

Planning, Building and Code Enforcement

CITYWIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES CHECKLIST

The Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines are a set of design approaches that are required for non-exempt development projects in San José. The Guidelines include definitions, examples, illustrative diagrams, and other information about required project features. This form must be included with the submittal of a <u>Development-Use</u> <u>Application</u> for projects that are subject to the Citywide guidelines.

Exempt projects - This checklist is not applicable to the following types of projects:

- Single-family projects.
- Rehabilitation, modifications, or additions to historic buildings, or adaptive reuse of such buildings.
- Projects in Downtown San José including the Diridon Station Area; instead projects in this area should refer to the Downtown Design Guidelines and Standards.

For questions: Speak with a City Planner at 408-535-3555; see phone service hours at www.sanjoseca.gov/Planning.

Para información en español, comuníquese con un Planificador de la ciudad al 408-793-4100.

Để được hỗ trợ, nói chuyện với Người lập kế hoạch thành phố tại 408-793-4305.

INSTRUCTIONS

This is a computer-fillable PDF form. Download and save the form to your computer. Save the form again after completing it and submit it with a <u>Development-Use Application</u>. For further assistance with digital forms, see <u>Digital</u> Forms & Signatures.

For each standard listed on the checklist, please indicate:

- Whether the project complies with the standard (Yes/No/Not Applicable).
- If Yes, applicable, indicate the Plan Sheet Number where compliance is shown.
- If No, please provide an Exception Request per Section 1.1.2 of the Citywide Design Guidelines

APPLICANT & PR	OJECT INFORMATION	
APPLICANT NAME:		
	PHONE #	EMAIL
PROJECT ADDRESS:		
SCOPE OF WORK Briefly describe:		

CHECKLIST	Does the project comply?		If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #	
SITE STANDARDS				
Section 2.1.1: Site, Surrounding Context, and Internal Circulation				
Standard 1: In areas with grid street patterns, align new block patterns and internal circulation such as driveway aisles, alleys, private streets, and paseos on medium and large sites with the existing surrounding street grid.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Site grading outside the building footprint for new developments on hillside sites must not vary more than three feet from the existing grade.	☐ Yes	□No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Site grading for new developments on hillside sites must be limited to 10 feet from the existing grade within the building footprint.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

