

Downtown Community Plan & New Zoning Code

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING

June 17, 2021



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Overview

Introduction 10 min.

Context and Background

Plan Framework and Fundamental Issues

Community Engagement

Plan Timeline

Downtown Plan 25 min.

Goals and Objectives

Plan Components

General Plan Land Use

Implementation 45 min.

Zoning and Implementation

Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO)

Community Benefits Program

Key Issues and Considerations 25 min.

Key Partners and Contributions Key Issues

Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) & Next Steps 2 min.





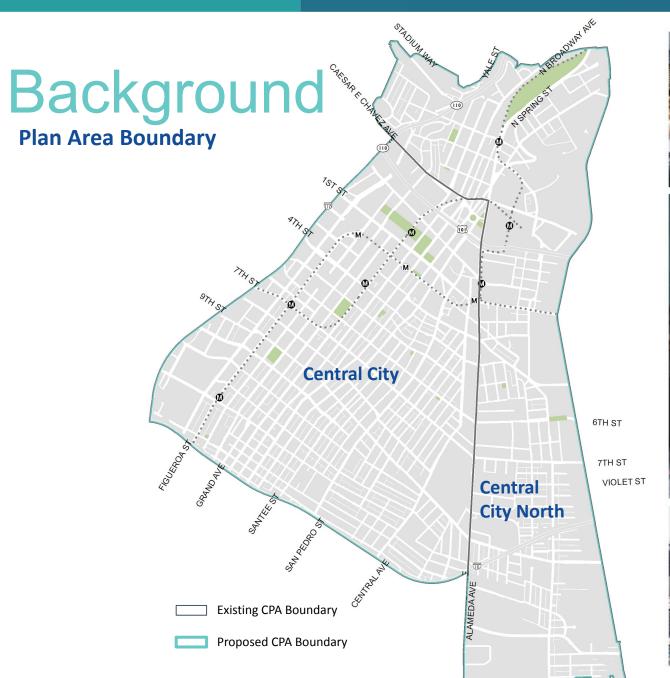


























Community Planning



The Downtown Community Plan is updated to...

Outline a vision for the Downtown community's long-term physical and economic development, and community enhancement, through the year 2040.

Set a new direction for the future of Downtown, guide the physical development of neighborhoods, and establish goals and policies for land use in addition to a range of planning topics, including streets and open space, urban design, mobility, and arts & culture.

Provide strategies and specific implementing actions that help accomplish this vision.

Fundamental Issues

Climate Change

Access to Housing

Equity

Shifting Economy

Mobility & Public Realm

Environmental Justice

Balancing Equity Considerations

Regional / Citywide

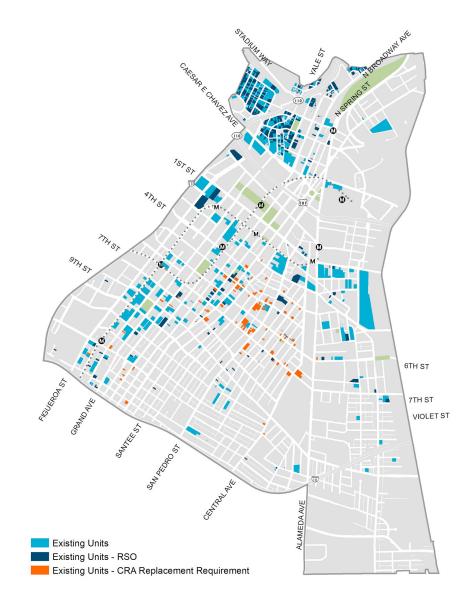
- Reducing housing costs
- Producing more housing, especially affordable, in every neighborhood
- Intensifying jobs and housing near transit
- Ensuring transit system access
- Improving air quality through reduced vehicular travel
- Enhancing access to opportunity for historically underserved communities

Downtown-specific

- Housing affordability needs by neighborhood
- Displacement risk
- Culture and neighborhood identity
- Job opportunity
- Access to open space

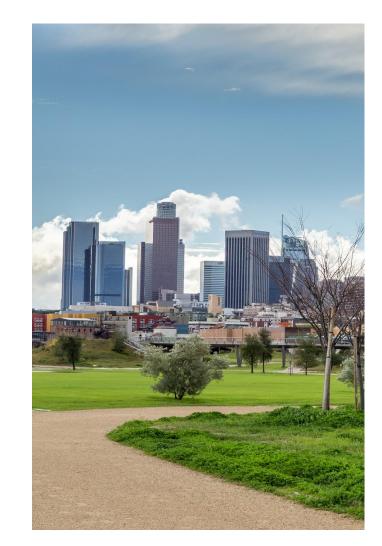
Displacement Risk

- Today Downtown is predominantly a commercial and industrial district with pockets of residential uses
- 36% of total existing units Downtown-wide are protected under the RSO ordinance; 20% have CRA Replacement Requirement
 - 9% of existing units in Skid Row are RSO; 66% have CRA Replacement Requirement
 - 64% of existing units in Chinatown are RSO
- Certain neighborhoods in the plan area are particularly vulnerable to displacement
- The Plan fine-tunes anti-displacement approaches within these neighborhoods



Downtown for All

- Offer access for all to housing, job, cultural, and educational opportunities by supporting a wide variety of uses concentrated near transit
- Safeguard existing communities and welcome new neighbors by encouraging a mix of housing for households of all income levels and sizes
- Make Downtown an accessible and comfortable place through mobility and public realm improvements
- Ensure that the community benefits create new opportunities and resources as Downtown grows
- Celebrate Downtown's unique communities with design that honors history and looks forward



Community Engagement - Plan & Code



Since 2014, the DTLA 2040 team has held and participated in hundreds of community events to garner feedback.

Zoning Advisory Committee Forums Workshops & Open Studio Events

Outreach Highlights

- October 2016 shared draft plan and New Zoning Code concepts with weeklong public open studio "storefront"
- February 2017 Environmental Impact Report (EIR) scoping meeting
- 2017-2019 outreach at community events,
 Neighborhood Councils, CBO meetings
- Summer/Fall 2019 release of the draft Plan; draft zoning map and Downtown zones
- November 2019 series of public Open House events
- January/February 2020 office hours events, outreach at community events and meetings
- February 2020 July 2020 preparation of Draft EIR
- December 2020 virtual Open House and Public Hearing
- 2013-2020 Held informational forums across the City to introduce and refine New Zoning Code concepts

What did we hear?

Allow for increased density near transit

Improve systems to build affordable housing in Downtown

Protect and preserve special places

Increase safety and comfort for people walking, bicycling, rolling, and accessing transit

Adopt zoning rules that set clear expectations and streamline development in Downtown

Expand the public open space network

Promote a healthier environment









Plan Process Timeline



2014-2015

Listen

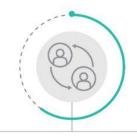
Conduct background research, field visits, land use surveys, data collection, and gather initial input.



2016-2017

Share

Draft the Plan vision, goals and policies, and identify initial zoning concepts.



2018

Consult

Further develop the plan policy document, select new zones, and draft the environmental document (EIR).



2019-2021

Refine

2019: Release of draft policy document and land use changes, and zoning.

2020: Release of updated policy document and zoning code, followed by Draft EIR.

WE ARE HERE:



2021

Adopt

Appointed and elected officials review the proposed Community Plan and make final decisions regarding proposed policy and zoning recommendations.

Plan Refinement Throughout **Public Engagement Process**

Plan Version evolved to incorporate community feedback



Fall

2016

Winter

2017

Summer

2019

2020

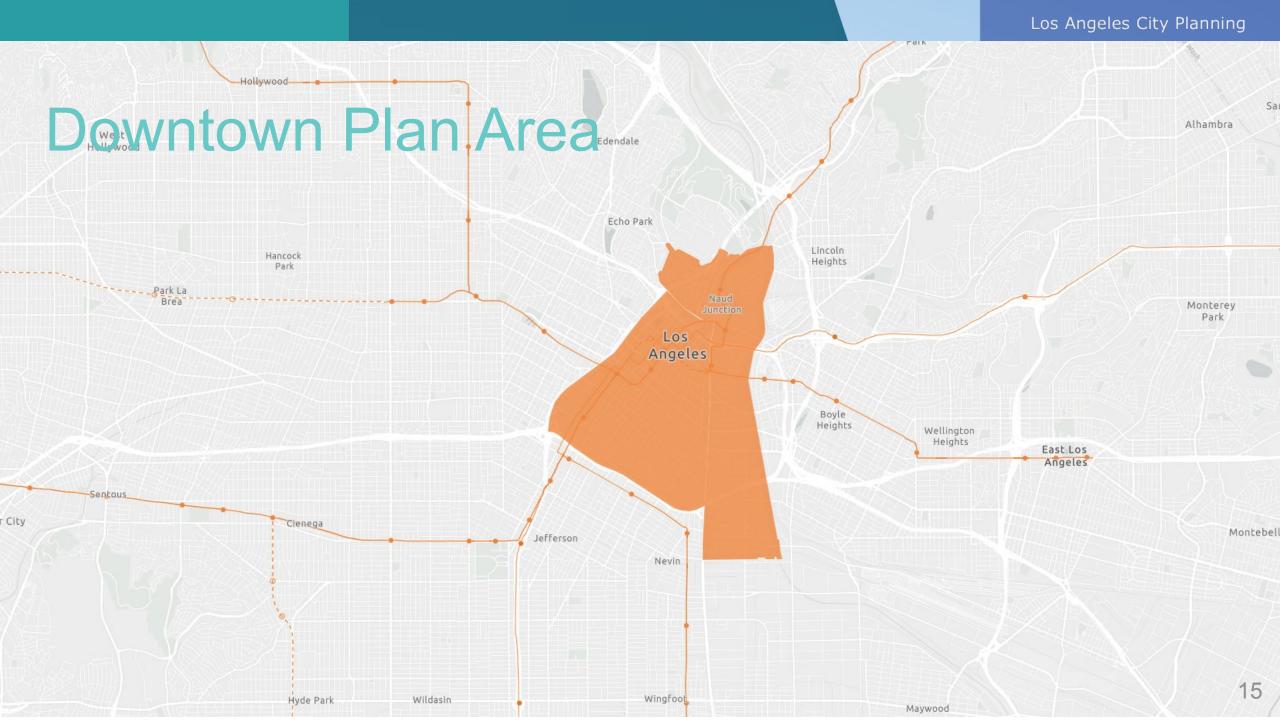
Fall

Winter 2020 **Public Hearing** Draft

Spring 2021 **CPC** Draft

We are here





Growth Projections

DOWNTOWN HAS SIGNIFICANT GROWTH PROJECTIONS.

SCAG Projection

- **+125,000** new residents
- +70,000 housing units
- **+55,000** jobs

THE DOWNTOWN PLAN HAS CAPACITY FOR **EVEN MORE**.

Plan Reasonably Anticlpated Development

- **+175,000** new residents
- +100,000 housing units
- +100,000 jobs

80% of the Plan capacity is within ½ mile of major transit stops









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Core Objectives

Accommodate anticipated growth in an equitable and sustainable manner

Support and sustain Downtown's ongoing population & job growth Grow and support the residential base

Reinforce Downtown's job orientation



Promote a transit, pedestrian, and bicyclefriendly environment Strengthen neighborhood character and identity

Create linkages between districts

Create a world-class public realm



Housing Strategies



Capturing more affordable housing in vulnerable neighborhoods & new deeply low income category



Expanding areas where housing is allowed



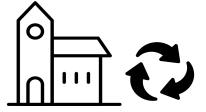
Removing per unit requirements for open space



Removing residential density limits in Central City North



Removing parking requirements



Expanding and streamlining Adaptive Reuse



Range of housing types to address various household sizes and needs

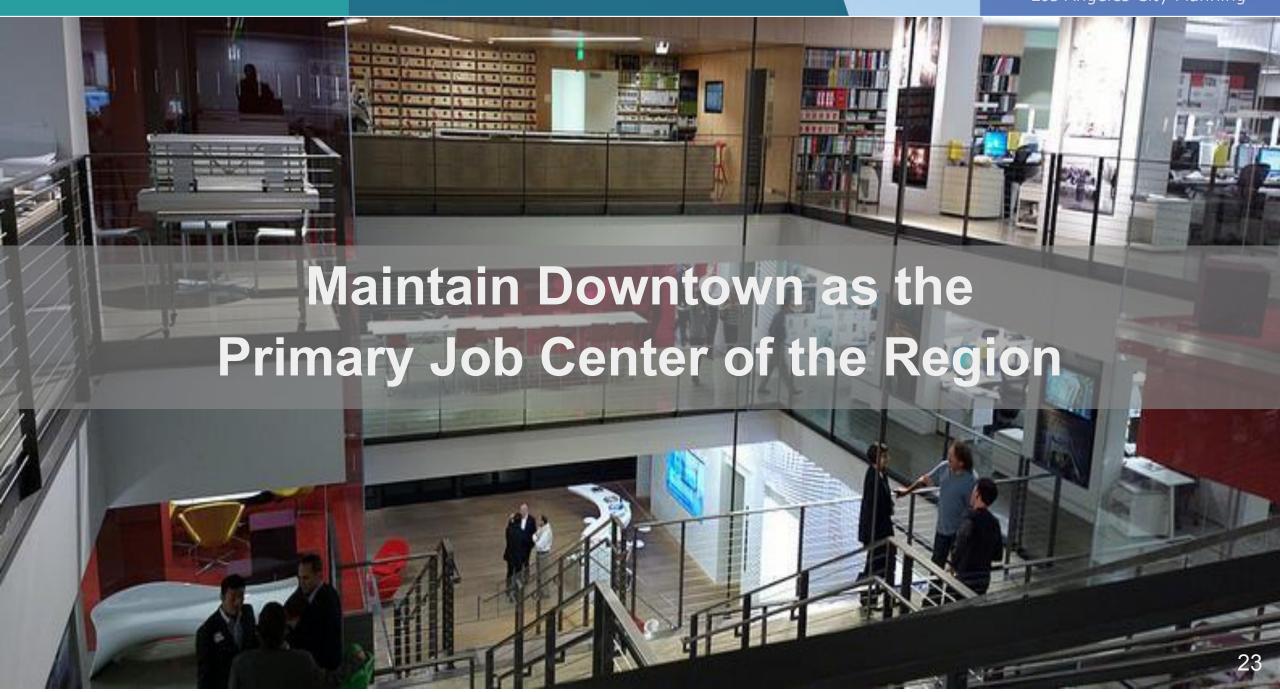


Introducing a Community
Benefits Program to generate
affordable housing.
Replacement Requirements in
CPIO

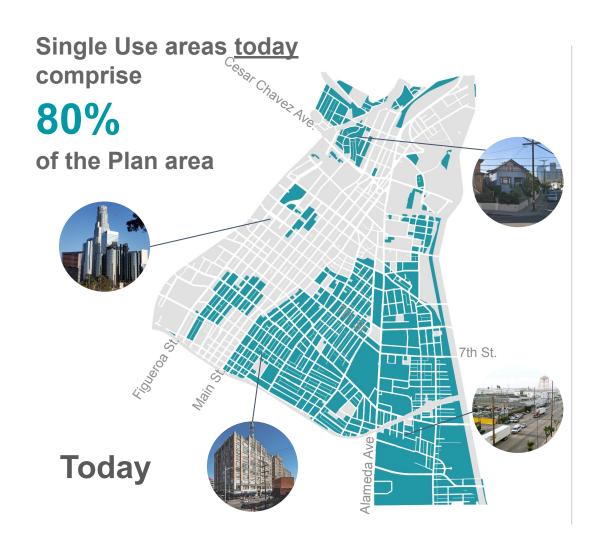
New Housing Opportunities



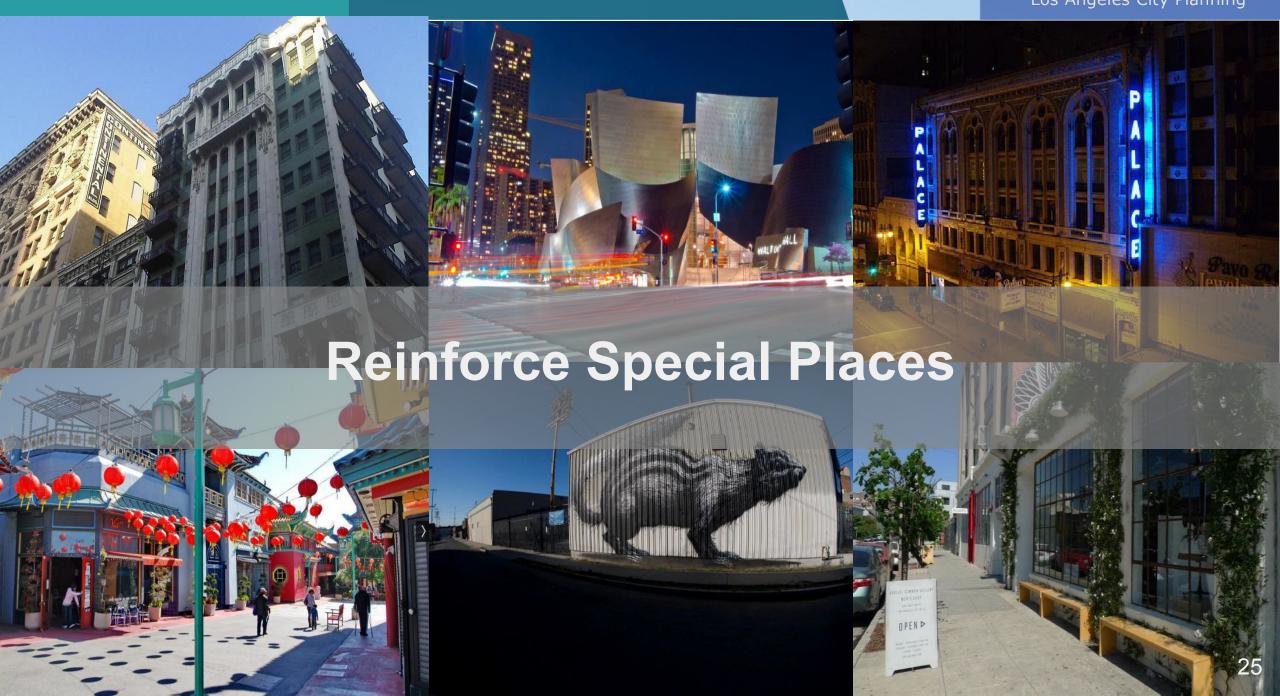




Creating Opportunities for Job Growth







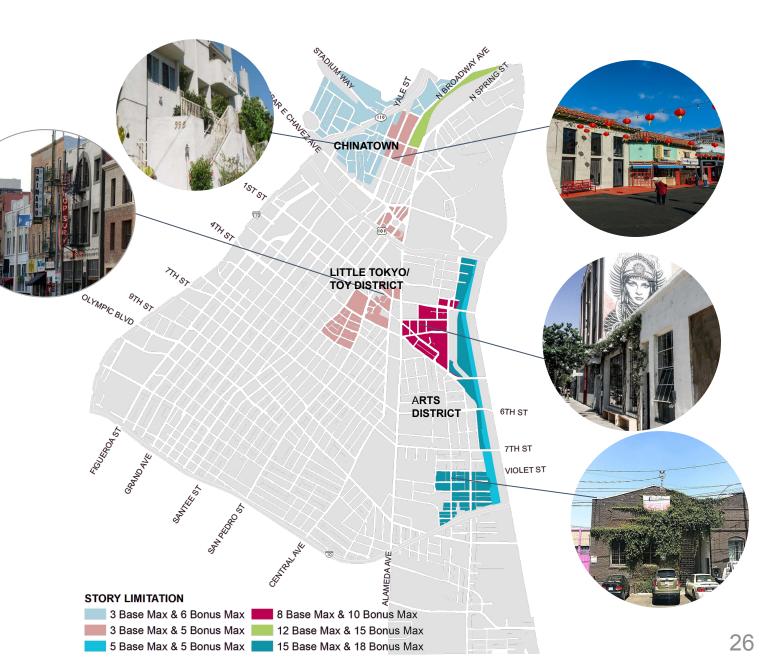
Character Zoning

Tools

New height limits and building rules that reflect historic development and reinforce community character

Outlines standards for high quality design vs lengthy review process

Focused on making Downtown more comfortable for those walking and rolling



Mobility

Set building design expectations at the street level

Expand opportunities for open space adjacent to streets and in non-traditional spaces

Improve the physical connections and facilitate better access



Performance & Process

Removing Barriers for Thoughtful Development Projects

- No required parking
- No lot area-based density limitations
- Simplified Design Overlays
- Setbacks, minimum lot size, and height limitations
- Restructured Open Space Requirements
- Additional incentives for 100% affordable projects
- Reduced need for Conditional Use Permits for schools and daycares
- Increased Site Plan Review Thresholds for projects providing community benefits

Community Plan Components

Policy Document

Vision

Policies

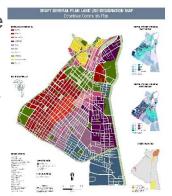
Implementation Programs



Plan Map

Sets Range of Uses

Establishes Range of Intensities



Zoning

Development Regulations

Use Allowances Process

Base & Maximum FARs

Applicability & Relief



Benefits
Program



Design Best Practices

Other
Development
Standards

Policy Document

- Goals
- Policies
- Programs

MC GOAL 2

AN INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE DOWNTOWN CIRCULATION SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES ACCESS BETWEEN DISTRICTS THROUGH PHYSICAL CONNECTIONS AND INFORMATION.

- **MC 2.1** Establish a mode share goal of 75% for transit, walking, and biking for the year 2040 to improve the sustainability of Downtown's mobility network and increase access for residents, workers, and visitors.
- **MC 2.2** Implement strategies to reduce vehicle mile traveled per capita.
- MC 2.3 Support the development of mobility hubs at key destinations such as commercial, entertainment, and institutional centers, as well as at transfer points to inform Downtown residents, workers, and visitors about and provide access to a variety of mobility options.
- MC 2.4 Promote the use of technologies that can facilitate multimodal travel by improving wayfinding and access to transit schedules, especially for visitors and new users of the Downtown transit system.

- **MC 2.5** Facilitate integration between different modes of travel to create a seamless experience as users switch between modes and to promote transit use and active transportation.
- **MC 2.6** Improve access to community services and amenities such as recreational facilities, cultural, and educational institutions, medical services, and healthy, fresh food.
- **MC 2.7** Increase access and mobility for disadvantaged groups and aging populations through safe and affordable mobility options.

Policy Document

- Goals
- Policies
- Programs

MC GOAL 2 AN INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE DOWNTOWN CIRCULATION SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES ACCESS BETWEEN DISTRICTS THROUGH PHYSICAL CONNECTIONS AND INFORMATION.

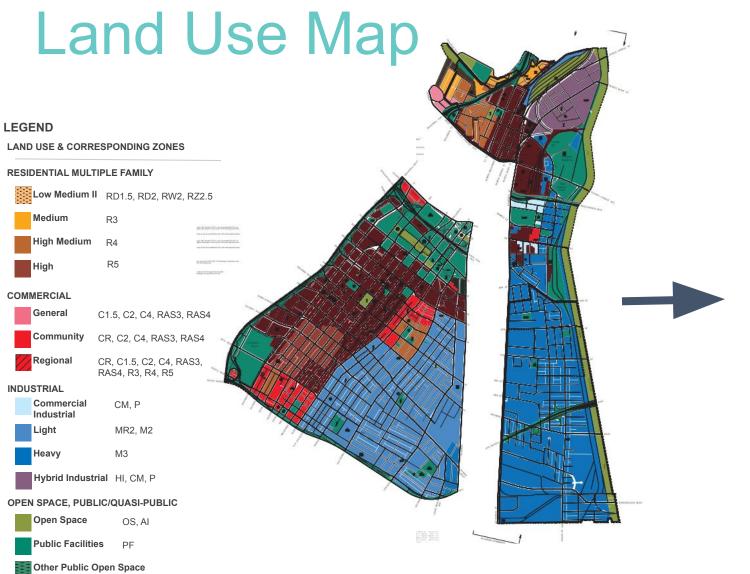
MC 2.7 Increasing access and mobility for disadvantaged groups and aging populations through safe and affordable mobility options.

Policy Document

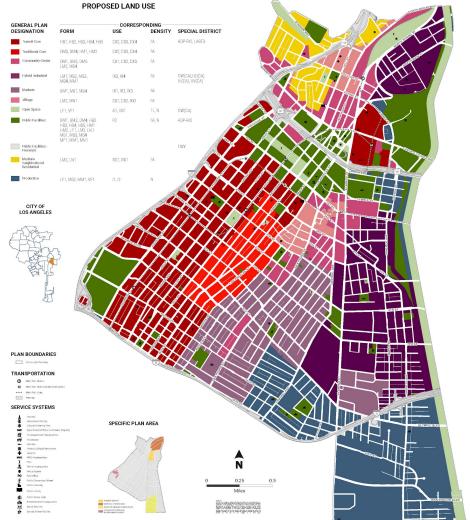
- Goals
- Policies
- Programs

Mobility & Connectivity

Program	Description	Policy	Coordinating
Number		Reference	Agency
P32	Capital Improvement Plan: Develop a Capital Improvement Plan for Downtown Los Angeles that identifies important transportation infrastructure projects including bus rapid transit, light rail transit, heavy rail transit, bicycle lanes, and pedestrian safety enhancements to be prioritized, along with potential funding mechanisms to facilitate construction of these improvements	LU 22.12; LU30.20; MC 1.1; MC 2.6; MC 2.7; MC 2.8; MC 2.9; MC 2.11; MC 3.6; MC 5.1; MC 5.2; MC 5.4; MC 5.7; MC 5.8;	LADOT



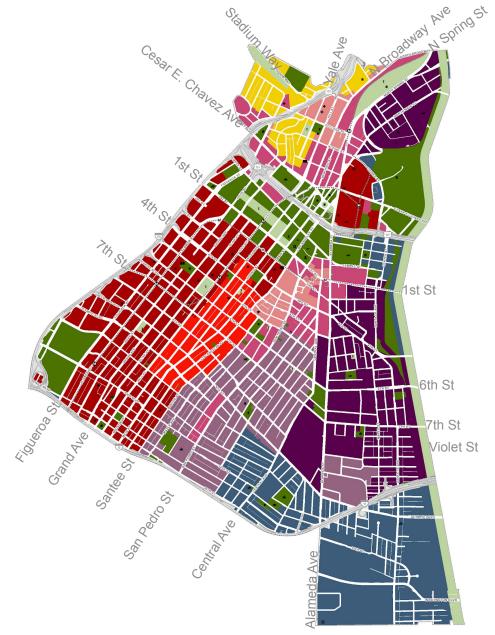
Existing



Proposed

Draft Land Use Map

Designation	Form	Use	Density
Transit Core	HB1, HB2, HB3, HB4, HB5	CX2,CX3,CX4	FA
Traditional Core	DM3,DM4,HM1,HM2	CX2,CX3,CX4	FA
Community Center	DM1,DM2,DM5,LM2,MB4	CX1,CX2,CX3	FA
Hybrid Industrial	LM1,MB2,MB3,MB4,MM1	IX3,IX4	FA
Markets	DM1,MB1,MB4	IX1,IX2,IX3	FA
Village	LM2,MN1	CX1,CX2,RX1	FA
Open Space	LF1,VF1	A1, OS1	1L, N
Public Facilities	DM1,DM2,DM4,HB2,HB3,HB4,HB5,HM1,HM2, LF1,LM2,LN1,MB1,MB3,MB4,MF1,MM1,MN1	P2	FA, N
Public Facilities - Freeways			
Medium Neighborhood Residential	LM2,LN1	RG1, RX1	FA
Production	LF1,MB2,MM1,VF1	11,12	N





Background

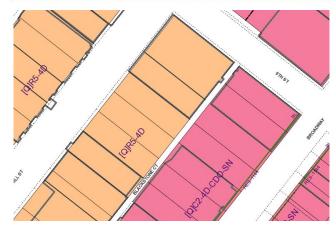
- Effort was initiated under the re:code LA
 Program in July 2013
- New Zoning Code is being developed by the Zoning Integration Program within the Community Planning Bureau

- New Zoning Code was presented at Public
 Hearing alongside the Downtown Plan
- New Zoning Code will be applied through the Community Plan Update Process and new districts or provisions can be introduced as needed

Current Zoning Code

- "Chapter 1" of LAMC
 New Code will be "Chapter 1A"
- Created in 1946
- Limited set of zoning options created reliance on "overlays" to better implement goals and policies
- More than 2/3rds of City has one or more "overlays"





The following regulations shall apply in the "R5" Multiple Dwelling Zone:

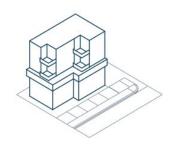
- A. Use. No building, structure or land shall be used and no building or structure shall be erected, structurally altered, enlarged, or maintained, except for the following uses, and, when a "Supplemental Use District" is created by the provisions of <u>Article 3</u> of this chapter, for such uses as may be permitted therein:
 - 1. Any use permitted in the "R4" Multiple Dwelling Zone.
 - 2. (Amended by Ord. No. 159,714, Eff. 4/8/85.) Hotels, motels and apartment hotels under any of the conditions listed in Paragraphs (a) through (d), below, subject to the requirements indicated. Incidental business may be conducted in such hotel, motel, apartment hotel or retirement hotel provided such business is conducted only as a service to persons living therein, and further provided such business is conducted within the main building, entrance to the business is from the inside of the building, and no sign advertising such business is visible from outside the building.
 - (a) (Amended by Ord. No. 173,492, Eff. 10/10/00.) when expressly provided for in an adopted specific plan; or
 - (b) when located on a lot fronting on a major or secondary highway, provided such lot does not abut a single-family residential zone, provided further that 25 percent or more of the area of such lot is also classified in a commercial zone; or
 - (c) the project consists of not more than one addition to an existing hotel, motel, or apartment hotel on a single site, the total of which shall not exceed one—third of the existing number of guest rooms or suites of rooms.
 - 3. Retirement hotels, as defined in Section 12.03. (Added by Ord. No. 159,714, Eff. 4/8/85.)
 - 4. Clubs or lodges (private non-profit), chartered as such by the State, with yards as required in Sec. 12.21 C.3.
 - Hospitals or sanitariums (except animal hospitals), with yards as required in Sec. <u>12.21</u> C.3. (Amended by Ord. No. 177,325, Eff. 3/18/06.)
 - Accessory uses and home occupations, subject to the conditions specified in Section 12.05 A.16. of this Code. (Amended by Ord. No. 171,427, Eff. 1/4/97, Oper. 3/5/97.)
 - 7. (None)
 - 8. Accessory buildings Same as R4 Zone Sec. 12.11 A. (Amended by Ord. No. 107,884, Eff. 9/23/56.)
 - 9. (Deleted by Ord. No. 171,427, Eff. 1/4/97, Oper. 3/5/97.)

Objectives for New Zoning Code

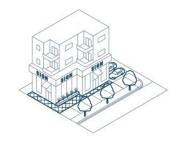
- A new, easy-to-use zoning system for the City
- Improved toolkit of zoning districts to implement collective aspirations expressed in adopted plans
- A more organized, responsive system of regulations
- Relevant property-specific zoning information (only what you need, and not what you don't)

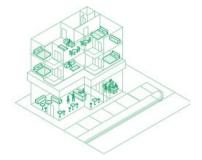


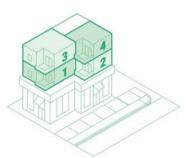
New Zoning System













[FORM

Building Size

Relationship

to the Street

Development Standards

FRONTAGE STANDARDS]

Built Environment

[USE DENSITY]

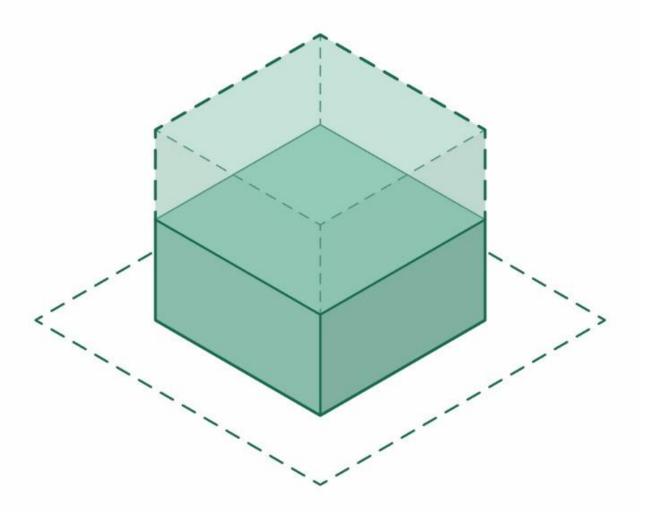
Permitted Uses

Number of Units

Activity

Supplemental Standards

[OVERLAY]



Form Districts

What should the scale of buildings be in the neighborhood?

