

HOUSING, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND SAFETY ELEMENTS

### City Council Presentation December 8, 2020



# Agenda

- Introductions
- Public Engagement Overview
- November 18, 2020 Community Workshop
- Approach to Address RHNA
- Housing Sites: Interactive Discussion
- RHNA Appeal
- Public Comments
- Next Steps





# Public Engagement Overview



# **Public Engagement**

- Stakeholder Interviews and Focus Groups Meetings (Aug/Sept 2020)
- PC/NICC Joint Study Session (Sept 17, 2020)
- Housing/Environmental Justice Community Survey (Sept 2020)
- Housing Sites/Land Use Mapping Survey (Nov/Dec 2020)
- Community Workshop (Nov 18, 2020)
- Planning Commission Study Session (Nov 19, 2020)
- Summary of public outreach



- City Councilmember Interviews
- Focus Groups
  - Housing and Affordable Housing Developers
  - Service Providers and Advocacy Groups
  - Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations
  - Business Community and Education Partners
  - Non-Housing Advocacy Groups





### **Housing Advocates**

- Address NIMBYism
- Create more accessible housing
- Complete neighborhoods
- Grassroots approach
- Equity
- More affordable housing

- Advocacy and education on affordable housing/homeless
- Community partnerships and participation
- Address community needs holistically



### **Housing Developers**

- Need for more housing: affordable and market rate
- Zoning flexibility
- Clear and consistent development standards and objectives
- High quality/attractive housing

- Identify housing opportunities
- Collaborative solutions
- Support new housing types
- Balance: product vs. financing
- Clear affordable housing opportunities



### **Non-Housing Advocacy Groups**

- Support community partnerships
- Add community facilities and green space
- Build connections
- Provide housing and services with mentors

- Continuum of housing support
- Economic opportunities
- Focus on youth and senior needs
- Help people navigate the system



### Neighborhood and Homeowner Associations

- Need more affordable housing
- Attractive housing
- Identify creative solutions
- Develop housing in walkable areas
- Support mixed-use projects

- Maintain community
- Access to healthy lifestyles for everyone
- Address parking concerns
- Identify funding sources for housing



# **Community Survey**

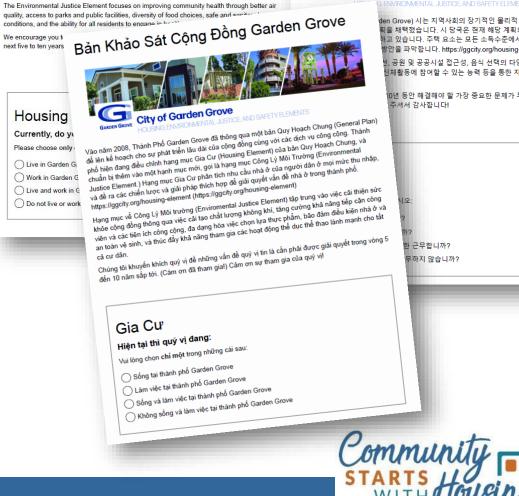
### **Housing and Environmental Justice Focus**

- 622 completed responses
- Four languages: English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Korean
- Available online
- Advertised online and through social media outlets
- Staff distributed printed copies at select apartment complexes
- In-person surveys conducted at community centers





In 2008, the City of Garden Grove adopted a general plan that outlines the community's long-term physical growth and public services. The City is now updating the Housing Element of that plan and preparing a new Environmental Justice Element. The Housing Element analyzes the community's housing needs at all income levels and identifies housing strategies and solutions. https://ggcity.org/housing-element



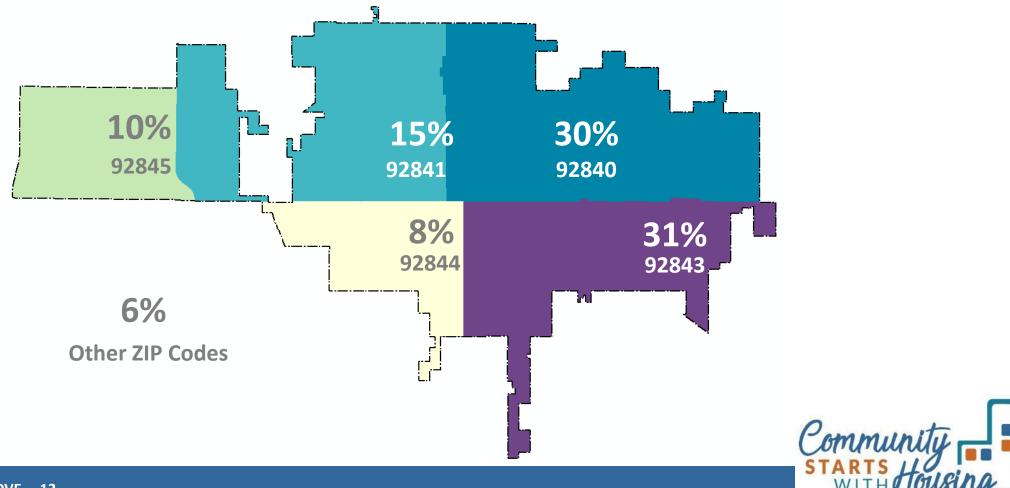
가든 그로브 지역사회(Garden Grove Community) 설문조사



den Grove) 시는 지역사회의 장기적인 물리적 성장과 공공 서비스를 개 획을 채택했습니다. 시 당국은 현재 해당 계획의 주택 요소를 갱신하고 새 ㅏ고 있습니다. 주택 요소는 모든 소득수준에서 지역사회의 주택 수요를 ) 안을 파악합니다. https://ggcity.org/housing-elen

10년 동안 해결해야 할 가장 중요한 문제가 무엇이라고 생각하는지 파

What ZIP code do you reside in? (622 responses)



### What type of housing does Garden Grove need the most?

Answer Options	# of times selected in top three	Weighted score
Single-family homes	307	1.51
Senior housing	215	0.77
Condominiums/townhomes	186	0.68
Smaller scale apartments (4 units or less)	190	0.67
Special needs housing for families and individuals who need supportive services like jobs training and social services	148	0.56
Larger scale apartments (5 units or more)	140	0.50
Interim/transitional housing for people looking to transition from homelessness	118	0.40
Accessory dwelling units (granny flat/guest house)	70	0.21
Mobile home parks	46	0.14
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### Rank the Importance of current housing challenges in Garden Grove

Answer Options	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Don't Know	n = responses
Ensure that children who grow up in Garden Grove can afford to live in Garden Grove on their own.	72%	16%	7%	4%	570
Establish housing for seniors, large families, veterans, and/or persons with disabilities.	63%	27%	7%	2%	572
Targeted efforts to address long-term inequities in the housing market, including discrimination in renting.	60%	23%	11%	5%	550
Support programs to help homeowners at risk of mortgage default to keep their homes, including mortgage loan programs.	57%	30%	8%	5%	559
Encourage the rehabilitation of existing housing in older neighborhoods.	57%	31%	8%	4%	557
Provide shelters and transitional housing for homeless families and individuals, together along with services that help move people into permanent housing.	51%	26%	16%	6%	558



### Rank the ideas below based on what you think are the best housing locations

Answer Options	# of times selected in top three	Weighted score
Along Garden Grove Boulevard, Chapman Avenue, Euclid Street, Brookhurst Street, Lampson Avenue, and similar major streets.	271	1.27
Anywhere in Garden Grove as long as any impacts to single- family neighborhoods are minimal.	316	1.23
Within aging commercial centers.	291	1.18
In motels that can be converted to housing.	245	0.92
By increasing the number of housing units allowed on each piece of property within existing higher density residential areas.	134	0.44
Within industrial districts.	126	0.39