continued >

CHECKLIST	Does th	If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #		
Section 2.1.2: Relationship to Transit				
Standard 1: When located within 500 feet of a Frequent Network transit stop, locate the primary building entrance at the building façade closest to the transit stop.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Do not locate driveways directly adjacent to bus stops, rail stations, and light rail corridors, unless there are no other streets adjoining the property.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Do not place at-grade vehicle access to development sites across light rail tracks or within 60 feet of an active rail corridor unless the only access to the site from a public street is across the light rail tracks.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.2.1: Pedestrian and Bicycle Access Location				
Standard 1: When developers have multiple entrances, locate them based on the following priority: a. Public transit; b. Primary streets; c. Secondary streets; d. Publicly accessible open spaces; e. Alleys or internal site circulation	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: All ground floor residential units fronting a street or paseo must have either one or a combination of: a. A primary front door access from the street or paseo; or b. A patio, balcony, or similar private open space placed along the street or paseo. The enclosure/railing for such an amenity must be at least 50% transparent and must be integrated in the design of the development.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Locate primary building entrances for residential buildings on a development site such that they are within 15 feet of a public sidewalk or publicly accessible open space, uninterrupted by parking lots or vehicular circulation areas.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Provide direct access for all lobbies, public open spaces, and paseos from the street or publicly accessible pedestrian walkways.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: Place the primary building entrance such that it can be accessed from a street, public open space, semi-private open space, or POPOS.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.2.2: Driveways and Vehicle Drop-offs				
Standard 1: Locate curb cuts at least 20 feet away from publicly accessible open spaces and 50 feet away from pedestrian and bicycle entrances, except within porte-cochères and for sites with less than 60 feet of street frontage.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Entrance/exit driveways must be limited to a maximum of two per 200 feet on all mid-block parcels. For mid-block parcels with less than 200 feet of street frontage, provide only one entrance/exit driveway. Provide a maximum of one driveway on each street for corner parcels with over 200 feet of total street frontage.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: For corner parcels or properties with two intersecting streets, provide the vehicular and driveway access on the secondary street or the street with lesser pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Do not locate individual residence garages, parking pads, and driveways along primary streets, except for duplexes. Where provided, locate them along secondary streets, alleys, or private streets.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: Do not create single-purpose driveways to roll out solid waste bins or access utility rooms. These facilities must be accessed through internal driveway aisles or shared with the main driveway.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.2.3: Services and Utilities Access and Location				
Standard 1: If the Fire Department or any utility companies require access to on-site facilities from the street, locate services and utilities such that: a. They occupy less than 25% of ground floor street-facing building facades; b. They occupy less than 25% of each ground floor street-facing building façade, if there is more than one façade that faces a street.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST	Does the project comply?			If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #
Standard 2: Provide a covered area for solid waste collection when it is located outside the building envelope.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Screen all services and utilities located outside the building envelope that are within 30 feet of a public right-of-way.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Provide access for utilities and waste collection from secondary streets, alleys, or private streets. Only provide access to service areas from primary streets for sites that do not have site frontage along any secondary street, alley, or private street.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Additional Standard for General Plan Commercial and Industrial Land use Designations: Standard 5: Place service yards, utilities, and their access at least 50 feet away from residential uses.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.3.1: Building Placement	I	I		
Standard 1: To create a continuous streetwall, place at least 75% of the ground floor primary street-, paseo-, or public open space-facing (except riparian corridor) façades of buildings with the primary commercial or residential use within 5 feet of the setback or easement line (whichever is more restrictive). When there are multiple buildings on the site, 75% of the sum of all primary street-, paseo-, and public open space-facing ground floor building façades must be considered in the calculation above. This standard does not apply when the width of sidewalk is equal to or less than 10 feet.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ n/a	
Standard 2: To create a continuous streetwall, place building façades with the primary commercial or residential use within five feet of the setback or easement line (whichever is more restrictive) for at least 60% of the site frontage along secondary streets. When there are multiple buildings on the site, 60% of the sum of all secondary street-facing ground floor building façades must be considered in the calculation above. This standard does not apply when the width of sidewalk is equal to or less than 10 feet.		□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.3.2: Active Frontages		1		
Standard 1: For buildings with multiple frontages, when active frontages are provided, orient them based on the following priority: a. Primary streets; b. Public transit; c. Secondary streets; d. Publicly accessible open spaces; e. Alleys or internal site circulation.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.3.3: Paseo Placement and Design		I		
Standard 1: Paseos must be at least: a. 12 feet wide, when fronted by buildings up to four stories high; b. 16 feet wide, when fronted by one or more buildings that are 5 to 6 stories high; c. 20 feet wide, when fronted by one or more buildings that are 7 to 8 stories high; d. 25 feet wide, when fronted by one or more buildings over 8 stories high.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Paseos must have a minimum 8-foot-wide travel path.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Where paseos are covered by buildings, they must have at least 20 feet of height clearance from ground to ceiling. For buildings taller than 6 stories, the height of a covered paseo must be 34 feet or more. In addition, trellises, decks, balconies, and sunshades extending from a building and projecting in a paseo must provide a minimum height clearance of 10 feet.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: If the paseo is for public use, a pathway easement must be dedicated to the City.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.3.4: Open Space Placement and Access		ı		
Standard 1: Where provided, locate POPOS such that they are physically and visually connected to at least one street or public open space and physically accessible from lobbies, amenity areas, and pedestrian and bicycle entrances facing the space via walkways or pedestrian paths.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Where common open spaces are provided on a medium or large site, ensure that all buildings have physical access to at least one of them via walkways or pedestrian paths from inside of the buildings.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST				If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #
