costa Mesa contains seven distinct residential neighborhoods: 1) Eastside, 2) Westside, 3) Mesa Verde, 4) College Park, 5) North Costa Mesa/Mesa Del Mar/Halecrest Hall of Fame, 6) Bristol/Paularino, and 7) South Coast/Wimbledon Village. These existing, stable single-family neighborhoods should be preserved and maintained. The establishment of attached or clustered housing through the planned development concept can be allowed in appropriate Low-Density Residential areas as a means to encourage the consolidation of parcels or to make more efficient use of larger parcels.

Nonresidential uses that complement and serve the surrounding residential neighborhood are also appropriate within this designation. These uses typically include schools, parks, religious institutions, libraries, and other public facilities.

Medium-Density Residential

The Medium-Density Residential designation is intended to support single-and multi-family developments with a density of up to 12 units to the acre. The 12 units to the acre standard can be exceeded for legal, nonconforming Medium-Density Residential lots between 6,000 and 7,260 square feet in size that existed as of March 16, 1992, or any sites identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

The 12 dwelling units per acre standard is exceeded by approximately 53 percent of the existing Medium-Density development. Existing nonconforming units that are voluntarily demolished may be rebuilt to the same existing density, subject to other standards of the zoning code and the following: The allowable density or number of units to be redeveloped is limited to the General Plan density plus a 25 percent density incentive bonus or the existing number of units, whichever is less. Because of the location and intensity of development, Medium-Density Residential areas are also appropriate for quasi-residential uses such as convalescent hospitals and private residential care. Schools, religious institutions, parks, libraries, and related public facilities are also appropriate.

Complementary commercial uses within this designation may be allowed in planned development projects, provided the commercial uses will have FARs that are the same as the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation.

High-Density Residential

Areas designated as High-Density Residential are intended for residential development with a density of up to 20 units to the acre with some exceptions, as described in this section, or any sites identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element. Density bonuses shall be granted by the City when a project is designed to provide housing for individuals and families with specialized requirements (e.g., senior citizens, disabled, very-low, low-income, and moderate income households with needs not sufficiently accommodated by conventional housing) or provide other facilities or land as required by State law. The City may also grant additional incentives or concessions pursuant to State law.

Sakioka Lot 2, a 41-acre parcel located in the Town Center area of the City adjacent to Anton Boulevard (Area 8 of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan), is an identified opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element and its overall density limit is identified in the Housing Element.

The two-acre property at 580 Anton Boulevard in the Lakes Area (Area 5 of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan) has a site-specific density of 125 units/acre. This equates to a maximum of 250 units on the site, with an approximate building height of 26 stories. Additionally, a resident-serving commercial/retail use component is permitted, provided that minimal traffic-generation characteristics of this retail component can be demonstrated in review and approval of a master plan. Additional development standards for this planned development are contained in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

A three-acre property at 3350 Avenue of the Arts is located north of Anton Boulevard along the east side of Avenue of the Arts in The Lakes area (Area 5 of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan). The following standards have been established: (1) A site-specific density of a maximum 44 units/acre for a mixed-use development comprised of a boutique hotel and high-rise residential building and (2) a maximum nonresidential mixed use FAR of 2.12, which includes the hotel use and ancillary commercial uses. However, subject to comparable traffic generation characteristics, the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan contains provisions allowing development flexibility related to the maximum overall development of dwelling units, hotel rooms, and resident-serving retail/commercial uses. Additional development standards for this planned development, including maximum allowable building height and mix of dwelling units and hotel rooms, are contained in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

In 2014, a site-specific density of 58 units/acre and site-specific building height of five and six stories were established for a 4.17-acre site at 125 East Baker Street. The project featured a five-story, 240-unit apartment building and six-story parking structure.

In 2015, a 224-unit apartment building on a 4.15-acre property at 2277 Harbor Boulevard was approved. The approved project involved: (1) Change of the land use designation from General Commercial to High Density Residential; (2) site-specific base density of 40 du/acre with a development incentive for an additional 58 dwelling units, for an overall site-specific density of 54 du/acre; (3) site-specific building height for a five-level parking structure. Rezone R-14-04 from C1 (Local Business District) to PDR-HD (Planned Development Residential – High Density) was also approved. Based on a Settlement Agreement executed on June 21, 2018, the project was modified to maximum 200 units including nine very low-income units subject to a fifty-five year restrictive covenant.

In 2021, the City Council approved the One Metro West project which is a mixed-use development on a 15.23-acre property located at 1683 Sunflower Avenue. The approval included the following entitlements: general plan amendment (GP-20-01), rezone (R-20-01), specific plan (SP-20-01), master plan (PA-19-19), and Tentative Tract Map No. 19015 (T-19-01). The land use plan for One Metro West depicts the following: three multi-family residential structures with 1,057 multi-family residential units and associated amenities

Land Use Element

including parking structures within a base building height of seven stories; one 25,000 square foot creative office building; 6,000 square feet of supporting special retail uses; a 1.5 acre open space; two off-site improvements that relate to the trail connection to the Santa Ana River Trail and improvements to the south side of Sunflower Avenue north of the South Coast Collection retail center.

In order to encourage the development of additional residential ownership opportunities in the Westside, the City Council designated an overlay area by adoption of the Mesa West Residential Ownership urban plan. For existing developments that exceed 20 dwelling units per acre, the Mesa West Residential Ownership urban plan may allow redevelopment of residential projects to existing densities, provided that certain development standards are met for encouraging ownership housing.

In the High-Density Residential designation, existing non-conforming developments that are voluntarily destroyed may be rebuilt to the original density subject to other standards of the zoning code and the following: The allowable density or number of units to be redeveloped would be limited to the General Plan density plus a 50 percent density incentive bonus or the existing number of units, whichever is less.

High-density areas should be located in proximity to transportation routes, especially those served by public transit, and also within convenient distances to shopping and employment centers. Although proximity to the above uses and transportation routes often results in a residential development being subject to adverse impacts, High-Density Residential development can be less susceptible to impacts than lower densities if visual and acoustical shielding techniques are incorporated into the project.

In addition to the above locational preferences, viable high density development is also dependent upon site characteristics. A site should be of appropriate size and dimension before the higher densities within this designation are allowed.

Because of their location and intensity of development, High-Density Residential areas are also appropriate for quasi-residential uses (e.g., convalescent hospitals). Schools, religious institutions, parks, libraries, and related public facilities are also appropriate.

Complementary commercial uses within this designation may be allowed in planned development projects, provided that the commercial uses will have FARs that are the same as the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation.

Mixed-use development projects are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City (such as the Westside) without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan (such as the 19 West Urban Plan), or an adopted Specific Plan, and shall be identified on the Zoning Map by designating either the R2-HD and R-3 base zoning districts with the mixed-use overlay district, or by designating a site with “(SP)”. The mix of uses can occur in either a

vertical or horizontal design, up to four stories in height. Product types shall be identified in the applicable urban plan and may include live/work units and commercial/ residential units where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities. In conjunction with areas that are designated with the mixed-use zoning overlay district, the maximum FAR is 1.0. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. In a mixed-use overlay district area, this FAR includes both residential and nonresidential components, and the maximum number of stories is four. The FAR shall not exceed 1.25 FAR for a commercial component of a development project that is proposed in conjunction with a residential development project on a housing opportunity site identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. The FAR and height shall be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for housing opportunity sites.

Major high-density neighborhoods are clustered around Orange Coast College, along Mesa Verde Drive East, between Adams and Harbor, around Vanguard University, in the northeast portion of the South Coast Metro area, in the Downtown Redevelopment area, and in the southeast portion of the City.

Commercial Designations

Seven commercial land use designations are established. These designations vary in location and intensity to accommodate the full range of commercial activity present and desired in Costa Mesa. Development intensity potential is measured using FAR in relation to the amount of traffic expected (see Table LU-7, *Commercial Floor-Area Ratio*). The density, FAR, height, and trip generation standards apply for commercial development projects but these standards may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for a residential development on a housing opportunity site identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Commercial-Residential

The Commercial-Residential designation is intended to be applied to a limited area on the eastside of Newport Boulevard between East 19th Street and Mesa Drive. It is the intent of this land use designation to allow a complementary

mix of commercial and residential zoning along Newport Boulevard. It is anticipated that individual parcels will be developed as either a commercial or residential use. A mix of both commercial and residential uses on one parcel should only be allowed as a Planned Development.

Residential development is encouraged, provided that certain development standards are met pursuant to the adopted Newport Boulevard Specific Plan. Residential density ranges from 12 units per acre to 17.4 units per acre, except where the Residential Overlay applies. It will be necessary to ensure adequate buffering between the residential development and non-residential uses.

Allowable floor area ratios are 0.20 for high-traffic-generating uses, 0.30 for moderate-traffic-generating uses, and 0.40 for low-traffic-generating uses, as shown on Table LU-7. Residential and nonresidential

Land Use Element

uses may be integrated into a single development through the Planned Development process. Residential densities in planned development projects shall not exceed 17.4 units per acre pursuant to the development standards in the *Newport Boulevard Specific Plan*. Noncommercial uses would be subject to the same floor area standards as commercial uses in this designation.

Institutional uses are also appropriate in this designation, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses would require discretionary approval.

Table LU-7: Commercial Floor-Area Ratio

Land Use	Traffic FAR			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Commercial-Residential	--	0.40	0.30	0.20
Neighborhood Commercial ²	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
General Commercial ²	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20
Commercial Center ^{1,2,3}	0.75	0.45	0.35	0.30
Regional Commercial	0.652/0.890 FAR Refer to Regional Commercial discussion			
Urban Center Commercial	0.50 FAR for Retail, 0.60 FAR for Office, 0.79 FAR for S.C. Metro Center. Refer to Urban Center Commercial discussion and the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for additional discussion.			
Cultural Arts Center	1.77 FAR. Refer to Cultural Arts Center discussion and the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for additional discussion.			

Notes:

1. Refer to Commercial Center discussion for site-specific FARs on certain properties.
2. With application of the mixed-use overlay district, the FAR may range from 1.0 to 1.25. Refer to appropriate land use designation discussion.
3. Los Angeles Times Site has a 0.54 (commercial) to 0.64 (office) FAR.

Neighborhood Commercial

The Neighborhood Commercial designation is intended to serve convenience shopping and service needs of local residents. Appropriate uses include markets, drug stores, retail shops, financial institutions, service establishments, and support office uses. Restaurants, hotels, and motels may be appropriate if properly located, designed, and operated to avoid adverse impacts to surrounding uses. Since Neighborhood Commercial uses are intended to serve nearby residential neighborhoods, the uses permitted should be among the least intense of the commercial uses.

General Commercial

The General Commercial designation is intended to permit a wide range of commercial uses that serve both local and regional needs. These areas should have exposure and access to major transportation

routes since significant traffic can be generated. General Commercial areas should be insulated from the most sensitive land uses either through buffers of less-sensitive uses or on-site design features. The most intense commercial uses should be encouraged to locate on sites of adequate size to avoid compatibility issues with surrounding uses. Appropriate uses include those found in the Neighborhood Commercial designation, plus smaller retail stores, theaters, restaurants, hotels and motels, and automobile sales and service establishments.

In areas designated General Commercial, development typically will result in combinations of one- and two-story commercial buildings. Buildings in excess of two stories may be permitted in select zoning areas via discretionary approval where the additional height would not impact surrounding uses.

As complementary uses, residential and other noncommercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. Residential densities in planned development projects shall not exceed 20 dwelling units per acre. Noncommercial uses would be subject to the same FAR standards as commercial uses.

Institutional uses are also appropriate in the General Commercial designation, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses would require discretionary approval.

For a 4.4-acre site at 1626/1640 Newport Boulevard, a site-specific FAR of 0.40 and trip budget of 186 A.M. peak hour trips and 281 P.M. peak hour trips was established. These two standards allowed the development of medical office uses or similar moderate-traffic-generating uses, provided that the site-specific trip budget is not exceeded.

Commercial Center

The Commercial Center designation is intended for large areas with a concentration of diverse or intense commercial uses serving local and regional needs. Appropriate uses include a wide variety and scale of retail stores, professional offices, restaurants, hotels, and theaters. Intense service uses, such as automobile repair and service, should be discouraged.

Development within this designation is intended for a variety of intensities ranging from one- to four-story buildings. The allowable FARs are 0.25 for high-traffic-generating uses, 0.35 for moderate-traffic-generating uses, 0.45 for low-traffic-generating uses, and 0.75 for very-low-traffic-generating uses. Because of the large service area, direct access to major transportation corridors is essential.

In conjunction with areas that are designated with the mixed-use zoning overlay district, the maximum FAR is 1.0. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. In a mixed-use overlay district area, this FAR includes both residential and non-residential components, and the maximum number of stories is four.

Land Use Element

Mixed-use development projects are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City (such as the Westside) by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan (such as the 19 West Urban Plan and Harbor Boulevard Mixed-Use Overlay), or through an adopted Specific Plan and shall be identified on the Zoning Map by designating either the CL, C1, and/or C2 base zoning districts with the mixed-use overlay district, or by designating a site as “(SP)”. The mix of uses can occur in either a vertical or horizontal design, up to four stories in height. This height limit may be increased to realize the development potential for sites identified within housing opportunity sites inventory of the Housing Element. Product types shall be identified in the applicable urban plan and may include live/work units and commercial/residential units where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities.

Institutional uses are also appropriate in this commercial designation, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses require discretionary approval.

As complementary uses, residential and other noncommercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. Residential densities in planned development projects should not exceed 20 dwelling units per acre. The corresponding population density range is up to 50 persons per acre. A site-specific residential density of 40 du/ac was approved for 1901 Newport Boulevard. The corresponding density range for the project is 100 persons per acre.

A site-specific FAR of 0.70 and a site-specific density of 40 units/acre was established for the property located at 1901 Newport Boulevard, a 7.79-acre site located on the northwest corner of West 19th Street and Newport Boulevard. The General Plan amendment recognized the existing development intensity of the 1901 Newport Plaza commercial building (127,500 square feet) and allowed additional development of 145 multi-family units with a site-specific building height allowed for a five-level parking structure.

Segerstrom Home Ranch

The Segerstrom Home Ranch is a 93.34-acre located at 3315 Fairview Road. It has a base land use designation of Commercial Center and is a part of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan. In conjunction with approval of Home Ranch Alternative A, a site-specific FAR of 0.41 was established for the 17.2-acre IKEA site. (IKEA is a large retail/warehouse use.) This property is located at the southeast corner of South Coast Drive and Harbor Boulevard. A maximum allowable FAR of 0.40 for office uses was established for the 14.5-acre Industrial Park parcel located to the north of South Coast Drive.

In 2016, a specific-site FAR allowed a maximum of 0.64 FAR on the 44-acre subarea of Segerstrom Home Ranch located south of South Coast Drive. Maximum building height varies from two stories to five stories/75 feet within this subarea. The Planned Development Commercial zoning may allow mixed-use

development (i.e., housing as a complementary use). The established trip budgets for this subarea of Home Ranch is 1,860 A.M. and 1,788 P.M. See Table LU-7 and Figure LU-4. However, the parcel is identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, and the density, including the resulting total number of units, of the parcel may be increased to align with the residential site capacity and deviate from the trip budget.

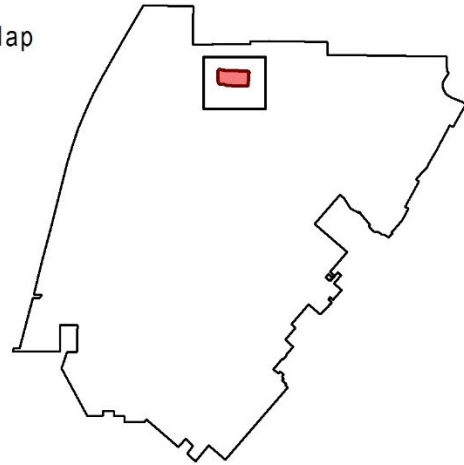
The North Costa Mesa Specific Plan provides additional FAR, building height, and trip budget information for Segerstrom Home Ranch (Area 1).

Land Use Element

Aerial



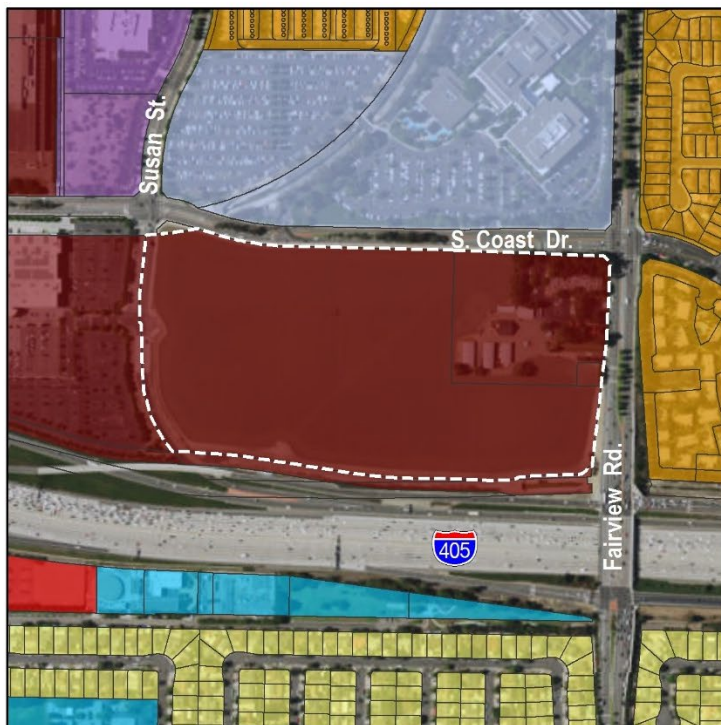
Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial
- Commercial Center
- Urban Center Commercial
- Industrial Park
- Public/Institutional

General Plan



Baseline (2015)

Square Feet.....0
Total Area.....43.6 acres

Land Use Plan

Office Square feet.....1,200,000
FAR.....0.64 FAR*

* Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, unless reductions are needed to accommodate the residential site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

**Figure LU-4:
Segerstrom Home Ranch**

Table LU-8: Segerstrom Home Ranch

Categories	Baseline (2015)	Segerstrom Home Ranch
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	0.64 Maximum trip budget for this subarea of Segerstrom Home Ranch is 1,860 A.M. and 1,788 P.M. Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, unless needed to accommodate the residential site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.
Building Square Feet	N/A	1,200,000

Los Angeles Times Site

The Los Angeles Times Site is a 24-acre site located at 1375 West Sunflower Avenue, near the intersection of Harbor Boulevard and South Coast Drive. The intent is to create opportunities for either office or commercial retail development at a strategic location. Office development is allowed at a maximum 0.64 FAR (up to 655,000 square feet office). Commercial/retail development is allowed at a maximum FAR of 0.54 (up to 553,000 square feet). Maximum allowable building height is five stories/75 feet. Although the Planned Development Commercial zoning may allow mixed-use development (i.e., housing as a complementary use), housing is not permitted on this property due to its location. The maximum trip budget established for the Los Angeles Times site is 1,015 A.M. and 976 P.M. peak hour trips. See Table LU-9 and Figure LU-5.

Table LU-9: Los Angeles Times Site

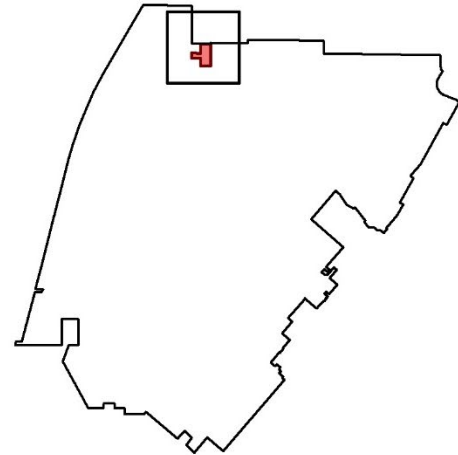
Categories	Baseline (2015)	Los Angeles Times Site
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	0.64 FAR for office development 0.54 FAR for commercial/retail Maximum trip budget is 1,015 A.M. and 976 P.M. Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget.
Building Square Feet	374,000	655,000 sf for office development 553,000 sf for commercial/retail

Land Use Element

Aerial



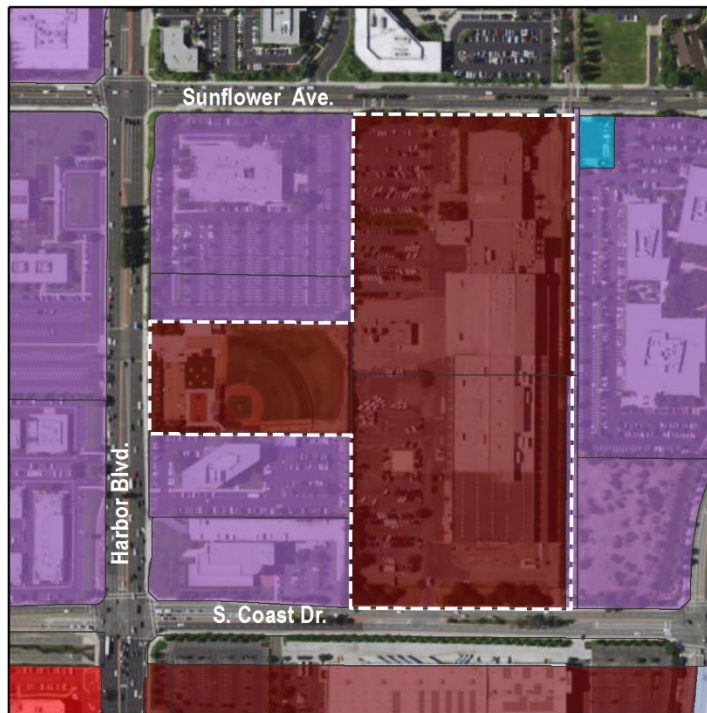
Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Industrial Park
- General Commercial
- Commercial Center

General Plan



Baseline (2015)

Land UseManufacturing, Private Open Space
 Square Feet.....374,000 sq. ft.
 Total Area.....23.5 acres

Land Use Recommendation

Land Use.....Office or Retail
 FAR.....0.64 FAR for Office
 FAR.....0.54 FAR for Retail
 Square Feet.....553,000 to 655,000

* No residential use is permitted.

**Figure LU-5:
Los Angeles Times Site**

Regional Commercial

The Regional Commercial designation is intended to apply to large concentrated shopping centers of regional scale and importance. The intended uses within this designation include major department stores, specialty retail outlets, restaurants, offices, hotels, and other complementary uses.

Application of the Regional Commercial designation is limited to the existing South Coast Plaza sites. This includes the original 97-acre site between Bristol and Bear Street and the additional 18-acre site located west of Bear Street. This designation and locational criteria recognizes the evolution of South Coast Plaza as a regionally significant retail trade center served by major regional transportation facilities and services.

The Costa Mesa General Plan assigns a trip budget for the original South Coast Plaza site of 1,166 A.M. peak hour trips and 5,036 P.M. peak hour trips. The trip budget for the site west of Bear Street is 293 A.M. peak hour trips and 1,264 P.M. peak hour trips.

Complementary residential uses within this designation are allowed through the Planned Development process. The maximum allowable residential density shall be 20 dwelling units per acre, unless a site is identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, then the density shall be allowed to increase to the density specified therein. The trip budget for South Coast Plaza is identified in Table LU-10, and in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

Table LU-10: Trip Budget for Regional Commercial

Area	Maximum Square Footage	Floor Area Ratio	A.M. Peak Hour Trip Budget	P.M. Peak Hour Trip Budget
South Coast Plaza West of Bear Street	690,350	0.890	293	1,264
South Coast Plaza East of Bear Street	2,750,000	0.652	1,166	5,036
Metro Pointe	592,287	0.48	729	965

Urban Center Commercial

The Urban Center Commercial designation is intended to allow high-intensity mixed-use commercial development within a limited area. Developments within this designation can range from one- and two-story office and retail buildings to mid- and high-rise buildings of four to approximately 25 stories, provided the maximum building height set forth in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan is not exceeded. Appropriate uses include offices, retail shops, restaurants, residential, and hotels.

For mixed-use projects that include separate or distinct components, the nonresidential FAR standard and the residential density standard shall apply to each of the respective components, not the entire project site. For mixed-use projects that do not include distinct elements or include mixed-use buildings, the

Land Use Element

overall level of intensity shall be governed by the allowable nonresidential FAR and the maximum number of residential units identified in this designation for a specific project site. Developments shall also comply with the established trip budget standards and comply with the most restrictive standard.

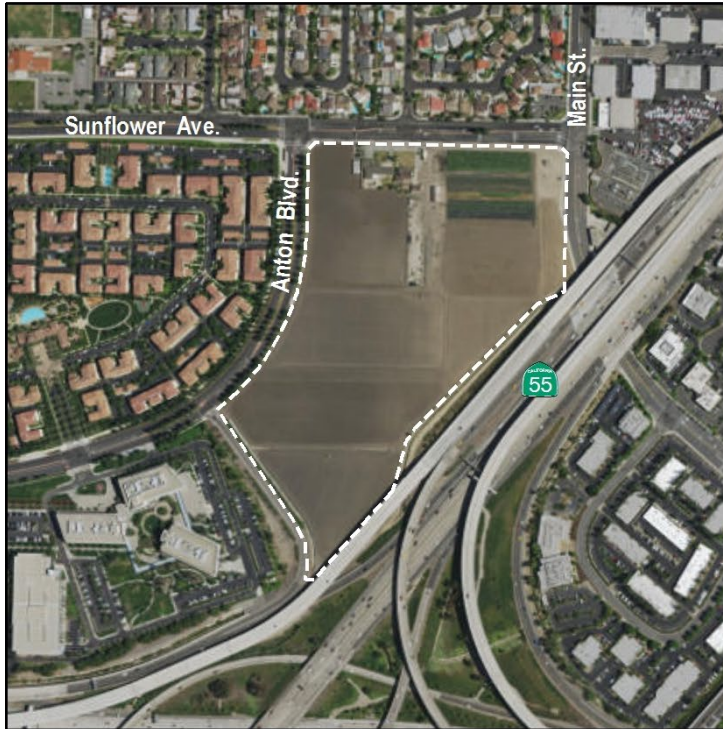
Complementary residential uses within this designation may be allowed through the Planned Development zone process. The maximum allowable residential density within this designation shall be 20 dwelling units per acre, unless otherwise specified in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, or a higher density is allowed on sites identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

The Urban Center Commercial designation includes the following major developments:

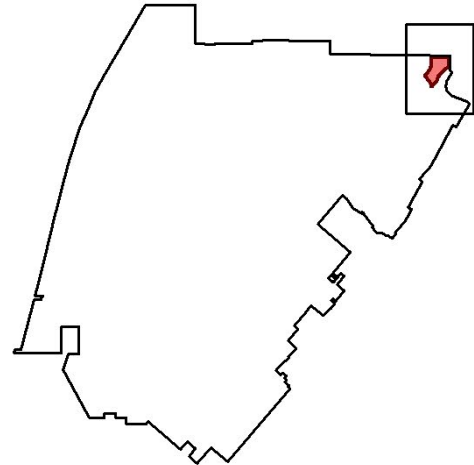
- Automobile Club of Southern California
- Metro Pointe
- South Coast Metro Center/Experian
- Sakioka Lot 2 (as of 2015, unbuilt)

All of these four properties had development agreements with the City of Costa Mesa that vested maximum development square footages, floor area ratios, trip budgets, and allowed uses. Provided in Table LU-11: *Urban Center Major Developments*, is a summary of the various land use standards that apply to these major developments. Please refer to the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for additional information related to these properties. See Figure LU-6 for Sakioka Lot 2 land use plan.

Aerial



Key Map



General Plan Designations

- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- Urban Center Commercial

General Plan



Baseline (2015)

Square Feet.....0.0
Total Area.....33 acres

Land Use Plan

Residential Units..... 660 minimum
Density..... 28 or 90 DU/AC
FAR.....1.00 FAR*
Maximum Building Height....8 stories

* Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, unless reductions are needed to accommodate the site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

LU-6:
Sakioka Lot 2

Table LU-11: Urban Center Major Developments

Area	Acres	Maximum		Peak Hour Vehicle Trip Budget		North Costa Mesa Specific Plan Applies
		Development Agreement Non-Residential Building Sq.Ft./FAR	Allowable Residential Units	A.M.	P.M.	
Automobile Club of Southern California ¹	43	967,000 sf 0.56 FAR	0	1,190 ²	1,576 ²	No
South Coast Metro Center/Experian ¹	45	Residential Option: 1,335,386 sf 0.69 FAR Non-Residential Option: 1,546,180 sf 0.79 FAR	Residential Option: 484 units	Residential Option: 1,931 ² Non-Residential Option: 1,886 ²	Residential Option: 1,976 ² Non-Residential Option: 1,994 ²	Yes
Sakioka Lot 2 ¹	33	Non-Residential: 863,000 sf 1.0 retail FAR 1.0 office FAR	Residential Option: 660 units	1,062 ²	1,407 ²	Yes

Notes:

1. A development agreement specifies the maximum building square footage and floor area ratio, which is consistent with the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan and General Plan. However, the South Coast Metro Center/Experian plan area and Sakioka Lot 2 include sites identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, and the FAR, residential units, trip generation, and heights may be modified to realize the site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.
2. Vehicle trips per hour

Automobile Club of Southern California Processing Center

This 39.2-acre site consists of two parcels and is located on the southwest corner of Sunflower Avenue and Fairview Road. The primary site contains 29.5 acres and is located west of Fairview Road, between South Coast Drive and Sunflower Avenue. The second parcel contains approximately 9.7 acres and is located across the adjacent flood control channel to the west, just north of South Coast Drive. As of 2000, the site was developed with 717,000 square feet of office and support service uses. An additional 250,000 square feet of development is allowed pursuant to a development agreement for a total of 967,000 square feet; the resultant maximum FAR is 0.56. Future construction will be developed in phases during the 30-year term of the agreement.

Metro Pointe

Metro Pointe includes two office building sites located north of South Coast Drive at its intersection with Greenbrook Drive and approximately 28.5 acres of land located south of South Coast Drive along the San Diego Freeway. A development agreement approved in 1994 addresses the site south of South Coast Drive. The development agreement vests the property owner with the ability to construct 592,287 square feet of office and commercial uses with a resultant floor area ratio of 0.48. This property is also located in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan area.

South Coast Metro Center/Experian

The 44.72-acre South Coast Metro Center/Experian sites are located south of Anton Boulevard and east of Avenue of the Arts. Upon completion, the site will include nearly 1,546,180 square feet of office and commercial development. A site-specific FAR of 0.79 was established for the combined South Coast Metro Center and Experian sites.

In 2006, a site-specific residential density increase for a 4.86-acre site portion of this development was approved as an optional development scenario for this property. The maximum density allowed is 100 units/acre with integrated ancillary retail uses. This equates to a maximum density of 100 units/acre, or a total of 484 high-rise units. The residential development option results in a corresponding decrease in the maximum allowable FAR and building square footages for non-residential buildings in order to be similar to the A.M. and P.M. trip budgets established for the South Coast Metro Center/Experian sites with strictly nonresidential development. In 2014, an alternative development option for 393 apartment units was approved. This scenario also results in decrease in trip budget. The North Costa Mesa Specific Plan provides further detail for these properties. Certain parcels within the South Coast Metro Center/Experian plan area include sites identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. For these sites, the FAR, residential units, trip generation, and heights may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Sakioka Lot 2

The 33-acre Sakioka Lot 2 is located south and east of Anton Boulevard. This site is undeveloped except for farmhouses and farm operation facilities. Pursuant to a development agreement, the maximum

Land Use Element

allowable building square footage is of 863,000 square feet. A maximum 1.0 FAR shall be applied for nonresidential development.

The maximum residential density shall be 28 dwelling units per acre for the residential component of a mixed-use development (see “Mixed-Use” discussion in the Specific Plan) or a maximum of 80 dwelling units per acre if an independent parcel is developed as residential community including affordable housing (see “Affordable Housing/Density Bonus discussion in the Specific Plan).

Future development on Sakioka Lot 2 is subject to the trip budget limitation, applicable development standards of the PDC zone, and consistency with the both the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan and the General Plan. However, this site is identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element and the density, FAR, heights and trip budgets may be modified accordingly to achieve the site capacity identified within the sites inventory.

Cultural Arts Center

The Cultural Arts Center designation is applied to the 57.3 acres, including private streets, that comprise South Coast Plaza Town Center. This area is generally bounded by Sunflower Avenue to the north, Bristol Street to the west, Avenue of the Arts to the east, and the San Diego Freeway to the south. This designation is limited to this geographical area, and it is not intended to be applied to other locations in the City.

The Cultural Arts Center designation allows intensely developed mixed commercial and cultural uses within a limited area. The intended uses within this designation include mid- to high-rise offices, hotels, restaurants, retail, and cultural uses (theater, art museum or academy, etc.), as well as mid- to high-rise residential units in limited areas that are defined in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan. It serves as the cultural center of the community and provides a focus to the arts-related uses, with the complement of nearby employment and shopping opportunities.

The overall allowable FAR standard for this designation is 1.77. Included in this FAR calculation is the land dedicated or reserved in 2000 for the Avenue of the Arts off-ramp and associated flood control channel improvements. The 1.77 FAR may be exceeded on individual parcels within South Coast Plaza Town Center, provided that over the entire 54-acre site the 1.77 FAR is not exceeded. Further delineation of the allocation within South Coast Plaza Town Center of the FAR and trip budget is provided in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

In 2006, a high-rise residential development option for each of the three sub-areas in South Coast Plaza Town Center was approved. The maximum number of residential units allowed in the entire South Coast Plaza Town Center is 535 units. The high-rise residential development option is further detailed in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan. As shown in Table LU-12, this scenario results in a corresponding decrease in the maximum allowable FAR and building square footages for non-residential buildings in order to maintain the A.M. and P.M. trip budgets established for the South Coast Plaza Town Center. The South

Coast Plaza Town Center plan area includes sites identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, and the FAR, residential units, trip generation, and heights may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-12: Town Center Intensity*

	Maximum Allowable			Peak Hour Trip Budget	
	Nonresidential	High-Rise		A.M.	P.M.
	FAR	Building Square Footage	Residential Units		
Residential Option	1.70 ¹	3,991,008 sf	535	5,123	6,632
Non-Residential Option	1.77 ^{3,4}	4,161,813 sf	80	5,180	6,632

Notes: * The FAR, residential units and trip budgets may be modified accordingly to realize the site capacity identified for the sites that are included as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

1. This maximum FAR may be increased to no more than 1.77 in direct relation to the decrease in the maximum number of high-rise residential units.
2. This maximum peak hour trip budget may be increased to no more than 5,180 A.M. peak hour trips in direct relation to the decrease in the maximum number of high-rise residential units.
3. This alternative includes the 80 high-rise residential units associated with the museum site in Segerstrom Center for the Arts; see North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.
4. This maximum FAR may not be increased if the 80-unit residential component is not constructed; see North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

Industrial Designations

Two industrial land use designations apply to over 1,000 acres. These designations accommodate a variety of industrial and compatible office uses, as well as limited and supportive commercial uses. Development intensity potential is measured using FAR in relation to the amount of traffic expected, as shown in Table LU-13: *Industrial Floor-Area Ratio*. The density, FAR, height, and trip generations may be modified accordingly to accommodate the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-13: Industrial Floor-Area Ratio

Industrial Use ¹	Traffic FAR			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Light Industry	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
Industrial Park	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20

Note:

1. *With an application of the mixed-use overlay district, the FAR may range from 1.0 to 1.25. Refer to Mixed-Use discussion and Table LU-15: Overlay and Urban Plan Residential Density.*

Light Industry

The Light Industry designation applies to areas intended for a variety of light and general industrial uses. Uses are limited to small manufacturing and service industries, as well as larger industrial operations that can demonstrate design features or restricted operations that limit disruptions to surrounding uses. Although the uses within Light Industry areas are intended to be less intense than those allowed in Industrial Parks, the frequent lack of a physical separation between Light Industry areas and residential development necessitates design features that limit disturbances between uses. Access to industrial areas should be provided in a manner that directs industrial traffic away from more sensitive uses.

Development within this designation would be characterized by a combination of one- and two-story buildings. Because of the location of Light Industry areas and their proximity to residential uses, taller buildings should be restricted to areas that will not disrupt the surrounding residential uses.

Certain commercial uses may be allowed, provided that the commercial use is determined to be complementary to the industrial area. Commercial recreational uses may also be appropriate under the same condition.

Institutional uses may also be appropriate, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses would require discretionary review.

Combinations of residential, institutional, and commercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. FARs and population densities for commercial projects would be similar to the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation. Residential densities in Planned Development projects are not to exceed 20 dwelling units per acre.

Mixed-use development projects in overlay zones are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City (such as the Westside) by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan (such as the 19 West and Mesa West Bluff Urban Plan) and will be identified on the Zoning Map by designating the MG base zoning district with the mixed-use

overlay district. The mix of uses can occur in either a vertical or horizontal design, up to four stories in height. Product types will be identified in the applicable urban plans and may include live/work units and commercial/residential units where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities. Residential development may be allowed in conjunction with the mixed-use overlay district for Mesa West Bluff Urban Plan area at density that does not exceed 13 units per acre. The required Mesa West Bluff Urban Plan shall include development standards to ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses.

