Planning Innovations How Objective is Objective?

EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS IN THE SB35 AND HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT ERA

Welcome

GILLIAN ADAMS, HOUSING PROGRAM MANAGER
BAY AREA METRO INTEGRATED PLANNING TEAM

HOW OBJECTIVE IS "OBJECTIVE"?

ABAG PLANNING INNOVATIONS FORUM TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2018

GOLDFARB & LIPMAN LLP 1300 CLAY STREET, 11TH FLOOR OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612 (510) 836-6336

BARBARA KAUTZ
BKAUTZ@GOLDFARBLIPMAN.COM

THE STATE'S VIEW OF THE HOUSING CRISIS

"The Legislature's intent in enacting this section in 1982 and in expanding its provisions since then was to significantly increase the approval & construction of new housing for all economic segments of California's communities by meaningfully and effectively curbing the capability of local governments to deny, reduce the density of, or render infeasible housing development projects. This intent has not been fulfilled."

THE BIG THREE BILLS FOR LOCAL APPROVAL: OVERVIEW

HAA



Affects all "housing development projects"



Must advise on consistency within 30 – 60 days of completeness



Difficult to deny or reduce density if "objective" standards are satisfied



Additional findings required to deny or make infeasible if project is affordable or an emergency shelter

SB 35



Affects housing projects that qualify for streamlining



Must advise on consistency within 60 – 90 days of submittal



Must complete "public oversight" within 90 – 180 days

No Net Loss



Affects ALL projects on Housing Element sites



Must provide at least the number of units listed in the Housing Element at the income level shown in the Housing Element or comply with 'no net loss' (Section 65863)

HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (65589.5)

Applies to **ALL** "housing development projects" and emergency shelters:

- Residences only;
- Transitional & supportive housing;
- Mixed use projects with at least 2/3 the square footage designated for residential use.

Affordable AND market-rate

HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (65589.5(j))

If complies with "objective" general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards, can only reduce density or deny if "specific adverse impact" to public health & safety that can't be mitigated in any other way."

□ Honchariw v. County of Stanislaus (2011)

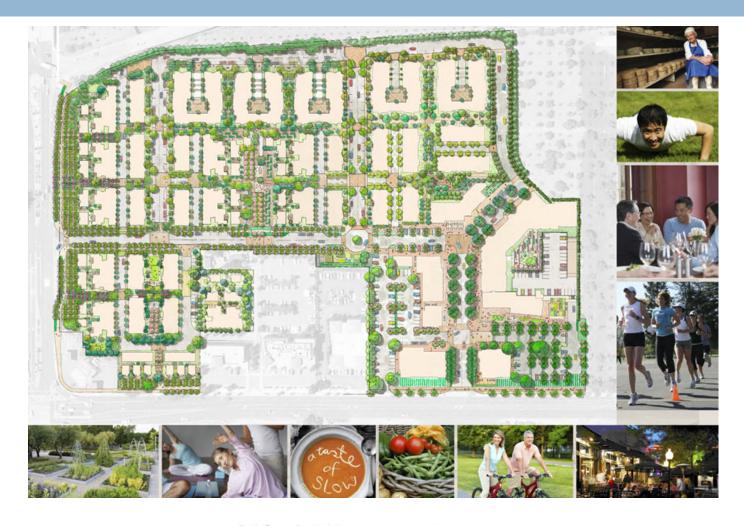
HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (65589.5)

What Is an "Objective" Standard?

SB 35:

"Standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant and the public official prior to submittal."

HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (65589.5)



goldfarb lipman attorneys

HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (65589.5(j))

Standards found not to be "objective:"

- "Address unmet need for senior housing."
- "Special care shall be taken to avoid obstructing views to the surrounding hills."
- "Produce high quality authentic design."
- "Reflect look and feel of the community."

Honchariw: SMA finding that "the site is not physically suitable for the proposed development."

HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT (65589.5(j))

- □ If desire to deny or reduce density:
 - Identify objective standards project does not comply with.
 - If project complies with all, must find specific adverse effect on public health & safety.
- "Specific adverse effect" must be significant, quantifiable, direct, and unavoidable based on written health & safety standards on date project deemed complete, & no way to mitigate

PROCESSING HOUSING APPLICATIONS: SB167/AB678; AB 1515

- □ City must provide list of any inconsistencies with:
 - "Plan, program, policy, ordinance, standard, requirement or similar provision";
 - Within 30-60 days of completeness;
 - Explaining why inconsistent; or
 - "Deemed consistent."

HOUSING ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Major limitations:

- CEQA still applies
 - Schellinger Bros. v. City of Sebastopol (2009): must complete CEQA before can invoke HAA
- Can probably still apply subjective Coastal Act standards
 - Kalnel Gardens LLC v. City of LA (2016)

SB 35: 'STREAMLINING'

Determine if Jurisdiction is Subject to SB 35

Not enough building permits to satisfy RHNA

No Annual Report for 2 Years

Determine if Project is Eligible for Streamlining

2 or more m-f units in urbanized area zoned or planned for residential

Meets all objective standards

Meets affordable housing and labor requirements

Determine if Exclusion Applies

Project site may not be on list of exclusions

Project must not require subdivision unless LIHTC-funded and/or meets labor requirements

SB 35: 'STREAMLINING'

- Project must be consistent with 'objective' zoning and design review standards:
 - Consistent with zoning if consistent with maximum density in general plan, without consideration of maximum unit allocation;
 - Density bonuses are consistent;
 - General plan standards trump inconsistent zoning standards.

SB 35: 'STREAMLINING'

- Ministerial review ONLY based on 'objective' standards
- Within 60 to 90 days of submittal, provide list of all inconsistencies with 'objective' zoning and design review standards in effect at submittal or project "deemed consistent"
- Review can't last more than 90 180 days from submittal

PROBLEMS FOR PLANNERS

- Very difficult to reconcile and interpret housing bills in the context of all planning & zoning statutes
- Only "objective" standards?
 - HAA only applies to denial or reduction in density
 - Flexibility v. predictability
 - Public and decision-maker expectations regarding 'neighborhood character' and extent of authority
- General plan needs to be more like a zoning ordinance or specific plan

HAA IN BERKELEY

Local Zoning and State Law

Base Zoning Regulations

Discretionary Permits

Demolition / Replacement

Neighborhood

Preservation Ordinance

State Mandate

Limited Discretion

Housing Production

Implicit Affordability

CEQA Exemptions

Zoning and Use Permits – By Right?

- Units per Lot Area
- Yards / Setbacks
- Maximum Lot Coverage
- Height Limit
- Parking Per Unit
- Open Space Areas
- Demolition

- New Units discretion ?
- Reduced Setbacks
- Increased Lot Coverage
- Increased Height
- Reduced Parking
- Reduced Open Space
- Remove/Replace discretion ?

Findings

- Consistency
 - Purposes
 - Pattern
 - Character
- Non-Detriment
 - Light
 - Air
 - Views

- Demolition
 - Hazardous Conditions
 - Not Materially Detrimental to Housing Needs and Public Interest

Haskell Street Project

- □ Demolish 1920s Bungalow on 6,000 sf lot
- □ Build Three New Units 2,000 sf each
- Meets All Base Zoning Standards
- Use Permit for Demolition / New Units

First Denial

- Not in keeping with neighborhood character
- Shading impact on neighboring yards
- Impinges on privacy of neighbors
- Demolition affects affordability and character

Court Order

■ Reconsider decision, base zoning is met

Second Denial

Demolition is a discretionary permit not covered by HAA

Court Order

- Project is compliant should be approved
- Failure to act by Council Court orders approval