Form Districts

[FORM-FRONTAGE-STANDARDS] [USE-DENSITY]

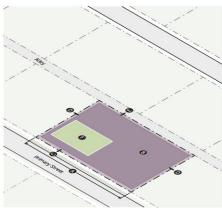
- Allowable development envelopes for buildings
 - Lot Size
 - Building Placement (Coverage)
 - Amenity
 - FAR & Height
 - Building Mass

[FORM - FRONTAGE - STANDARDS] [USE - DENSITY]

- Mid-Rise Broad Form Districts -

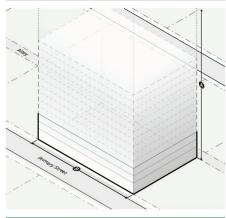
SEC. 2B.14.3. MID-RISE BROAD 3 (MB3)

A. Lot Parameters



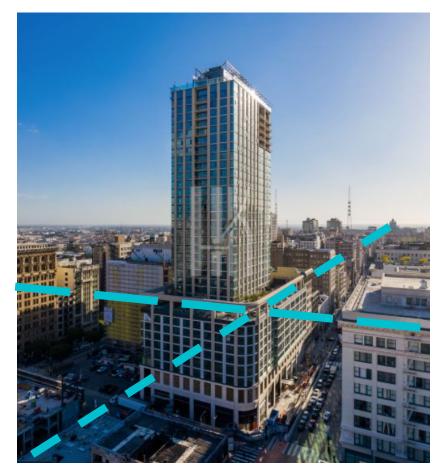
1.	LOT SIZE	Div. 2C.1
	Lot area (min)	n/a
(A)	Lot width (min)	25'
2.	COVERAGE	Div. 2C.2
6	Building coverage (max)	90%
	Building setbacks	
0	Primary street (min)	0'
	Side street (min)	0'
0	Side (min)	0'
	Rear (min)	0'
0	Alley (min)	0'
	Special: All (min)	0'
	AMENITY	Div. 2C.3
0	Lot amenity space (min)	15%
	Residential amenity space (min)	10%

B. Bulk and Mass

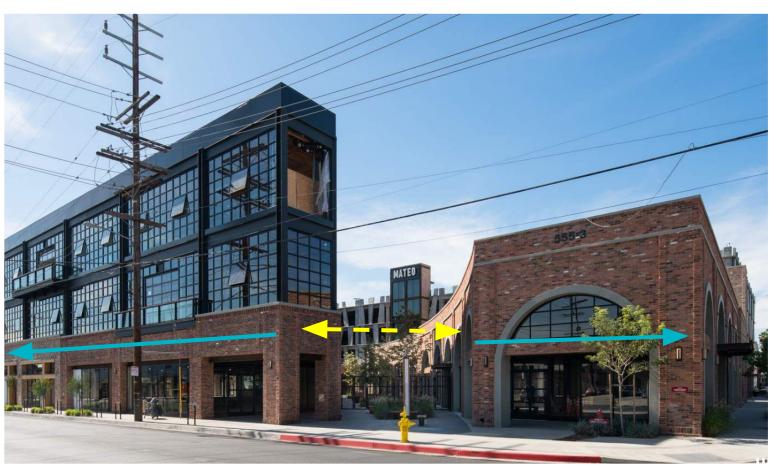


1. FAR & HEIGHT	Div. 2C.4.
Base FAR (max)	1.5
A Height (max)	n/a
Bonus FAR (max)	6.0
2. BUILDING MASS	Div. 2C.6.
B Building width (max)	280'
Building break (min)	25'

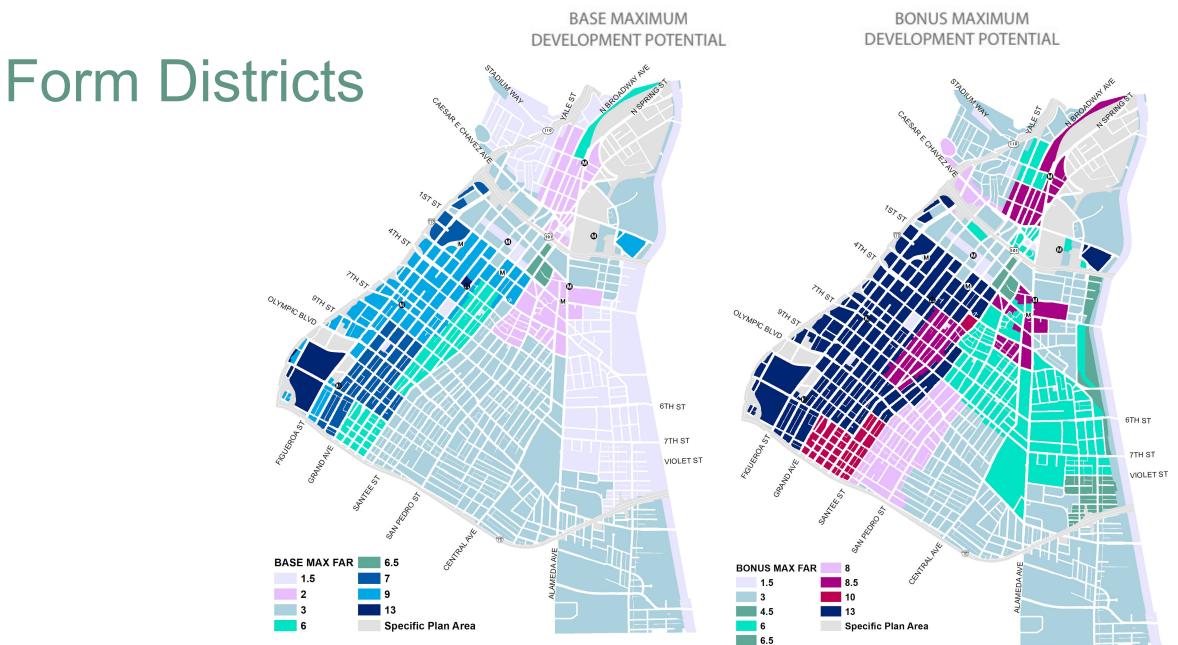
Form in DTLA

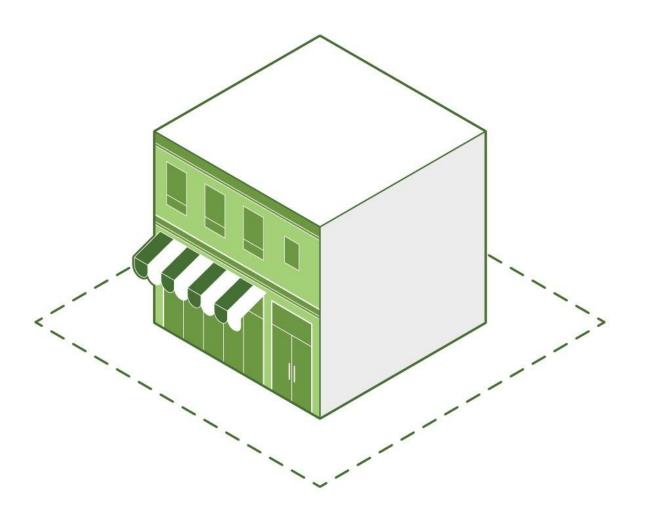


Upper Story Stepbacks



Building Breaks





Frontage Districts

How should buildings be experienced from the street?

Frontage Districts

[FORM-FRONTAGE-STANDARDS] [USE-DENSITY]

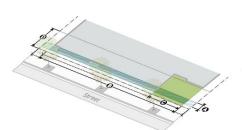
- Requirements for how site & building addresses the right-of-way:
 - Build-To
 - Parking Setback
 - Landscape
 - Windows (Transparency)
 - Articulation
 - Entrances
 - Ground Story
- Many existing overlay requirements will be reflected in the Frontages

[FORM - FRONTAGE - STANDARDS][USE - DENSITY]
- Shopfront Frontages -

SEC. 3B.4.1. SHOPFRONT 1 (SH1)

A. Lot

B. Facade



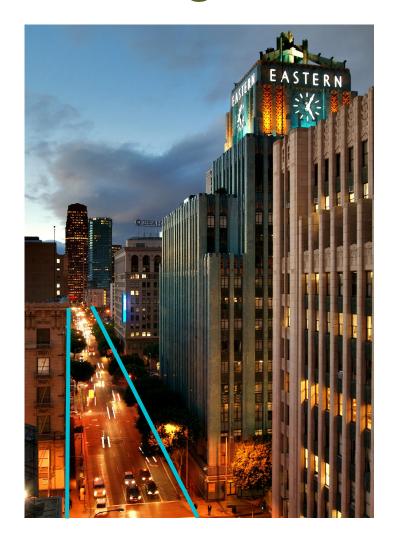
Primary	Side
Div. 3	3C.1.
5	5
5'	10'
90%	70%
20%	10%
Div. 3	3C.2.
20'	5'
Div. 3	3C.3.
30%	30%
A2	A2
	Div. 3 5 5' 90% 20% Div. 3 20' Div. 3 30%



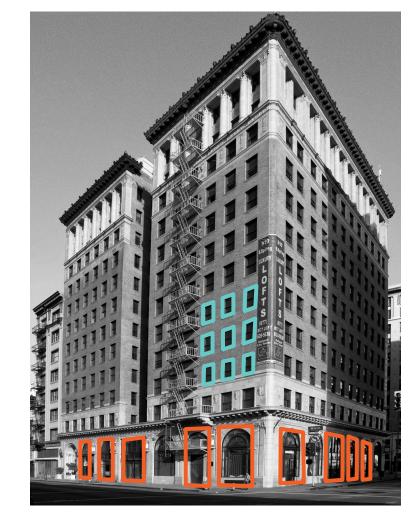
	Primary	Side
FRANSPARENCY	Div.	3C.4.
Ground story (min)	70%	50%
B Upper stories (min)	30%	30%
Active wall spacing (max)	15′	25'
ENTRANCES	Div.	3C.5.
Street-facing entrance	Required	Required
 Entrance spacing (max) 	50′	75'
Required entry feature	No	No
GROUND STORY	Div.	3C.6.
Ground story height (min)		
Residential	16'	16'
Nonresidential	16'	16'
Ground floor elevation(min/ max)		
Residential	-2'/2'	-2'/2'
Nonresidential	-2'/2'	-2'/2'

PROPOSED DRAFT June 2, 2021 City of Los Angeles Zoning Code | 3-25

Frontage in DTLA



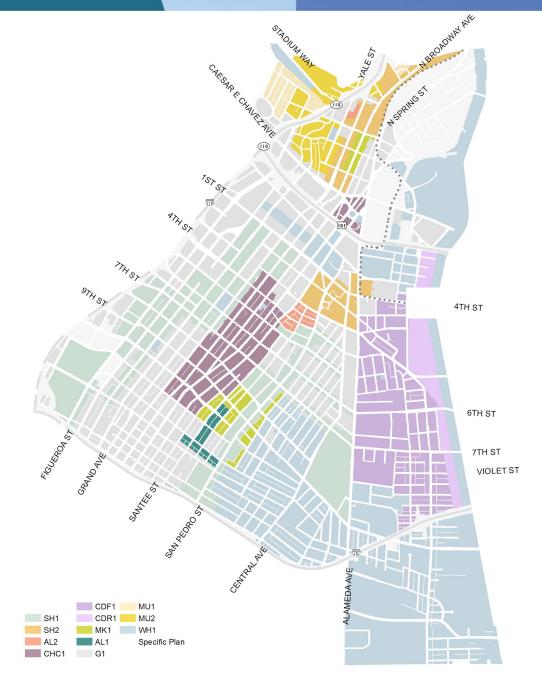


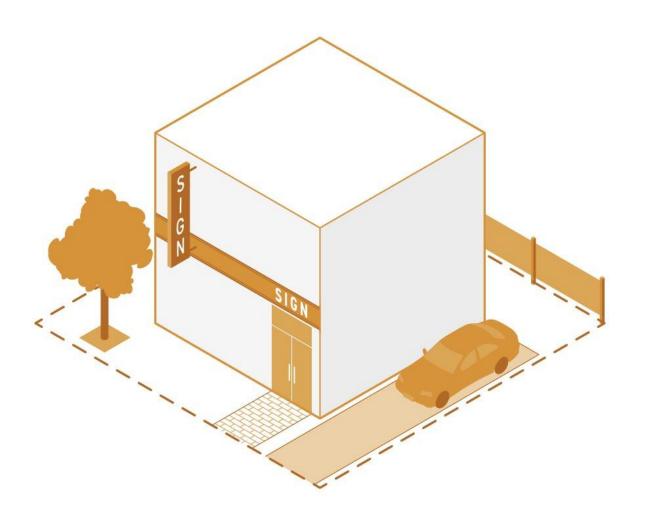


Frontage in DTLA









Development Standards Districts

What should the site characteristics be in the neighborhood?

Standards Districts

[FORM-FRONTAGE-STANDARDS] [USE-DENSITY]

- Development standards that vary to address different types of neighborhoods
- Development standards currently varying:
 - Pedestrian Access
 - Automobile Access
 - Parking Ratios
 - Parking Structure Design
 - On-Site Sign Allocation / Permissions
 - Development Review Thresholds

[FORM - FRONTAGE - STANDARDS] [USE - DENSITY]
- District 5 -

DIV. 4B.5. DISTRICT 5

SEC. 4B.5.1. INTENT

Development Standards District 5 prioritizes the pedestrian experience. Development Standards District 5 prioritizes the pedestrian experience. Pedestrian access standards facilitate pedestrian circulation by improving pedestrian access from the public realm to the interior of buildings through frequent, direct and convenient access to building entrances. Parking for automobiles is not mandated, contributing to a dynamic and walkable environment. When parking is provided, it must meet high design standards to ensure pedestrian mobility, safety, and comfort are not hindered. On-site signs are sized and located to support a pedestrian-oriented public realm.

SEC. 4B.5.2. STANDARDS

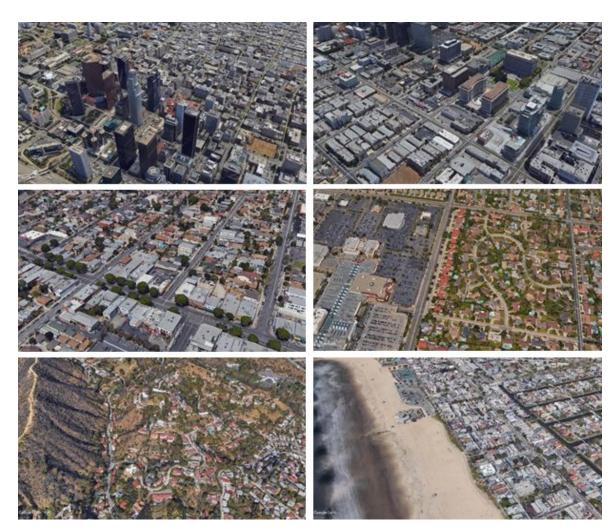
PEDESTRIAN ACCESS	Div.	4C.1.
Pedestrian access package	Package 1	
AUTOMOBILE ACCESS	Div. 4C.2.	
Automobile access package	Package 1	
AUTOMOBILE PARKING	Div.	4C.4.
Required parking stalls	Package A	
Exempt change of use, non residential tenant size (max)	n/a	
Parking structure design		
	Primary St.	Side St.
Parking Garage		
Ground Story	Wrapped	Wrapped
Upper Stories	Adaptable	Adaptable
Integrated Parking		
Ground Story	Wrapped	Wrapped
Upper Stories	Wrapped	Adaptable
SIGNS	Div. 4	1C.11.
Sign package		2
DEVELOPMENT REVIEW	Div. 4	IC.14.
Development review threshold	Package 2	
NOS NAS RUMBISSANOS DI ADMISSI MI	O AR PERSONS ASSESSED	

See Part 4C. (Development Standards Rules) for additional development standards that apply.

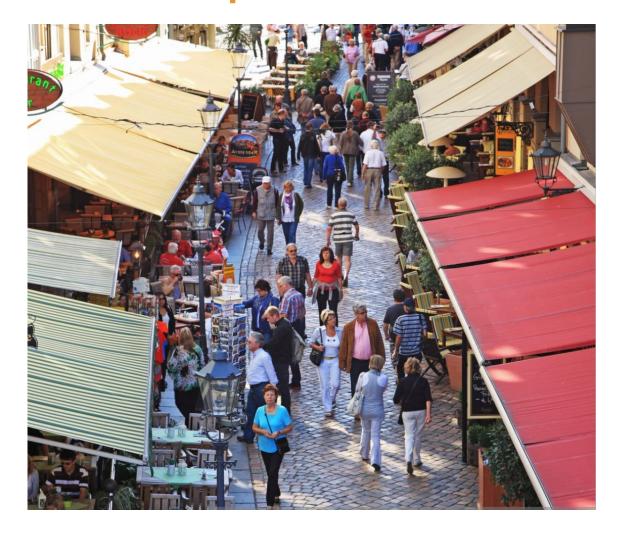
PROPOSED DRAFT June 2, 2021 City of Los Angeles Zoning Code | 4-11 49

Development Standards

- Pedestrian Access
- Automobile Access
- Bicycle Parking
- Automobile Parking
- Transportation Demand Management
- Plants
- Screening
- Grading & Retaining Walls
- Outdoor Lighting & Glare
- Signs
- Site Elements
- Environmental Protection
- Development Review



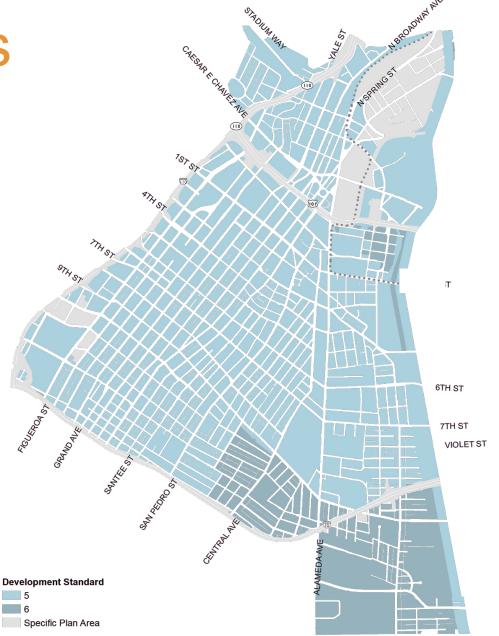
Development Standards in DTLA

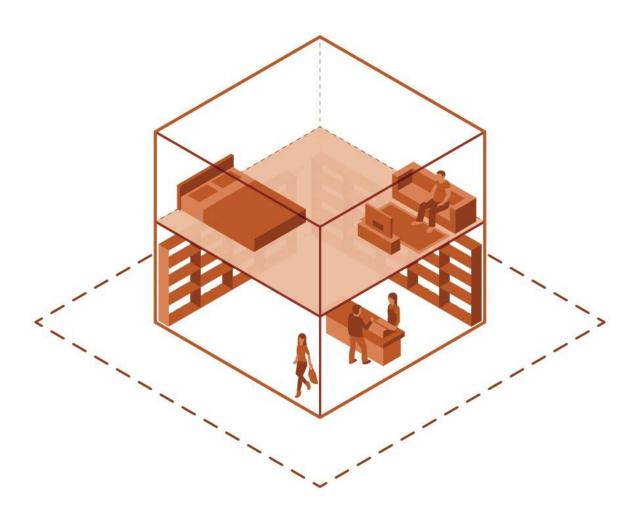




Development Standards in DTLA

- Development Standards Districts 5 and
 6 are applied Downtown
- District 5 supports an urban pedestrian focused environment
- District 6 in primarily non-residential industrial areas





Use Districts

What activities should be allowed?

Use Districts

[FORM-FRONTAGE-STANDARDS] [USE-DENSITY]

- Grouped system retail, personal services, dwelling, schools
- Each Use District has permission levels for every use:
 - P Permitted
 - P* Permitted with Standards
 - C Conditional
 - -- Not Permitted

[FORM - FRONTAGE - STANDARDS][USE - DENSITY]
- Commercial-Mixed Districts -

SEC. 5B.5.3. COMMERCIAL-MIXED 3 (CX3)

A. Intent

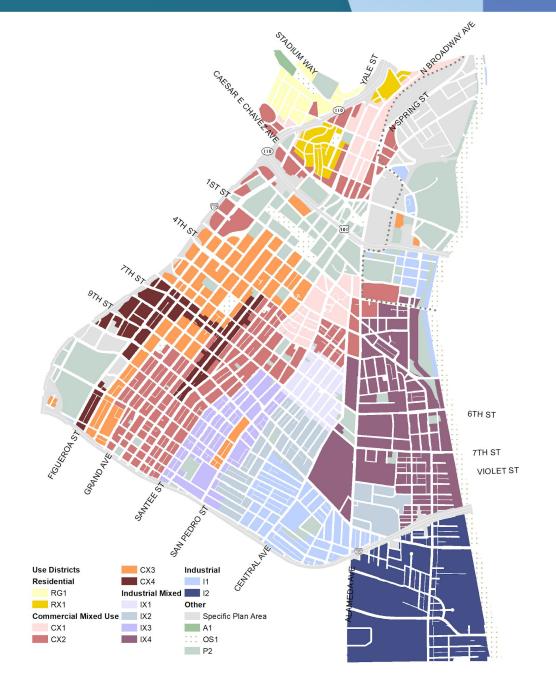
The CX3 Use District allows for primarily commercial uses. This District is intended to accommodate a variety of uses, mixing housing with small and large-scale commercial amenities and services.

B. Allowed Uses & Use Limitations

Use	Permission	Use Standard	Specification
RESIDENTIAL			
Dwelling	P		
Household Business:			
Family Child Care	P*	In conjunction with:	Dwelling
	P*	In conjunction with:	Dwelling
Home Occupation		Hours of operation (early/late)	8AM/8PM
Home Occupation		Client visits per hour (max)	1
		Supplemental standards	Sec. 5B.5.3.C.1.
	P*	In conjunction with:	Dwelling
Home Sharing		Special use program	Sec. 5C.4.4.
		Designated work space:	
	P *	Work space area (min/max)	10%/50%
Joint Living θ Work Quarters		Workspace uses	Office Personal Services: General Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal
		Unit size (min avg.)	750 SF
		Designated work space	
		Work space area (min/max)	48%/50%
		Work space dimensions (min)	10' X 15'
Live/Work	P *	Workspace uses	Office Personal Services: General Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal
AGE VICENSARE ARE BUS		Open plan area (min)	70%
Mobilehome Park			
Supportive Housing:			
General	Р		
Medical Care	Р		
Non-medical	P		
Transitional Shelter	P		

KEY: "P" = Permitted Use; "--" = Use Not Permitted; "**" = Use standard applies; "C1" = Approval by Zonling Administrator; "C3" = Review by City Planning Commission

Use in DTLA

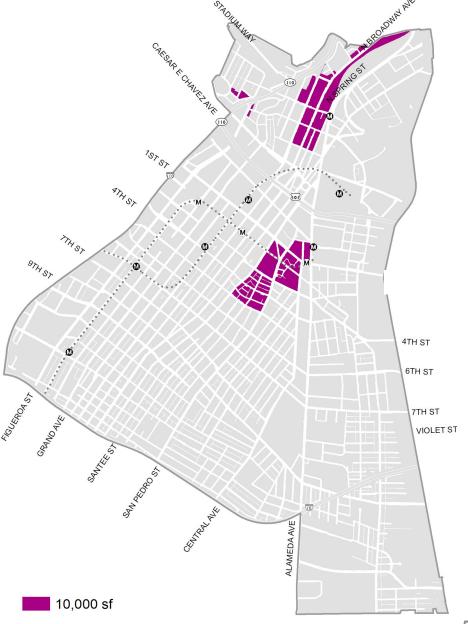


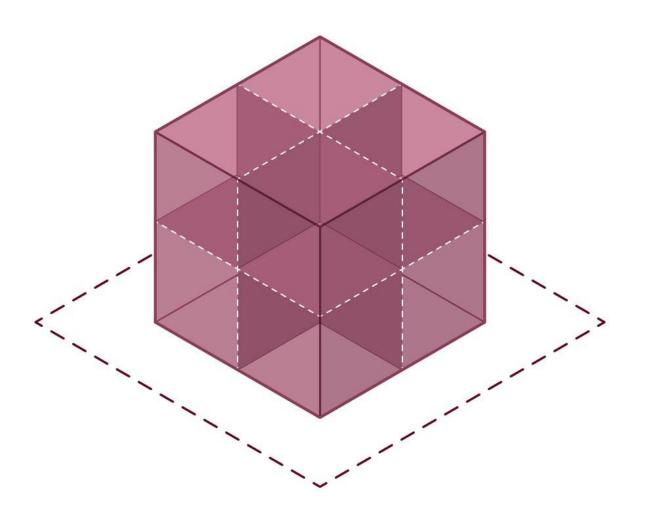
Use in DTLA



In certain areas, the Plan prioritizes spaces for small businesses through commercial establishment size limits

10,000 square feet tenant size limit





Density Districts

How should population be accommodated?

Density Districts

[FORM-FRONTAGE-STANDARDS] [USE-DENSITY]

- Shows density at-a-glance
- Units allowed based on Lot Area or Lot
- Example: Density District 8 allows 1
 Household Dwelling Unit for every 800 sq-ft of Lot Area
- Example: Density District 1L allows 1
 Household Dwelling Unit per Lot

[FORM - FRONTAGE - STANDARDS][USE - DENSITY]
- Maximum Density -

SEC. 6B.1.2. LOT AREA-BASED DISTRICTS

In FA, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, and N Density Districts, the maximum density of household dwelling units and efficiency dwelling units permitted on a lot is limited according to the table below. A lot may contain any combination of household dwelling units and efficiency dwelling units.

LC	T AREA-BASED DIS	STRICTS
Density District	Lot Area per Household Dwelling Unit (min SF) Sec. 6C.1.2.	Lot Area per Efficiency Dwelling Unit (min SF) Sec. 6C.1.3.
FA	Limited by Floor Area	Limited by Floor Area
2	200	1 00
3	300	150
4	400	200
6	600	300
8	800	400
10	1000	500
12	1200	600
15	1500	750
20	2000	1000
25	2500	1250
30	3000	1500
40	4000	2000
50	5000	2500
60	6000	3000
N	Not Permitted	Not Permitted

PROPOSED DRAFT June 2, 2021 City of Los Angeles Zoning Code | 6-11 58

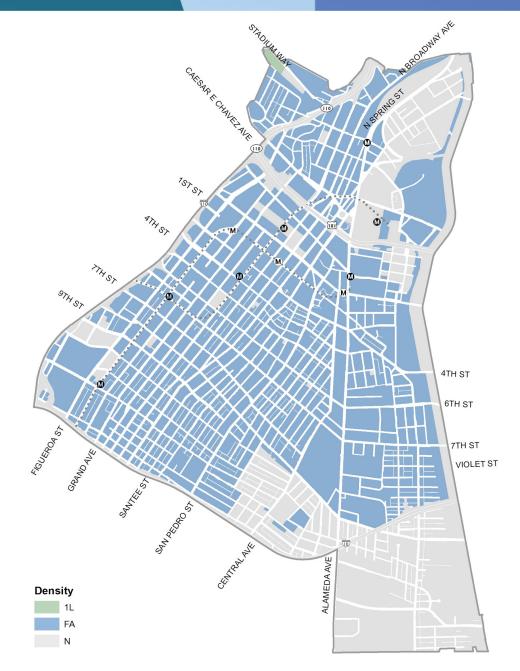
Density in DTLA











New Zoning Code Structure

Article 1. Introductory & Emergency Provisions

Article 2. Form

Article 3. Frontage

Article 4. Development Standards

Article 5. Use

Article 6. Density

Article 7. Alternate Typologies

Article 8. Specific Plans, Supplemental & Special Districts

Article 9. Public Benefits Systems

Article 10. Streets & Parks

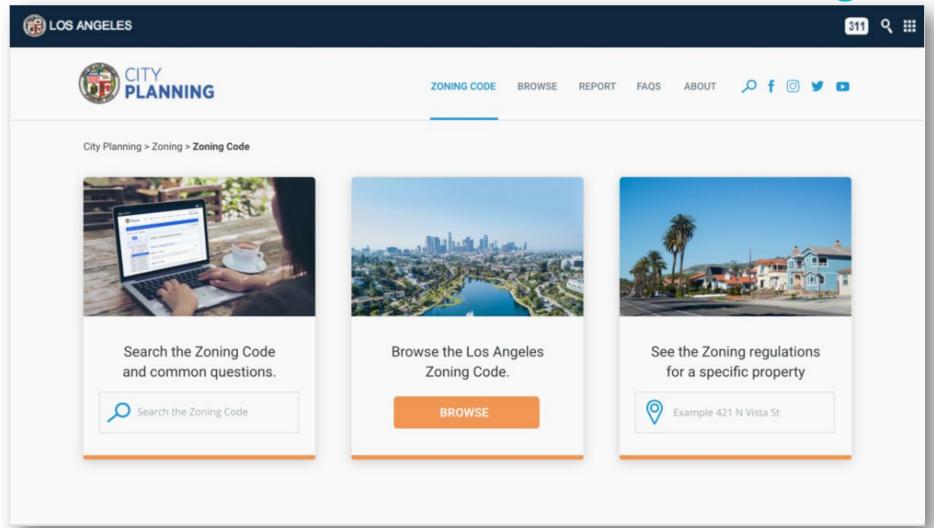
Article 11. Division of Land

Article 12. Nonconformities

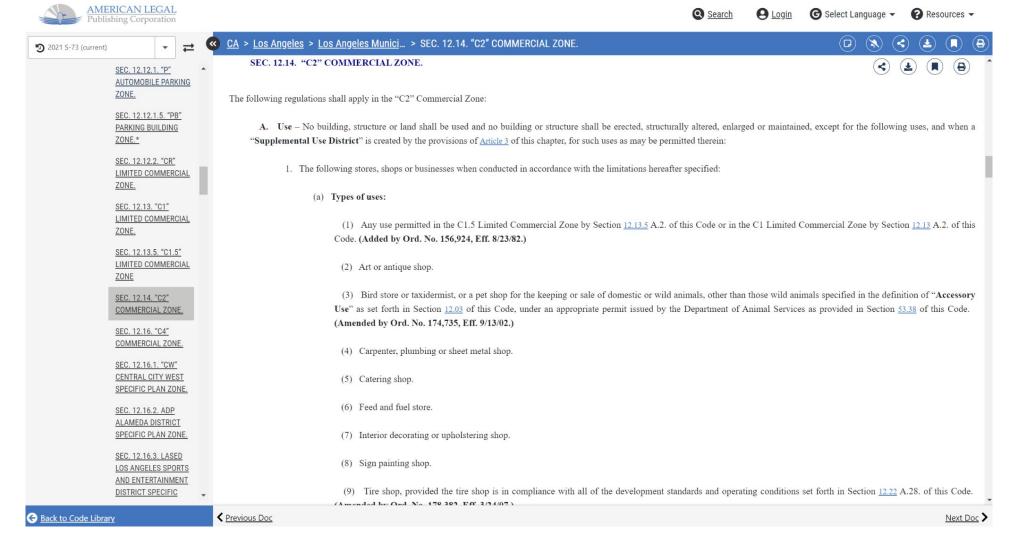
Article 13. Administration

Article 14. General Rules

WebCode – LA's New Online Zoning Code

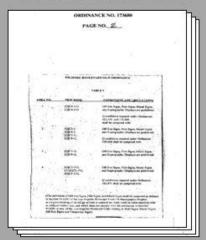


Today's Online Zoning Code



Current Zoning [Q]C2-2D-CDO

QUALIFIED CONDITIONS



Sign Prohibitions: Off-Site Signs Pole Signs Mural Signs Supergraphic Displays

ZONE CLASS

(LAMC)
Commercial
Zone:
Permitted Uses
Setbacks
Lot Standards

HEIGHT DISTRICT

(LAMC) Floor Area Ratio: 6:1 Height: Unlimited

Other LAMC Provisions

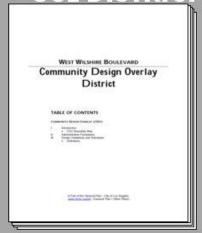
Section 12.21 – General Provision
Parking, Open Space, Walls/Fences
Section 12.22 – General Exceptions
Section 12.24 – Conditional Use
Section 12.37 – Dedication and
Improvement
Article 4.4 – Signs

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATIONS



Restrict: Heights Floor Area Ratio % of lot coverage Building setbacks

SUPPLEMENTAL USE DISTRICT



28 Pages of Design Standards: Building, Pedestrian, Open Space, Circulation, Parking, Landscaping, Signs

Translated Zoning

Zoning System facilitates access to the same regulations

- centralized
- summarized
- digestible
- easier to navigate

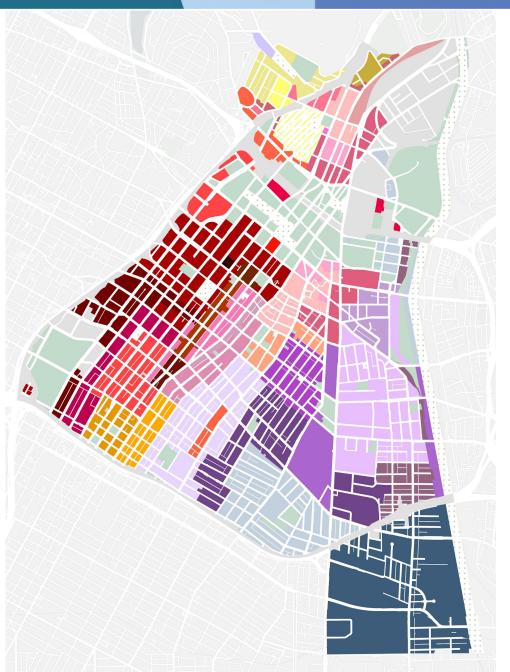


Zoning in DTLA

Legend









Community Plan Implementation Overlay District (CPIO)

Key Components:

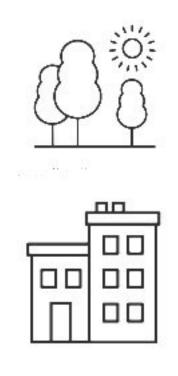
- Community Benefits Program Map & Menu
- Historic Preservation of Eligible Historic Resources
- Civic Center Transfer of Development Rights
 System
- Bunker Hill Pedway Preservation
- Best Practices
- Downtown Street Standards

What are "Community Benefits?"