### Rank tradeoffs associated with approaches to providing more housing

Answer Options	# of times selected in top three	Weighted score
New housing should be concentrated near existing and planned public transit.	287	1.28
New housing should be located where it will have the least impact on traffic in Garden Grove.	302	1.20
New housing should be spread evenly across all parts of the city.	291	1.12
New housing should blend in with the character of surrounding neighborhoods.	260	1.06
New housing should be located within easy access of shops and services.	284	0.88

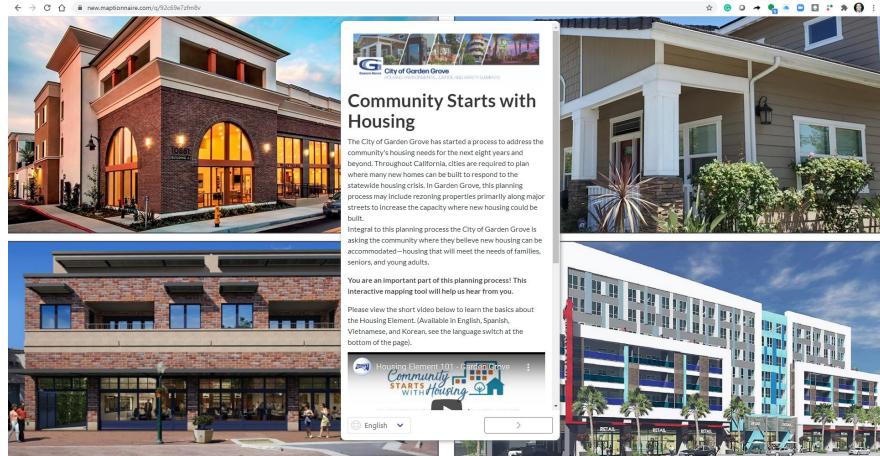


### **Sites Inventory and Housing Density Mapping Survey**

#### (1) Garden Grove Housing Element 🛛 🗙 🕇

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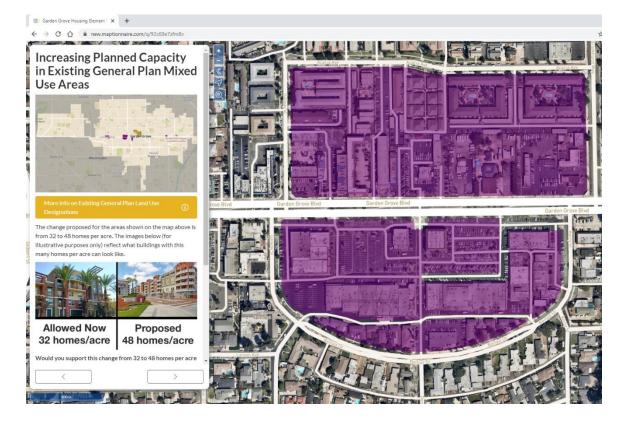
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# **Mapping Survey**

### Housing Sites and Housing Density Focus

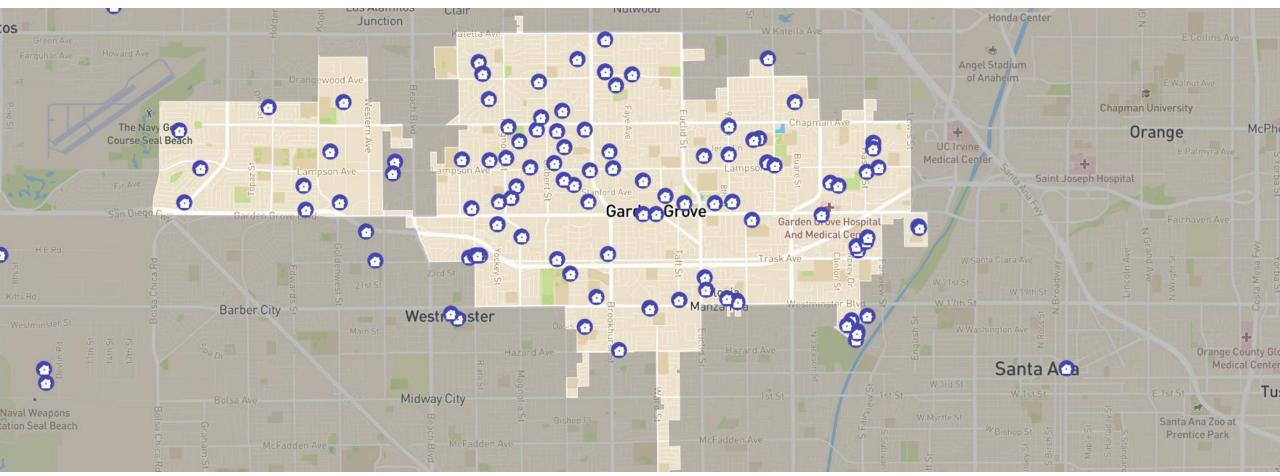
- Four languages: English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Korean
- Available online
- Advertised online and through social media outlets
- Spatial and text survey results
- Flyers promoting the online community survey were distributed at select apartment complexes and community centers





