

Housing Working Group

October 15, 2024

WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

Agenda

- Welcome
- REAP 1 Project Showcase:
 - LA County Multifamily Residential Parking Ordinance
 - SBCTA SB 1000 Equity Toolkit
 - City of Los Angeles Inclusive Engagement
- Housing Working Group Survey
- Wrap-up and Next Steps



REAP 1 PROJECT SHOWCASE: LA COUNTY MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL PARKING ORDINANCE

Alyson Stewart, Principal Planner, LA County Planning



MULITFAMILY RESIDENTIAL PARKING ORDINANCE

SCAG Housing Working Group October 15, 2024

Alyson Stewart, Principal Planner
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning



OBJECTIVES OF ORDINANCE

- Revise parking requirements in Title 22 to reduce barriers to constructing housing, thereby increasing housing availability and stabilizing or decreasing housing costs.
- Allow for the development of more housing that is affordable to residents, pursuant to the goals of the Housing Element, including missing middle housing.
- Facilitate multi-modal access in communities, reducing reliance on driving and parking, consistent with broader County transportation and environmental goals.

MISSING MIDDLE HOUSING

Parking reductions for small housing projects help promote the building of what we call "missing middle housing" (duplexes, triplexes, 6-8 unit garden apartments, etc.) that could not be built these days due, in part, to our current parking requirements. These days only SFRs, mid-rise apartments, and mixed-use blocks at both ends are being built.







KEY PROVISIONS OF ORDINANCE

- Defines "Public Transit Areas" to include ½- mile radius of a major transit stop or high-quality transit corridor
- Eliminates parking requirements for most land uses within Public Transit Areas
- Allows imposition of parking requirements with findings after a parking study has been submitted within 30 days of an application for a development project, with some exceptions, per AB 2097
- Updates parking standards to be consistent with State Density Bonus Law
- Modifies shared parking to be consistent with AB 894



Key Provisions of Ordinance: Minor Local Policies

Minor Local Policy	Previous Standard	New Standard
Separation of parking for residential and commercial uses	Separation required	No longer required
Ownership of parking spaces	Parking must be owned by the same entity as the land use	No longer required
Covered parking	Required (extra parking may be uncovered)	No longer required
Compact parking	40% Maximum for required parking	Clarifies excess parking can be compact Allows compact tandem by-right
Parking stall standards	Standard 8.5' x 18' Standard tandem 8.5' x 36' Back-up Aisle 26'	Standard 8.5' x 17.5' Standard tandem 8.5' x 35' Back-up Aisle 25' New parallel and tandem standards



