

City of Manteca Objective Design Standards Framework

August 21, 2025
City of Manteca Planning Commission

Let's Review...



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The City of Manteca is looking into developing its own set of

OBJECTIVE DESIGN STANDARDS

to be used in the review of **multi-family** and **mixed-use housing** project applications.

This is in response to multiple recent pieces of **State legislation** which require local jurisdictions to adopt objective design standards and to implement them, to allow or assist in the streamlined review of housing projects which qualify.



Purpose & Intent

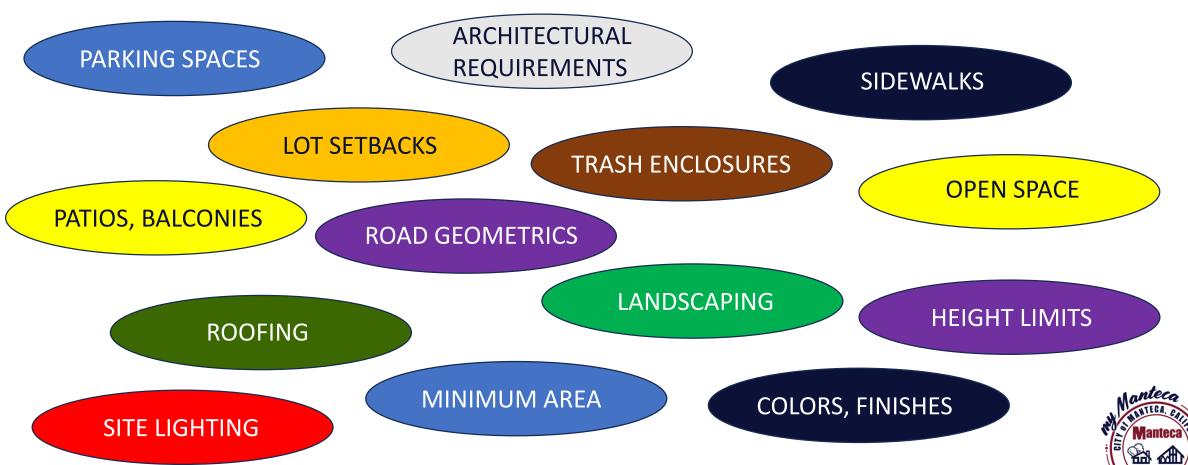
The purpose of developing and adopting Objective Design Standards for Manteca is to:

- ✓ Comply with recent state housing legislation
- ✓ Implement streamlined and ministerial review processes for projects which qualify
- ✓ Ensure that qualifying projects meet City expectations for look, feel, and amenities
- ✓ Establish a clear framework by which projects will be evaluated
- ✓ Provide clear guidelines for developers to use on their projects
- **✓** Result in BETTER QUALITY HOUSING PROJECTS!



What Could Be Covered in ODS?

Intentional, thoughtful deviation from existing adopted City Zoning or Engineering minimum standards for things like:



Great!! Now what, Dave?

- 1. PROJECT INITIATION Review legislation, existing (State) guidelines and standards (ours and other agencies'); collect feedback and ideas from Planning Commission; establish framework to develop Manteca's ODS
- 2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT Hold informational public meetings; reach out to industry stakeholders; collect and crystalize feedback from residents, builders, and other stakeholders
- 3. **DEVELOP DRAFT ODS** Via Staff or Planning Consultant
- **4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (PART 2)** Hold more public meetings; gather feedback on draft ODS from residents, builders, and other stakeholders
- 5. REVIEW AND ADOPT FINAL OBJECTIVE DESIGN STANDARDS Public hearings at Planning Commission and City Council
- **6. IMPLEMENTATION** Incorporate ODS into review of qualifying project

TIMELINE: +- 12 MONTHS



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• ODS Adoption Framework – how we make this official!