Industrial Park

The Industrial Park designation is intended to apply to large districts that contain a variety of industrial and compatible office and support commercial uses. Industrial parks are characterized by large parcels and landscaped setbacks that create a campus-like environment. Industrial parks must have proximity to freeways and other major transportation routes to provide the accessibility they require. An internal circulation system consisting of lesser highways is also necessary to accommodate the vehicle demands created.

Industrial parks have major physical separations from areas designated for other uses to maintain their distinctiveness and avoid potential land use incompatibilities.

Development within this designation would consist of one- and two-story buildings. Additional height may be permitted when compatible with adjacent development and provided uses are consistent with other constraints, such as height limits and use restrictions within John Wayne Airport influence area, as identified in the Safety Element. The Industrial Park portion of the Home Ranch site may include buildings up to five stories in height near the center of the development. The North Costa Mesa Specific Plan provides specific building height information for the Segerstrom Home Ranch (Area 1).

Commercial uses may be allowed, provided that the use is determined to be complementary to the industrial area. Commercial recreational uses may also be appropriate under the same condition. Institutional uses may also be appropriate, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses will require discretionary approval.

Proposed industrial development must be analyzed for potential significant impacts to air quality, aesthetics, land use, and other environmental issues.

Combinations of residential, institutional, and commercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. FARs and population densities for commercial projects would be similar to the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation. Residential densities in planned development projects shall not exceed 20 dwelling units per acre. However, sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element shall be allowed to develop a project at the specified density within the Housing Element.

Institutional and Open Space

Costa Mesa has thousands of acres of land set aside for public, semi-public, and open space type uses, all identified by one of these three land use designations: Public/Institutional, Golf Course, and Fairgrounds, and Multi-Use Center.

Public/Institutional

The Public/Institutional designation applies to both publicly and privately owned land that provides recreation, open space, health, and educational opportunities, as well as uses that provide a service to the public. Since this designation includes many different types of land uses, the Land Use Plan is labeled to identify the individual uses.

Areas included in this designation are park sites, health care facilities, educational institutions, religious facilities, fairgrounds, and public facilities. Since many of the uses are recreational and open space in nature, levels of building intensity are minimal.

Golf Course

Three golf courses are located within the City's planning area. Two of these, the Costa Mesa Golf Course and Mesa Verde Country Club, lie within City limits. Santa Ana Country Club is in the unincorporated area east of Newport Boulevard. Because of the large area devoted to open space, the building intensity for this designation is 0.01 FAR.

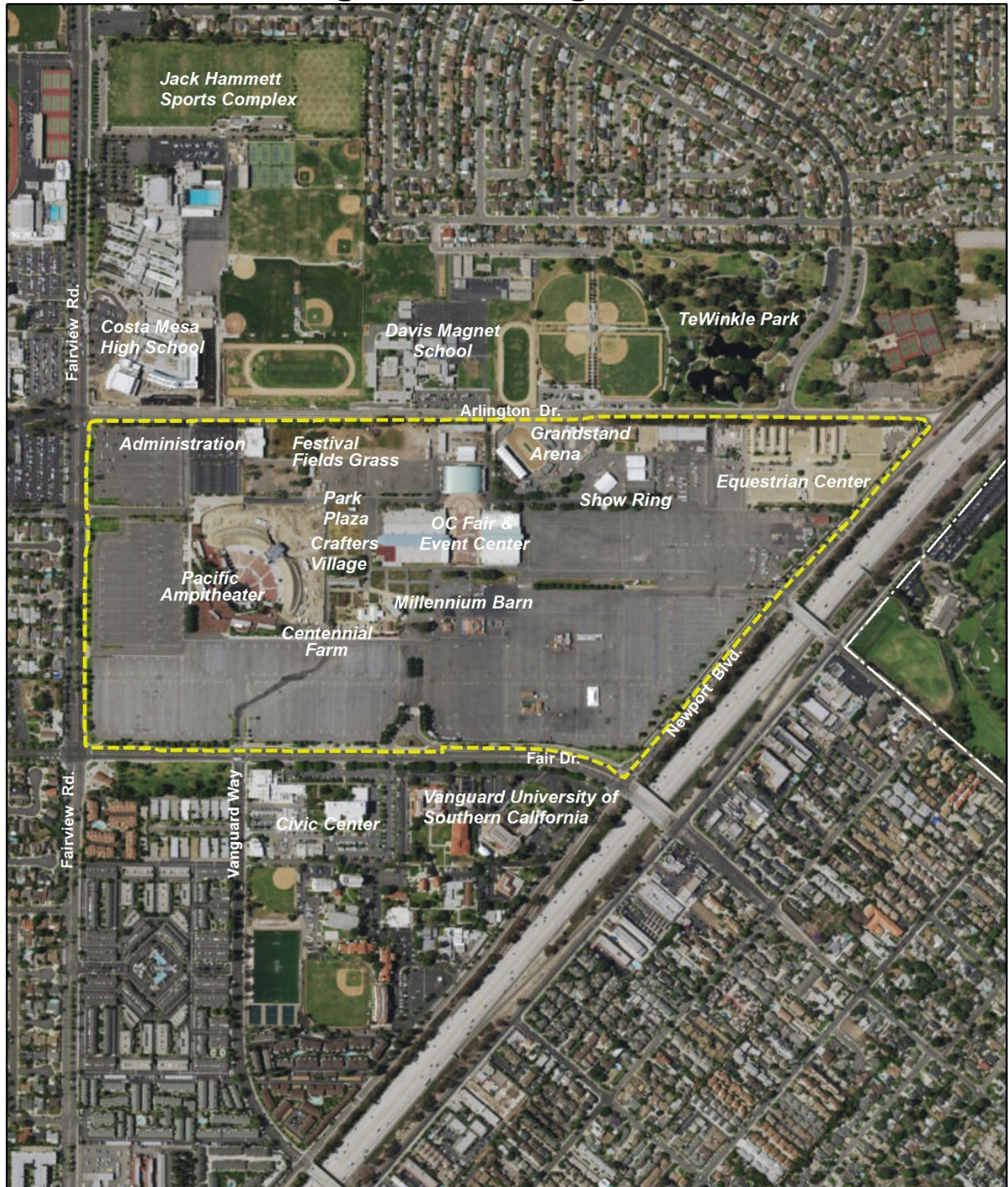
Fairgrounds

The Fairgrounds land use designation is applicable to only one property known as the Orange County Fair & Event Center (OCFEC) in the City of Costa Mesa. The Fairgrounds is a 150-acre site located at 88 Fair Drive. This designation is intended to:

- Ensure continued development of the property as an integrated complex that is composed of recreational, agriculture-related educational institutions, open space, farmland, equestrian, and commercial uses; and
- Promote the continued and sustained use of the property for the annual Orange County Fair in recognition of its value as a regionally significant resource in the City of Costa Mesa.

Home to the annual Orange County Fair since 1949, the site is bounded by Arlington Drive (north boundary), Fair Drive (south), Fairview Road (west), and Newport Boulevard (east). Regional access is primarily provided to the site by State Route 55 at the interchanges of Fair Drive/Del Mar Avenue and 22nd Street/Victoria Street. Access from Interstate 405, which is approximately one-mile north of the Fairgrounds, is provided via interchanges at Bristol Street, Fairview Road, and Harbor Boulevard. See Figure LU-7.

Figure LU-7: Fairgrounds



Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2015.

 OC Fair & Event Center



Land Use Element

The site was formerly a portion of the Santa Ana Army Air Base, and in 1949 the California 32nd District Agricultural Association (DAA) acquired the property from the federal government. Since that time, the annual Orange County Fair has occurred at this location. Through the years the 32nd DAA has expanded the use of the property into a year-round exhibition, conference, equestrian, activity, and event center; these uses collectively the OCFEC.

The 32nd DAA Fair Board adopted the current OCFEC Master Plan in 2003. Given that the 32nd DAA is a State entity for administration of the Orange County Fair, Costa Mesa has limited land use and permitting authority over the property while it is controlled by the State.

In the future, if the State no longer controls the property, any proposed new development or change of use shall be subject to review for consistency with the City's General Plan and zoning regulations. The new property owner/operator may continue to operate the Fairgrounds as it existed at the time of sale as a legal nonconforming use and development. The property's legal nonconforming status will remain in effect until such time as the property owner submits and receives approval of a master plan by Costa Mesa.

The Fairgrounds site contains approximately 400,000 square feet of buildings, including:

- Pacific Amphitheater
- Arlington Theater
- Grandstand Arena
- Equestrian center
- Exhibit and administration buildings
- Concession and restaurant buildings
- Memorial Gardens
- Centennial Farms
- Livestock barns

The Fairgrounds designation recognizes the existing fairground and event center uses associated with this site. The General Plan traffic model does not take into account the trip generation from the annual OC Fair or weeknight/weekend special event uses (i.e., Orange County Marketplace) because peak vehicle trips to the site occur outside normal business timeframes. However, further development of the Fairgrounds will need to be balanced with the development capacity of the City's transportation system and with the protection of surrounding neighborhoods.

Permitted uses include ancillary office uses, exposition/conference uses, equestrian uses, agricultural/livestock activities, restaurants, temporary specialty retail sales (including vehicle sales), outdoor marketplace, emergency operational uses, and concerts/live entertainment uses. Complementary uses to the fairground and event center uses may include botanical gardens, animal

exhibits, museum, art/historical artifacts gallery, and performance art theaters that are supportive of the fairground uses.

Uses that are not supportive of fairground and event center uses are expressly prohibited. Prohibited uses include, but are not limited to, casinos/gambling venues, shopping centers, hotel/motels, residential uses, self-storage facilities, hospitals, and medical uses. In addition, exclusive use or dedicated athletic sports facilities and educational uses that are unrelated to the OCFEC are prohibited.

As a State-owned property, the Fairgrounds is not normally subject to the City's Noise Ordinance. However, pursuant to a 1990 Court Order (Case Nos. 42 07 28 and 55 65 08), exterior noise standards comparable to the City's noise regulations have been applied to the property. Noise sensitive uses include neighboring residences, Davis Intermediate School, and Costa Mesa High School. The court-ordered noise restrictions apply to the operation of the Pacific Amphitheater. Development within the Fairgrounds designation is intended for buildings ranging from one- to four-story structures. The maximum allowable FAR for this designation shall be 0.10.

Multi-Use Center

Fairview Developmental Center

On January 5, 1959, the Fairview Developmental Center opened as a State hospital originally occupying 750 acres. Fairview Developmental Center had an initial bed capacity of 2,622 and was intended to house some 4,125 residents. The population at the facilities peaked in 1967 and has been declining since. In 2015, the current population was 275 persons, and the downward trend is expected to continue due to the restructuring of the State of California's approach to providing institutionalized care for the developmentally disabled. The State has been focusing on residential care options (as opposed to institutional care) for these disabled individuals.

A large portion of the original land was transferred in 1979 to the City of Costa Mesa and now encompasses Fairview Park and the golf course. In 1985, the City granted a General Plan amendment and rezone of 54 acres of surplus land immediately to the north of the hospital facilities for high-density residential uses. In 1987 and 2005, other parcels were converted to residential uses. These areas are planned developments with one-story, single-family residences, a two-story, small-lot residential subdivision, and two-story apartment buildings (Harbor Village Apartments).

In February 2016, the State of California Department of Development Services initiated the process for closure of Fairview Developmental Center. In June 2022, the State Legislature through Senate Bill (SB) 188 approved Government Code Section 14670.31, which provides a framework for the reuse of the FDC property. The legislation codifies a partnership between the Department of General Services (DGS), the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), and the City of Costa Mesa, with defined roles for each entity. To support this effort, the State allocated \$3.5 million in State funding to the City to develop a Specific Plan, conduct necessary studies, and manage a community-based planning process. The Legislature's intent for the redevelopment of the FDC site is to prioritize affordable housing to the greatest

Land Use Element

extent feasible, including a minimum of 200 units of permanent supportive housing, open space, and housing for individuals with developmental disabilities, and a City created Specific Plan for the FDC site that implements the provisions of Government Code Section 14670.31.

Multi-use refers to the integration of a variety of land uses and intensities. This land use category includes uses which are low to moderate intensity and urban in character. The Multi-Use Center designation is applicable only to the Fairview Developmental Center property at 2501 Harbor Boulevard. The compatible zoning district is Institutional & Recreational - Multi-Use District (I&R-MLT). The allowable land uses are as follows:

- 0.25 FAR Institutional and Recreational uses
- 25 percent minimum requirement for park and open space purposes (approximately 25.6 acres)
- Minimum density of 60 dwelling units per acre and 2,300 dwelling units are identified for the site within the limitations described below

In anticipation of the future closure of the Fairview Development Center, this property is assigned a unique General Plan land use plan designation. The Multi-Use Center designation is comprised of a variety of residential, open space, and institutional uses.

These multi-uses are to be complementary to the Costa Mesa Golf Course and surrounding residential neighborhoods. The Housing Element identifies a minimum density to achieve a residential site capacity of 2,300 mixed-income residential units for the Fairview Developmental Center site. Additional housing units may be built, as long as they meet the density bonus provisions pursuant to State law (Government Code Section 65915- 65918). At least 25 percent of the site shall be dedicated to open space. A maximum 0.25 FAR for institutional/recreational uses would be allowed for undeveloped area not assigned to housing or permanent open space. See Table LU-14: *Multi-Use Center Designation*. Permitted uses include:

- Institutional uses, such as public and private recreational facilities, dedicated athletic fields, athletic complex, sports parks, community centers, and public facilities
- Hospital, medical, dental, physical therapy, in-patient care, psychiatric facilities, administrative offices and facilities for the developmentally disabled
- Residential uses, such single-family detached housing, apartments, condominiums, and townhouses
- Open space uses, such as active play fields, recreational areas, parkland, and botanical gardens

Uses that are industrial or commercial in nature are expressly prohibited. Prohibited uses include, but are not limited to, corporate office parks, casinos/gambling venues, shopping centers, concerts/entertainment venues, hotel/motels, exposition/conference uses, shopping center, and swap meets.

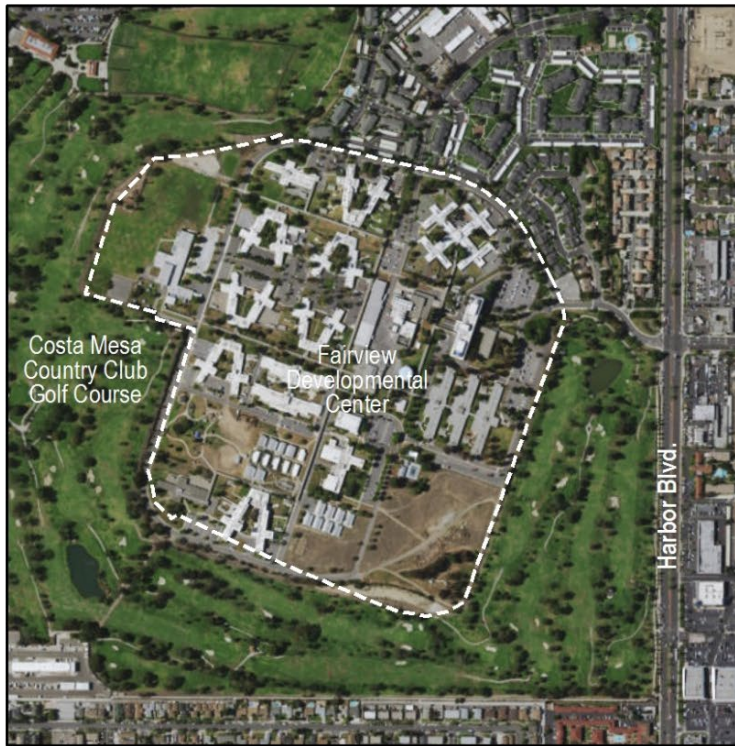
The maximum 0.25 FAR for institutional development within the Multi-Use Center designation is intended for buildings ranging from one- to four-story structures. Residential uses shall also be limited to a maximum height of four stories.

The Multi-Use Center General Plan land use designation (and corresponding Zoning District) will require a Master Plan for any future development project, whether or not the State retains the property or sells to a private entity. A Master Plan is required to be approved by the City Council if the property is owned by a non-State entity or if the State elects to participate in the City's planning process for Master Plan adoption.

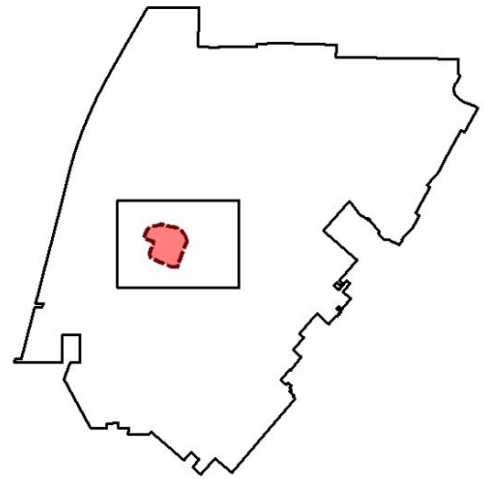
The City will require the dedicated parkland component in order to activate a master plan for new development. The 25 percent open space requirement would apply and, therefore, future development would need to include a specific acreage of active park uses for sports fields or the master plan cannot be considered in conformance with this unique General Plan land use designation.

Land Use Element

Aerial



Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial
- Neighborhood Commercial
- Multi-Use Center
- Golf Course

General Plan: Land Use Designation



Baseline (2015)

Beds.....300
Total Area.....102.6 Acres

Land Use Plan

Land Use Designation	Multi-Use Center
Residential Units	2,300
Open Space Acres	Minimum 25.6 acres (25%)
Public/Institutional	0.25 FAR

**Figure LU-8:
Multi-Use Center**

Table LU-14: Multi-Use Center Designation

Categories	Multi-Use Center Designation
Density (DU/AC)	60 DU/AC
Total Units	2,300
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	0.25 Public Facilities/Institutional/ Recreational
Building Square Feet	N/A
Dedicated Open Space	25% - approximately 25.6 acres of Open Space
Trip Budget	Maximum trip budget for this area is 557 A.M. and 669 P.M. Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget, unless it is necessary to realize the residential site capacity identified for the site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Land Use Overlays and Urban Plans

The City has adopted land use overlays that are intended to encourage reuse and revitalization of underutilized properties. The incentives provided expand land uses, provide development flexibility, stimulate economic growth, and create integrated areas complementary to the surrounding environs. Refer to Figure LU-9 for the location of the Overlay and Urban Plan boundaries. The density, FAR, height, and trip generations may be modified accordingly to accommodate the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Mixed-Use Overlay Zone/Urban Plan Areas

Mixed-use development projects are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan and shall be identified on the Zoning Map with the mixed-use overlay district. The mix of uses can occur in either a vertical or horizontal design.

Land Use Element



Land Use Overlays

- Residential Incentive Overlay (30 du/ac)
- Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay (20 du/ac; 1.25 FAR)
- SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay (40 du/ac)*

Urban Plans and Specific Plan

- 19 West Urban Plan
- Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan
- Mesa West Residential
- One Metro West

Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2016.

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 Feet



General Plan Amendments:

- GP 18-03, Adopted Nov. 13, 2018
- GP 20-01, Adopted Jul. 20, 2021
- PGPA-24-01, Adopted July 15, 2025

Housing types shall be identified in the applicable urban plan and may include live/work units and commercial/residential units, where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities.

In conjunction with areas that are designated with the mixed-use zoning overlay district, the maximum FAR is 1.0. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. In a mixed-use overlay district area, the FAR includes both residential and non-residential components. Table LU-15: *Overlay and Urban Plan Residential Density*, lists the appropriate land uses and the necessary base zoning district where mixed-use development is permitted.

Table LU-15: Overlay and Urban Plan Residential Density

Base Land Use Designations That Allows Mixed Use ³	Residential Dwelling Units Per Acre (D/A) and Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)*			
	Overlays			Urban Plans
	Residential Incentive	Harbor Mixed-Use	SoBECA Mixed-Use ¹	Westside Urban Plans ²
Commercial-Residential	30 du/acre	--	--	--
Neighborhood Commercial	--	--	--	1.00/ ² 1.25 FAR
General Commercial	30 du/acre	20 DU/A	40 D/A ¹	
Light Industry	--		40 D/A ¹	
Commercial Center	--	--	--	

Notes: * The density, FAR, height, and trip generations may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

1. The SoBECA Overlay has a maximum capacity of 450 residential units over the entire district, with individual projects having a maximum density of 40 dwelling units per acre. However, sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element shall be allowed to develop the site according to the specified density therein.
2. Under the Westside Urban Plans, a maximum FAR of 1.0 is allowed for mixed-used projects that include a residential component. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. FAR calculations are based on the total site area (subarea) of the commercial component and does include the residential site area.
3. See Multi-Use Center discussion for density and FAR standards for the Fairview Developmental Center site.

Residential Incentive Overlay

The Residential Incentive Overlay allows the maximum 30 du/acre unit residential density option at strategic locations along Harbor Boulevard and Newport Boulevard. The Residential Incentive Overlay expands development opportunities on commercial properties not developed to their full potential or supporting outdated buildings and underperforming uses.

Maximum building height is three stories, provided privacy concerns of adjacent established residential neighborhoods are adequately addressed through the setback of upper stories or other design approaches. Housing within the Residential Incentive Overlay is limited to a maximum density of 30 units per acre. See Table LU-16: *Residential Incentive Overlay* and Figures LU-10 and LU-11.

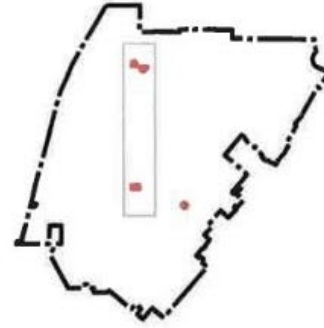
Table LU-16: Residential Incentive Overlay

Categories		Baseline (2015)	Residential Incentive Overlay
Density (DU/AC)		N/A	30
Units	Harbor Boulevard	84	361
	Newport Boulevard	237	117
	Total Units	321	478

Aerial



General Plan: Overlay



Land Use Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- Neighborhood Commercial
- General Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Golf Course
- Public/Institutional

Baseline (2015)

Total Area.....9.45 acres
 Residential Units.....0
 Commercial Square Feet.....149,976

Land Use Plan

Density.....30 du/ac
 Residential Units.....361 Max
 Commercial Square Feet.....149,976 Max

- ★ Per settlement agreement executed on June 21, 2018, the project at 2277 Harbor Blvd. (APN. 422-163-31) shall not exceed 200 units including nine (9) very low-income units subject to a fifty-five (55)-year restrictive covenant.

REVISED Nov. 13, 2018:

General Plan Amendments:

* GP 18-03, Adopted Nov. 13, 2018

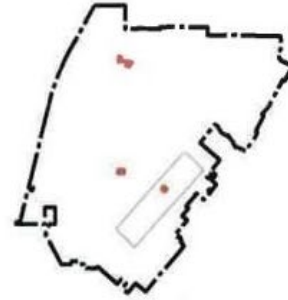
**Figure LU-10:
 Residential
 Incentive Overlay:
 Harbor Boulevard**

Land Use Element

Aerial



General Plan: Overlay



Land Use Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- Commercial-Residential (17.4 du/ac)
- Neighborhood Commercial
- General Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Golf Course
- Fairgrounds
- Public/Institutional

General Plan Amendments:

- * GP 18-03, Adopted Nov. 13, 2018
- * PGPA-24-01, Adopted July 15, 2025

Baseline (2015)

Total Area.....9.45 acres
 Residential Units.....0
 Commercial Square Feet.....43,208

Land Use Plan

Density.....30 du/acre
 Residential Units.....117

**Figure LU-11:
 Residential
 Incentive Overlay:
 Newport Boulevard**

South Bristol Entertainment & Cultural Arts (SoBECA) Overlay and Urban Plan

The SoBECA Overlay applies to properties within the *SoBECA Urban Plan* area. Allowed uses include a mix of housing and retail/service commercial businesses, light industrial uses, creative studios, retail campuses, and entertainment and restaurant uses that attract local residents and visitors. Permitted development approaches are mixed-use development that combines residential and commercial uses, as well as stand-alone commercial and residential uses. This designation emphasizes commercial uses and aims to expand the established innovative, eclectic, and unique uses that support homegrown and incubator-type businesses important to the local economy. The integration of innovative public spaces and “hangout” areas for special events are highly encouraged.

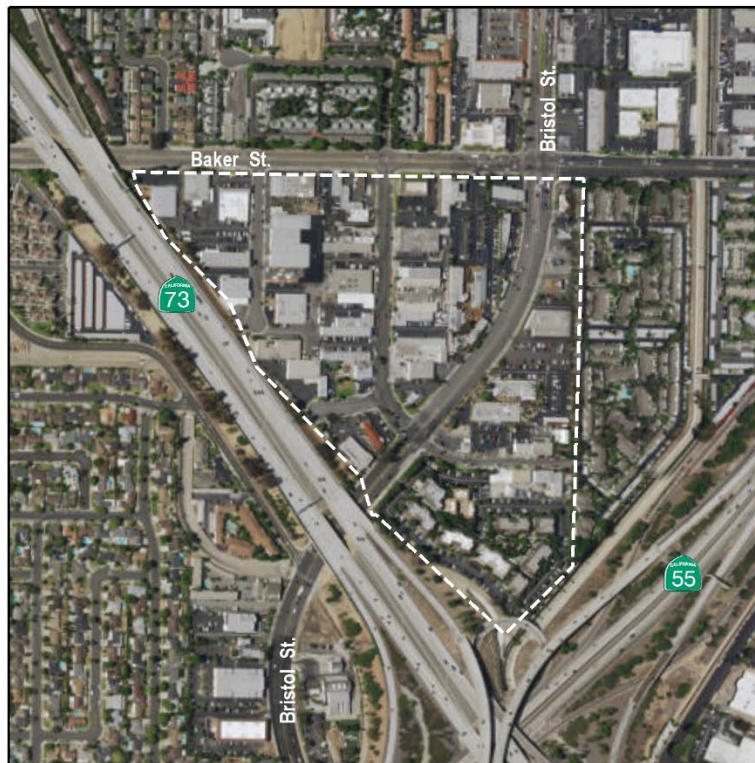
The maximum residential density within the SoBECA overlay is 40 units per acre. A maximum 1.25 FAR applies to mixed-use buildings that integrate residential and commercial uses. Stand-alone commercial or industrial buildings have a maximum 1.0 FAR. The maximum building height for all projects is four stories. The maximum number of residential units allowed within the entire SoBECA Urban Plan area is 450 units. See Table LU-17: *SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay*. See also Figure LU-12: *SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay*. However, the density, FAR, and height may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-17: SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay

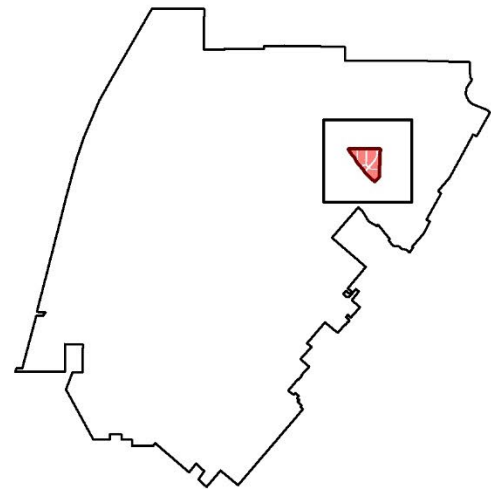
Categories	Baseline (2015)	SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay
Density (DU/AC)	N/A	40 DU/AC Not to exceed 450 units for Overlay
Units	0	450
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	1.00 to 1.25
Building Square Feet	491,000	420,359

Land Use Element

Aerial



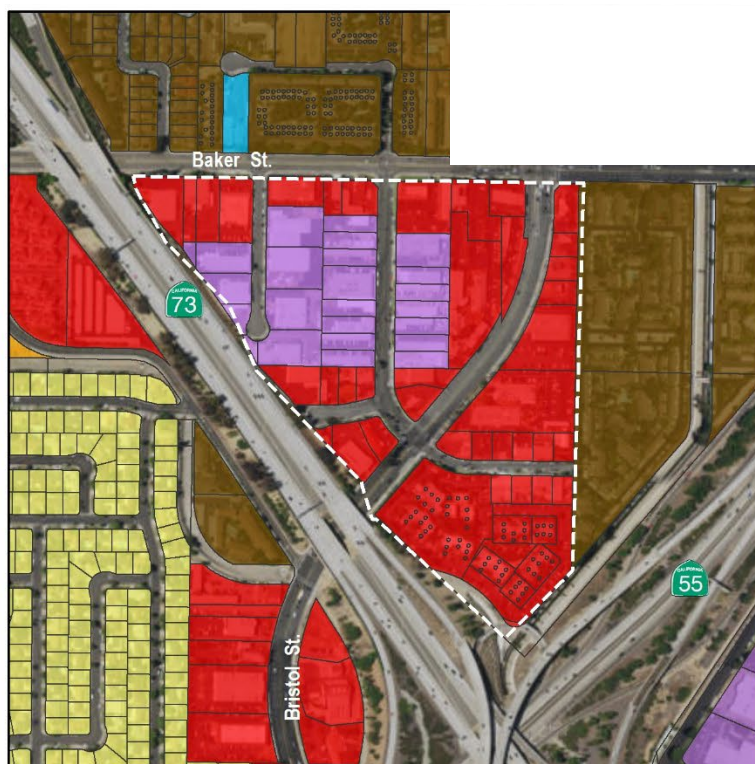
Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Public/Institutional

General Plan: Overlay



SoBECA Overlay

Individual residential projects cannot exceed 40 dwelling units per acre, unless the site is a housing opportunity site, then the density may increase to align with the density identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Baseline (2015)

Units.....0
 Square Feet.....491,000
 Acres.....39.2 Acres

Land Use Plan

Units.....450 Maximum
 Square Feet.....420,359
 FAR.....1.00 to 1.25 FAR
 Density.....40 DU/AC*

* Density may be increased to the densities identified for housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Figure LU-12:
SoBECA Urban Plan

Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay

The Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay applies to select areas along Harbor Boulevard, between Wilson Street and 19th Street. The intent is to introduce a diverse mix of uses, with the objective of creating a much more integrated, walkable, and complementary balance of creative residential and retail spaces, neighborhood-serving retail and commercial services, and residential uses along the southern portion of Harbor Boulevard that intersects with 19th Street. The designation allows residential development at up to 20 dwelling units per acre. A maximum 1.25 FAR applies to projects that consist of both residential and commercial mixed uses; maximum building height is four stories. See Table LU-18: *Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay* and Figure LU-13. However, the density, FAR, and height may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-18: Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay

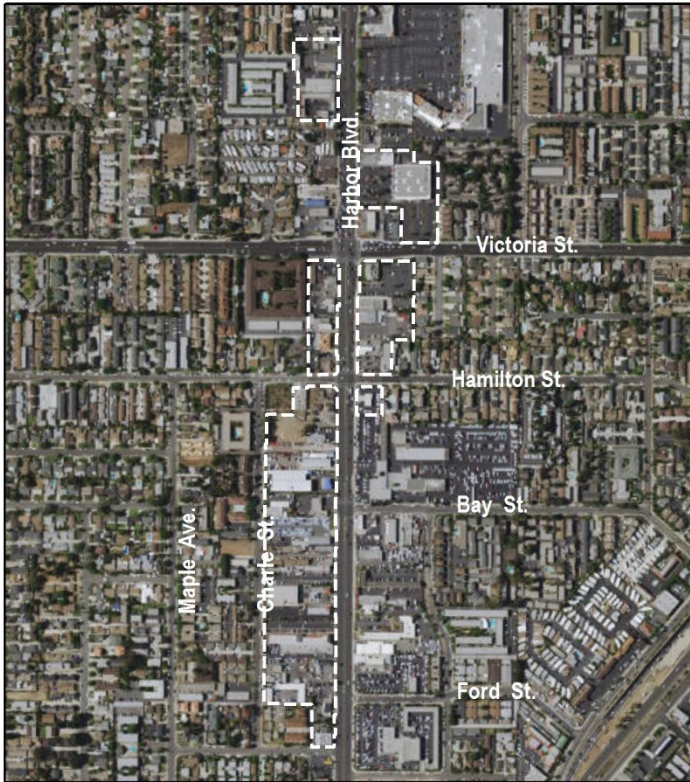
Categories	Baseline (2015)	Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay
Density (DU/AC)	N/A	20 DU/AC
Units	13	491
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	1.00 to 1.25
Building Square Feet	337,300	321,000 of Commercial

Westside Urban Plans

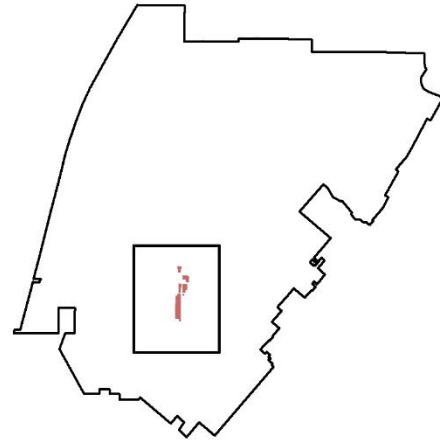
In April 2006, the City adopted three Westside urban plans that created overlay zones in designated areas of the Westside: The *19 West Urban Plan*, the *Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan*, and the *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan*. Development proposed within the Westside Urban Plans requires approval of a Master Plan pursuant to the City of Costa Mesa Municipal Code. However, the density, FAR, and height may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Land Use Element

Aerial



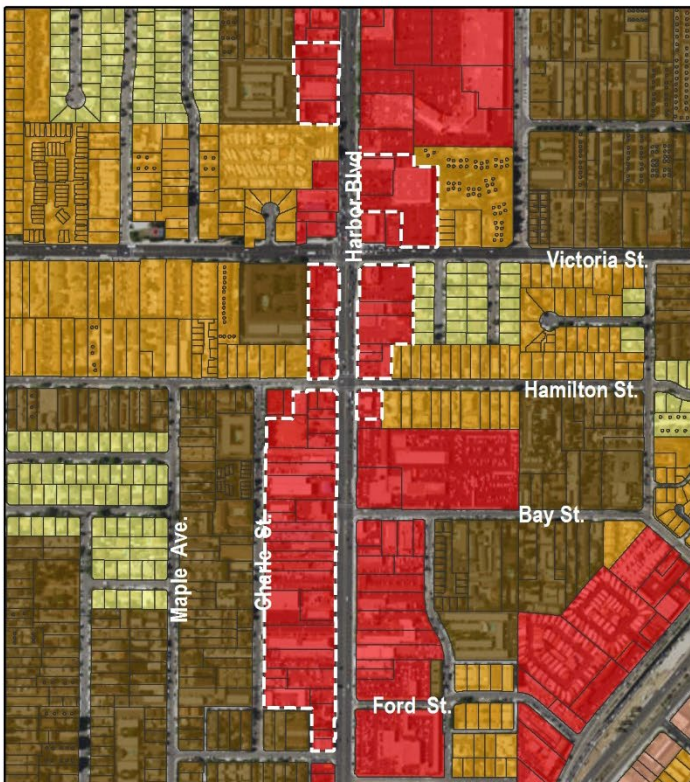
Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial

General Plan: Overlay



Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay *

General Plan land use overlay that allows a maximum residential density of 20 dwelling units per acre. Mixed-use projects that do not include residential components can be developed at a 1.00 FAR. Mixed-use projects with both residential and commercial components can be developed at 1.25 FAR.

Baseline (2015)

Residential Units.....	13
Commercial Square Feet.....	337,300
Total Area.....	24.6 acres

Land Use Plan *

Residential Units.....	491
Commercial Square Feet.....	321,000
Density.....	20 DU/AC
FAR.....	1.00 to 1.25 FAR

* The total residential units, density and FAR may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, of the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

**Figure LU-13:
Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay**

19 West Urban Plan

The *19 West Urban Plan* provides commercial and residential mixed-use opportunities primarily along West 19th Street and Harbor Boulevard, at a cluster of properties between Newport Boulevard and Superior Avenue, and at the south side of Victoria Street and Placentia Avenue. This mixed-use overlay zone (over the Commercial and Industrial base districts) is intended to promote commercial/residential mixed-use development, encourage adaptive reuse, stimulate private investments and improvements, promote new housing types, and meet housing demand. Development is subject to the trip budget established in the Zoning Code.

Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan

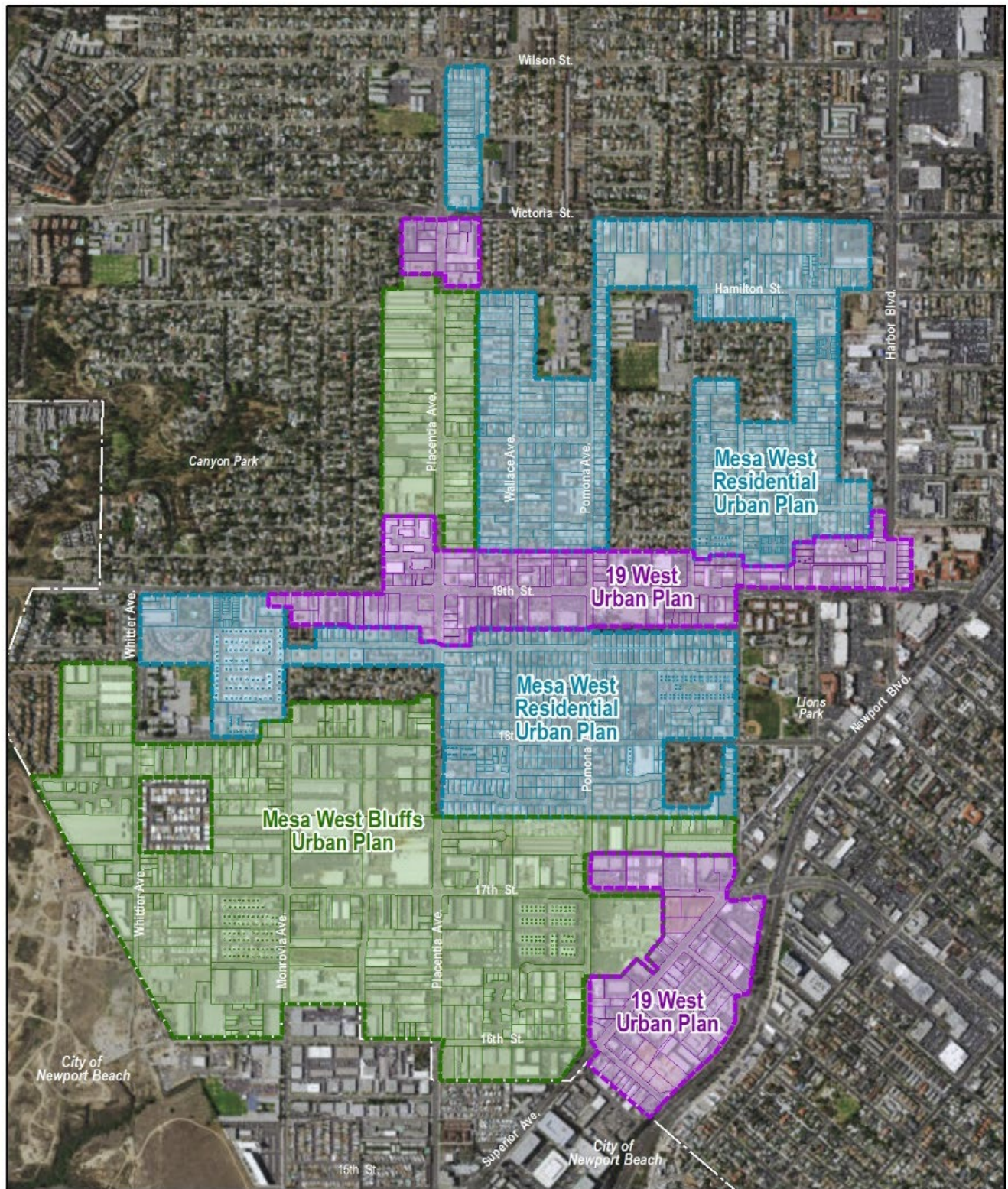
The *Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan* encompasses approximately 277 acres and was adopted to provide an overlay zone encouraging the development of live/work units or residential development, with the goal of revitalizing and providing new high-quality residences. The *Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan* applies to industrial properties predominantly south of 18th Street, north of 16th Street, and along Placentia Avenue. The Urban Plan intends to stimulate live/work and residential development without exceeding the development capacity of the General Plan transportation system. With regard to industrial uses, established industrial uses may continue and expand. New residential development must recognize long-established industrial uses and be designed to minimize conflicts. New creative industrial workspace is permitted, provided that activities limit or confine noise, dust, and vibration impacts.

Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan

The *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan* encompasses approximately 238 acres located between Victoria Street and 17th Street, west of SR-55. The objective of the *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan* is to promote economic viability in existing medium-density and high-density residential areas, encourage the conversion of existing rental apartments to residential common-interest development (i.e., condominiums, planned unit developments), and encourage new residential common-interest development to improve the balance between rental and ownership opportunities.

The *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan* provides flexible development regulations to create additional incentives for new development.

See Figure LU-14: *Westside Urban Plans*, for the location and boundaries for each Westside Urban Plan.



Westside Urban Plans

- 19 West Urban Plan
- Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan
- Mesa West Residential

Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2015



0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure LU-14: Westside Urban Plans

General Plan and Zoning Ordinance Consistency

The relationship between the General Plan land use designations and zoning districts is shown in Table LU-19: *General Plan and Zoning Consistency*. This table indicates how properties will be zoned to be consistent with the General Plan Land Use Plan. The Zoning Ordinance has the following Zoning Districts:

- Single-Family Residential (R1)
- Multiple-Family Residential, Medium Density (R2-MD)
- Multiple-Family Residential, High Density (R2-HD)
- Multiple-Family Residential (R3)
- Administrative and Professional (AP)
- Commercial Limited (CL)
- Local Business (C1)
- General Business (C2)
- Shopping Center (C1-S1)
- Town Center (TC)
- Off-Street Parking (P)
- Institutional and Recreational (I & R)
- Institutional and Recreational - School (I & R-S1)
- Institutional and Recreational - Multi-Use (I & R-MLT)
- General Industrial (MG)
- Industrial Park (MP)
- Planned Development Residential (PDR)
- Planned Development Commercial (PDC)
- Planned Development Industrial (PDI)
- Mixed-Use Overlay District (MU)
- Residential Incentive Overlay District (RI)

Table LU-19: General Plan and Zoning Consistency

Land Use Plan Designations	Consistent Zoning Classification
Low Density	R1, PDR-LD, I&R, I&R-S
Medium Density	R1, R2-MD, PDR-MD, I&R, I&R-S, MU
High Density	R2-MD, R2-HD, R3, PDR-HD, PDR-NCM, I&R, I&R-S, MU, RI
Commercial-Residential	AP, CL, C1, PDC, R2-MD, R2-HD, PDR-MD, PDR-HD, RI
Neighborhood Commercial	CL, C1, AP
General Commercial	CL, C1, C2, C1-S, PDC, AP, RI, MU
Commercial Center	C1, C2, C1-S, PDC, AP
Regional Commercial	PDC
Urban Center Commercial	PDC
Cultural Arts Center	TC
Multi-Use Center	I&R-MLT
Industrial Park	MG, PDI, CL
Light Industrial	MP, PDI, CL
Public and Institutional	I&R, I&R-S
Golf Course	I&R
Fairgrounds	I&R
Fairview	R2-MD, R2-HD, R3, I&R

Off-Street Parking (P) zoning classification is consistent with any land use plan designation, with the exception of Low Density.

Residential development shall be allowed, regardless of the underlying zoning or land use designations, for any housing opportunity site identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, including any densities identified therein.

Revised February 20, 2019
Consistent with Table LU-9
of 2002 General Plan

Housing and Employment Projections

Providing a land use arrangement that encourages a correlation of employment and housing opportunities is a local and regional responsibility. Providing sufficient commercial land to support residential development is primarily a local responsibility, although commercial uses serving regional needs are provided as well. Sufficient land must also be established to meet the recreational needs of the local community, although regional needs are often accommodated by land within individual cities. Table LU-20: *General Plan Land Use 2035*, identifies the projected future growth and implications of the Land Use Plan.

Table LU-20: General Plan Land Use 2035

Land Use Designations	Net Acres	Residential Dwelling Units		Non-Residential Square Feet	
		2015 Existing	2035 Future*	2015 Existing	2035 Future
Residential					
Single-Family ¹	2,088.2	14,210	14,811	--	--
Multi-Family ²	1,720.2	28,413	37,291	--	--
Non-Residential					
Commercial-Residential	47.9	--	--	543,000	455,200
Neighborhood Commercial	40.5	--	--	338,000	472,100
General Commercial	616.3	--	2,254	7,065,300	8,556,100
Commercial Center	117.5	--	2,215	733,000	1,075,800
Urban Center Commercial	126.3	--	1,735	4,550,700	5,581,200
Cultural Arts Center	57.3	--	851	2,673,300	4,869,800
Regional Commercial	147.9	--	1,959	2,723,700	3,260,800
Industrial Park	632.6	--	3,626	8,684,500	9,895,000
Light Industrial	378.1	--	1,668	4,402,500	2,838,000
Public and Institutional	1,263.4	--	--	1,989,000	3,970,700
Golf Course	553.7	--	--	84,200	84,200
Fairgrounds	150.0	--	--	454,450	1,020,400
Multi-Use Center	102.6	--	2,300	--	279,000
Totals	8,044.5	42,623	68,690	33,916,000	42,553,000

Notes: * The residential dwelling units added to the Land Use Designations for 2035 reflect the site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. The total unit counts are not intended to reflect a maximum build-out scenario.

1. Includes Low-Density Residential General Plan land use designation.

2. Includes Medium-Density, High-Density, and Commercial-Residential, Overlays General Plan land use designations.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Maintaining and enhancing the great quality of life in Costa Mesa is the foundation of this General Plan. The City will look towards focusing future change within targeted growth areas. Some of these areas already have a mix of commercial, office, hotel, and residential uses, and are located along roadways that will be enhanced with “Complete Streets” features (see Circulation Element), improved landscaping, and expanded public spaces (such as parks and plazas). In turn, the City will also protect and enhance neighborhoods throughout Costa Mesa to ensure these largely residential areas continue to provide value to residents and the community as whole.

Foremost, attention will be given to protecting the character and quality of residential neighborhoods, including those features that distinguish an area, such as building scale, historical structures, well-maintained rental housing, mature vegetation, and attractive streetscapes.

Goal LU-1: A Balanced Community with a Mix of Land Uses to Meet Resident and Business Needs

- Objective LU-1A.**

Establish and maintain a balance of land uses throughout the community to preserve the residential character of the City at a level no greater than can be supported by the infrastructure.
- Policy LU-1.1**

Provide for the development of a mix and balance of housing opportunities, commercial goods and services, and employment opportunities in consideration of the needs of the business and residential segments of the community.
- Policy LU-1.2**

Balance economic gains from new development while preserving the character and densities of residential neighborhoods.
- Policy LU-1.3**

Strongly encourage the development of residential uses and owner-occupied housing (single-family detached residences, condominiums, townhouses) where feasible to improve the balance between rental and ownership housing opportunities.
- Policy LU-1.4**

Promote housing and employment opportunities within planned development areas to the extent feasible.
- Policy LU-1.5**

Maintain a land use structure that strives to balance jobs and housing with available infrastructure and public and human services.

Goal LU-2: Preserve and Protect Residential Neighborhoods

Objective LU-2A.	<i>Promote land use patterns and development that contribute to community and neighborhood identity.</i>
Policy LU-2.1	In the event of damage or destruction, allow any legal conforming use in existence at the time of adoption of the General Plan that is located in a nonconforming development to be rebuilt to its original building intensity, as long as any such rebuilding would not increase the development's nonconformity, and the damage or destruction was in no way brought about by intentional acts of any owner of such use or property.
Policy LU-2.2	Pursue maximum use of utility company funds and resources in undergrounding existing overhead lines, and encourage undergrounding of utilities in the public right-of-way for residential development consisting of five units or more, to the extent feasible and practical.
Policy LU-2.3	Develop standards, policies, and other methods to encourage the grouping of individual parcels to eliminate obsolete subdivision patterns and to provide improved living environments while being consistent with the neighborhood character of the surrounding community.
Policy LU-2.4	Do not allow "rounding up" when calculating the number of permitted residential units, except for lots existing as of March 16, 1992, zoned R2-MD that have less than 7,260 square feet in area, and no less than 6,000 square feet, where density calculation fractions of 1.65 or greater may be rounded up to two units.
Policy LU-2.5	Allow creation of parcels without street frontage if sufficient easements are provided for planned developments or common-interest developments consistent with the neighborhood character. This policy does not apply to small lot subdivisions.
Policy LU-2.6	Encourage increased private market investment in declining or deteriorating neighborhoods.
Policy LU-2.7	Permit the construction of buildings over two stories or 30 feet only when it can be shown that the construction of such structures will not adversely impact surrounding developments and deprive existing land uses of adequate light, air, privacy, and solar access.
Policy LU-2.8	Limit building height to four stories above grade south of the I-405 Freeway, except for special purpose housing such as elderly, affordable, or student housing, unless otherwise approved by a General Plan amendment. (A four-story/five-level parking structure with roof deck parking on the fifth level is considered a four-story structure.) The height limitation may be increased further

to realize the residential site capacity, or density, of housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Policy LU-2.9 Require appropriate building setbacks, structure orientation, and placement windows to consider the privacy of adjacent residential structures within the same project and on adjacent properties.

Policy LU-2.10 Promote lot consolidation of residential properties to the extent feasible and practical, including the creation of larger single-family residential lots that exceed the minimum 6,000-square-foot requirement in neighborhoods where the prevailing residential subdivision pattern features larger-sized residential lots.

Policy LU-2.11 Ensure adequate noise attenuation in urban design, such as walls for sound attenuation, development of landscaped greenbelts, provision of landscape berms, etc.

Goal LU-3: Development that Maintains Neighborhood Integrity and Character

Objective LU-3A. *Establish policies, standards, and procedures to minimize blighting influences, and maintain the integrity of stable neighborhoods.*

Policy LU-3.1 Protect existing stabilized residential neighborhoods, including mobile home parks (and manufactured housing parks), from the encroachment of incompatible or potentially disruptive land uses and/or activities.

Policy LU-3.2 Actively enforce existing regulations regarding derelict or abandoned vehicles, outdoor storage, and substandard or illegal buildings, and establish regulations to abate weed-filled yards when any of the above are deemed to constitute a health, safety, or fire hazard.

Policy LU-3.3 Continue code enforcement as a high priority with regard to the regulation of property maintenance standards citywide.

Policy LU-3.4 Ensure that residential densities can be supported by the infrastructure and are compatible with existing residential neighborhoods in the surrounding area.

Policy LU-3.5 Provide opportunities for the development of well-planned and designed projects which, through vertical or horizontal integration, provide for the development of compatible residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or public uses within a single project or neighborhood.

Policy LU-3.6 Facilitate revitalization of aging commercial centers by working with property owners, developers, local businesses, and other community organizations to coordinate efforts.

Policy LU-3.7	Promote development/design flexibility that encourages older or poorly maintained high-density residential uses to be rehabilitated.
Policy LU-3.8	Ensure that new development reflects existing design standards, qualities, and features that are in context with nearby development and surrounding residential neighborhoods.
Policy LU-3.9	Locate high-intensity developments or high-traffic-generating uses away from low-density residential in order to buffer the more sensitive land uses from the potentially adverse impacts of the more intense development or uses.
Policy LU-3.10	Minimize effects of new development on the privacy and character of surrounding neighborhoods.
Policy LU-3.11	Promote small-lot residential development on long, narrow, single parcels or combined residential lots.
Policy LU-3.12	Ensure that new development reflects existing design standards, qualities, and features that are in context with nearby development.
Policy LU-3.13	Prohibit construction of buildings which would present a hazard to air navigation, as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
Policy LU-3.14	Certain development proposals which may include the construction or alteration of structures more than 200 feet above ground level may require filing with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) pursuant to federal and State law. If a filing requirement is determined to be necessary in accordance with the procedures provided by State/federal agencies, the filing of a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (FAA Form 7460-1) shall be required prior to review and consideration of the proposed development.” Land Use Element (page LU-18) refers to the threshold stated above. It shall be amended to refer to Filing FAA Form 7460-1 Notice of Construction and Alteration, and not to Form 7480-1.
Policy LU-3.15	The City will ensure that development proposals, including the construction or operation of a heliport or helistop comply fully with permit procedures under State law, including referral of the project to the ALUC by the applicant, and with all conditions of approval imposed or recommended by the Federal Aviation Administration, ALUC, and Caltrans, including the filing of Form 7480-1 (Notice of Landing Area Proposed) with the FAA. This requirement shall be in addition to all other City development requirements.
Policy LU-3.16	The City shall refer certain projects to the Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County, as required by Section 21676 of the California Public Utilities Code to determine consistency of the project(s) with the Airport Environs Land Use Plan for John Wayne Airport.

Policy LU 3.17	New residential developments within the 60 dB CNEL noise contour of the airport shall provide designated outdoor signage informing the public of the presence of operating aircraft.
-----------------------	--

Goal LU-4: New Development that Is Sensitive to Costa Mesa's Environmental Resources

Objective LU-4A. *Encourage new development and redevelopment that protects and improves the quality of Costa Mesa's natural environment and resources.*

Policy LU-4.1	Ensure that appropriate watershed protection activities are applied to all new development and significant redevelopment projects that are subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Permit during the planning, project review, and permitting processes.
Policy LU-4.2	Avoid conversion of areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss (e.g., steep slopes) and/or establish development guidelines that identifies these areas and protects them from erosion and sediment loss.
Policy LU-4.3	Preserve or restore areas that provide water quality benefits and/or are necessary to maintain riparian and aquatic biota.
Policy LU-4.4	Promote site development that limits impact on and protects the natural integrity of topography, drainage systems, and water bodies, and protect the integrity of the bluff crest.
Policy LU-4.5	Promote integration of stormwater quality protection into construction and post-construction activities, as required by the NPDES Stormwater Permit and the City's Local Implementation Plan.
Policy LU-4.6	Incorporate the principles of sustainability into land use planning, infrastructure, and development processes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions consistent with State goals.

Goal LU-5: Adequate Community Services, Transportation System, and Infrastructure to Meet Growth

Objective LU-5A. *Ensure availability of adequate community facilities and provision of the highest level of public services possible, taking into consideration budgetary constraints and effects on the surrounding area.*

Policy LU-5.1	Pursue annexation of certain areas within the City's Sphere of Influence to provide land use regulation and city services within its jurisdiction.
Policy LU-5.2	Strongly encourage protection and preservation of existing but underutilized school sites for future recreational, social, or educational uses.
Policy LU-5.3	As appropriate and timely, consider the establishment of development impact fee program(s) to fund additional fire and police personnel, library facilities, and related equipment to meet the demands of additional growth in the City.
Policy LU-5.4	Require appropriate site and environmental analysis for future fire and police station site locations or for the relocation or closure of existing fire and police facilities.
Policy LU-5.5	Ensure that new development pays its fair share of impact fees such as park fees and traffic impact fees. This can also include impact fees related to community services (police protection services and fire emergency response services) or library facilities, once adopted and applicable.
Policy LU-5.6	Promote development of revenue-generating land uses to help defray the costs of high quality public services.
Policy LU-5.7	Encourage new development that is organized around compact, walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods and districts to conserve open space resources, minimize infrastructure costs, and reduce reliance on the automobile.
Policy LU-5.8	Include an evaluation of impacts on utility systems and infrastructure in EIRs for all major general plan amendment, rezone, and development applications.
Policy LU-5.9	Phase or restrict future development in the City to that which can be accommodated by infrastructure at the time of completion of each phase of a multi-phased project.
Policy LU-5.10	<p>Building densities/intensities for proposed new development projects shall not exceed the trip budget for applicable land use classifications, as identified in the Land Use Element, unless the site is identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, then the density and intensity may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, identified therein. Building intensities for proposed new development projects shall not exceed the applicable floor area standards, except for the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) Limited deviations from the graduated floor-area ratio standards for the commercial and industrial land use designations may be approved through a discretionary review process. No deviation shall exceed a 0.05 increase in the FAR in the moderate traffic category, and no deviation shall be allowed in the very low, low, and high traffic categories. Deviations from the FAR standards shall not cause the daily trip generation for the property to be exceeded when compared to the existing daily trip generation for the site without the</p>

proposed project or maximum allowable traffic generation for the Moderate Traffic FAR category, whichever is greater.

- (b) Additions to existing nonconforming nonresidential developments may be allowed if the additions do not affect the overall traffic generation characteristics of the development and if the additions do not substantially affect the existing height and bulk of the development. Additions to nonresidential developments shall be limited to those land uses with traffic generation rates based on variables other than building area square footage. Examples of such additions include, but are not limited to: 1) Hotels/motels: Increases in the size of hotel rooms or lobbies where no increase in the total number of rooms is proposed, and 2) theaters: Increases to “back-stage” support areas or lobbies where no increase in the total number of seats is proposed.
- (c) In the above conditions, the new development shall be compatible with surrounding land uses.
- (d) Additional criteria for approving deviations from the FAR standards may be established by policy of the City Council.

Policy LU-5.11 Development plans shall be required for all phased development and approvals and shall be approved by the Planning and Transportation Services Divisions prior to the issuance of building permits.

Policy LU-5.12 Development plans shall include an overall buildout plan, which can demonstrate the ability of the circulation system to support the proposed level of development.

Policy LU-5.13 The City shall continue its annual preparation of the Development Phasing and Performance Monitoring Program. The annual review will specifically address major intersection operations in any mixed-use overlay area.

Goal LU-6: Economically Viable and Productive Land Uses that Increase the City’s Tax Base

Objective LU-6A: *Ensure the long-term productivity and viability of the community's economic base.*

Policy LU-6.1 Encourage a mix of land uses that maintain and improve the City’s long-term fiscal health.

Policy LU-6.2 Continue to promote and support the vitality of commercial uses to meet the needs of local residents and that support regional-serving commercial centers.

Policy LU-6.3 Continue to prioritize commercial and industrial park use of properties north of I-405 and within the Airport Industrial District.

Policy LU-6.4	Support the continued presence of incubator businesses in the action sports industry and jobs-producing businesses in the Westside.
Policy LU-6.5	Encourage revitalization of existing, older commercial and industrial areas in the Westside with new mixed-use development consisting of ownership housing stock and live/work units.
Policy LU-6.6	Continue to encourage and retain land uses that generate sustainable sales and property tax revenues, including regional commercial destinations and automobile dealerships.
Policy LU-6.7	Encourage new and retain existing businesses that provide local shopping and services.
Policy LU-6.8	Provide efficient and timely review of development proposals while maintaining quality customer service standards for the business, development, and residential community.
Policy LU-6.9	Support the retention and growth of Class A office tenants, including corporate headquarters for the action sports industry, biotech, and high technology companies within the City.
Objective LU-6B:	<i>Encourage and facilitate activities that expand the City's revenue base.</i>
Policy LU-6.10	Encourage a broad range of business uses that provide employment at all income levels and that make a positive contribution to the City's tax base.
Policy LU-6.11	Provide opportunities for mixed-use, office, manufacturing, and retail development that respond to market and community needs in terms of size, location, and cost.
Policy LU-6.12	Track retail trends and tailor regulations to respond to market changes, maximize revenue, and maintain the appropriate business mix.
Policy LU-6.13	Encourage new development along major corridors that are pedestrian oriented and includes a mixture of retail/service, residential, and office uses.
Policy LU-6.14	Improve ease and accessibility to information to capture opportunities for businesses to establish in Costa Mesa and bring high-skill and professional jobs and new revenue sources into the community.
Policy LU-6.15	Promote unique and specialized commercial and industrial districts within the City which allow for incubation of new or growing businesses and industries.
Policy LU-6.16	Examine options for the development of new infrastructure for new technologies and businesses that use those technologies.
Objective LU-6C:	<i>Retain and expand the City's diverse employment base, including office, retail/service, restaurants, high-tech, action sports, boutique and prototype manufacturing, and industrial businesses.</i>

Land Use Element

Policy LU-6.17	Engage in activities that promote Costa Mesa as a great place to live, work, and develop a business.
Policy LU-6.18	Continue to work with surrounding cities to strengthen regional economic development.
Policy LU-6.19	Provide flexibility and support for development of residential, office, small retail centers, and similar uses that would serve local residents and would also benefit from the high visibility along major corridors outside of significant commercial or industrial nodes.

Goal LU-7: A Sound Local Sustainable Economy that Attracts Investment, Creates Educational Opportunities, and Generates Employment Opportunities

Policy LU-7.1	Endeavor to create mixture of employment opportunities for all economic levels of residents and businesses.
Policy LU-7.2	Support linkages between local educational institutions and local industries and businesses. Foster training, collaboration with employers, and new innovative programs that increase job opportunities for residents and students attending school locally.
Policy LU-7.3	Foster and provide useful and efficient partnerships to implement economic opportunities with private, non-profit, or other public agencies.
Policy LU-7.4	Cultivate an entrepreneurial and academic environment that fosters innovation through non-traditional housing developments, flexible office spaces, experiential development, and ensuring the diversity of retail/service throughout the urban districts.
Policy LU-7.5	Support and provide flexibility for development projects and businesses which produce, care, and maintain material goods or fixed assets meant to support the production of market goods, especially for niche industries within the City of Costa Mesa.
Policy LU-7.6	Seek out opportunities to attract primary businesses within stable industries and support industries that already exist within the City.
Policy LU-7.7	Explore economic and employment opportunities to retain and strengthen the unique industry niches along Bristol and Paularino, in the Westside, on East 17 th Street, and throughout North Costa Mesa.
Policy LU-7.8	Support the development of pedestrian plazas and gathering places, and institutional spaces, as well as the more efficient use of existing spaces, to support economic growth and branding of existing industries within the City.

Goal LU-8: Promote a range of multiple uses at the Fairview Developmental Center site

Policy LU-8.1 In anticipation of the potential closure or repurposing of the Fairview Development Center site, the City will work with appropriate State agencies or private entity (if the property is sold) to plan for a complementary mix of residential, institutional, public facilities, open spaces, and recreational uses within a campus setting.

Goal LU-9: Ensure that Fairgrounds uses are consistent with the General Plan designation

Policy LU-9.1 Discourage changes in the allowable uses specified in the Fairgrounds General Plan land use designation for the Orange County Fair & Event Center property. Ensure that amendments to this General Plan designation are approved by the electorate.

Goal LU-10: Promote the growth of tourism

Objective LU-10A: *Promote structural improvements of visitor-oriented land uses.*

Policy LU-10.1 Engage with property owners, developers, and business owners to encourage the revitalization of the hotel/motels.

Policy LU-10.2 Provide incentives to motel development projects seeking to improve existing motel facilities by increasing the hotel rating. These projects may include:

- (a) Updating building mechanical, electrical, or plumbing to comply with current building standards
- (b) Updating physical improvements to the site
- (c) Adding hotel amenities to the site
- (d) Updating or improving the landscaping on the site
- (e) Updating or improving the façade of the building(s)

Land Use Element

Objective LU-10B: *Promote growth of visitor-oriented land uses.*

Policy LU-10.3 Motel and hotel land uses should be encouraged to be located near major transportation corridors and close to key tourist/visitor draws, other recreation venues, the airport, regional, and general local shopping centers.

Policy LU-10.4 Consider the interest of quality of stay for visitors when evaluating projects near visitor-oriented land uses by requiring on-site amenities and upscale guest services.

Objective LU-10C: *Promote uses and events that make visitor-oriented business more economically viable.*

Policy LU-10.5 Celebrate and promote the arts, culture, and industries of Costa Mesa through special events, civic gatherings, and City marketing and tourism promotion efforts.

Policy LU-10.6 Promote the development of small-scale manufacturing uses or other uses that generate multiple secondary and tertiary markets that support business travel tourism-related uses.

Policy LU-10.7 Maintain and enhance the City's status and image as a centrally located destination and cultural center in Orange County.

Costa Mesa Housing Element

6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
424-202-02	12	719 W 19th St	PANGE MARC C TR PANGE REVOC TR	C1	G	4	19 West	1.29	50			Yes	64	12	7	12	34	Small commercial uses in a strip mall center. Approximately half of the parcel is surface parking and property abuts a major transportation corridor (19th Street). Shopping Center shows no recent sign of renovation.	12,509	70,028	18%	C
424-202-03	13	707 W 19th St	MUNOZ FAMILY PROPERTIES LLC	C1	G	4	19 West	2.00	50				99	18	10	19	52	Existing single-user (Smart&Final) with large surface parking lot. Potential to redevelop for mixed-use adjacent to major transportation corridor (19th Street).	20,404	108,723	19%	C
424-211-01	14	695 W 19th St	CITY OF COSTA MESA	C1	G	5	19 West (Senior)	2.66	50				60	40	20	0	0	Proposed Senior Center Housing project.	16,181	144,946	11%	EX
424-281-20	16	1710 Pomona Ave	PACIFIC MESA PROPERTIES	MG	LI	5	19 West	1.08	50				53	10	5	10	28	Existing self-storage facility in close proximity to new residential uses and major transportation corridor (17th Street). The existing single-story building is located less than 100 feet away from recently constructed residential. The increase in permitted residential density afforded by this Housing Element update cycle is an incentive for property owners to gain greater economic return with residential development as opposed to remaining as commercial. Additionally, this Urban	17,660	58,633	30%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		Plan Area has seen significant past ownership interest in conversion of existing commercial/light industrial/office into residential development with similar previous existing sites (including more than one-hundred multi-story residential loft units located immediately across 17 th Street). Further, one of the main objectives of the 19 West Urban Plan is to “encourage commercial/residential mixed-use development” with an emphasis on “vertical mixed-use development” (i.e., multi-story). Based on past local development trends and future allowed increases in residential density, It is conceivable and likely that the economic return of a residential use will encourage the ownership to redevelop the existing storage use into either residential or residential mixed-use (similar to adjacent properties) within the planning period.				



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
424-281-21	17	670 W 17th St	PACIFIC MESA PROPERTIES	MG	LI	5	19 West	1.06	50				53	10	5	10	28	Existing 2-story office and commercial uses in close proximity to new residential uses and major transportation corridor (17th Street).	12,364	57,813	21%	A
424-281-22	18	660 W 17th St	PACIFIC MESA PROPERTIES	MG	LI	5	19 West	2.22	50				110	20	12	22	55	Existing self-storage facility and light industrial/commercial use in close proximity to new residential uses and major transportation corridor (17th Street).	29,164	120,722	24%	B
425-431-02	19	1680 Superior Ave	B D INNS INC	CL	G	6	19 West	2.11	50				105	19	11	21	53	Existing hotel use (Ramada) with large surface parking lot. Property is directly adjacent to Newport Boulevard and next to new multi-family development.	25,337	115,045	22%	D
425-431-03	20	1666 Superior Ave	SCHWARTZ PAUL D 2007 TR	MG	LI	6	19 West	0.29	50		A		14	2	1	2	9	Collection of existing warehouse and industrial uses adjacent to new multi-family development. The Housing Element anticipates this property may be redeveloped with adjacent uses as indicated in this table.	3,693	15,921	23%	B
425-431-04	21	116 E 16th St	SHEEHAN MICHAEL W TR	MG	LI	6	19 West	0.73	50		A		36	6	3	7	19	Collection of existing warehouse and industrial uses adjacent to new multi-family development. The Housing Element anticipates this property may be redeveloped with adjacent uses as indicated in this table.	13,899	39,955	35%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		The existing single-story collection of warehouse buildings is located across 16 th Street from approximately 60 affordable modular/mobile home residential units and also located in close proximity to more than one-hundred multi-story residential loft units located on 17 th Street. This Urban Plan Area has seen significant past ownership interest in conversion of existing commercial/light industrial/office uses into residential development with similar previous existing sites. Further, one of the main objectives of the 19 West Urban Plan is to “encourage commercial/residential mixed-use development” with an emphasis on “vertical mixed-use development” (i.e., multi-story). Based on past local development trends and future allowed increases in residential density afforded by the associated zone changes, it is conceivable and likely				

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		that the economic return of a residential use will encourage the ownership to redevelop the existing uses into either residential or residential mixed-use (similar to adjacent properties) within the planning period.				
425-431-05	22	126 E 16th St	126 PROPERTIES LLC	MG	LI	6	19 West	0.42	50		A		20	3	2	4	10	A vehicle repair facility developed with older and randomly located structures. The Housing Element anticipates this property may be redeveloped with adjacent uses as indicated in this table. The existing collection of vehicular repair and vehicle storage buildings are located across 16 th Street from approximately 60 affordable modular/mobile home residential units and also located in close proximity to more than one-hundred multi-story residential loft units located on 17 th Street. This Urban Plan Area has seen significant past ownership interest in conversion of existing commercial/light industrial/office uses into residential development with	10,868	22,831	48%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		similar previous existing sites. Further, one of the main objectives of the 19 West Urban Plan is to “encourage commercial/residential mixed-use development” with an emphasis on “vertical mixed-use development” (i.e., multi-story). Based on past local development trends and future increases in residential densities afforded by the next Housing Element cycle, it is conceivable and likely that the economic return of a residential use will encourage the ownership to redevelop the existing uses into either residential or residential mixed-use (similar to nearby properties) within the planning period.				
425-431-06	23	126 E 16Th St	126 PROPERTIES LLC	C1	G	6	19 West	0.35	50		A		17	3	1	3	10	Collection of existing warehouse and industrial uses adjacent to new multi-family development. The Housing Element anticipates this property may be redeveloped with adjacent uses as indicated in this table.	5,158	19,226	27%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
425-431-07	24	1601 Newport Blvd	WINKAL HOLDINGS L L C	C1	G	6	19 West	0.79	50				39	7	4	7	22	Collection of existing warehouse and industrial uses adjacent to new multi-family development. The Housing Element anticipates this property may be redeveloped with adjacent uses as indicated in this table.	9,604	42,763	22%	B
420-012-16	38	2476 Mark St	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	I&R-MLT	MUC	1	Fairview Developmental	108.91	60				2,300	575	345	690	690	Fairview Developmental Center property. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	944,681	N/A	N/A	EX
141-361-06	39	2700 Harbor Blvd	FEMINO JAMES J THE J J & S FEMINO LIVING TR	C1	G	3	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.68	50				34	6	3	6	19	Mixed use building with first floor retail and offices	8,228	37,198	22%	C
141-361-11	40	2666 Harbor Blvd	HARBOR CM LLC	C1	G	3	Harbor Mixed-Use	2.41	50				120	22	13	24	60	Former Ace Hardware store, now for lease after Ace went out of business. Large big box structure with surface parking along a major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd). This property is located adjacent to an approximate 30 unit recently completed residential development (also fronting Harbor Blvd) and several hundred residential apartment units located easterly of the property. Given the nature of the current extended	44,693	130,965	34%	C



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		vacancy history, difficult lease market for a larger facility and permitted residential densities afforded to this property by the next Housing Element cycle, it is conceivable and likely that this property will be redeveloped with residential. The aforementioned adjacent residential property located on Harbor Boulevard was previously developed with a large automobile dealership within the current planning period during the previous planning period which identifies a potential trend for this property to be redeveloped similarly with residential.				
141-361-21	41	2790 Harbor Blvd	LEFEBVRE MAUREEN ELIZABETH	C1	G	3	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.75	50				37	7	4	7	20	Mixed use building with retail and offices on first floor and offices on 2nd and 3rd floor. Building is partially vacant with large surface parking lot adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Boulevard).	10,347	40,932	25%	C
141-361-22	42	2750 Harbor Blvd	SRS COLLEGE CENTER	C1	G	3	Harbor Mixed-Use	1.71	50				85	16	9	17	43	Existing older commercial shopping center adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor). Uses range from commercial to office and restaurants.	12,032	92,942	13%	C



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		Large surface parking lot.				
141-361-23	43	2730 Harbor Blvd	SRS COLLEGE CENTER	C1	G	3	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.68	50				33	6	3	6	18	Existing older commercial shopping center adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Boulevard). Uses include commercial, office and restaurants. Large shared surface parking lot. This property is located across the street (Peterson Place) from several hundred residential apartment units. Several of the larger commercial units in this shopping center are currently vacant or have been chronically vacant in the past, and the center is in need of investment and is somewhat lacking commercial vitality. Thus, it is conceivable and likely, similar to other nearby adjacent commercial properties, that this property will be redeveloped with residential units during the current planning period. The future increase in permitted residential density afforded by this Housing	12,075	36,948	33%	C



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		Element update cycle for this property is considered an attractive incentive for property owners to gain greater economic return with residential development as opposed to remaining as commercial.				
141-361-27	44	2710 Harbor Blvd	JOHNSON GREGORY A & JACLYN H	C1	G	3	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.67	50				33	6	3	6	18	Existing older commercial shopping center adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor). Uses range from commercial to office and restaurants. Large surface parking lot.	9,240	36,515	25%	C
141-361-28	45	2706 Harbor Blvd	MESA VERDE CENTER LLC	C1	G	3	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.97	50				48	9	5	9	26	Vacant Pier 1 Imports box store and surface parking lot. Building is currently for lease.	14,997	52,666	28%	C
419-031-08	52	2200 Harbor Blvd	GRAY ENTERPRISES	C1-S	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.75	50				37	7	4	7	20	Surface parking lot within large retail shopping center. Potential for mixed-use redevelopment. Retail center has major big box tenants which have permanently closed, leaving an excess of surface parking.	0	40,935	0%	C
419-031-09	53	2200 Harbor Blvd	GRAY ENTERPRISES	C1-S	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	1.17	50				58	11	6	11	31	Former K-Mart box store which has permanently closed. Shopping center is adjacent to multi-family residential and may redevelop for mixed-use. While the data shows a high development usage, this	98,908	63,595	156%	C



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		tenant space remains vacant. Large leasable floor areas are difficult to lease and this building has been vacant since 2021. Similar to several adjacent properties located along Harbor Boulevard which have converted to residential, residential units are both profitable and in demand in this local area; thus it is conceivable and likely that the ownership of this property will consider residential re-development instead of remaining an existing commercial use within the current planning period. Further, the potential increase in future permitted residential density afforded by this Housing Element update cycle for this property is considered an attractive incentive for property owners to gain greater economic return with residential development as opposed to remaining as a more difficult to lease larger commercial space.				