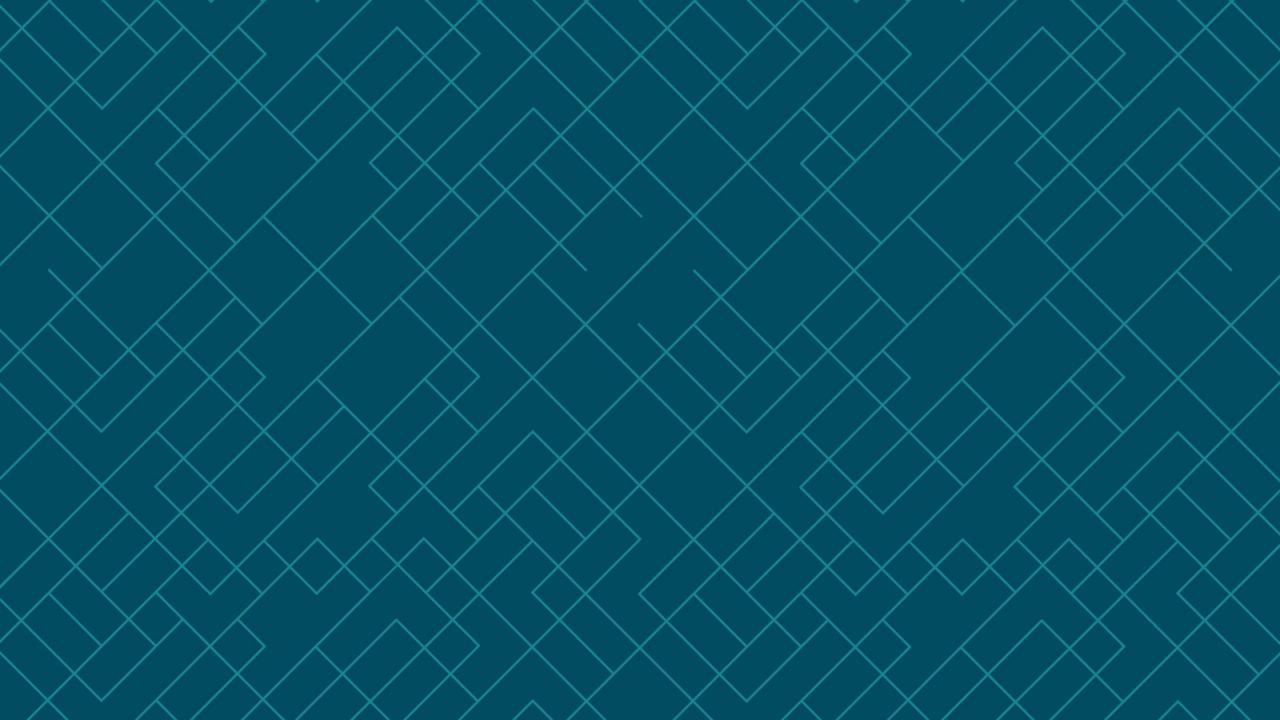
Key Provisions of Ordinance: Major Local Policies

Major Local Policy	Previous Standard	New Standard
Small housing projects (10 or less units)	Required parking: 1-3/ unit, based on # of bedrooms	Required parking: 1/unit
Large housing projects (11 or more units)	Required parking: 1-3/ unit, based on # of bedrooms	May be reduced by 25% & 50% with TDM (25% - 5 points, 50% - 10 points)
Guest parking	1 / 4 units	1 / 10 units No guest parking for small housing projects
Off-site and shared parking	Parking Permit required	Ministerially allowed Off-site up to 1,320 feet with agreement or covenant with 2 distance tiers
Transportation Demand Management	None	New TDM menu, up to 28 options
Parking Permit Chapter	Compact parking subject to Permit	Remove compact parking, add car- sharing for non-residential uses



Transportation Demand Management Amenity Menu

Proximity to Transit (1 mile)	Pedestrian-Scale Lighting	Public Art and Cultural Spaces (gallery, museum, studio, workshop space)
Proximity to Commercial Uses (1/2 mile)	Pedestrian-Scale Amenities (i.e. street furniture, lighting)	Car Share Parking
Proximity to Bicycle Facilities (path/lane) (1/2 mile)	Transparent Windows and Doors at Ground-Level	Provision of Electric Bicycle Docking and Charging Stations
Provision of Affordable Housing Units (20%)	Public Art (mural, sculpture)	Increased Bicycle Parking Spaces
Unreserved Resident and Guest Parking (50%)	Healthy Food Retail on-site	Bicycle Repair Station on-site
Pedestrian Entrance facing Street/Sidewalk	Childcare Facility or Provider on-site	Transit Information Screen or Kiosk in Lobby (additional points for real time displays)
Location of Parking away from Street/Obscured by Landscaping	Fitness Center (resident-only or public)	Child Transportation and Sports Equipment or Delivery Storage Lockers





REAP 1 PROJECT SHOWCASE: SBCTA SB 1000 EQUITY TOOLKIT

Mairany Anaya, Multimodal Mobility Programs Administrator,
 San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

SB 1000 Toolkit

Welcome
Welcome to the Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) Equity Toolkit produced by the San Bernardino Cour

Welcome to the Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) Equity Toolkit produced by the San Bernardino County Transportation Auth Bernardino Council of Governments (SBCOG). Scroll down to explore the toolkit's general plan policy tools, such as n Element language, or go straight to the data dashboards to identify San Bernardino County's Priority Equity Communi

Click the button below to take a deeper dive into SB 1000 and the design of this toolkit.