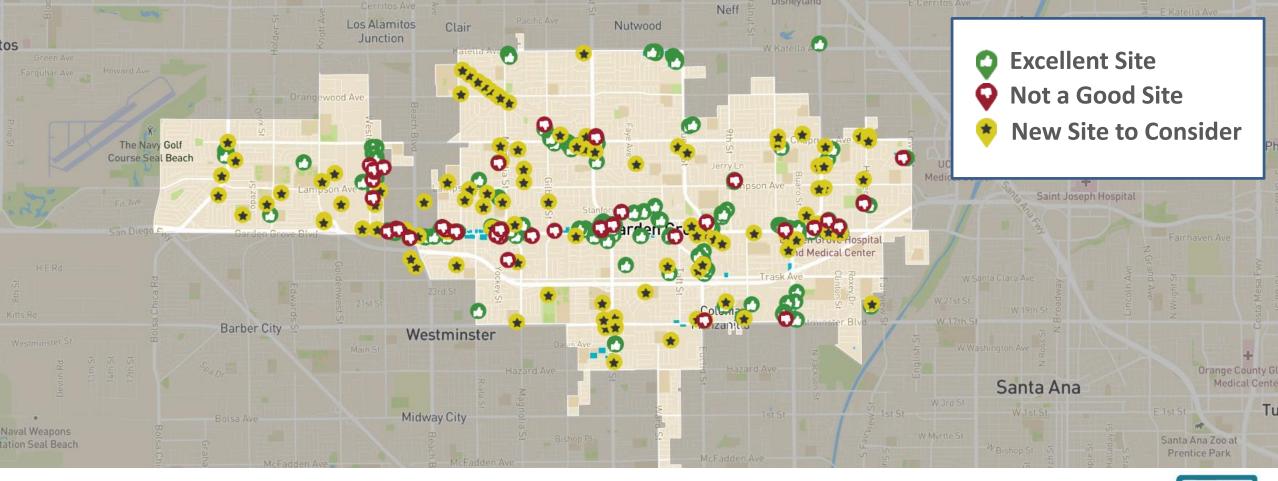
# **Where Respondents Live**

#### **118 Respondents** (as of 11/30/2020)



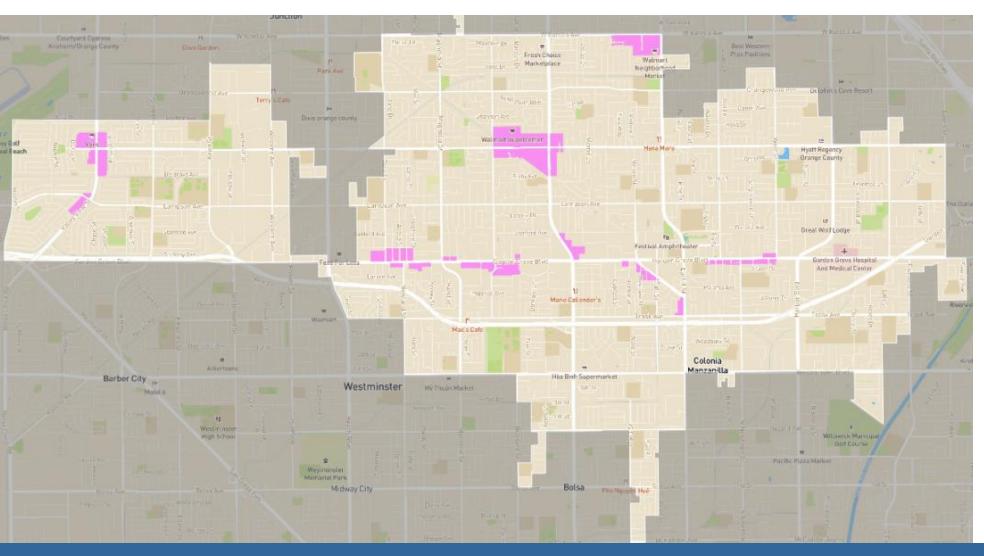


# **Sites Inventory Map**





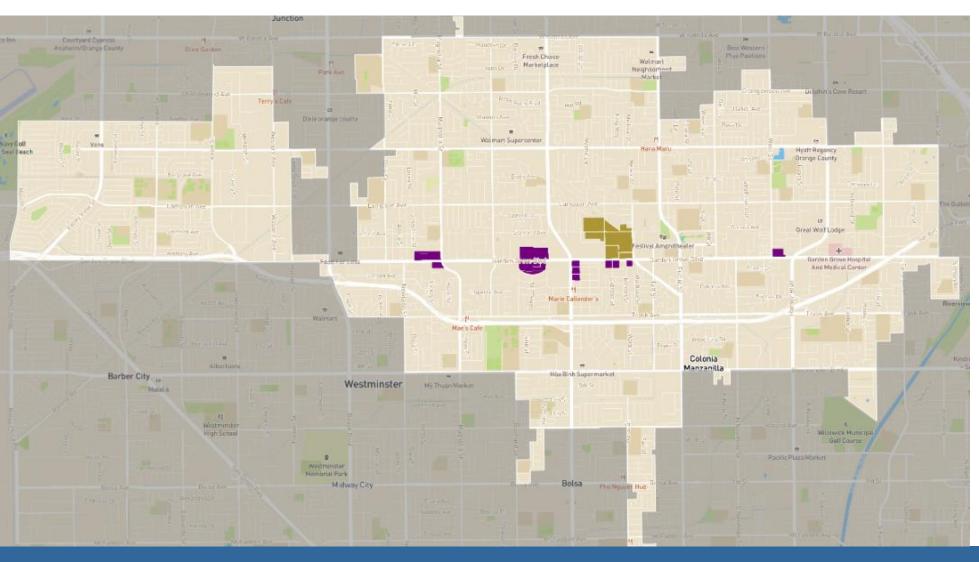
# 21 to 24 units/acre



I Support **62%** I Do NOT Support **21%** I Don't Know **17%** 



# 32 to 48 units/acre

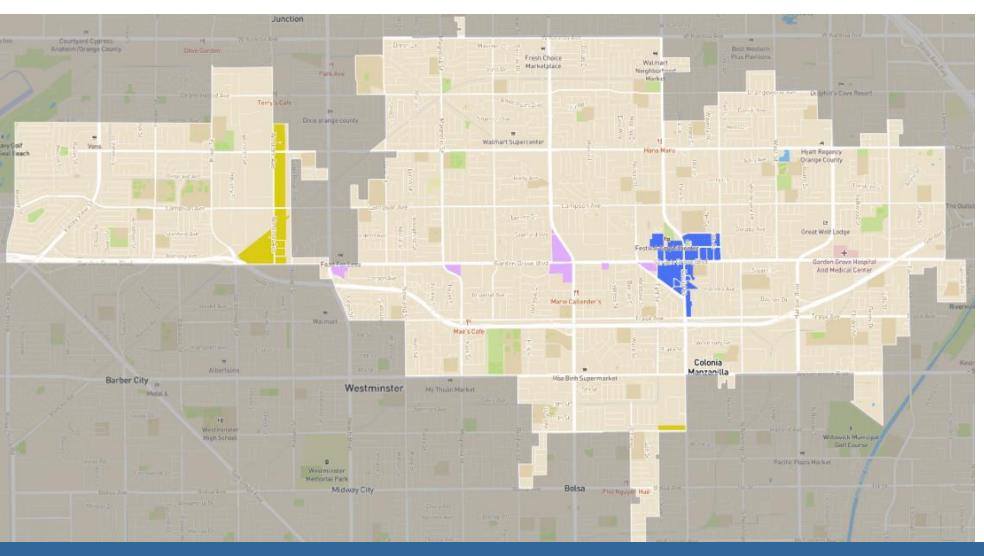


I Support **59%** I Do NOT Support **23%** I Don't Know **18%** 



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48 to 60 units/acre

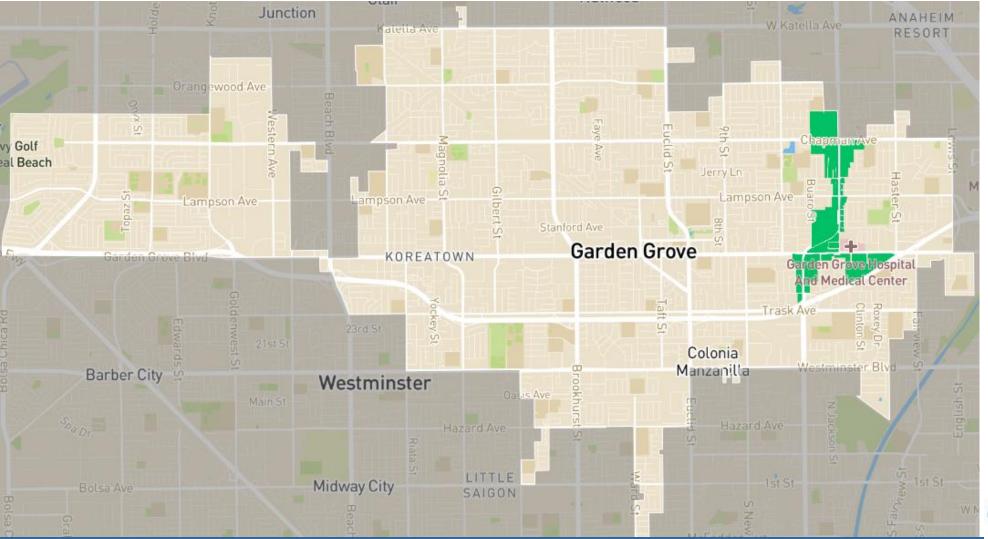


I Support **56%** I Do NOT Support **34%** I Don't Know **10%** 



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# 60 to 70 units/acre



I Support **62%** I Do NOT Support **27%** I Don't Know **11%** 





# November 18, 2020 Virtual Community Workshop



- Meeting conducted on Zoom
- 32 participants signed up (17 residents of Garden Grove), 20+ attendees
- Housing Element scope and purpose, Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), and housing density examples
- Interactive discussion
  - Housing sites inventory map
  - Potential draft land use density increases for mixed-use designations