Community Benefits help bring much needed resources like affordable housing and parks to the community.

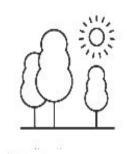
The Plan creates clear expectations on how new developments in the Plan area need to contribute to the community.

Developers are allowed to build larger buildings in exchange for providing benefits that serve the community, such as open space, schools, affordable housing or small business protections.



Community Benefits Programs that Exist Today

Public Benefit Funds



Quimby
Fees to build
parks &
recreational
facilities



Affordable
Housing
Linkage Fee
used to Build
Affordable
Housing

Incentive Programs



Greater
Downtown
Housing
Incentive
(Density
Bonus)



Transit
Oriented
Communities
(TOC)
Guidelines

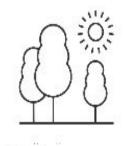
888



Transfer of Floor Area Rights (TFAR)

Community Benefits Programs under the Downtown Plan

Public Benefits Funds



Quimby
Fees to build
parks &
recreational
facilities



Affordable
Housing
Linkage Fee
used to Build
Affordable
Housing

Incentive Programs





Density Bonus Program



Downtown Community Benefits Program

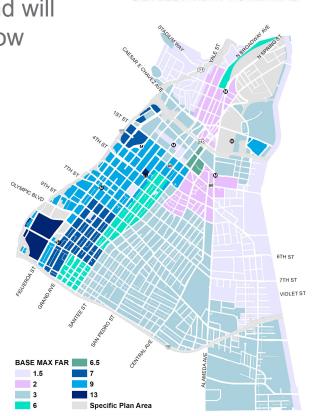
Downtown Plan Community Benefits Program

Development Potential & Community Benefits

The Downtown Community Plan proposes base and bonus floor area rights *throughout* the plan area, and will set forth a Community Benefits Program to guide how benefits are achieved.

- Transparent and predictable
- Prioritizes affordable housing
- Prioritizes on-site benefits
 - Public Open Space
 - Community Facilities
 - Historic Preservation
- Streamlines approvals to better facilitate Downtown investment

Implemented directly through zoning vs today's complex TFAR process



BASE MAXIMUM

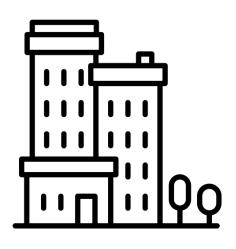
DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL



Base Development Potential



Program Structure for Housing Development Projects



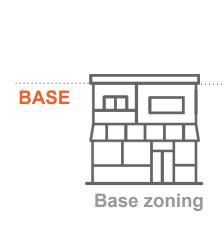
Projects with 5 or more housing units are eligible

Must include a percentage of total units as affordable units

Prioritizes affordable housing over other community benefits

Downtown Plan Community Benefits Program Program Structure for Housing Development Projects

A 3-Level incentive structure, where required amount of community benefits increase in proportion to the building size above the base zoning







Bonus for
Affordable Housing +
Open Space/Community
Facilities

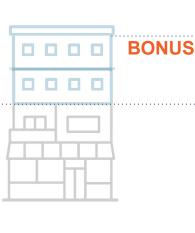


Bonus for
Affordable Housing + Open
Space/Community Facilities +
Community Benefit Fund

Program Structure for Housing Development Projects

Base zoning regulations allow for a certain height, and floor area, and can be built with only market-rate units. Fees are always paid to an affordable housing fund





Bonus for Affordable Housing



Bonus for
Affordable Housing +
Open Space/Community
Facilities



Bonus for
Affordable Housing + Open
Space/Community Facilities +
Community Benefit Fund

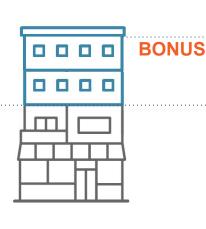
Program Structure for Housing Development Projects

40% additional FAR is available for projects that provide

Affordable Housing

Units*





Bonus for Affordable Housing



Bonus for
Affordable Housing +
Open Space/Community
Facilities

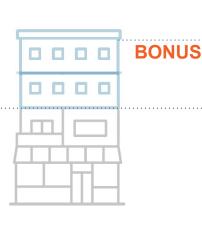


Bonus for
Affordable Housing + Open
Space/Community Facilities +
Community Benefit Fund

Program Structure for Housing Development Projects

50% of remaining "bonus" floor area is available for projects that provide Publicly Accessible Open Space, or Community Facilities or more Affordable Housing





Bonus for Affordable Housing



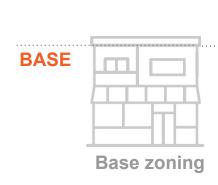
Bonus for
Affordable Housing +
Open Space/Community
Facilities

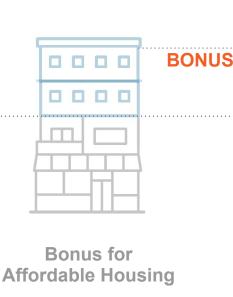


Bonus for
Affordable Housing + Open
Space/Community Facilities +
Community Benefit Fund

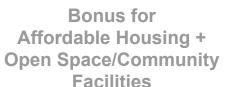
Program Structure for Housing Development Projects

Projects can access the remaining bonus floor area by providing more affordable housing or on-site open space/community facilities or by paying into a community benefit fund











Bonus for
Affordable Housing + Open
Space/Community Facilities +
Community Benefit Fund

Program Structure for Non-Housing Development Projects

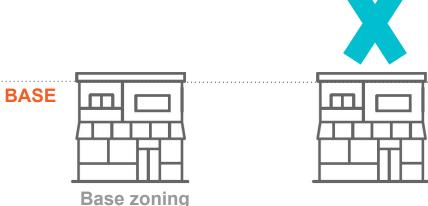


Any commercial, office or mixed use development project with less than 5 housing units are eligible

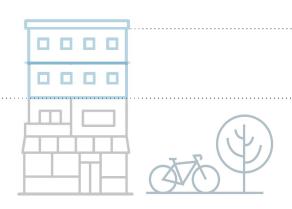
Must include a minimum amount of publicly accessible open space or community serving facilities

Program Structure for Non-Housing Development Projects

Requirements regarding affordable housing would not apply



Bonus for Affordable Housing



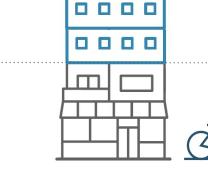
Bonus for Open Space/Community Facilities



Bonus for Open Space/Community Facilities + Community Benefit Fund 80

Program Structure for Non-Housing Development Projects

50% of "bonus" floor area is available for projects that provide Publicly Accessible **Open Space or Community Facilities**



Bonus for Open Space/Community Facilities



Bonus for Open Space/Community Facilities + Community Benefit Fund

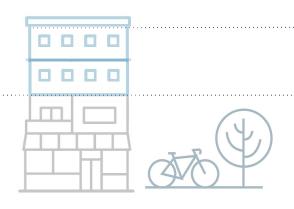


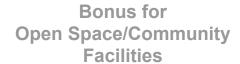
Base zoning

Program Structure for Non-Housing Development Projects

Projects can access the remaining bonus development potential by providing on-site benefits or paying into a community benefit fund









Bonus for Open Space/Community Facilities + Community Benefit Fund

Affordable Units

A project utilizing the Affordable Housing Incentive must set aside for a term of **55 years in exchange for a 40% FAR increase**:



If the zoning allows additional FAR, a project may achieve more bonus FAR by setting aside additional units for a term of **55 years per 1 FAR increase**:



Open Space

A project choosing to provide Open Space to access bonus development potential must incorporate the following:

Allocate 4% of Lot Area as
Publicly Accessible Open Space
in addition to the Outdoor Amenity
Space requirement outlined in the
base zoning



For every **1:1 Floor Area Ratio** of bonus development potential

Comply with location, access, and signage requirements

Meet design, shade, and landscaping standards

Include amenities such as restrooms, water fountains & recreational equipment

Community Facilities

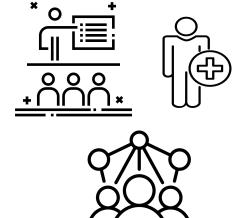
A project choosing to provide Community Facilities to access bonus development potential must incorporate the following:

Allocate 5,000 sf + 2.5% of Incremental Floor Area towards a Community Facility



For every 1:1 Floor Area Ratio of bonus development potential

Comply with inspection requirements

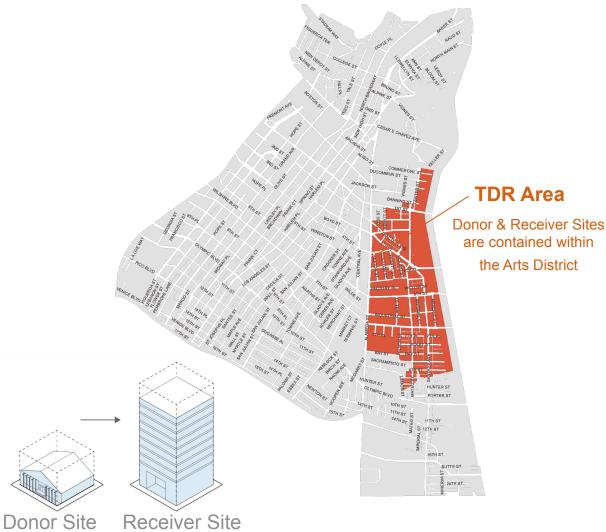


Choose from a menu of amenities

- Schools
- Social Services
- Public facilities
- Daycare Services
- Libraries

Transfer of Development Rights

- Transfer unused and bonus floor area from Donor sites to Receiver sites
- Donors and Receivers must both be in the Arts
 District
- Receiver must provide on-site affordable housing if it is a "housing project"
- Eligible Donor: site designated or deemed eligible at local, state, or federal level; SurveyLA contributor to a historic district or identified individual resource
- Process: Covenant and Agreement;
 Preservation Plan and Easement



Community Benefits Fund

Projects pay an "in-lieu" fee of \$50/s.f.

Oversight
Committee makes
recommendations
on how to
appropriate funds

Council approves appropriations

This fund is established by ordinance

The process is ministerial and does not require discretionary action

Community Benefits Fund

Eligible Uses

- Programs to support affordable housing
- Mobility and street improvements
- Parks and open space
- Programs for small legacy and community-serving businesses
- Design and procurement of sidewalk vending carts
- Resiliency Centers (new or conversion)
- Amenities for people who are experiencing homelessness

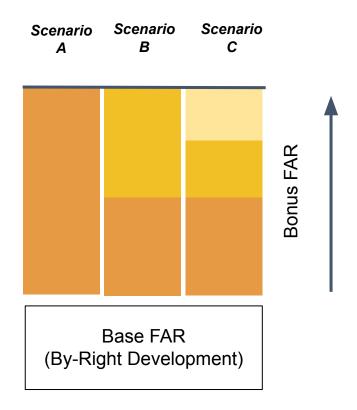


Housing Development Projects

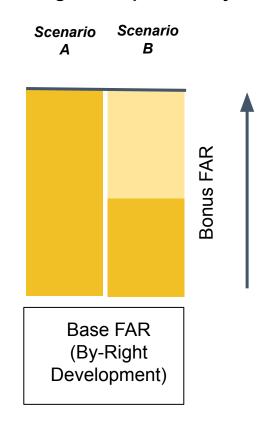
Contribution to Community Benefits Fund

On-Site Public Open Space or Community Facilities, or TDR for Historic Preservation

Affordable Housing



Non-Housing Development Projects





Contributions of Key Partners

Neighborhood Councils

Downtown Los Angeles

Historic Cultural

Historic Cultural North

BIDS

Downtown Center

Historic Core

Fashion District

Chinatown

Arts District

South Park

Central City East Association

Little Tokyo

Community Members Attendees

Farmers Markets

CicLAvia

Downtown Plan Open Studio

Downtown Plan Office Hours

Citywide Advocacy Organizations

AIA LA

LA Conservancy

Abundant Housing

Climate Resolve

Sierra Club

Building Industry Association

BOMA

Affordable Housing Providers

SCANPH (So Cal Assoc Non Profit Housing)

Skid Row Housing Trust

SRO Housing

Skid Row Community Groups

Inner City Law Center

LA CPC (Central Providers Collaborative)

UCEPP (United Coalition East Prevention

Project)

LA Poverty Department

LA CAN

Little Tokyo Community Groups

Sustainable Little Tokyo (SLT)

Little Tokyo Service Center

Little Tokyo Community Council

Chinatown Community Groups

Chinatown Sustainability Dialogue Group

SEACA (Southeast Asian Community Alliance)

Chinatown Citizens for Equitable Development

CCBA Chinese Consolidated Benevolent

Association

Chinatown Property Owners

Downtown Wide Advocacy Groups

Public Counsel

CCA

Zoning Code Advisory Committees

Zoning Advisory Committee

Technical Advisory Committee

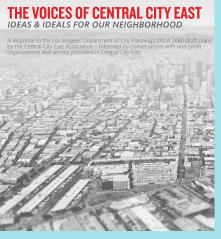
Contributions of Key Partners



CCA White Paper

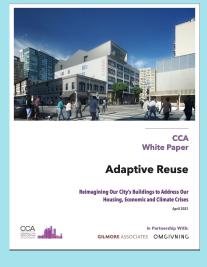
Micro-Units in DTLA

NEW HOUSING CHOICES FOR LA'S FASTEST GROWING NEIGHBORHOOD



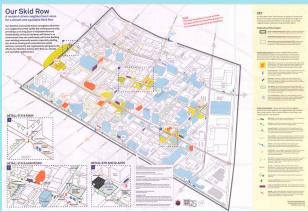












High Level Issues

- Housing Needs
- Climate Change
- Sustainability
- Jobs & Economic Development
- Growth Near Transit
- Value Capture
- Neighborhood Identity
- Mobility & Connectivity
- Equity (Encompasses All)



Community Plan Topics

General Plan Land Use

- Transit Core Designation
- Production (Industrial Areas)

Form Districts

- Base FAR
- Max Bonus FAR
- Height Limits
- Height Minimums

Use

- Fashion District IX3
- Arts District IX4
- Skid Row IX1
- Hotels

Design Regs

- River Frontage
- Character Frontage
- Historic Preservation

Parking

- Parking Maximums
- Flexibility for existing/entitled projects

Community Benefits

- Level 1 Bonus %
- Mod & Above-mod
- Role of TOC

Housing Stability

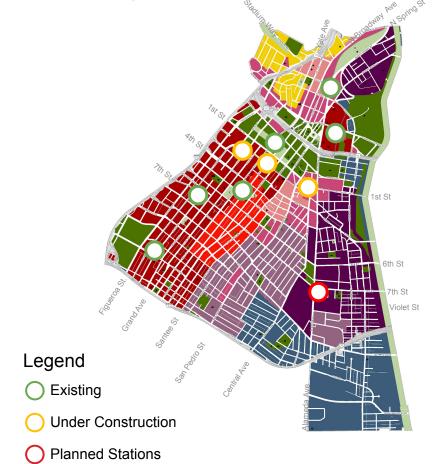
- RSO Replacement
- Right of Return
- Covenant Length

GPLU Key Issues - Expand Transit Core

Community Feedback: Apply Transit Core General Plan Land Use Designation adjacent to all major rail stops

Considerations:

- Six out of ten stations have Transit Core applied Station areas with other designations include historic, cultural areas such as Little Tokyo and Chinatown
- Stations areas that are not designated Transit
 Core allow up to a 6:1 FAR or 8.5:1 FAR
- Neighborhood groups have expressed a desire to see lower scale development in Chinatown, Little Tokyo, and Arts District



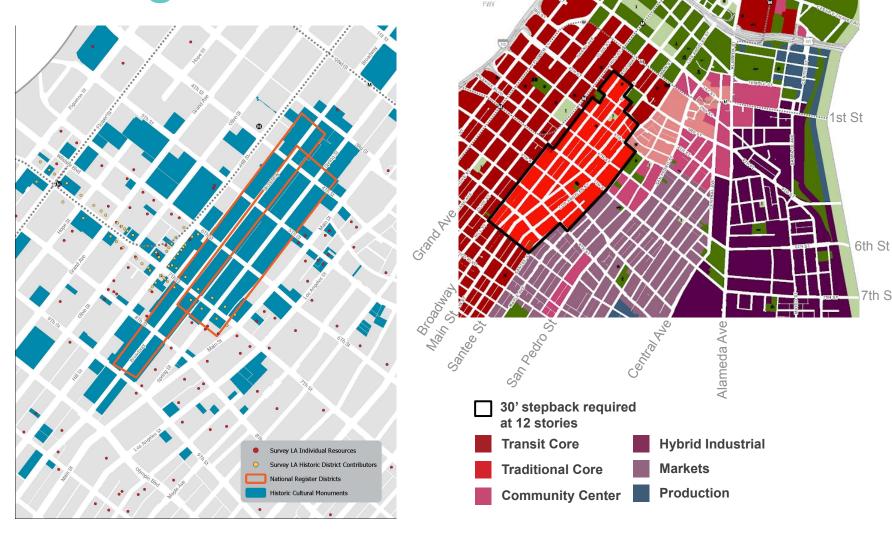
Form District Key Issues - Story Limitations

Story limitations
have been applied in
targeted areas to
reinforce
neighborhood
character

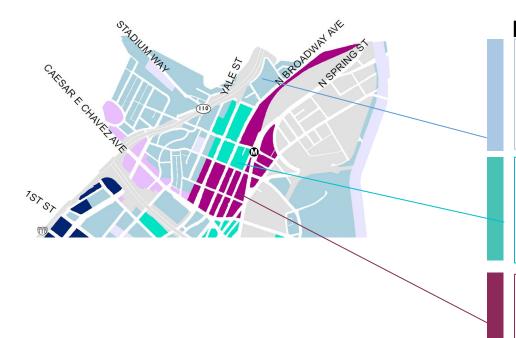


Form District Key Issues - Historic Core

Height Limits







Proposed FAR

Base FAR - 1.5: 1
Base Ht - 3 Stories

Bonus Max FAR - 3: 1 Bonus Max Ht - 6 Stories

Base FAR - 2: 1
Base Ht - 3 Stories

Bonus Max FAR - 3: 1
Bonus Max Ht - 5 Stories

Base FAR - 2: 1
Base Ht - No limit

Bonus Max FAR - 8.5: 1 Bonus Max Ht - No limit

Base FAR - 3: 1
Base Ht - 3 Stories

Bonus Max FAR - 8.0: 1 Bonus Max Ht - No limit



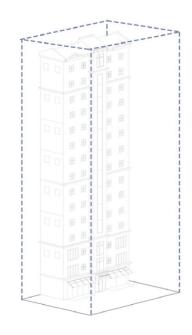




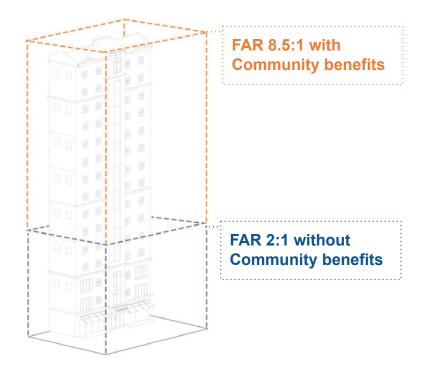




Existing Built Pattern
-Varies between 2 to 5 stories



Adopted Zoning
-Maximum FAR 6:1,
no height limit

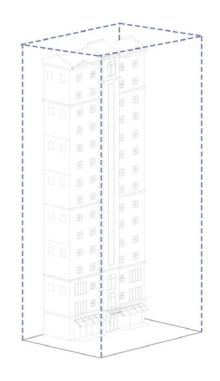


Proposed Zoning

- -Base FAR 2:1, no height limit
- -Maximum FAR 8.5:1, no height limit, after community benefits

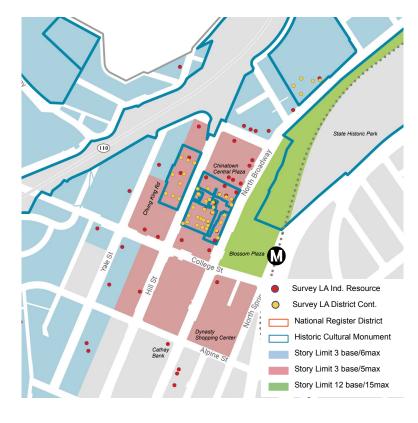


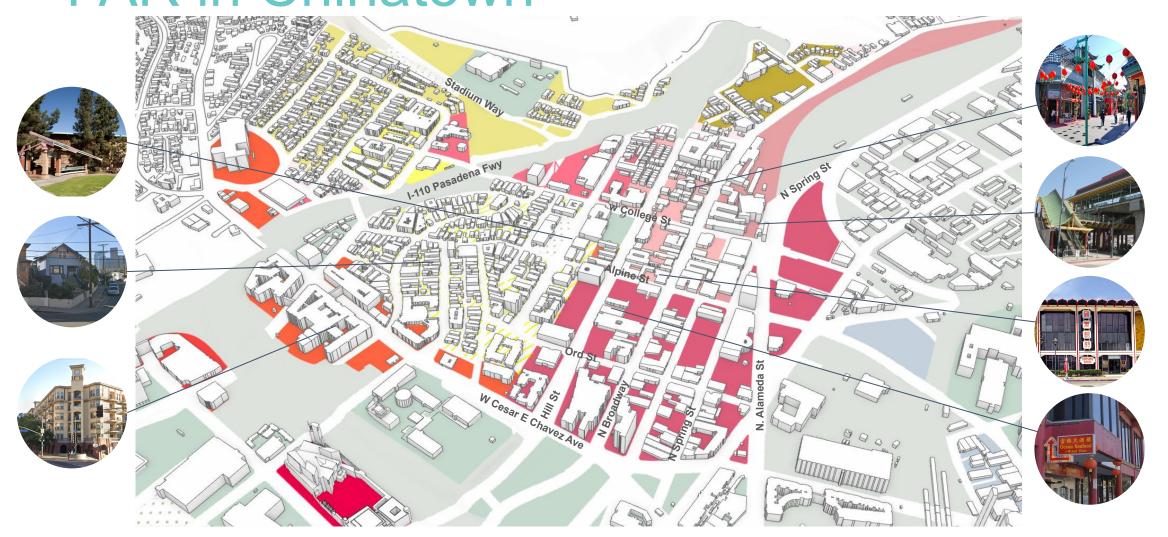
Existing Built Pattern
-Varies between 2 to 5 stories





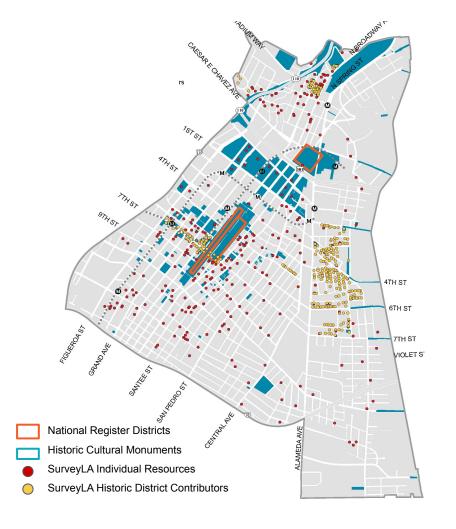
Proposed Zoning
-Base FAR 2:1, 3 stories
-Maximum FAR 6:1, 5 stories
after community benefits





Design Requirements

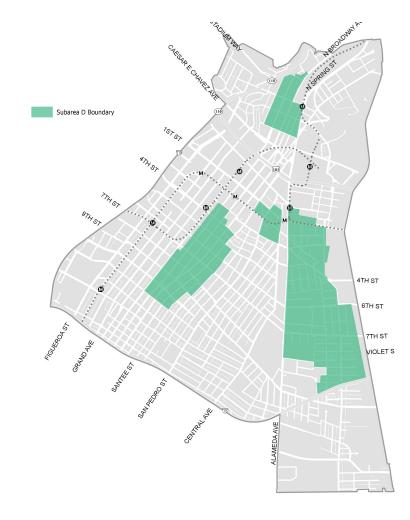
Historic Resources







Preservation Areas



Use District Key Issues - Affordable Housing in Skid Row

CX2, The Plan Introduces:

Development incentives to incorporate Affordable housing Continues to Allow for:

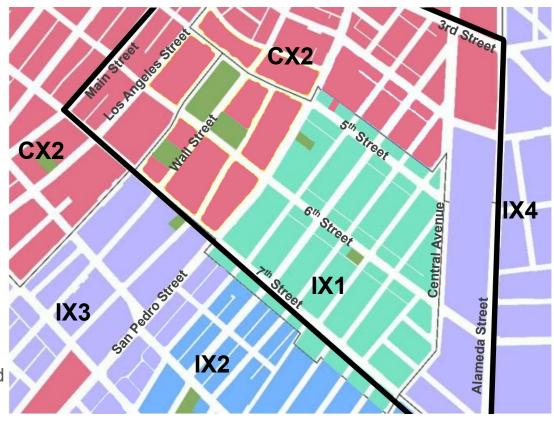
All housing types, including Affordable, supportive, and market-rate; and range of neighborhood serving non-residential uses

IX2, The Plan Introduces:

Live/work housing through reuse of existing buildings, where space is also dedicated to job-generating uses

Continues to Allow for:

Light industrial, commercial and manufacturing uses



IX1,The Plan Introduces:

Restricted Affordable Units

Continues to Allow for:

Non-residential uses such as social services, production, fabrication, and other job-generating uses.

IX3 & IX4, The Plan Introduces:

Live/work housing, where space is also dedicated to job-generating uses;
Development incentives to incorporate
Affordable housing

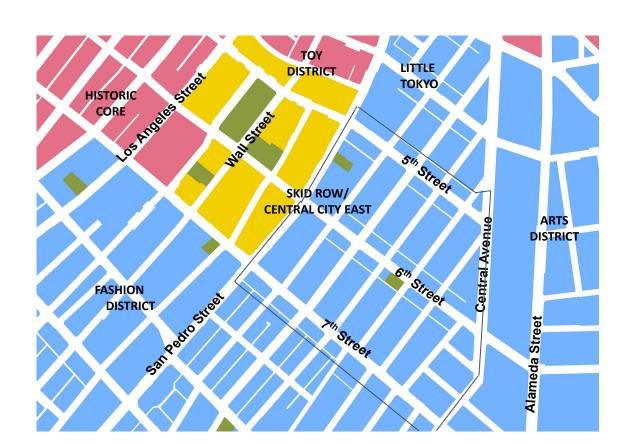
Continues to Allow for:

Non-residential uses such as social services, production, fabrication, and other job-generating uses.