Learn Mor

Footage credit

October 15, 2024

Background and Context

- Project led by SBCTA/SBCOG.
- Goal is to develop a regionally-specific Senate Bill (SB) 1000 toolkit for use by local jurisdictions and stakeholders.
- Funded through SCAG's allocation of REAP 1.0 grants from the State.
- Met with State Office of Planning and Research and Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Environmental Justice.





Senate Bill 1000 Overview

Welcome

Welcome to the Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) Equity Toolkit produced by the San Bernardino County Transportation Auth Bernardino Council of Governments (SBCOG). Scroll down to explore the toolkit's general plan policy tools, such as n Element language, or go straight to the data dashboards to identify San Bernardino County's Priority Equity Communi

Click the button below to take a deeper dive into SB 1000 and the design of this toolkit.

Learn Mar

Footage credit

The Planning for Healthy Communities Act

- SB 1000 recognizes that the planning profession has power to influence health and equity outcomes.
- Requires local governments to identify any "disadvantaged communities (DACs)" in its jurisdiction when a City or County adopts or updates two or more elements of its general plan concurrently on or after January 1, 2018.

If DACs are identified, then local governments have two options:

An EJ Element: a separate new element in the general plan

EJ Policies: a set of EJ-related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements



Source: LA Times



SB 1000 Process

There are generally three steps to developing an EJ Element:

1. Analysis

Identify DACs, including unique or compounded risks



2. Engagement

Engagement with the community, especially in DACs, on a minimum of six topic areas related to environmental justice



3. Policy Development

Integration of goals, policies, and programs into the General Plan to address DAC priorities





Policy Development

Method 1

Methods

SB 535 DACs

Method 2

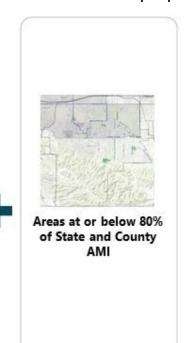
Low-income communities with disproportionate pollution burden

Method 3

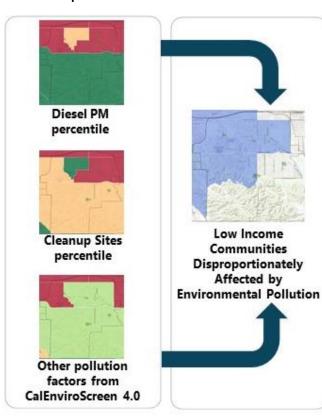
Community-specific data and groundtruthing



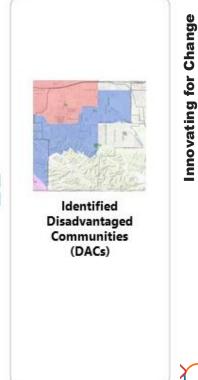
Areas identified by CalEPA as being disadvantaged based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria



DAC Identification: Screening









EJ Element Engagement

 The core spirit of SB 1000 is to meaningfully engage community members throughout the planning process.

The SB 1000 Equity Toolkit provides data analysis, model language, and other tools; however, jurisdictions must conduct their own local outreach and engagement.



Policy Requirements

In EJ element or EJ policies:

- Must minimally address six topic areas (see list to the right) to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in DACs.
- Identify goals, policies, and actions that address health, equity, and environmental justice priorities and needs in DACs.

