PLANNING WORKSHOP

TOWN OF LOOMIS

MARCH 23, 2021

OUTLINE

- ► Land Use Regulation
- General Plan
- Zoning Code
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
- Role of the Planning Commission

Land Use Regulation

- Arose from "good government" movements as a response to unsanitary urban conditions
- Embodied desire to rein in private market excesses through government regulation
- Based on local government's Police Power:
 - health,
 - safety, and
 - welfare

Key Milestones in Planning Regulation

- 1909 Los Angeles imposes first zoning ordinance limiting industrial uses (not comprehensive)
- ▶ 1916 New York imposes first comprehensive zoning ordinance
- 1922 Standard State Zoning Enabling Act (SZEA)
- ▶ 1926 Euclid v. Ambler upholds constitutionality of zoning

California Planning

- California Planning Milestones
 - 1927 California passes law requiring that cities and counties have a Master Plan
 - ▶ 1928 Standard City Planning Enabling Act (SPEA)
- California law
 - General Plans lay out a jurisdiction's future development plans through a series of policy statements in text and land use diagram
 - Specific Plans are a special set of development standards that apply to a particular geographical area
 - Other planning documents include Master Plans, Area Plans, Vision Plans, etc., but these are not defined in the law.
 - ▶ **Zoning** provides detailed land use and design regulation consistent with the General Plan.

Relationship of Planning Documents



Mandatory Consistency

GENERAL PLAN



Specific Plans/Master Plans/Area Plans



Municipal Code



Standards and Guidelines

General Plan

- The "constitution" for planning and development
- Provides long-range vision for the Town (20+ year horizon)
- Identifies important community issues and solutions
- Basis for land use decisions
- Promotes community participation
- Sets the ground rules
- Sets timelines for implementation

General Plan Timeframes

- California General Plan Guidelines
 - Twenty-year planning horizon
 - Five-year updates
 - Annual updates (Maximum 4 per year)
 - Annual Progress Reporting

Required General Plan Elements

http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/guidelines.html

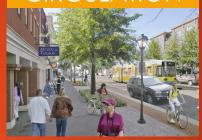




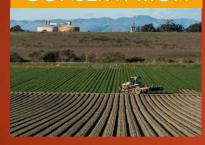
HOUSING



CIRCULATION



CONSERVATION



OPEN SPACE



NOISE



SAFETY



AIR QUALITY



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



Optional General Plan Elements

- Loomis
 - ▶ Public Services, Facilities, and Finance
- Community Character / Design
- Public Health
- Economic Development
- Community Specific Topics

Element Contents

- Setting (existing conditions)
- Narrative/Vision/Expectations
- Goals
- Objectives
- Policies
- Implementation Measures
 - Quantified
 - Scheduled

General Plan Hierarchy

» Vision

- Aspirational statements describing the desired, positive future for the community.
- An image of the future that the community wishes to create.
- Succinct description of community values.

» Goals

- Ideal future end that is an expression of community values. May be abstract.
- Not quantifiable or time-dependent.

» Objectives

- Intermediate or achievable steps to achieve goals
- Generally quantifiable, with achievement desired in a set period of time.

General Plan Hierarchy

» Policies

- Specific statement that guides decision-making.
- Rule or measure establishing a required level of quality or quantity to be fulfilled by others.

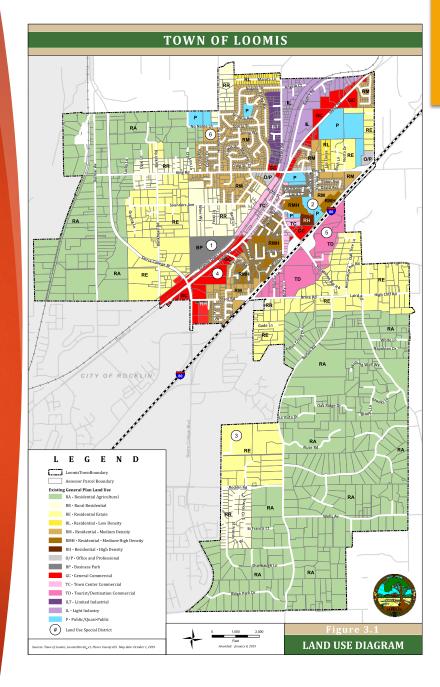
» Actions (Implementation Measures)

- Action, procedure, program, or technique that carries out a general plan policy
- Source of funding
- Timeframe for implementation
 - On-going
 - short term (1 to 5 years)
 - Medium term (6 to 15 years)
 - Long term (16+ years)

» Indicators

Measures that show whether the community is achieving its goals and objectives.

