East San Gabriel Valley Area Plan
June, 23rd 2020 Stakeholder Meeting
Meeting Notes

Agenda
- Introductions and Icebreaker
- Housing
- Land Use
- Mobility
- Other Plan Updates

Overview of housing in LA County
- The housing policy section works on code revisions to encourage development of housing in the County's unincorporated communities and support the County's broader efforts to address the housing and homelessness crisis.

- We have started the process of updating the Housing Element of the County's General Plan. I will provide an overview of what a Housing Element is, discuss housing in unincorporated communities, and get feedback from you. We want to hear from you what the County's housing priorities should be.

- **What is the Housing Element?** The Housing Element is one of seven required elements of the General Plan. In 1969, California started requiring housing elements to ensure that every jurisdiction plans for their "fair share" of housing. State law requires that housing elements be updated every 8 years. The last housing element cycle was 2014-2021. The next one will cover the period 2021-2029. The housing element serves as a policy guide to address the comprehensive housing needs of the unincorporated areas. The primary focus of the housing element is to ensure decent, safe and affordable housing for current and future residents of the unincorporated areas, including those with special needs. Housing elements include four components:

  o First, the Regional Housing Needs Allocation. Regional councils of government determine existing and projected housing needs for each jurisdiction for the next 8 year HE period. For the County, the analysis of projected housing need is determined by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) through a collaborative process with local jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction is then assigned a number of housing units, or RHNA, which is the number of units that need to be built within that 8 years time to house the current population and the projected population growth. RHNA is broken down by income categories, so each jurisdiction is required to accommodate all economic groups.
  o A jurisdiction then needs to show that there are enough sites within the jurisdiction to build that amount of housing. This task is called the Adequate Sites Inventory. In order to count toward the RHNA, sites must meet several criteria, including residential zoning of a certain density, a minimum lot size, and the site must be either vacant or underutilized. Underutilized means that the property is not built to its maximum capacity, so there is potential there for more units.
  o If a jurisdiction cannot show that there are enough sites to address the housing need, the jurisdiction is required to develop a rezoning program. The rezoning must create enough additional sites to address the housing need identified through the RHNA.

- o Another component of the housing element is the identification of constraints and barriers to the development of housing.
- o The County must also develop goals, policies and implementation programs to support the development of housing to address the housing need. Goals are general statements about the desired housing outcomes, expressing the community's values. Policies are specific statements that guide decision-making. Implementation programs are the actions for carrying out the policies of the Housing Element. Each implementation program identifies lead/partner agencies and timelines. DRP partners with other agencies on housing, such as LACDA and LAHSA, for implementation and administration. I will be sharing examples of goals and implementation programs later.

- After a housing element is complete, the County must submit the housing element to the California Housing and Community Development Department for review. The housing element is either accepted, or sent back for revisions. After the housing element is accepted, each jurisdiction must report to the State annually on its progress toward meeting its RHNA.

  - o Due to the statewide housing crisis, the State has made housing element enforcement stricter. In 2017, the State passed a law that authorized the attorney general to sue cities that fail to adopt approved housing elements. Under the authority granted by that law, Governor Newsom initiated a lawsuit against Huntington Beach. The State is also starting to make it harder for jurisdictions to receive certain State funding if they are not in compliance with housing element law.

- Most of you have probably heard about the Statewide housing crisis. A shortage of housing and stagnant wages have contributed to a high cost of living in the State. In California, on average, a person needs to make over $34 per hour in order to afford to rent a 2-bedroom home. That is the second highest cost in the country. Put in different terms, a person making minimum wage would have to work 116 hours per week to be able to afford to rent a 2-bedroom home in California.

- Countywide Poll #1 (CHAT BOX POLL)
  - o How has the housing crisis impacted you, your family and/or friends?

- In unincorporated communities, 77% of residential properties are single-family. That includes both 1-unit detached and attached units in this pie chart. That is 20% higher than the County's percentage of single-family properties. That data is aligned with the high homeownership rate in unincorporated communities. 60% of housing units are occupied by the owner of the unit. That is compared to 46% in the County. There are many indicators that the high percentage of single-family housing is not accommodating the need for housing in unincorporated communities. The first is the high housing cost burden in unincorporated communities.

- Housing cost burden is when a household pays more than 30% of their income on housing. The idea is that any household that spends more than 30% of their income on housing does not have adequate money for other necessities, such as transportation, food, health-related costs, etc. Severe cost burden is when a household pays more than 50% of their income on housing.