Reduce Pollution
Exposure: air quality,
water quality, and land
use compatibility

Promote Food Access: grocery stores, farmers' markets, community gardens

Promote Physical Activity: walkability, bikeability, access to transit, traffic safety

Promote Public Facilities: libraries, schools, childcare, health facilities, parks

Promote Safe and Sanitary Homes: housing location, quality, and affordability

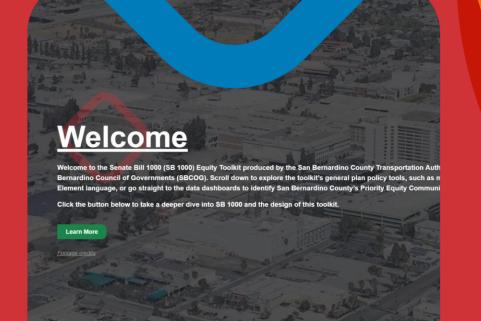
Promote Civic Engagement: language access, participatory planning, consult DACs



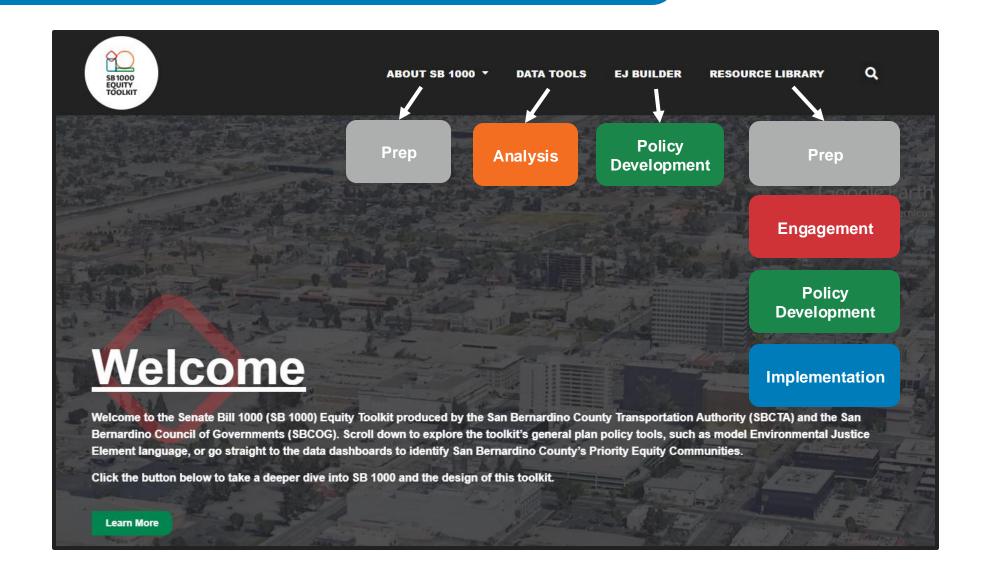




SB 1000 Equity Toolkit sb1000toolkit.com

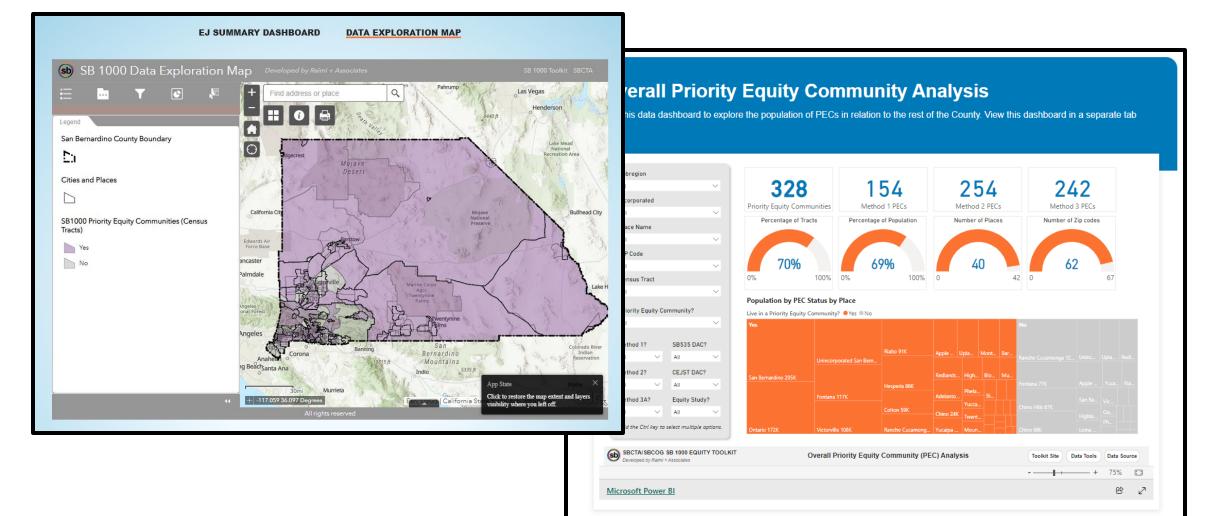


Website Overview





Analysis





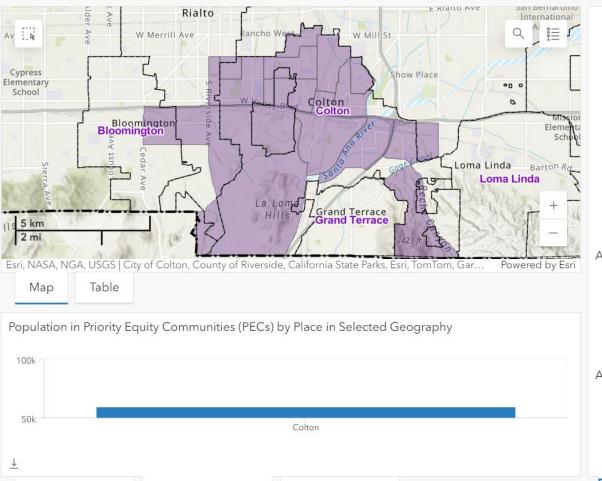
Data Tools



Select Filter Subregion Select All Incorporated Place Name Colton Unincorporated Place Name Select All Zip Code Select All **Census Tract** Select All Method 1 - CalEnviroScreen Select All Method 2 - Low Income & Poll... Select All

* Please note that the filters are not

cumulative. -1 represents null value.



User Instructions

Population in PECs

Number of PECs

13

Tracts that are Priority Equity Communities

59k