General Plan Land Use Diagram

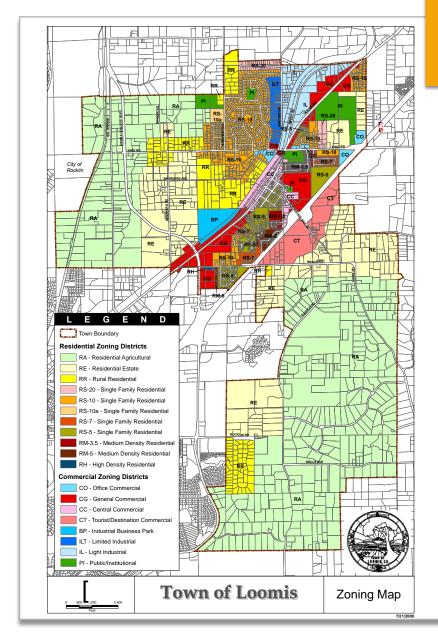


Implementing Documents

- Specific Plans
- Specialty Plans
 - ► Town Center Master Plan
 - Drainage Master Plan
- Zoning Code with Zoning Map
- Standards
 - Construction Improvement Standards
 - Land Development Manual
- Guidelines
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Zoning Code

- Ordinance that implements the General Plan policies
- Prescribes allowable land uses and development standards including:
 - Building uses
 - Building size (height, lot coverage and setbacks)
 - Parking requirements
 - Other performance standards



CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

- Informational and disclosure document that analyzes potential effects, tradeoffs and mitigation when considering a project.
- Identifies potential impacts, and where possible, mitigation measures the City can apply to prevent or eliminate an impact.
- Disclosure document vs. legislative document.
- Does not prohibit a jurisdiction from adopting a project when findings and a statement of overriding conditions are made.

CEQA Content and Function

- Describes the proposed project
- Discloses the project purpose and need
- Describes the existing conditions (Settings)
- Identifies environmental impacts
- Identifies ways to avoid environmental impacts
- Identifies ways to reduce (mitigate) environmental impacts
- Identifies environmental impacts that cannot be avoided or mitigated
- Fosters intergovernmental cooperation
- Enhances public participation in decision-making

CEQA Documents

- Categorical Exemption
 - Minor changes that do not trigger environmental review
- Initial Study (IS)
 - Determines whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment (also known as "the checklist")
- Negative Declaration (ND)
 - If the Initial Study indicates the project would have no significant effect on the environment
- Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND)
 - If the Initial Study shows an effect, a MND may be prepared as long as revisions to project plans (mitigation measures) can avoid or mitigate effects.
- Environmental Impact Report (EIR)
 - ▶ If the Initial Study identifies potential significant effects that cannot be avoided or mitigated.

Role of the Planning Commission

- Creation Process
 - Participate in the development of the General Plan, Housing Element, and/or Zoning Code
 - Facilitate community engagement
 - Conduct study sessions and other forums





Role of the Planning Commission

- Appointed by the Town Council
- Not a policy maker That is the Council
- Make recommendations to the Council
 - ► Policy
 - General Plan Elements
 - Specific Plans and other specialized plans
 - ► Zoning Code
 - Implementation measures

Role of the Planning Commission

- Project Approval (Quasi-Judicial Action)
 - Individual development project review
 - ▶ Site and Architectural Review
 - ▶ Conditional Use Permits
 - Other
- Assure Consistency with the General Plan
- Conduct Public Hearings

Planning Commissioner Traits

- Know your community
- You provide personal expertise
- An open mind to listen to new ideas
- An ability to see the strengths and weaknesses of proposals
- Critical thinking skills leading toward finding solutions when working with others
- Willingness to spend the time required to study materials and attend regularly
- Commitment to making the process fair to all
- Faith in the future and the ability of the community to shape that future
- Articulate reasons for your decisions

How a Commissioner deals with the information received:

- Read the staff report
- Read the environmental documentation
- Read the mitigation monitoring program
- View project site on-line
- Visit the site
- Read the comments
- Research prior projects
- Understand the findings

- Have meetings (as appropriate)
 - Staff
 - Applicant
 - Stakeholders
 - Community
- Listen attentively at meetings

Questions a Commissioner Asks

- Is the proposal in compliance and consistent with the General Plan?
- Is the proposal in compliance with the Code?
- Does the environmental documentation disclose the impacts?
- Is the analysis objectivbe, thorough and correct?
- Do the Mitigation Measures work?
- Are there Mitigation Measures that work better?
- Are the Mitigation Measures flexible enough to adjust to changing conditions?
- How will the Mitigation Measures be enforced?
- What is best for the community?

A Commissioner's Perspective

- You have local knowledge
- You have knowledge of prior decisions
 - Make consistent decisions
 - Use approaches that work
- Identify when a policy or approach needs to change
 - Changes in technology, economics, politics, culture
- Have confidence in your decision

Working with Staff

- Resource of knowledge (technical, policy, process, history)
- Resource to identify solutions
- Resource to understand options and consequences
- Alert staff of changes and concerns ahead of time
- Make requests to staff to include information in staff report & presentation
- Request staff to consider modifications to the General Plan & Code when appropriate
- Provide staff with clear and concise requests and direction

Working with the Community

- Resource of knowledge
 - Undocumented local knowledge and history
 - ► Ideas for practical implementation
 - Understanding of the practical issues
- Commissioners are educators
 - On how the process works
 - ➤ On how to comment effectively
 - ▶ On what points are important in the decision process
- Information gathering
 - Listen and observe to identify the real issues
 - ► Explore options that work

Commissioner Working with

- Commissioners
 - Resource for past decisions
 - Resource for the history of policy direction
 - Test ideas while mindful of the Brown Act
- Elected Officials (Council Member, Board Member, Supervisor)
 - Understand their policy and what are the drivers to their decisions
 - Discuss ideas and options that will work in the community
 - Communicate on how decisions were made on major issues
 - Have staff keep you appraised on the decisions by Council

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Acknowledgements

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