Use District Key Issues - Affordable Housing in Skid Row

Adopted zoning

- Limited commercial, limited manufacturing, multi-family, shelters
- Multi-family residential, churches, schools, child care, shelters
- Light industrial, commercial and manufacturing, clinics
- IX1 Boundary



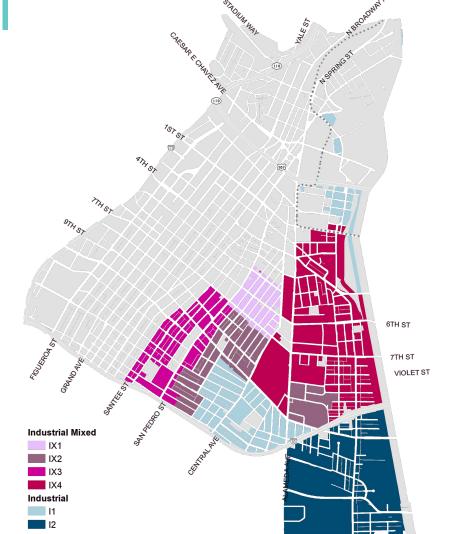
Use District Key Issues - Safeguards for

Light & Heavy Industrial

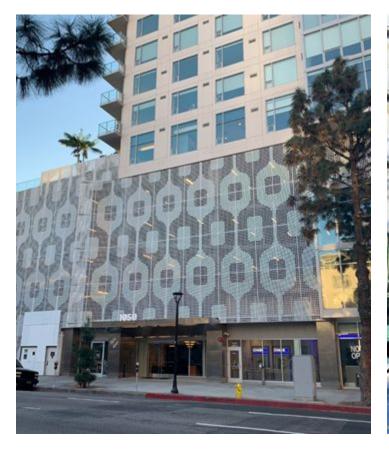






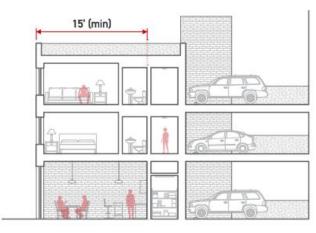


Parking Key Issues





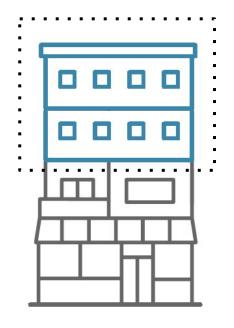




Community Benefits Program Key Issues - Moderate & Above Moderate Housing

40% Bonus (Level 1)
Eligible Income Categories

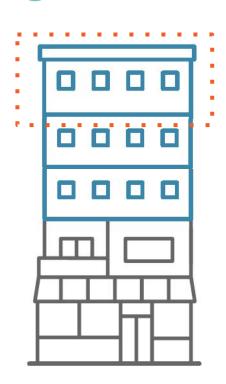
Deeply Low Income
Extremely Low Income
Very Low Income
Low Income
Moderate Income
(for sale only)



Additional Bonus Eligible Income Categories:

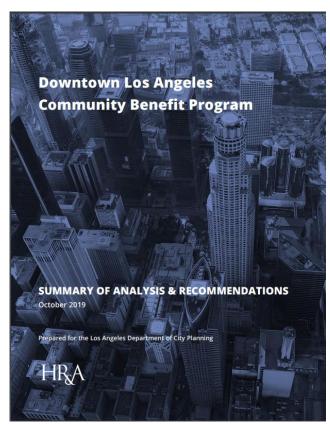
Deeply Low Income
Extremely Low Income
Very Low Income
Low Income
Moderate Income*
Above Moderate Income*

* Limits the amount of qualifying moderate and above moderate units



Community Benefits Program Key Issues - System Feasibility

- Alignment with TOC program
- Increased Project Review Thresholds
- Long Term Goals
- Increased By-right Development Potential





Draft Environmental Impact Report - Process

- Published August 6, 2020
- Comments were due by December 4, 2020 (extended comment period from 45 days to 120 days)
- Final EIR anticipated in Summer 2021, in advance of PLUM and full Council

DEIR - Alternatives Analyzed

Alternative 1 - Reduced Development Potential

- Lowers FARs to reduce or avoid certain impacts
- Alternative 1 would result in 36,000 fewer housing units, 69,000 fewer residents, &15,000 fewer jobs
- Because of the reduced development potential, the capacity for development around transit would be less than that of the proposed plan; could cause development to occur elsewhere in the City or region with less access to transit & longer distances to services leading to higher regional VMT, & GHG emissions
- Reduced opportunities for community benefits compared to the proposed plan

Alternative 2 - Housing Redistribution

- Expands areas where housing is permitted, especially where not currently allowed
- Lowers FARs in these areas to ensure more compatible development
- Alternative 2 would result in 6,000 fewer housing units, 11,000 fewer residents, & 9,000 fewer jobs
- Significant & unavoidable impacts identified for the proposed plan would still occur under Alternative 2, although impacts would be to a
 lesser degree

Alternative 3 - Increased Development Potential

- Greater capacity in Markets and Community Center, and compared to proposed Plan overall, in exchange for more Community Benefits
- Alternative 3 would result in 6,000 more housing units, 11,000 more residents, & 59,000 more jobs
- Allows for higher FARs in areas beyond those served by transit; however this may result in potential regional benefits related to overall regional VMT & GHG emissions
- Significant & unavoidable impacts identified for the proposed plan would also occur under Alternative 3, and impacts would be to a greater degree than that of the proposed plan

Draft Environmental Impact Report

Significant and Unavoidable Impacts:

- Air Quality (Exceedance of criteria pollutants during construction & operation)
- Cultural Resources (Historical)
- Noise (noise & vibration impacts)
- Recreation
- Transportation (Safety impacts related to highway off-ramps)

Significant but Mitigable:

- Air Quality (Construction-related emissions)
- Biological
- Cultural (Archeological)
- Geology (Paleontological)
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Tribal Cultural Resources



What's Next?

- 1. Final Environmental Impact Report
- 2. City Council PLUM Committee
- 3. Full City Council for Adoption







Housing Protections

Citywide

- Affordable Housing Linkage Fee requires an additional fee to discourage removal of existing Affordable units.
- The Rent Stabilization Ordinance regulates replacement of demolished units, allowable rent increases, registration of rental units, legal reasons for eviction, and the causes for eviction requiring relocation assistance payment to tenants.
- Residential Hotel Unit Conversion and Demolition Ordinance (RHO) offers protections for preservation of existing residential hotels and tenant rights and prohibits conversion or demolition of dwelling units in a residential hotel without approval from HCIDLA.
- The Interim Motel Conversion Ordinance facilitates the interim use of existing motels, hotels, Apartment Hotels, Transient Occupancy Residential Structures and Hostels as Supportive Housing or Transitional Housing for persons experiencing homelessness or those at risk of homelessness.

Housing Protections

Downtown Plan

- **CPIO Housing Replacement Requirements** will require all housing projects participating in the Community Benefits Program to replace lost affordable housing units.
- Development Guidelines and Controls for Residential Hotels in the City Center, and Central Industrial Redevelopment Project Areas requires residential hotel proposed for conversion or demolition, replace these units one for one, to ensure there is no net loss of the residential hotel units.
- Community Benefit Fund program will extend financial assistance to to buy out or extend expiring affordability covenants that would minimize displacement of low-income households.

Implementation Programs:

Racial Justice and Equity Analysis: Explore the creation of a Racial Justice and Equity
Analysis, that outlines recommended transformative or restorative strategies, such as targeted
plan and code amendments, if harm is identified.

Housing Protections: Comparison Table

Measure	Current Approach	As suggested by stakeholders	Citywide Policy Work Program?	Council Motion?
Covenant Length	55 years (per City and State)	99 years for non-subsidized, 55 years for subsidized	Yes: Housing Element studying (LACP w/ HCIDLA)	No

Measure	Current Approach	As suggested by stakeholders	Citywide Policy Work Program?	Council Motion?
RSO replacement units	Projects participating in CBP are required to replace 67% of existing demolished residential units as covenanted lower income (Deeply,extremely) All RSO units continue to be RSO	All projects are required to replace 100% of existing demolished residential units as covenanted lower income (a mix of deeply, extremely) All RSO units continue to be RSO	Evaluating 1:1 replacement for projects participating in Community Benefits Program	Reported to Council that TOC and DB explicitly require ("inclusive of" language per JJJ and State)

Measure	Current Approach	As suggested by stakeholders	Citywide Policy Work Program?	Council Motion?
Right of Return	Policy in Plan; Exists statewide: When demolition occurs onsite replacement	Right of Return program and relocation assistance	Yes: Program is currently regulated by SB 330 and implemented by HCIDLA, but does not apply to non-discretionary projects	CF#20-0047 (w/ HCIDLA); CF#20-0035 (w/ HCIDLA); CF#14-0268-S16

Housing Protections: Comparison Table

Measure	As Recommended in Downtown CPU	As Recommended in Hollywood CPU	In South or SELA Plans	Notes
Right of Return	Land Use Policy 2.10 Promote equitable development and inclusive growth that avoids displacement of those vulnerable to homelessness and prioritizes the needs and rights of extremely low and deeply low-income populations. Implementation Program (P14) First Right of Refusal: Explore the creation of Citywide first right of refusal provisions to ensure lower- and moderate -income tenants that are displaced due to new residential construction have the First Right of Refusal to return to a rental unit at an affordable cost.	Land Use Policy 5.15: Tenants' rights of return. Support projects that offer former low-income tenants of demolished units with the first right of refusal on leases for the new housing units. Implementation Program (108): Support HCID in exploration of future efforts to establish new programs and strengthen existing programs to provide former low-income tenants of demolished or converted units with the first right of refusal on leases for new housing units.	SELA LU Policy: (LU1.15 +LA5.7) Tenants' Right of Return. Support projects that offer former low income tenants of demolished units with the first right of refusal on leases for the new housing units. Implementation Program (76): Tenants' Right of Return: Establish new programs and strengthen existing programs to provide former low income tenants of demolished or converted units with the first right of refusal on leases for new housing units.	SB 330 language (HAA sect 13) (A) (i) The project will replace all existing or demolished protected units. (ii) Any protected units replaced pursuant to this subparagraph shall be considered in determining whether the housing development project satisfies the requirements of Section 65915 or a locally adopted requirement that requires[set aside]5 year period priorat very low covenant for at least 55 years or RSO level w/o covenantexisting residents to occupy up to 6 mo prior to constructiondeveloper pays relocation benefitsdeveloper offers right of 1st refusal for comparable unit

Inclusionary Housing

P18

Citywide Inclusionary Housing: Develop a program to study the implementation of inclusionary housing policies that support the Downtown Community Plan's base and bonus zoning system and that can further expand affordable housing opportunities. LU 2.1; LU 2.4; LU HCIDLA 2.10; LU 3.3;

- Base Bonus System (Refinement of TOC Guidelines) has shown to be successful path to bolstering housing & affordable housing
 - 35k new units since 2017
 - 7k affordable housing units
- Discuss relevance of off-site and In-lieu provisions
- Need for clarification of role of inclusionary within context of base/bonus
- Need for clarification of role of existing Affordable Housing Linkage Fee
- Need for economic study to assist in calibrating appropriate inclusionary percentage, and allow for feasibility of other community benefits such as open space and community facilities
- The Plan text includes an implementation program, P18, that calls for further study of inclusionary housing policies that can support the Plan's base/bonus system



Capacity vs RHNA

City of Los Angeles RHNA 6th Cycle - October 2021 through October 2029				
Total	Very-low income	Low income	Moderate income	Above-moderate income
456,643	115,978	68,743	75,091	196,831

Downtown Community Plan 2020 Reasonably Anticipated Development (RAD) 2040				
	2017	Adopted RAD	Proposed Plan RAD	
Housing	34,000	59,000	133,000	
Population	76,000	112,000	252,000	
Employment	219,000	278,000	305,000	

SCAG RTP Projections

Downtown Community Plan SCAG 2016 RTP/SCS Projections			
	2017	2040	
Housing	34,000	96,324	
Population	76,000	189,095	
Employment	219,000	256,860	



Parking Structure Design

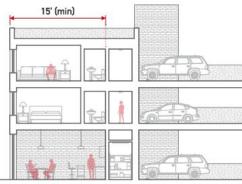
Development Standard District 5

Parking structure design		
	Primary St.	Side St.
Parking Garage		
Ground Story	Wrapped	Wrapped
Upper Stories	Adaptable	Adaptable
Integrated Parking		
Ground Story	Wrapped	Wrapped
Upper Stories	wrapped	Adaptable

Design Standards

- All ground floors of a parking garage are required to be lined with habitable uses
- All ground floors and upper levels along primary streets of *integrated parking* are required to be lined with habitable uses
- Meet frontage standards of the applicable Frontage District





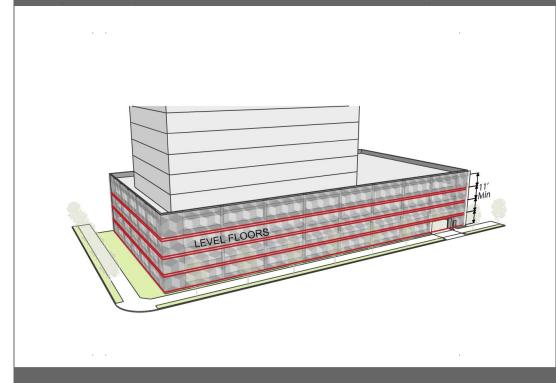
Parking Structure Design

Development Standard District 5

Parking structure design		
	Primary St.	Side St.
Parking Garage		
Ground Story	Wrapped	Wrapped
Upper Stories	Adaptable	Adaptable
Integrated Parking		
Ground Story	Wrapped	Wrapped
Upper Stories	Wrapped	Adaptable

Requires all parking floors to be adaptable

- Flat floors and;
- Minimum floor to ceiling height of 11 feet



Accommodating New Mobility

TNCs, AVs, & Micro-mobility

- Parking in-lieu fee for passenger loading
- Parking is allowed to be provided off-site for AVs to pick up and drop off
- TDM program
- Adaptable parking
- Updated Mobility Plan street networks

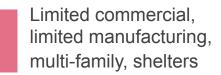


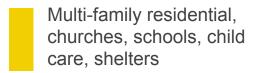


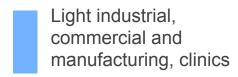


Use District Key Issues - Affordable Housing in Skid Row

Adopted zoning











Skid Row Strategy Overview

Proposed Zoning

CX2,The Plan Introduces:
Development incentives to incorporate Affordable housing Continues to Allow for:
All housing types, including Affordable, supportive, and market-rate; and range of neighborhood serving

non-residential uses

Live/work housing through reuse of existing buildings, where space is also dedicated to job-generating uses

Continues to Allow for:

Light industrial, commercial and manufacturing uses



IX1,The Plan Introduces:
Restricted Affordable Units

Continues to Allow for:

Non-residential uses such as social services, production, fabrication, and other job-generating uses.

IX3 & IX4, The Plan Introduces:

Live/work housing, where space is also dedicated to job-generating uses;
Development incentives to incorporate Affordable housing

Continues to Allow for:

Non-residential uses such as social services, production, fabrication, and other job-generating uses.

Skid Row (Boundaries as generally identified by the community)

FAR in Skid Row - Proposed & Alternative

1.5, 6

1.5, 6 2, 6

2, 8.5

3, 3

3.6 3.8

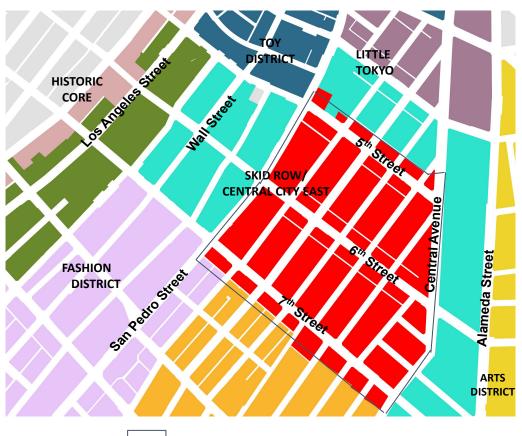
3, 8.5

3, 13

Plan Proposed FAR

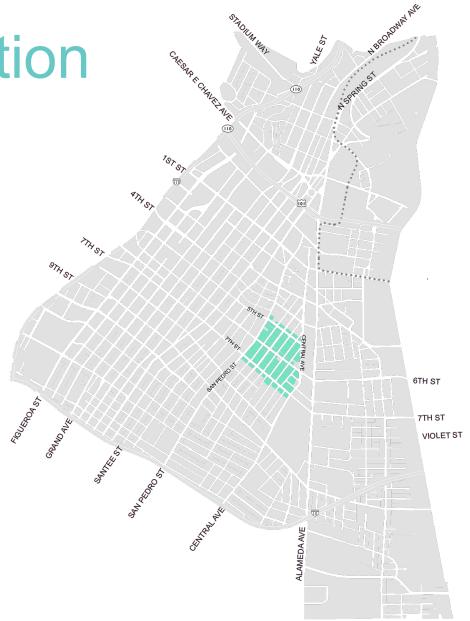
UTTLE токуо HISTORIC CORE Base, Bonus FAR (Skid Row Alternative) SKID ROW/ CENTRAL CITY EAST ameda Street **FASHION** DISTRICT ARTS **IX1** Boundary

Skid Row Alternative



Skid Row Alternative Option

- Amend IX1 Use District to allow for all types of housing, including market-rate housing, restricted affordable housing, and permanent supportive housing
- Reduce the Base FAR from 3:1 to 1.5:1 FAR, encouraging more projects to participate in the Community Benefits Program
- Retain the Maximum Bonus FAR at 6:1 FAR.
- Other provisions such as a prohibition of new liquor stores (i.e. off-site alcohol sales), and allowances for various social services uses would remain



Skid Row Project Example Proposed Plan vs Alternative Option

	Proposed Plan	Option B Alternative
Site Area (hypothetical project site)	20,000 Square Feet	
Base FAR	3:1	1.5:1
Maximum Bonus FAR	6:1	6:1
Market-Rate Units* (assuming a unit of 600 sf)	-	172
Affordable Units*	200	28** (Assuming Extremely-low income)
Total	200	200

^{*} Assumes an average unit size of 600 square feet

^{**} Extremely Low- Income @ 14% on the total number of units
(Level 1 Requirement of 8% + Level 2 & 3 Requirement of 1.5% for every additional FAR)

Weingart Center

- 555 Crocker and 600 S. San Pedro (in IX1 area)
- 678 units, 100% Affordable
- 3 year entitlement process
- Project had to seek a General Plan amendment, a Zone Change, and had to undergo Site Plan Review
- Project was subject to CEQA

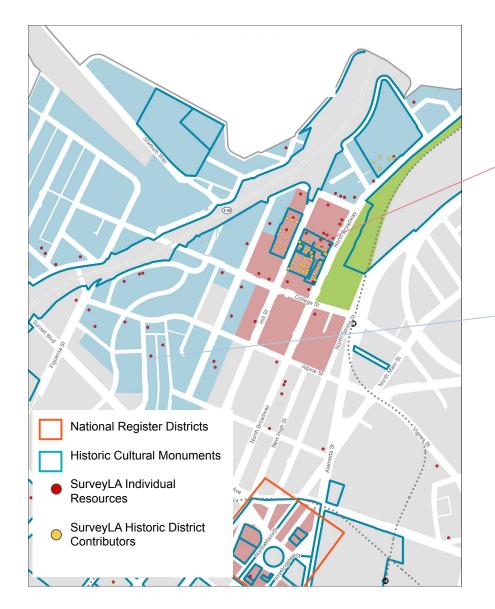




Chinatown



Chinatown: Historic Resources



MN1	Base FAR	Bonus FAR
	2: 1	6: 1

Base Ht - 3 Stories
Bonus Ht - 5 Stories

LM2	Base	Bonus
LN1	FAR	FAR
	1.5: 1	3: 1

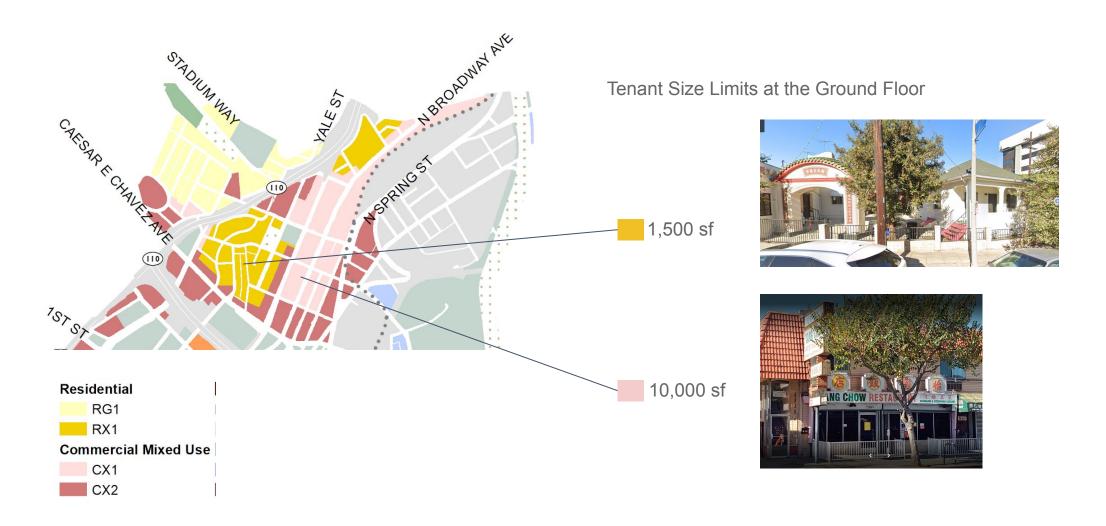
Base Ht - 3 Stories
Bonus Max Ht - 6 Stories







Use Districts



Establishment Sizes

Little Tokyo



Chinatown



Establishment Size: A Few Examples



Phoenix Bakery ~ 5,000 square feet



Phillippe the Original ~ 12,000 square feet



Kinokuniya Bookstore ~ 6,000 square feet



Downtown Whole Foods Market ~ 44,000 square feet



Marukai Market ~ 10,500 square feet



Downtown Ralphs Market ~ 55,000 square feet

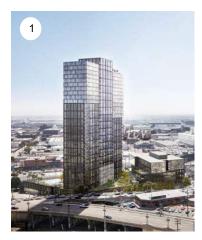
Frontage Districts





Proposed GPLU & Recent Projects around Alameda & 6th Street





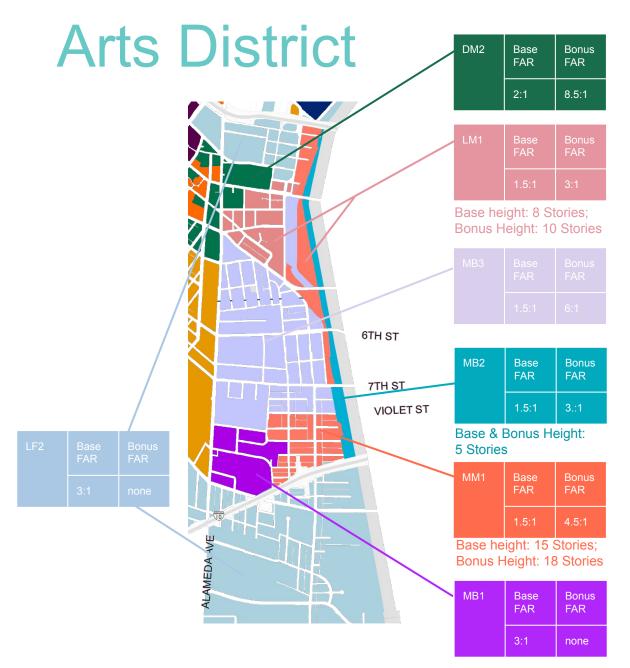
520 Mateo St **6: 1 FAR; 35 stories**



695 Santa Fe (Amp Lofts)
3: 1 FAR; 7 stories



2143 E Violet ST **6: 1 FAR; 36 stories**





Site planning to guarantee visual access to river

This diagram shows how site planning can ensure visual access to the river. Paseos are encouraged to break-up long buildings and avoid visual barriers. Paseos should align with existing street grids to extend public views and offer visual connections to the river.



Building Breaks

One Santa Fe

Arts District River Frontage

Contextual Requirements for River Adjacent Properties

		Primary	Side	River
BU	ILD-TO		Div. 3D.1.	
	Applicable stories (min)	3	3	3
0	Build-to depth (max)	5'	10'	20'
0	Build-to width (min)	90%	70%	70%
	Pedestrian amenity allowance (max)	30%	30%	40%
PA	RKING	100	Div. 3D.2.	
0	Parking setback (min)	20'	5'	20'
LA	NDSCAPING		DIV. 3D.3.	
T L	Frontage planting area (min)	5%	5%	75%
	Frontage yard fence & wall type allowed:	A2	A2	A3

	Primary	Side	River
ENTRANCES		Div. 3D.8.	
Street-facing entrance	Required	Required	Required
B Entrance spacing (max)	100'	100'	100'
Entry feature	Required	Required	n/a
Options	Recessed entry At-grade entry Storefront bay		
Focal entry feature	1	1	n/a



		Primary	Side	River
TR	ANSPARENCY		Div. 3D.9.	
0	Ground story (min/max)	50%/80%	50%/80%	30%/80%
	Active wall spacing (max)	15'	25'	25'
	Window recession (min)	9"	9"	9"
, -	Horizontal sliding	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
6	Upper stories (min/max) *	40%/70%	30%/70%	30%/70%
	→ Windowrecession (min)	6"	6*	6"
	Sill	Required	Required	Required
	Horizontal sliding windows	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited

^{*} Applicable for first 3 stories

Arts District River Approach

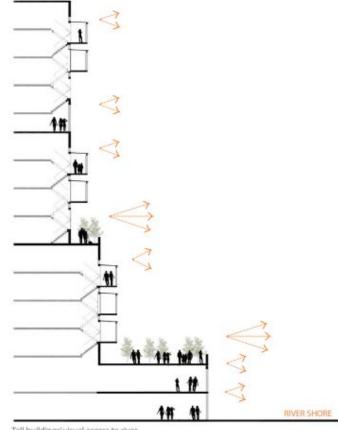
- Contextual facade regulations that require buildings to include higher amounts of windows facing the LA river
- Requires private yard space along the LA river
- Requires planting of native species
- Buildings break requirement at the intersection of streets to allow east/west view corridors along the LA river
- Height limitations for smoother transitions from the LA river
 - 5 story height limit on parcels adjacent to the river
 - 15 story height limit behind the block adjacent to the river

d. River Yard

A yard located between a building and a river trail with direct pedestrian access from inside the building to the



DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS	Sec. 3.C.5.2.D.	
Depth (min)	15'	
Width (min)	15'	
Fence or wall height (max)	6'	



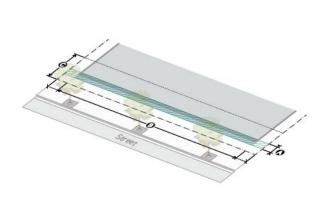
Tall buildings' visual access to river

The diagram illustrates how buildings can maximize visual access to the river. Visual connections can be achieved through innovative massing techniques, higher levels of transparency, or commonly accessible patios.

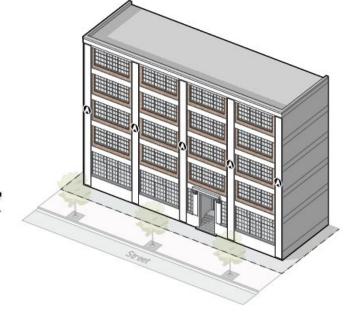
Arts District Character Frontage

C. Stories

B. Lot







	Primary	Side
ILD-TO	Div. 3	5D.1.
Applicable stories (min)	3	3
Build-to depth (max)	5'	10'
Build-to width (min)	90%	70%
Pedestrian amenity allowance (max)	30%	30%
RKING	Div. 3	D.2.
Parking setback (min)	20'	5'
NDSCAPING	Div. 3	5D.3.
Frontage planting area (min)	30%	30%
Frontage yard fence & wall type allowed:	A2	A2
	Applicable stories (min) Build-to depth (max) Build-to width (min) Pedestrian amenity allowance (max) RKING Parking setback (min) NDSCAPING Frontage planting area (min) Frontage yard fence & wall	Applicable stories (min) Applicable stories (min) Build-to depth (max) Build-to width (min) Pedestrian amenity allowance (max) RKING Parking setback (min) Div. 3 ON STORING Frontage planting area (min) Frontage yard fence 8 wall

		Primary	Side
GR	OUND FLOOR ELEVATION	Div. 3	D.4.
0	Ground floor elevation (min/max)	-2'/5'	-2'/5
ST	ORY HEIGHT	Div. 3	D.5.
0	Ground story height (min)	16'	16'

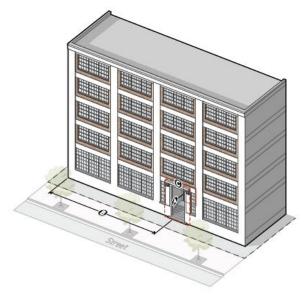
Primary	Side
Div. 3D.6.	
Required	Required
20'/30'	20'/30'
Div.	3D.7.
n/a	n/a
	Required 20'/30'

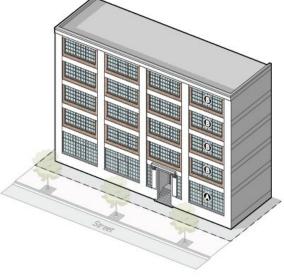
^{*} Applicable for first 3 stories

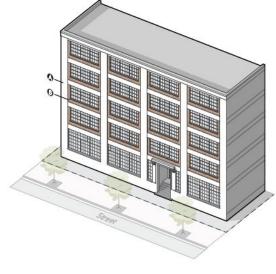
D. Facade

Arts District Character Frontage

E. Doors F. Windows G. Cladding







		Primary	Side
ΕN	TRANCES	Div.	3D.8.
0	Street-facing entrance	Required	Required
0	Entrance spacing (max)	100'	100'
	Entry feature	Required	Required
	Options	Recessed entry At-grade entry Storefront bay	
0	Focal entry feature	1	1

		Primary	Side
TR	ANSPARENCY	Dív.	3D.9.
0	Ground story (min/max)	50%/80%	50%/80%
	Active wall spacing (max)	15'	25'
× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	Window recession (min)	9"	9"
	Horizontal sliding windows	Prohibited	Prohibited
0	Upper stories (min/max) *	40%/70%	30%/70%
	Window recession (min)	6"	6"
	Sill	Required	Required
	Horizontal sliding windows	Prohibited	Prohibited

^{*} Applicable for first 3 stories

Options	BrickSolid stoneConcreteMetalWood
Accessory materials (max) *	30%
Options	Brick Solid stone Concrete Metal Wood
Number of accessory materials (max)	3

70%

EXTERIOR MATERIALS

A Principal materials (min) *

^{*} Applicable for first 3 stories

Fashion District

Proposed GPLU & Recent Projects in the Fashion District



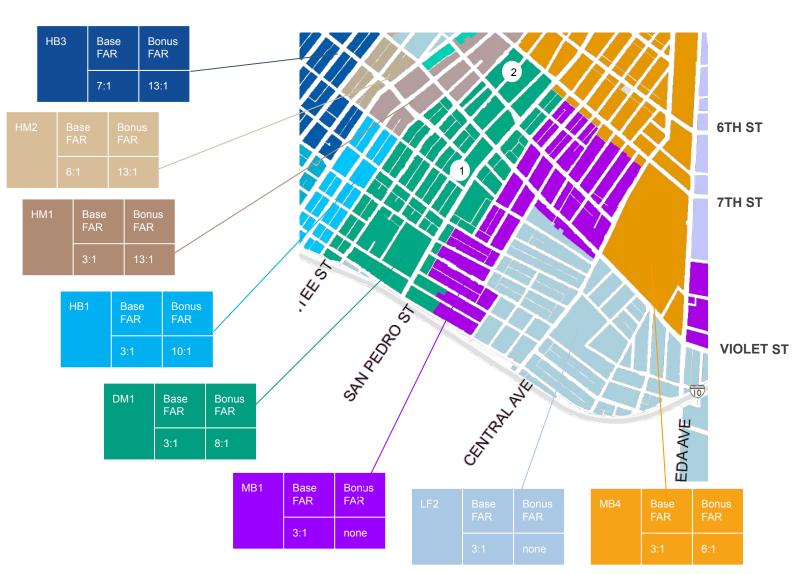
Fashion District Floor Area Ratio



901-1075 S San Pedro Street (City Market) **4: 1 FAR; 3 to 38 stories**



755 S WALL ST (Flower Market)
3.9:1 FAR; 15 stories



Historic Core

Historic Core

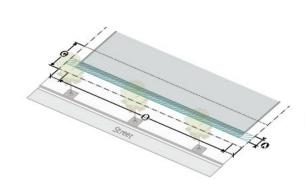


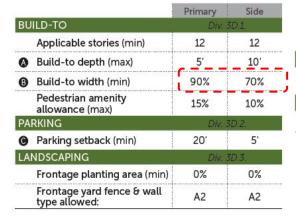


Historic Core Character Frontage



B. Lot C. Stories







		Primary	Side
GR	OUND FLOOR ELEVATION	Div. 3	D.4.
Ø	Ground floor elevation (min/max)	-2'/2'	-2'/2'
ST	ORY HEIGHT	Div. 3	D.5.
0	Ground story height (min)	16'	16'

New Infill on Broadway



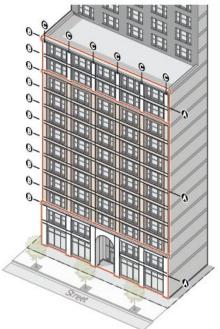


Historic Core Character Frontage

Contextual Requirements

I _ _ J for the Historic Core

D. Facade E. Doors F. Windows



Required Required

Projecting balcony

Required

Required 15'/30'

Required

Required

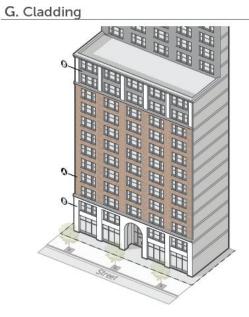


		Primary	Side
ΕN	TRANCES	Div.	3D.8.
0	Street-facing entrance	Required	Required
0	Entrance spacing (max)	50'	50'
(Entry feature	Required	Required
l Options		Recesse At-grade Storefro	e entry
0	Focal entry feature	1 -	-