Standard 3: Where provided, place POPOS and semi-private open spaces within 2 vertical feet of grade from the adjacent sidewalk.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Where provided and where building façades face a POPOS, place active frontages along at least 50% of the ground floor.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.3.5: Bicycle Parking Placement				
Standard 1: Locate at least 40% of the required bicycle parking on the ground floor with direct physical access to an elevator or building exit.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Place bicycle parking so that bicyclists do not have to cross vehicular parking or drive aisles to enter the building.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: When provided outside the building, long-term bicycle parking must be within 50 feet of at least one building entrance for small sites and within 100 feet of at least one building entrance for medium and large sites.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: When located outside the building, connect bicycle parking to the pedestrian network by providing a minimum five-foot-wide pathway or walkway between them.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 2.3.6: Vehicle Parking Placement and Surface Parking Design - For Standards 1 and 2, the greater distances than these minimums at the time of development review.	Public W	orks Dep	artment n	nay require
Standard 1: For medium and large sites, place the first parking stall at least 30 feet away from the driveway when accessing a parking lot from a primary street to allow cars to stack on site rather than in the street.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Place the first parking stall at least 20 feet away from the driveway when accessing a parking lot from a secondary street, alley, or private street	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Screen at least 75% of surface parking from primary streets, secondary streets, public open spaces, and adjacent sites with Mixed-Use and Residential General Plan land use designations using landscaping or 3-foot-tall architectural elements that (at least one of the following): a. Utilize the same materials, colors, and lighting fixtures as the site or building facades on the property for at least 75% of the area; b. Are covered with landscaping or public art for at least 75% of the total length along public open spaces, primary streets, and secondary streets.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Provide a 5-foot-wide pedestrian walkway, at minimum, to connect buildings and parking or other walkways for at least every 200 feet.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: Parking areas located in the front setback area or at the front property line must be less than 25% of the site frontage along primary streets and public open spaces and less than 40% of the site frontage along secondary and private streets.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
2.3.7 Site Lighting	1	ı		
Standard 1: Orient all site lighting directly downwards to prevent light pollution and excess glare in the public realm.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Illuminate a zone of a maximum of five feet in front of the ground floor façade for all active frontages such as retail, offices, and community rooms.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: In General Plan Residential and Mixed-Use land use designations, the height of a lighting fixture must be: a. Up to 3 feet for walking paths through open space; b. Up to 12 feet, when the distance of the fixture from the adjacent residential property line is less than twice the height of the fixture; c. Up to 25 feet when the distance from the fixture to the adjacent shared property line is more than twice the height of the fixture; d. 12 to 16 feet when adjacent to retail.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: At least one pedestrian and bicycle circulation route must have an unbroken line of lighting from site entrance to the building entrance.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST	Does th	Does the project comply?			
Standard 5: Fully illuminate all service yards and access to services and utilities.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 6: All site lighting fixtures must be fully shielded (full cut-off) to prevent light from aiming skyward and light spillage and glare that can be seen from above.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 7: Keep the maximum color temperature for outdoor lighting below 2700 Kelvin, except for outdoor decorative lighting from November 15 to January 15.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Additional Standards for General Plan Commercial and Industrial Land Use Designations: Standard 8: When adjacent to a residential development, lighting fixtures for commercial, industrial, or quasi-public developments must be less than 40-feet tall, irrespective of the distance from the common property line.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Section 2.3.8: Landscaping and Stormwater Management					
Standard 1: Select trees which at maturity create a tree canopy cover that shades a minimum of 50% of each on-site surface parking area, common open space at the ground floor, and privately-owned (and maintained) Public Open Space.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 2: Tree wells must be at least four feet larger than the tree trunk diameter at maturity.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 3: Designate 700 cubic feet of non-compacted soil for small trees, 1400 cubic feet of non-compacted soil for medium trees, and 2100 cubic feet of non-compacted soil for large trees to allow trees to reach their maturity. Structural soil systems, soil cells, or continuous trenches are example of ways to reach to the above soil volumes.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 4: When planting trees on green roofs or above underground parking, provide a minimum soil depth of 36 inches and soil volume for each tree as identified in Standard 3.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 5: Provide the following minimum distances from the center of trees to the edges of buildings for all trees to reach maturity and to prevent unnecessary tree removal: 5 feet for small trees, 12 feet for medium trees, and 20 feet for large trees.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 6: Provide a maximum distance of 20 feet on center for small trees, 25 feet for medium trees, and 35 feet for large trees, or 75% of the mature canopy size distance for each tree type measured from the center. Locate new street trees and new on-site trees in relation to existing street trees and on-site trees to be retained to meet these maximum spacing dimensions.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 7: Provide minimum vertical clearance for tree canopies at maturity as follows: 14 feet in and around service and loading areas and driveways, 12 feet for parking lots, and 8 feet for tree canopies immediately adjacent to sidewalks and patios.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 8: Utilize at least 50% of the total landscaped area on a development site for LID site design measures, source controls, and green stormwater infrastructure, including but not limited to bioretention, rain gardens, LID planters, and permeable pavers.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Additional Standards (9 & 10) for General Plan Commercial and Industrial Land Use Designations: Standard 9: Provide at least a 5 foot-wide landscape buffer at the side and rear property lines and a 5 foot-tall solid wall/concrete fence at the shared property lines where Commercial or Mixed-Use General Plan land use designations abut Residential General Plan land use designations.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		
Standard 10: Provide a landscape buffer of at least 10 feet at the side and rear property lines and a 5 to 7 foot-tall solid wall/concrete fence where Industrial General Plan land use designations abut Residential General Plan land use designations.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A		