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- ODS Context Framework how the ODS fits the community itself



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- ODS Context Framework how the ODS fits the community itself
- ODS Format Framework how the ODS document is structured and works





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 - ☐ Codify in Manteca Municipal Code, Title 17



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It becomes the law



≻ODS Adoption Options: ☐ Codify in Manteca Municipal Code, Title 17 PROS: It becomes the law CONS: Tougher to update or change More difficult to understand Less optimal format to use to review projects against May complicate future code enforcement cases if improperly applied (ODS is intended for multifamily and mixed-use housing projects in the near term)

- **➢ODS** Adoption Options:
 - ☐ Adopt as a stand-alone Planning policy document, via Resolution or Ordinance



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 - Adopt as a stand-alone Planning policy document, via Resolution or Ordinance PROS:
 - Easier to update or modify over time
 - Easier/simpler to disseminate information to designers/developers
 - More obviously serves its purpose in the context of recent housing bills



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CONS:

Standards could seem more suggestive than mandatory if not codified



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Some jurisdictions (i.e. Concord) memorialize the adoption with a Municipal Code section that refers to their existence (in a separate document) but do not identify the specific ODS details within the Muni code section





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Local Context:

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 - 1920's-1940's: working class smaller 1- and 2-story SFDs with detached garages?
 - 1960's-1990's: 1-story ranch-style tract homes with attached garages; 1- and 2-story apartment complexes with multiple buildings and parking lots?
 - 1990's-present: 2-story "McMansions" with 2- or 3-car attached garages; 2- to 4-story apartment blocks with multiple buildings and parking lots?



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- Unit type or dwelling type?



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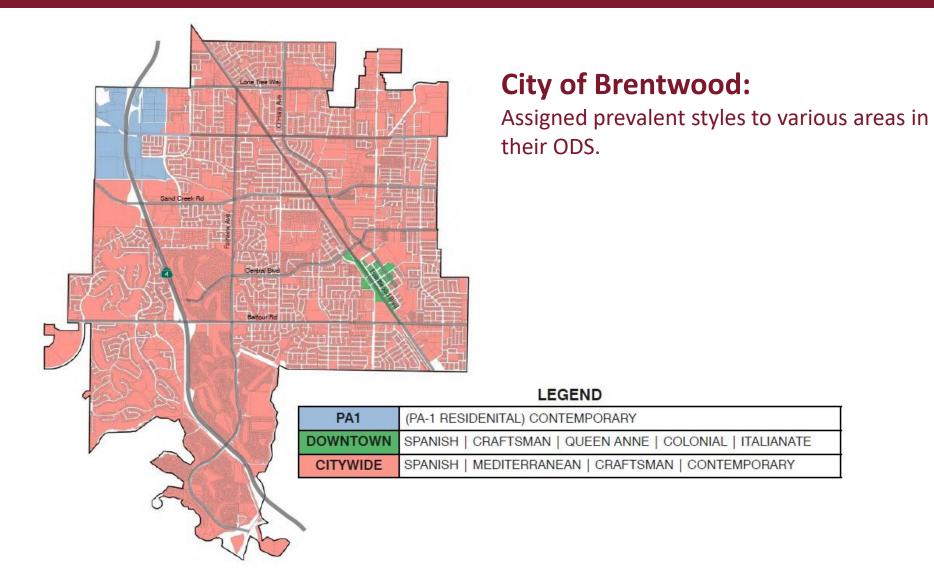
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 - Neighborhood
 - Corridor
 - Center (Downtown/Main Street/urban high-rise complex)

Scale: specific to House or Block



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 - Center (Downtown/Main Street/urban high-rise complex)
- ☐ Current General Plan Community Design element [Chapter 5] identifies 3 basic Urban Forms in Manteca, as:
 - Historic Core (Downtown/Main Street)
 - Suburban-style, automobile-centric (SFDs and strip malls)
 - Rural-type outer fringes (large-lot SFDs and ag lands)



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➤ How could the ODS be organized by Placetype Contexts?

House-scale buildings contribute to smaller-scale environments. Buildings are generally up to three stories, separated (detached) from adjacent buildings and set back from the street and sidewalk. They are similar in form to single family houses, yet small-scale environments with house-scale buildings can also include multi-family buildings such as duplexes, bungalow courts, courtyard buildings, townhouses and mixed-use main street buildings.