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
419-031-12	54	2200 Harbor Blvd	GRAY ENTERPRISES	C1-S	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	3.16	50				158	30	17	31	81	Former K-Mart box store which has permanently closed. Shopping center is adjacent to multi-family residential and may redevelop for mixed-use. Large leasable floor areas are difficult to lease and this building has been vacant now for several years (since 2021). Similar to several adjacent properties located along Harbor Boulevard that have converted uses from commercial to residential, residential units are both profitable and in demand in this local area; thus it is conceivable and likely that the ownership of this property will consider residential re-development instead of remaining an existing commercial use during the current planning period. Further, the potential increase in future permitted residential density afforded by this Housing Element update cycle for this property is considered an attractive incentive for property owners to gain greater economic return with residential development	98,908	172,145	57%	C

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		as opposed to remaining as a more difficult to lease larger commercial space.				
419-171-58	56	2150 Harbor Blvd	2150 HARBOR BLVD LLC	C1	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	1.17	50				58	11	6	11	31	Norms restaurant with large surface parking lot adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	6,606	63,521	10%	C
422-021-09	57	2131 Harbor Blvd	SHERMAN DONALD L H	C2	G	4	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.83	50				41	7	4	8	21	Auto parts store, retail store, and pet grooming store, with large surface parking area adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	6,891	45,202	15%	C
422-091-11	58	2075 Harbor Blvd	LEWIS JOHN T & LEWIS MARY K	C2	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.63	50				31	5	3	6	16	Tools and equipment rental yard adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	3,032	34,196	9%	C
422-091-12	59	2069 Harbor Blvd	TANNER DALE A	C2	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.54	50				26	4	2	5	14	Auto repair shop with large yard adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	5,032	29,322	17%	C
422-091-14	61	2049 Harbor Blvd	C M HARBOR CM LLC	C2	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.54	50				26	4	2	5	14	Auto repair shop with large yard adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	4,586	29,226	16%	C
422-091-24	62	2015 Harbor Blvd	NEWPORT MESA AUTO CENTER LLC	C2	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.62	50				30	5	3	6	15	Newport Mesa Auto Center with car repair and car wash uses adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	9,663	33,643	29%	C
422-091-26	63	2007 Harbor Blvd	949 STORAGE LLC	C2	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.83	50				41	7	4	8	21	Self-storage facility with surface parking lot and access to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd). This property fronts a predominantly residential street (Charle	14,103	45,248	31%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		Street) that is developed primarily with residential uses. Given the potential height and density that this property could yield based on the future density increase afforded by this Housing Element cycle, a residential use is both conceivable and likely during the current planning period. Additionally, the storage use is considered relatively small in size compared to other local storage facilities and therefore, the investment return on a residential use is likely greater than the use of storage.				
422-101-03	64	1989 Harbor Blvd	JUNEAU PAULINE BRECHT	C2	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.56	50				27	5	2	5	15	Budget Truck Rental yard which is largely a paved surface parking lot with a small building. Site is adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	624	30,425	2%	C
422-101-06	65	1974 Charle St	CHARLE ST REALTY LLC	C2	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.53	50				26	4	2	5	14	Existing low-intensity light industrial and warehouse uses.	7,962	28,964	27%	A
422-193-23	66	2215 Harbor Blvd	CHEN-RONG PROPERTIES LLC	C2	G	4	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.58	50				28	5	3	5	16	Aging furniture/consignment store structure with surface parking lot adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd). This property is surrounded	12,757	31,475	41%	C



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		on several sides by residential uses (including mobile home, single-family and multi-family - more than several hundred units). Given the age of this structure, size and potential increase in profit yield of converting the commercial use to residential, it is both conceivable and likely that the property could be converted to residential during the current planning period.				
422-193-24	67	2205 Harbor Blvd	AQUA 26 LLC	C2	G	4	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.58	50				28	5	3	5	16	Aging vacant motel use with large surface parking lot adjacent to major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd). This property was recently purchased with the intent to convert the motel to affordable housing. The owner is currently working to obtain a grant (Community Care Expansion Program) through the California Department of Social Services. Thus, it is likely that the motel will convert to affordable residential quickly within the current planning period.	10,089	31,469	32%	C



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
422-282-11	68	2044 Placentia Ave	SAA 2 LLC	MG	LI	4	Mesa West	1.18	40				47	8	5	9	25	Auto repair shop and light industrial uses with surface parking adjacent to recently developed townhouses and apartments. Building shows little sign of recent renovation. This property is located within 100 feet of two recently developed residential properties that were previously developed with commercial uses. One of the nearby existing residential properties is now a multi-family mixed use property with residential located on the upper floors and commercial located on the ground floor, and the other residential property consists of detached residential lofts that were converted from a previous bakery facility. Thus, there is a neighborhood pattern and trend of residential conversions that could occur during the current planning period on the subject property. Further, the potential increase in future permitted residential density afforded by this Housing Element update	26,636	64,338	41%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		cycle for this property is considered an attractive incentive for property owners to gain greater economic return with residential development as opposed to remaining as a more difficult to lease commercial space.				
422-291-04	69	2065 Placentia Ave	PUBLIC STORAGE PARTNERS LTD	MG	LI	4	Mesa West	1.85	40				73	13	8	14	38	Self-storage facility adjacent to recently developed townhouses and apartments. Several of the City's previously existing storage uses in the nearby vicinity have been converted to residential and the subject property is located adjacent to 14 recently developed residential lofts. The aforementioned adjacent loft property was previously developed with an automotive use and therefore there is a neighborhood pattern/trend of commercial to residential conversion. This property is also located nearby two recently developed residential properties that were previously developed with commercial uses. One of the nearby existing residential properties is	34,929	100,710	35%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		now a multi-family mixed use property with residential located on the upper floors and commercial located on the ground floor, and the other residential property consists of detached residential lofts that were converted from a previous bakery facility. Lastly, the existing storage facility is single-story and therefore is considered under developed even in regard to the existing use and therefore residential could be considered an attractive and profitable re-use of the property during the current planning period. Lastly, the potential increase in future permitted residential density afforded by this Housing Element update cycle for this property is considered an attractive incentive for the property owner to gain greater economic return with residential development as opposed to remaining as a storage facility.				



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
422-291-05	70	2065 Placentia Ave	PUBLIC STORAGE INC	MG	LI	4	Mesa West	0.92	40				36	6	3	7	19	This self-storage facility although is located on a separate property is operated in conjunction with the above site ("unique id") 69. This property is owned in common with the aforementioned site and is developed with a two-story storage structure. It is likely that these two properties could be combined and developed similar to many adjacent properties with multi-family residential mixed-use development or residential lofts during the current planning period. The size of this property and the future increased densities permitted by the next Housing Element cycle, combined with the adjacently owned parcel contributes to a higher probability that the property owner considers the economic advantages of residential conversion.	23,549	50,355	47%	B
422-291-06	71	2051 Placentia Ave	PLACENTIA AVE PROPERTIES LLC	MG	LI	4	Mesa West	0.92	40				36	6	3	7	19	Existing office/light industrial uses adjacent to recently developed townhouses and apartments.	6,720	50,355	13%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
422-301-01	72	1987 Placentia Ave	HARTLEY CO	MG	LI	4	Mesa West	2.31	40				92	17	10	18	47	Warehouses with large surface parking lot. Two buildings on the site. Adjacent to recently developed townhouses and apartments. Building shows little sign of recent renovation. This property is located nearby several recently developed residential properties that were previously developed with commercial uses. Thus, there is a neighborhood pattern and trend of residential conversions that could occur during the current planning period on the subject property. Lastly, the property is larger than many of the lots in this area and therefore is more conducive for higher density residential development, and thus considered more attractive for residential redevelopment than even many of the previously converted nearby existing residential uses. Lastly, the potential increase in future permitted residential density afforded by this Housing Element update cycle for this property is	37,645	125,891	30%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		considered an attractive incentive for the property owner to gain greater economic return with residential development as opposed to remaining as a more difficult to lease commercial space.				
422-454-28	74	2101 Placentia Ave	CASACOS LLC	MG	LI	4	Mesa West	0.91	40				36	6	3	7	19	Restaurant with large surface parking lot. Potential for mixed-use development.	4,802	49,428	10%	C
424-061-01	75	885 W 18th St	MONROVIA AVENUE PARTNERS LLC	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	1.25	40				49	9	5	9	27	One-story warehouses with a large surface parking lot. Hundreds of residential properties are located across West 18 th Street from the subject property and therefore the subject property if re-developed with residential uses would be considered neighborhood compatible. The existing large open parking lot could be redeveloped with a residential component and likely a large portion of the existing commercial uses could remain. The property could also be redeveloped with second-floor residential as a mixed-use, pursuant to the Mesa West Urban Plan. Given the current high demand for residential in the City	22,144	67,858	33%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		and profit yield, residential conversion during this planning period is conceivable.				
424-061-03	76	859 W 18th St	CRANK FAMILY 2007 LLC	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	0.81	40				32	6	3	6	17	One-story multi-unit warehouse facility and surface parking lot. The property could be redeveloped with commercial first-floor and second-floor residential mixed-use development, pursuant to the Mesa West Urban Plan. The Mesa West Urban Plan encourages the construction of first floor commercial with second floor residential. Several large apartments are located in close proximity to the subject property. Given the current high demand for residential in the City, future permitted higher density afforded by this Housing Element cycle and expanded profit yield, residential development on this property is conceivable during this planning period.	16,926	44,209	38%	C
424-061-04	77	851 W 18th St	SEA PROPERTIES	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	1.79	40				71	13	7	14	36	Auto body shop with large surface parking lot.	25,478	97,501	26%	C
424-061-05	78	1791 Placentia Ave	BOYD WILLIS BLAIR SR TR	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	4.27	40				170	32	18	34	85	Single-story warehouses with large surface parking lot and drive aisles. Five buildings on the site which show little	72,191	232,421	31%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		sign of recent renovation. The property is considered large in size (approximately 4 acres) and could be redeveloped with commercial first floor and second-floor residential development, pursuant to the Mesa West Urban Plan. The Mesa West Urban Plan encourages the construction of first floor commercial with second floor residential. Several hundred apartment and condominiums units are located in close proximity (east of Placentia Avenue) to the subject property. Given the current high demand for residential in the City, profit yield for residential and increase in future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle, residential development on this property is conceivable during this planning period.				
424-061-06	79	1751 Placentia Ave	BOYD WILLIS BLAIR SR TR	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	4.70	40				187	35	20	37	95	Single-story warehouses with large surface parking lot and drive aisles. Seven buildings	80,909	255,845	32%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		on the site which show little sign of recent renovation. The property is considered large in size (approximately 4.5 acres) and hundreds of residential properties are located across Placentia Avenue from the subject property. Therefore, the subject property if re-developed with residential uses would be considered neighborhood compatible. The property could be redeveloped with second-floor residential pursuant to the Mesa West Urban Plan. Given the current high demand for residential in the City, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle and profit yield, residential development is conceivable during this planning period.				
424-241-11	96	610 W 18th St	COSTA MESA WOMEN'S CLUB	R2-HD	HDR	5	Mesa West	0.58	40				23	4	2	4	13	Costa Mesa Women's Club with large surface parking lot. Property is adjacent to new park and civic center uses and in a residential setting with both single-family and multi-family	5,857	31,413	19%	C



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		uses. Property is underutilized.				
424-281-01	97	1730 Pomona Ave	C & K PARTNERS	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	0.99	40				39	7	4	7	22	Warehouses with surface parking lot. One building on the site.	11,802	54,028	22%	B
424-281-19	98	424 Pomona Ave	PACIFIC MESA PROPERTIES	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	1.19	40				47	8	5	9	25	Warehouses with large surface parking lot. One building on the site. The existing single-story building is located in close proximity to residential uses. This Urban Plan Area has seen significant past ownership interest in conversion of existing commercial/light industrial/office into residential development with similar previous existing sites (including more than one-hundred multi-story residential loft units located immediately across 17 th Street, developed under separate ownership). Further, one of the main objectives of the Mesa West Urban Plan is to "encourage commercial/residential mixed-use development" with an emphasis on "vertical mixed-use development" (i.e.,	19,676	64,716	30%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		multi-story). Based on past local development trends, It is conceivable and likely that the economic return of a residential use will encourage the ownership to redevelop the existing use into either residential or residential mixed-use (similar to adjacent properties) within the current planning period. It should also be noted that several live/work developments (encouraged by this Urban Plan) are currently proposed in this area on similar sized properties that are existing commercial uses.				
424-281-23	99	660 W 17th St	PACIFIC MESA PROPERTIES	MG	LI	5	Mesa West	2.26	40				90	17	9	18	45	Large single-story self-storage facility adjacent to existing multi-family residential. Several of the City's previously existing storage uses in the nearby vicinity have been converted to residential. There is also a neighborhood pattern/trend of commercial to residential conversion with several recently developed higher density residential loft properties constructed	50,219	122,853	41%	B



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		nearby on 17 th Street. Thus, it is conceivable that the subject property owner would pursue residential conversion of the property in the current planning period similar to nearby properties. Residential conversion is also made more attractive to ownership by the future increases in residential densities allowed for this property by the next Housing Element cycle.				
424-321-17	100	1882 Whittier Ave	AYRES SELF STORAGE COSTA MESA LLC	R2-MD	MDR	5	Mesa West	1.08	40				43	8	4	8	23	Large single-story self-storage facility adjacent to existing multi-family residential. This property is generally surrounded by existing residential uses. Several of the City's previously existing storage uses in the nearby vicinity have been converted to residential. It is likely that residential units on this property would be considered by the property owner to be an attractive re-use and for potential re-development within the planning period. Future increases in residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing	18,808	59,063	32%	B

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		Element cycle is also considered an incentive for the property owner to develop residential.				
139-031-39	131	3303 Harbor Blvd	SDCO COSTA MESA COMMERCE PARK INC	PDI	IP	1	North Costa Mesa	10.00	90				900	171	99	180	450	Existing single-story light industrial/office uses on large site. The City has received interest in the potential future redevelopment of the site for residential uses. In addition, the site is considered very large with extensive areas for residential development.	160,463	326,700	49%	A
139-031-42	132	1575 Sunflower Ave	RREEF CPIF 1575 SUNFLOWER LLC	MP	IP	1	North Costa Mesa	8.03	90				722	137	79	144	362	Existing single-story light industrial/office uses on large site. The City has received interest in the potential future redevelopment of the site for residential uses. In addition, the site is considered very large with extensive areas for residential development.	133,055	262,313	51%	A
139-031-67	133	3333 Harbor Blvd	BEG HOLDINGS LP	MP	IP	1	North Costa Mesa	10.00	90				900	171	99	180	450	Sofia University site (former Whittier Law School site) with large surface parking lot and largely underdeveloped land. The City has received interest in the potential future redevelopment of the site for residential uses. In addition, the site is considered very large with extensive areas for	130,197	326,700	40%	EX



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		residential development.				
140-041-38	134	3390 Harbor Blvd	HARBOR ASSOCIATES	MP	IP	1	North Costa Mesa	5.78	90				520	98	57	104	260	National University site. Analysis assumes potential redevelopment of the entire site as National University has vacated the existing lease. The City has received interest in the potential future redevelopment of the site for residential uses.	37,672	188,984	20%	EX
140-041-63	136	3390 Harbor Blvd	C J SEGERSTROM & SONS	MP	IP	1	North Costa Mesa	1.69	90				152	28	16	30	77	National University site. Analysis assumes potential redevelopment of the surface parking area. The City has received interest in the potential future redevelopment of the site for residential uses.	0	55,367	0%	EX
140-041-82	137	3315 Fairview Rd	C J SEGERSTROM & SONS	PDC	CC	1	North Costa Mesa - HR	7.58	90		C		443	44	22	44	333	Home Ranch property. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	40,025	211,382	19%	EX
140-041-93	138	1201 South Coast Dr	HENRY T SEGERSTROM PROP LLC	PDC	CC	1	North Costa Mesa - HR	30.30	90	Vacant	C		1,772	177	88	177	1,330	Home Ranch property. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	0	844,812	0%	EX
410-051-48	139	3400 Bristol St	SOUTH COAST PLAZA	TC	CAC	2	North Costa Mesa	0.53	90		G		47	8	5	9	25	Existing office uses. The City has discussed the potential future redevelopment of this site for high-density residential uses with the	18,147	40,626	45%	EX

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		property owner. Therefore, it is likely that the site could be converted to residential during the planning period.				
410-051-51	140	685 Sunflower Ave	SOUTH COAST PLAZA	TC	CAC	2	North Costa Mesa	0.88	90		G		78	14	8	15	41	Vacant portion of parcel adjacent to parking structure. The City has discussed the potential future redevelopment of this site for high-density residential uses with the property owner.	863	67,517	1%	EX
410-051-52	141	3410 Bristol St	SOUTH COAST PLAZA	TC	CAC	2	North Costa Mesa	1.35	90		G		121	22	13	24	61	Existing office uses. The City has discussed the potential future redevelopment of this site for high-density residential uses with the property owner.	1,014	104,331	1%	EX
410-441-17	142	14850 Sunflower Ave	ROY K SAKIOKA & SONS	PDC	UCC	2	North Costa Mesa - SL2	30.93	90	Vacant			1,200	120	60	120	900	Sakioka Lot 2 property. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	15,275	1,347,311	1%	EX
410-501-31	144	N/A	JKS-CMFV LLC	PDC	UCC	2	North Costa Mesa	3.39	90				305	57	33	61	153	Large surface parking lot. Analysis assumes only redevelopment of the surface parking lot area. The City has discussed the potential future redevelopment of this site for high-density residential uses with the property owner.	0	116,821	0%	EX
412-491-07	145	3333 Bristol St	SOUTH COAST PLAZA	PDC	RC	2	North Costa Mesa	6.41	90				575	120	60	115	288	This parcel is and existing surface parking lot within South Coast Plaza. See analysis in Appendix B for	15,390	248,505	6%	EX

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		additional information on potential to redevelop.				
412-491-11	146	0	SOUTH COAST PLAZA	PDC	RC	2	North Costa Mesa	5.37	90				483	91	53	96	243	This parcel is and existing surface parking lot within South Coast Plaza. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	0	208,379	0%	EX
412-501-06	147	3333 Bristol St	S-TRACT LLC	PDC	RC	2	North Costa Mesa	10.00	90				900	171	99	180	450	This parcel is an existing surface parking lot within the South Coast Plaza. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelopment.	232,135	387,684	60%	EX
418-161-06	176	2957 Randolph Ave	ZELDEN ALICE WILLER	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.72	60				43	8	4	8	23	Existing light industrial building that is used as a brewery/restaurant with large surface parking lot. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area. Large residential neighborhoods located nearby. Pursuant to the SoBeca Urban Plan, vertical mixed-use development is encouraged and therefore residential could be developed within the current planning period. In addition, the SoBeca area is considered an attractive area for	16,880	39,375	43%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		certain younger generations and therefore the prospect of residing on the subject property would generate interest to the property ownership. Also, staff has met with the current occupant and there is uncertainty if the existing use will continue. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-162-02	177	2968 Randolph Ave	PALANJIAN JERRY O	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.72	60				43	8	4	8	23	One-story warehouses with surface parking lot. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area. Large residential neighborhoods located nearby. Pursuant to the SoBeca Urban Plan, vertical mixed-use development is encouraged and therefore residential could be developed within the current planning period. In addition, the SoBeca area is considered an attractive area for certain younger generations and therefore the prospect	18,531	39,251	47%	A

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		of residing on the subject property would generate interest to the property ownership. Residential could also be developed on the second story. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-163-05	178	2064 Bristol St	PEP BOYS	C1	G	2	SoBECA	1.47	60				88	16	9	17	46	Tire shop with large surface parking lot. Site is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area.	19,022	79,928	24%	A
418-171-02	179	752 Saint Clair St	PURCILLY GAY WHEELER	C2	G	2	SoBECA	0.26	60		B		15	2	1	3	8	School yard for learning center. Site is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area.	424	14,201	3%	A
418-191-04	180	766 Saint Clair St	766 ST CLAIR LLC	C2	G	2	SoBECA	0.67	60				40	7	4	8	20	Existing fitness studio is located in the aging warehouse with large surface parking lot. Site is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. It is located near a vibrant commercial and business corridor and areas that have been slated to convert from commercial to mixed	12,329	36,507	34%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		use/residential development. Given its close proximity to these areas and inclusion in the Urban Plan, it is likely to convert during this 8 year Planning cycle. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-202-01	181	845 Baker St	RMAFII LOC LLC	C1	G	2	SoBECA	0.87	60				52	9	5	10	27	Small strip mall with large surface parking lot. Site is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area.	11,899	47,299	25%	A
418-202-02	182	841 Baker St	BAKER STREET PROPERTIES LLC	C1	G	2	SoBECA	0.33	60		D		19	3	2	3	12	Nightclub with large surface parking lot. Site is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. It is located near a vibrant commercial and business corridor and areas that have been slated to convert from commercial to mixed use/residential development. Given its close proximity these areas and inclusion in the Urban Plan, it is likely to convert during	6,401	17,870	36%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		this 8 year Planning cycle. Additionally, nightclubs are prone to have a higher turnover rate than many other commercial uses so a potential use change is a possible occurrence within the planning period. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-202-03	183	841 Baker St	BAKER STREET PROPERTIES LLC	C1	G	2	SoBECA	0.60	60		D		35	6	3	7	18	Nightclub with large surface parking lot. Site is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area.	8,881	32,546	27%	A
418-202-04	184	801 Baker St	RED MOUNTAIN ASSET FUND LLC	C1	G	2	SoBECA	0.86	60				51	9	5	10	26	Strip mall with large surface parking lot. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. It is located near a vibrant commercial and business corridor and areas that have been slated to convert from commercial to mixed use/residential development. Given its close proximity to these areas and inclusion in	15,474	46,602	33%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		the Urban Plan, it is likely to convert during this 8 year Planning cycle. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-202-05	185	2969 Century PI	ECHAN BARBARA TRUST	C1	LI	2	SoBECA	0.09	60		E		5	0	0	1	3	Surface parking lot. Site is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area.	469	4,712	10%	A
418-202-06	186	2969 Century PI	ECHAN BARBARA TRUST	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.68	60		E		40	7	4	8	20	Gym with large surface parking lot. Site located is within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. It is located near a vibrant commercial and business corridor and areas that have been slated to convert from commercial to mixed use/residential development. Given its close proximity to these areas and inclusion in the Urban Plan, it is likely to convert during this 8 year Planning cycle. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next	13,488	36,893	37%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-202-07	187	2959 Century Pl	GRAYBAR ELECTRIC CO INC	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.50	60				30	5	3	6	15	Electrical equipment manufacturer/ distributor Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. It is located near a vibrant commercial and business corridor and areas that have been slated to convert from commercial to mixed use/residential development. Given its close proximity to these areas and inclusion in the Urban Plan, it is likely to convert during this 8 year Planning cycle. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.	10,200	27,436	37%	A
418-202-10	188	2942 Century Pl	SCM ENTERPRISES	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.87	60				52	9	5	10	27	Co-working office with large surface parking. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed	14,382	47,242	30%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. It is located near a vibrant commercial and business corridor and areas that have been slated to convert from commercial to mixed use/residential development. Given its close proximity these areas and inclusion in the Urban Plan, it is likely to convert during this 8 year Planning cycle. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-202-11	189	2952 Century Pl	GRAHAM GORDON T TR	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.90	60				54	10	5	10	29	Existing single story warehouse with large storage yard that is currently used as an air conditioning business. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. This property is located south of a development that has an existing approved Master Plan that will change the use	17,227	49,090	35%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process.
Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		from commercial/industrial to mixed use development. The existing warehouse is a single story that may be redeveloped to support mixed use development including residential and live/work units. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to convert to residential.				
418-202-12	190	2972 Century Pl	PROJECT C LLC	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.94	60				56	10	6	11	29	Auto repair shop with surface parking. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. This property along with parcels 418-202-13 and 418-202-14 are included in a Master Plan for a mixed use development. The previously approved planning application at this site indicates a desire to convert the commercial use to a mixed use development. A portion of the site is included in a Master Plan PA-19-12 that was approved by City Council.	18,109	51,374	35%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		on September 3, 2019. The Master Plan was for of a mixed use development that included restaurants, retail spaces, office spaces, 48 residential units, and 14 live work units. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to include additional residential units than previously proposed.				
418-202-13	191	2972 Century Pl	PROJECT C LLC	MG	LI	2	SoBECA	0.91	60				54	10	5	10	29	Warehouse with large yard. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. This property along with parcels 418-202-12 and 418-202-14 are included in a Master Plan for a mixed use development. The previously approved planning application at this site indicates a desire to convert the commercial use to a mixed use development. A portion of the site is included in a Master Plan PA-19-12 that was	18,372	49,319	37%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		approved by City Council on September 3, 2019. The Master Plan was for of a mixed use development that included restaurants, retail spaces, office spaces, 48 residential units, and 14 live work units. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to include additional residential units than previously proposed.				
418-202-14	193	765 Baker St	PROJECT C LLC	C2	G	2	SoBECA	0.67	60				40	7	4	8	20	Existing auto repair shop use. Site is located within the SoBECA Urban Plan redevelopment area which encourages mixed use development that combines residential and nonresidential uses. This property along with parcels 418-202-12 and 418-202-13 are included in a Master Plan for a mixed use development. The previously approved planning application at this site indicates a desire to convert the commercial use to a mixed use development. A portion of the site is	16,802	36,615	46%	A



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		included in a Master Plan PA-19-12 that was approved by City Council on September 3, 2019. The Master Plan was for of a mixed use development that included restaurants, retail spaces, office spaces, 48 residential units, and 14 live work units. Lastly, future residential densities allowed on this property as a result of the next Housing Element cycle would incentivize property ownership to include additional residential units than previously proposed.				
419-041-02	194	2180 Harbor Blvd	FISHER REAL ESTATE PARTNERS (COSTA MESA) L P	C1	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.77	50				38	7	4	7	21	Existing aging strip mall with multiple tenants and large surface parking lot area. Site is adjacent to a major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	11,827	41,947	28%	C
419-041-06	195	2180 Harbor Blvd	FISHER REAL ESTATE PARTNERS (COSTA MESA) L P	C1	G	5	Harbor Mixed-Use	2.50	50				125	23	13	25	63	99 cent store with large surface parking. Site is adjacent to a major transportation corridor (Harbor Blvd).	37,430	136,349	27%	C
418-101-05	197	1425 Baker St	1425 BAKER LLC	C1	G	2	Harbor Mixed-Use	1.90	60				114	21	12	22	59	Existing auto dealer with large surface parking.	24,369	103,666	24%	C
140-041-83	198	N/A	C J SEGERSTROM & SONS	PDC	CC	1	North Costa Mesa - HR	0.23	90	Vacant	C		0	0	0	0	0	Home Ranch property. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	0	6,419	0%	EX

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
418-101-03	199	1491 Baker St	PURCILLY GAY WHEELER TR	C1	G	2	Harbor Mixed-Use	1.27	60		B		74	14	8	14	39	Restaurant and barbershop. Site is anticipated to redevelop with adjacent parcels as shown in this table.	4,434	69,124	6%	C
424-202-01	200	745 W 19th St	PANGE MARC C REVOC TR	C1	G	4	19 West	0.63	50				30	5	3	6	15	Strip mall with surface parking lot adjacent to major transportation corridor (19th St.). Site has the potential to redevelop for mixed-use.	9,838	34,468	29%	C
410-481-05	201	3201 Park Center Dr	THE IRVINE COMPANY LLC	TC	CAC	2	North Costa Mesa - Pac Arts	6.27	90		H		186	18	9	18	141	Pacific Arts Center property. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	81,187	483,505	17%	EX
410-491-07	202	601 Anton Blvd	THE IRVINE COMPANY LLC	TC	CAC	2	North Costa Mesa - Pac Arts	12.07	90		H		349	35	18	35	261	Pacific Arts Center property. See analysis in Appendix B for additional information on potential to redevelop.	230,300	930,850	25%	EX
139-313-21	203	1590 Adams Ave	C J SEGERSTROM & SONS	C1	G	1	Harbor Mixed-Use	0.19	50		F		9	1	0	1	7	Existing Post Office site with lease expiring during the planning period. Property owner has indicated interest in redeveloping the site for residential uses.	247	10,216	2%	EX
139-313-30	204	1590 Adams Ave	C J SEGERSTROM & SONS	C1	G	1	Harbor Mixed-Use	2.40	50		F		120	22	13	24	60	Existing Post Office site with lease expiring during the planning period. Property owner has indicated interest in redeveloping the site for residential uses.	27,802	130,680	21%	EX

Costa Mesa Housing Element



6th Cycle – 2021-2029

Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
410-051-46	205	3420 Bristol St	SOUTH COAST PLAZA	TC	CAC	2	North Costa Mesa	0.75	90		G		70	13	7	14	35	Existing office uses and surface parking lot. The City has discussed the potential future redevelopment of this site for high-density residential uses with the property owner.	12,109	57,826	21%	EX
410-501-25	206	545 Anton Blvd	JKS-CMFV LLC	PDC	UCC	2	North Costa Mesa	0.74	90				66	12	7	13	34	Small commercial out parcel uses. Property owner has indicated interest in redeveloping the site for residential uses.	5,026	25,367	20%	EX
410-501-36	207	N/A	JKS-CMFV LLC	PDC	UCC	2	North Costa Mesa	1.82	90				164	31	18	32	84	Surface parking lot. Property owner has indicated interest in redeveloping the site for residential uses.	5,026	62,729	8%	EX
418-171-01	208	754 Saint Clair St	PURCILLY GAY WHEELER TR	C2	G	1	SoBECA	0.27	60		B		15	2	1	3	8	Existing learning center use. Site is anticipated to redevelop with adjacent parcels as shown in this table.	3,797	14,921	25%	A
140-041-81	196	3333 Susan St	THE HIVE CREATIVE OFFICE INC	PDI	IP	1	North Costa Mesa	4.00	90				432	68	39	72	252	Current Los Angeles Chargers' practice field facility. The Chargers new training facility will open in Spring 2024 in El Segundo CA. The City has discussed the potential future redevelopment of the football practice field for high-density residential uses with the property owner. The site is located within the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan which supports urban mixed development,	93,238	130,680	71%	EX



Table B-6: Sites to Accommodate Costa Mesa 2021-2029 RHNA

Note: This table is sorted by unique identifier (Unique ID). The unique identifiers were established at the beginning of the sites analysis process. Some sites were removed as part of the analysis and sites were not renumbered to retain continuity for the community and other users when referring to specific sites.

APN	Unique Id	Address	Owner	Zoning	General Plan Land Use	Council District	Specific Plans	Size (Ac)	Density	Vacant	Potential Consolidation	Used In 5th Cycle	Net Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Notes	Existing Building SF	Max Buildout per FAR	% Occupied	Dev. Class
																		including retail, industrial, business park, and residential uses. The site is directly adjacent to retail and offices spaces to the west, Medium Density Residential (townhomes) to the east, commercial to the south and a business center/post office to the north.				



Looking southeast over Costa Mesa's Westside District.

Chapter 2

Land Use Element

Introduction

The Land Use Element is the keystone element of the Costa Mesa General Plan. This Element unifies the other elements by providing an overall policy context for future physical change. Goals and policies define the community's desired balance among social, environmental, and economic considerations, while maintaining those characteristics of the community that reinforce quality neighborhoods and viable business districts.

As Costa Mesa implements this General Plan, the City aspires to keep Costa Mesa an eclectic community with welcoming public spaces; attractive, walkable residential neighborhoods; exceptional parks and community services; and, a diverse economy that meets the needs of local residents while also attracting investment from regional and international markets.

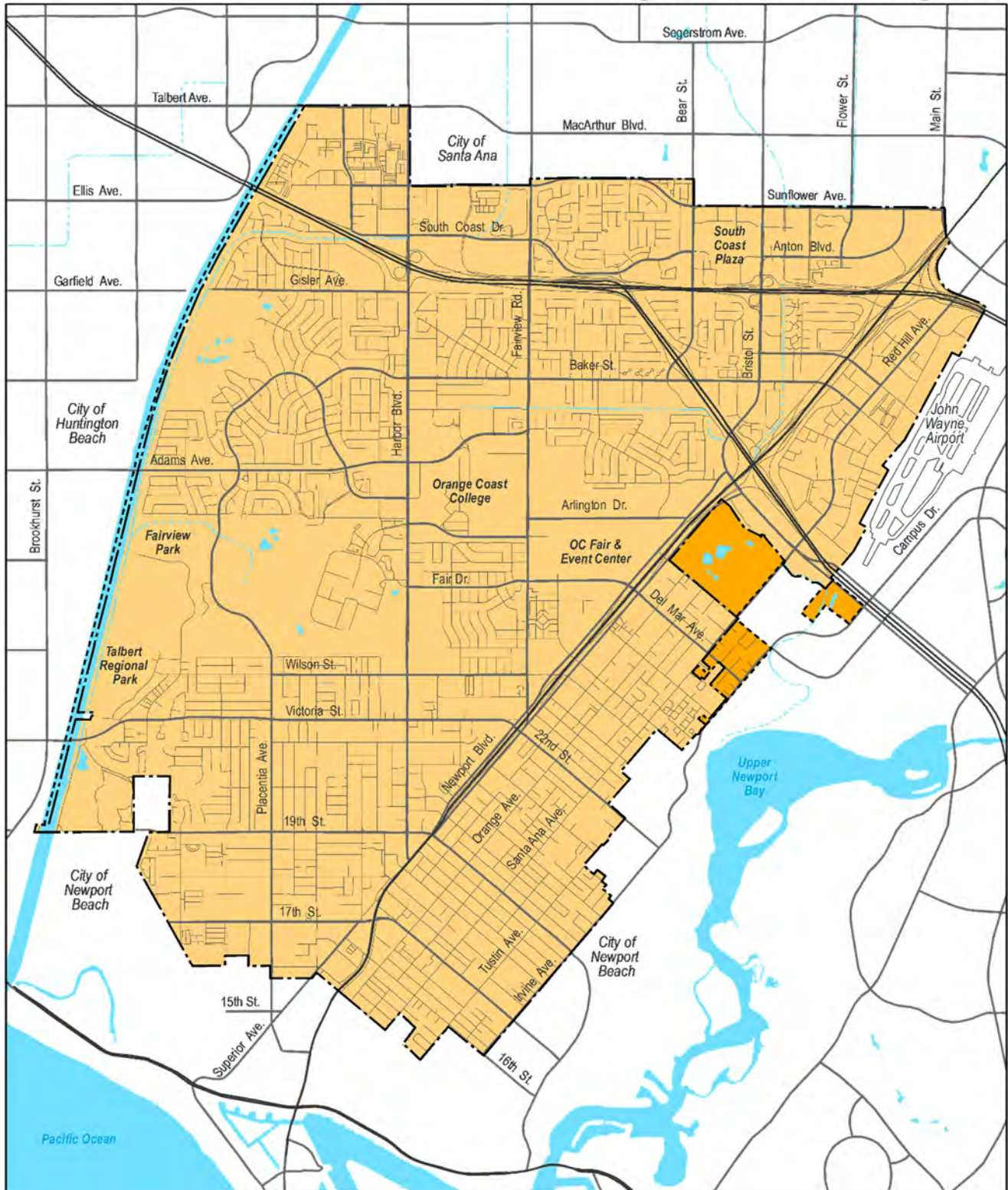
Purpose

The Land Use Element shapes new physical development in the City and its sphere of influence and provides strategies to preserve, protect, and enhance established neighborhoods and districts consistent with the community's vision. Through implementation of the Land Use Element, the City seeks to accomplish the following:

- Target new development opportunities at key locations while ensuring compatibility with established neighborhoods
- Increase homeownership opportunities in the City
- Establish and maintain an orderly pattern of development in the City
- Establish a land use classification system that implements land use policies
- Identify acceptable land uses and their general locations
- Promote consistency with standards for residential density and non-residential building intensity for existing and future development
- Accommodate a diversity of businesses to provide a solid tax base and ample employment opportunities, to attract visitor/tourist spending, and to hedge against periodic downturns in business sectors
- Provide open space, park areas, and public spaces where residents can enjoy passive and active recreational pursuits
- Ensure that new development is economically and environmentally sustainable

The Land Use Element serves as the long-range planning guide for development in the City by indicating the location and extent of development to be allowed, in conjunction with any future housing opportunities identified within a sites inventory of the Housing Element. More than any other element, the Land Use Element will have a major impact on the form and character of Costa Mesa over the next 20 years. The Land Use Element applies to all properties within the corporate City limits, as well as properties within Costa Mesa's sphere of influence, as established by the Orange County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO). Together, these areas comprise the "planning area." Figure LU-1 illustrates the planning area boundaries in Chapter 1, Introduction.