		Primary	Side
TR	ANSPARENCY	Div.	3D.9.
0	Ground story (min/max)	50%/80%	50%/80%
	Active wall spacing (max)	15'	15'
	Window recession (min)	12"	12"
(Bulkhead	Required	Required
	Horizontal sliding windows	Prohibited	Prohibited
ı	Vinyl windows	Prohibited	Prohibited
0	Upper stories (min/max) *	30%/80%	30%/80%
	Window recession (min)	6"	6"
	Sill	Required	Required
	Horizontal sliding windows	Prohibited	Prohibited

^{*} Applicable for first 12 stories



EXTERIOR MATERIALS	Div. 3D.10.
Principal materials (min) *	70%
Options	Brick Solid stone Concrete Metal Glazed tile
B Accessory materials (max) *	30% -
Options	Brick Solid stone Concrete Metal Wood Glazed tile
Number of accessory materi (max)	als 2

^{*} Applicable for first 12 stories

ARTICULATION

Base, middle & top*

FEATURES

Horizontal bands*

Spacing (min/max)

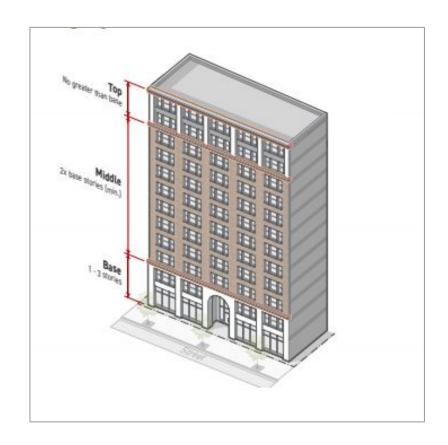
Restricted Features*

Vertical bands*

^{*} Applicable for first 12 stories

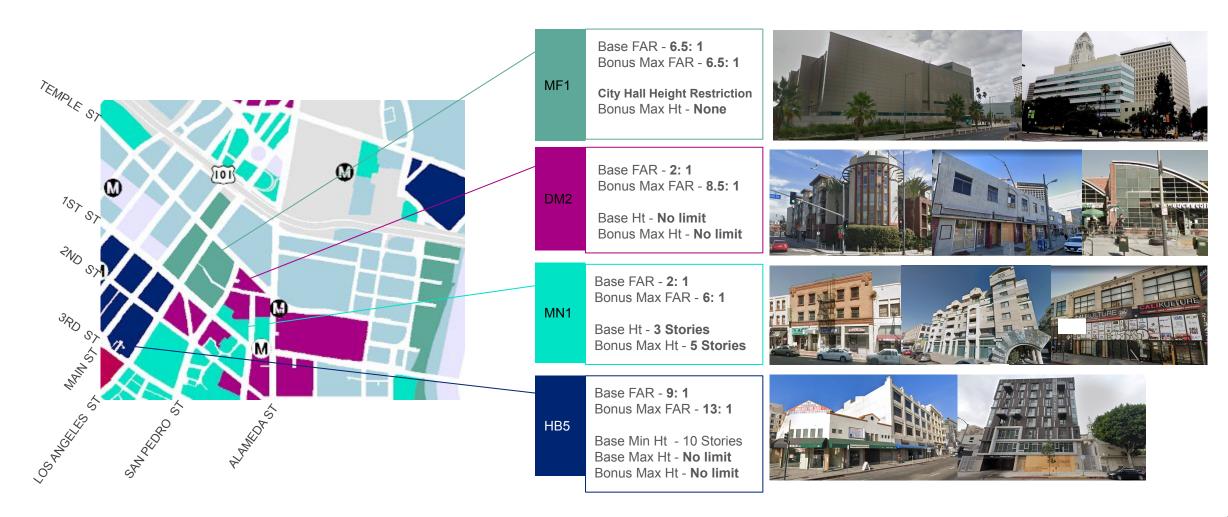
Historic Core Character Frontage





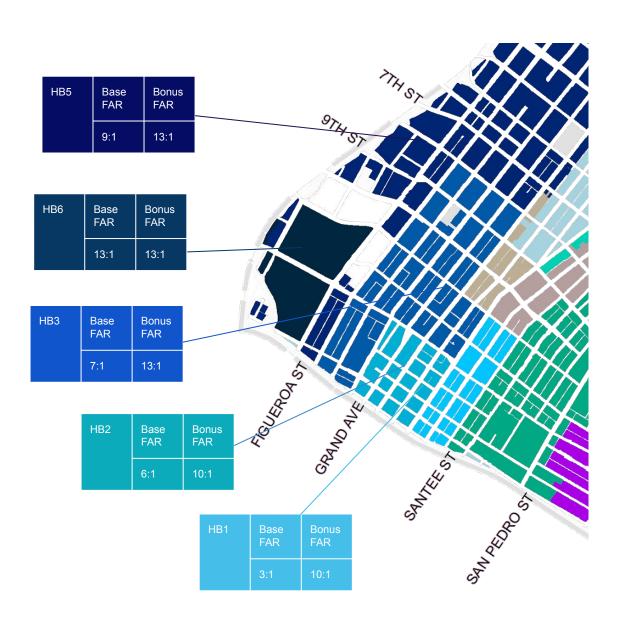


FAR in Little Tokyo

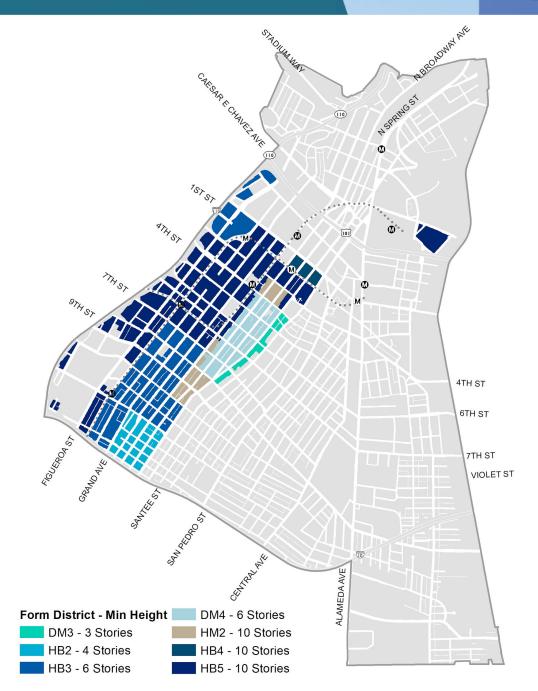


South Park

South Park FAR



Height Minimums



Height Minimums

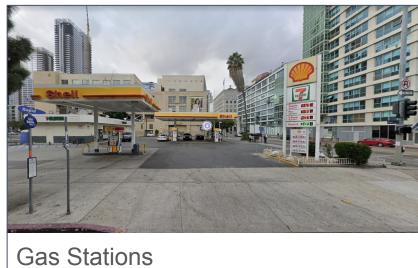






High Rises

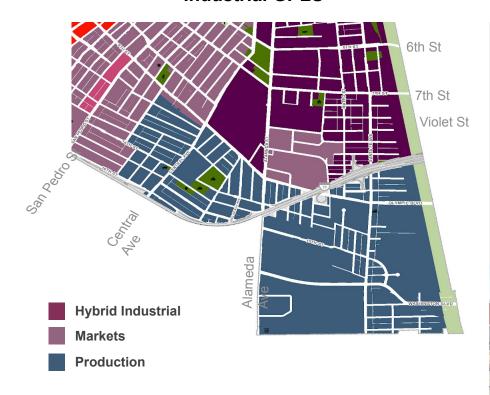






Industrial Areas

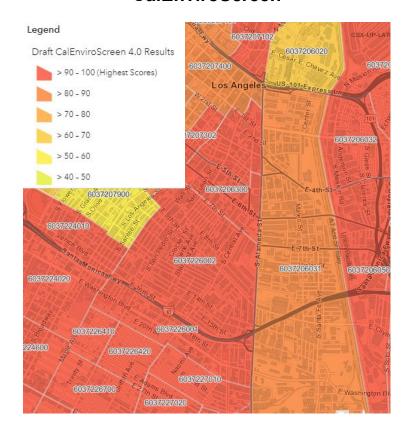
Industrial GPLU



Existing Buildings



CalEnviroScreen



Industrial- Mixed

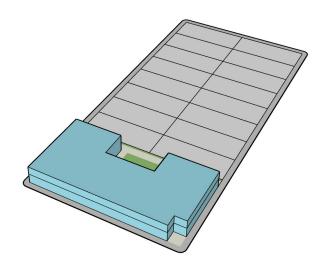
Comparison of Job Oriented Regulations in IX2, IX3, & IX4 Industrial Mixed Zones

	Current Adopted Plan		Proposed Plan	
	Current Zoning	Current Permitted Uses	Proposed Zoning	Proposed Permitted Uses
Fashion District East (IX2)	- 3:1 FAR - Generally zoned M2-2D	- Industrial - Housing in existing buildings with limitations and discretionary approval	- FAR of 3:1 - Generally zoned [MB1-SH1-5][IX2 -FA][CPIO]	- Light Industrial - Commercial - Housing in existing buildings by-right
Fashion District (IX3)	- 3:1 FAR - Generally zoned M2-2D	- Industrial - Housing in existing buildings with limitations and discretionary approval	- Base FAR of 3:1 - Bonus FAR of 8:1 - Generally zoned [DM1-AL1-5][IX3 -FA][CPIO]	- Limited Industrial - Commercial - Housing with 1 FAR of non-residential jobs space
Arts District (IX4)	- 1.5:1 FAR - Generally zoned M3-1-RIO	- Industrial - Housing in existing buildings with limitations and discretionary approval	- Base FAR of 1.5:1 - Bonus FARs of 3:1, 4.5:1, and 6:1 - Generally zoned [MB3-CDF1-5][IX4-FA][CPIO]	- Limited Industrial - Commercial - Housing with 1.5 FAR of non-residential jobs space - Live/work units required

Industrial Mixed: Use Requirements

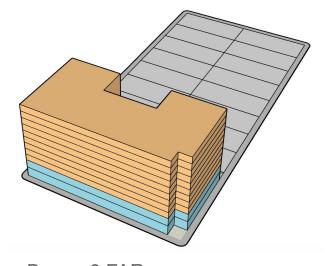
Industrial-Mixed 4 (IX4)			
	In conjunction with: • Office		
Live/Work		Manufacturing, Light: General	
Live/vvoik		Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal	
	Floor area (min)	1.5 FAR	

Form District: Moderate-RiseBroad (MB3)		
Base FAR	1.5	
Bonus FAR	6	





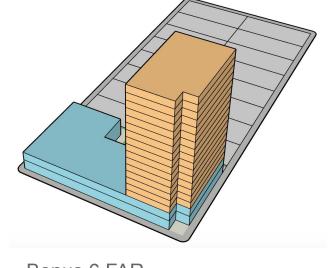
Residential: 0 FAR



Bonus 6 FAR

Job producing use: 1.5 FAR

Residential: 4.5 FAR



Bonus 6 FAR

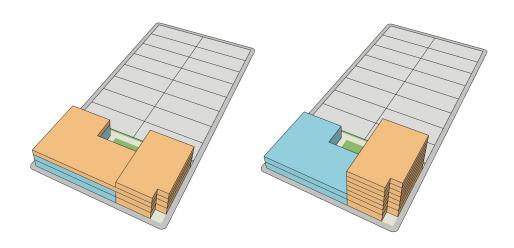
Job producing use: 1.5 FAR

Residential: 4.5 FAR

Industrial Mixed: Use Requirements

Industrial-Mixed 3 (IX3)			
	In conjunction with:	• Office	
Dwelling or Live/Mork		Manufacturing, Light: General	
Dwelling or Live/Work		Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal	
	Floor area (min)	1.0 FAR	

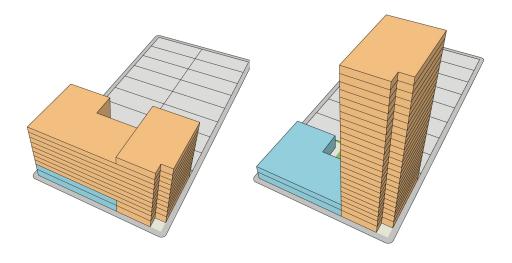
Form District:		
Moderate-RiseBroad (DM1)		
Base FAR	3	
Bonus FAR	8	



Base 3 FAR

Job producing use: 1 FAR

Residential: 2 FAR



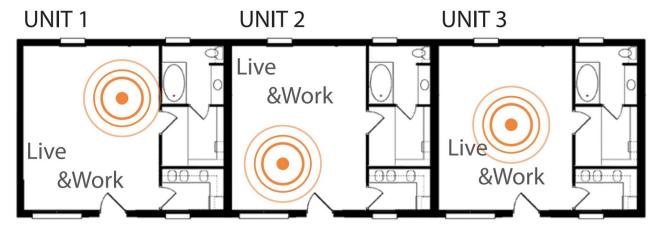
Bonus 8 FAR

Job producing use: 1 FAR

Residential: 7 FAR

Arts District (IX4) Live/Work Unit Requirements

- Requires minimum open floor area to accommodate movement of equipment and fabrication activities
- Average minimum unit size of 1,000 sf
- Unit design must be able to accommodate
 5 non-residential employees







Industrial Mixed: Live-Work Requirements

Optional Fashion District Standards (IX3)

Unit Size (Minimum Avg. size)	750 sf		
Designated Work Space			
Work Space Area	Minimum 40% Maximum 50%		
Work Space Dimensions	Minimum 10' X 15'		
Work Space Uses	 Office Personal Services: General Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal 		
Open Plan Area	Minimum 70%		
In conjunction with:	Office Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal		
Floor Area	Minimum of 1 FAR		

Required Arts District Standards (IX4)

Unit Size (Minimum Avg. size)	1,000 sf	
Designated Work Space		
Work Space Area	Minimum 40% Maximum 50%	
Work Space Dimensions	Minimum 10' X 15'	
Work Space Uses	 Office Personal Services: General Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal 	
Open Plan Area	Minimum 70%	
In conjunction with:	Office Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal	
Floor Area	Minimum of 1.5 FAR	

Industrial Mixed: Production Space









Office



Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal

Industrial Mixed: Comparison with CASP

Fashion District (IX3)	Arts District (IX4)	CASP (UI)
Does not limit the amount of residential area in a project. Allows a full range of unit types (ie. micro units, live work, traditional housing) after 1:1 FAR of jobs space is provided	Does not limit the amount of residential area in a project. Allows for live work units, after 1.5:1 FAR of jobs space is provided	Only allows up to 15% of the project to include residential



Metro Stations within the Plan Area

Approximate alignment of potential transit line and station





Downtown Community Benefits Program

Downtown Community Benefits Program vs Density Bonus

Density Bonus

Offers ministerial density and FAR increases **Development** Offers ministerial FAR and Height increases (Density is unlimited) Incentives **Required Affordable** Calculated on the base number of units & does not allow for a Calculated on the total number of units & allows for a linkage fee **Housing Units** linkage fee exemption exemption Maximum Allows for more than a 35% increase in Bonus FAR in exchange A Maximum of 35% density increase Allows for a greater density increase through a DIR process **Incentives** for additional community benefits (Density is unlimited) Introduces a pathway for non-residential projects to get FAR in **Incentives for** Offers no incentives for non-residential projects exchange for providing on-site public open space and community Non-residential facilities Introduces a Community Benefits Fund that helps protect **Other Community** Does not offer Incentives for providing community supportive affordable housing with expiring covenants, small businesses, as **Supportive Incentives** facilities well facilitate mobility improvements Introduces an Extremely-low, Deeply-low income and limited Affordable housing income categories limited to Very-low, **Affordable Housing** Moderate and Above-moderate rental income categories to reflect Low, and Moderate (For sale only) **Income Categories** the broad needs of local residents

Downtown Community Benefits Program vs TOC

Existing TOC Guidelines

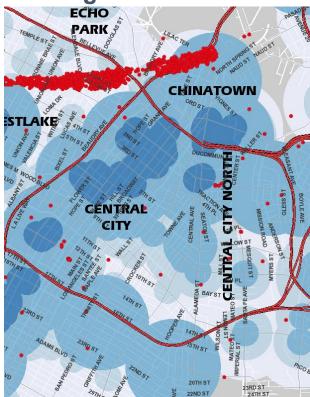
- Bonus FAR established by proximity to transit
- TOC Tiers 1-4 are capped at a 40% bonus

 DT does not regulate density so FAR increases are more significant (resulted in feasibility challenges for larger projects Tier 4 requires more affordable units with same bonus as Tier 1)
- Housing Linkage Fee Exemption

Community Benefits Program "TOC +"

- Bonus FAR informed by proximity to transit, community feedback, and adopted plan FARs
- The Downtown Community Benefits Program caps FAR based on form district and varies throughout the plan area
- Requires a minimum of TOC Tier 1 affordability but allows greater than a 40% bonus with increased affordability requirements
- Introduces a deeply low income category
- Informed by market analysis
- Housing Linkage Fee Exemption
- Additional bonus FAR beyond first 40% for more affordable housing or other public benefits

Existing TOC Areas



Downtown Community Benefits Program vs Transit Oriented Communities (TOC)

TOC

Downtown Community Benefits Program

Offers ministerial density and FAR increases	Development Incentives	Offers ministerial FAR and Height increases (Density is unlimited)		
Calculated on the total number of units & allows for a linkage fee exemption	Required Affordable Housing Units	Calculated on the total number of units & allows for a linkage fee exemption		
Allows a maximum of 80% density increase and a maximum of 55% FAR increase in exchange for community benefits	Maximum Incentives	Allows for more than a 55% increase in Bonus FAR in exchange for additional community benefits (Density is unlimited)		
In the Greater Downtown Housing Incentive Area, Bonus FAR incentive is limited to 40 %	Limits on FAR Increases	Allows from 100% to 325% bonus depending on Form District		
Offers no incentives for non-residential projects	Incentives for Non-residential	Introduces a pathway for non-residential projects to get FAR in exchange for providing on-site public open space or community facilities		
Does not offer Incentives for providing community supportive facilities	Other Community Supportive Incentives	Introduces a Community Benefits Fund that helps protect affordable housing with expiring covenants, small businesses, as well facilitate mobility improvements		
Affordable housing income categories limited to Extremely-low, Very-low, Low	Affordable Housing Income Categories	Introduces Deeply-low income and limited Moderate and Above-moderate rental income categories to reflect the broad needs of local residents		

Comparison of TOC & Community Benefits Scenario: Base FAR of 2:1 and Bonus FAR of 8.5:1 (DM2)

	Bonus Max FAR	Total no. of Units	ELI % Req	Affordable Units	Market-rate Units
TOC in Tier 1 & no Density Scenario (Max 40% FAR increase)	2.8	203	8%	16	187
TOC in a Tier 3 Scenario* (70% density & 50% FAR increase)	3	185	10%	19	167
TOC in a Tier 4 Scenario* (80% density & 55% FAR increase)	3.1	196	11%	22	174
Downtown CBP - Level 1 (40% Bonus FAR)	2.8	203	8%	16	187
Downtown CBP - Level 1, 2 & 3 (325% Bonus FAR)	8.5	617	16.6%	102	515

Note: Lot area assumed to be 1 acre in size Average Unit Size assumed to be 600 sf

Comparison of TOC & Community Benefits Scenario: Base FAR of 3:1 and Bonus FAR of 8:1 (DM1)

	Bonus Max FAR	Total no. of Units	ELI % Req	Affordable Units	Market-rate Units
TOC in Tier 1 & no Density Scenario (Max 40% FAR increase)	4.2	305	8%	24	281
TOC in a Tier 3 Scenario (Max 40% FAR increase)	4.2	305	10%	30	274
TOC in a Tier 4 Scenario* (Max 40% FAR increase)	4.2	305	11%	34	271
Downtown CBP - Level 1 (40% Bonus FAR)	4.2	305	8%	24	281
Downtown CBP - Level 1, 2 & 3 (166.7% Bonus FAR)	8	581	13.7%	80	501

Note: Lot area assumed to be 1 acre in size Average Unit Size assumed to be 600 sf

Scenario assumes site is located in the GDHI area

Downtown Community Benefits Program vs TFAR

Existing TFAR System

- Discretionary process requiring City
 Council approval
- Public benefits provided primarily as cash payments
- Does not establish priority between public benefits

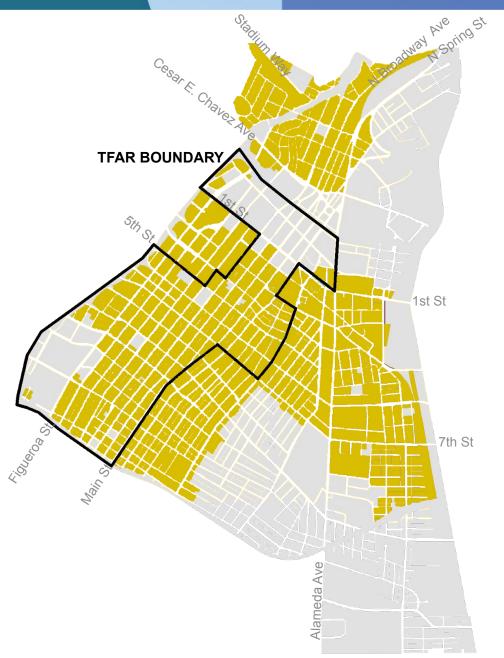
New Community Benefits System

- Transparent and predictable
- By-right process for most benefit options
- Prioritizes affordable housing
- Prioritizes on-site benefits like public open space and community facilities with clear standards

Existing TFAR Program

Background

- Established in 1988
- Intended to function in concert with Redevelopment Plan
- Zoning established D-Limitations that limited floor area rights necessitating TFAR process (prototype for base/bonus)
- Intended to garner public benefits
- Rigorous process requires Council Action for TFAR transactions over 50k sq.ft.
- Projects can contribute payments to the TFAR Trust Fund, or do "Direct Provision"



Economic Analysis of TFAR Program

TFAR **undervalues** development rights by over **50%**

- Average TFAR payment is \$33 per square foot
- Market value of development rights in Downtown is \$65-85 per square foot

TFAR has not resulted in affordable units Downtown

- TFAR does not require on-site affordable units
- 82.5% of public benefit trust fund and direct provision payments have gone to other public benefits (transportation, open space, community facilities)
- Between 2015-2018, **260 affordable units** could have been generated by a benefits system that prioritizes affordable housing

Publicly Accessible Private Open Space

Design Standards & Requirements

- Accessibility to the public from sunrise to sunset and maintenance
- Unenclosed and located along a public sidewalk or public right-of-way
- Way-finding signs at each of the access points
- A set amount of shade, planted area and seating
- Public restroom, drinking water fountain, and public charging stations at no cost to public users

 At least one of the amenity options listed below shall be provided for public use within or adjacent to the publicly accessible open space:

Outdoor exercise equipment

Sport courts

Dog run

Children's play area

Community garden

Public art or historical interpretive element Alternative Open Space Amenities deemed appropriate by the Director of Planning

Community Facilities - Article 9

Community Facility Options

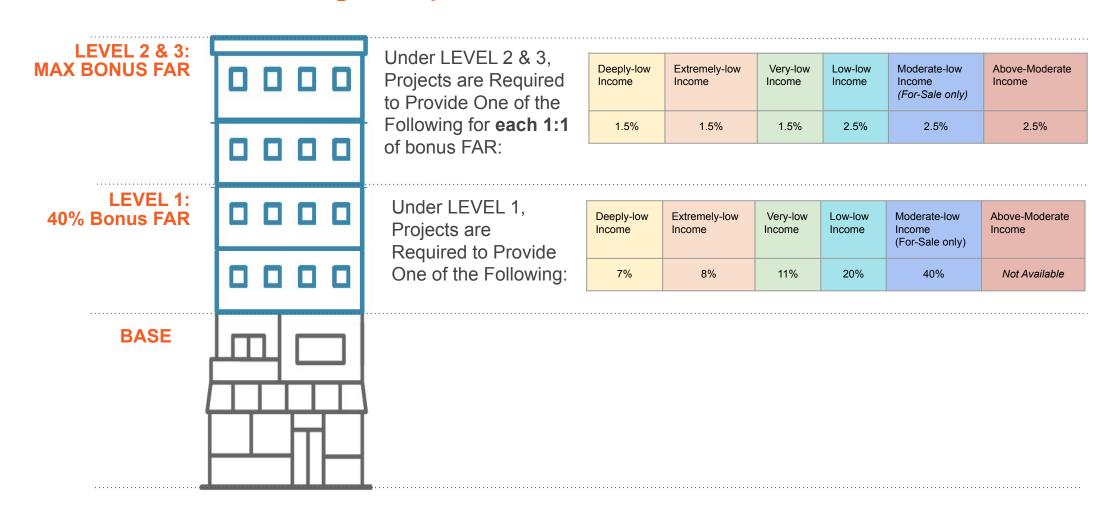
- Daycare/Childcare Facility
- Employment Incubators
- School and/or Library
- Social Services
- Civic Facilities
- Alternative Community Facilities (such as transit facilities)

Enforcement

- 55 year covenant with LA County Recorder
- 10 year min. lease (5 year renewal) before certificate of occupancy can be issued
- Annual reporting on occupancy status
- Vacant spaces must be filled within 6
 months (can be a different eligible
 community facility) to finish out the term of
 the lease
- Non-compliance results in either renewal of 55-year term or legal action
- Fine for each day in non-compliance

Downtown Plan Community Benefits Program

Affordable Housing Requirements under Level 1, 2, and 3



DTLA Adaptive Reuse

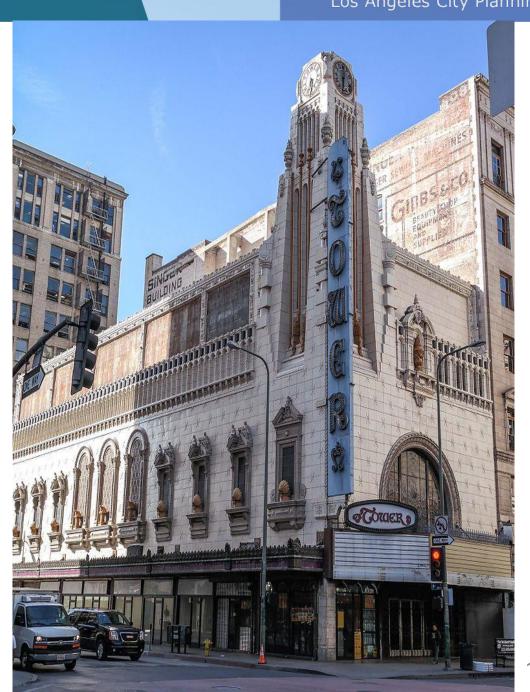
Expands and Streamlines the adaptive reuse program

Projects anywhere in downtown can adaptively reuse an existing building

Can convert to any use permitted by the zoning for that property

Removes per-unit minimum size requirement

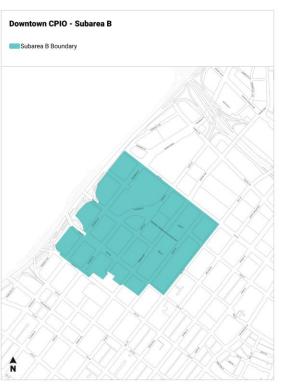
25 year Rolling date for projects to qualify for adaptive reuse vs a set year of 1974

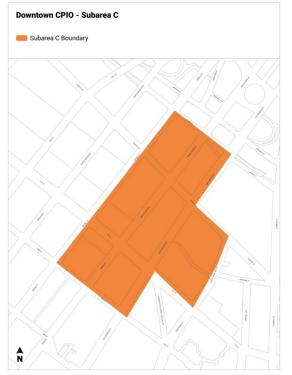




CPIO Subareas









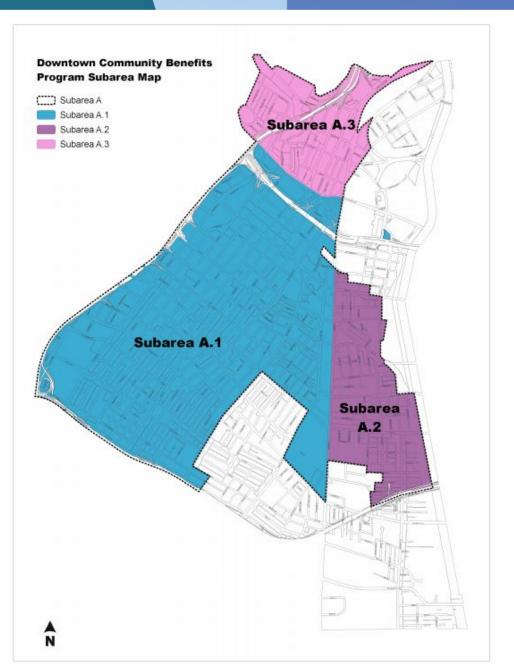
CPIO Subarea A

A.1: Community Benefits

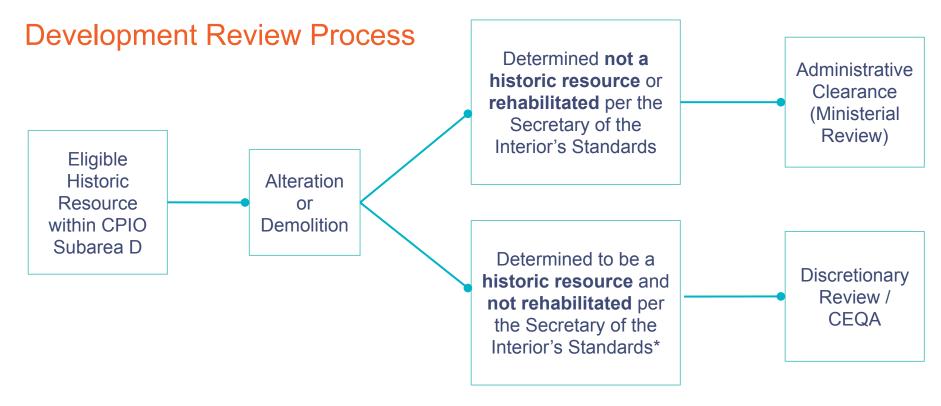
A.2: Community Benefits, also TDR

A.3: Community Benefits with Family-sized

Dwelling Units



Protections to Preserve Historically Significant Buildings

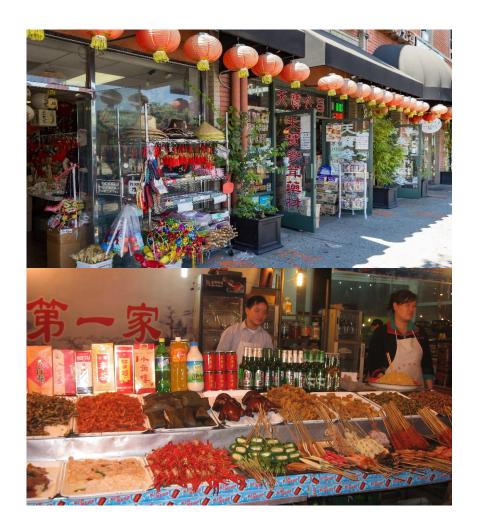


^{*}Resources within National Register Districts are required to make additional findings



Strategies for Small Business

- Ground floor establishment size limits to prioritize space for businesses under 10,000 sf
- Community Benefit Fund Allocations towards rental subsidies and operation assistance for small businesses
- Community Facilities provided within a project as part of the Downtown Community Benefits Program are required to extend 10-year minimum lease agreements
- Vacancy tax implementation program discourages property owners from retaining vacant ground floor units



Strategies for Small Business

Downtown Plan policies:

- **LU 7.4** Engage and support small businesses so that they may remain resilient through market evolution, contributing to business continuity.
- **LU 8.2** Increase the availability of resources and programs to support existing small businesses, new business startups, and local entrepreneurs.
- **LU 8.6** Encourage mixed-use and commercial development to provide retail spaces conducive to community serving small businesses and business incubation.