### **Housing Policies and Programs**

- Policies needed to promote/build affordable housing
- Consider an inclusionary housing program
- Consider impacts to building housing: parking, traffic, services, parks



### **Draft Housing Sites Inventory Map**

- Is there a penalty for not meeting 19,122 RHNA number?
- What are the criteria for selecting housing sites?
- Is the OC Streetcar driving residential density considerations around the planned transit station?
- Good idea to rezone most commercial areas for higher density



### Land Use Changes

- Harbor Boulevard: can accommodate more housing, support workers
- Harbor Boulevard is already full; doubt housing will be affordable
- Housing not appropriate near SR-22 (air quality/noise impacts)
- Western Street may not be able to accommodate high-density housing
- Don't agree with adding housing/mixed use on Main Street and near City Hall
- Brookhurst and Chapman can accommodate higher residential densities





# November 19, 2020 Planning Commission Study Session



# Planning Commission Study Session

### **Comments/Questions**

- 19,122 new units: an incredible number
- RHNA: criteria questions/comments
- Can RHNA numbers be accommodated in one area of the City only?
- Harbor Boulevard: An opportunity corridor
- Western Street industrial area: consider increasing densities (60 to 70 du/ac) to ensure housing can be built
- Have impacts on infrastructure and services been considered?
- What the scope and effectiveness was of the City's outreach efforts?
- Was engagement equally marketed to all neighborhoods?
- Status of RHNA appeal



# Approach to Address RHNA



## **Garden Grove RHNA by Income Group**

Income Group	% of Median Income	Garden Grove 2021 – 2029 RHNA	% Of Units	
Very Low	31-50%	4,155	21.7%	- 6,949
Low	51-80%	2,795	14.6%	Below
Moderate	81-120%	3,204	16.8%	Marke Rate
Above Moderate	120% +	8,968	46.9%	
Total		19,122		

Source: Southern California Association of Governments Draft Regional Housing Needs Allocation, 2020.

Goal for accommodating housing need through land use policies and planning (zoning)

• Not a construction obligation!



# Meeting the RHNA: the Next 8 Years

- Approved housing and mixed-use projects
   Projects that will receive Certificate of Occupancy after June 30, 2021
- Projects in the application pipeline
- Potential sites
  - Along major corridors
  - Vacant sites
  - Underutilized sites that could redevelop
  - Accessory dwelling units ("granny flats")



# 19,122 - 6,400 = 12,722?

- Allow higher residential densities
- Rezone underperforming commercial properties for mixed use
- Transition industrial lands
- Housing on properties owned by religious institutions



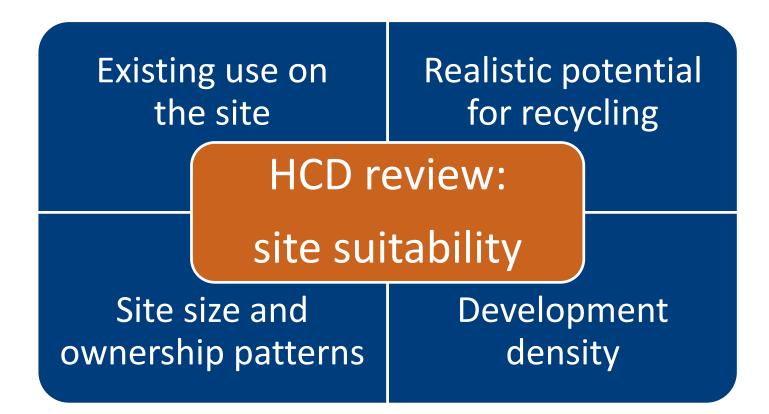
Brookhurst Triangle: 50 units per acre



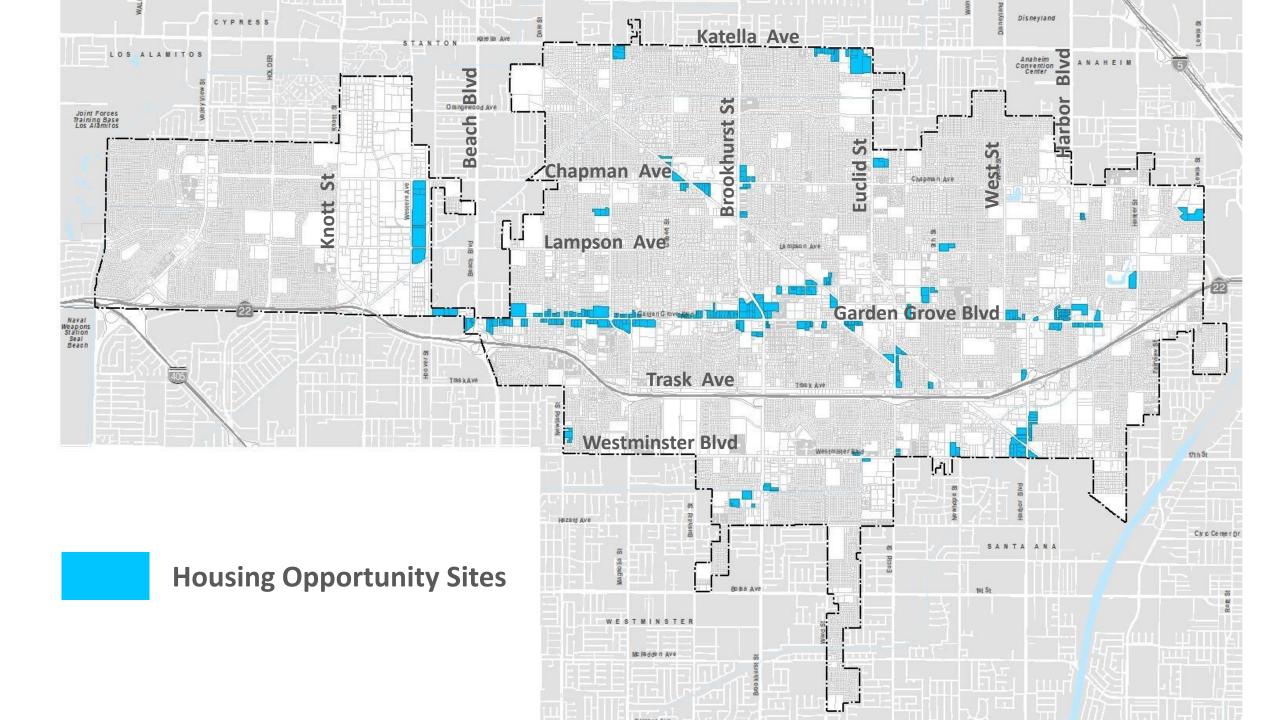
Garden Brook Senior Village: 78 units per acre