Figure LU-1: Planning Area



City Boundaries

- Costa Mesa City Boundary
- Costa Mesa Sphere of Influence

Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2015.



Land Use Context-2015

The City has implemented strategic efforts over the years to provide a sustainable balance of residential, commercial, industrial, and public and institutional uses. Land use planning ensures that compatible and complementary uses are arranged in patterns that achieve efficiencies for projected growth, mobility, and commerce. This Land Use section describes the general location, type, and intensity of development throughout Costa Mesa in baseline year 2015.

Planning Context

Development History

Costa Mesa's incorporated city limits encompass approximately 10,143 acres, or approximately 15.8 square miles. The City lies on an elevated mesa landform less than one mile from the Pacific Ocean. The Spanish name *Costa Mesa* means coastal tableland. Like throughout much of Southern California, the earliest settlers were Native Americans who fished and farmed. Spanish land grants in the 1800s brought Europeans into the area, with additional growth facilitated by extension of the railroad and, later, discovery of oil. Until the 1950s, agriculture remained the most important economic component of Orange County, and Costa Mesa was home to thousands of acres of sweet potato, corn, tomato, and strawberry crops. Remnants of this agricultural heritage remains through 2015 on properties north of Interstate 405, amid the urban development of South Coast Plaza and the Segerstrom Center for the Arts.

During World War II, the U.S. military established a number of bases in Orange County, including the Santa Ana Army Air Base in Costa Mesa (now the Orange County Fairgrounds). In the years following World War II, the surge in population and demand for affordable housing soared as returning veterans with new families looked to buy homes. The accelerated demand for suburban homes resulted in the conversion of thousands of agricultural land to large single-family housing tracts. Today, single family homes remain the predominant use in Costa Mesa.

From the 1970s through 1990s, Costa Mesa experienced significant growth in retail and office development, with development of regional shopping malls and high-rise office buildings north of I-405. Investment in the industrial district south of West 19th Street included a substantial presence of surfing and similar action sports businesses, several of which have grown to be multi-million dollar international brands.

Established Land Uses (2015)

Costa Mesa is 99 percent built out, with the largest vacant parcels located in the North Costa Mesa area. The two largest available properties are; the 31-acre Segerstrom Home Ranch and the 33-acre Sakioka Lot 2 site: both are currently in agriculture production, as of 2015, and lie north of I-405. The *North Costa Mesa Specific Plan* regulates land uses on these properties.

Residential

As of 2015, approximately 46.2 percent of land in the planning area consisted of residential neighborhoods. Single-family neighborhoods cover approximately 30 percent of the land in the City. There are a greater number of multi-family units (28,413 units) than single-family units (14,210 units). Costa Mesa contains a number of distinct residential neighborhoods, including:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) Eastside | 5) North Costa Mesa/Mesa Del Mar/Halecrest Hall of Fame |
| 2) Westside | 6) Bristol/Paularino |
| 3) Mesa Verde | 7) South Coast/Wimbledon Village |
| 4) College Park | |



Mesa Verde residential neighborhood with a mixture of single-family and multi-family units, as well as parks and schools.

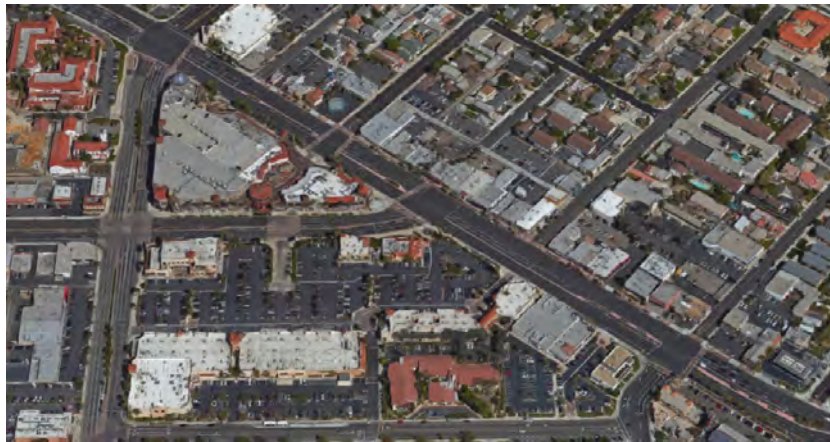
Opportunity for new large-scale, single-family development is limited due to the built-out nature of the City's residential areas and limited acreage of vacant land. The accelerated demand for suburban homes experienced in the mid-1950s and 1960s resulted in the conversion of thousands of agricultural acres to large single-family housing tracts. Single-family residential construction primarily consists of infill development, particularly in Eastside and Westside Costa Mesa. From 2012 to 2016, new small lot subdivisions have been approved in multi-family zones in Eastside Costa Mesa. Medium- and High-Density Residential land uses account for 17 percent of the net acreage. Medium-Density Residential areas are distributed throughout the City. High-Density neighborhoods are clustered around Orange Coast College, along Mesa Verde Drive East, along Adams Avenue, around Vanguard University, in the northeast portion of the South Coast Metro area, in Downtown, and in the southeast portion of the City. In addition, the Housing Element identifies where future housing opportunities are appropriate throughout the City. These sites are identified in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Land Use Element

Because many residential units were constructed prior to City incorporation, particularly on the Eastside, existing residential densities in the Medium- and High-Density land use designations may exceed the currently allowed number of dwelling units per acre.

Commercial Uses

Costa Mesa contains seven commercial corridors: 1) South Coast Corridor 2) Bristol Street Corridor, 3) Harbor Boulevard Corridor, 4) East 17th Street Corridor, 5) North Newport Boulevard Corridor, 6) South Newport Boulevard Corridor, and 7) West 19th Street Corridor. Established commercial land uses encompass 9.6 percent of the land area, or 770 acres.



Costa Mesa Downtown and The Triangle consists of a mixture of neighborhood and community-serving commercial uses.

South Coast Plaza, located along the Bristol Street Corridor, contains the largest single concentration of retail uses in the City and accounts for 30 percent of the commercial square footage; the adjacent Town Center area accounts for nearly 20 percent of the area planned for office space throughout the City.

The Harbor Boulevard commercial corridor accounts for almost one-third of the City's commercial land. Businesses along the boulevard account for 40 percent of the City's total retail sales, indicating that Harbor Boulevard's trade area is of a regional scale. The major factor for this is the concentration of auto dealerships on Harbor Boulevard.

The 92-acre East 17th Street commercial corridor contains a variety of commercial uses, including retail, service, and office. The area generally serves local residences and businesses.

Major retail centers other than South Coast Plaza include the CAMP, the LAB Anti-Mall, South Coast Collection (SOCO), Metro Pointe, and The Triangle. Each offers its own unique mix of shopping and dining experiences, as well as entertainment for the residents of Costa Mesa and Orange County at large.

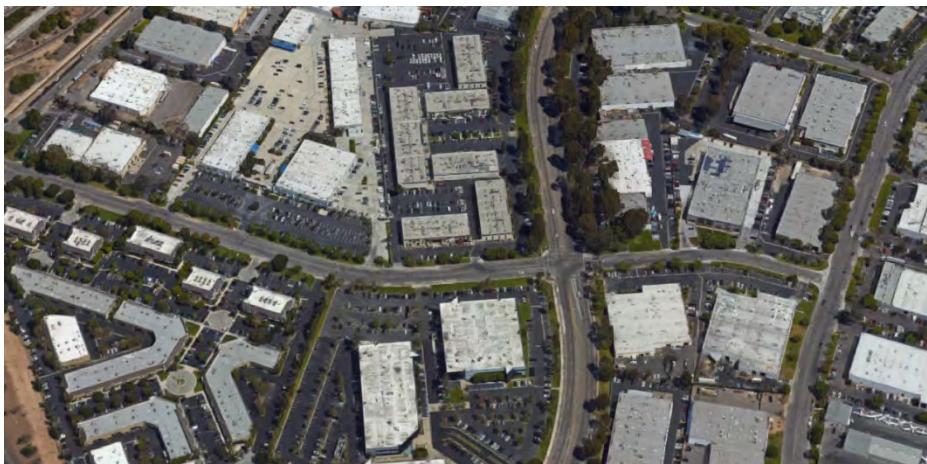
Industrial Uses

Established industrial land uses encompass approximately 10.5 percent of land and are primarily concentrated in three major districts: The Westside District, the Airport Industrial/Business Park District, and the Harbor Gateway District.

The Westside District is the City's oldest industrial area; it covers approximately 312 acres and represents 82.5 percent of land area designated for Light Industrial. The remaining 17.5 percent of Light Industrial uses are located in areas along Baker Street. Light Industrial uses consist of small manufacturing and service industries, as well as larger industrial operations.

The Westside District contains several large manufacturing firms and a high percentage of smaller industrial operations, frequently in multi-tenant structures. The Southwest District is one of Costa Mesa's major employment centers, providing about one-fourth of all local manufacturing-related jobs.

The 390-acre Airport Industrial Area is a component of the much larger Irvine Business and Industrial Complex, which extends into the cities of Irvine and Tustin. This area is characterized by large parcels and wide landscaped building setbacks. Several firms have located their main or regional headquarters in the area and are often the single tenants in large structures.



The Airport Industrial/ Business Park District includes a concentration of industrial, office, and commercial uses.

Industrial space directly adjacent to John Wayne Airport provides opportunities to airport-related industries. Some of these properties include hangars with access to the runway.

The 323-acre Harbor Gateway District is an Industrial/Business Park located within the north part of Costa Mesa, northeast of I-405 and the Santa Ana River. This district is a part of a larger industrial area extending northward into the city of Santa Ana. The primary users of this industrial area are large single-tenant manufacturing firms and corporate offices. Included within this district is a 14.5-acre portion of the Home Ranch area property and the unique "lifestyle" South Coast Collection (SOCO) shopping center. SOCO includes over 300,000 square feet of design showrooms, creative studios, specialty retail and food stores,

Land Use Element

a weekly farmers' market, and outdoor gathering spaces. The OC Mix, located in SOCO, is a marketplace for gourmet foods, coffee, wine, and over 30 owner-operated retail and specialty shops under one roof.

Public/Institutional, Golf Course, and Fairground Uses

The Public/Institutional designation applies to publicly and privately owned properties that provide recreation, open space, health, and educational opportunities, as well as uses that provide a service to the public.

A major land acquisition by the State in 1950 was responsible for the public ownership of the Costa Mesa Golf Course and Country Club and Fairview Park. In 1950, 750 acres were acquired for a State institution. In 2015, the Fairview Developmental Center occupied 114 acres of the original 750-acre site. Acquisitions by the City and County have expanded this area to include the County's Talbert Regional Park adjacent to the Santa Ana River and the City's adjoining Canyon Park. See Table LU-1: *Public and Institutional Land Acquisitions*, for various public and institution uses government land acquisitions.

A total of 1,263.4 acres are designated Public/Institutional. When combined with the Costa Mesa Golf Course and Orange County Fair & Event Center, these uses constitute 25 percent of the planning area. This high percentage of land area designated for public and institutional use primarily reflects past and current use by various governmental agencies: The Santa Ana Army Air Base during World War II, the original 750-acre land acquisition by the State of California, and land acquisitions by the City and Orange County.



Orange Coast College, founded in 1947, includes over 80 academic program areas and over 50 career and technical programs.

The golf course designation includes the Mesa Verde and Santa Ana Country Clubs (both private) and the City-owned Costa Mesa Golf Course and Country Club. The Fairgrounds property includes the 150-acre Orange County Fair & Event Center, which is owned by the 32nd District Agricultural Association, a State special-purpose district in the Division of Fairs and Expositions of the California Department of Food and Agriculture formed in 1949. Its board is appointed by the Governor of California.

Table LU-1: Public and Institutional Land Acquisitions

Government Land Acquisition	Public and Institutional Uses
Santa Ana Army Air Base	Orange Coast College, Costa Mesa High School, Davis Middle School, Presidio Elementary School, TeWinkle Park, the National Guard Armory, Orange County Fairgrounds, Jack R. Hammett Sports Complex, Civic Center Park, City Hall, and Vanguard University
750-acre land (1950)	Costa Mesa Golf Course and Country Club and Fairview Park, Fairview Developmental Center (see Multi-Use Center designation)
City and County expansion	Talbert Regional Park and Canyon Park

Table LU-2: *Established Land Uses (2015)*, summarizes the existing land uses in Costa Mesa that were surveyed in 2015, including number of acres, residential units, building square feet, hotel and motel rooms, and estimated employees.

Orange Coast College Vision 2020 Facilities Master Plan

Costa Mesa is home to Orange Coast College, which is one of three colleges in the Coast Community College District. Orange Coast College is located at 2701 Fairview Road in the central portion of Costa Mesa. The District has been involved in preparing the Orange Coast College Vision 2020 Facilities Master Plan, which involves construction of new academic, administrative, residential, and parking facilities on the campus. In November 2015, the Coast Community College District Board of Trustees approved the Final Orange Coast College Vision 2020 Facilities Master Plan Program EIR.

The proposed Master Plan involves following improvements:

- Renovation of two existing buildings, totaling approximately 54,000 assignable square feet (ASF) and demolition of approximately 200,900 ASF.
- A new planetarium and an 818-bed student housing project would be added to the campus; the proposed project would also involve improvements to the pedestrian circulation network in and around campus, and the enhancement of open-space areas through landscape and pedestrian plaza improvements.
- Reconfiguration of existing parking lots and vehicular entryways, and the addition of a parking structure in the Adams Avenue parking lot on campus.

Table LU-2: Established Land Uses (2015)

Land Use	Net Acres ¹	% of Acres	Residential Units	Population	Building Square Feet	Lodging Rooms	Employees
Single-Family	2,314	28.8	14,210	39,508	--	--	--
Multi-Family	1,402	17.4	28,413	71,032	--	--	100
Office	332	4.1	--		7,224,000	--	24,000
Commercial	770	9.6	--		11,403,000	--	23,400
Lodging: Motel/Hotel	60	0.8	--		--	Motel: 2,272 Hotel: 1,877	1,400
Industrial	841	10.5	--		13,087,000	--	27,300
Public Facilities/ Institutional	491	6.1	--		--	--	6,200 ⁵
Schools/Colleges	525	6.5	--		--	--	4,300
Golf	553	6.9	--		--	--	100
Parks/Recreation	592	7.4	--		--	--	-- ²
Agriculture	72	0.9	--		--	--	200
Other ⁴	70	0.9	--		555,000	--	300
Vacant Lands	20	0.3	--		--	--	--
Total	8,042	100.0%	42,623	110,540	32,269,000	4,149	87,300³

Sources: City of Costa Mesa, Stantec, and MIG, 2015.

Note:

1. Net acres includes all private property land areas for the entire Planning Area, excluding all public right-of-way.
2. Park employment is counted under Public Facilities
3. Employees is calculated using building square footage and employment generation rates by land use category. Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton identifies 87,097 jobs for 2015 based on 2014 projections.
4. Other land uses refers to religious institutions, utilities, railroad properties, and other classifications that are not classified under the existing land use categories.
5. Refer to the Multi-Use Center discussion for the Fairview Developmental Center site.

PGPA-24-02, Adopted August 5, 2025

Table LU-3: Land Use Designations (2015)

Land Use Designations	Residential Density	Floor-Area Ratio	Acres Developed	Acres Undeveloped	Net Acres	% of Acres
<u>Residential*</u>						
Low-Density Residential	≤8 du/ac	N/A	2,087.4	0.8	2,088.2	25.9%
Medium-Density Residential	≤12 du/ac		858.1	1.1	859.1	10.7%
High-Density Residential ^{1,2}	≤20 du/ac		866.12	2.912	869.03	10.8%
<u>Non-Residential*</u>						
Commercial-Residential	≤17.4 du/ac	0.20/High Traffic 0.30/Moderate Traffic 0.40/Low Traffic	47.9	0.0	47.9	0.6%
Neighborhood Commercial	≤20 du/ac	0.15/High Traffic 0.25/Moderate Traffic 0.35/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	40.3	0.2	40.5	0.5%
General Commercial	≤20 du/ac	0.20/High Traffic 0.30/Moderate Traffic 0.40/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	599.82	8.5	608.32	7.5%
Commercial Center ³ ,	≤20 du/ac	0.25/High Traffic 0.35/Moderate Traffic 0.45/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	117.18	0.3	117.48	1.5%
Urban Center Commercial ³	20 to 80 du/ac	N/A ⁵	59.74	66.6	126.34	1.6%
Cultural Arts Center ⁴	Varies ⁴	1.77 ⁴	57.3	0.0	57.3	0.7%
Regional Commercial	≤20 du/ac	0.652/0.89 ⁴	147.9	0.0	147.9	1.8%
Industrial Park	≤20 du/ac	0.20/High Traffic 0.30/Moderate Traffic 0.40/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	630.13	2.4	632.53	7.9%
Light Industrial ⁶	≤20 du/ac	0.15/High Traffic 0.25/Moderate Traffic 0.35/Low Traffic 0.75/Very Low Traffic	374.2	4.0	378.1	4.7%
Public and Institutional	--	0.25	1,263.2	0.3	1,263.4	15.7
Golf Course	--	≤0.01	553.7	0.0	553.7	6.9%
Fairgrounds	--	≤0.10	150.0	0.0	150.0	1.9%
Multi-Use Center	15 to 25 du/ac	0.25	102.6	0.0	102.6	1.3%
Totals			7,955.6	87.1	8,042.4	100%

Notes: * Residential density may exceed those identified within Table LU-3 to accommodate the density of sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

1. Within the Medium and High Density Residential designation, existing residential units legally built in excess of the dwelling units per acre standard may be rebuilt at the same higher density subject to other zoning code standards. The allowable density or number of units to be redeveloped would be limited to the 1990 General Plan density with a 25% incentive bonus for Medium-Density or a 50% incentive bonus for High Density or the existing number of units, whichever is less.
2. See High Density Residential text regarding areas in North Costa Mesa where the density allowance exceeds 20 units per acre. Site Specific Density of 20.4 du/acre approved for 1.86-acre 38 unit project at 1957 Newport Blvd. and 390 Ford Road.
3. See Commercial Center, Regional Commercial, and Urban Center Commercial text for site specific density and FAR.
4. See text for Mixed-Use Development and Cultural Arts Center provisions for additional discussion.
5. Varies, depends on development agreement for site.

Jobs/Housing Relationship

The variety and distribution of land uses in Costa Mesa enable people to live near their jobs, to shop within a reasonable distance from their homes or work, to use the City’s parks and recreational facilities, and to carry out other daily activities conveniently. Information from the 2010 Census indicates that 32 percent of residents work in the City. Fifty-one percent work within 20 minutes of their homes. The City recognizes the importance of providing both job and housing opportunities to reduce vehicle trips and overall, create a higher quality of life.

Table LU-4: *Housing, Population, and Employment*, presents historical data for Costa Mesa’s population, number of housing units, and employment opportunities, and includes projections to the year 2040. The table is based upon OCP-2015 Projections and data from the U.S Census.

Table LU-4: Housing, Population, and Employment

Year	2000 ¹	2010 ²	2015 ³	2020 ³	2040 ⁴
Housing	40,406	42,120 40,104	42,496	43,484	54,503
Population	108,724	109,929 109,960	111,276	112,001 113,900	129,568 116,400
Employment	88,294	88,416	87,097	89,590	104,346 93,200

Sources: 1. 2000 U.S. Census; 2. 2010 U.S. Census and SCAG 2016-2040 Regional Growth Forecast by Jurisdiction Report; 3. Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, 2014 and SCAG 2016-2040 Regional Growth Forecast by Jurisdiction Report; 4. Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, 2022 and SCAG 2016-2040 Regional Growth Forecast by Jurisdiction Report.

Key Land Use Issues

Residential Neighborhood Compatibility

Early subdivisions in Costa Mesa established patterns that markedly affect the design of current developments. Prior to the City's incorporation, residential development—particularly in the Eastside and Westside neighborhoods—consisted of subdivisions with long, narrow lots. As residential development occurred, construction on these narrow, deep lots often took the form of subdivisions usually consisting of a row of detached or attached residential units on one side of the parcel and the driveway access for the residential units on the opposite side.

In 2013, the Small Lot Ordinance was adopted to promote affordable ownership housing by providing more flexible development standards and maintenance mechanisms for underutilized multi-family residential lots within the densities allowed by the General Plan. The Small Lot Ordinance allowed new homeownership opportunities in the form of detached single-family residential development on small lots with a maximum of 15 dwelling units.

Promotion of Home Ownership

According to the 2010 Census data, Costa Mesa's renter-occupied units consisted of 58 percent of the total occupied units, whereas owner-occupied units consisted of 42 percent of the total occupied units, a difference of nearly 16 percent. Most owner-occupied units consist of single-family homes and condominiums, and the majority of renter-occupied residences consist of apartments. The City strives to improve the balance of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units to create more stability in terms of property maintenance and residents' social investment in their neighborhoods and the community.

Revitalization of Commercial Districts

Although most of the issues experienced with small parcels and narrow, deep parcels are related to residential development, several commercial districts face similar constraints. While large retail developments like the Triangle have resulted from lot consolidation, smaller commercial lots along Newport Boulevard and 19th Street, for example, pose challenges for new businesses due to substandard parking facilities. Along the east side of Newport Boulevard, many small parcels retain the original residential structures that have been converted to commercial use. Additionally, along Newport Boulevard, north of 19th Street, commercial uses have more limited exposure and visibility due to the one-way traffic flow and wide separation from land uses to the west. Newport Boulevard's one-way traffic flow, diversity of ownership patterns, and eclectic mix of uses contribute to its lack of unity and identity, which in turn makes it difficult to attract new development proposals and/or businesses. The City will need to continue to monitor activity on Newport Boulevard, Harbor Boulevard, and other commercial districts with similar challenging circumstances to determine if additional adjustments to land use policy and zoning regulations are needed to incentivize reinvestment.

Live/Work Development in Industrial Areas

The Westside has long supported an intertwined mix of industrial, commercial, and residential uses. Industrial uses have predominated in this southwest corner of the City, including many that once supported the marine industry. In 2005, the City adopted a mixed-use overlay zones within the Westside and SoBECA Urban Plans. The Urban Plans do not promote any major intensification of land uses. The emphasis is on improving the Urban Plan area by providing visual enhancement and encouraging the development of live/work units or residential lots with the plan area, thereby revitalizing marginal properties and creating opportunities for home ownership. The objectives of the Urban Plans include:

- Encourage the construction of Live/Work Units that combine residential and nonresidential uses in the same unit without exceeding the development capacity of the General Plan transportation system.
- Attract more residents and merchants by allowing mixed-use development in the form of a live/work loft, which offers first-floor retail/office uses and upper story living spaces in the same unit.
- Encourage adaptive reuse of existing industrial or commercial structures, which would result in rehabilitated buildings with unique architecture and a wider array of complementary uses.
- Stimulate improvement in the Urban Plan area through well-designed and integrated urban residential development that is nontraditional in form and designed with flexible open floor plans and which complements the surrounding existing development.
- Meet demand for a new housing type to satisfy a diverse residential population comprised of artists, designers, craftspeople, professionals, and small-business entrepreneurs.
- Promote new type of urban housing that would be target-marketed to people seeking alternative housing choices in an industrial area. An urban loft would be an alternative to a traditional single-family residence, tract home, or small-lot subdivision.

Costa Mesa values the opportunities the Westside provides to support enterprising industry and entrepreneurs. Land use regulations need to be crafted in a way that furthers economic development and business support while allowing residential development in the right locations in the Westside.

Mixed-Use Districts

The Westside and South Bristol Entertainment and Cultural Arts (SoBECA) areas contain eclectic uses that have emerged organically. In other areas of Costa Mesa, including High Density Residential areas and the Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay District, the City encourages mixed-use urban environments that include purposeful combinations of entertainment, retail, office, hospitality, and residential uses. Mixed-use development creates a productive use of space that adds vitality to urban areas and conserves land resources by allowing for shared parking and public spaces.

Airport Considerations

Both the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County have concern for the safety of air navigation around John Wayne Airport. Under Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), the FAA requires notice of proposed construction in excess of certain heights which may affect the safety of aircraft operations. The authority of the FAA in these matters extends only as far as issuing a notice of hazard to air navigation; the FAA does not have jurisdiction to prohibit construction. The issuance of a hazard notice, however, may adversely affect the ability of a developer to obtain financing and insurance. The FAA standard that is of most concern in Costa Mesa is the horizontal surface around John Wayne Airport. This surface is 206 feet above mean sea level and extends nearly two miles from the airport.

The South Coast Plaza Town Center Master Plan (the area east of Bristol Street and north of the I-405) was approved subject to the condition that building height be limited to that specified by FAR Part 77 unless evidence is presented that the structure will not pose a hazard to air navigation nor interfere with instrument guidance systems. Evidence may be in the form of an FAA determination of no hazard. A number of Town Center structures and proposed mid-rise and high-rise residential buildings have received City approval although they encroach beyond the established horizontal surface elevation. In all cases obstruction lighting was required and, in some cases, minor adjustments to seldom-used flight patterns were necessitated, but the safety of aircraft operations in the airport vicinity has not been compromised.

The horizontal surface established by the FAA places restrictions on future development proposals similar in scale to the Town Center buildings. These developments will also be required to provide mitigation for potential hazards to air safety. The California Public Utilities Code provides for creation of countywide commissions to work towards achieving compatible land uses in the vicinity of airports. Commissions are required to formulate comprehensive land use plans which may include acceptable uses, height restrictions, and other building standards, such as noise insulation. The Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County (ALUC) has established a planning area surrounding John Wayne Airport which sets forth standards for acceptable land uses and provides for review of development plans for properties within its planning area. The Airport Environs Land Use Plan (AELUP), adopted by the Airport Land Use Commission, specifies acceptable uses proximate to the airport. These are defined as uses that will not subject people to adverse noise impacts, will not concentrate people in areas with high potential for aircraft accidents, and will not adversely affect navigable airspace or aircraft operations.

The AELUP for Heliports establishes regulations and restrictions for the siting of heliports and helipads/helistops. The purpose of the AELUP for Heliports is to protect the public from the adverse effects of aircraft noise by ensuring that heliports/helipads are sited in areas of compatible land use. A heliport is a small airport suitable only for use by helicopters, typically containing one or more helipads. A helipad or helistop is a designated area, including any buildings or facilities, intended to be used for the landing and takeoff of helicopters. Helipads/helistops may or may not be located within heliports.

Land Use Element

Refueling and overnight maintenance of helicopters are permitted on heliports but prohibited on helipads/helistops.

The City will ensure that each applicant seeking a conditional use permit or similar approval for the construction or operation of a heliport or helistop complies fully with the State permit procedure provided by law and with all conditions of approval imposed or recommended by the FAA, by the Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County (ALUC), and by Caltrans/Division of Aeronautics. This requirement shall be in addition to all other City development requirements.

The City will also ensure that development proposals including the construction or alteration of a structure more than 200 feet above ground level, reference North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAV88), must fully comply with procedures provided by Federal and State law, including with the referral requirements of the ALUC, and filing a Notice of Construction and Alteration (Form 7460-I). This requirement shall be in addition to all other City development requirements.

Land Availability

As of 2015, of the 8,042 net acres in the City of Costa Mesa, only 87.1 acres—or 1.1 percent—were either vacant or support agricultural production. The agricultural uses are temporary, as the lands are entitled for development by the *North Costa Mesa Specific Plan*. Thus, new development will take the form of infill development, particularly on underutilized sites. The primary challenge for land use planning will be to determine the best use and development approach for remaining infill properties. A second challenge will be to guide re-use of aging commercial properties for long-term community and property owner benefit.

Sustainable Development Practices

Costa Mesa residents recognize the relationship between the use of resources to fuel a vibrant community (energy, water, air, and land) and unsustainable energy consumption can have long-term environmental consequences. Both the federal and State governments have established laws aimed at environmental protection and enhancement, and many of these regulations are being implemented through development practices that are far more sustainable than practices of a generation ago. The Orange County region historically has had an imbalance of land uses (availability of high paying jobs, but shortfall of affordable housing¹) and roadway infrastructure primarily dedicated to the automobile.

These historical development patterns and practices have adversely affected Costa Mesa in terms of traffic congestion, high housing costs, increased air pollution, and disproportional impacts on the young, elderly, and disabled. While many laws require the City to adopt new ways of planning and conducting

¹ *The New Economy and Jobs/Housing Balance in Southern California. Southern California Association of Governments, April 2001.*

day-to-day operations—such as the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) and Executive Order S-3-05²—the City has broad latitude to establish local procedures and practices for addressing sustainability.

² The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) and Executive Order S-3-05 set a target to reduce California’s greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by year 2020 and by 80 percent below the 1990 levels by year 2050.

Land Use Plan

The Land Use Policy Map (Figure LU-3) presents a pictorial representation of the land use and development policies set forth in this element. The colored land use designations indicate the type and nature of development allowed on all properties within the City of Costa Mesa and its sphere of influence. The map shows 16 land use designations and six overlays that largely reflect long-established land use patterns and development intensities, with the overlays indicating where targeted efforts are planned to encourage reuse and revitalization. The City will use the land use designation descriptions and the trip budget limitations described below—together with the Land Use Element Goals, Objectives, and Policies—to evaluate proposed development and land use projects. General Plan users are advised to refer to all components when evaluating proposed development and improvement projects.

Density/Intensity and Trip Budgets

Density and intensity are quantitative measures used to describe how much development may occur on a property. The City will use both density/intensity and the trip budget metric to determine the carrying capacity of each individual property or group of properties.

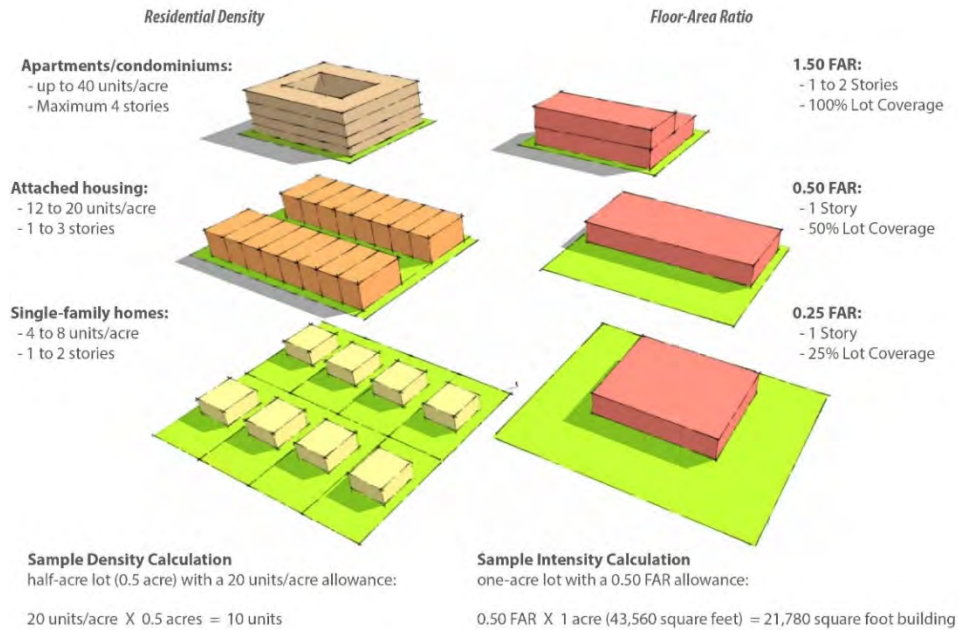
Density

The term *density* applies to residential uses and refers to the development and population capacity of residential land. Density is described in terms of dwelling units per acre of land (du/ac).

Floor-area Ratio

For nonresidential land use categories, the term *intensity* is used. Development intensity refers to the amount of development on a parcel of land or lot based on building characteristics such as building height, bulk, floor-area ratio, and/or percent of lot coverage. The development intensity standard used for most non-residential development is floor-area ratio (FAR), which is the ratio of the total gross floor area of all buildings on a lot to the total area of the lot. For example, a 21,780-square-foot building on a 43,560-square-foot lot (one acre) yields an FAR of 0.50. A 0.50 FAR allows a single-story building, which covers half the lot, or a two-story building with reduced lot coverage. Figure LU-2 illustrates an example of density and FAR.

Figure LU-2: Density and Floor-area Ratio



The determination of development density or intensity at which a proposed project can occur is a function of: 1) General Plan policies intended to maximize public safety, achieve high-quality site planning and design, retain significant natural resources, and ensure compatibility between uses; and 2) development standards contained in the Zoning Code, public works standards, and other regulations.

Trip Budgets

Building intensity can also be measured by the traffic impacts generated by a particular development. Because of the potential for significant traffic generation from major site developments, trip budgets are established to regulate development in terms of both building intensities and trip generation. Proposed development intensity with traffic generation allows the allocation of development based on current and planned roadway improvements and capacity.

The trip budget is expressed in terms of morning (A.M.) and afternoon (P.M.) peak-hour traffic volumes. The trip budget for each of the major land use designations is based upon the land use trip rates and FAR standard used in the Costa Mesa Traffic Model.

The allowable FAR and trip budget are applied on a project-planning rather than parcel-specific basis. This approach allows for consideration of multi-phased or multi-lot projects as a whole development rather than individual pieces of the whole. Graduated FAR standards divide nonresidential uses into four broad

categories based upon traffic generation characteristics, as shown in Table LU-5: *Nonresidential Maximum Floor-area Ratios*.

Trip Budget Transfers

The trip budgets established at the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ)³ level in the Costa Mesa Traffic Model can be combined or transferred between TAZs in a specified area of the City and under certain conditions to account for large planned developments which contain multiple TAZs. Likewise, trips can be combined or transferred between individual parcels within single TAZs. Combinations and/or transfers shall only be allowed for projects which meet the following conditions:

- The combination and/or transfer of trips shall only be allowed in the area of the City that is north of I-405 and east of Harbor Boulevard, and shall be limited to parcels within a one-mile radius of each other.
- Trip budget transfers shall be evaluated in the review and approval of a planned development or master plan projects. Sufficient conditions of approval shall be applied to the master plan or development plan to ensure long-range control over subsequent phases of development.
- The combination and/or transfer of trips shall not result in any greater impacts on the surrounding circulation system than would occur if each Traffic Analysis Zone was developed independently.
- For the combination and/or transfer of trips between TAZs, such combination and/or transfer of trips shall not exceed the total trip budget of all parcels involved if each were developed independently according to the floor-area ratio and trip generation rates provided herein.
- The combination and/or transfer of trips shall not allow development intensities which result in abrupt changes in scale or intensity within the project or between the project and surrounding land uses.
- Approval of the master plan or development plan shall be conditioned to ensure compliance with the above criteria and to preclude future over-development on portions of the project or properties from which trips were transferred.
- Trip budget transfers shall be recorded against the properties.

³ Traffic analysis zones (TAZs) are the basic geographic unit for inventorying demographic data and land use within a study area.

Table LU-5: Nonresidential Maximum Floor-Area Ratios

Land Use	Traffic Generation Characteristics			
	Very Low ⁴	Low ³	Moderate ²	High ¹
Commercial Residential	NA	0.40	0.30	0.20
Neighborhood Commercial	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
General Commercial	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20
Commercial Center	0.75	0.45	0.35	0.25
Regional Commercial ⁵	--	--	0.652/0.89	--
Urban Center Commercial ⁵	--	0.60	0.50	--
Multi-Use Center	0.25 for public/institutional uses			
Light Industry	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
Industrial Park	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20
Public/Semi-Public	0.25 and 0.01 for golf courses			
Fairgrounds	0.10			

Notes:

1. For commercial designations, high traffic uses generate more than 75 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. For industrial designations, high traffic uses generate more than 15 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
2. For commercial designations, moderate traffic uses generate between 20 and 75 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. For industrial designations, moderate traffic uses generate between 8 and 15 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
3. For commercial designations, low traffic uses generate between three and 20 daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. For industrial designations, low traffic uses generate between three and eight daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
4. For commercial and industrial designations, very low traffic uses generate less than three daily trip ends per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
5. Maximum FAR standards in the Regional Commercial and Urban Center Commercial designations shall be further limited by the maximum A.M. peak hour and P.M. peak hour trip budget as established in the General Plan, North Costa Mesa Specific Plan and One Metro West Specific Plan, as applicable.
6. Site-specific FAR standards are separately established for the Home Ranch site, LA Times site and One Metro West Specific Plan.
7. This table does not specify FAR standards as allowed in mixed-use overlay zones.
- ~~7-8.~~ The FAR standards related to trip generation may be modified to accommodate the residential site capacity, or density, of sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, but still apply to a commercial component of a development project.

Land Use Designations

The Land Use Policy Map (Figure LU-3) graphically represents General Plan goals and policies. The following land use designations correspond to the categories shown on the Land Use Policy Map. See Table 6: *Land Use Density and Intensity Summary*, for a summary of the land use residential densities and commercial intensities. The Land Use Element contains 16 land use designations and six overlays as follows.