CHECKLIST	Does the project comply?			If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #
BUILDING STANDARDS				
Section 3.1.1: Massing Relationship to Context - See p. 34 of the Citywide Guidelines for where to start the stepback plane and required depth.				
Standard 1: Outside General Plan growth areas, provide building stepbacks fronting rear shared property lines within a stepback plane of 60 degrees from horizontal and fronting public rights-of-way within a stepback plane of 75 degrees from horizontal.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Within General Plan growth areas, provide building stepbacks from rear shared property lines and public rights-of-way within a stepback plane of 75 degrees from horizontal.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Intrusion into the stepback plane up to the allowable maximum allowed height is allowed for up to 25% of the building massing.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.1.2 Form, Proportion, and Scale				
Standard 1: Buildings at street intersections with traffic signals, terminus points, and open spaces must include at least two of the following architectural features for a minimum of 20% of each building frontage along the street: a. Corner plaza; b. Articulated corner with vertical or horizontal projections; c. Taller massing or exaggerated roof elements; d. Building entrances with a minimum recess of 3 feet; e. Different façade treatments such as variations in material and color.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: When taller massing or exaggerated roof elements are provided, they can exceed the maximum allowed building height by up to 15 feet for a maximum of 10% of the roof area.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: For streetwalls more than 200 feet in length, provide at least one recess or projection in the façade that is at least: a. 15 feet wide and 10 feet dep for residential, commercial and mixed-use developments; b. 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep for industrial developments.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.1.3: Historic Adjacency				
Standard 1: Design buildings that are taller than the adjacent historic buildings such that the new massing located on the same property or that shares a property line with the historic building steps down to its height, irrespective of the other surrounding buildings.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Locate the streetwall of new buildings within five feet of the streetwall of adjacent historic buildings on the same side of the street to maintain continuity.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Use historic materials that match nearby historic buildings on at least 25% of a street, paseo or public open space facing façade and on 10% of other façades that are visible from the public realm. Historic materials include masonry, brick, limestone, terra cotta, cast stone, mosaic, concrete, and wood (trim, finishes, and ornament only).	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.2.1: Pedestrian and Bicycle Entrances Design	ı			
Standard 1: Provide at least one building entrance along a public street or active pedestrian area for all buildings with multiple access points, all buildings with over 200 feet of frontage along streets and public open spaces, and all residential developments with over 50 units.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: The primary building entrance must be directly accessible from the public realm and meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Recess all building entrances that open towards a sidewalk by a minimum of 3 feet to protect pedestrians from bumping into doors opening outwards. If the doors open inwards, no recess is required, but provide a projecting or arching cover at least 3 feet deep for protection from weather and opportunity for addresses and additional signage.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: When ground floor dwelling units with direct access from the public realm are raised, raise them by a minimum of 1 foot and a maximum of 4 feet above the public realm.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: Provide an additional entrance for all ground-floor, ADA-accessible dwelling units from the inside of the building when the only other entrance faces the public realm and is raised from the ground (as in the case of stoops). If such access cannot be provided due to site constraints, do not raise the public realm-facing entrance.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST	Does th	Does the project comply?		
Standard 6: If site constraints prevent ground floor dwelling units' doors from being raised, recess doors at least 3 feet beyond the building façade or setback. This standard does not apply to sites that slope more than 3 feet along a single building façade or property line.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 7: All occupied front yard patios for residential units meant to have outdoor furniture must be at least 4 feet deep and 6 feet wide.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 8: The height of low walls, screens, transparent railings, or hedges for enclosed front yard patios or commercial outdoor dining space must not exceed 4 feet.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 9: Railings that are used for stoops and porches should be a maximum 4 feet tall and provide a minimum 50% transparency to the public realm.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.2.2: Vehicular Entrances and Driveways				
Standard 1: Driveways must be less than 25% of street frontage for sites that are more than 100 feet wide at the street and not more than 25 feet for sites that are less than 100 feet wide at the street.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Driveways for parking facilities must be a maximum width of 52 feet cumulatively for each street frontage.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: When multiple driveways are provided on a street frontage, they must be at least 50 feet apart measured between the internal edges of the driveways.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Recess parking garage entrances at least 2 feet and not more 5 feet when the building façade is at the street-facing property line.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: Build City-standard driveways at all vehicular entrances between public rights-of-way and private driveways.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 6: Individual residence garages must be set back from the building façade by at least 4 feet when placed along secondary streets and at least 2 feet when placed along alleys or internal circulation.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.2.3: Services and Utilities Entrances and Design				