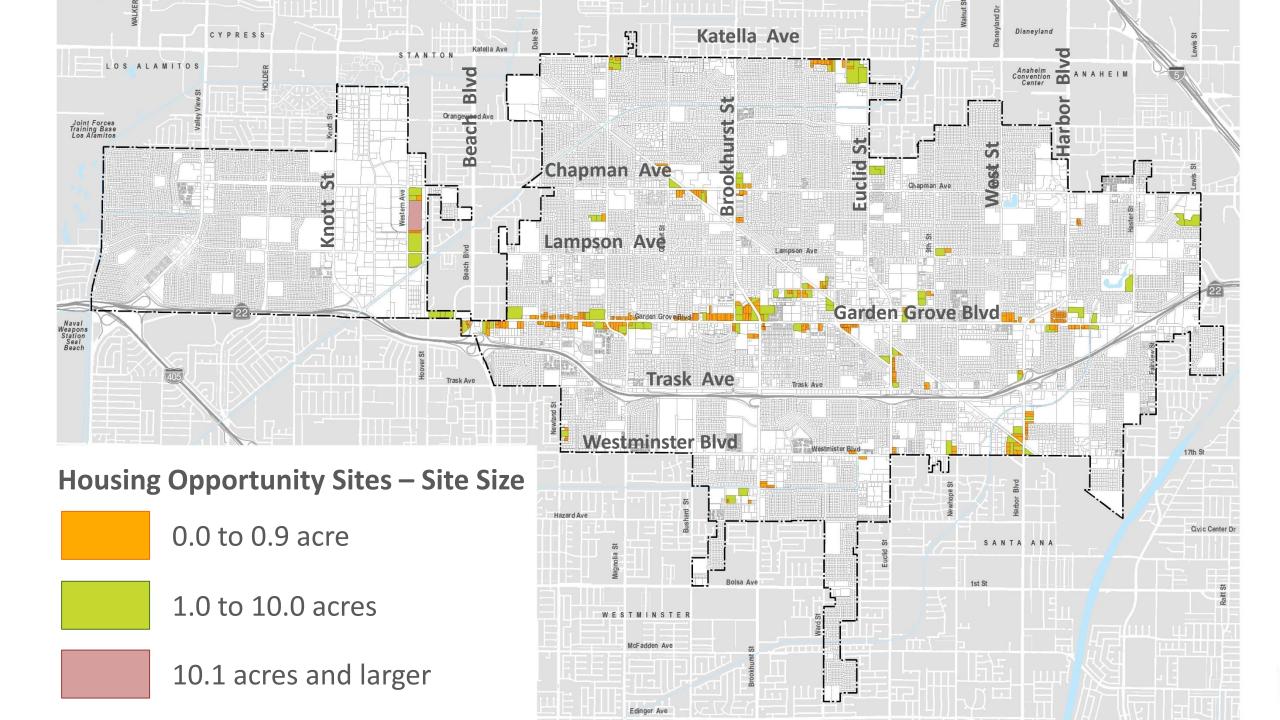


## **CA HCD Review: Site Suitability Criteria**









#### Disneyland 뒻 CYPRESS **Katella Ave** Katella Ave STANTON σ LOS ALAMITOS Anaheim Conventi Cente AHEIM Blvd St Orangewood Ave 0 Joint Forces Training Base Los Alamitos Beach Brookhurst : 0 art St S Euclid Chapman Ave West S Chapman Ave Knott I.i Lampson Ave Lampson Ave Garden Grove Blvd 💻 🖌 💷 🗖 Garden Grove B Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach **Trask Ave** Trask Ave Trask Ave Westminster Blvd Westmister Blvd 17th St **Housing Opportunity Sites – Land Use**

#### Land Use Designations

- Low Density Residential (1.0-11.0 du/ac)

   Low Medium Density Residential (11.1-21.0 du/ac)

   Medium Density Residential (21.1-32.0 du/ac)

   Medium High Density Residential (32.1-42.0 du/ac)

   Community Residential (42.1-60.0 du/ac)

   Light Commercial

   Heavy Commercial

   Industrial

   Office Professional

   Industrial/Commercial Mixed Use
- Civic Center Mixed Use (42 du/ac) Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 2 (21 du/ac) Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 3 (32 du/ac) Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 1 (42 du/ac) Industrial/Residential Mixed Use 2 (32 du/ac) Industrial/Residential Mixed Use 1 (42 du/ac) International West Mixed Use (42.1-60 du/ac) Civic/Institutional Parks and Open Space
- 51. Hazard Ave Civic Center Dr SANTA ANA McFadden Ave Edinger Ave

## **Meeting the RHNA – Preliminary Numbers**

Pipeline Sites and Projected ADUs			Housing Income Groups					Total	
			Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Number	%	
Starting RHNA Number			4,155	2,795	3,204	8,968	19,122	100%	
Pipeline Sites			394	121	72	593	1,180	6.1%	
Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU)			537	924	645	43	2,149	11.1%	
	Sub T	Total	931	1,045	717	636	3,329	17.1%	
R	emaining Rł	HNA	3,224	1,750	2,487	8,332	15,793	82.6%	



## **Meeting the RHNA – Preliminary Numbers**

	Maximum Density	Housing Income Groups				Total	
Sites within Residential Designations	Existing (No Change)	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Number	%
Remaining RHNA		3,224	1,750	2,487	8,332	15,793	<b>82.6</b> %
Low Medium Density Residential	21				751	751	3.9%
Medium Density Residential	32			1,159	1,535	2,964	13.9%
	Sub Total			1,159	2,286	3,445	17.8%
	<b>Remaining RHNA</b>	3,224	1,750	1,328	6,046	12,348	64.6%



CITY OF GARDEN GROVE 41

## **Meeting the RHNA – Preliminary Numbers**

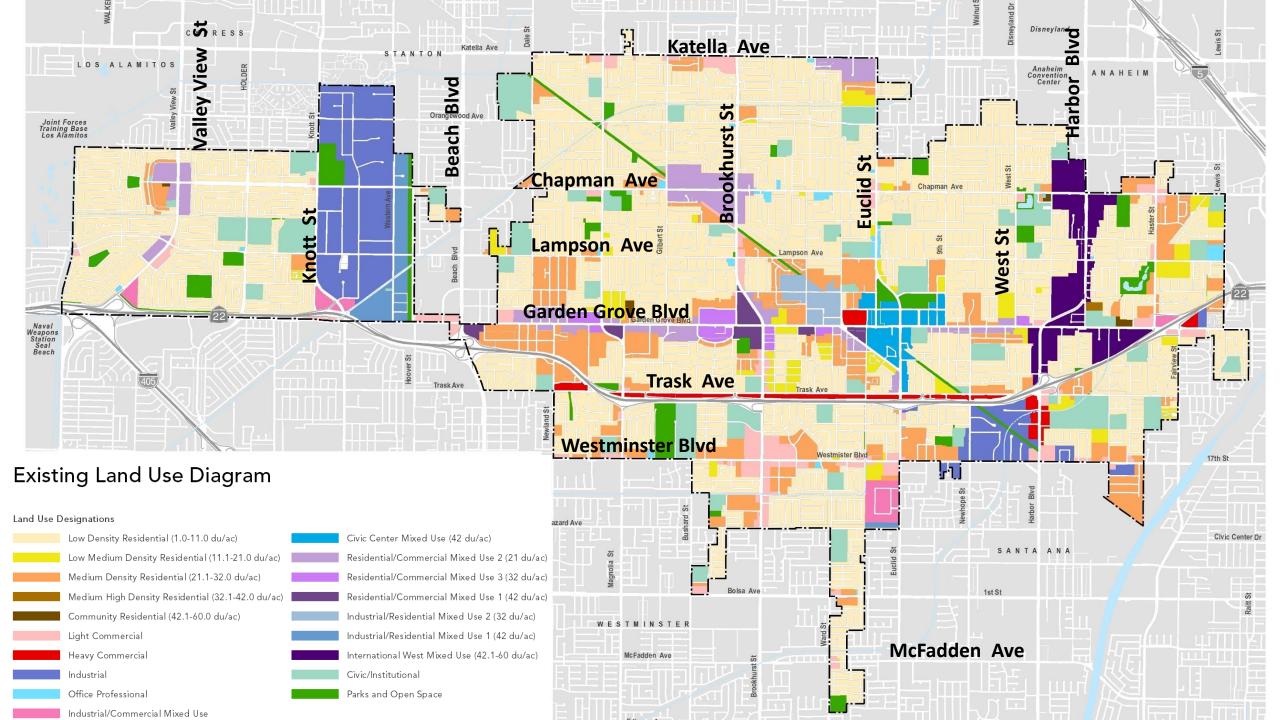
	Maximu	m Density	Housing Income Groups			Total		
Mixed Use Density Increase	Existing	Proposed	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Number	%
Remaining RHNA			3,224	1,750	1,328	6,046	12,348	64.6%
Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 2	21	24			. <b></b>	2,077	2,077	10.7%
Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 3	32	48		1,167	481		1,648	8.5%
Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 1	42	60	1,927			473	2,399	12.4%
Industrial/Residential Mixed Use 2	32	48		627		125	751	3.9%
Industrial/Residential Mixed Use 1	42	60	1,305			827	2,132	11.0%
Civic Center Mixed Use	42	60				908		4.7%
International West Mixed Use	60	70			841	615	1,456	7.5%
OC StreetCar		70			99	1,155	1,254	6.5%
		Sub Total	3,232	1,794	1,421	6,179	12,625	65.1%
	Rem	aining RHNA	+8	+44	+93	+133	+277	