Residential Designations

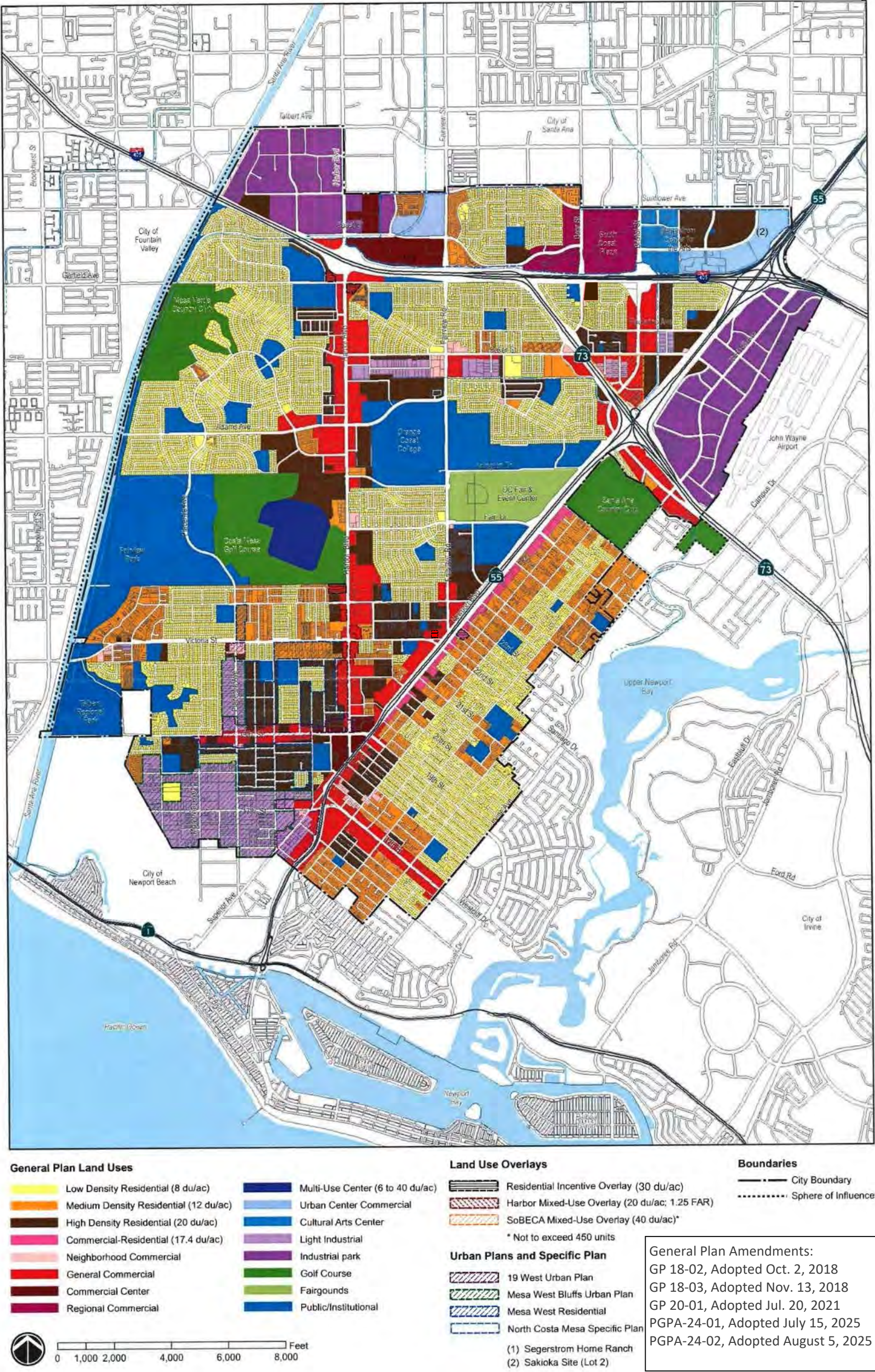
Costa Mesa's residential designations are divided into Low-Density, Medium-Density, and High-Density Residential.

Land Use Element

Low-Density Residential

Low-Density Residential areas are intended to accommodate detached single-family residences. Other housing types include attached housing that provide a greater portion of recreation or open space than typically found in multi-family developments and clustered housing which affords the retention of significant open space. Low-Density Residential areas are intended to accommodate outdoor living activities (front yards and backyards) in open space adjacent to dwellings. To avoid land use conflicts, these areas should be located away from or protected from the more intense nonresidential areas and major travel corridors.

Figure LU-3: Land Use Policy Map



This page intentionally left blank.

Table LU-6: Land Use Density and Intensity Summary

Land Use Designations	Maximum Density			Maximum Intensity	
	Maximum Units	Dwelling Units per Acre (du/ac)	Persons per Acre (p/ac)	Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	Employees per Acre (e/ac)
Residential*					
Low-Density Residential	--	8 du/ac	26 p/ac	--	--
Medium-Density Residential	--	12 du/ac	38 p/ac	--	--
High-Density Residential ^{8,9}	--	20 du/ac	50 p/ac	--	--
Non-Residential or Multi-Use*					
Commercial-Residential	--	12 to 17.4 du/ac	40 p/ac	0.20 to 0.40 FAR	27 e/ac
Neighborhood Commercial	--	--	50 p/ac	0.15 to 0.75 FAR	27 e/ac
General Commercial	--	--	50 p/ac	0.20 to 0.75 FAR	27 e/ac
Commercial Center ^{3,4}	--	--	50 p/ac	0.25 to 0.75 FAR	27 e/ac
Urban Center Commercial ²	660	20 du/ac 80 du/ac	50 to 210 p/ac	0.48 to 0.79 FAR	27 e/ac
Cultural Arts Center ²	535	--	25 p/ac	1.77 FAR	275 e/ac
Regional Commercial ^{5,6}		--	50 p/ac	0.652 to 0.89 FAR	53 p/ac
Industrial Park	--	--	50 p/ac	0.20 to 0.75 FAR	58 e/ac
Light Industrial	--	--	50 p/ac	0.15 to 0.75 FAR	58 e/ac
Public and Institutional	--	--	--	0.25 FAR	44 e/ac
Golf Course	--	--	--	0.01 FAR	--
Fairgrounds	--	--	--	0.10 FAR	14 e/ac
Multi-Use Center ⁷	582	6 du/ ac 40 du/ac	110 p/ac	0.25 FAR	4 to 15 e/ac
Overlays and Urban Plans*					
Residential Incentive Overlay	--	30 du/acre	82 p/acre	N/A	N/A
SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay ¹	450	40 du/ac	110 p/ac	1.00/1.25 FAR	27 to 44 e/ac
Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay ¹		20 du/ac	55 p/ac	1.00/1.25 FAR	27 to 44 e/ac
Westside Urban Plans ¹	--	20 du/ac	55 p/ac	1.00/1.25 FAR	27 to 44 e/ac

Notes: * The maximum density may exceed those identified within Table LU-6 to accommodate the density of sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. FAR may also be modified to realize the site capacity identified within the sites inventory.

1. Increase in FAR from 1.00 to 1.25 may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence.
2. Refer to the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for detailed density/intensity and trip budgets for specific sites.
3. The Home Ranch site has a site-specific FAR of 0.64 for office development; residential development is not permitted due to the site-specific FAR.
4. For the LA Times site, 0.54 FAR applies to commercial development and 0.64 applies to office development.
5. Residential development is not permitted due to the site-specific FARs.
6. South Coast Plaza, west of Bear Street has a 0.89 FAR and east of Bear Street has a 0.652 FAR.
7. Of the 582 units, 332 would be designated at 40 du/ac that may be allowed at the Shannon Mountain's site within the Fairview Development Center.
8. The 38-unit residential project at 1957 Newport Blvd. and 390 Ford Road has a Site Specific Density of 20.4 du/acre.
9. The One Metro West Specific Plan has a site-specific FAR of 2.22 and density of 80 dwelling units per acre. Refer to Specific Plan text for further information.

Land Use Element

Costa Mesa contains seven distinct residential neighborhoods: 1) Eastside, 2) Westside, 3) Mesa Verde, 4) College Park, 5) North Costa Mesa/Mesa Del Mar/Halecrest Hall of Fame, 6) Bristol/Paularino, and 7) South Coast/Wimbledon Village. These existing, stable single-family neighborhoods should be preserved and maintained. The establishment of attached or clustered housing through the planned development concept can be allowed in appropriate Low-Density Residential areas as a means to encourage the consolidation of parcels or to make more efficient use of larger parcels.

Nonresidential uses that complement and serve the surrounding residential neighborhood are also appropriate within this designation. These uses typically include schools, parks, religious institutions, libraries, and other public facilities.

Medium-Density Residential

The Medium-Density Residential designation is intended to support single-and multi-family developments with a density of up to 12 units to the acre. The 12 units to the acre standard can be exceeded for legal, nonconforming Medium-Density Residential lots between 6,000 and 7,260 square feet in size that existed as of March 16, 1992, or any sites identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

The 12 dwelling units per acre standard is exceeded by approximately 53 percent of the existing Medium-Density development. Existing nonconforming units that are voluntarily demolished may be rebuilt to the same existing density, subject to other standards of the zoning code and the following: The allowable density or number of units to be redeveloped is limited to the General Plan density plus a 25 percent density incentive bonus or the existing number of units, whichever is less. Because of the location and intensity of development, Medium-Density Residential areas are also appropriate for quasi-residential uses such as convalescent hospitals and private residential care. Schools, religious institutions, parks, libraries, and related public facilities are also appropriate.

Complementary commercial uses within this designation may be allowed in planned development projects, provided the commercial uses will have FARs that are the same as the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation.

High-Density Residential

Areas designated as High-Density Residential are intended for residential development with a density of up to 20 units to the acre with some exceptions, as described in this section, or any sites identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element. Density bonuses shall be granted by the City when a project is designed to provide housing for individuals and families with specialized requirements (e.g., senior citizens, disabled, very-low, low-income, and moderate income households with needs not sufficiently accommodated by conventional housing) or provide other facilities or land as required by State law. The City may also grant additional incentives or concessions pursuant to State law.

Sakioka Lot 2, a 41-acre parcel located in the Town Center area of the City adjacent to Anton Boulevard (Area 8 of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan), is an identified opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element and its overall density limit is identified in the Housing Element. ~~has an overall density limit 20 du/acre with a total number of 660 units.~~

The two-acre property at 580 Anton Boulevard in the Lakes Area (Area 5 of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan) has a site-specific density of 125 units/acre. This equates to a maximum of 250 units on the site, with an approximate building height of 26 stories. Additionally, a resident-serving commercial/retail use component is permitted, provided that minimal traffic-generation characteristics of this retail component can be demonstrated in review and approval of a master plan. Additional development standards for this planned development are contained in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

A three-acre property at 3350 Avenue of the Arts is located north of Anton Boulevard along the east side of Avenue of the Arts in The Lakes area (Area 5 of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan). The following standards have been established: (1) A site-specific density of a maximum 44 units/acre for a mixed-use development comprised of a boutique hotel and high-rise residential building and (2) a maximum nonresidential mixed use FAR of 2.12, which includes the hotel use and ancillary commercial uses. However, subject to comparable traffic generation characteristics, the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan contains provisions allowing development flexibility related to the maximum overall development of dwelling units, hotel rooms, and resident-serving retail/commercial uses. Additional development standards for this planned development, including maximum allowable building height and mix of dwelling units and hotel rooms, are contained in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

In 2014, a site-specific density of 58 units/acre and site-specific building height of five and six stories were established for a 4.17-acre site at 125 East Baker Street. The project featured a five-story, 240-unit apartment building and six-story parking structure.

In 2015, a 224-unit apartment building on a 4.15-acre property at 2277 Harbor Boulevard was approved. The approved project involved: (1) Change of the land use designation from General Commercial to High Density Residential; (2) site-specific base density of 40 du/acre with a development incentive for an additional 58 dwelling units, for an overall site-specific density of 54 du/acre; (3) site-specific building height for a five-level parking structure. Rezone R-14-04 from C1 (Local Business District) to PDR-HD (Planned Development Residential – High Density) was also approved. Based on a Settlement Agreement executed on June 21, 2018, the project was modified to maximum 200 units including nine very low-income units subject to a fifty-five year restrictive covenant.

In 2021, the City Council approved the One Metro West project which is a mixed-use development on a 15.23-acre property located at 1683 Sunflower Avenue. The approval included the following entitlements: general plan amendment (GP-20-01), rezone (R-20-01), specific plan (SP-20-01), master plan (PA-19-19), and Tentative Tract Map No. 19015 (T-19-01). The land use plan for One Metro West depicts the following:

Land Use Element

three multi-family residential structures with 1,057 multi-family residential units and associated amenities including parking structures within a base building height of seven stories; one 25,000 square foot creative office building; 6,000 square feet of supporting special retail uses; a 1.5 acre open space; two off-site improvements that relate to the trail connection to the Santa Ana River Trail and improvements to the south side of Sunflower Avenue north of the South Coast Collection retail center.

In order to encourage the development of additional residential ownership opportunities in the Westside, the City Council designated an overlay area by adoption of the Mesa West Residential Ownership urban plan. For existing developments that exceed 20 dwelling units per acre, the Mesa West Residential Ownership urban plan may allow redevelopment of residential projects to existing densities, provided that certain development standards are met for encouraging ownership housing.

In the High-Density Residential designation, existing non-conforming developments that are voluntarily destroyed may be rebuilt to the original density subject to other standards of the zoning code and the following: The allowable density or number of units to be redeveloped would be limited to the General Plan density plus a 50 percent density incentive bonus or the existing number of units, whichever is less.

High-density areas should be located in proximity to transportation routes, especially those served by public transit, and also within convenient distances to shopping and employment centers. Although proximity to the above uses and transportation routes often results in a residential development being subject to adverse impacts, High-Density Residential development can be less susceptible to impacts than lower densities if visual and acoustical shielding techniques are incorporated into the project.

In addition to the above locational preferences, viable high density development is also dependent upon site characteristics. A site should be of appropriate size and dimension before the higher densities within this designation are allowed.

Because of their location and intensity of development, High-Density Residential areas are also appropriate for quasi-residential uses (e.g., convalescent hospitals). Schools, religious institutions, parks, libraries, and related public facilities are also appropriate.

Complementary commercial uses within this designation may be allowed in planned development projects, provided that the commercial uses will have FARs that are the same as the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation.

Mixed-use development projects are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City (such as the Westside) without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan (such as the 19 West Urban Plan), or an adopted Specific Plan, and shall be identified on the Zoning Map by designating either the R2-HD and R-3 base zoning districts with the

mixed-use overlay district, or by designating a site with “(SP)”. The mix of uses can occur in either a vertical or horizontal design, up to four stories in height. Product types shall be identified in the applicable urban plan and may include live/work units and commercial/ residential units where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities. In conjunction with areas that are designated with the mixed-use zoning overlay district, the maximum FAR is 1.0. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. In a mixed-use overlay district area, this FAR includes both residential and nonresidential components, and the maximum number of stories is four. The FAR shall not exceed 1.25 FAR for a commercial component of a development project that is proposed in conjunction with a residential development project on a housing opportunity site identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. The FAR and height shall be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for housing opportunity sites.

Major high-density neighborhoods are clustered around Orange Coast College, along Mesa Verde Drive East, between Adams and Harbor, around Vanguard University, in the northeast portion of the South Coast Metro area, in the Downtown Redevelopment area, and in the southeast portion of the City.

Commercial Designations

Seven commercial land use designations are established. These designations vary in location and intensity to accommodate the full range of commercial activity present and desired in Costa Mesa. Development intensity potential is measured using FAR in relation to the amount of traffic expected (see Table LU-7, *Commercial Floor-Area Ratio*). The density, FAR, height, and trip generation standards apply for commercial development projects but these standards may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for a residential development on a housing opportunity site identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Commercial-Residential

The Commercial-Residential designation is intended to be applied to a limited area on the eastside of Newport Boulevard between East 19th Street and Mesa Drive. It is the intent of this land use designation to allow a complementary

mix of commercial and residential zoning along Newport Boulevard. It is anticipated that individual parcels will be developed as either a commercial or residential use. A mix of both commercial and residential uses on one parcel should only be allowed as a Planned Development.

Residential development is encouraged, provided that certain development standards are met pursuant to the adopted Newport Boulevard Specific Plan. Residential density ranges from 12 units per acre to 17.4 units per acre, except where the Residential Overlay applies. It will be necessary to ensure adequate buffering between the residential development and non-residential uses.

Land Use Element

Allowable floor area ratios are 0.20 for high-traffic-generating uses, 0.30 for moderate-traffic-generating uses, and 0.40 for low-traffic-generating uses, as shown on Table LU-7. Residential and nonresidential uses may be integrated into a single development through the Planned Development process. Residential densities in planned development projects shall not exceed 17.4 units per acre pursuant to the development standards in the *Newport Boulevard Specific Plan*. Noncommercial uses would be subject to the same floor area standards as commercial uses in this designation.

Institutional uses are also appropriate in this designation, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses would require discretionary approval.

Table LU-7: Commercial Floor-Area Ratio

Land Use	Traffic FAR			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Commercial-Residential	--	0.40	0.30	0.20
Neighborhood Commercial ²	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
General Commercial ²	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20
Commercial Center ^{1,2,3}	0.75	0.45	0.35	0.30
Regional Commercial	0.652/0.890 FAR Refer to Regional Commercial discussion			
Urban Center Commercial	0.50 FAR for Retail, 0.60 FAR for Office, 0.79 FAR for S.C. Metro Center. Refer to Urban Center Commercial discussion and the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for additional discussion.			
Cultural Arts Center	1.77 FAR. Refer to Cultural Arts Center discussion and the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for additional discussion.			

Notes:

1. Refer to Commercial Center discussion for site-specific FARs on certain properties.
2. With application of the mixed-use overlay district, the FAR may range from 1.0 to 1.25. Refer to appropriate land use designation discussion.
3. Los Angeles Times Site has a 0.54 (commercial) to 0.64 (office) FAR.

Neighborhood Commercial

The Neighborhood Commercial designation is intended to serve convenience shopping and service needs of local residents. Appropriate uses include markets, drug stores, retail shops, financial institutions, service establishments, and support office uses. Restaurants, hotels, and motels may be appropriate if properly located, designed, and operated to avoid adverse impacts to surrounding uses. Since Neighborhood Commercial uses are intended to serve nearby residential neighborhoods, the uses permitted should be among the least intense of the commercial uses.

General Commercial

The General Commercial designation is intended to permit a wide range of commercial uses that serve both local and regional needs. These areas should have exposure and access to major transportation routes since significant traffic can be generated. General Commercial areas should be insulated from the most sensitive land uses either through buffers of less-sensitive uses or on-site design features. The most intense commercial uses should be encouraged to locate on sites of adequate size to avoid compatibility issues with surrounding uses. Appropriate uses include those found in the Neighborhood Commercial designation, plus smaller retail stores, theaters, restaurants, hotels and motels, and automobile sales and service establishments.

In areas designated General Commercial, development typically will result in combinations of one- and two-story commercial buildings. Buildings in excess of two stories may be permitted in select zoning areas via discretionary approval where the additional height would not impact surrounding uses.

As complementary uses, residential and other noncommercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. Residential densities in planned development projects shall not exceed 20 dwelling units per acre. Noncommercial uses would be subject to the same FAR standards as commercial uses.

Institutional uses are also appropriate in the General Commercial designation, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses would require discretionary approval.

For a 4.4-acre site at 1626/1640 Newport Boulevard, a site-specific FAR of 0.40 and trip budget of 186 A.M. peak hour trips and 281 P.M. peak hour trips was established. These two standards allowed the development of medical office uses or similar moderate-traffic-generating uses, provided that the site-specific trip budget is not exceeded.

Commercial Center

The Commercial Center designation is intended for large areas with a concentration of diverse or intense commercial uses serving local and regional needs. Appropriate uses include a wide variety and scale of retail stores, professional offices, restaurants, hotels, and theaters. Intense service uses, such as automobile repair and service, should be discouraged.

Development within this designation is intended for a variety of intensities ranging from one- to four-story buildings. The allowable FARs are 0.25 for high-traffic-generating uses, 0.35 for moderate-traffic-generating uses, 0.45 for low-traffic-generating uses, and 0.75 for very-low-traffic-generating uses. Because of the large service area, direct access to major transportation corridors is essential.

In conjunction with areas that are designated with the mixed-use zoning overlay district, the maximum FAR is 1.0. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. In

Land Use Element

a mixed-use overlay district area, this FAR includes both residential and non-residential components, and the maximum number of stories is four.

Mixed-use development projects are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City (such as the Westside) by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan (such as the 19 West Urban Plan and Harbor Boulevard Mixed-Use Overlay), or through an adopted Specific Plan and shall be identified on the Zoning Map by designating either the CL, C1, and/or C2 base zoning districts with the mixed-use overlay district, or by designating a site as “(SP)”. The mix of uses can occur in either a vertical or horizontal design, up to four stories in height. This height limit may be increased to realize the development potential for sites identified within housing opportunity sites inventory of the Housing Element. Product types shall be identified in the applicable urban plan and may include live/work units and commercial/residential units where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities.

Institutional uses are also appropriate in this commercial designation, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses require discretionary approval.

As complementary uses, residential and other noncommercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. Residential densities in planned development projects should not exceed 20 dwelling units per acre. The corresponding population density range is up to 50 persons per acre. A site-specific residential density of 40 du/ac was approved for 1901 Newport Boulevard. The corresponding density range for the project is 100 persons per acre.

A site-specific FAR of 0.70 and a site-specific density of 40 units/acre was established for the property located at 1901 Newport Boulevard, a 7.79-acre site located on the northwest corner of West 19th Street and Newport Boulevard. The General Plan amendment recognized the existing development intensity of the 1901 Newport Plaza commercial building (127,500 square feet) and allowed additional development of 145 multi-family units with a site-specific building height allowed for a five-level parking structure.

Seegerstrom Home Ranch

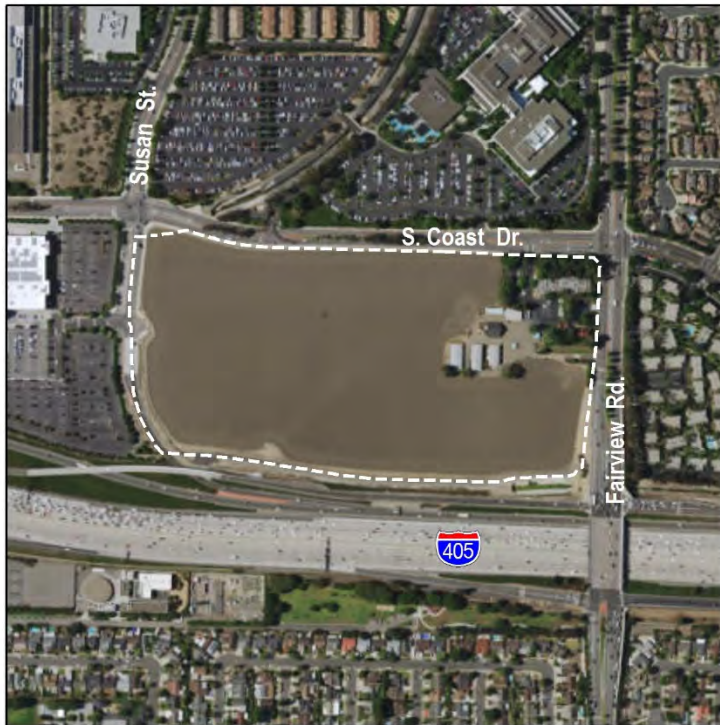
The Seegerstrom Home Ranch is a 93.34-acre located at 3315 Fairview Road. It has a base land use designation of Commercial Center and is a part of the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan. In conjunction with approval of Home Ranch Alternative A, a site-specific FAR of 0.41 was established for the 17.2-acre IKEA site. (IKEA is a large retail/warehouse use.) This property is located at the southeast corner of South Coast Drive and Harbor Boulevard. A maximum allowable FAR of 0.40 for office uses was established for the 14.5-acre Industrial Park parcel located to the north of South Coast Drive.

In 2016, a specific-site FAR allowed a maximum of 0.64 FAR on the 44-acre subarea of Segerstrom Home Ranch located south of South Coast Drive. Maximum building height varies from two stories to five stories/75 feet within this subarea. ~~Although the~~The Planned Development Commercial zoning may allow mixed-use development (i.e., housing as a complementary use), ~~housing is not permitted on this property due to its location.~~ The established trip budgets for this subarea of Home Ranch is 1,860 A.M. and 1,788 P.M. See Table LU-7 and Figure LU-4. However, the parcel is identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, and the density, including the resulting total number of units, of the parcel may be increased to align with the residential site capacity and deviate from the trip budget.

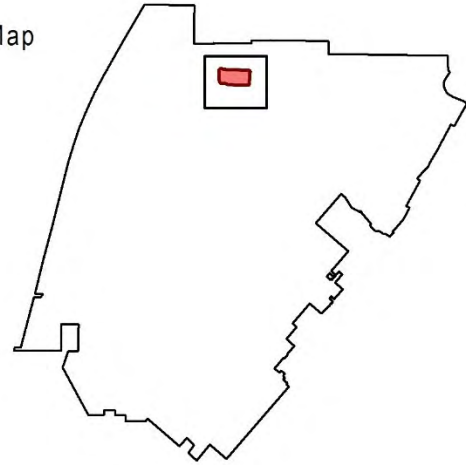
The North Costa Mesa Specific Plan provides additional FAR, building height, and trip budget information for Segerstrom Home Ranch (Area 1).

Land Use Element

Aerial



Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial
- Commercial Center
- Urban Center Commercial
- Industrial Park
- Public/Institutional

General Plan



Baseline (2015)

Square Feet.....0
Total Area.....43.6 acres

Land Use Plan

Office Square feet.....1,200,000
FAR.....0.64 FAR*

* Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, unless reductions are needed to accommodate the residential site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

~~* No residential use is permitted.~~

**Figure LU-4:
Segerstrom Home Ranch**

Table LU-8: Segerstrom Home Ranch

Categories	Baseline (2015)	Segerstrom Home Ranch
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	0.64 Maximum trip budget for this subarea of Segerstrom Home Ranch is 1,860 A.M. and 1,788 P.M. Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, <u>unless needed to accommodate the residential site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.</u>
Building Square Feet	N/A	1,200,000

Los Angeles Times Site

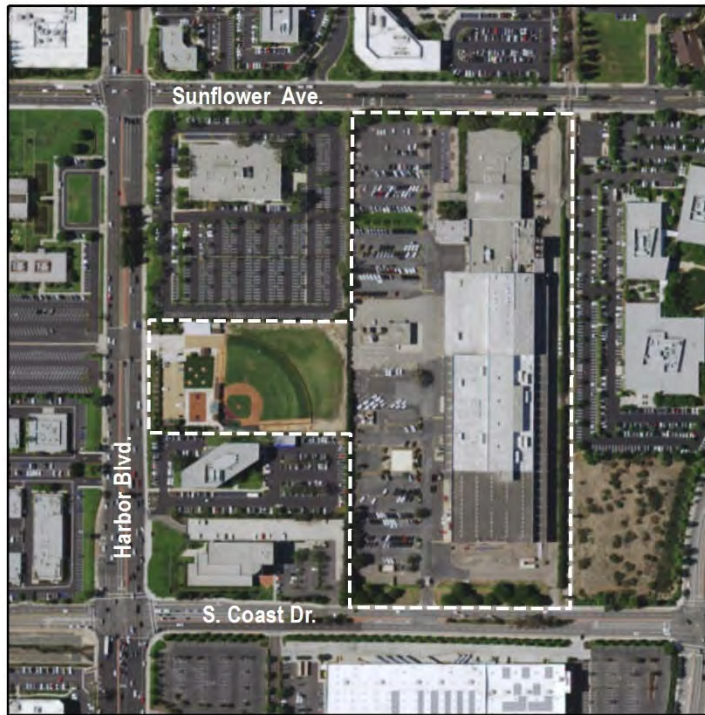
The Los Angeles Times Site is a 24-acre site located at 1375 West Sunflower Avenue, near the intersection of Harbor Boulevard and South Coast Drive. The intent is to create opportunities for either office or commercial retail development at a strategic location. Office development is allowed at a maximum 0.64 FAR (up to 655,000 square feet office). Commercial/retail development is allowed at a maximum FAR of 0.54 (up to 553,000 square feet). Maximum allowable building height is five stories/75 feet. Although the Planned Development Commercial zoning may allow mixed-use development (i.e., housing as a complementary use), housing is not permitted on this property due to its location. The maximum trip budget established for the Los Angeles Times site is 1,015 A.M. and 976 P.M. peak hour trips. See Table LU-9 and Figure LU-5.

Table LU-9: Los Angeles Times Site

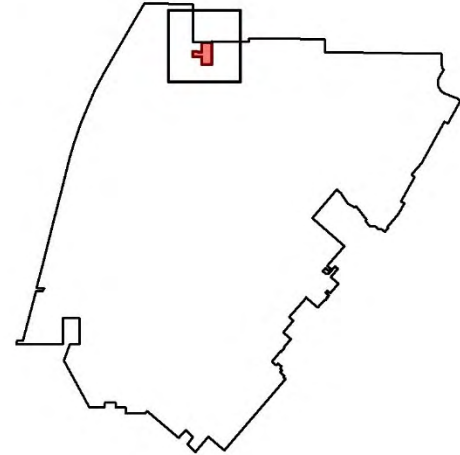
Categories	Baseline (2015)	Los Angeles Times Site
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	0.64 FAR for office development 0.54 FAR for commercial/retail Maximum trip budget is 1,015 A.M. and 976 P.M. Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget.
Building Square Feet	374,000	655,000 sf for office development 553,000 sf for commercial/retail

Land Use Element

Aerial



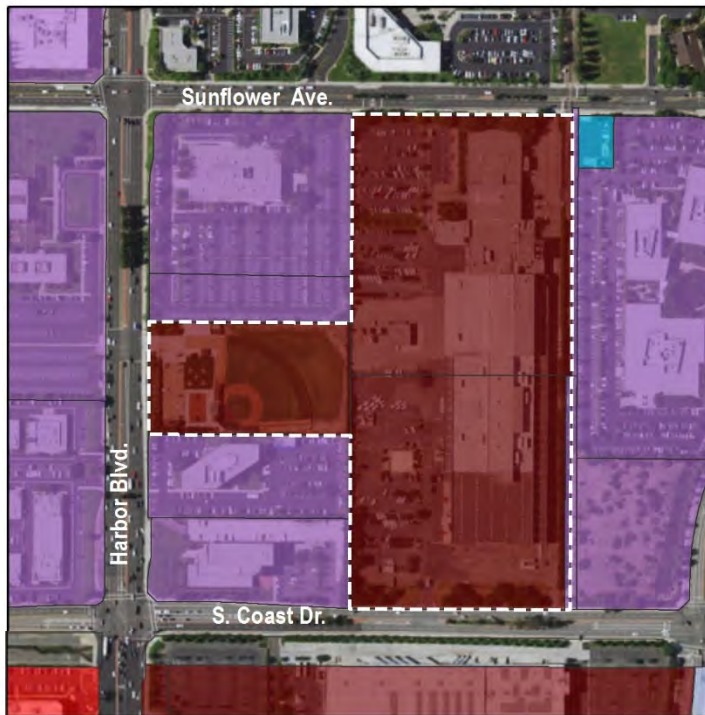
Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Industrial Park
- General Commercial
- Commercial Center

General Plan



Baseline (2015)

Land UseManufacturing, Private Open Space
 Square Feet.....374,000 sq. ft.
 Total Area.....23.5 acres

Land Use Recommendation

Land Use.....Office or Retail
 FAR.....0.64 FAR for Office
 FAR.....0.54 FAR for Retail
 Square Feet.....553,000 to 655,000

* No residential use is permitted.

**Figure LU-5:
Los Angeles Times Site**

Regional Commercial

The Regional Commercial designation is intended to apply to large concentrated shopping centers of regional scale and importance. The intended uses within this designation include major department stores, specialty retail outlets, restaurants, offices, hotels, and other complementary uses.

Application of the Regional Commercial designation is limited to the existing South Coast Plaza sites. This includes the original 97-acre site between Bristol and Bear Street and the additional 18-acre site located west of Bear Street. This designation and locational criteria recognizes the evolution of South Coast Plaza as a regionally significant retail trade center served by major regional transportation facilities and services.

The Costa Mesa General Plan assigns a trip budget for the original South Coast Plaza site of 1,166 A.M. peak hour trips and 5,036 P.M. peak hour trips. The trip budget for the site west of Bear Street is 293 A.M. peak hour trips and 1,264 P.M. peak hour trips.

Complementary residential uses within this designation are allowed through the Planned Development process. The maximum allowable residential density shall be 20 dwelling units per acre, unless a site is identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, then the density shall be allowed to increase to the density specified therein. The trip budget for South Coast Plaza is identified in Table LU-10, and in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

Table LU-10: Trip Budget for Regional Commercial

Area	Maximum Square Footage	Floor Area Ratio	A.M. Peak Hour Trip Budget	P.M. Peak Hour Trip Budget
South Coast Plaza West of Bear Street	690,350	0.890	293	1,264
South Coast Plaza East of Bear Street	2,750,000	0.652	1,166	5,036
Metro Pointe	592,287	0.48	729	965

Urban Center Commercial

The Urban Center Commercial designation is intended to allow high-intensity mixed-use commercial development within a limited area. Developments within this designation can range from one- and two-story office and retail buildings to mid- and high-rise buildings of four to approximately 25 stories, provided the maximum building height set forth in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan is not exceeded. Appropriate uses include offices, retail shops, restaurants, residential, and hotels.

For mixed-use projects that include separate or distinct components, the nonresidential FAR standard and the residential density standard shall apply to each of the respective components, not the entire project site. For mixed-use projects that do not include distinct elements or include mixed-use buildings, the

Land Use Element

overall level of intensity shall be governed by the allowable nonresidential FAR and the maximum number of residential units identified in this designation for a specific project site. Developments shall also comply with the established trip budget standards and comply with the most restrictive standard.

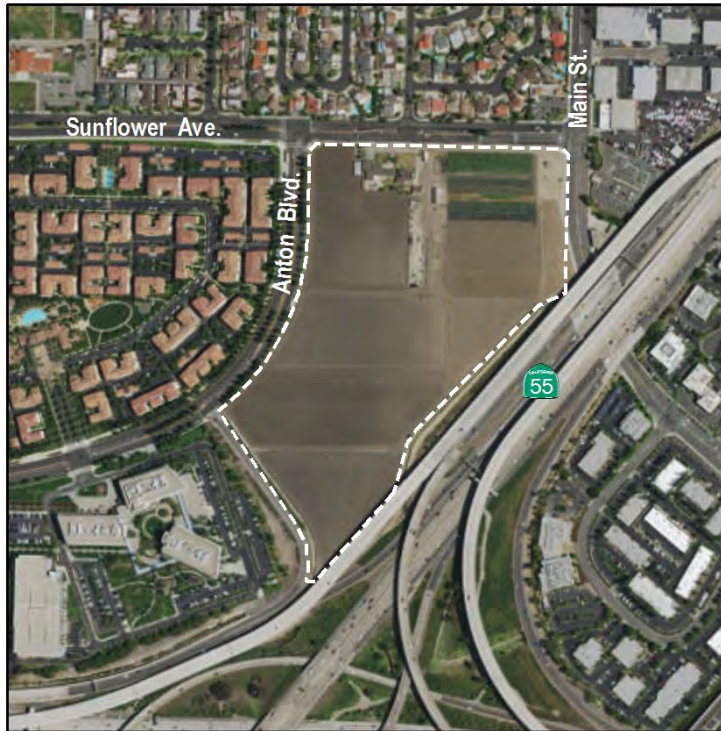
Complementary residential uses within this designation may be allowed through the Planned Development zone process. The maximum allowable residential density within this designation shall be 20 dwelling units per acre, unless otherwise specified in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, or a higher density is allowed on sites identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

The Urban Center Commercial designation includes the following major developments:

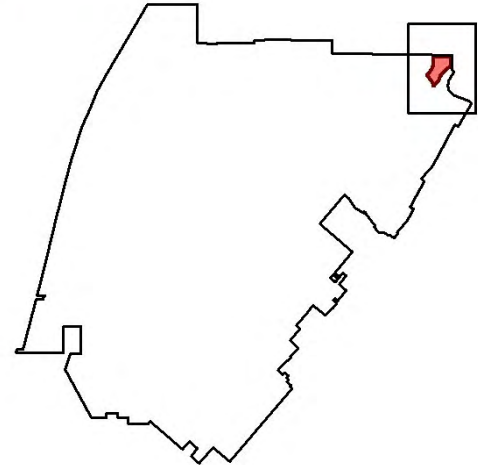
- Automobile Club of Southern California
- Metro Pointe
- South Coast Metro Center/Experian
- Sakioka Lot 2 (as of 2015, unbuilt)

All of these four properties had development agreements with the City of Costa Mesa that vested maximum development square footages, floor area ratios, trip budgets, and allowed uses. Provided in Table LU-11: *Urban Center Major Developments*, is a summary of the various land use standards that apply to these major developments. Please refer to the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for additional information related to these properties. See Figure LU-6 for Sakioka Lot 2 land use plan.