- o On this slide (Slide 12), the bar chart on top shows the percentage of homeowner households in unincorporated communities that pay more than 30% of their income on housing, broken down by income. The bar chart on the bottom shows the percentage of renters who spend more than 30% of their income on housing. In both charts, you can see that cost burden impacts lower income households more than moderate income households, however, all income categories are impacted.

    - ▪ For both homeowners and renters of four of the five income categories, just about half or more of the households are cost burdened.
    - ▪ And in unincorporated communities, even upper moderate income households are significantly cost burdened: 25% of homeowners burdened and 17% of renters.
    - ▪ If you disregard income categories and just look at all households, 39% are experiencing cost burden.
    - ▪ (More than half of extremely low income households pay more than half of their income on housing.)

- • SLIDE 13.
    - o This slide provides some additional insight into the housing cost burden data. Looking at median home prices over time, you can see that home prices went up with the housing boom, then went down after the foreclosure crisis, and in 2016, had rebounded to boom-time prices. Home sale process more than likely have exceeded the boom-time prices by now.

- • SLIDE 14.
    - o Another indicator that the housing in unincorporated communities is not accommodating the need is overcrowding. In 2015, 12% of households were overcrowded in unincorporated communities. 4% were severely overcrowded. (This was equal to the percentage of overcrowded households in the County.) It is not uncommon for families to have to double up in a home because they cannot afford a home on their own.

    - o Over 76 percent of the housing stock in unincorporated communities were built prior to the 1980s. Many of these units are less energy-efficient, contain lead-based paint hazards, and will require rehabilitation in the coming years to support livable and stable conditions.

- • SLIDE 15.
    - o The 2019 point-in-time homeless count was released just two weeks ago. We do not know the count for unincorporated communities yet, but we do know that the count for the County went up nearly 13% to a total of 66,433. An important note about homelessness in the County is that it historically has had a high percentage of unsheltered people. We can assume the count for unincorporated went up proportionately.

- • SLIDE 16.

- o With the growing awareness of systemic racism and the need to address it, it is an important time to acknowledge the disproportionate impact that housing issues have on people of color. This slide shows three different data sets. In unincorporated communities, white households have a higher homeownership rate and a lower severe housing cost burden than any other race or ethnicity. And homelessness disproportionately impacts people of color. In the latest count for which we have the detailed data (2019), African Americans were just over 8% of the population of the County but were one third of the population of people experiencing homelessness.

- SLIDE 17.
  - o Another snapshot of housing in unincorporated communities is the County's progress in meeting this cycle's RHNA. For the current cycle, 2014 - 2021, there is a total of 27,440 units assigned to the County. About 40% of these are assigned to Above Moderate income (or market-rate) units.

- SLIDE 18.
  - o 2019 brings our planning cycle total to 6,157 units permitted. So, the County has accommodated approximately 22% of the RHNA for this cycle. About 87.5% of the total units permitted in this cycle are above moderate units. This is aligned with our understanding that above moderate (or market rate) units have less barriers to development than affordable housing.

- SLIDE 19.
  - o This is a graphic of the last table, showing the County's progress towards RHNA allocation by income level for the planning cycle so far.

- SLIDE 20.
  - o In this graph, building permit activity in 2019 is broken down by housing type. Of the total 1,291 units permitted, approximately 46% were Accessory Dwelling Units, or ADUs. Those are in blue in this pie chart. This represents an increase of permits from the prior years. (In 2017, ADUs were only 12% of permitted units.)

  - o Single-family is in orange; multifamily is in gray; duplexes/triplexes/quadplexes are in yellow; mobilehomes are in light blue.

  - o The County's slow progress toward meeting the RHNA and this data confirms that the County is not accommodating the housing need. However, the increase in ADUs illustrates a housing type that families are utilizing to enable their parents age in place, or their children stay in the neighborhood they grew up in, or to rent out to supplement their income or retirement.

- SLIDE 21. Countywide poll #2 (Zoom poll)
  - o In a moment you will see a poll with two questions. The first is: What type of housing do you live in? The second is: What types of housing would you like to see more of in your community? Please select one option for each question. Make sure you scroll down to see all of the available options. If you select "other," please type your answer in the chat box. We will give you one minute.

- SLIDE 22.
  - The housing element update that we have started will need to address the RHNA for 2021-2029. We do not have the final RHNA assignment yet, but the draft RHNA is 90,000 units. Which means that the County will have to show that those 90,000 units can be built in unincorporated communities. This is the largest RHNA the County has ever had.