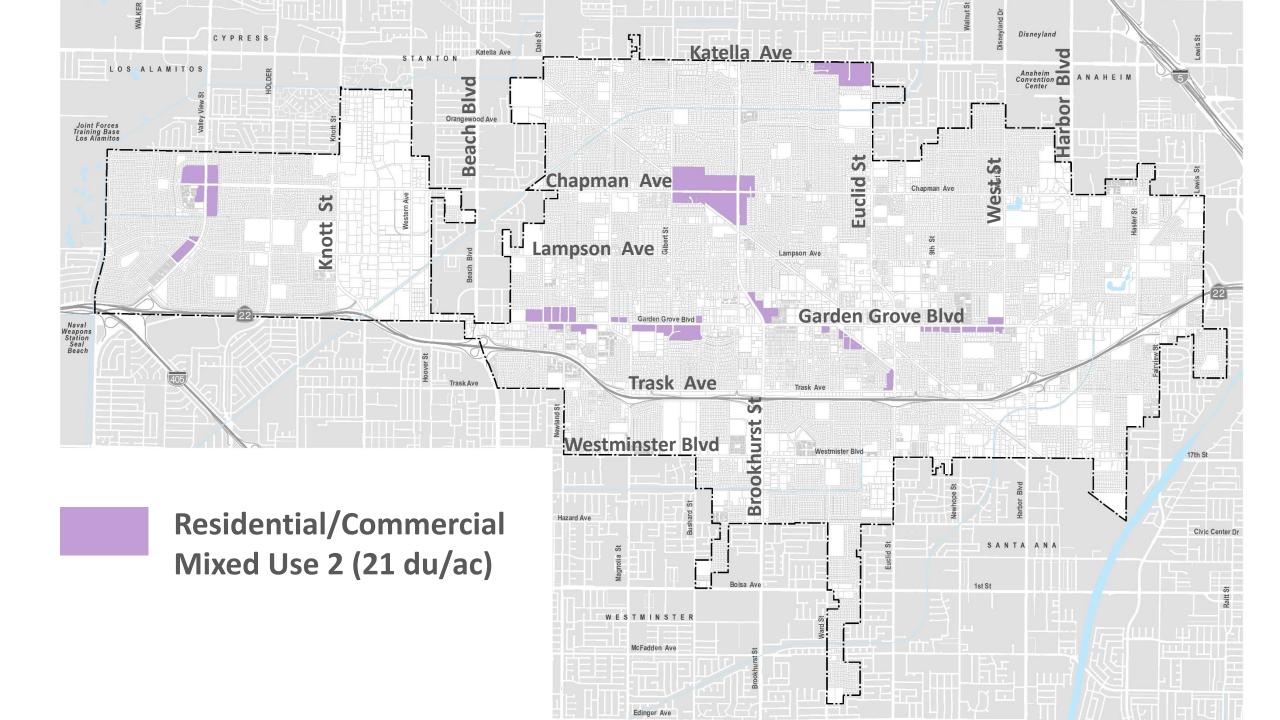




# Housing Sites Interactive Discussion







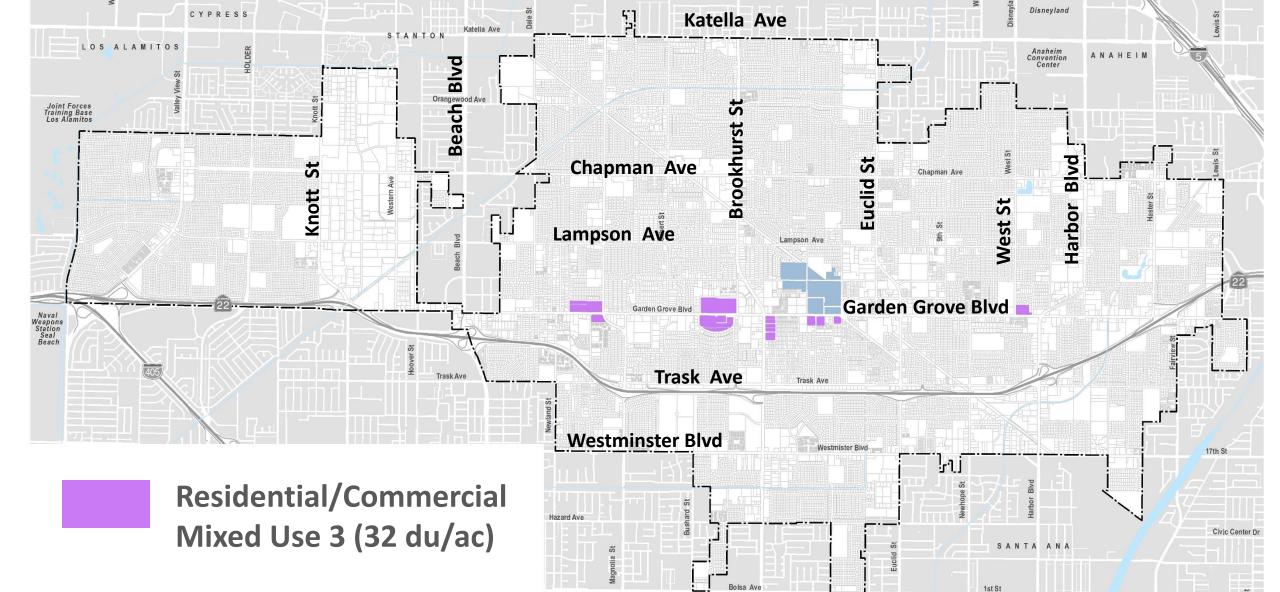
#### **Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 2 (21 du/ac)**



#### Allowed Now 21 homes/acre

#### Proposed 24 homes/acre





CFadden Ave

Industrial/Residential Mixed Use 2 (32 du/ac)