Aerial



Key Map



General Plan Designations

- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- Urban Center Commercial

General Plan



Baseline (2015)

Square Feet.....0.0
Total Area.....33 acres

Land Use Plan

Residential Units..... 660 minimum
Density..... 28 or ~~90~~ DU/AC
FAR.....1.00 FAR*
Maximum Building Height....8 stories

* Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan, unless reductions are needed to accommodate the site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

LU-6:
Sakioka Lot 2

Table LU-11: Urban Center Major Developments

Area	Acres	Maximum		Peak Hour Vehicle Trip Budget		North Costa Mesa Specific Plan Applies
		Development Agreement Non-Residential Building Sq.Ft./FAR	Allowable Residential Units	A.M.	P.M.	
Automobile Club of Southern California ¹	43	967,000 sf 0.56 FAR	0	1,190 ²	1,576 ²	No
South Coast Metro Center/Experian ¹	45	Residential Option: 1,335,386 sf 0.69 FAR Non-Residential Option: 1,546,180 sf 0.79 FAR	Residential Option: 484 units	Residential Option: 1,931 ² Non-Residential Option: 1,886 ²	Residential Option: 1,976 ² Non-Residential Option: 1,994 ²	Yes
Sakioka Lot 2 ¹	33	Non-Residential: 863,000 sf 1.0 retail FAR 1.0 office FAR	Residential Option: 660 units	1,062 ²	1,407 ²	Yes

Notes:

1. A development agreement specifies the maximum building square footage and floor area ratio, which is consistent with the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan and General Plan. However, the South Coast Metro Center/Experian plan area and Sakioka Lot 2 include sites identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, and the FAR, residential units, trip generation, and heights may be modified to realize the site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.
2. Vehicle trips per hour

Automobile Club of Southern California Processing Center

This 39.2-acre site consists of two parcels and is located on the southwest corner of Sunflower Avenue and Fairview Road. The primary site contains 29.5 acres and is located west of Fairview Road, between South Coast Drive and Sunflower Avenue. The second parcel contains approximately 9.7 acres and is located across the adjacent flood control channel to the west, just north of South Coast Drive. As of 2000, the site was developed with 717,000 square feet of office and support service uses. An additional 250,000 square feet of development is allowed pursuant to a development agreement for a total of 967,000 square feet; the resultant maximum FAR is 0.56. Future construction will be developed in phases during the 30-year term of the agreement.

Metro Pointe

Metro Pointe includes two office building sites located north of South Coast Drive at its intersection with Greenbrook Drive and approximately 28.5 acres of land located south of South Coast Drive along the San Diego Freeway. A development agreement approved in 1994 addresses the site south of South Coast Drive. The development agreement vests the property owner with the ability to construct 592,287 square feet of office and commercial uses with a resultant floor area ratio of 0.48. This property is also located in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan area.

South Coast Metro Center/Experian

The 44.72-acre South Coast Metro Center/Experian sites are located south of Anton Boulevard and east of Avenue of the Arts. Upon completion, the site will include nearly 1,546,180 square feet of office and commercial development. A site-specific FAR of 0.79 was established for the combined South Coast Metro Center and Experian sites.

In 2006, a site-specific residential density increase for a 4.86-acre site portion of this development was approved as an optional development scenario for this property. The maximum density allowed is 100 units/acre with integrated ancillary retail uses. This equates to a maximum density of 100 units/acre, or a total of 484 high-rise units. The residential development option results in a corresponding decrease in the maximum allowable FAR and building square footages for non-residential buildings in order to be similar to the A.M. and P.M. trip budgets established for the South Coast Metro Center/Experian sites with strictly nonresidential development. In 2014, an alternative development option for 393 apartment units was approved. This scenario also results in decrease in trip budget. The North Costa Mesa Specific Plan provides further detail for these properties. Certain parcels within the South Coast Metro Center/Experian plan area include sites identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. For these sites, the FAR, residential units, trip generation, and heights may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Sakioka Lot 2

The 33-acre Sakioka Lot 2 is located south and east of Anton Boulevard. This site is undeveloped except for farmhouses and farm operation facilities. Pursuant to a development agreement, the maximum

Land Use Element

allowable building square footage is of 863,000 square feet. A maximum 1.0 FAR shall be applied for nonresidential development.

The maximum residential density shall be 28 dwelling units per acre for the residential component of a mixed-use development (see “Mixed-Use” discussion in the Specific Plan) or a maximum of 80 dwelling units per acre if an independent parcel is developed as residential community including affordable housing (see “Affordable Housing/Density Bonus discussion in the Specific Plan).

Future development on Sakioka Lot 2 is subject to the trip budget limitation, applicable development standards of the PDC zone, and consistency with the both the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan and the General Plan. However, this site is identified as a housing opportunity site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element and the density, FAR, heights and trip budgets may be modified accordingly to achieve the site capacity identified within the sites inventory.

Cultural Arts Center

The Cultural Arts Center designation is applied to the 57.3 acres, including private streets, that comprise South Coast Plaza Town Center. This area is generally bounded by Sunflower Avenue to the north, Bristol Street to the west, Avenue of the Arts to the east, and the San Diego Freeway to the south. This designation is limited to this geographical area, and it is not intended to be applied to other locations in the City.

The Cultural Arts Center designation allows intensely developed mixed commercial and cultural uses within a limited area. The intended uses within this designation include mid- to high-rise offices, hotels, restaurants, retail, and cultural uses (theater, art museum or academy, etc.), as well as mid- to high-rise residential units in limited areas that are defined in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan. It serves as the cultural center of the community and provides a focus to the arts-related uses, with the complement of nearby employment and shopping opportunities.

The overall allowable FAR standard for this designation is 1.77. Included in this FAR calculation is the land dedicated or reserved in 2000 for the Avenue of the Arts off-ramp and associated flood control channel improvements. The 1.77 FAR may be exceeded on individual parcels within South Coast Plaza Town Center, provided that over the entire 54-acre site the 1.77 FAR is not exceeded. Further delineation of the allocation within South Coast Plaza Town Center of the FAR and trip budget is provided in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

In 2006, a high-rise residential development option for each of the three sub-areas in South Coast Plaza Town Center was approved. The maximum number of residential units allowed in the entire South Coast Plaza Town Center is 535 units. The high-rise residential development option is further detailed in the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan. As shown in Table LU-12, this scenario results in a corresponding decrease in the maximum allowable FAR and building square footages for non-residential buildings in order to maintain the A.M. and P.M. trip budgets established for the South Coast Plaza Town Center. The South

Coast Plaza Town Center plan area includes sites identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, and the FAR, residential units, trip generation, and heights may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-12: Town Center Intensity*

	Maximum Allowable			Peak Hour Trip Budget	
	Nonresidential FAR	Building Square Footage	High-Rise Residential Units	A.M.	P.M.
Residential Option	1.70 ¹	3,991,008 sf	535	5,123	6,632
Non-Residential Option	1.77 ^{3,4}	4,161,813 sf	80	5,180	6,632

Notes: * The FAR, residential units and trip budgets may be modified accordingly to realize the site capacity identified for the sites that are included as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

1. This maximum FAR may be increased to no more than 1.77 in direct relation to the decrease in the maximum number of high-rise residential units.
2. This maximum peak hour trip budget may be increased to no more than 5,180 A.M. peak hour trips in direct relation to the decrease in the maximum number of high-rise residential units.
3. This alternative includes the 80 high-rise residential units associated with the museum site in Segerstrom Center for the Arts; see North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.
4. This maximum FAR may not be increased if the 80-unit residential component is not constructed; see North Costa Mesa Specific Plan.

Industrial Designations

Two industrial land use designations apply to over 1,000 acres. These designations accommodate a variety of industrial and compatible office uses, as well as limited and supportive commercial uses. Development intensity potential is measured using FAR in relation to the amount of traffic expected, as shown in Table LU-13: *Industrial Floor-Area Ratio*. The density, FAR, height, and trip generations may be modified accordingly to accommodate the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-13: Industrial Floor-Area Ratio

Industrial Use ¹	Traffic FAR			
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High
Light Industry	0.75	0.35	0.25	0.15
Industrial Park	0.75	0.40	0.30	0.20

Note:

1. *With an application of the mixed-use overlay district, the FAR may range from 1.0 to 1.25. Refer to Mixed-Use discussion and Table LU-15: Overlay and Urban Plan Residential Density.*

Light Industry

The Light Industry designation applies to areas intended for a variety of light and general industrial uses. Uses are limited to small manufacturing and service industries, as well as larger industrial operations that can demonstrate design features or restricted operations that limit disruptions to surrounding uses. Although the uses within Light Industry areas are intended to be less intense than those allowed in Industrial Parks, the frequent lack of a physical separation between Light Industry areas and residential development necessitates design features that limit disturbances between uses. Access to industrial areas should be provided in a manner that directs industrial traffic away from more sensitive uses.

Development within this designation would be characterized by a combination of one- and two-story buildings. Because of the location of Light Industry areas and their proximity to residential uses, taller buildings should be restricted to areas that will not disrupt the surrounding residential uses.

Certain commercial uses may be allowed, provided that the commercial use is determined to be complementary to the industrial area. Commercial recreational uses may also be appropriate under the same condition.

Institutional uses may also be appropriate, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses would require discretionary review.

Combinations of residential, institutional, and commercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. FARs and population densities for commercial projects would be similar to the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation. Residential densities in Planned Development projects are not to exceed 20 dwelling units per acre.

Mixed-use development projects in overlay zones are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City (such as the Westside) by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan (such as the 19 West and Mesa West Bluff Urban Plan) and will be identified on the Zoning Map by designating the MG base zoning district with the mixed-use

overlay district. The mix of uses can occur in either a vertical or horizontal design, up to four stories in height. Product types will be identified in the applicable urban plans and may include live/work units and commercial/residential units where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities. Residential development may be allowed in conjunction with the mixed-use overlay district for Mesa West Bluff Urban Plan area at density that does not exceed 13 units per acre. The required Mesa West Bluff Urban Plan shall include development standards to ensure compatibility with surrounding land uses.

Industrial Park

The Industrial Park designation is intended to apply to large districts that contain a variety of industrial and compatible office and support commercial uses. Industrial parks are characterized by large parcels and landscaped setbacks that create a campus-like environment. Industrial parks must have proximity to freeways and other major transportation routes to provide the accessibility they require. An internal circulation system consisting of lesser highways is also necessary to accommodate the vehicle demands created.

Industrial parks have major physical separations from areas designated for other uses to maintain their distinctiveness and avoid potential land use incompatibilities.

Development within this designation would consist of one- and two-story buildings. Additional height may be permitted when compatible with adjacent development and provided uses are consistent with other constraints, such as height limits and use restrictions within John Wayne Airport influence area, as identified in the Safety Element. The Industrial Park portion of the Home Ranch site may include buildings up to five stories in height near the center of the development. The North Costa Mesa Specific Plan provides specific building height information for the Segerstrom Home Ranch (Area 1).

Commercial uses may be allowed, provided that the use is determined to be complementary to the industrial area. Commercial recreational uses may also be appropriate under the same condition. Institutional uses may also be appropriate, provided that land use compatibility and traffic issues have been addressed. Institutional uses will require discretionary approval.

Proposed industrial development must be analyzed for potential significant impacts to air quality, aesthetics, land use, and other environmental issues.

Combinations of residential, institutional, and commercial uses may be allowed through the Planned Development process. FARs and population densities for commercial projects would be similar to the Neighborhood Commercial land use designation. Residential densities in planned development projects shall not exceed 20 dwelling units per acre. However, sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element shall be allowed to develop a project at the specified density within the Housing Element.

Institutional and Open Space

Costa Mesa has thousands of acres of land set aside for public, semi-public, and open space type uses, all identified by one of these three land use designations: Public/Institutional, Golf Course, and Fairgrounds, and Multi-Use Center.

Public/Institutional

The Public/Institutional designation applies to both publicly and privately owned land that provides recreation, open space, health, and educational opportunities, as well as uses that provide a service to the public. Since this designation includes many different types of land uses, the Land Use Plan is labeled to identify the individual uses.

Areas included in this designation are park sites, health care facilities, educational institutions, religious facilities, fairgrounds, and public facilities. Since many of the uses are recreational and open space in nature, levels of building intensity are minimal.

Golf Course

Three golf courses are located within the City's planning area. Two of these, the Costa Mesa Golf Course and Mesa Verde Country Club, lie within City limits. Santa Ana Country Club is in the unincorporated area east of Newport Boulevard. Because of the large area devoted to open space, the building intensity for this designation is 0.01 FAR.

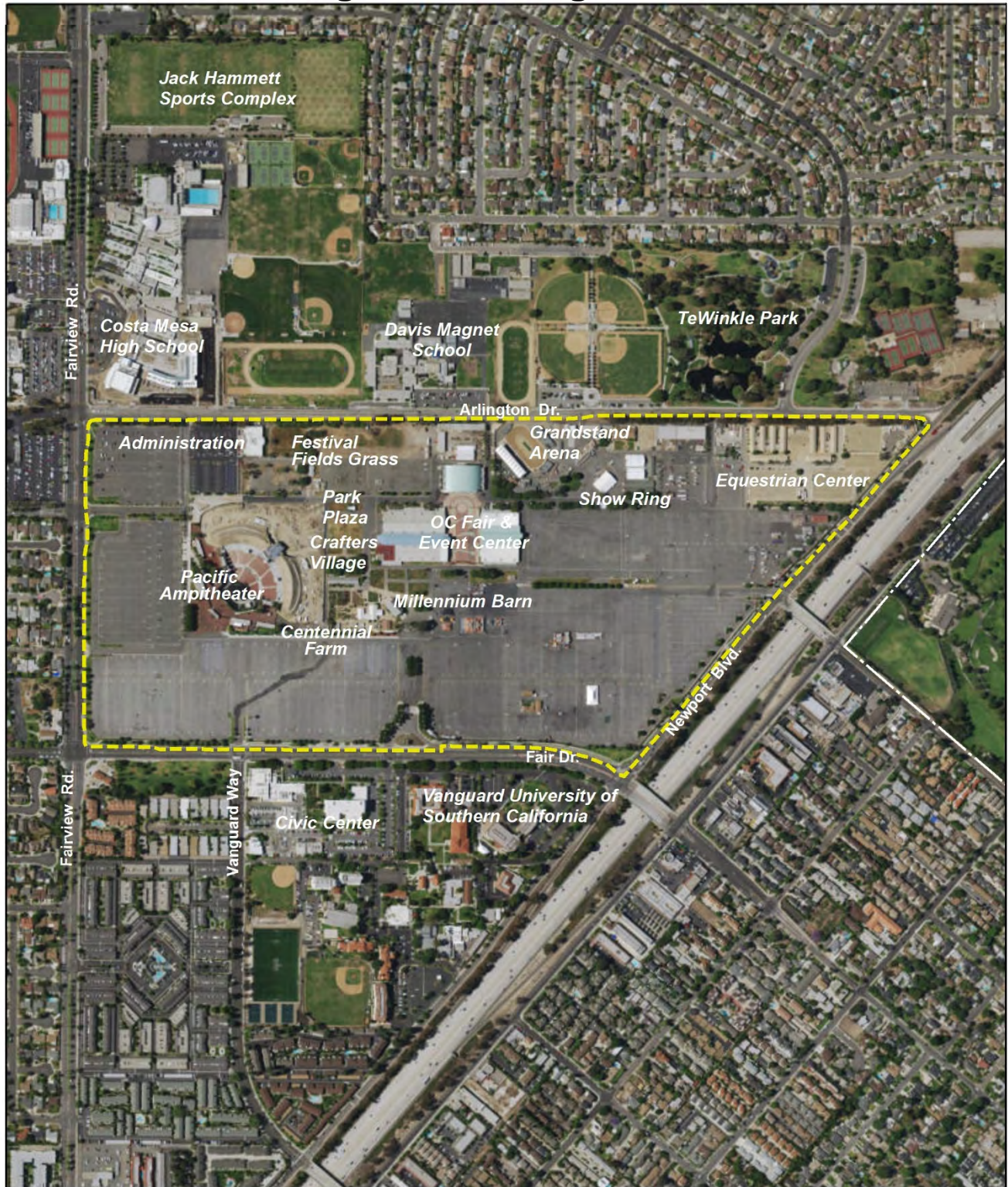
Fairgrounds

The Fairgrounds land use designation is applicable to only one property known as the Orange County Fair & Event Center (OCFEC) in the City of Costa Mesa. The Fairgrounds is a 150-acre site located at 88 Fair Drive. This designation is intended to:

- Ensure continued development of the property as an integrated complex that is composed of recreational, agriculture-related educational institutions, open space, farmland, equestrian, and commercial uses; and
- Promote the continued and sustained use of the property for the annual Orange County Fair in recognition of its value as a regionally significant resource in the City of Costa Mesa.

Home to the annual Orange County Fair since 1949, the site is bounded by Arlington Drive (north boundary), Fair Drive (south), Fairview Road (west), and Newport Boulevard (east). Regional access is primarily provided to the site by State Route 55 at the interchanges of Fair Drive/Del Mar Avenue and 22nd Street/Victoria Street. Access from Interstate 405, which is approximately one-mile north of the Fairgrounds, is provided via interchanges at Bristol Street, Fairview Road, and Harbor Boulevard. See Figure LU-7.

Figure LU-7: Fairgrounds



Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2015.

 OC Fair & Event Center



Land Use Element

The site was formerly a portion of the Santa Ana Army Air Base, and in 1949 the California 32nd District Agricultural Association (DAA) acquired the property from the federal government. Since that time, the annual Orange County Fair has occurred at this location. Through the years the 32nd DAA has expanded the use of the property into a year-round exhibition, conference, equestrian, activity, and event center; these uses collectively the OCFEC.

The 32nd DAA Fair Board adopted the current OCFEC Master Plan in 2003. Given that the 32nd DAA is a State entity for administration of the Orange County Fair, Costa Mesa has limited land use and permitting authority over the property while it is controlled by the State.

In the future, if the State no longer controls the property, any proposed new development or change of use shall be subject to review for consistency with the City's General Plan and zoning regulations. The new property owner/operator may continue to operate the Fairgrounds as it existed at the time of sale as a legal nonconforming use and development. The property's legal nonconforming status will remain in effect until such time as the property owner submits and receives approval of a master plan by Costa Mesa.

The Fairgrounds site contains approximately 400,000 square feet of buildings, including:

- Pacific Amphitheater
- Arlington Theater
- Grandstand Arena
- Equestrian center
- Exhibit and administration buildings
- Concession and restaurant buildings
- Memorial Gardens
- Centennial Farms
- Livestock barns

The Fairgrounds designation recognizes the existing fairground and event center uses associated with this site. The General Plan traffic model does not take into account the trip generation from the annual OC Fair or weeknight/weekend special event uses (i.e., Orange County Marketplace) because peak vehicle trips to the site occur outside normal business timeframes. However, further development of the Fairgrounds will need to be balanced with the development capacity of the City's transportation system and with the protection of surrounding neighborhoods.

Permitted uses include ancillary office uses, exposition/conference uses, equestrian uses, agricultural/livestock activities, restaurants, temporary specialty retail sales (including vehicle sales), outdoor marketplace, emergency operational uses, and concerts/live entertainment uses. Complementary uses to the fairground and event center uses may include botanical gardens, animal

exhibits, museum, art/historical artifacts gallery, and performance art theaters that are supportive of the fairground uses.

Uses that are not supportive of fairground and event center uses are expressly prohibited. Prohibited uses include, but are not limited to, casinos/gambling venues, shopping centers, hotel/motels, residential uses, self-storage facilities, hospitals, and medical uses. In addition, exclusive use or dedicated athletic sports facilities and educational uses that are unrelated to the OCFEC are prohibited.

As a State-owned property, the Fairgrounds is not normally subject to the City's Noise Ordinance. However, pursuant to a 1990 Court Order (Case Nos. 42 07 28 and 55 65 08), exterior noise standards comparable to the City's noise regulations have been applied to the property. Noise sensitive uses include neighboring residences, Davis Intermediate School, and Costa Mesa High School. The court-ordered noise restrictions apply to the operation of the Pacific Amphitheater. Development within the Fairgrounds designation is intended for buildings ranging from one- to four-story structures. The maximum allowable FAR for this designation shall be 0.10.

Multi-Use Center

Fairview Developmental Center

On January 5, 1959, the Fairview Developmental Center opened as a State hospital originally occupying 750 acres. Fairview Developmental Center had an initial bed capacity of 2,622 and was intended to house some 4,125 residents. The population at the facilities peaked in 1967 and has been declining since. In 2015, the current population was 275 persons, and the downward trend is expected to continue due to the restructuring of the State of California's approach to providing institutionalized care for the developmentally disabled. The State has been focusing on residential care options (as opposed to institutional care) for these disabled individuals.

A large portion of the original land was transferred in 1979 to the City of Costa Mesa and now encompasses Fairview Park and the golf course. In 1985, the City granted a General Plan amendment and rezone of 54 acres of surplus land immediately to the north of the hospital facilities for high-density residential uses. In 1987 and 2005, other parcels were converted to residential uses. These areas are planned developments with one-story, single-family residences, a two-story, small-lot residential subdivision, and two-story apartment buildings (Harbor Village Apartments).

In February 2016, the State of California Department of Development Services initiated the process for closure of Fairview Developmental Center. In June 2022, the State Legislature through Senate Bill (SB) 188 approved Government Code Section 14670.31, which provides a framework for the reuse of the FDC property. The legislation codifies a partnership between the Department of General Services (DGS), the Department of Developmental Services (DDS), and the City of Costa Mesa, with defined roles for each entity. To support this effort, the State allocated \$3.5 million in State funding to the City to develop a Specific Plan, conduct necessary studies, and manage a community-based planning process. The Legislature's intent is for the redevelopment of the FDC site is to prioritize affordable housing to the

Land Use Element

greatest extent feasible, including a minimum of 200 units of permanent supportive housing, open space, and housing for individuals with developmental disabilities, and a City created Specific Plan for the FDC site that implements the provisions of Government Code Section 14670.31.

Multi-use refers to the integration of a variety of land uses and intensities. This land use category includes uses which are low to moderate intensity and urban in character. The Multi-Use Center designation is applicable only to the Fairview Developmental Center property at 2501 Harbor Boulevard. The compatible zoning district is Institutional & Recreational - Multi-Use District (I&R-MLT). The allowable land uses are as follows:

- 0.25 FAR Institutional and Recreational uses
- 25 percent minimum requirement for park and open space purposes (approximately 25.6 acres)
- Minimum density of 60 dwelling units per acre and Maximum cap of 5822,300 dwelling units are identified for the ~~entire~~ site within the limitations described below

In anticipation of the future closure of the Fairview Development Center, this property is assigned a unique General Plan land use plan designation. The Multi-Use Center designation is comprised of a variety of residential, open space, and institutional uses.

These multi-uses are to be complementary to the Costa Mesa Golf Course and surrounding residential neighborhoods. The ~~maximum number of 250 single-family residential units at 6 dwelling units an acre and 332 multi-family residential units may be allowed at the Shannon Mountain's site within the Fairview Developmental Center at 40 dwelling unit an acre. Under these density limitations, the overall cap in total housing buildout shall not exceed 582 units for the entire~~Housing Element identifies a minimum density to achieve a residential site capacity of 2,300 mixed-income residential units for the Fairview Developmental Center site. Additional housing units may be built, as long as they meet the density bonus provisions pursuant to State law (Government Code Section 65915- 65918). At least 25 percent of the site shall be dedicated to open space. A maximum 0.25 FAR for institutional/recreational uses would be allowed for undeveloped area not assigned to housing or permanent open space. See Table LU-14: *Multi-Use Center Designation*. Permitted uses include:

- Institutional uses, such as public and private recreational facilities, dedicated athletic fields, athletic complex, sports parks, community centers, and public facilities
- Hospital, medical, dental, physical therapy, in-patient care, psychiatric facilities, administrative offices and facilities for the developmentally disabled
- Residential uses, such single-family detached housing, apartments, condominiums, and townhouses
- Open space uses, such as active play fields, recreational areas, parkland, and botanical gardens

Uses that are industrial or commercial in nature are expressly prohibited. Prohibited uses include, but are not limited to, corporate office parks, casinos/gambling venues, shopping centers, concerts/entertainment venues, hotel/motels, exposition/conference uses, shopping center, and swap meets.

The maximum 0.25 FAR for institutional development within the Multi-Use Center designation is intended for buildings ranging from one- to four-story structures. Residential uses shall also be limited to a maximum height of four stories.

The Multi-Use Center General Plan land use designation (and corresponding Zoning District) will require a Master Plan for any future development project, whether or not the State retains the property or sells to a private entity. A Master Plan is required to be approved by the City Council if the property is owned by a non-State entity or if the State elects to participate in the City's planning process for Master Plan adoption.

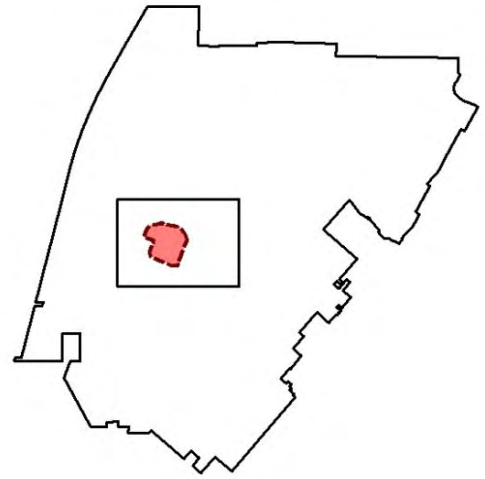
The City will require the dedicated parkland component in order to activate a master plan for new development. The 25 percent open space requirement would apply and, therefore, future development would need to include a specific acreage of active park uses for sports fields or the master plan cannot be considered in conformance with this unique General Plan land use designation.

Land Use Element

Aerial



Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial
- Neighborhood Commercial
- Multi-Use Center
- Golf Course

General Plan: Land Use Designation



Baseline (2015)

Beds.....300
Total Area.....102.6 Acres

Land Use Plan

Land Use Designation	Multi-Use Center
Total Residential Units	5822,300
Multi Family High Density	332
Single Family Low Density	250
Open Space Acres	Minimum 25.6 acres (25%)
Public/Institutional	0.25 FAR

**Figure LU-8:
Multi-Use Center**

Table LU-14: Multi-Use Center Designation

Categories	Multi-Use Center Designation
Density (DU/AC)	332 multi-family residential units at 4 60 DU/AC 250 single-family residential units at 6 DU/AC Minimum 50 acres for single-family residential
Total Units	582 2,300
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	0.25 Public Facilities/Institutional/ Recreational
Building Square Feet	N/A
Dedicated Open Space	25% - approximately 25.6 acres of Open Space
Trip Budget	Maximum trip budget for this area is 557 A.M. and 669 P.M. Building intensity shall not exceed maximum allowable development set forth by the trip budget, <u>unless it is necessary to realize the residential site capacity identified for the site in the sites inventory of the Housing Element.</u>

Land Use Overlays and Urban Plans

The City has adopted land use overlays that are intended to encourage reuse and revitalization of underutilized properties. The incentives provided expand land uses, provide development flexibility, stimulate economic growth, and create integrated areas complementary to the surrounding environs. Refer to Figure LU-9 for the location of the Overlay and Urban Plan boundaries. The density, FAR, height, and trip generations may be modified accordingly to accommodate the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Mixed-Use Overlay Zone/Urban Plan Areas

Mixed-use development projects are intended to provide additional housing opportunities in the City by combining residential and nonresidential uses in an integrated development. Additionally, this type of development is intended to revitalize areas of the City without exceeding the capacity of the General Plan transportation system. Mixed-use developments shall be implemented through an adopted urban plan and shall be identified on the Zoning Map with the mixed-use overlay district. The mix of uses can occur in either a vertical or horizontal design.

Land Use Element



Land Use Overlays

- Residential Incentive Overlay (30 du/ac)
- Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay (20 du/ac; 1.25 FAR)
- SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay (40 du/ac)*

* ~~Not to exceed 450 units~~

Urban Plans and Specific Plan

- 19 West Urban Plan
- Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan
- Mesa West Residential
- One Metro West

Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2016.

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 Feet



General Plan Amendments:

GP 18-03, Adopted Nov. 13, 2018

GP 20-01, Adopted Jul. 20, 2021

PGPA-24-01, Adopted July 15, 2025

Housing types shall be identified in the applicable urban plan and may include live/work units and commercial/residential units, where the residential uses are located above or adjacent to the nonresidential component. Nonresidential uses may include office, retail, business services, personal service, public spaces and uses, and other community amenities.

In conjunction with areas that are designated with the mixed-use zoning overlay district, the maximum FAR is 1.0. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. In a mixed-use overlay district area, the FAR includes both residential and non-residential components. Table LU-15: *Overlay and Urban Plan Residential Density*, lists the appropriate land uses and the necessary base zoning district where mixed-use development is permitted.

Table LU-15: Overlay and Urban Plan Residential Density

Base Land Use Designations That Allows Mixed Use ⁴ Use ³	Residential Dwelling Units Per Acre (D/A) and Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)*			
	Overlays			Urban Plans
	Residential Incentive	Harbor Mixed-Use	SoBECA Mixed-Use ¹	Westside Urban Plans ²
Commercial-Residential	30 du/acre	--	--	--
Neighborhood Commercial	--	--	--	1.00/ ² 1.25 FAR
General Commercial	30 du/acre	20 DU/A	40 D/A ¹	
Light Industry	--		40 D/A ¹	
Commercial Center	--	--	--	

Notes: * The density, FAR, height, and trip generations may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

1. The SoBECA Overlay has a maximum capacity of 450 residential units over the entire district, with individual projects having a maximum density of 40 dwelling units per acre. However, sites identified as housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element shall be allowed to develop the site according to the specified density therein.
2. Under the Westside Urban Plans, a maximum FAR of 1.0 is allowed for mixed-used projects that include a residential component. An increase to 1.25 FAR may be allowed for mixed-use plans exhibiting design excellence. FAR calculations are based on the total site area (subarea) of the commercial component and does include the residential site area.
3. The 80 dwelling units per acre only applies to the Sakioka Site 2, with a residential unit cap of 660. Refer to the North Costa Mesa Specific Plan for additional information.
- 4.3. See Multi-Use Center discussion for density and FAR standards for the Fairview Developmental Center site.

Residential Incentive Overlay

The Residential Incentive Overlay allows the maximum 30 du/acre unit residential density option at strategic locations along Harbor Boulevard and Newport Boulevard. The Residential Incentive Overlay expands development opportunities on commercial properties not developed to their full potential or supporting outdated buildings and underperforming uses.

Maximum building height is three stories, provided privacy concerns of adjacent established residential neighborhoods are adequately addressed through the setback of upper stories or other design approaches. Housing within the Residential Incentive Overlay is limited to a maximum density of 30 units per acre. See Table LU-16: *Residential Incentive Overlay* and Figures LU-10 and LU-11.

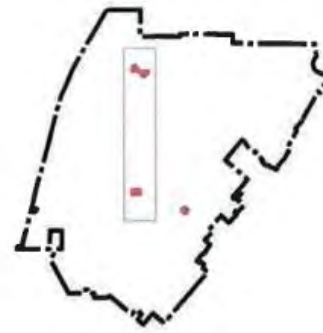
Table LU-16: Residential Incentive Overlay

Categories		Baseline (2015)	Residential Incentive Overlay
Density (DU/AC)		N/A	30
Units	Harbor Boulevard	84	361
	Newport Boulevard	237	117
	Total Units	321	478

Aerial



General Plan: Overlay



Land Use Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- Neighborhood Commercial
- General Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Golf Course
- Public/Institutional

Baseline (2015)

Total Area.....9.45 acres
Residential Units.....0
Commercial Square Feet.....149,976

Land Use Plan

Density.....30 du/ac
Residential Units.....361 Max
Commercial Square Feet.....149,976 Max

- ★ Per settlement agreement executed on June 21, 2018, the project at 2277 Harbor Blvd. (APN. 422-163-31) shall not exceed 200 units including nine (9) very low-income units subject to a fifty-five (55)-year restrictive covenant.

REVISED Nov. 13, 2018:

General Plan Amendments:

* GP 18-03, Adopted Nov. 13, 2018

**Figure LU-10:
Residential
Incentive Overlay:
Harbor Boulevard**

Aerial



General Plan: Overlay



Land Use Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- Commercial-Residential (17.4 du/ac)
- Neighborhood Commercial
- General Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Golf Course
- Fairgrounds
- Public/Institutional

General Plan Amendments:

- * GP 18-03, Adopted Nov. 13, 2018
- * PGPA-24-01, Adopted July 15, 2025

Baseline (2015)

Total Area.....9.45 acres
 Residential Units.....0
 Commercial Square Feet.....43,208

Land Use Plan

Density.....30 du/acre
 Residential Units.....117

**Figure LU-11:
 Residential
 Incentive Overlay:
 Newport Boulevard**

South Bristol Entertainment & Cultural Arts (SoBECA) Overlay and Urban Plan

The SoBECA Overlay applies to properties within the *SoBECA Urban Plan* area. Allowed uses include a mix of housing and retail/service commercial businesses, light industrial uses, creative studios, retail campuses, and entertainment and restaurant uses that attract local residents and visitors. Permitted development approaches are mixed-use development that combines residential and commercial uses, as well as stand-alone commercial and residential uses. This designation emphasizes commercial uses and aims to expand the established innovative, eclectic, and unique uses that support homegrown and incubator-type businesses important to the local economy. The integration of innovative public spaces and “hangout” areas for special events are highly encouraged.