House-Scale Neighborhoods



- One to two stories
- Mostly detached building forms
- Medium to deep front setbacks
- · Moderate lot coverage
- · Parking located at front, side and rear of lot
- · Limited to no mix of uses

House-Scale Corridors



- · Mostly two stories; Up to three stories
- · Detached and attached building forms
- · Small to medium front setbacks
- · Moderate lot coverage
- Parking located at side or rear of lot
- Mostly horizontal mix of uses

House-Scale Centers



- · Mix of two to three stories
- · Mostly attached building form
- · Zero to small front setbacks
- · High lot coverage
- · Parking located mostly at rear of lot
- · Mostly horizontal mix of uses

PLACETYPE: Neighborhoods Corridors Centers



➤ How could the ODS be organized by Placetype Contexts?

Block-scale buildings contribute to larger-scale environments. Buildings are individually as large as a city block or attached along a street to form a continuous façade along most, or all, of a block. They typically have minimal setbacks and are often mixed-use with non-residential uses on the ground floor and housing or office on upper stories. Examples of block-scale buildings include multiplexes, mid-rise buildings and stacked flats.

Block-Scale Neighborhoods



- · Mix of four to eight stories
- Detached and attached building forms
- · Mostly small front setbacks
- · High lot coverage
- · Parking located at rear of lot
- · Limited mix of uses

Block-Scale Corridors



- · Mix of five to eight stories
- · Mostly detached building forms
- · Mostly small front setbacks
- · High lot coverage
- Parking located mostly at side and rear of lot
- · Horizontal and vertical mix of uses

Block-Scale Centers



- Mix of 4 to 10+ stories
- · Mostly attached building form
- · Zero front setbacks
- High lot coverage
- Parking located mostly at rear of lot, underground, or structure
- · Mostly vertical mix of uses

PLACETYPE: Neighborhoods Corridors Centers



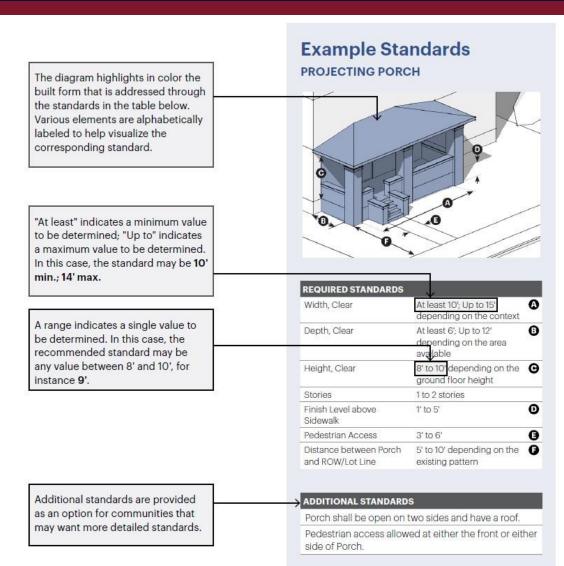
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Clear and numerical (objective) standards are mandatory, covering a host of structure and site details:



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>ODS for: ARCHITECTURAL PARKING SPACES **REQUIREMENTS SIDEWALKS LOT SETBACKS** TRASH ENCLOSURES **OPEN SPACE** PATIOS, BALCONIES **ROAD GEOMETRICS LANDSCAPING HEIGHT LIMITS** ROOFING MINIMUM AREA COLORS, FINISHES SITE LIGHTING

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Format the ODS as either:



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☐ Checklist rundown through all ODS sections



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 - ☐ Menu of Options through ODS sections (i.e., "choose from these allowable details")



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 Checklist rundown through all ODS sections
 Menu of Options through ODS sections (i.e., "choose from these allowable details")
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Flexibility in options available to the developer and designer can lend to variety and maximize affordability without negotiating away requirements for higher quality, more interesting structures.