Population live within Priority Equity Communitie

Average CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Percentile



Average Pollution Burden Percentile



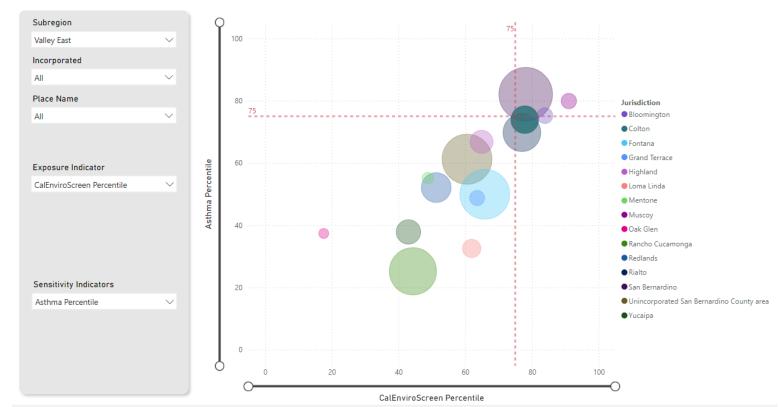






Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Use this data dashboard to explore a comparison of jurisdictions/places across various CalEnviroScreen 4.0's exposure and population sensitivity indicators. View this dashboard in a separate tab <u>here</u>.



Innovating for Change

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

+ 75%

Data Tools

Data Source

← BACK TO TOPIC

Goal PE-1: Priority Equity Communities have reduced daily exposure to air pollution, especially from the logistics and distribution industry.

Topics Policy, Reduce Pollution Exposure

Themes Air Pollution, Climate Mitigation, Economic Development, Environmental Health, Land Use, Transportation, Zoning

POLICY: Good neighbor policy. Establish a Good Neighbor Policy ordinance that provides a set of guidelines and mitigation measures to potentially help address some of the air pollution and other concerns from industrial facilities and logistics and distribution companies operating within the city's limits.