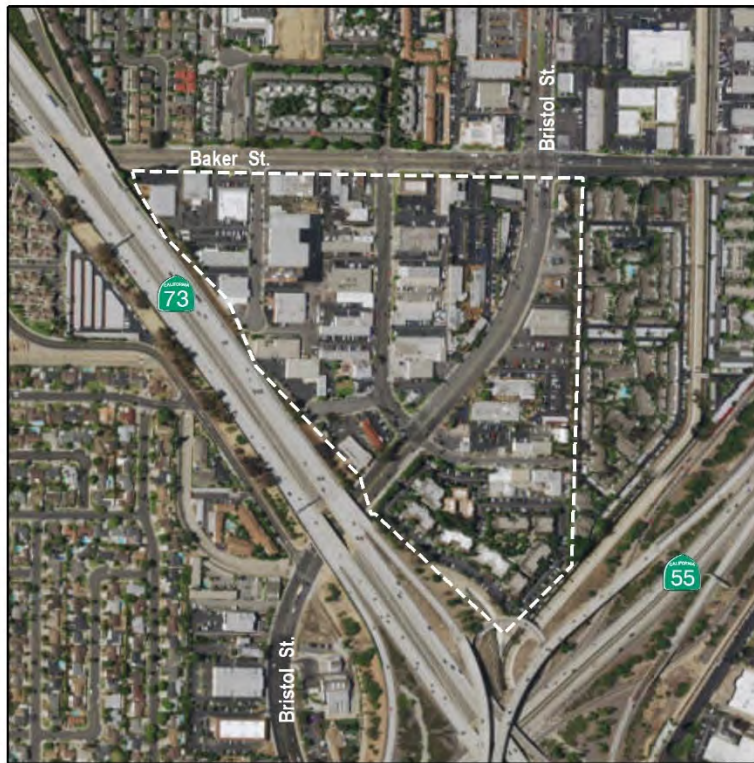
The maximum residential density within the SoBECA overlay is 40 units per acre. A maximum 1.25 FAR applies to mixed-use buildings that integrate residential and commercial uses. Stand-alone commercial or industrial buildings have a maximum 1.0 FAR. The maximum building height for all projects is four stories. The maximum number of residential units allowed within the entire SoBECA Urban Plan area is 450 units. See Table LU-17: *SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay*. See also Figure LU-12: *SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay*. However, the density, FAR, and height may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-17: SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay

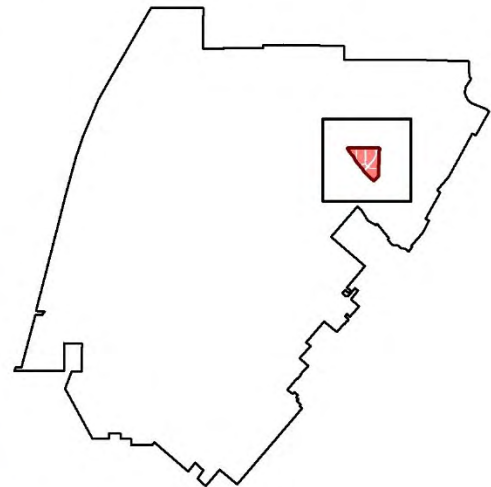
Categories	Baseline (2015)	SoBECA Mixed-Use Overlay
Density (DU/AC)	N/A	40 DU/AC Not to exceed 450 units for Overlay
Units	0	450
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	1.00 to 1.25
Building Square Feet	491,000	420,359

Land Use Element

Aerial



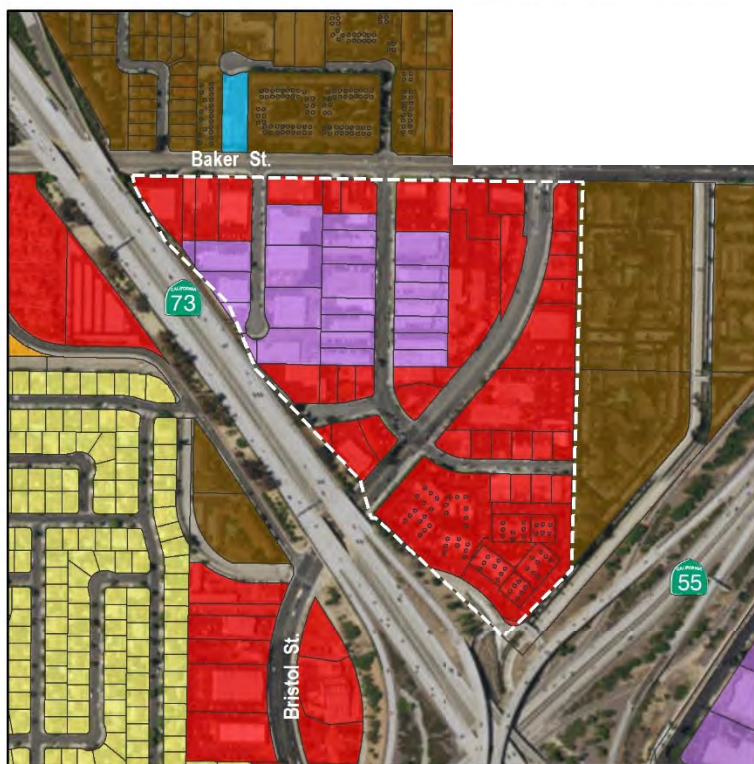
Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial
- Light Industrial
- Public/Institutional

General Plan: Overlay



SoBECA Overlay

General Plan land use overlay that allows a maximum of 450 units. Individual residential projects cannot exceed 40 dwelling units per acre, unless the site is a housing opportunity site, then the density may increase to align with the density identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Baseline (2015)

Units.....0
 Square Feet.....491,000
 Acres.....39.2 Acres

Land Use Plan

Units.....450 Maximum
 Square Feet.....420,359
 FAR.....1.00 to 1.25 FAR
 Density.....40 DU/AC*

* Not to exceed 450 units for area. Density may be increased to the densities identified for housing opportunity sites within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

**Figure LU-12:
SoBECA Urban Plan**

Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay

The Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay applies to select areas along Harbor Boulevard, between Wilson Street and 19th Street. The intent is to introduce a diverse mix of uses, with the objective of creating a much more integrated, walkable, and complementary balance of creative residential and retail spaces, neighborhood-serving retail and commercial services, and residential uses along the southern portion of Harbor Boulevard that intersects with 19th Street. The designation allows residential development at up to 20 dwelling units per acre. A maximum 1.25 FAR applies to projects that consist of both residential and commercial mixed uses; maximum building height is four stories. See Table LU-18: *Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay* and Figure LU-13. However, the density, FAR, and height may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Table LU-18: Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay

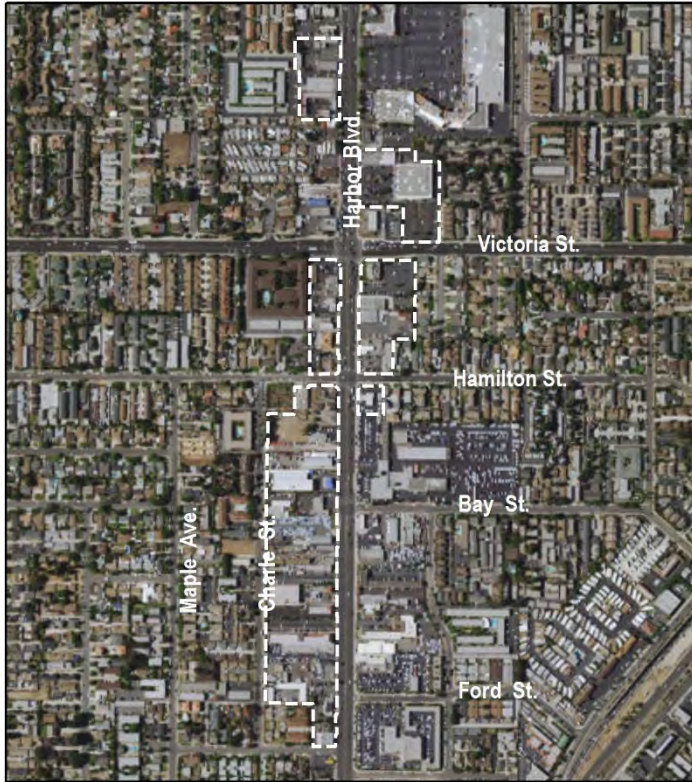
Categories	Baseline (2015)	Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay
Density (DU/AC)	N/A	20 DU/AC
Units	13	491
Floor-Area Ratio (FAR)	N/A	1.00 to 1.25
Building Square Feet	337,300	321,000 of Commercial

Westside Urban Plans

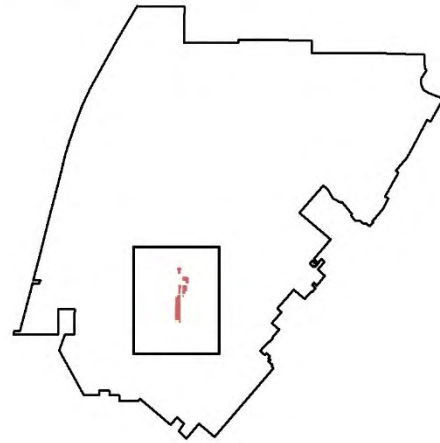
In April 2006, the City adopted three Westside urban plans that created overlay zones in designated areas of the Westside: The *19 West Urban Plan*, the *Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan*, and the *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan*. Development proposed within the Westside Urban Plans requires approval of a Master Plan pursuant to the City of Costa Mesa Municipal Code. However, the density, FAR, and height may be modified accordingly to realize the residential site capacity, or density, for housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

Land Use Element

Aerial



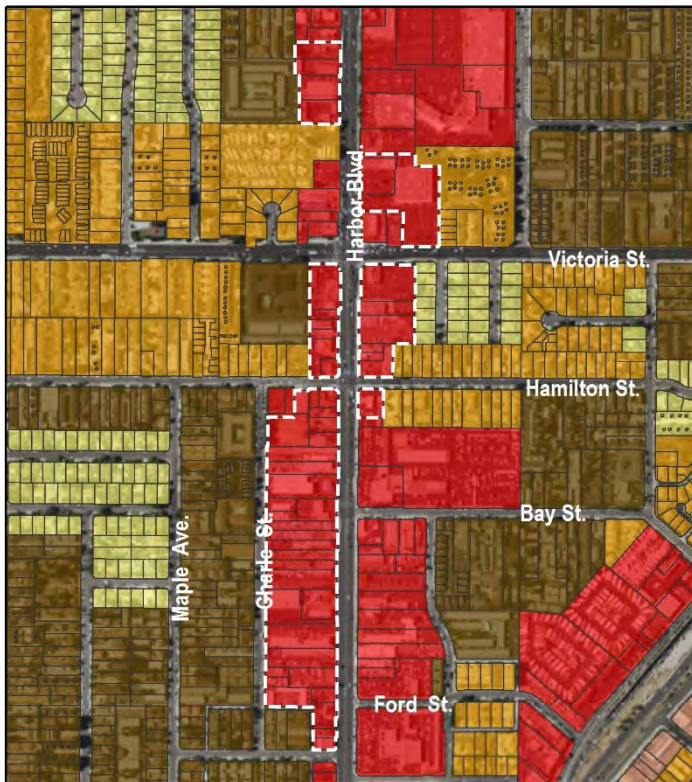
Key Map



General Plan Designations

- Low Density Residential (8 du/ac)
- Medium Density Residential (12 du/ac)
- High Density Residential (20 du/ac)
- General Commercial

General Plan: Overlay



Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay *

General Plan land use overlay that allows a maximum residential density of 20 dwelling units per acre. Mixed-use projects that do not include residential components can be developed at a 1.00 FAR. Mixed-use projects with both residential and commercial components can be developed at 1.25 FAR.

Baseline (2015)

Residential Units.....	13
Commercial Square Feet.....	337,300
Total Area.....	24.6 acres

Land Use Plan *

Residential Units.....	491
Commercial Square Feet.....	321,000
Density.....	20 DU/AC
FAR.....	1.00 to 1.25 FAR

* The total residential units, density and FAR may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, of the housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

**Figure LU-13:
Harbor Mixed-Use Overlay**

19 West Urban Plan

The *19 West Urban Plan* provides commercial and residential mixed-use opportunities primarily along West 19th Street and Harbor Boulevard, at a cluster of properties between Newport Boulevard and Superior Avenue, and at the south side of Victoria Street and Placentia Avenue. This mixed-use overlay zone (over the Commercial and Industrial base districts) is intended to promote commercial/residential mixed-use development, encourage adaptive reuse, stimulate private investments and improvements, promote new housing types, and meet housing demand. Development is subject to the trip budget established in the Zoning Code.

Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan

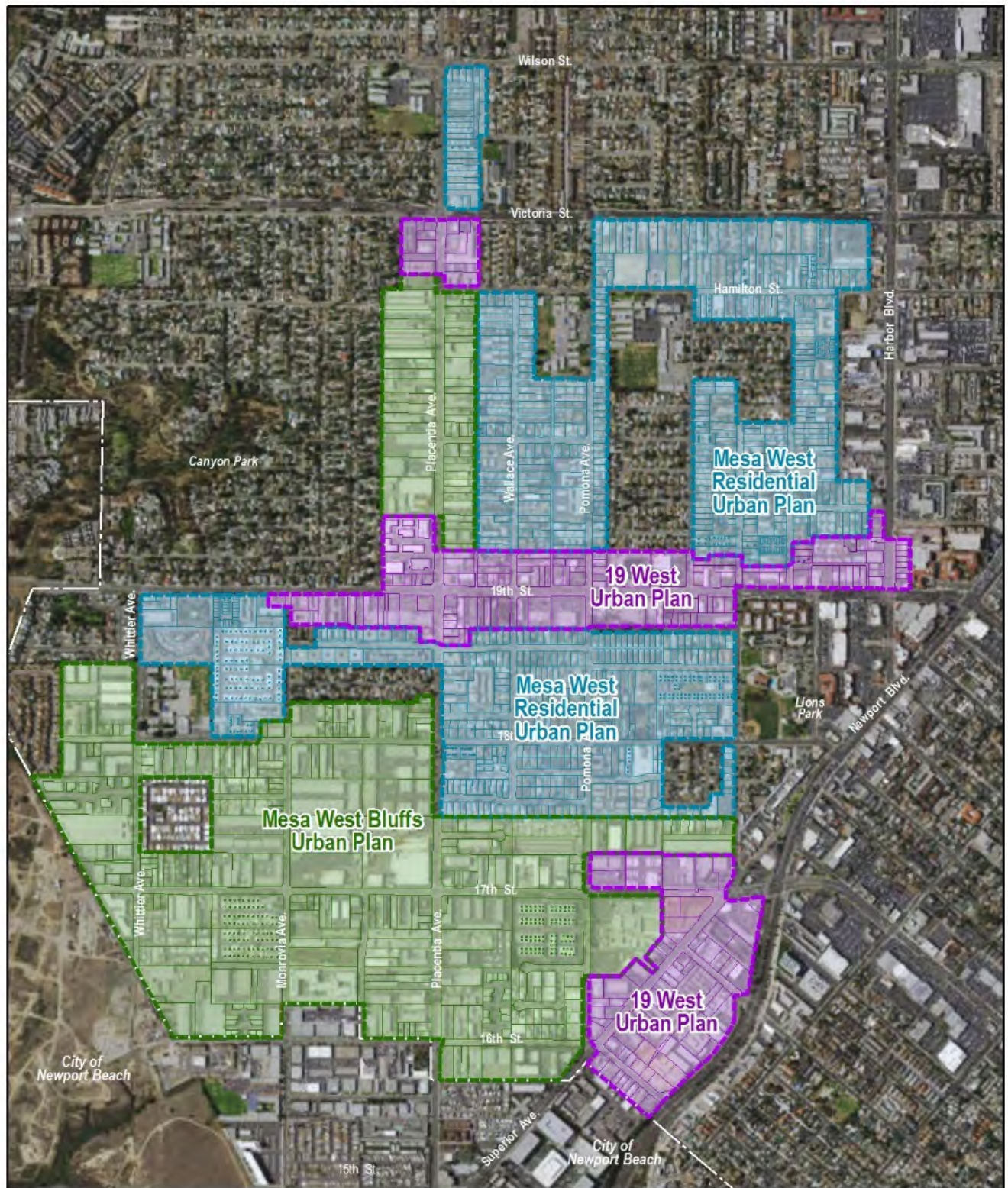
The *Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan* encompasses approximately 277 acres and was adopted to provide an overlay zone encouraging the development of live/work units or residential development, with the goal of revitalizing and providing new high-quality residences. The *Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan* applies to industrial properties predominantly south of 18th Street, north of 16th Street, and along Placentia Avenue. The Urban Plan intends to stimulate live/work and residential development without exceeding the development capacity of the General Plan transportation system. With regard to industrial uses, established industrial uses may continue and expand. New residential development must recognize long-established industrial uses and be designed to minimize conflicts. New creative industrial workspace is permitted, provided that activities limit or confine noise, dust, and vibration impacts.

Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan

The *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan* encompasses approximately 238 acres located between Victoria Street and 17th Street, west of SR-55. The objective of the *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan* is to promote economic viability in existing medium-density and high-density residential areas, encourage the conversion of existing rental apartments to residential common-interest development (i.e., condominiums, planned unit developments), and encourage new residential common-interest development to improve the balance between rental and ownership opportunities.

The *Mesa West Residential Ownership Urban Plan* provides flexible development regulations to create additional incentives for new development.

See Figure LU-14: *Westside Urban Plans*, for the location and boundaries for each Westside Urban Plan.



Westside Urban Plans

- 19 West Urban Plan
- Mesa West Bluffs Urban Plan
- Mesa West Residential

Source: City of Costa Mesa, 2015



0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Figure LU-14: Westside Urban Plans

General Plan and Zoning Ordinance Consistency

The relationship between the General Plan land use designations and zoning districts is shown in Table LU-19: *General Plan and Zoning Consistency*. This table indicates how properties will be zoned to be consistent with the General Plan Land Use Plan. The Zoning Ordinance has the following Zoning Districts:

- Single-Family Residential (R1)
- Multiple-Family Residential, Medium Density (R2-MD)
- Multiple-Family Residential, High Density (R2-HD)
- Multiple-Family Residential (R3)
- Administrative and Professional (AP)
- Commercial Limited (CL)
- Local Business (C1)
- General Business (C2)
- Shopping Center (C1-S¹)
- Town Center (TC)
- Off-Street Parking (P)
- Institutional and Recreational (I & R)
- Institutional and Recreational - School (I & R-S¹)
- Institutional and Recreational - Multi-Use (I & R-MLT)
- General Industrial (MG)
- Industrial Park (MP)
- Planned Development Residential (PDR)
- Planned Development Commercial (PDC)
- Planned Development Industrial (PDI)
- Mixed-Use Overlay District (MU)
- Residential Incentive Overlay District (RI)

Table LU-19: General Plan and Zoning Consistency

Land Use Plan Designations	Consistent Zoning Classification
Low Density	R1, PDR-LD, I&R, I&R-S
Medium Density	R1, R2-MD, PDR-MD, I&R, I&R-S, MU
High Density	R2-MD, R2-HD, R3, PDR-HD, PDR-NCM, I&R, I&R-S, MU, RI
Commercial-Residential	AP, CL, C1, PDC, R2-MD, R2-HD, PDR-MD, PDR-HD, RI
Neighborhood Commercial	CL, C1, AP
General Commercial	CL, C1, C2, C1-S, PDC, AP, RI, MU
Commercial Center	C1, C2, C1-S, PDC, AP
Regional Commercial	PDC
Urban Center Commercial	PDC
Cultural Arts Center	TC
Multi-Use Center	I&R-MLT
Industrial Park	MG, PDI, CL
Light Industrial	MP, PDI, CL
Public and Institutional	I&R, I&R-S
Golf Course	I&R
Fairgrounds	I&R
Fairview	R2-MD, R2-HD, R3, I&R

Off-Street Parking (P) zoning classification is consistent with any land use plan designation, with the exception of Low Density.

Residential development shall be allowed, regardless of the underlying zoning or land use designations, for any housing opportunity site identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, including any densities identified therein.

Revised February 20, 2019
Consistent with Table LU-9
of 2002 General Plan

Housing and Employment Projections

Providing a land use arrangement that encourages a correlation of employment and housing opportunities is a local and regional responsibility. Providing sufficient commercial land to support residential development is primarily a local responsibility, although commercial uses serving regional needs are provided as well. Sufficient land must also be established to meet the recreational needs of the local community, although regional needs are often accommodated by land within individual cities. Table LU-20: *General Plan Land Use 2035*, identifies the projected future growth and implications of the Land Use Plan.

Table LU-20: General Plan Land Use 2035

Land Use Designations	Net Acres	Residential Dwelling Units		Non-Residential Square Feet	
		2015 Existing	2035 Future*	2015 Existing	2035 Future
Residential					
Single-Family ¹	2,088.2	14,210	14,811	--	--
Multi-Family ²	1,720.2	28,413	37,225 37,291	--	--
Non-Residential					
Commercial-Residential	47.9	--	--	543,000	455,200
Neighborhood Commercial	40.5	--	--	338,000	472,100
General Commercial	616.3	--	-2,254	7,065,300	8,556,100
Commercial Center	117.5	--	-2,215	733,000	1,075,800
Urban Center Commercial	126.3	--	-1,735	4,550,700	5,581,200
Cultural Arts Center	57.3	--	-851	2,673,300	4,869,800
Regional Commercial	147.9	--	-1,959	2,723,700	3,260,800
Industrial Park	632.6	--	-3,626	8,684,500	9,895,000
Light Industrial	378.1	--	-1,668	4,402,500	2,838,000
Public and Institutional	1,263.4	--	--	1,989,000	3,970,700
Golf Course	553.7	--	--	84,200	84,200
Fairgrounds	150.0	--	--	454,450	1,020,400
Multi-Use Center	102.6	--	-2,300	--	279,000
Totals	8,044.5	42,623	50,834 46,690	33,916,000	42,553,000

Notes: * The residential dwelling units added to the Land Use Designations for 2035 reflect the site capacity identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element. The total unit counts are not intended to reflect a maximum build-out scenario.

1. Includes Low-Density Residential General Plan land use designation.

2. Includes Medium-Density, High-Density, and Commercial-Residential, Overlays General Plan land use designations.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Maintaining and enhancing the great quality of life in Costa Mesa is the foundation of this General Plan. The City will look towards focusing future change within targeted growth areas. Some of these areas already have a mix of commercial, office, hotel, and residential uses, and are located along roadways that will be enhanced with “Complete Streets” features (see Circulation Element), improved landscaping, and expanded public spaces (such as parks and plazas). In turn, the City will also protect and enhance neighborhoods throughout Costa Mesa to ensure these largely residential areas continue to provide value to residents and the community as whole.

Foremost, attention will be given to protecting the character and quality of residential neighborhoods, including those features that distinguish an area, such as building scale, historical structures, well-maintained rental housing, mature vegetation, and attractive streetscapes.

Goal LU-1: A Balanced Community with a Mix of Land Uses to Meet Resident and Business Needs

- Objective LU-1A.**

Establish and maintain a balance of land uses throughout the community to preserve the residential character of the City at a level no greater than can be supported by the infrastructure.
- Policy LU-1.1**

Provide for the development of a mix and balance of housing opportunities, commercial goods and services, and employment opportunities in consideration of the needs of the business and residential segments of the community.
- Policy LU-1.2**

Balance economic gains from new development while preserving the character and densities of residential neighborhoods.
- Policy LU-1.3**

Strongly encourage the development of residential uses and owner-occupied housing (single-family detached residences, condominiums, townhouses) where feasible to improve the balance between rental and ownership housing opportunities.
- Policy LU-1.4**

Promote housing and employment opportunities within planned development areas to the extent feasible.
- Policy LU-1.5**

Maintain a land use structure that strives to balance jobs and housing with available infrastructure and public and human services.

Goal LU-2: Preserve and Protect Residential Neighborhoods

Objective LU-2A.	<i>Promote land use patterns and development that contribute to community and neighborhood identity.</i>
Policy LU-2.1	In the event of damage or destruction, allow any legal conforming use in existence at the time of adoption of the General Plan that is located in a nonconforming development to be rebuilt to its original building intensity, as long as any such rebuilding would not increase the development's nonconformity, and the damage or destruction was in no way brought about by intentional acts of any owner of such use or property.
Policy LU-2.2	Pursue maximum use of utility company funds and resources in undergrounding existing overhead lines, and encourage undergrounding of utilities in the public right-of-way for residential development consisting of five units or more, to the extent feasible and practical.
Policy LU-2.3	Develop standards, policies, and other methods to encourage the grouping of individual parcels to eliminate obsolete subdivision patterns and to provide improved living environments while being consistent with the neighborhood character of the surrounding community.
Policy LU-2.4	Do not allow "rounding up" when calculating the number of permitted residential units, except for lots existing as of March 16, 1992, zoned R2-MD that have less than 7,260 square feet in area, and no less than 6,000 square feet, where density calculation fractions of 1.65 or greater may be rounded up to two units.
Policy LU-2.5	Allow creation of parcels without street frontage if sufficient easements are provided for planned developments or common-interest developments consistent with the neighborhood character. This policy does not apply to small lot subdivisions.
Policy LU-2.6	Encourage increased private market investment in declining or deteriorating neighborhoods.
Policy LU-2.7	Permit the construction of buildings over two stories or 30 feet only when it can be shown that the construction of such structures will not adversely impact surrounding developments and deprive existing land uses of adequate light, air, privacy, and solar access.
Policy LU-2.8	Limit building height to four stories above grade south of the I-405 Freeway, except for special purpose housing such as elderly, affordable, or student housing, unless otherwise approved by a General Plan amendment. (A four-story/five-level parking structure with roof deck parking on the fifth level is considered a four-story structure.) <u>The height limitation may be increased further</u>

to realize the residential site capacity, or density, of housing opportunity sites identified within the sites inventory of the Housing Element.

- Policy LU-2.9** Require appropriate building setbacks, structure orientation, and placement windows to consider the privacy of adjacent residential structures within the same project and on adjacent properties.
- Policy LU-2.10** Promote lot consolidation of residential properties to the extent feasible and practical, including the creation of larger single-family residential lots that exceed the minimum 6,000-square-foot requirement in neighborhoods where the prevailing residential subdivision pattern features larger-sized residential lots.
- Policy LU-2.11** Ensure adequate noise attenuation in urban design, such as walls for sound attenuation, development of landscaped greenbelts, provision of landscape berms, etc.

Goal LU-3: Development that Maintains Neighborhood Integrity and Character

Objective LU-3A. *Establish policies, standards, and procedures to minimize blighting influences, and maintain the integrity of stable neighborhoods.*

- Policy LU-3.1** Protect existing stabilized residential neighborhoods, including mobile home parks (and manufactured housing parks), from the encroachment of incompatible or potentially disruptive land uses and/or activities.
- Policy LU-3.2** Actively enforce existing regulations regarding derelict or abandoned vehicles, outdoor storage, and substandard or illegal buildings, and establish regulations to abate weed-filled yards when any of the above are deemed to constitute a health, safety, or fire hazard.
- Policy LU-3.3** Continue code enforcement as a high priority with regard to the regulation of property maintenance standards citywide.
- Policy LU-3.4** Ensure that residential densities can be supported by the infrastructure and are compatible with existing residential neighborhoods in the surrounding area.
- Policy LU-3.5** Provide opportunities for the development of well-planned and designed projects which, through vertical or horizontal integration, provide for the development of compatible residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or public uses within a single project or neighborhood.
- Policy LU-3.6** Facilitate revitalization of aging commercial centers by working with property owners, developers, local businesses, and other community organizations to coordinate efforts.

Policy LU-3.7	Promote development/design flexibility that encourages older or poorly maintained high-density residential uses to be rehabilitated.
Policy LU-3.8	Ensure that new development reflects existing design standards, qualities, and features that are in context with nearby development and surrounding residential neighborhoods.
Policy LU-3.9	Locate high-intensity developments or high-traffic-generating uses away from low-density residential in order to buffer the more sensitive land uses from the potentially adverse impacts of the more intense development or uses.
Policy LU-3.10	Minimize effects of new development on the privacy and character of surrounding neighborhoods.
Policy LU-3.11	Promote small-lot residential development on long, narrow, single parcels or combined residential lots.
Policy LU-3.12	Ensure that new development reflects existing design standards, qualities, and features that are in context with nearby development.
Policy LU-3.13	Prohibit construction of buildings which would present a hazard to air navigation, as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
Policy LU-3.14	Certain development proposals which may include the construction or alteration of structures more than 200 feet above ground level may require filing with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) pursuant to federal and State law. If a filing requirement is determined to be necessary in accordance with the procedures provided by State/federal agencies, the filing of a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (FAA Form 7460-1) shall be required prior to review and consideration of the proposed development.” Land Use Element (page LU-18) refers to the threshold stated above. It shall be amended to refer to Filing FAA Form 7460-1 Notice of Construction and Alteration, and not to Form 7480-1.
Policy LU-3.15	The City will ensure that development proposals, including the construction or operation of a heliport or helistop comply fully with permit procedures under State law, including referral of the project to the ALUC by the applicant, and with all conditions of approval imposed or recommended by the Federal Aviation Administration, ALUC, and Caltrans, including the filing of Form 7480-1 (Notice of Landing Area Proposed) with the FAA. This requirement shall be in addition to all other City development requirements.
Policy LU-3.16	The City shall refer certain projects to the Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County, as required by Section 21676 of the California Public Utilities Code to determine consistency of the project(s) with the Airport Environs Land Use Plan for John Wayne Airport.

Policy LU 3.17	New residential developments within the 60 dB CNEL noise contour of the airport shall provide designated outdoor signage informing the public of the presence of operating aircraft.
-----------------------	--

Goal LU-4: New Development that Is Sensitive to Costa Mesa's Environmental Resources

Objective LU-4A. *Encourage new development and redevelopment that protects and improves the quality of Costa Mesa's natural environment and resources.*

Policy LU-4.1	Ensure that appropriate watershed protection activities are applied to all new development and significant redevelopment projects that are subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Permit during the planning, project review, and permitting processes.
Policy LU-4.2	Avoid conversion of areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss (e.g., steep slopes) and/or establish development guidelines that identifies these areas and protects them from erosion and sediment loss.
Policy LU-4.3	Preserve or restore areas that provide water quality benefits and/or are necessary to maintain riparian and aquatic biota.
Policy LU-4.4	Promote site development that limits impact on and protects the natural integrity of topography, drainage systems, and water bodies, and protect the integrity of the bluff crest.
Policy LU-4.5	Promote integration of stormwater quality protection into construction and post-construction activities, as required by the NPDES Stormwater Permit and the City's Local Implementation Plan.
Policy LU-4.6	Incorporate the principles of sustainability into land use planning, infrastructure, and development processes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions consistent with State goals.

Goal LU-5: Adequate Community Services, Transportation System, and Infrastructure to Meet Growth

Objective LU-5A. *Ensure availability of adequate community facilities and provision of the highest level of public services possible, taking into consideration budgetary constraints and effects on the surrounding area.*

Policy LU-5.1	Pursue annexation of certain areas within the City's Sphere of Influence to provide land use regulation and city services within its jurisdiction.
Policy LU-5.2	Strongly encourage protection and preservation of existing but underutilized school sites for future recreational, social, or educational uses.
Policy LU-5.3	As appropriate and timely, consider the establishment of development impact fee program(s) to fund additional fire and police personnel, library facilities, and related equipment to meet the demands of additional growth in the City.
Policy LU-5.4	Require appropriate site and environmental analysis for future fire and police station site locations or for the relocation or closure of existing fire and police facilities.
Policy LU-5.5	Ensure that new development pays its fair share of impact fees such as park fees and traffic impact fees. This can also include impact fees related to community services (police protection services and fire emergency response services) or library facilities, once adopted and applicable.
Policy LU-5.6	Promote development of revenue-generating land uses to help defray the costs of high quality public services.
Policy LU-5.7	Encourage new development that is organized around compact, walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods and districts to conserve open space resources, minimize infrastructure costs, and reduce reliance on the automobile.
Policy LU-5.8	Include an evaluation of impacts on utility systems and infrastructure in EIRs for all major general plan amendment, rezone, and development applications.
Policy LU-5.9	Phase or restrict future development in the City to that which can be accommodated by infrastructure at the time of completion of each phase of a multi-phased project.
Policy LU-5.10	<p>Building densities/intensities for proposed new development projects shall not exceed the trip budget for applicable land use classifications, as identified in the Land Use Element, <u>unless the site is identified as a housing opportunity site within the sites inventory of the Housing Element, then the density and intensity may be modified to realize the residential site capacity, or density, identified therein.</u> Building intensities for proposed new development projects shall not exceed the applicable floor area standards, except for the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) Limited deviations from the graduated floor-area ratio standards for the commercial and industrial land use designations may be approved through a discretionary review process. No deviation shall exceed a 0.05 increase in the FAR in the moderate traffic category, and no deviation shall be allowed in the very low, low, and high traffic categories. Deviations from the FAR standards shall not cause the daily trip generation for the property to be exceeded when compared to the existing daily trip generation for the site without the</p>

proposed project or maximum allowable traffic generation for the Moderate Traffic FAR category, whichever is greater.

- (b) Additions to existing nonconforming nonresidential developments may be allowed if the additions do not affect the overall traffic generation characteristics of the development and if the additions do not substantially affect the existing height and bulk of the development. Additions to nonresidential developments shall be limited to those land uses with traffic generation rates based on variables other than building area square footage. Examples of such additions include, but are not limited to: 1) Hotels/motels: Increases in the size of hotel rooms or lobbies where no increase in the total number of rooms is proposed, and 2) theaters: Increases to “back-stage” support areas or lobbies where no increase in the total number of seats is proposed.
- (c) In the above conditions, the new development shall be compatible with surrounding land uses.
- (d) Additional criteria for approving deviations from the FAR standards may be established by policy of the City Council.

Policy LU-5.11 Development plans shall be required for all phased development and approvals and shall be approved by the Planning and Transportation Services Divisions prior to the issuance of building permits.

Policy LU-5.12 Development plans shall include an overall buildout plan, which can demonstrate the ability of the circulation system to support the proposed level of development.

Policy LU-5.13 The City shall continue its annual preparation of the Development Phasing and Performance Monitoring Program. The annual review will specifically address major intersection operations in any mixed-use overlay area.

Goal LU-6: Economically Viable and Productive Land Uses that Increase the City’s Tax Base

Objective LU-6A: *Ensure the long-term productivity and viability of the community's economic base.*

Policy LU-6.1 Encourage a mixed of land uses that maintain and improve the City’s long-term fiscal health.

Policy LU-6.2 Continue to promote and support the vitality of commercial uses to meet the needs of local residents and that support regional-serving commercial centers.

Policy LU-6.3 Continue to prioritize commercial and industrial park use of properties north of I-405 and within the Airport Industrial District.

Policy LU-6.4	Support the continued presence of incubator businesses in the action sports industry and jobs-producing businesses in the Westside.
Policy LU-6.5	Encourage revitalization of existing, older commercial and industrial areas in the Westside with new mixed-use development consisting of ownership housing stock and live/work units.
Policy LU-6.6	Continue to encourage and retain land uses that generate sustainable sales and property tax revenues, including regional commercial destinations and automobile dealerships.
Policy LU-6.7	Encourage new and retain existing businesses that provide local shopping and services.
Policy LU-6.8	Provide efficient and timely review of development proposals while maintaining quality customer service standards for the business, development, and residential community.
Policy LU-6.9	Support the retention and growth of Class A office tenants, including corporate headquarters for the action sports industry, biotech, and high technology companies within the City.
Objective LU-6B:	<i>Encourage and facilitate activities that expand the City's revenue base.</i>
Policy LU-6.10	Encourage a broad range of business uses that provide employment at all income levels and that make a positive contribution to the City's tax base.
Policy LU-6.11	Provide opportunities for mixed-use, office, manufacturing, and retail development that respond to market and community needs in terms of size, location, and cost.
Policy LU-6.12	Track retail trends and tailor regulations to respond to market changes, maximize revenue, and maintain the appropriate the business mix.
Policy LU-6.13	Encourage new development along major corridors that are pedestrian oriented and includes a mixture of retail/service, residential, and office uses.
Policy LU-6.14	Improve ease and accessibility to information to capture opportunities for businesses to establish in Costa Mesa and bring high-skill and professional jobs and new revenue sources into the community.
Policy LU-6.15	Promote unique and specialized commercial and industrial districts within the City which allow for incubation of new or growing businesses and industries.
Policy LU-6.16	Examine options for the development of new infrastructure for new technologies and businesses that use those technologies.
Objective LU-6C:	<i>Retain and expand the City's diverse employment base, including office, retail/service, restaurants, high-tech, action sports, boutique and prototype manufacturing, and industrial businesses.</i>

Land Use Element

Policy LU-6.17	Engage in activities that promote Costa Mesa as a great place to live, work, and develop a business.
Policy LU-6.18	Continue to work with surrounding cities to strengthen regional economic development.
Policy LU-6.19	Provide flexibility and support for development of residential, office, small retail centers, and similar uses that would serve local residents and would also benefit from the high visibility along major corridors outside of significant commercial or industrial nodes.

Goal LU-7: A Sound Local Sustainable Economy that Attracts Investment, Creates Educational Opportunities, and Generates Employment Opportunities

Policy LU-7.1	Endeavor to create mixture of employment opportunities for all economic levels of residents and businesses.
Policy LU-7.2	Support linkages between local educational institutions and local industries and businesses. Foster training, collaboration with employers, and new innovative programs that increase job opportunities for residents and students attending school locally.
Policy LU-7.3	Foster and provide useful and efficient partnerships to implement economic opportunities with private, non-profit, or other public agencies.
Policy LU-7.4	Cultivate an entrepreneurial and academic environment that fosters innovation through non-traditional housing developments, flexible office spaces, experiential development, and ensuring the diversity of retail/service throughout the urban districts.
Policy LU-7.5	Support and provide flexibility for development projects and businesses which produce, care, and maintain material goods or fixed assets meant to support the production of market goods, especially for niche industries within the City of Costa Mesa.
Policy LU-7.6	Seek out opportunities to attract primary businesses within stable industries and support industries that already exist within the City.
Policy LU-7.7	Explore economic and employment opportunities to retain and strengthen the unique industry niches along Bristol and Paularino, in the Westside, on East 17 th Street, and throughout North Costa Mesa.
Policy LU-7.8	Support the development of pedestrian plazas and gathering places, and institutional spaces, as well as the more efficient use of existing spaces, to support economic growth and branding of existing industries within the City.

Goal LU-8: Promote a range of multiple uses at the Fairview Developmental Center site

Policy LU-8.1 In anticipation of the potential closure or repurposing of the Fairview Development Center site, the City will work with appropriate State agencies or private entity (if the property is sold) to plan for a complementary mix of ~~low-scale~~ residential, institutional, public facilities, open spaces, and recreational uses within a campus setting.

Goal LU-9: Ensure that Fairgrounds uses are consistent with the General Plan designation

Policy LU-9.1 Discourage changes in the allowable uses specified in the Fairgrounds General Plan land use designation for the Orange County Fair & Event Center property. Ensure that amendments to this General Plan designation are approved by the electorate.

Goal LU-10: Promote the growth of tourism

Objective LU-10A: *Promote structural improvements of visitor-oriented land uses.*

Policy LU-10.1 Engage with property owners, developers, and business owners to encourage the revitalization of the hotel/motels.

Policy LU-10.2 Provide incentives to motel development projects seeking to improve existing motel facilities by increasing the hotel rating. These projects may include:

- (a) Updating building mechanical, electrical, or plumbing to comply with current building standards
- (b) Updating physical improvements to the site
- (c) Adding hotel amenities to the site
- (d) Updating or improving the landscaping on the site
- (e) Updating or improving the façade of the building(s)

Land Use Element

Objective LU-10B: *Promote growth of visitor-oriented land uses.*

Policy LU-10.3 Motel and hotel land uses should be encouraged to be located near major transportation corridors and close to key tourist/visitor draws, other recreation venues, the airport, regional, and general local shopping centers.

Policy LU-10.4 Consider the interest of quality of stay for visitors when evaluating projects near visitor-oriented land uses by requiring on-site amenities and upscale guest services.

Objective LU-10C: *Promote uses and events that make visitor-oriented business more economically viable.*

Policy LU-10.5 Celebrate and promote the arts, culture, and industries of Costa Mesa through special events, civic gatherings, and City marketing and tourism promotion efforts.

Policy LU-10.6 Promote the development of small-scale manufacturing uses or other uses that generate multiple secondary and tertiary markets that support business travel tourism-related uses.

Policy LU-10.7 Maintain and enhance the City's status and image as a centrally located destination and cultural center in Orange County.