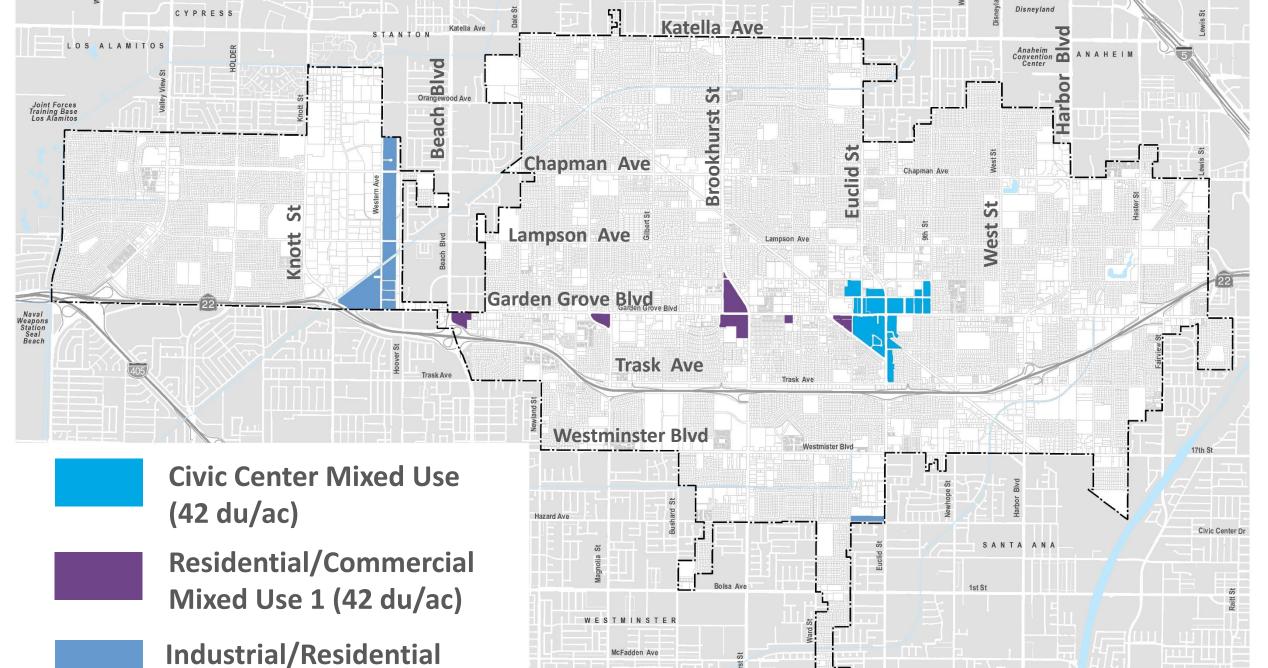
### Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 3 (32 du/ac) Industrial/Residential Mixed Use 2 (32 du/ac)



### Allowed Now 32 homes/acre

#### Proposed 48 homes/acre



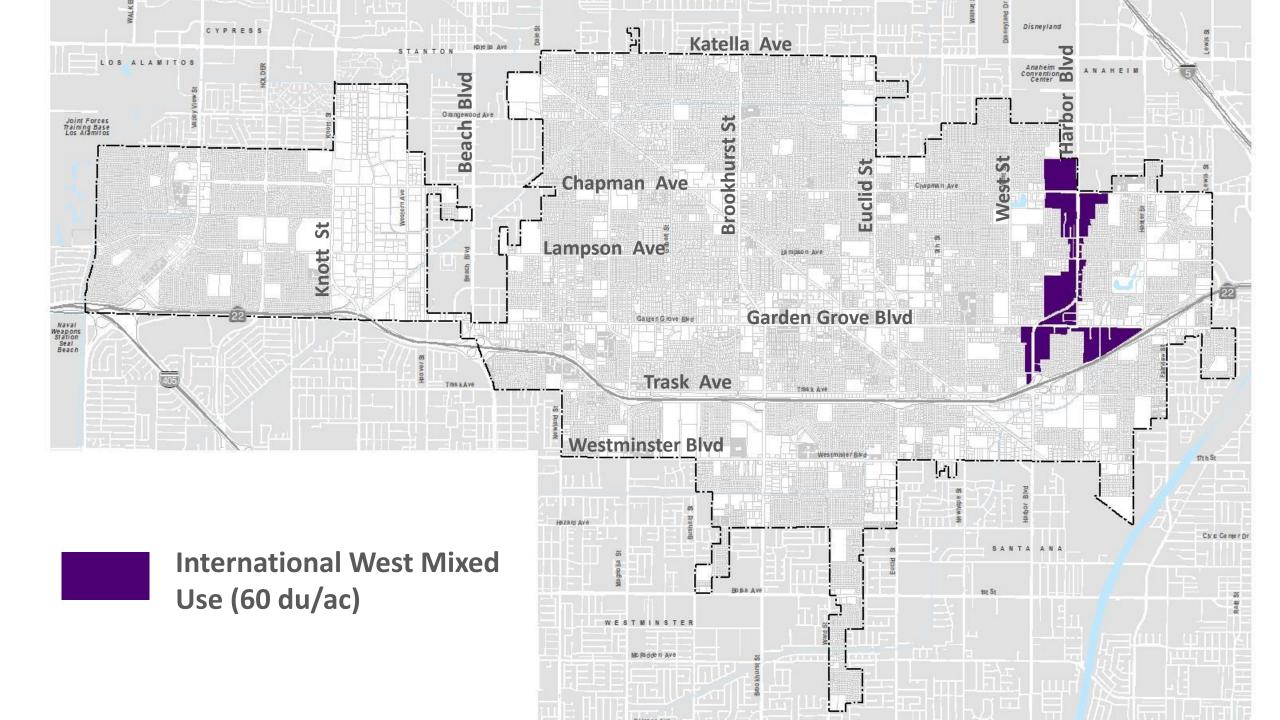


Mixed Use 1 (42 du/ac)

## Civic Center Mixed Use (42 du/ac) Residential/Commercial Mixed Use 1 (42 du/ac) Industrial/Residential Mixed Use 1 (42 du/ac)



Community STARTS Housing @



#### International West Mixed Use (60 du/ac)



#### Allowed Now 60 homes/acre

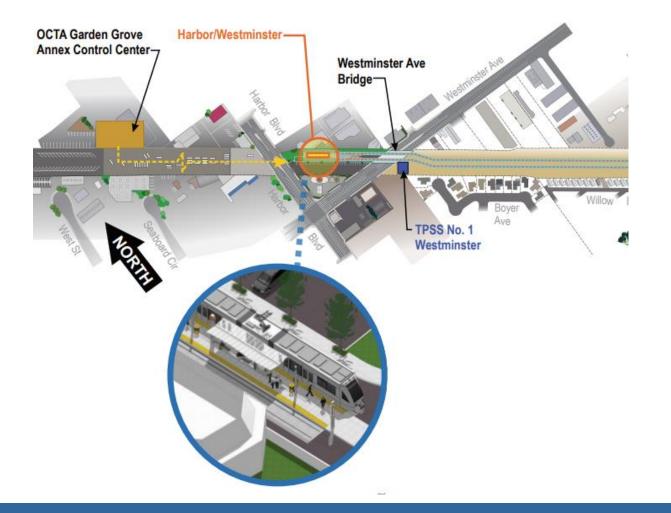
## Proposed 70 homes/acre





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#### **OC StreetCar**





Harbor Transit Center





# **RHNA Appeal**



### **RHNA Appeal Request – Key Arguments**

- 1. SCAG failed to determine each jurisdiction's RHNA in a manner that furthers, and does not undermine, state housing goals.
- 2. SCAG failed to adequately consider information submitted and available to SCAG prior to adoption of the RHNA allocation methodology.
- 3. Garden Grove has experienced changed circumstances which warrant revisions to the draft RHNA allocation.



#### **RHNA Appeal Request**

The City of Garden Grove has requested a reduction from 19,122 units to 16,309 units.

#### CITY OF GARDEN GROVE

Steven R. Jones

John O'Neill

Thu-Ha Nguyen

Patrick Phat Bui

Stephanie Klopfenstein Mayor Pro Tem - District 5

George S. Brietigam Council Member-- District I

er- District 3

ber- District

October 26, 2020

RHNA Appeals Board Southern California Association of Governments Attn: Mr. Kome Ajise, Executive Director 900 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1700 Los Angeles, CA 90017

#### Kim B. Nguyen SUBJECT: CITY OF GARDEN GROVE APPEAL OF THE REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT ALLOCATION OF 19,122 UNITS

Dear Mr. Ajise.