Checklist Example: (City of Concord)

Chapter 5 - Neighborhoods Standards

	Sub-section number	Policy	Applicant confirmation	N/A	Notes (sheet number)
A. Site Plan					
	1. Site Planning and Orientation	ah.			
	a. Parallel to street				
	b. Side treatment				
	c. A/C unit location				
	d. Abutting open space				
	e. Primary entrances				
	f. Ground floor patios				
	g. Building pads				
	h. Separate circulation patterns				\$
	2. Parking	ac.			
	a. Vehicular parking				
	b. Carport parking				
	c. Bicycle parking				-
B. Architectural Building Design				0;	
	Massing and Articulation	ad.			
	a. Appearance/separate				
	b. Visual relief-details				
	c. Architectural projection				5
	d. Citywide standard B(1)d-Transitional				
	2. Roof Treatments	ac.			
	a. Roof forms				
	b. Visible roofs areas/ "roofscape"				S S
	c. Roof decks-prohibited				
	3. Color	a.			2
	a. Minimum colors				2



Menu Example: (City of Brentwood)

5.3.2 ROOFS

REQUIRED ELEMENTS

- · Low pitched roof at 4:12 to 5:12 slope
- Red, fired, clay tile roofs. Common shapes include both Spanish (S-shaped) and Mission (half cylinder) types
- Overhanging eaves (minimum 24" on elevation that face a public street) with exposed rafter tails or beams
- . Small 1'-0" or less decorative exposed rafter tails
- Clay or terracotta tile roofing as dominant roofing material
- Simple hip or gable roof with one intersecting gable roof

OPTIONAL ELEMENTS (CHOOSE AT LEAST 2)

- · Shed roof over porch
- Gabled and shed roofs, gabled roofs are on the side and front facing
- Shaped parapet with coping
- · Brackets or knee braces at gabled ends
- Hipped-roof towers or belvederes (square, rectangle or circular in plan)









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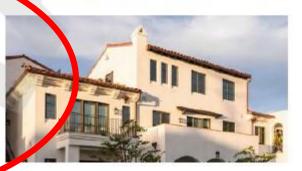
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 Scorecard Example: (Tuolumne County)

Table 10: Element Scorecard

SFD	MF2-4	MF5-9	MF10+	Element	Points Earned	Notes
				SITE		
5	5	5	5	Project site is within an identified community boundary (refer to 2018 Tuolumne County General Plan Volume II: Technical Background Report, pp. 34-72)		
4	4	4	4	Adjacent to an identified community boundary, with an agricultural or undeveloped land use on at least one side of the site		
1	1	1	1	Project uses public water system or existing private water system		
1	1	1	1	Project uses public sanitary services		
3-5		3-5	3-5	Green space as a percentage of total project site 40% or more of site = 5 30% or more of site = 4 20% or more of site = 3		
				TOTAL		
				ROOF		
1	1	2	3	Change in roof pitch or form		
1	1	2	3	Inclusion of dormer, gable, parapet or other architectural roof detail		
1	1	1	1	Boxed or soffited eaves (fire safety)		
		1	2	Rooflines longer than 50' are broken and altered		
				TOTAL		



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OBJECTIVE DESIGN STANDARD ELEMENT SCORECARD

MINIMUM POINTS REQUIRED BY PROJECT TYPE

Table 9: Minimum Points Required by Project Type

	Туре	Number of Units	Minimum Total Points	TOTAL
SFS	Single-unit subdivision	12 or fewer	20	nitectural roof
SFS	Single-unit subdivision	13 or more	25	
MF2-4	Multi-unit development	2, 3, or 4	20	тота
MF5-9	Multi-unit development	5-9	40	
MF10+	Multi-unit development	10 or more	50	
Mixed-use			the number of residential units will determine the type category for minimum total points required	





- ODS Adoption Framework: choose favored ODS adoption option:
 - ☐ Codify ODS in MMC Title 17
 - ☐ Adopt via Resolution as a Planning Policy Document
 - ☐ Adopt via Resolution as a Planning Policy Document AND Codify by reference
 - Other



- ODS Context Framework: advise/confirm Local Contexts for staff
 - ☐ Historical context? =
 - \square Architectural style(s)? =
 - \square Architectural style(s) by area in town? =
 - ☐ Type of structure norm? =



- ODS Context Framework: advise/confirm Placetype Form Contexts:
 - ☐ Neighborhood / Corridor / Center
 - ☐ Historic Core / Suburban / Rural



ODS Format Framework: choose how the ODS document will be structured:

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What's Next?

- Planning staff takes guidance and preferences from today's meeting
- Solicit RFP/RFQ to select a Planning Consultant to develop draft ODS
- Public outreach to collect and crystalize feedback from residents, builders, and other stakeholders
- Consultant works up draft ODS for further discussion and consideration





Thank you

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