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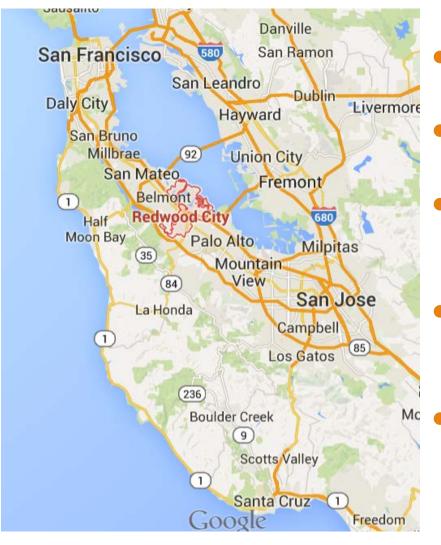
The City of Redwood City

Approach to Implementing New Housing Laws (2018)

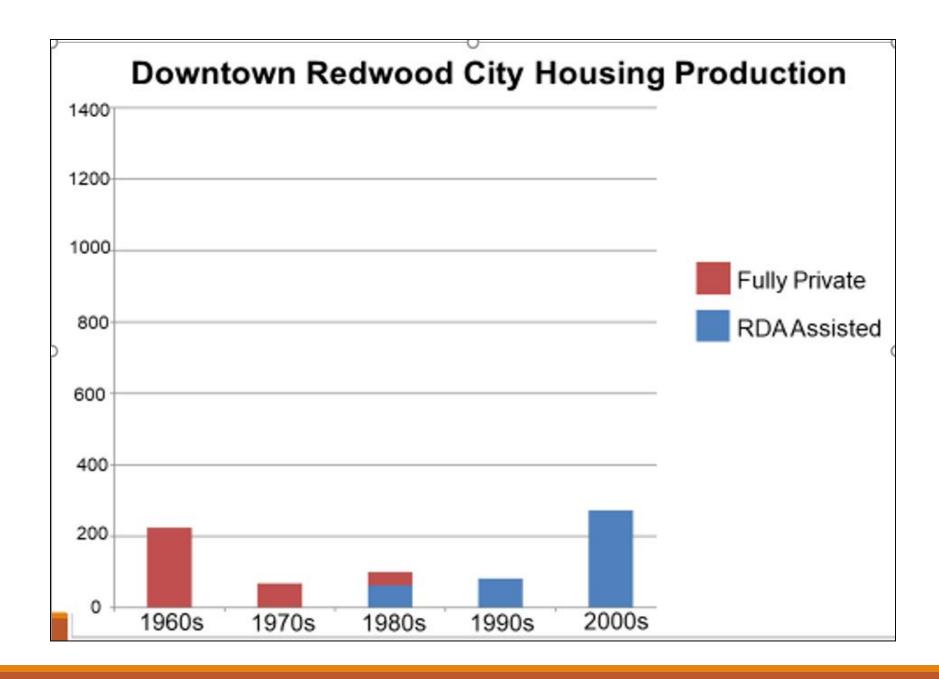




Redwood City Basics



- SF/SJ Midpoint
- San Mateo County Seat
- Population: Approximately 85K
- "Climate Best By Government Test"
- Celebrating 150 years in 2017



Redwood City Downtown Precise Plan

DOWNTOWN PRECISE PLAN

ADOPTED ON JANUARY 24, 2011

AMENDED ON JULY 22, 2013









REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA | COMMUNITY INTENT & GUIDING PRINCIPLES | DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS | CITY ACTIONS |

Key Standard: Building Height

2.7. BUILDING HEIGHT AND DISPOSITION REGULATIONS

This section contains several regulations of the heights of buildings. The DTPP regulates height to ensure that adequate density and intensity can be achieved in order to support the urban vitality desired for Downtown, while also ensuring compatibility with historic resources and adjacent low-rise residential neighborhoods and minimizing shadow impacts. This Section will also ensure that buildings allow for adequate courtyards and other spaces to enhance livability by providing access to natural light and air.