Standard 1: Screen solid waste, utilities, and service areas from residential and commercial uses, and on-site and off-site views to limit visual impact on the public realm using fences, walls, or landscaping that: a. use durable and weather-resistant materials; b. are 4 to 5 feet tall; c. do not interrupt the line-of-sight of drivers entering or exiting the gate.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Install roofs on exterior solid waste enclosures to prevent rain from getting inside and carrying contaminants into the stormwater system.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Additional Standards (3 & 4) for General Plan Commercial and Industrial Land Use Designations: Standard 3: Place horizontal, through-the-wall venting to the street above the third story for commercial buildings. For buildings equal to or less than 3 stories, vent vertically to the roof.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Use 5- to 7-foot-tall fences or walls with at least 50% of their surface area covered with public art or landscaping to screen commercial service areas, corporation yards, and exterior operations from the street and adjacent non-industrial or non-commercial uses.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.1: Façade Design and Articulation				
Standard 1: Articulate all building façades facing a street or public open space for at least 80% of each façade length. Articulate all other building façades for at least 60% of each façade length. Façade articulation can be achieved by providing material and plane changes or by providing a rhythmic pattern of bays, columns, balconies, and other architectural elements to break up the building mass.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Building elements such as bays, windows, and balconies that project from façades must have at least 2 feet of plane change.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST	Does th	If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #		
Section 3.3.2: Roofs and Parapets				
Standard 1: Break the continuity of pitched roofs and roofs with horizontal eaves more than 150 feet in length using gables, building projections, or other building articulation.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Do not provide pitched roofs for over 50% of any building roof length fronting the public realm for buildings greater than four stories.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
 Standard 3: For buildings with 5 stories or greater: Provide flat roofs for at least 90% of roof area. Up to 10% may be a combination of other roof forms. Sloped roofs must be less than 25% of roof length fronting the public realm on any façade or up to 25 feet for façades of length 100 feet or less. Do not provide railings at roofs for more than 20% of the roof length fronting the public realm unless the railing is set back more than 5 feet from the building façade or designed to be 80% solid so as to act as a screen for mechanical equipment. Exceptions may be made in the case of railings located at occupied roof decks. 	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Parapets and other screening elements at the roof level must screen rooftop equipment from public view.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.3: Decks and Balconies				
Standard 1: When private decks and balconies project out of a building façade, they must extend less than 10 feet from building façades. When they extend into public rights-of-way the projection must be less than four feet outside the property line in accordance with the California Building Code.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Occupied decks and balconies must be at least six feet wide and four feet deep to encourage outdoor seating.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Façade elements and unoccupied spaces such as Juliet balconies must be a minimum of three feet wide and 12 inches deep to provide relief or articulation in the façade.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: When decks and balconies project into public rights-of-way, maintain a minimum vertical clearance above the public realm based on the location of the development and ground floor use: 24 feet for developments that have residential common areas, commercial, or mixed-uses at the ground floor and 20 feet for developments with residential units at the ground floor.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: When balconies are provided in a project, at least 25% of residential units facing secondary streets and public open spaces must have balconies.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 6: Do not locate permanent storage boxes, condensers for air-conditioning units, or other mechanical equipment on decks and balconies	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.4: Awnings, Sunshades, and Screens				
Standard 1: When sunshades, awnings, recessed windows, screens, or any other shading devices are provided on South and West building façades, design them such that they provide shade on at least 30% of each exposed exterior window surface on those building façades. Calculate the amount of shading on each window using a 45-degree angle with the base equal to the depth of the sunshade for both horizontal and vertical shading. Use horizontal or vertical shading devices or a combination of both for this calculation.	☐ Yes	□No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.5: Parking Garage Design				
Standard 1: Line at least 50% of the total parking structure façade length facing a primary street, open space, or a paseo with a minimum 20-foot-deep active frontage or residential and commercial uses.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Limit parking along primary street frontages to 65% of the site frontage width.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Orient the shortest façade of parking structures parallel to primary streets.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST	Does th	Does the project comply?		
Standard 4: Locate openings and exhaust vents on the top of buildings or on second levels to direct air away from the public realm and adjacent structures.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: Design flare-out openings at garage entrances with a minimum width of 26 feet for two-way traffic and 20 feet for one-way traffic to provide line-of-sight between vehicles and pedestrians.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.6: Bird Safety				