POLICY: Mobile sources of emissions. Reduce air pollution and vehicle-related emissions, especially from diesel-powered trucks, that travel to, from, or through the city. Designate truck routes to avoid sensitive land uses (e.g., schools, playgrounds, housing, healthcare facilities, and elder and childcare centers), where feasible.

POLICY: Stationary sources of emissions. Discourage the development of new industrial facilities (e.g., warehouses) within 1,000 feet of existing sensitive land uses (e.g., schools, playgrounds, housing, healthcare facilities, and elder and childcare centers).

Related Goals and Actions

Goal PA-2: Residents, of all incomes and abilities, have opportunities to lead active lifestyles and access recreational facilities.

Policy, Promote Physical Activity

Actions for Active Transportation

Action, Promote Physical Activity

Goal PE-2: A City designed to improve air quality and reduce disparate health impacts.

Policy, Reduce Pollution Exposure

Actions for Safe Routes to School

Action, Promote Physical Activity

Goal PE-3: A City that safely and systemically addresses toxics, legacy pollutants, and hazardous materials.

Policy, Reduce Pollution Exposure

Actions for Urban Agriculture

Action, Promote Food Access



Innovating for Change

Opportunity to Intersect with Other Elements

Analysis Engagement Policy Development

Improving access to healthcare and social services

Addressing racism as a public health crisis

Advancing antidisplacement policies

Prioritizing climate change adaptation in DACs

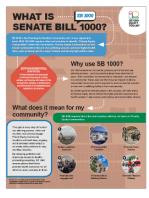
Operationalizing equity into governments structures and institutions

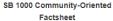
Preventing homelessness and supporting unhoused residents



Analysis

View and download useful documents for use and reference when building your environmental justice (EJ) plan.



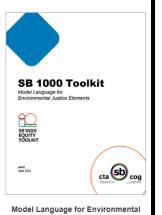






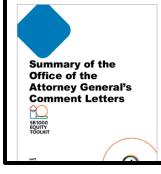


SB 1000 FAQ Primer

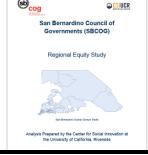


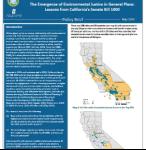


Justice Elements









Innovating for Change

Thanks!





REAP 1 PROJECT SHOWCASE: CITY OF LA INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

- Wajiha Ibrahim, City Planner, Los Angeles City Planning
- Alisanne Meyers, Planning Assistant, Los Angeles City Planning