Future Implementation Programs:

- **P19 Small Business Assistance Portal:** Promote agency programs that assist small and legacy business owners, such as low-interest loans, management programs, business retention programs, and business incubation centers.
- **P20 Business Outreach and Mentorship Programs:** Develop partnerships to create business outreach programs targeting local schools for student and adult participation in business apprenticeship and internship programs, as well as work with the LAUSD's Mentorship Programs.



Sample Floor Area Ratio (FAR) 4:1 FAR

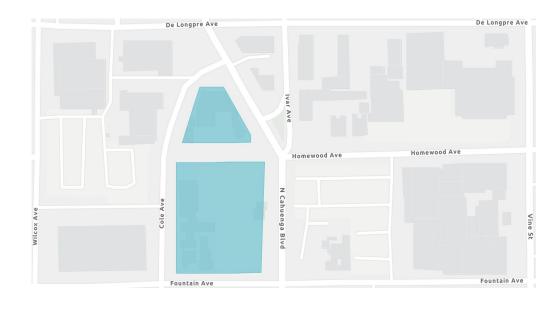
The Rise Hollywood: Built



Source: Nadel Architects.

Lot Area: 2.15 Acres

Height: 110 feet (7 stories)



Sample Floor Area Ratio (FAR) 4.5:1 FAR

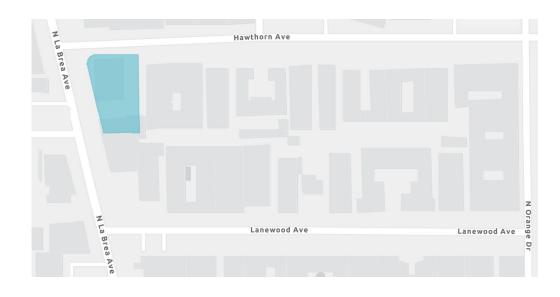
The Lofts on La Brea: Built



Source: The Lofts on La Brea

Lot Area: 0.37 acres

Height: 72-74 feet (5 stories)



Sample Floor Area Ratio (FAR) 4.5:1 FAR

Hollywood/Wilcox: Entitled



Source: GMPA Architects

Lot Area: 1.4 acres

Height: 160 feet (up to 15 stories)



Sample Floor Area Ratio (FAR) 4.5:1 FAR

Eastown and El Centro: Built



Eastown, provided by Morley Builders



El Centro, provided by El Centro

Lot Area: 6.7 acres total Height: Eastown (6 stories);

El Centro (7 stories)

Total Units: 1,042



Sample Floor Area Ratio (FAR) 6:1 FAR

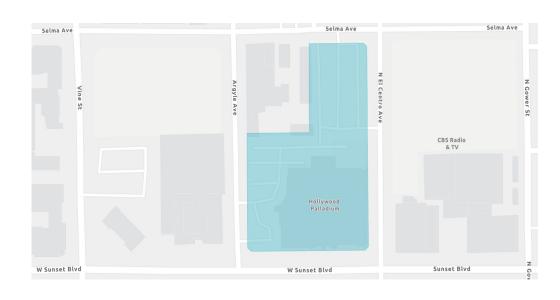
Palladium: Entitled



Source: Crescent Heights

Lot Area: 3.6 acres

Height: 350 feet (28 stories)



Sample Floor Area Ratio (FAR) 7.9:1 FAR

670 Mesquit (Arts District): Pending Review

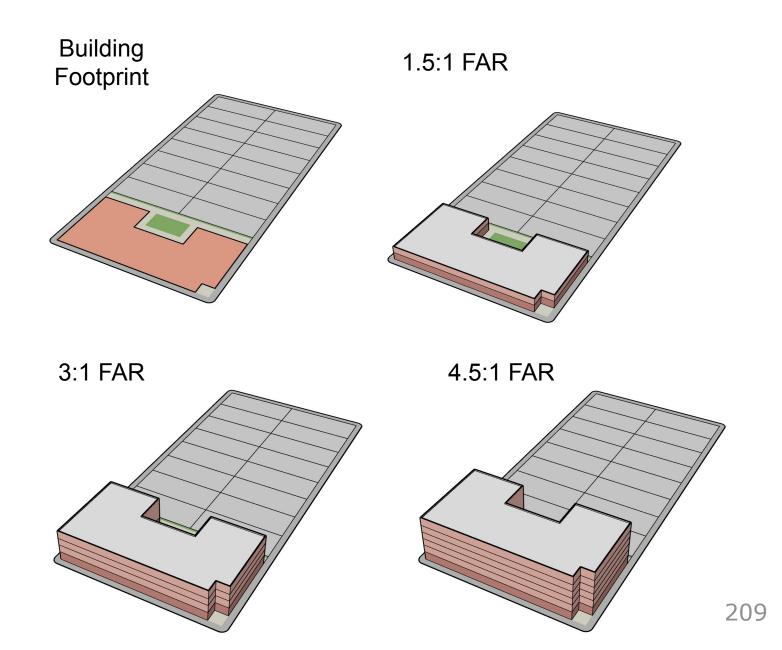


Source: Bjarke Ingels Group

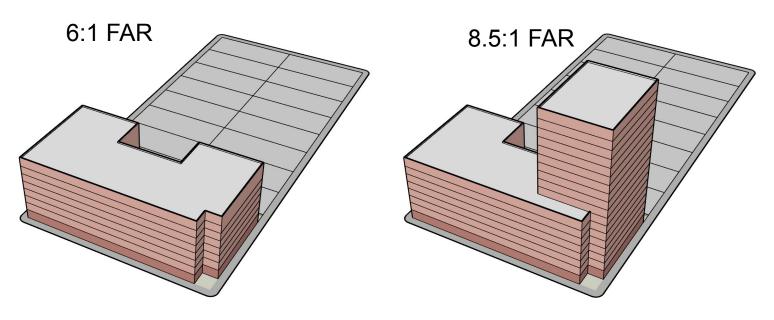
Lot Area: Height: 5.1 acres 5 buildings, ranging from 90 feet to 360 feet



FAR Diagrams For Comparison

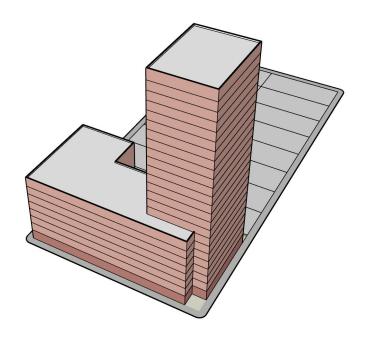


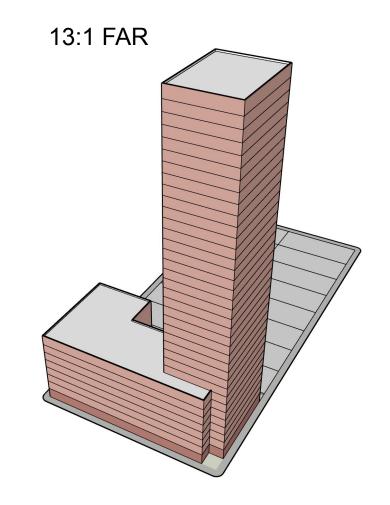
FAR Diagrams For Comparison



FAR Diagrams For Comparison

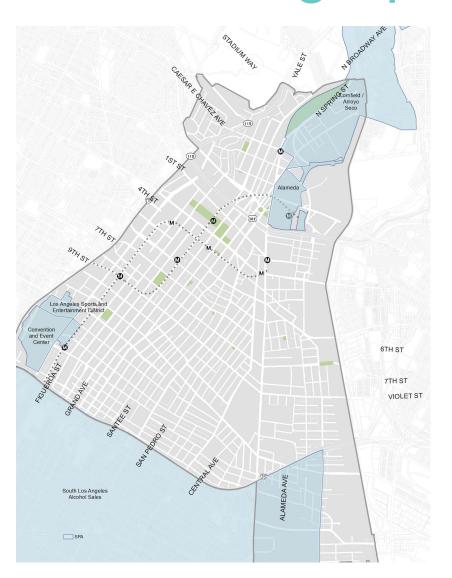
10:1 FAR



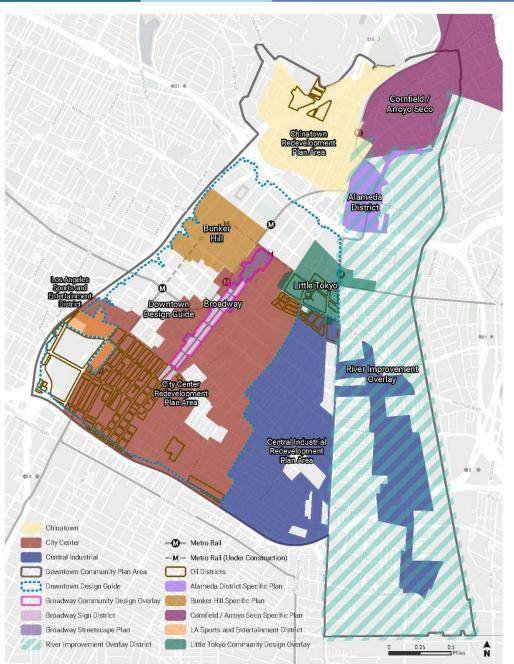




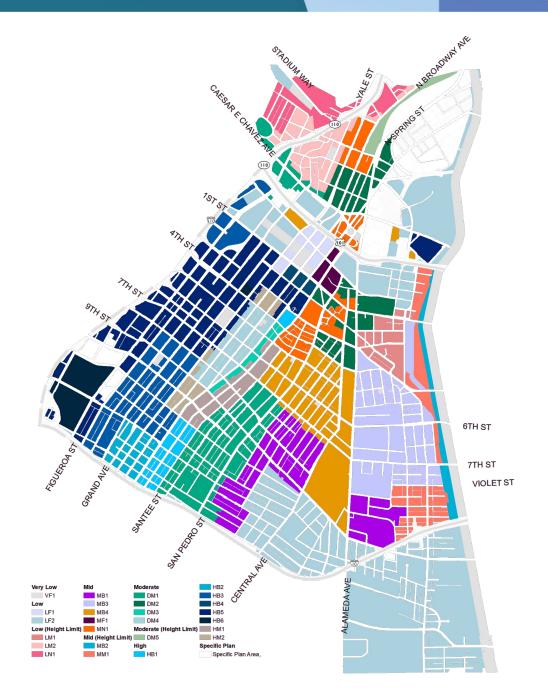
Remaining Specific Plan Areas



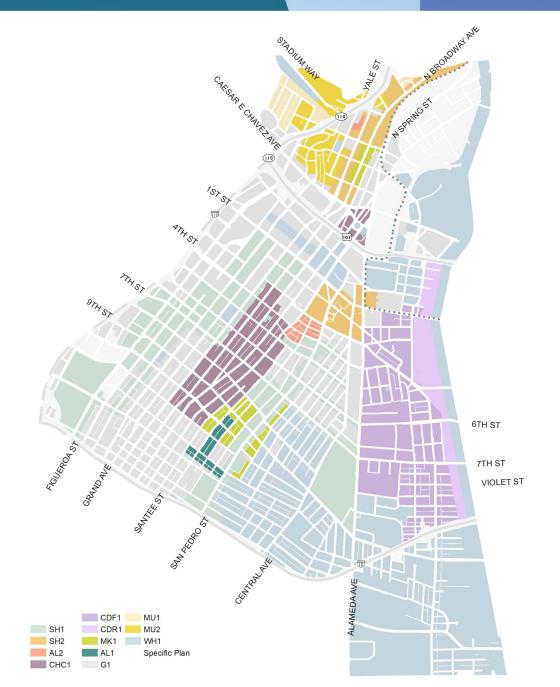
Adopted Specific Plans & Overlays



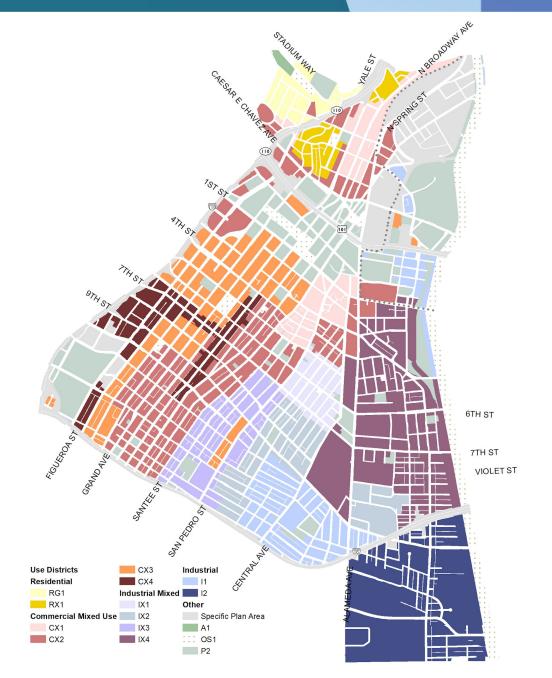
Form Districts



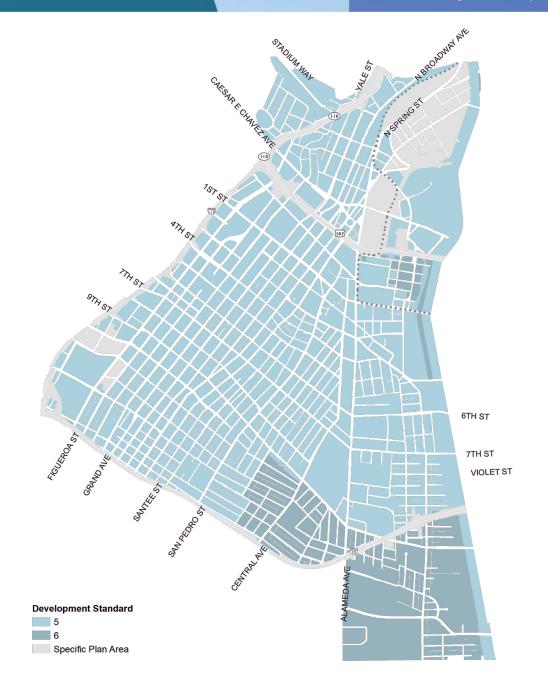
Frontage Districts



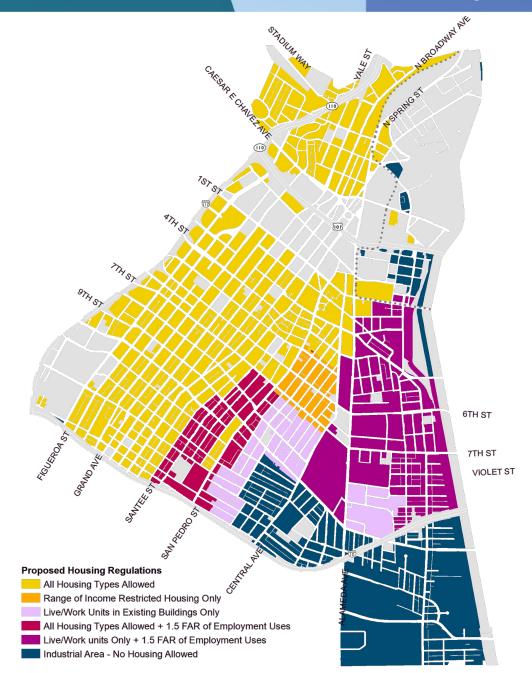
Use Districts



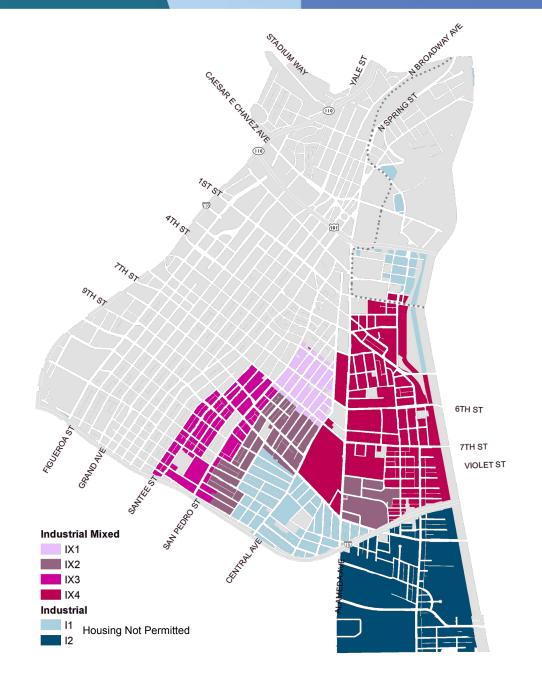
Development Standards Districts



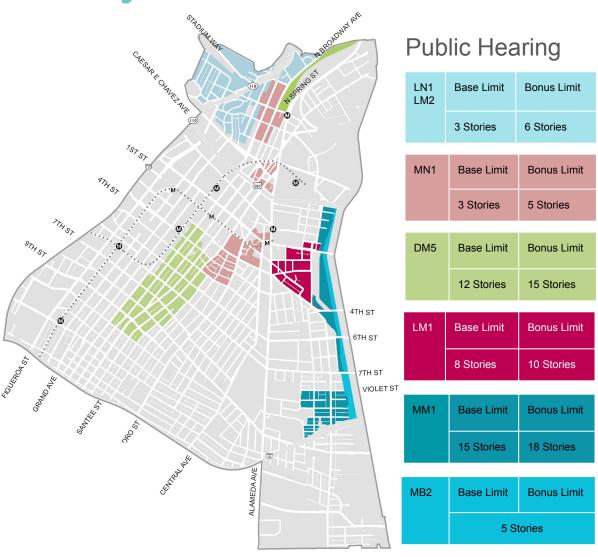
Housing Types



Industrial and Hybrid Industrial Land Uses



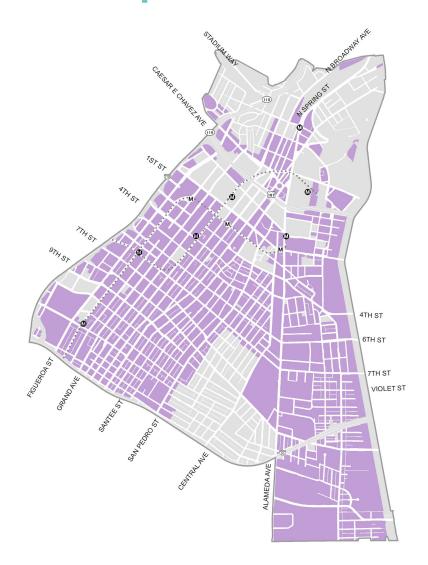
Story Limitations



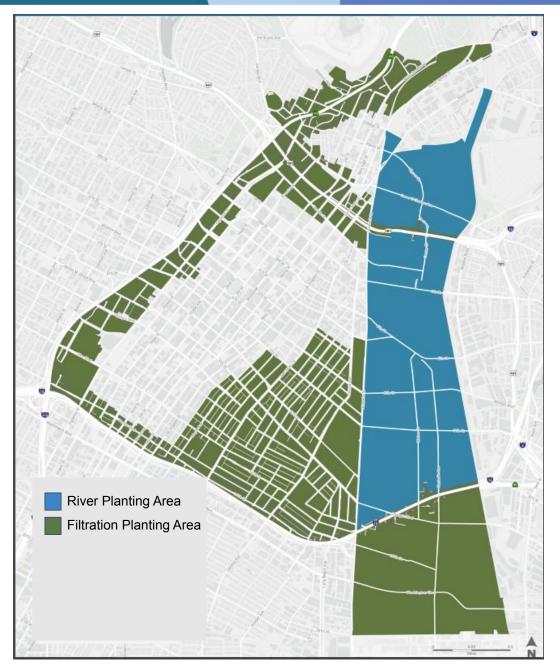
Proposed



Increased Development Potential Map



Targeted Planting Map





- 1. Conduct a public hearing on the Proposed Project as described in this Staff Recommendation Report.
- **2. Approve** the Staff Recommendation Report as the Commission Report.
- **3. Approve and Recommend** that the City Council adopt the Findings in the Staff Recommendation Report, and direct staff to prepare Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Findings, a Statement of Overriding Considerations, and a Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) for City Council consideration.
- **4. Recommend** that the City Council instruct the Director of City Planning to adopt Environmental Protection Measures pursuant to Division 4C.12 (Environmental Protection) of the new Zoning Code as appropriate to implement the MMP.
- **5. Find** the City Planning Commission has reviewed the Draft EIR (City EIR No. ENV-2017- 433-EIR and State Clearinghouse No. 2017021024), as shown in Exhibit A.8.
- **6. Recommend** the City Council adopt the Resolution in Exhibit A to certify the EIR, adopt EIR Findings and a Statement of Overriding Considerations, and adopt a Mitigation Monitoring Program.

- **7. Approve and Recommend** that the Mayor approve and the City Council adopt, pursuant to LAMC Section 11.5.6 and City Charter Section 555, the attached Resolution in Exhibit A to amend the General Plan as follows:
 - a. Amend the General Plan Land Use Element and adopt the Plan Boundary Change Map to consolidate the Central City Community Plan area and Central City North Community Plan area into the new Downtown Plan Area as shown in Exhibit A.; adopt the Downtown Community Plan as shown in Exhibit A.1; and adopt the General Plan Land Use Map for the Downtown Community Plan, inclusive of Symbols, Footnotes, and Corresponding Zone and Land Use Nomenclature as shown in Exhibit A.3, and the General Plan Land Use Change Maps and Matrices as shown in Exhibit A.4.
 - b. Amend the Mobility Plan 2035 to reclassify selected streets and Enhanced Networks, as shown in Exhibit A.7. c. Amend the Citywide General Plan Framework Element, as shown in Exhibit A.6.
- **8. Approve and Recommend** that pursuant to LAMC Sections 12.04 and 12.32 and City Charter Section 558, the City Council Adopt the draft ordinance to amend the Zoning Map, as shown in Exhibit B.2 (Zone Change Maps and Matrices).

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- **9. Approve and Recommend t**hat pursuant to LAMC Sections 12.04, 12.32, 13.14.C and City Charter Section 558, the City Council Adopt the proposed Downtown Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO) District Ordinance as shown in Exhibit B.1.
- **10. Approve and Recommend** that the City Council Adopt the proposed Downtown Community Benefits Trust Fund Ordinance, the Downtown Community Benefits Fee Ordinance, and Downtown Affordable Housing Trust Fund Ordinance as shown in Exhibits B.3, B.4, and B.7.
- **11. Approve and Recommend** that the City Council pursuant to LAMC Section 12.32.S and City Charter Section 558 Adopt the proposed ordinance to amend the River Improvement Overlay (RIO) District Ordinance and Greater Downtown Housing Incentive Ordinance as shown in Exhibits B.5 and B.6.
- **12. Approve and Recommend** that the City Council Adopt the proposed Ordinance to rescind the Bunker Hill Specific Plan and Downtown Design Guide as shown in Exhibit B.8.
- **13. Approve and Recommend** that the City Council pursuant to LAMC Section 12.32 and City Charter Section 558 Adopt the proposed Pipeline Parking Alignment Ordinance as shown in Exhibit B.9.

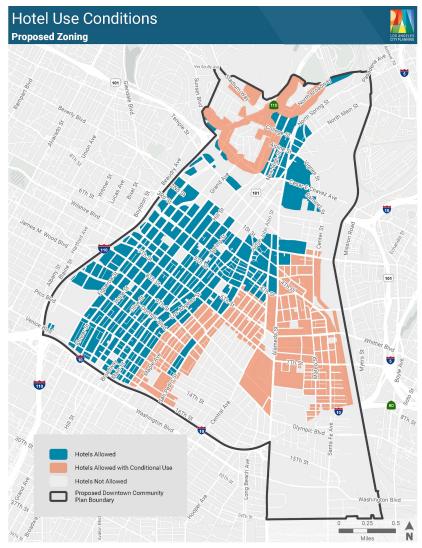
- **14. Approve and Recommend** that the City Council pursuant to LAMC Section 12.32 and City Charter Section 558 Adopt the proposed Community Plan Consolidation Ordinance as shown in Exhibit B.10.
- **15. Authorize** the Director of Planning to present the resolutions and proposed General Plan amendments (Exhibits A.1, A.3, A.4, and A.5, A.6 and A.7) to the Mayor and City Council, in accordance with City Charter Section 555 and LAMC Section 11.5.6, and the proposed zoning ordinances (Exhibit B.1-B.10 and C.1 and C.3) to the City Council, in accordance with City Charter Section 558 and LAMC Section 12.32.
- **16. Approve and Recommend** that the City Council adopt the New Zoning Code Ordinance to Amend Chapter 1A of the Los Angeles Municipal Code ("New Zoning Code") to add new Articles 1 through 12, and Articles 14 and 15, Amend Article 13, and Adopt the accompanying Zoning Code Maps established in Division 1.4. (Zoning Code Maps) of Article 1 of the New Zoning Code (Exhibits C.1. and C.3.).



Hotels: Proposed Zoning & Conditional Use

Permits

- A Conditional Use Permit is required for hotels in Commercial districts, if proposed within 500 feet of a residential or agricultural use district, unless the hotel is within a Transit Core or Traditional Core General Plan land use designation.
- Conditional Use Permit is required for hotels and lodging in Industrial-Mixed use districts.
- Hotels are not permitted in Light and Heavy Industrial Areas
- Throughout the Plan area, projects cannot convert residential units to hotels
- Limitations on the number of hotel rooms shown in previous drafts have been removed





- Series of Detailed Comment Letters
- Approx 30-40 Community Plan Policies Incorporated from 35 Topical/Detailed Requests
 - Example Policy Revision Requests Included:
 - LU 1.7 Support the creation of new social services sites in high need areas within Downtown that are linked to parks, community centers, and transit stops.
 - LU 7.9 Encourage the development of new commissaries and commercial kitchens, as a new or accessory use, to support low-income street vendors in accessing permits and sustaining their business.
 - *LU 9.3* Expand opportunities and resources for low-income microentrepreneurs to establish business enterprises and contribute to the Downtown economy.
 - LU 30.14 Encourage new healthy food retail in Skid Row and incentivize Skid Row businesses to accept EBT, and other forms of government assistance for fresh produce.
 - LU 42.14 Retain existing and encourage new facilities, resources, and services for seniors, such as recreation, medical care and adult day care centers, prioritizing services to high need populations such as limited English speaking residents and those with disabilities.

- Series of Detailed Comment Letters
- 7 of 13 Community Benefit Program recommendations included:
 - Base FAR Rights lowered in Chinatown, Little Tokyo, Historic Core, Fashion District, etc.
 - 7% Deeply Low Income (increased from 5%)
 - Moderate & Above-moderate are isolated to a share of Level 2 (but not removed)
 - Affordable units as % of whole, not % of base
 - Public Open Space Design Standards (non-hostile design, restrooms, water, etc.)
 - Community Facility Standards
 - Future programs to study effects of Program on RSO and other protected housing

- Series of Detailed Comment Letters
- 10 of 14 Community Benefit Fund recommendations included:
 - Public Oversight Committee
 - Prioritization of underserved areas where benefits are dispersed
 - Resiliency Centers for emergency events
 - Land acquisition by Community Land Trusts, to help establish community controlled affordable housing
 - An "opportunity to purchase" program to enable organized tenant groups/community based organizations to acquire buildings in default or facing expiring affordability covenants
 - Procurement for Street Vending Carts/Resources
 - Commissary kitchens
 - Rent subsidies to provide below-market rent to Community-Serving Small Businesses
 - Grants for low-income micro-entrepreneurs

- Current Requests:
 - Policies & Implementation Programs
 - Prohibition on Residential Conversion and RSO demolition without vacancy/impact analysis
 - Uses
 - Expand IX1 geography
 - Discretionary review (CU) for hotel projects
 - Remove 50 person limitation on preschool/day care uses included in technical memo
 - Community Benefits Program
 - Remove In-Lieu and Off-site options for affordable housing
 - Remove Moderate & Above Moderate Income Incentives
 - Include affordable housing requirements/incentives with adaptive reuse projects
 - Community Benefits Fund
 - Include Lived Experience on Oversight Committee
 - Change "Legacy Small Business" from 100 employees to 50 full time employees
 - Increase Community Benefit Fund fee from \$50/sq.ft to \$60/sq.ft.
 - Housing Stability
 - Universal Replacement for by-right projects, not just Community Benefits Projects
 - RSO Replacement = 100% affordable (don't allow moderate to qualify for replacement)
 - Relocation & Right of Return for all projects
 - Limit Condo Conversions

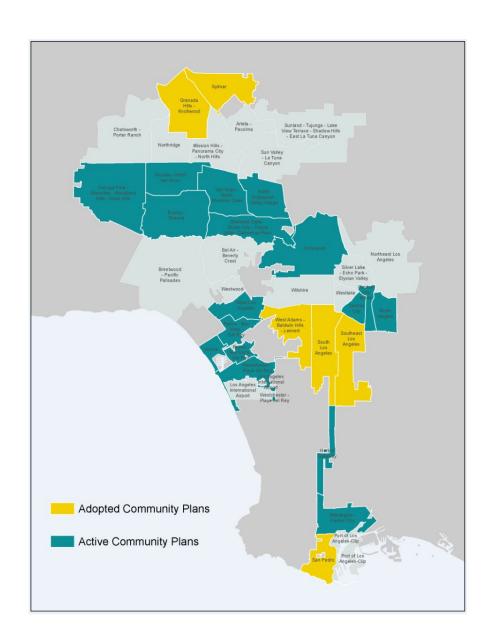


Successional Rights

Entitlement	Reference
General Plan Adoption/Amendment	Sec. 13B.1.1.
Specific Plan Adoption/Amendment	Sec. 13B.1.2.
Zone Change	Sec. 13B.1.4.
Class 3 Conditional Use Permit	Sec. 13B.2.3.
Project Review	Sec. 13B.2.4.
Tentative Tract Map	Sec. 13B.7.3.
Final Tract Map	Sec. 13B.7.4.
Preliminary Parcel Map	Sec. 13B.7.5.
Final Parcel Map	Sec. 13B.7.5.
Project Compliance	Sec. 13B.4.2.
Project Compliance (Design Review Board)	Sec. 13B.4.3.
Project Adjustment	Sec. 13B.4.4.
Project Exception	Sec. 13B.4.5.
Certificate of Appropriateness (Construction, Addition, Modification, or Reconstruction)	Sec. 13B.8.5.
Certificate of Appropriateness (Demolition, Removal, or Relocation)	Sec 13B.8.6.
Certificate of Compatibility for Non-Contributing Elements	Sec. 13B.8.7.
Coastal Development Permit (Pre-Certification)	Sec. 13B.9.1.
Coastal Development Permit (Post-Certification)	Sec. 13B.9.2.
Transfer of Floor Area Rights	LAMC Chapter 1, Article 4.5
Design Overlay Plan Approval	LAMC Chapter 1, Section 13.08.
Density Bonus Program	LAMC Chapter 1, Section 12.22.A.25
Transit Oriented Communities Incentive Program	LAMC Chapter 1, Section 12.22.A.31

Community Plan Updates

There are 16 Community
Plans in the update process



The Downtown Team

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Background

Community Characteristics

Location

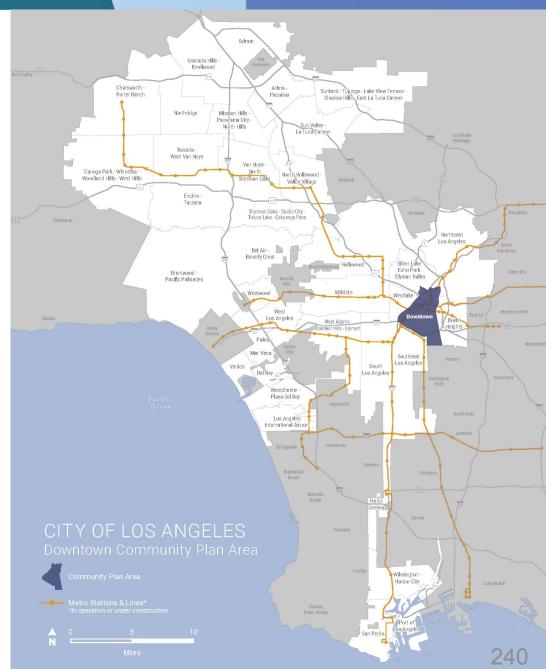
- Central Los Angeles
- About 6.6 square miles, about 1% of the City's land area