Standard 1: For non-residential uses, apply a bird safety treatment on areas of glazing within 10 feet of a building corner.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: For non-residential uses, apply a bird safety treatment to glazed areas of any building façade with more than 10 percent glazing that is within 15 vertical feet and 20 horizontal feet of a green roof or a vegetated courtyard, within or outside of the development.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Use a bird safety treatment on parallel panes of glass 30 feet or less apart, such as skyways, walkways, and other glass building connectors.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Use a bird safety treatment on transparent atria, free-standing glass features, and glass architectural elements that protrude from the primary building mass.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: Do not use mirrored glass or glazing with a reflective index above 20%.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 6: For façades with more than 20% glazing within 60 feet of grade and located within 300 feet from a body of water, including creeks and vegetated flood control channels; or within 100 feet of a landscaped area, open space, or park larger than one acre in size, apply a bird safety treatment to at least 90% of the glazed areas within 60 feet of grade.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.7: Materials and Color				
Standard 1: In General Plan growth areas, ground floor elevation fronting primary streets must have high quality materials and texture for at least 50% of the non-glass areas. High quality materials include (but are not limited to) stone, marble, granite, brick, tile, wood, terracotta, and steel.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Material transitions along any façade must only occur on the inside corner of plane change. When material changes need to happen in the same plane, use trims, cornices, or other architectural elements to create a corner for material transition.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: For buildings taller than four stories, limit the use of stucco to a maximum of 60% of any façade that faces a street, open space, or paseo in General Plan growth areas.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: For buildings taller than 4 stories, do not provide unbroken multi-story sections of the same material, texture, or color for more than 150 feet of façade length and more than two-thirds of the number of floors in height.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.8: Architectural Lighting				
Standard 1: Orient at least 90% of exterior lighting fixtures downward.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Provide pedestrian-scale lighting to illuminate the ground floor building façades and an adjacent 4-foot wide zone with lighting fixtures that are placed: a. Every 40 feet or less for all building façades to illuminate the sidewalk along primary and secondary streets; b. Every 30 feet or less for all building façades facing public open spaces, paseos, and POPOS; c. Every 20 feet or less for all ground floor blank walls.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 3.3.9: Signage				
Standard 1: Direct all building addresses and primary building signage towards street frontage such that they are visible from the street.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST	Does the project comply?			If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #
PEDESTRIAN LEVEL				
Section 4.1.1: Commercial Frontages				
Standard 1: Provide a finished ground floor level for all commercial active frontages within 3 vertical feet of sidewalk.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Create transparent façades with windows or clear glazing for at least 70% of the active frontage length along primary streets or public open spaces and 50% of the active frontage length along secondary streets.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Provide a transparent façade at building corners such that it extends at least 20 feet from the corner in both directions. If a corner façade is fronting a primary street or public open space on one side and a secondary street on the other, refer to Standard 2 for transparent building façade length requirements for each façade.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Windows and clear glazing on the ground floor façade must have no opaque or semi- opaque building elements wider than two inches or spaced more closely than five feet between 3 to 10 vertical feet from the sidewalk.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: All ground floor commercial tenant spaces must be at least 45 feet deep for a minimum of 50% of primary street building façades, and at least 25 feet deep for a minimum of 50% of secondary street façades.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 6: Provide a minimum of 14-foot floor-to-ceiling height for ground floor commercial building frontages. This minimum height requirement does not apply to garage or utility areas which are separate and distinct from ground floor commercial spaces.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 7: Do not provide any fences or planting taller than three feet between an active frontage and the edge of sidewalk along a primary street.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 4.1.2: Residential Frontages				
Standard 1: Include a minimum 3-foot-deep frontage zone at building entrances for residential and mixed-use developments. This transition space is useful for any doors opening out to the sidewalk and for providing stoops for raised residential units.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: The finished floor level of ground floor residential units must be within four vertical feet of the closest sidewalk. For sloping sites, developments are allowed to have up to 25% of unit entrances and up to 1/4th of the ground floor level above 4 vertical feet for but not more than 6 vertical feet higher than the closest sidewalk along that property line.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: For all residential active frontages, provide at least six-foot-tall transparent windows or clear glazing that cover a minimum of 60% of the active frontage along primary streets and 40% along secondary streets.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 4: Partially sub-grade podium garages along streets and pedestrian walkways must: a. Not extend more than 4 feet above grade; b. Not have blank walls; c. Screen mechanical equipment and air exhaust windows from view; d. Have openings and articulations that are consistent with the rest of the facade.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 4.1.3: Mitigating Blank Walls				
Standard 1: Limit continuous blank walls on the ground floor to less than 30 feet along primary street façades and 50 feet along secondary street façades.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: Do not create a blank wall longer than 15 feet in the 50 feet closest to a building corner fronting a primary street or public open space.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: Do not create a blank wall longer than 25 feet in the 50 feet closest to a building corner fronting a secondary street, paseo, or alley.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	