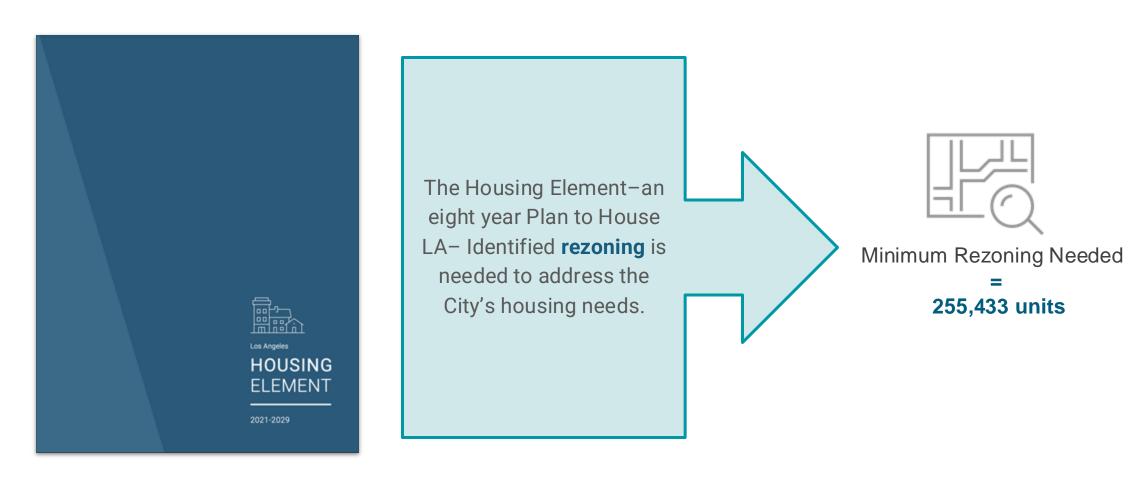


REAP 1.0 Funding: Outreach for the Citywide Housing Incentive Program (CHIP)

Los Angeles City Planning - Housing Unit October 15th, 2024

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

What is the Citywide Housing Incentive Program (CHIP)?



City of Los Angeles Housing Element 2021-2029

Targeted Outreach Goals

Primary goal: to reach Angelenos that don't regularly engage in planning feedback process

- Also tend to be groups most affected by CHIP policies:
 - Renters
 - Low-income households
 - Non-white
 - Non-English speaking
 - Younger Angelenos

Two methods: CBO Partnership and Digital **Engagement**



CBO Partnerships

- 7 compensated events with local CBOs
- CBOs designed format and details to best accommodate their member base
 - Ranged from Q&A format to interactive stations
- 5 events included live translation (Spanish or Korean)
- Attendance across all events: Over 380 Angelenos
- Recognized by APA with Public Outreach Award of Excellence at Local level and Award of Merit at State Level.



Activity hosted by Esperanza Community Housing 34

Compensation Structure

\$2,000 - \$5,000

Dependent on:

- Potential CBO member attendance
- CBO staff time
- Presentation preparation
- Translation Services
- Childcare
- Food
- Raffles/prizes



SAJE members take CHIP surveys and materials at outreach event last fall

TikTok

Digital Marketing Campaign



Instagram

- Promoted CHIP content using REAP funding on Google and Meta, available in English and Spanish
 - Survey to inform strategies
 - Infographics on the 6 core strategies
 - Let's Talk About the Citywide Housing Incentive Program series
- Released an informational CHIP Instagram video



(Facebook)

Google Ads



Part of the promoted Let's Talk About the Citywide Housing Incentive Program series in Spanish

Social Media Partnership

- 4 part series with LA in a Minute
- 183.2K views on Instagram
- Over 570 comments
- Cumulative reach of over 426.5K through Meta
- Used REAP funds to boost series through ads as well
 - Added 20K website visits



LA In a Minute Partnership TikTok Video

Lessons Learned

- Compensated partnership results in meaningful engagement
- CBO partners wanted to re-engage and affirmed this approach moving forward
- Key to allow CBOs to take the lead
 - Know the needs of community they serve the best
 - Also relieves Department of certain coordinating responsibilities
- Partnership in digital engagement is a great way to boost reach



Participants share feedback at an event hosted by SAJE





HOUSING WORKING GROUP SURVEY

Mike Dietz, Housing Planning Supervisor, SCAG

HWG Survey

- HWG survey is now open: https://form.jotform.com/SCAGweb/hwg-survey
- Survey responses will be used to help shape future HWG agendas and topics
- Roughly 5 minutes to complete
- Survey closes on Friday, October 25th



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements

- REAP 2.0 program rollout
 - SCAG is able to fully fund REAP 2.0 projects
 - o Program expenditure deadline is now June 30, 2026
- HCD awarded grants as part of the Prohousing Incentive Program (PIP):
 - Combined \$4.65 million in funds for accelerating affordable housing production and preservation awarded to five SCAG jurisdictions:
 - Brea
 - Fontana
 - Rancho Cucamonga
 - Santa Monica
 - West Hollywood

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS 43

Announcements – Next HWG Meeting

- Save the Date! Next HWG meeting:
 - Tuesday, April 15, 2025, 10 AM 12 PM

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS 44



THANK YOU!

For more information, please visit:

www.scag.ca.gov/housing