Citywide Context

- 12% of jobs within the City of Los Angeles
- Currently~ 34,000 housing units
 - 15,000 added since 2010

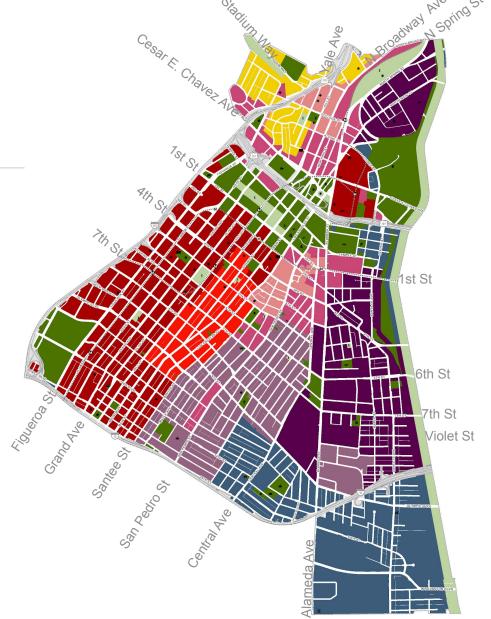
Transportation Systems

- 7 Metro Rail Lines
- Regional Connections to greater Los Angeles
- 40% of all Metro Rapid Bus lines serve Downtown



Draft Land Use Map

Designation	Form	Use	Density	Max FAR Range
Transit Core	HB1, HB2, HB3, HB4, HB5	CX2,CX3,CX4	FA	10:1- 13:1
Traditional Core	DM3,DM4,HM1,HM2	CX2,CX3,CX4	FA	8.5:1- 13:1
Community Center	DM1,DM2,DM5,LM2,MB4	CX1,CX2,CX3	FA	3:1- 8.5:1
Hybrid Industrial	LM1,MB2,MB3,MB4,MM1	IX3,IX4	FA	3:1- 6:1
Markets	DM1,MB1,MB4	IX1,IX2,IX3	FA	3:1- 8:1
Village	LM2,MN1	CX1,CX2,RX1	FA	3:1- 6:1
Open Space	LF1,VF1	A1, OS1	1L, N	1.5:1
Public Facilities	DM1,DM2,DM4,HB2,HB3,HB4,HB5,HM1,HM2, LF1,LM2,LN1,MB1,MB3,MB4,MF1,MM1,MN1	P2	FA, N	3:1- 13:1
Public Facilities - Freeways				
Medium Neighborhood Residential	LM2,LN1	RG1, RX1	FA	3:1
Production	LF1,MB2,MM1,VF1	11,12	N	3:1 4.5:1



Live-work Q Conditions in the Elysian Valley

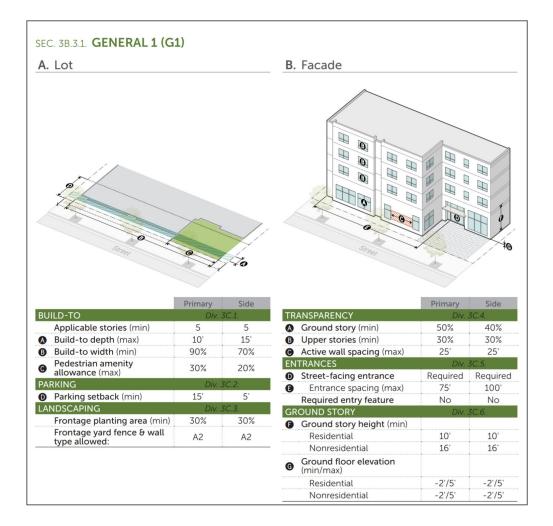
Section 2. Pursuant to Section 12.32-G of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, and any amendment thereto, the following limitations are hereby imposed upon the use of those properties described in Section 1 and are preceded by the "Q" in Brackets ([Q]). The conditions and limitations imposed by the new "Q" Qualified Classification are set forth as follows:

1. Uses:

- a. Residential dwelling units are prohibited except for the following:
 - Live/Work dwelling units are permissible at a ratio of one unit per 1,200 square feet of lot area and must comply with the following development standards:
 - 1. A minimum unit floor area of 750 square feet;
 - 2. A minimum work space of 150 square feet;
 - Open floor plans at the ground floor (exclusive of restrooms/bathrooms, storage areas);
 - Ground floors are comprised of a minimum floor-to-ceiling height of 12 feet (adaptive re-use projects exempt where not feasible within an existing structure);
 - All Live/Work dwelling units shall be built in conformance with Section 419
 of the Los Angeles Building Code and the provisions of this ordinance,
 subject to verification by the Los Angeles Department of Building and
 Safety.
- b. Individual Food Service establishments are limited to 8,000 square feet.
- Individual Retail establishments are limited to 10,000 square feet.
- d. The following uses are prohibited;
 - Any use involving the service, repair, storage, sales, or dismantling of new or used automobiles, trucks, trailers, or parts therein.
 - Any use involving the deposit, storage, transfer, or sorting of recyclable waste materials
- iii. Adult Entertainment
- iv. Bail Bond Broker
- v. Pawnshop
- vi. Public Storage Facility (Storage Building for Household Goods)
- vii. Open Storage Area
- viii. Drive-throughs of Any Kind
- ix. Shooting Gallery
- x. Tow Truck Dispatching

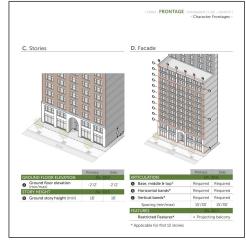
Frontages

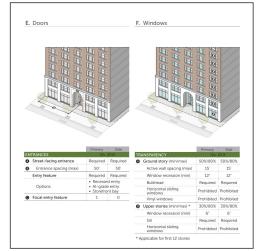
General Frontage



Character Frontage

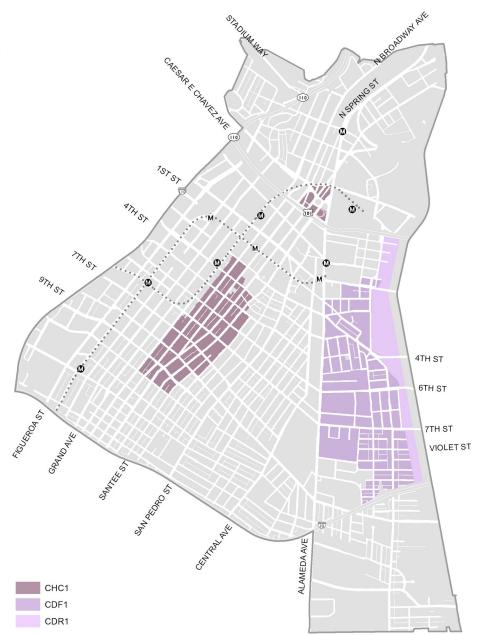








Character Frontages



SEC. 13B.5.1. ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE

A. Applicability

1. General

This Section applies to the following situations where this Code expressly allows Alternative Compliance:

- a. The proposed development does not comply with a design, development, or performance standard required by this Chapter or Chapter 1 (General Provisions and Zoning) of this Code, and proposes an alternative standard or condition consistent with Paragraph b. below.
- b. The applicant proposed deviations from regulations which do not substantially alter the execution or intent of the regulations that apply to a proposed development.

2. Specific Plan Excluded

This Section does not apply to specific plans.

B. Initiation

An application for an Alternative Compliance is filed with the Department.

C. Notice

1. Notice of Public Hearing

a. There is no public hearing required for the initial decision on an Alternative Compliance, and therefore no notice of a public hearing is required.

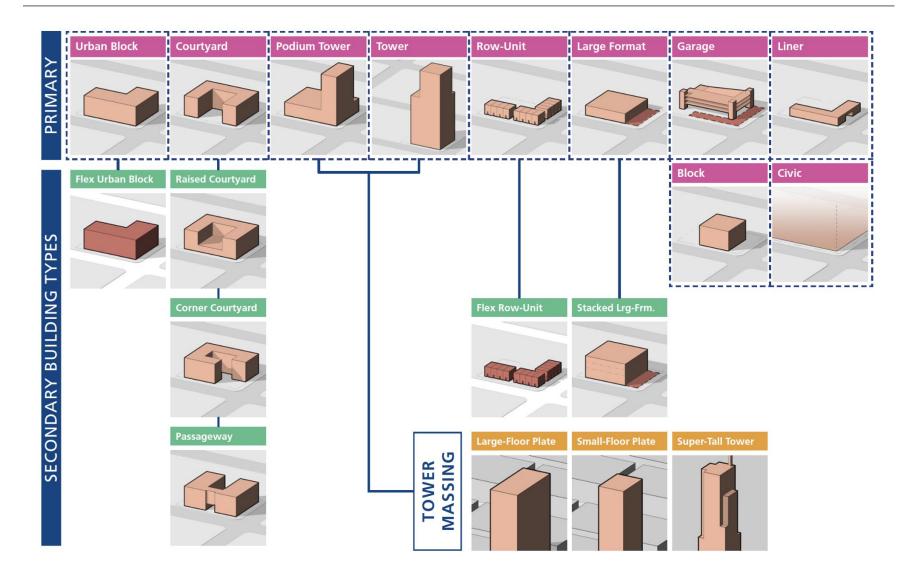
2. Notice of Public Hearing on Appeal



OLD APPROACH - MODIFIED THROUGH FEEDBACK

- New Zoning Code has changed dramatically based on input from Architecture Community
- Used to be based on building types
- Modified to a much more flexible system to allow for architectural creativity

MENU OF DOWNTOWN BUILDING TYPES



Policies

Development of a pre-qualification process that evaluates contractors on their record and commitment to high road wage and benefit standards and local hire training.





LIVING IN DOMNTOWN EQUITY AND IDENTITY

A GUIDE FOR THE NEXT 20 YEARS

PROPOSED DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY PLAN
SUMMER 2021

THE BIG PICTURE

Cities have rules about what can be built and where. These rules are called land uses. This is a guide to help understand the goals for land use laws that will shape what you see in Downtown Los Angeles for the next 20 years after the update to the Downtown Community Plan is adopted by the City Council.

The Community Plan is currently being presented to the City of L.A. decision-makers. Visit planning4la.org/dtla2040 to identify opportunities to join and provide comments.

HOW DO THESE RULES MAKE MY NEIGHBORHOOD BETTER?

Communities need a plan to guide growth, jobs, housing, schools, transportation, and parks.

Land use laws will not build specific buildings, but instead set the rules for what buildings look like and how they can be used.

EQUITY IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

Taking into account past history and current conditions, the proposed Downtown
Community Plan aims to equitably meet the needs of stakeholders in the plan area and reduce racial disparities, especially those unequally present in historic cultural communities and communities of color. In doing so, issues of equity, health, and climate justice have become goalposts.

As Downtown is anticipated to accommodate more housing and jobs over the next 20 years, understanding these issues provides insight into common values, competing demands, fiscal priorities, and awareness of existing inequities. Continue scrolling for some approaches to address equity, health, and climate change that will be further explained.



OPEN SPACE

Plan includes
Plan includes
For new ents
developments to
include open to
people who
the and work in
also introduces
that incentivize
Spaces, open
to people who
the holding. It
new programs
public open to
community

community facilities like community

TRANSIT PROXIMITY

The Downtown Plan is designed to accommodate approximately 80% of its new residents and employees close to transit. This means that it will be convenient for a majority of people to hop on a bus or train and to get to work, school, parks and other daily needs. The Plan also works to provide easy access to health care, food and open spaces. Allowing a mix of uses will shorten the distance between these uses, making it more attractive for people to walk or bike to access these amenities.

Anew Community

A new Community

Benefits Program

Will offer incentives

Social space for

enterprises, social

business incubators,

Plan businers in cubators childcare, and public services, and public soning tools area. Through the plan works to fresh food and educational exportes. The public services to cultural and resources. The child since services to fresh food and resources. The child since services in the plan works to fresh food and and resources. The child since services is the cultural and resources. The child since services is the child since services are services in the child since services. The child since services is the child since services are services in the child since services in the child since services is the child since services in the child since services is the child since services in the child since services is the child since services in the child since ser educational
resources. The Plan
where grocery
markets, corner
neighborhood
especies can k neighborhood services can be built, walking distance of housing and jobs.

HOUSING FOR ALL

The Plan nearly doubles the area where housing is allowed today to broaden the areas where housing can be built across areas where housing can be built across Downtown. Approximately 66% of the Plan area would allow for new housing, ranging from market-rate housing to Permanent

This also makes it easier to build affordable housing for more Angelenos, permanent supportive housing for many residents experiencing homelessness. More neighbors will also support more devices bealth. will also support more daycares, health facilities, grocery stores, as well as create small business opportunities in more areas of Downtown Los Angeles.

EQUITY

ADAPTIVE REUSE

It will be easier for existing buildings to change to a different use, without having to go through lengthy and expensive processes. This is a more sustainable pathway to give new life to existing underused buildings.

INFILL DEVELOPMENT

The Plan expands the area where housing can be built, allowing for housing to exist more widely across Downtown than where it is allowed today. The Plan also generally permits bigger and taller buildings than is currently possible, especially close to transit, creating more opportunities for people and households to live, work and experience the advantages of multiple travel options, such as walking or biking.

AFFORDABLE & PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

PLAN STRATEGIES

When residential projects choose to build larger buildings, the proposed Community Benefits Program requires affordable housing to be provided before any other benefits. The system was developed with the benefit of substantial local input, as well as market analysis.

♥ Economic Analysis

The Plan proposes to rezone neighborhoods where housing isn't allowed today so that housing, particularly affordable housing, can be built by-right.

♥ Proposed Draft Downtown Community Plan Text, reference the housing section

The Plan introduces a new Community Benefits Program. The predominant community benefits system used today, TFAR, does not require affordable housing before other benefits. The Plan proposes to replace TFAR with the Community Benefits Program & prioritizes provision of on-site affordable housing.

Community Benefits Program Summary

The proposed Plan allows for an increase in floor area ratio² (FAR) when community benefits such as affordable housing are provided. The Downtown Community Plan zoning outlines base and bonus FARs for each property. The difference between the base and bonus FAR is the key mechanism to incentivize affordable housing in new developments. In most areas of the Plan, the maximum FAR is greater than what is allowed today-allowing more opportunities to capture affordable housing. The proposed FARs are informed by what is allowed under the current adopted plan as well as stakeholder feedback.

Community Benefits Program Summary

The Plan proposes to increase project review thresholds and reduce review time for projects providing affordable housing.

♀ Staff Report discussion Improving Feasibility of the Community Benefits Program

The Plan also introduces a new Community Benefits Fund to promote creation of new affordable housing, buyout expiring affordable housing covenants, and distribute funding to Community Land Trusts.

Q Community Benefits Trust Fund Ordinance



¹ The proposed zoning outlines a Base and Bonus FAR for each property. Developments that build larger than what the Base FAR allows are required to provide community benefits such as affordable housing.

 $^{^2}$ Floor area ratio (FAR) is the measurement of a building's floor area in relation to the size of the lot that the building is located on.

ANTI-DISPLACEMENT

PLAN STRATEGIES

The Plan proposes to increase opportunities for affordable housing by lowering the base FARs, removing density limitations, and increasing the maximum FARs in Chinatown and Little Tokyo.

♥ Draft of the New Zoning Code Article 2-Forms, Zoning Form Districts: LN1, LM2, MN1, DM5, DM2 and Chinatown Plan Summary

The Proposed Plan requires 100% affordable housing in certain portions of Skid Row.

♥ Draft of the New Zoning Code, Article 5-Use, Zoning Use District IX1

The Plan introduces a deeply low income affordable housing category to serve existing Downtown residents and safeguard housing for those making less than 15% AMI or approximately \$14,000 annually.

O Community Benefits Program Summary

Projects choosing to participate in the Community Benefits program will be required to replace any residential units demolished as a result of new residential construction. Residential Hotel Unit Conversion and Demolition Ordinance and Home-Sharing Ordinance protections will continue.

♀ Draft of the New Zoning Code, Article 9-Public Benefit Programs

The Plan outlines a number of Implementation Programs in the Policy Document including:

Vacancy Tax Study: Study the feasibility of an annual tax on the rental value of vacant land that is based on the permitted land use to encourage activation and development of underutilized land in urban areas, particularly near public transit infrastructure.

First Right of Refusal Study: Explore the creation of Citywide first right of refusal provisions to ensure lower- and moderate-income tenants that are displaced due to new residential construction have the First Right of Refusal to return to a rental unit at an affordable cost.

No Net Loss Program: Explore the creation of a Citywide no net loss program to minimize the displacement of residents and ensure that there is no loss of affordable rental housing.

A Racial Justice and Equity Analysis: Explore the creation of a Racial Justice and Equity Analysis, that outlines recommended transformative or restorative strategies, such as targeted plan and code amendments, if harm is identified.

Community Land Trust: Encourage partnerships that seek to implement community land trust projects. A Community Land Trust is a community-based non-profit organization designed to ensure community stewardship of land by purchasing or holding land and removing it from the speculative real estate market.



Visit planning4la.org/dtla2040 to find referenced Draft Plan materials and documents.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

PLAN STRATEGIES

The Plan prohibits toxic uses near residential uses and only allows heavy industrial uses in areas of the plan that are buffered from mixed-use zones.

• Interactive Zoning Map

The Plan requires buffering and screening from adjacent freeways to protect people from air pollution.

• Draft of the New Zoning Code, Article 4-Development Standards

The Plan requires pedestrian passages and amenities to help create a safe and inviting space for more Angelenos to walk, roll, and take transit to complete their daily activities.

O Draft of the New Zoning Code, Article 4-Development Standards, Article 3-Frontages

The Plan supports a range of mobility options to reduce car trips, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality for all Angelenos.

♥ Proposed Draft Downtown Community Plan Text, reference Chapter 3 Mobility & Connectivity

HISTORIC & CULTURAL NEIGHBORHOODS

PLAN STRATEGIES

Introduces height limits and a palette of character tools in historic and cultural neighborhoods to encourage building frontages that reinforce the unique character of these neighborhoods.

♀ Draft of the New Zoning Code Article Frontage 3-Frontage, Zoning Districts: CHC1, CDF1, CDR1, SH2, AL1, AL2, MK1

The Plan proposes incentives for preserving historic resources.

P Draft of the New Zoning Code, Article 9-Public Benefit Programs, Downtown Adaptive Reuse

SMALL BUSINESS PROTECTIONS

PLAN STRATEGIES

floor establishment in Little include business Tokyo and Chinatown to incubators, providing promote and retain locally tenant space and owned small businesses. assistance for small

Oraft of the New Zoning business. Code Article 5-Use, O Community Benefits Zoning Use Districts: RX1, Program Summary CX1

The Community Benefit Fund the Arts district require supports eligible small production space in legacy and community- residential units to serving businesses with support small scale rent subsidies, grants for artisans, manufactures, low-income entrepreneurs, supports creation Sidewalk Commissaries.

Benefits **Q** Community Trust Fund Ordinance

The Plan limits the The Community Benefit maximum size of a ground Program offers incentives business for developments to

Proposed Live/work Downtown zoning requirements in micro- and fabricators

and O Draft of the New of Zoning Code Article 5-Vendor Use, Zoning Use Districts: IX4



Visit planning4la.org/dtla2040 to find referenced Draft Plan materials and documents.

ON TONGVA LAND, DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES WAS SAID TO BE ESTABLISHED IN 1781. RULES ABOUT BUILDING A CITY HAVE CHANGED A LOT IN 240 YEARS.

AS WE LOOK TO THE FUTURE, THE DTLA 2040 PLAN CELEBRATES DOWNTOWN'S MANY DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOODS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE DIVERSE AND RICH FABRIC OF THE DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY WHILE DISTINCT STRATEGIES FOCUS ON SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES.

SKID ROW

REQUIRE THAT NEW
DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDE
AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN EXISTING
INDUSTRIAL AREAS. REQUIRE THAT
NEW LARGE DEVELOPMENTS
PROVIDE AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN
EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREAS.
ENCOURAGE THE PROVISION OF
SERVICES FOR THOSE MOST IN
NEED. ALLOW FOR COMMUNITY
SERVING USES SUCH AS GROCERY
STORES.

LITTLE TOKYO

REQUIRE THAT NEW BUILDINGS
INCLUDE SPACE FOR SMALL
BUSINESSESR. REQUIRE SPECIAL
REVIEW FOR ALL PROJECTS
THROUGH THE COMMUNITY
DESIGN OVERLAY TO ENSURE
THAT NEW DEVELOPMENT
RESPECTS THE CULTURAL
LEGACY OF LITTLE TOKYO.

HISTORIC CORE

REQUIRE THAT NEW BUILDINGS
HAVE SIMILAR SCALE TO EXISTING
HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND USE
CERTAIN MATERIALS LIKE BRICK OR
STONE TO RESPECT THE HISTORIC
CHARACTER OF THE
NEIGHBORHOOD. ENCOURAGE
ACTIVATION OF BROADWAY
THEATERS AND ENCOURAGE SPACE
FOR ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT.

CHINATOWN

REQUIRE THAT NEW BUILDINGS
HAVE SIMILAR SCALE TO
EXISTING BUILDINGS, CREATE
NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR
AFFORDABLE HOUSING, AND
ADOPT NEW DESIGN BEST
PRACTICE DOCUMENTS TO
ENSURE NEW DEVELOPMENT
RESPECTS THE CULTURAL
LEGACY OF CHINATOWN.

FASHION DISTRICT

PRESERVE SPACE FOR
FABRICATION, RETAIL, AND
OFFICE AND ALLOW NEW
HOUSING TO BE BUILT. APPLY
ZONING TOOLS THAT SUPPORT
OUTDOOR MARKETS AND
VENDING.

ARTS DISTRICT

ENCOURAGE "MAKER" SPACE
FOR ARTISTS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND CONTENT CREATION.
PRESERVE HISTORIC BUILDINGS
AND FACILITATE ACCESS TO THE
LOS ANGELES RIVER.

FINANICAL DISTRICT

IMPROVE WALKABILITY AND TRANSIT ACCESS. ENCOURAGE TOWERS THAT WILL SHAPE THE CITY'S SKYLINE.



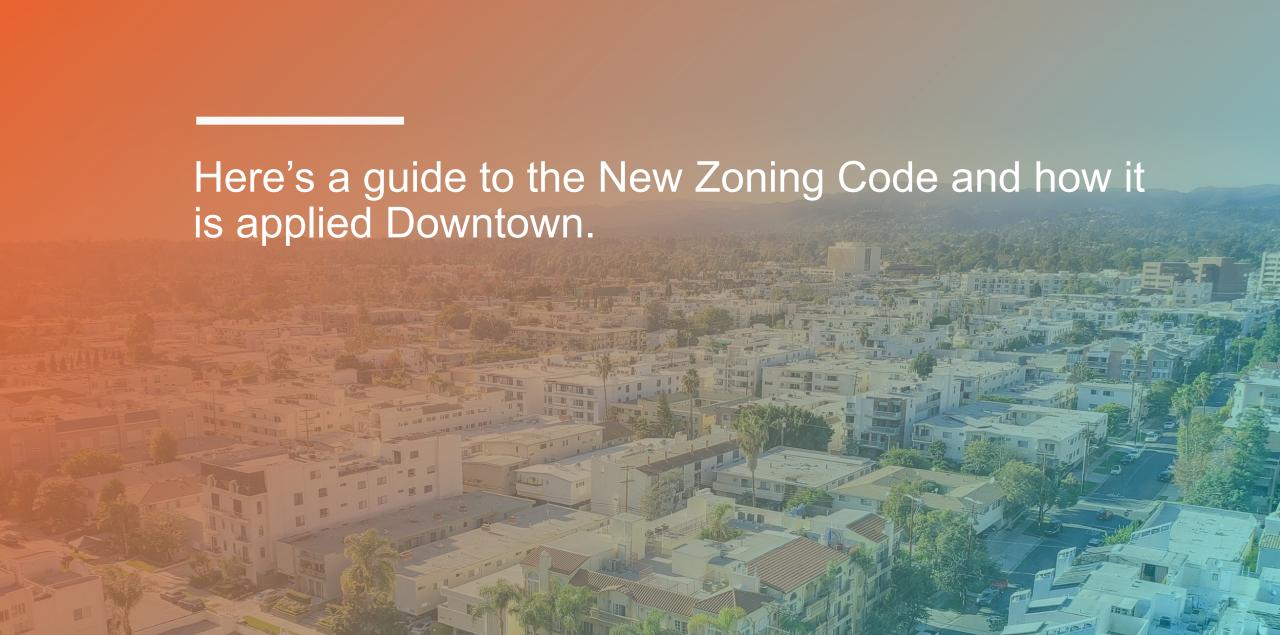
RULES AND ACTIONS OF
GOVERNMENT CAN SHAPE OUR
DAY-TO-DAY EXPERIENCE AND
QUALITY OF LIFE THROUGH THE
ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES.

THE DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY PLAN OUTLINES NEW RULES TO ENSURE NEW BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTE AMENITIES SUCH AS AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND PARKS.

YOUR LIVED EXPERIENCE OF DOWNTOWN IS VALUABLE. YOU CAN ADVOCATE FOR POLICIES THAT HELP CREATE POSITIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND DISCOURAGE NEGATIVES ONES IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. THE PLAN UPDATE PROCESS OFFERS MANY OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE.

WAYS TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK ON THE PLAN:

- SHOW PUBLIC SUPPORT IN FAVOR OF A COMMUNITY PLANNING POLICY OR VISION
- WRITE A LETTER IN FAVOR OR AGAINST THE PLAN
- DOCUMENT ISSUES THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IN FUTURE DEVELOPMENT
- HIGHLIGHT ISSUES THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
- PROVIDE TESTIMONY AT A PUBLIC HEARING



New zoning Code: Key Components

These are the components of the New Zoning Code. Each component is outlined in an Article, or chapter, of the new code.

- Article 2 Form Districts
- Article 3 Frontage Districts
- Article 4 Development Standards
- Article 5 Use Districts
- Article 6 Density Districts

New zoning Code: Key Components



Example Downtown Zone: [HB4-SH1-5] [CX3-FA] [CPIO]

General Plan Map & Zoning Correspondence

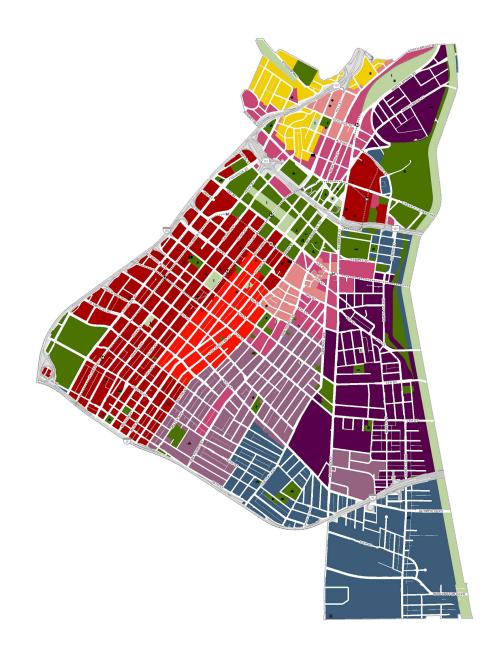
The Downtown Community Plan's building blocks are its land use designations and zoning. Each land use designation has pre-set corresponding zoning. See next slide for a table of which Form, Use, & Density zoning designations correspond to each land use designation.

(Note: only Form, Use, & Density are "keyed" to land use designations. Frontage, Development Standards, and supplemental use districts are not restricted by General Plan Land Use Designation and can be applied in any General Plan Land Use Designation.)

Draft Land Use Map

LAND USE & ZONING CORRESPONDENCE TABLE

Designation	Form	Use	Density
Transit Core	HB1, HB2, HB3, HB4, HB5	CX2,CX3,CX4	FA
Traditional Core	DM3,DM4,HM1,HM2	CX2,CX3,CX4	FA
Community Center	DM1,DM2,DM5,LM2,MB4	CX1,CX2,CX3	FA
Hybrid Industrial	LM1,MB2,MB3,MB4,MM1	IX3,IX4	FA
Markets	DM1,MB1,MB4	IX1,IX2,IX3	FA
Village	LM2,MN1	CX1,CX2,RX1	FA
Open Space	LF1,VF1	A1, OS1	1L, N
Public Facilities	DM1,DM2,DM4,HB2,HB3,HB4,HB5,HM1,HM2,LF1, LM2,LN1,MB1,MB3,MB4,MF1,MM1,MN1	P2	FA, N
Public Facilities - Freeways			
Medium Neighborhood Residential	LM2,LN1	RG1, RX1	FA
Production	LF1,MB2,MM1,VF1	11,12	N



Zoning Districts

The following district level maps are informational and help to visualize where certain portions of the zone strand are applied. Here we can see the distinct Form, Frontage, Development Standards, Use, and Density Districts, each of which comprise the complete Zone Designation.

