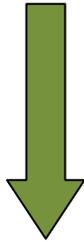


Zoning Code Citation Guide

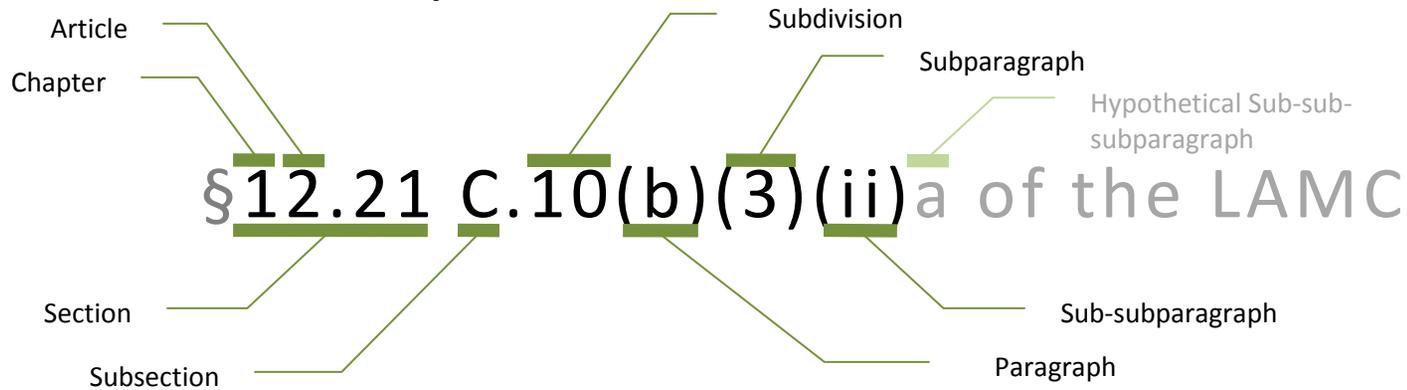
Hierarchy



Chapter	Number	1, 2, 3 ...
Article	Number	1, 2, 3 ...
Section	Chapter & Article Numbers together followed by a decimal and Number	12.00, 12.01, 12.02 ...
Subsection	Capital Letter; there is a space between the Section and Subsection, and followed by a period	A., B., C. ...
Subdivision	Number; there is <i>no</i> space between the Subsection and Subdivision	1, 2, 3 ...
Paragraph	Lowercase Letter in parentheses; there is <i>no</i> space between the Subdivision and Paragraph	(a), (b), (c) ...
Subparagraph	Number in parentheses ; there is <i>no</i> space between the Paragraph and Subparagraph	(1), (2), (3) ...
Sub-subparagraph	Lowercase Roman Numeral in parentheses; there is <i>no</i> space between the Subparagraph and Sub-subparagraph	(i), (ii), (iii) ...
Sub-sub-subparagraph	Lowercase Letter; there is <i>no</i> space between the Sub-subparagraph and Sub-sub-subparagraph	a, b, c ...

There are two basic ways to cite provisions of the Zoning Code: shorthand and formal. The most commonly used method is the shorthand citation. The formal citation method is used when drafting official Ordinances or other legal documents.

Shorthand Citation Example:



Formal Citation Example:

Using the example above, the following is how one would write a formal citation for that particular provision (excluding the hypothetical Sub-sub-subparagraph):

Sub-subparagraph (ii) of Subparagraph (3) of Paragraph (b) of Subdivision 10 of Subsection C of Section 12.21 of Article 2 of Chapter 1 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC)

When identifying only particular paragraphs of an entire provision, one must identify them as “Unnumbered Paragraph(s)”. For example, the portion of Section 12.21 C.10(b)(3)(ii) of the LAMC highlighted in yellow below would be the First Unnumbered Paragraph, the portion highlighted in green would be the Second Unnumbered Paragraph, and the portion highlighted in light blue would be the Third Unnumbered Paragraph.

*(ii) **Front Facade Stepback Option.** The cumulative length of the exterior walls which are not a part of a garage facing the Front Lot Line, equal to a minimum of 25% of the Building width, shall be stepped-back a distance of at least 20% of the Building depth from a plane parallel to the Lot width established at the point of the Building closest to the Front Lot line. When the Front Lot line is not straight, a line connecting the points where the Side Lot lines and the Front Lot line intersect shall be used to establish the plane parallel to the front Lot width. When Through Lots have, or are required to provide, two Front Yard setbacks, the step-back shall be provided along both Front Lot Lines. When referred by the Department of Building and Safety, for unusual Building and/or Lot configuration, the Director of Planning or his/her designee shall determine that the proposed project complies with this provision and qualifies for a Residential Floor Area bonus.*

For the purposes of this provision, all exterior walls that intersect a plane parallel to the Front Lot Line at 45 degrees or less shall be considered to be facing the Front Lot Line. The Building width shall be the greatest distance between the exterior walls of the Building measured parallel to the Lot width. The Building depth shall be the greatest distance between the exterior walls of the Building measured parallel to the Lot depth.

This option shall only apply to Structures which are no more than 35 feet from the Frontage along an improved Street and on a “flat” Building pad where the Slope of the Building pad prior to any Grading, as measured from the highest point of the existing Grade within 5 horizontal feet of the exterior wall of the proposed Building or Structure to the lowest point of the existing natural Grade within 5 horizontal feet, is less than 15%; or