MAP LEGEND

12 Story Zone

10 Story Zone

8 Story Zone

5 Story Zone

4 Story Zone 3 Story Zone

Shadow Sensitive Public Open Space (See Sec. 2.7.5)

Maximum Corner Height Required (See Sec 2.7.3)

Special Corner Treatment Required (See Sec. 2.7.2)

★ Historic Resources (See Sec. 2.1.3)

SHADOW-SENSITIVE PUBLIC OPEN SPACES*

A. Courthouse Square F. Depot Plaza

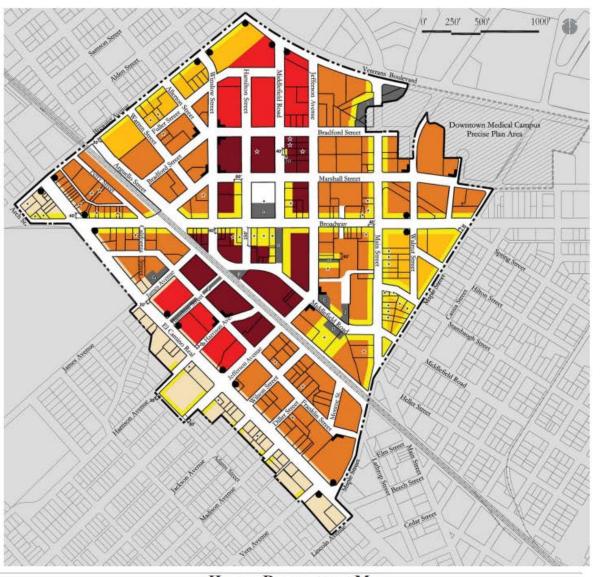
B. Theatre Way G. Little River Park

C. City Hall Park H. Post Office Paseo

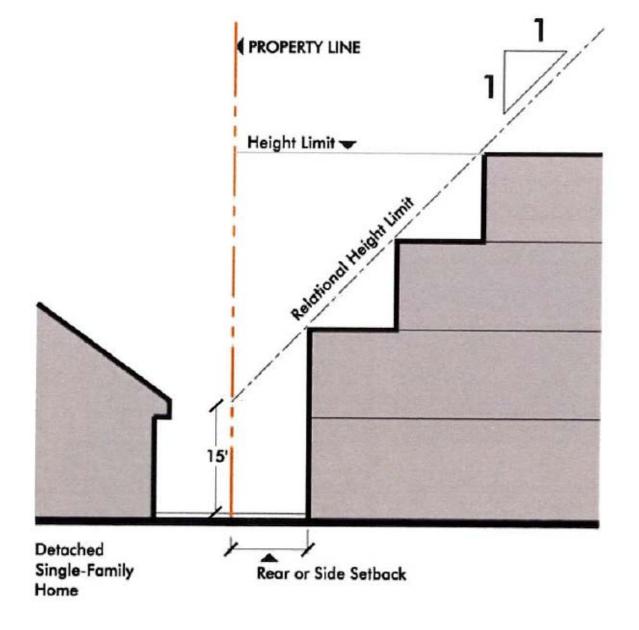
D. Library Plaza I. Redwood Creek

E. Hamilton Green J. City Center Plaza

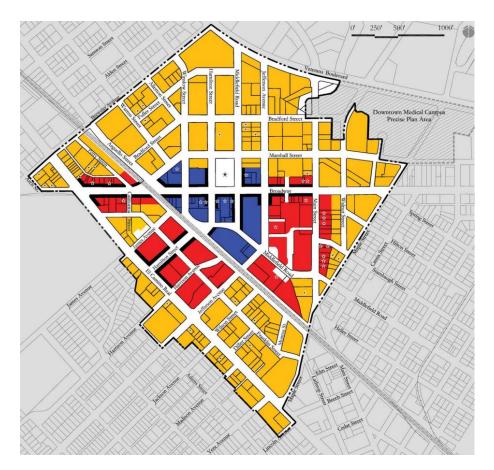
^{*} Please note that not all Public Open Spaces are shown on this map. The only Public Open Spaces shown here are those which are considered shadow-sensitive. For a full discussion of Downtown public open spaces, see sections i.2.5, 3.2.1, and Appendix 2.