CHECKLIST	Does the	e project	comply?	If Yes, enter Plan Sheet #
Standard 4: At the pedestrian level, mitigate blank walls that continue for more than 15 feet along primary streets and 30 feet along secondary streets by providing at least one of the following design treatments: Architectural treatments such as reveals, projections, setbacks, indentations, lighting, awnings, etc. Interactive public art that is at least 100 square feet in area and occupies at least 10 linear feet of the wall. Art exhibitions, merchandising display windows, or public information display cases that change at least once every six months. Murals that are at least eight feet in any dimension and cover at least 75% of the blank wall area.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 5: At the pedestrian level, use at least one of the treatments mentioned in 4.1.3 - Standard 4 for blank walls along property lines that are exposed to the public realm without another building located within 15 feet.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Section 4.2.1: Privately Owned (and Maintained) Public Open Space Design				
Standard 1: When adjacent to retail spaces and mixed-use buildings, designate five percent of the total POPOS area for seating. If there are food service businesses adjacent to it, designate 10% of the total POPOS area for seating. This seating could be a combination of built-in or movable furniture.	☐ Yes	□No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: The length and width of POPOS must each be at least 25 feet long when any building on its perimeter is 30 feet or taller.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
4.2.2: Common and Private Open Space Design				
Standard 1: When all the building walls facing a common open space are less than 4 stories tall, each common open space dimension must be at least 20 feet.	☐ Yes	□ No	□ N/A	
Standard 2: When one or more building walls facing a common open space are 4 to 8 stories tall, at least one of the common open space dimensions must be equal to or greater than the height of the tallest building wall facing the common open space. The other dimension must be 50% or more of the height of the tallest building wall facing the common open space.	☐ Yes	□No	□ N/A	
Standard 3: When one or more building walls facing a common open space are more than 8 stories tall, at least one of the common open space dimensions must be 80 feet or more. The other dimension must be 50% or more of the height of the tallest building wall facing the common open space.	☐ Yes	□No	□ N/A	
Additional Requirements: Refer to Appendix A.2 of the Guidelines document for additional requirements for common and private open space design.	☐ Yes	□No	□ N/A	
I confirm this checklist as completed and accurate. Where a requirement is appliable entered indicate where on the plans that compliance is shown.	e, the I	Plan Sh	eet # ha	s been
PRINT NAME DATE [MM/DAY/YEAR]				

PLANNING DIVISION 408-535-3555 SAN JOSE CITY HALL, 200 E. SANTA CLARA ST., SAN JOSE, CA 95113 WWW.SANJOSECA.GOV/PLANNING