The City of Garden Grove (City) commends the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for taking on the task of developing methodology to distribute the Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) Regional Determination of 1.34 million housing units. The City appreciates the time and effort that has gone into this process. And while the City is prepared to do its part in accommodating the regional housing need, it is the City's position that the allocation of regional housing need to the City was inappropriately determined for several

First, SCAG failed to determine each jurisdiction's regional housing need in a manner that furthers, and does not undermine, the intent and objectives of state housing law as required by Government Code section 65584(d). Specifically, SCAG granted an exemption to jurisdictions with more than 50% of their population located In high poverty/segregation areas, otherwise known as Disadvantaged Communities (DAC), rather than proportionately distributing those residential need units based upon the percentage of each jurisdiction's total population that lives in a high DAC area. Then, SCAG exacerbated that problem by redistributing the residential unit needs of the jurisdictions eligible for the DAC exemption ("DAC Jurisdictions") to those jurisdictions that are not eligible for the DAC exemption (Non-DAC Jurisdictions) through utilization of an Existing Need Methodology which failed to account for various relevant factors and, as a result, inequitably redistributed those units among the Non-DAC Jurisdictions.

#### Garden Grove RHNA Appeal October 26, 2020

b) Inequitable Redistribution of DAC Jurisdictions' Residual Need Units

As discussed in section 1(a) of this appeal, the exemption provided to the five (5) Orange County DAC Jurisdictions reduces their Total Need Allocations by 63% (44,514 housing units), which necessitates redistribution of those Residual Units to Non-DAC Jurisdictions located within the County. Under the current draft allocation, this redistribution is accomplished by utilizing Existing Need methodology, which

#### higher percentage of units to jurisdictions with greater access to ansit.

is redistribution of Residual Need units based on Existing Need y furthers the inequity created by the DAC exemption in that it fails to relevant factors into consideration. For example:

arden Grove is considered 48% disadvantaged

arden Grove has greater access to jobs than 98% of all SCAG jurisdictions.

arden Grove has greater access to high quality transit than 96% of all CAG jurisdictions.

lespite the fact that 48% of Garden Grove's residents live in DACs the City Council Member- District 2 ualify for any DAC exemption under the current draft allocation. To make orse, the current redistribution criteria for Residual Units now places the osition to receive the 2nd highest Residual Need allocation among all 97 SCAG jurisdictions; second only to Los Angeles City which has a n of nearly 4 million people.

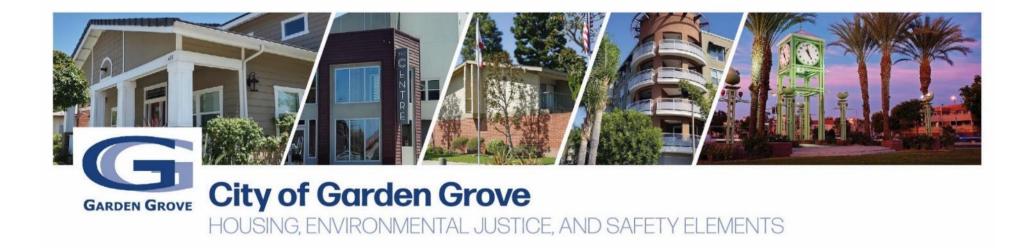
> following (Table 2) represents the five SCAG jurisdictions receiving the edistribution of Residual Units

#### 2: Highest Redistribution of Residual Units in SCAG region

risdiction	Projected Population by 2045	Population within 1/2 mile of High Quality Transit	Population with High Job Accessibility	Residual Units Redistributed to non-DAC
Angeles city	4,771,326	84.8%	17.5%	27,732
en Grove city	185,829	73.2%	21.6%	5,877
rvine city	327,664	13.4%	17.5%	5,294
gton Beach city	205,310	36.4%	17.6%	4,304
. Los Angeles Co.	1,258,026	40.6%	11.7%	4,105

The City believes SCAG failed to meet the objectives of State housing law in m of equitable distribution of housing units by redistributing Residual Units primarily on Job Accessibility and High-Quality Transit. This inequity is fied by the fact that SCAG failed to consider that the City very nearly qualified

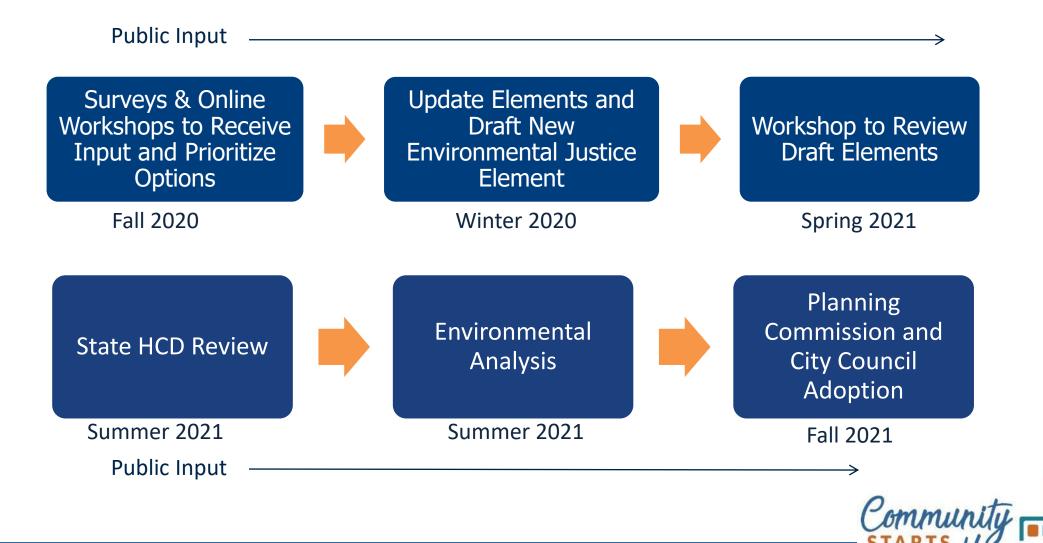




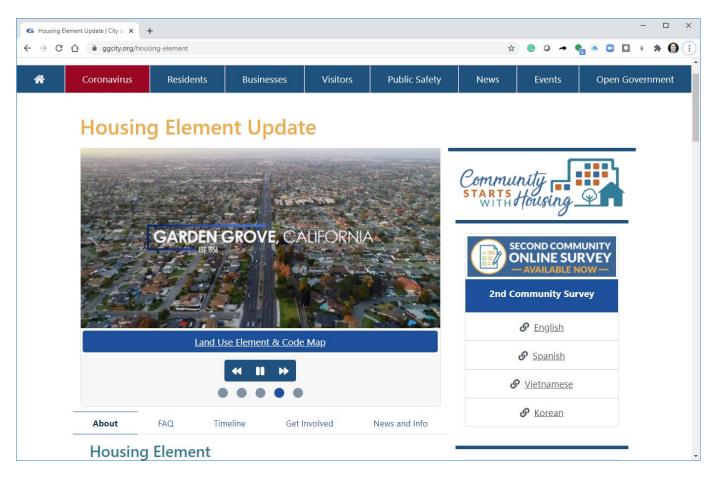
## Next Steps



#### **Program Timeline**



#### **City's Housing Element Webpage**



#### https://ggcity.org/housing-element



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# **Public Comments**





HOUSING, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, AND SAFETY ELEMENTS

#### City Council Presentation December 8, 2020