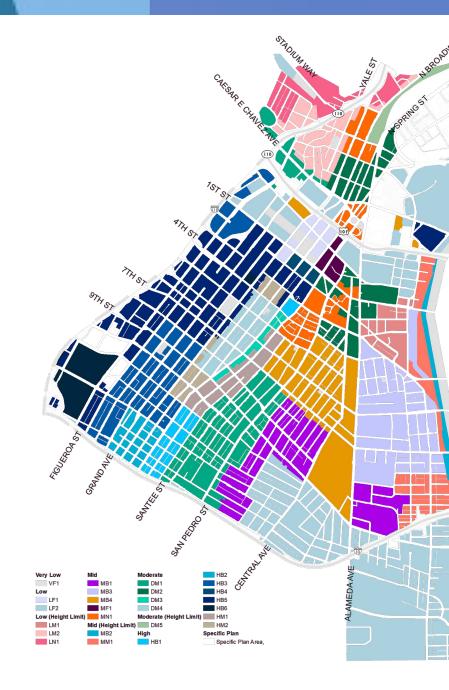
Form Districts - Article 2

[FORM] [FRONTAGE] [STANDARDS] [USE] [DENSITY] [OVERLAY]

Here are all of the Form Districts currently being applied Downtown:

- 1. VF1 Very Low-Rise Full 1
- 2. LF1 Low-Rise Full 1
- 3. LF2 Low-Rise Full 2
- 4. LM1 Low-Rise Medium 1 (height limit)
- 5. LM2 Low-Rise Medium 2 (height limit)
- 6. LN1 Low-Rise Narrow 1 (height limit)
- 7. MB1 Mid-Rise Broad 1
- 8. MB3 Mid-Rise Broad 3
- 9. MB4 Mid-Rise Broad 4
- 10. MF1 Mid-Rise Full 1
- 11. MN1 Mid-Rise Narrow 1
- 12. MB2 Mid-Rise Broad 2 (height limit)

- 13. MM1 Mid-Rise Medium 1 (height limit)
- 14. DM1 Moderate-Rise Medium 1
- 15. DM2 Moderate-Rise Medium 2
- 16. DM3 Moderate-Rise Medium 3
- 17. DM4 Moderate-Rise Medium 4
- 18. DM5 Moderate-Rise Medium 5 (height limit)
- 19. HB1 High-Rise Broad 1
- 20. HB2 High-Rise Broad 2
- 21. HB3 High-Rise Broad 3
- 22. HB4 High-Rise Broad 4
- 23. HB5 High-Rise Broad 5
- 24. HB6 High-Rise Broad 6
- 25. HM1 High-Rise Medium 1
- 26. HM2 High-Rise Medium 2

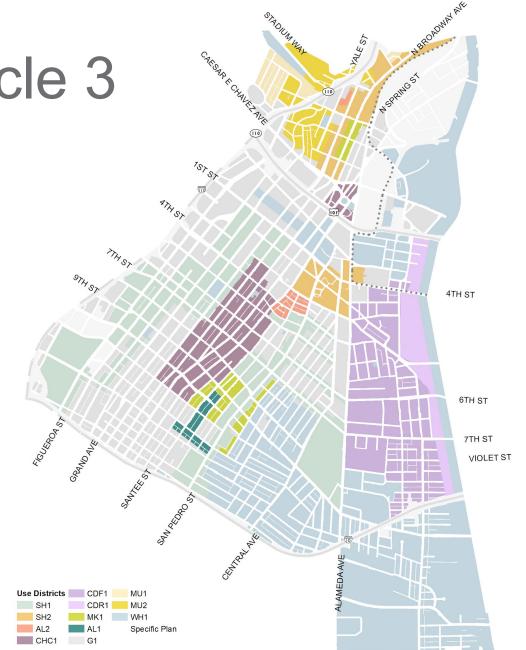


Frontage Districts - Article 3

[FORM] [FRONTAGE] [STANDARDS] [USE] [DENSITY] [OVERLAY]

Here are all of the Frontage Districts currently available in the New Zoning Code:

- 1. SH1 Shopfront 1
- 2. SH2 Shopfront 2
- 3. AL2 Alley Shopfront 2
- 4. CHC1 Historic Core
- 5. CDF1 Daylight Factory
- 6. CDR1 Daylight Factory / River
- 7. MK1 Market
- 8. AL1 Alley Market
- 9. G1 General 1
- 10. MU1 Multi-Unit 1
- 11. MU2 Multi-Unit 2
- 12. WH1 Warehouse 1

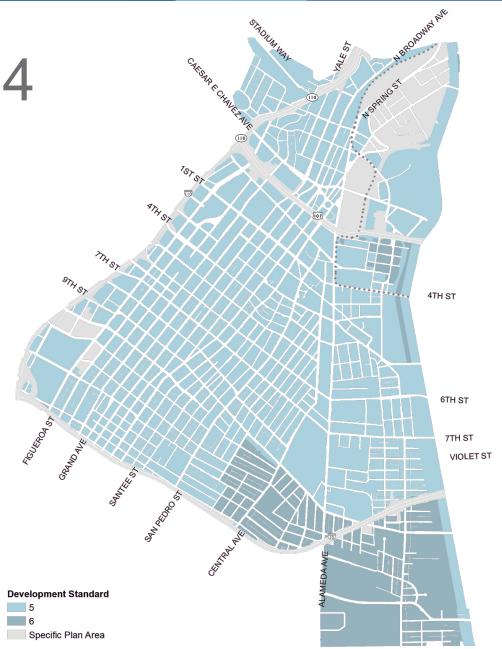


Dev. Standards - Article 4

[FORM] [FRONTAGE] [STANDARDS] [USE] [DENSITY] [OVERLAY]

Here are all of the Development Standards Districts currently available in the New Zoning Code:

- 1. Development Standards District Set 5
- 2. Development Standards District Set 6

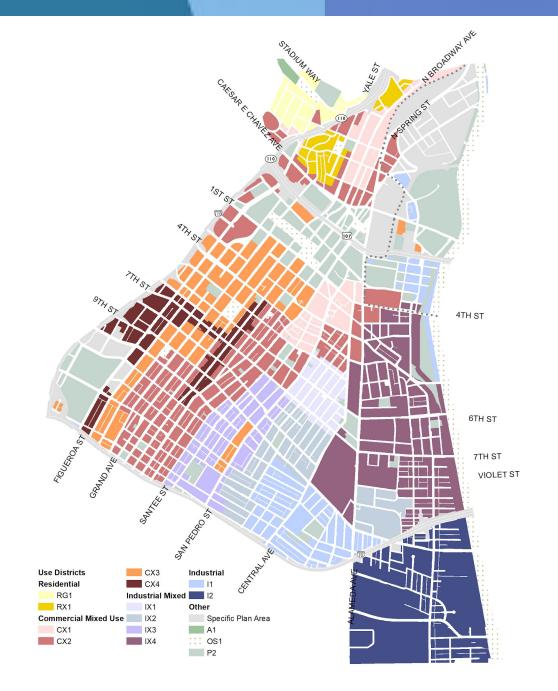


Use Districts - Article 5

[FORM] [FRONTAGE] [STANDARDS] [USE] [DENSITY] [OVERLAY]

Here are all of the Use Districts currently available in the New Zoning Code:

- 1. RG1 Residential 1
- 2. RX1 Residential-Mixed 1
- CX1 Commercial-Mixed 1
- 4. CX2 Commercial-Mixed 2
- 5. CX3 Commercial-Mixed 3
- 6. CX4 Commercial-Mixed 4
- 7. IX1 Industrial-Mixed 1
- 8. IX2 Industrial-Mixed 2
- 9. IX3 Industrial-Mixed 3
- 10. IX4 Industrial-Mixed 4
- 11. I1 Industrial 1
- 12. I2 Industrial 2
- 13. A1 Agricultural 1
- 14. OS1 Open Space 1
- 15. P2 Public 2

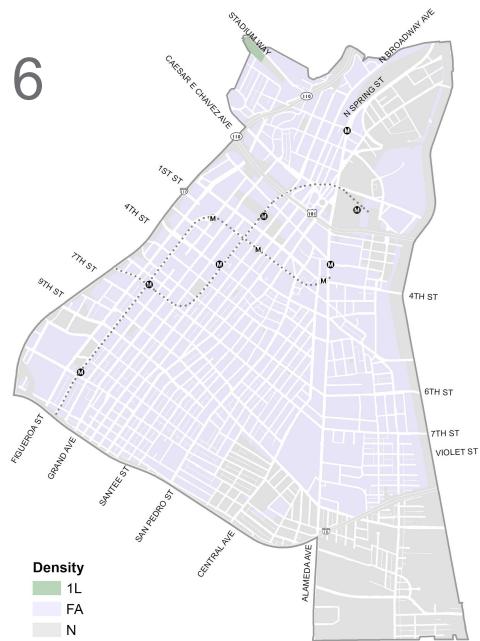


Density Districts - Article 6

Here are all of the Density Districts currently available in the New Zoning Code:

- 1. 1L Maximum density of 1 dwelling unit permitted on a lot
- 2. FA Density limited by floor area
- 3. N Residential not permitted

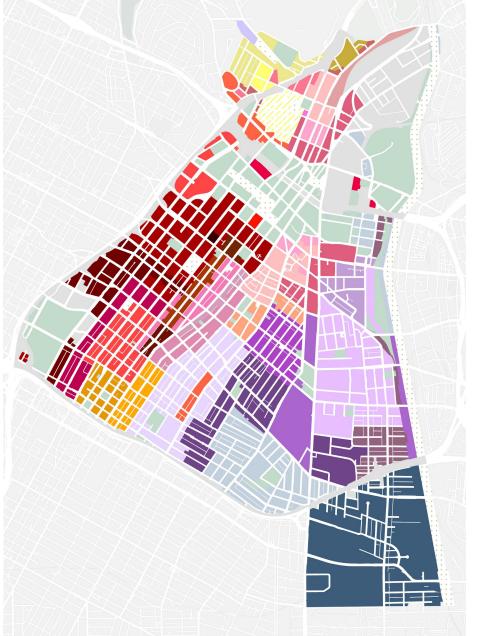
Note: There is unlimited density downtown, except for a little piece of Agricultural Land along Stadium Way in the north-eastern portion of the Plan area near Elysian Park.



Zoning Map Visualized

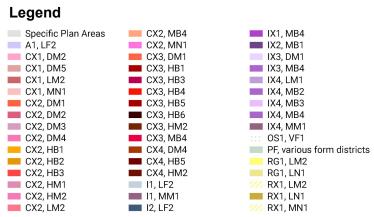
- This Zoning Map is comprised of a composite of the [Form] and [Use] components of the zone strand.
 - There are 26 Form Districts and 16 Use Districts.
 - 47 combinations are used Downtown, shown on this map.
 - In the legend, the [Use] is on the left, then the [Form] is on the right.

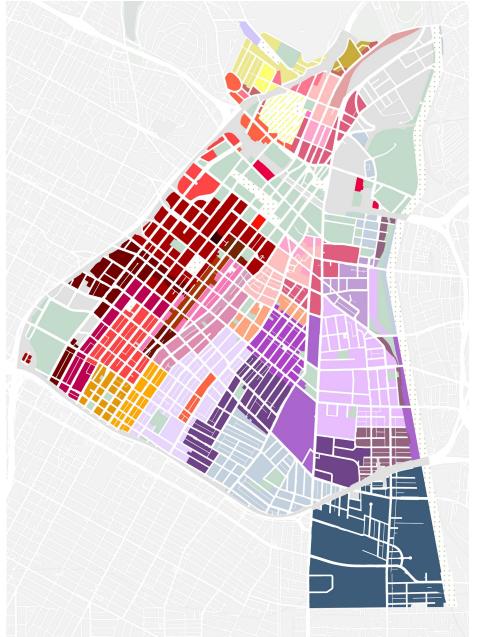




Zoning Map Visualized

- Mapping the complete Zone Strand reveals 134 unique zones
- A printable version of the complete Zoning Map can be found <u>here</u>
- A table of all of the proposed Zoning Designations (or Zone Strands) can be found <u>here</u>.

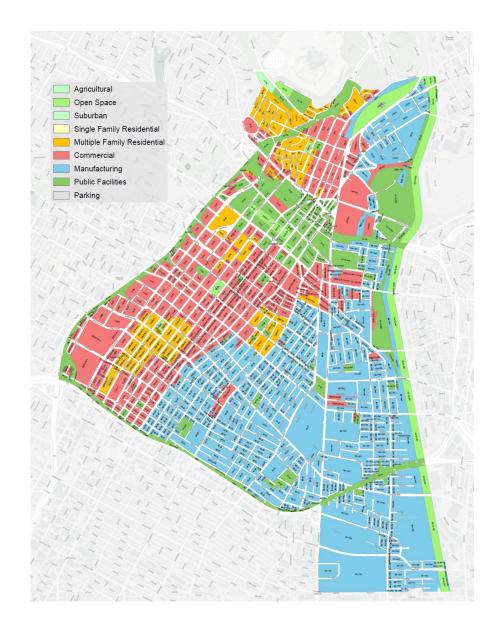




Today's Zoning Map

- Today's zoning map appears simple, with about 20 "surface zone" designations viewable on the map.
- There are actually 104 unique zones under the adopted Central City and Central City North Community Plans when we account for:
 - Unique Q Conditions and D Limitations that can vary site-to-site and block-to-block
 - Redevelopment Plan provisions
 - ZIs, Specific Plans, CDOs, and other regulations not readily reflected in the zone strand
- Generally, the following zones are applied Downtown:

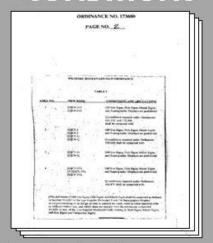
Commercial		Resi	Residential		Manufacturing	
•	C2-2D	•	R3-1	•	M2-2D	
•	C2-3D	•	R3-1VL	•	M3-1	
•	C2-4D	•	R4-1	•	MR2-1	
•	C4-2D	•	R5-2D	Dubli	ic Facilities	
•	C5-4D	•	R5-4D	Fubii	ic i aciiilles	
0,000	· C.	•	RD1.5-1	•	PF-1	
Oper	n Space	A audia		•	PF-1XL	
•	OS-1VL	Agric	Agriculture		PF-2D	
		•	A1-1XL	•	PF-4D	





Current Zoning [Q]C2-2D-CDO

QUALIFIED CONDITIONS



Sign Prohibitions: Off-Site Signs Pole Signs Mural Signs Supergraphic Displays

ZONE CLASS

(LAMC)
Commercial
Zone:
Permitted Uses
Setbacks
Lot Standards

HEIGHT DISTRICT

(LAMC) Floor Area Ratio: 6:1 Height: Unlimited

Other LAMC Provisions

Section 12.21 – General Provision

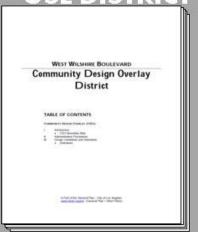
Parking, Open Space, Walls/Fences
Section 12.22 – General Exceptions
Section 12.24 – Conditional Use
Section 12.37 – Dedication and
Improvement
Article 4.4 – Signs

DEVELOPMENT LIMITATIONS



Restrict: Heights Floor Area Ratio % of lot coverage Building setbacks

SUPPLEMENTAL USE DISTRICT



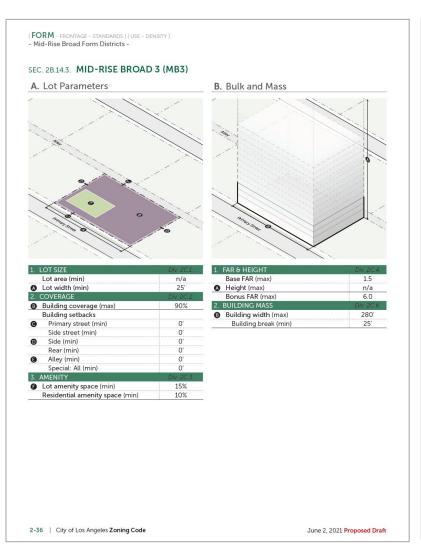
28 Pages of Design Standards: Building, Pedestrian, Open Space, Circulation, Parking, Landscaping, Signs

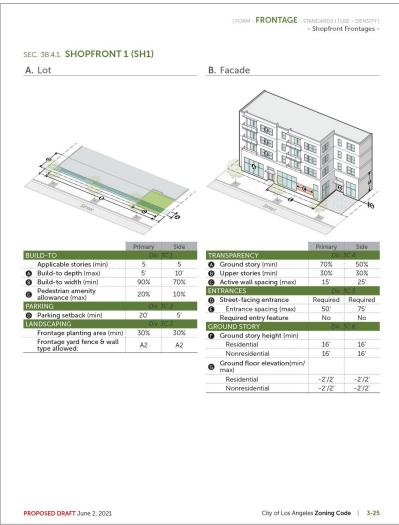
Translated Zoning

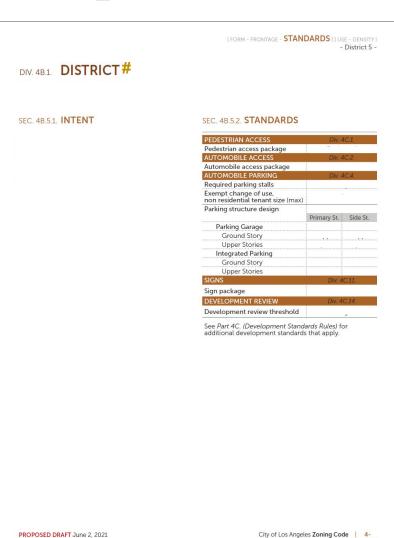
[FORM-FRONTAGE-STANDARDS] [USE-DENSITY]



[MB3 - SH1 -#] [CX3-4]







[MB3 - SH1 -#] [CX3-4]

[FORM - FRONTAGE - STANDARDS] [USE - DENSITY] - Commercial-Mixed Districts -

SEC. 5B.5.3. COMMERCIAL-MIXED 3 (CX3)

A. Intent

The CX3 Use District allows for primarily commercial uses. This District is intended to accommodate a variety of uses, mixing housing with small and large-scale commercial amenities

B. Allowed Uses & Use Limitations

Use	Permission	Use Standard	Specification
RESIDENTIAL			
Dwelling	P		
Household Business:			
Family Child Care	P*	In conjunction with:	Dwelling
		In conjunction with:	Dwelling
	-	Hours of operation (early/late)	8AM/8PM
Home Occupation	P*	Client visits per hour (max)	1
		Supplemental standards	Sec. 5B.5.3.C.1.
	p*	In conjunction with:	Dwelling
Home Sharing	P*	Special use program	Sec. 5C.4.4.
		Designated work space:	
		Work space area (min/max)	10%/50%
Joint Living & Work Quarters	P*	Workspace uses	Office Personal Services General Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal
		Unit size (min avg.)	750 SF
		Designated work space	
		Work space area (min/max)	48%/50%
		Work space dimensions (min)	10' X 15'
Live/Work	P*	Workspace uses	Office Personal Services General Manufacturing, Light: General Manufacturing, Light: Artistic & Artisanal
		Open plan area (min)	70%
Mobilehome Park			
Supportive Housing:			
General	Р		
Medical Care	P		
Non-medical	P		
Transitional Shelter	P		

KEY: "P"= Permitted Use; "--"= Use Not Permitted; "*"= Use standard applies; "C1"= Approval by Zoning Administrator; "C2"= Public Hearing by Zoning Administrator; "C3"= Review by City Planning Commission

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[FORM - FRONTAGE - STANDARDS] [USE - DENSITY] - Maximum Density -

SEC. 6B.1.2. LOT AREA-BASED DISTRICTS

In FA, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, and N Density Districts, the maximum density of household dwelling units and efficiency dwelling units permitted on a lot is limited according to the table below. A lot may contain any combination of household dwelling units and efficiency dwelling

LOT AREA-BASED DISTRICTS			
Density District	Lot Area per Household Dwelling Unit (min SF) Sec. 6C.1.2.	Lot Area per Efficiency Dwelling Unit (min SF) Sec. 6C.1.3.	
FA	Limited by Floor Area	Limited by Floor Area	
2	200	100	
3	300	150	
4	400	200	
6	600	300	
8	800	400	
10	1000	500	
12	1200	600	
15	1500	750	
20	2000	1000	
25	2500	1250	
30	3000	1500	
40	4000	2000	
50	5000	2500	
60	6000	3000	
N	Not Permitted	Not Permitted	

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DIV. 12.2. FORM EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 12.2.1. COVERAGE EXCEPTIONS

A. Building Setbacks

Where a building is nonconforming as to building setbacks, an addition is allowed, provided that:

- Additions located in the nonconforming setback do not encroach to a greater extent than the
 existing encroachment or reduce the nonconforming setback to less than 50% of that required
 by the dimensional requirements of the applied zone.
- 2. The total of all <u>additions</u> made since the building became nonconforming do not exceed, in height or length, the height or length of that portion of the adjoining nonconforming building that extends into the same setback.

SEC. 12.2.2. FLOOR AREA RATIO & HEIGHT EXCEPTIONS

A. Rural, Estate, and House Form Districts

- 1. An addition to a building or structure that is nonconforming as to floor area is allowed, provided that the <u>addition</u> conforms to all current regulations of the applied zone and other applicable current land use regulations, except as may be approved or permitted pursuant to a discretionary approval. This exception is not available for lots in the Coastal Zone not located in a Hillside Area.
- 2. Modifications to existing buildings other than additions are allowed, provided that the activities do not meet the definition of major demolition.

B. Addition to Building Exceeding Maximum Height

Where an existing building or structure is nonconforming only as to maximum height, additions that conform to all the current regulations of the applied zone and other applicable current land use regulations are allowed, except that the total aggregate floor area included in all the separate additions shall not exceed 50% of the floor area of the ground story of the building or structure.

SEC. 12.2.3. UPPER-STORY BULK EXCEPTIONS

An addition to a building that is nonconforming only as to bulk plane regulations is allowed, provided the addition conforms to all the current regulations of the applied zone and other applicable current land use regulations, except that the total aggregate floor area included in all separate additions shall not exceed 50% of the floor area of the ground story of the building or structure.

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ARTICLE 12 - Nonconformities
- Use Exceptions -

DIV. 12.5. USE EXCEPTIONS

SEC. 12.5.1. USE NOT ALLOWED EXCEPTIONS

- **A.** Where an existing use is nonconforming in the applied Use District, it may be relocated within the existing building, provided the move does not cause a net increase in the floor area of the nonconforming use.
- B. Where a building in any Open Space, Agricultural, Residential, Residential-Mixed, Commercial, Commercial-Mixed or Public Use District includes an existing nonconforming use, any residential portion of the building may be enlarged, provided that the addition does not create any additional dwelling units or dwelling units, and the addition or expansion meets all other requirements for the applied zone.
- C. Sport courts legally existing prior to the October 27, 1978 (Ord. No. 151,466) may continue as a nonconforming development or in accordance with regulations existing at the time such use was established. Those standards apply to any tennis or paddle tennis court which is accessory to a residential use and for which a permit is issued by the Department of Building and Safety subsequent to October 16, 1985, whether or not the subject of a variance. However, any replacement of lighting, fencing, or windscreens for such courts taking place after October 16, 1985, shall fully conform to the sport court standards in Sec. 4C.7.2. (Side/Rear Yard Fences & Walls).
- D. An establishment dispensing, for sale or other consideration, alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine, for on-site or off-site consumption may not be continued or re-established after September 13, 1997, without conditional use approval granted in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 13.4.2 (Class 2 Conditional Use Permit), where there is a substantial change in the mode or character of operation of the establishment, including any addition by more than 20% of the floor area, seating or occupancy, whichever applies. Construction for which a building permit is required in order to comply with an order issued by the Department of Building and Safety to repair or remedy an unsafe or substandard condition is exempt from this provision. Any addition of less than 20% of the floor area, seating or occupancy, whichever applies, requires the approval of plans pursuant to Sec. 13.4.2.H (Modification of Entitlement).
- E. Any lot or portion of a lot in a Commercial, Commercial-Mixed, Industrial-Mixed, or Industrial 1 (I1) Use District that was being used on June 1, 1951, for the temporary storage of abandoned, dismantled, partially dismantled, obsolete or wrecked automobiles, but not for the dismantling or wrecking of automobiles nor for the storage or sale of used parts, may continue.
- F. Where the creation of dwelling units is not allowed, they may be permitted in existing buildings that qualify as adaptive reuse projects pursuant to Sec. 9.4.5. (Downtown Adaptive Reuse Projects) or Sec. 9.4.6. (Citywide Adaptive Reuse Projects).
- **G.** Where the creation of dwelling units is not allowed, they may be permitted as part of a qualified permanent supportive housing project, as defined in Sec. 9.4.1 (Qualified Permanent Supportive Housing Incentive Program).

- H. Any Light Industrial uses lawfully existing prior to March 22, 1981, in any portion of any building in a Commercial or Commercial-Mixed Use District shall not be extended beyond that portion of the
- Joint living & work quarters are considered nonconforming to the use household business, and may be continued. Additional flexibility and incentives may be granted for existing buildings that are eligible for adaptive reuse projects pursuant to Sec. 9.4.5. (Downtown Adaptive Reuse Projects) and Sec. 12.4.6. (Citywide Adaptive Reuse Projects).

building except in accordance with Sec. 13B.2.2. (Class 2 Conditional Use Permit).

- J. In the Industrial Use Districts, the nonconforming use of land where no buildings are occupied in connection with the use or where the only buildings occupied are accessory to or incidental to the use, may be continued, subject to the following limitations:
 - The nonconforming use shall not be enlarged in any way beyond the limits of what was originally permitted.
 - b. The nonconforming use shall be completely enclosed within a building or within an area enclosed on all sides with a Type T1 Transition Screen pursuant to Sec. 4C.8.2.C.3.a. (T-Screen 1), within 1 year from the date the use becomes nonconforming.

K. In the Industrial Use Districts:

- A building that is nonconforming as to use with no dwelling units shall not be redesigned or rearranged to contain dwelling units.
- A building that is nonconforming as to use with dwelling units shall not be redesigned or rearranged so as to increase the number of dwelling units in the building.
- 3. Caretakers quarters in Industrial Use Districts are permitted to continue.
- L. Existing petroleum-based oil refineries expanding operations beyond the current property lines are required to:
 - Receive a Conditional Use Permit with approval by the City Planning Commission, in accordance with Sec. 13B.2.3. (Class 3 Conditional Use Permit).
 - Comply with all of the required Unified Programs (Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program). California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) database submittals may serve as proof of compliance.
 - 3. Submit a health assessment of the project for the surrounding vicinity identifying pollution and population indicators, such as, but not limited to, those analyzed in the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool; the number of people affected by the project; short term or permanent impacts caused by the project; likelihood that impacts will occur; and recommended mitigation measures.
- 4. Submit a truck routing plan that minimizes the incidence of a commercial truck traveling past dwellings, religious assembly, schools, regional medical, public recreation, medical care supportive housing, preschool/day care, and other similar uses.

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-TABLE 1- REQUIRED AUTOMOBILE PARKING

	INDLLI	MEGGINED MOT	ONOBILE PARKIN	ч	
	PARKING PACKAGE				
	A	В	С	D	E
RESIDENTIAL					
Dwelling:					
Dwelling Units:					
1-2 Habitable Rooms		0.25/du	0.5/du	0.75/du	1/du
3 Habitable Rooms		0.5/du	0.75/du	1/du	1.5/du
4+ Habitable Rooms		0.75/du	1/du	1.5/du	2/du
Accessory Dwelling Unit		See <i>Div 9.5. (</i> /	Accessory Dwelling	g Unit Incentive Pro	gram)
Household Business:					
Family Child Care		See Dwelling (N	o additional parkin	g required beyond	Dwelling)
Home Occupation		See Dwelling (N	o additional parkin	g required beyond	Dwelling)
Home Sharing		See Dwelling (N	o additional parkin	g required beyond	Dwelling)
Joint Live/Work Quarters	See Sec.9.4.5. (Downtown Adaptive Reuse Projects) or Sec. 9.4.6. (Citywide Adaptive Reuse Projects)				
Live Work	See Dwelling (No additional parking required beyond Dwelling)				
Mobilehome Park	See Title 25 of the California Administrative Code				
Supportive Housing:					
Medical Care		0.05/bed	0.1/bed	0.15/bed	0.2/bed
Non-Medical		0.25/du	0.5/du	0.75/du	1/du
Permenant Supportive Housing		0.05/du	0.1/du	0.15/du	0.2/du
Transitional Shelter					
Homeless Shelter				2/shelter	2/shelter

SEC. 4C.6.2. REQUIRED TREES

A. Intent

To maintain and increase the City's tree canopy, reduce consumption of electricity, improve air quality, promote infiltration of stormwater runoff, offset urban heat island effect, mitigate noise pollution, sequester carbon and support urban biodiversity.

B. Applicability

All lots containing 4,000 square feet or more of <u>floor area</u> shall comply with required tree standards.

C. Standards

- 1. One large species tree (Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3.a.i.a.) or two small species trees (Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3.a.i.b.) shall be planted for every 4,000 square feet of total floor area on a lot. For each additional 4,000 square feet of floor area, one additional one large species tree or two small species trees shall be required.
- 2. No less than one *large species tree* (Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3.a.i.a.) or two small species trees (Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3.a.i.b.) shall be planted on every lot.
- 3. Palms and bamboo do not count as required trees, with the exception of existing palm trees located on a lot identified as being within a <u>targeted planting area</u> established by the *Targeted Planting Map (Sec. 1.4.5.)*. In these targeted planting areas, existing palms may count as a required tree provided that the specific palm tree species meets the requirements outlined in the targeted planting list for the applicable targeted planting area.
- 4. Existing trees on-site count toward the minimum tree requirement based on tree type (large species or small species) in accordance with Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3.a. (Tree Types), provided each tree is healthy and has a minimum 1 inch caliper.
- 5. Required trees shall be planted either on-site, in a common area accessible to multiple lots from a shared pedestrian accessway, or in the abutting parkway. Trees planted in the parkway require approval from the Board of Public Works or its designee per LAMC Sec. 63.169 (Permit Required to Plant Streets).

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- 6. When calculating the total number of required trees results in the requirement of a fraction of a tree, any fraction up to and including one-half may be disregarded and any fraction over one-half will require one additional tree.
- 7. Trees provided to comply with other standards, including Sec. 4C.4.4. (Parking Lot Design), Sec. 4C.6.4. (Planting Areas), Div. 4C.8. (Screening), Sec. 3C.4.2.E.2. (Ground Story Inactive Wall Treatment Options), Sec. 3C.4.2.E.3. (Inactive Foundation Wall Treatment Options), and Sec. 8.3.2.A.3. (Freeway Screening), may also be counted toward compliance with required trees standards. Additional trees beyond the minimum number required to comply with this section, required trees (Sec. 4C.6.3.), may be required to comply with other standards.
- **8.** All required trees shall be planted in accordance with the plant design and installation standards outlined in Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3. (Trees).

D. Measurements

- 1. For measuring floor area see Sec. 14.1.7 (Floor Area).
- 2. For large tree measurements see Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3 (Tree Types).
- **3.** For small tree measurements see Sec. 4C.6.5.C.3 (Tree Types).
- 4. For measurement of caliper see Sec. 4C.6.5.D.10. (Caliper).
- 5. For measurement of container size see Sec. 4C.6.5.D.9. (Container Size).

E. Relief

- 1. An alternative to tree planting standards may be requested in accordance with Sec. 13B.5.1 (Alternative Compliance).
- 2. A Director's Determination may be requested to plant a required tree off-site on private property (with prior approval of the property owner) or along public streets (with the prior approval of the Board of Public Works or its designee) within one mile of the lot of the project, or pay an in-lieu fee in accordance with LAMC Sec. 62.177 (Establishment of Tree Replacement and Planting In-Lieu Fee) instead of planting a required tree. In order to approve the Director's Determination, the Director of Planning shall make the supplemental finding that required trees cannot feasibly be planted on-site or in the abutting parkway.
- **3.** A deviation from any tree requirement standard may be allowed as a variance in accordance with *Sec. 13B.5.3 (Variance)*.

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D. Measurement

1. Outdoor Space

a. Intent

To ensure that the amenity space provided is located in an outdoor environment.

b. Standards

To meet the requirement for seating, each amenity space must meet all of the following criteria:

- i. Where the amenity space is <u>enclosed</u>, it shall not be <u>covered</u>. Where the amenity space is covered, it shall not be enclosed.
- ii. No portion of an outdoor space may have a <u>clear height</u> of less than 7.5 feet.
- iii. Portions of an outdoor space that are <u>covered</u> shall have a minimum <u>clear height</u> of 1.5 times the depth of the <u>covered</u> area.



- iv. The following structures are exempt from the outdoor space standards above, provided all exempted structures have a cumulative area no greater than 20% of the contiguous amenity space area.
 - a) Unenclosed structures having a clear height of at least 7.5 feet; and
 - b) An <u>enclosed</u> and <u>covered</u> structure, providing goods or services to tenants of the project or the public, having an area of no more than 25 square feet.



The cumulative amount of interior floor space on a lot.

A. Measurement

1. General

- a. Floor area is calculated as the sum of all interior floor space for each story of a building.
- b. The following areas are included in the calculation of floor area:
 - i. All areas within the exterior walls of a building; and
 - ii. All areas within the exterior walls of any structure that is both enclosed (Sec. 14A.1.4.C.1.) and covered (Sec. 14A.1.1.B.1.).
- c. The following are not included in the calculation of floor area:
 - i. Exterior walls.
 - ii. Bicycle parking areas.
 - iii. All automobile parking areas, except for RL Use Districts, as specified in Sec. 14.1.7.A.2.
 - iv. Spaces with ceiling heights less than 7 feet measured from finished floor, including floored attic space.
 - Basements (Sec. 14.1.18.B.) or underground structures, such as underground parking and cellars with the exception of Indoor Storage, Self Service use areas.
 - vi. Stairways and elevator shafts.
 - vii. Mechanical equipment that is integral or incidental to the operation of on-site buildings, provided that the equipment does not serve any off-site buildings.

2. RL Use Districts

- a. Any floor or portion of a floor with a ceiling height greater than 14 feet counts as twice the square footage of that area.
- b. Up to 400 square feet of a detached garage is exempt from the calculation of floor area, provided the structure is:
 - i. Separated from the primary structure a minimum of 10 feet; and
 - ii. Located a minimum of 40 feet from a primary street lot line.
- c. Up to 200 square feet of an attached garage is exempt from the calculation of floor area.
- d. No more than 400 square feet of garage floor area per lot shall be exempt.
- e. Detached accessory buildings that do not exceed 18 feet in height and 200 square feet in floor area are exempt from the calculation of floor area, provided that the total combined area exempted of all the detached accessory buildings on a lot does not exceed 400 square feet in floor area.