HEIGHT REGULATIONS MAP



Key Standard: Use Regulations



				Minor	Major	Entertain-
	Residential	Office	Hotel	Retail	Retail	ment
Entertainment District	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	\checkmark
Downtown Core	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	
Downtown General	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$		$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$		_

Key Standard: Objective Design Standards

F) Contemporary

For the purposes of this Plan, the Contemporary Character Type is inspired by architectural characters from the mid-20° Century to today, such as Modernism and Post-Modernism. The Contemporary Character Type does not mean "anything goes." It has as thorough a set of guidelines as the other Character Types, and must still conform to the Façade Composition regulations in Section 2.8. The Contemporary Architectural Character Type is unique not because it has lower standards, but because its guidelines draw upon contemporary building materials, modern construction methods, and simple geometric forms to create a visual identity that is strongly distinct from the historically-inspired Character Types.

1. Standards

 The Contemporary Character Type shall be permitted as shown on the Architectural Character Chart.

2. Guidelines

a. Flat roofs may be used, or shaped roofs may be treated as geometric forms or volumes that may "stand out." Examples include barrel vaults, angled planes, ourved planes, and extended overhangs. Mansard roofs may also be used.

- Roofing may be tile, slate, wood shakes or shingles, sheet metal shingles, or standing metal seam.
- c. Wall cladding may be brick, stucco, wood, ceramic tile, terra cotta, or metal. Glass may be used as an accent cladding material (e.g. a vertical bay or the Building Top may be expressed as a curtain wall) but should not cause its respective Building Height Articulation Component to exceed the glazing limit set forth in Section 2.8. Multiple cladding materials may be used within each Façade Height Articulation Element or materials may vary from element to element.
- d. Trim materials should be stucco, ceramic tile, or polished metal. Multiple trim materials may be used.
- e. Building Base and Building Middle caps may be horizontal belt courses, ornamental friezes, or comices. Building Top Caps may be ornamental friezes, cornices, or deep roof overhangs featuring brackets, corbles, or other expressed roof overhangs supports. When roof overhangs are used, the soffit (i.e. the underside surface of the roof overhang) should be designed as a visible feature and incorporated into the overall architectural composition.

- Bay windows should be polygonal or rectangular in plan, and the angles of the inside corners of the bay should be 135 or 90 degrees.
- g. Window shapes should be generally simple and rectangular, but may have angled or arched tops. Round windows may be used as a secondary window type.
- h. Building Middle and Building Top windows may be clear or tinted (if tinted glazing is used, light tints and green, gray or blue hues should be used), should be inset a minimum of 3 inches from the adjacent wall plane, and should be of the double- or single-hung type, ossement, or sliders.
- i. Building colors should be composed of contrasting hues and tones, with individual building elements or forms emphasized through use of an accent color. Strong, saturated hues should be used to play off of neutral hues. Multiple wall colors may be used within each Façade Height Articulation Element or colors may vary from element to element.

























Building Caps in EIR/DTPP

2,500 Residential Units 500,000 sq. ft. Office Space

200 Hotel Rooms 100,000 sq. ft. Retail Space

MARSTON APARTMENTS

601 MAIN ST



LOCALE APARTMENTS

488 WINSLOW ST



Downtown Redwood City Housing Production 1400 1200 2372 units 1000 (200+ affordable units) 800 **Fully Private RDA** Assisted 600 400 200 0 2010s 1960s 2000s 1970s 1980s 1990s 42

With New Housing Laws...

How will Redwood City's process be impacted Downtown and elsewhere?

Housing Accountability Act

Create Objective Standards Checklist

Require developers to submit checklist for complete application

Inform Council and Commission of Review Limitations

Create standard language for staff reports and incorporate into presentations

Housing Accountability Act

Before/After (Office)





Housing Accountability Act

Before/After: Housing





Housing Element Annual Reporting (AB 879)

Charter City Requirement

All cities are now required to submit annual report.

Automate Report

Set up database to automate housing numbers. Keep running totals for developer and public interest.

SB 35: Streamlined Approval

Determine Applicability

Redwood City is subject to streamlining for projects that have 50% + affordability

Create Objective Standards Checklist

Require developers to submit checklist for complete application

SB 35: Streamlined Approval

Create a Process Chart

For projects that qualify under SB 35, and for those that do not

Revise Zoning Code

Long term, we will consider creating ordinances with objective standards (like the DTPP)

AB1505: Palmer Fix

Notice of Intent to Adopt Inclusionary Housing Ordinance

Council adopted to put developers and property owners "on notice" while code is being written

Questions?

Contact Info:
Aaron Aknin, AICP
aaknin@redwoodcity.org
(650)780-7293



2017 California Housing Package



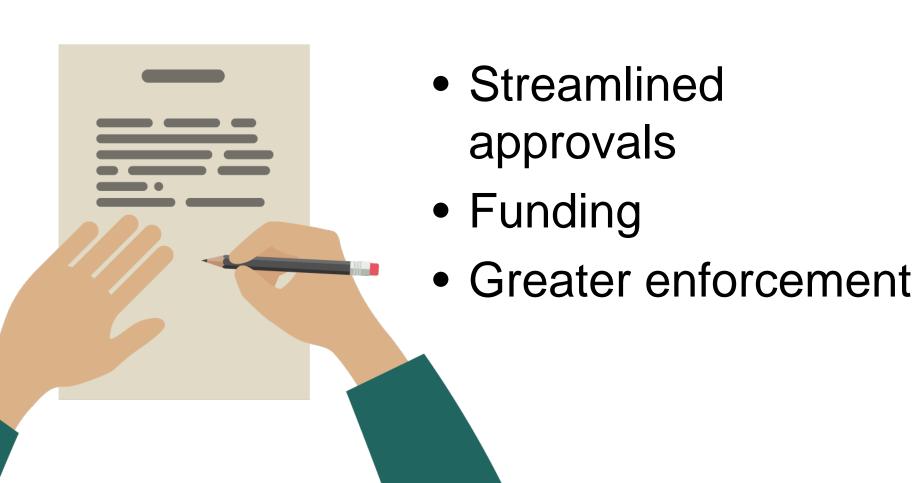
Department of Housing& Community

Development (HCD)

October 13, 2017 Bill Signing



CA 2017 Housing Package Enacted September 29, 2017





2017 Housing Package

SB 35	Streamline multifamily housing developments		
SB 540	Establish Workforce Housing Opportunity Zones		
AB 73	Housing Sustainability Districts		
SB 2	Create a permanent source of funding		
SB 3	\$4 billion housing bond		
AB 879	Additional housing evaluation		
AB 72	Housing element enforcement		
AB 678/ SB167	Strengthen Housing Accountability Act		
AB 1515	Strengthen Housing Accountability Act		
SB 166	No-Net-Loss		
AB 1397	Housing element sites inventory		
AB 1505	Inclusionary housing		
AB 1521	Preservation		
AB 571	Farmworker tax credit and OMS		





- Focus Groups
- Multi-disciplinary Meetings
- Regional Forums
- Existing Venues
- Bill Specific Efforts



Type of HCD Work Product

Bill	NoFA's	Guidelines/ Forms	Technical Assistance
SB 2 (Building Homes and Jobs Act)	X	X	X
SB 3 (Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond)	X	X	X
SB 35 (Streamlining)		X	X
SB 540 (Workforce Housing Overlay)	X	X	X
AB 73 (Sustainability District)	X	X	X
AB 879 (Annual Progress Reports)		X	X
AB 1521 (Preservation)		X	X
AB 1397 (Housing Elements)			X
SB 166 (No-Net-Loss)			X
AB 678, SB 167, AB 1515 (Housing Accountability Act)			X
AB 1505 (Inclusionary Ordinances)			X

hcd.ca.gov



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California Housing Package



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California Department of Housing and Community Development

2020 West El Camino Avenue, Sacramento, California 95833 916.263.7400

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Small Group Break Out

JOSH ABRAMS,

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