  - We have started the Adequate Sites Inventory. The first step is analyzing over 24,000 parcels in unincorporated communities to understand how many units could be built on the vacant and underutilized properties given the current density allowed on those sites. So far, the Adequate Sites Inventory has taken the work of many, many DRP staffers.

  - We have some work to do to finish the inventory, but given the large RHNA, we will likely find that we have to create a rezoning program.

- SLIDE 23.
  - Here is our timeline for the housing element. All jurisdictions are required to submit their competed housing elements in October 2021. We are early on in outreach. There will be more opportunities for feedback, including some Countywide meetings focused on the housing element.

- SLIDE 24.
  - I will now be discussing our preliminary draft housing element goals, get your feedback on the goals, and also get ideas from you of what policies are important to you for the County to include in the housing element to address the housing crisis.

  - Our current preliminary draft goals are based on last cycle's goals, with revisions. They are categorized into five strategies, listed here. We will walk through the draft goals by strategy, and I will give examples of policies that have been part of our Housing Element before.

- SLIDE 25.
  - The State recognizes that housing availability is an issue of "vital State-wide importance." The County places particular emphasis on providing housing opportunities to low and moderate income households and those with special needs, such as seniors, persons with disabilities, people experiencing homelessness, single parent households and farmworkers, because these groups do not have the necessary resources to participate in private sector housing. Accordingly, the goals in this category are designed to guide future development toward the production of a diverse housing supply to meet the varied needs of the population as a whole.

  - Examples of policies for these goals include supporting development of affordable housing near transit, and encouraging mixed use development along major commercial corridors.

- o Goals 3 and 4 are about accommodating the housing needs of all economic segments of the population. In order to do that, the County must ensure a housing supply that offers a range of choices.

- o Policies for these goals that we are using during this cycle include funding programs for affordable housing, and encouraging development of affordable housing through incentives.

- Slide 26: Housing Element Goals
  - o The improvement and conservation of existing housing will serve to meet the overall goal of maintaining a healthy and diverse housing supply. That is the aim of the housing stability/anti-displacement strategy.

  - o Goals 5, 6 and 7 could include neighborhood preservation programs, such as tree plantings and trash and debris removal; funding to maintain existing housing; and preserving affordable housing at-risk of converting to market-rate units.

  - o The opportunity to obtain adequate housing without discrimination is an important component of a diverse housing supply.

  - o Goal 8 could include policies such as encouraging housing design to accommodate special needs.

- SLIDE 27: Housing Element Goals
  - o Lastly, monitoring, enforcement, preservation, and innovation in housing should be established and maintained as an ongoing function of the County government. An example of a policy for this goal is ensuring collaboration among County department and other agencies.

- SLIDE 28. Countywide poll #3 (Zoom poll)
  - o In a moment, you will see a poll with six questions. The first question is: What should the County do to address the housing crisis in the unincorporated areas? Please scroll down to see all of the questions and answer options and select your top three choices. The second through sixth questions ask whether you support, somewhat support, or do not support the housing element goal categories that I just presented to you. We will give you three minutes.

- **ESGV Housing Existing Conditions 1, SLIDE 30**
  - o **Development Pattern:** The ESGV has been developed around the automobile. Most residents commute by car from single-family homes to places of work, services, goods, facilities, and recreation. The communities have few convenient alternatives to driving. In addition, housing has been developed in hillside areas further contributing to driving habits.

  - o **Housing Types:** The unincorporated ESGV communities are mostly made up of single-family homes. The high cost of living and few rental options creates hidden density in

many communities where additions and garages have been converted for housing without receiving building permits.

Unincorporated communities have less duplexes, apartments, condos, and other types of multifamily housing. In the table you can see that unincorporated communities in ESGV, in comparison to local cities and countywide areas, are not equally meeting the needs to provide housing options for area residents.

- **ESGV Housing Existing Conditions 2, SLIDE 31**
  - **People Experiencing homelessness:** The San Gabriel Valley saw an 80% increase in the homeless population since 2013, the most significant increase in LA County. There are already very limited existing facilities to serve the needs of people experiencing homelessness in area.

  - **Percentage of Housing that is Owner occupied/renter occupied, vacant:** The ESGV communities do have a very high rate of homeownership. However there are not many new opportunities to own a home or to live in housing that is more affordable to community members. The very low vacancy rate does show major housing pressures. This will continue to stress housing needs in the area and points to the need for more housing options.

ESGV Poll 1 , Slide 32

Do you think ESGV needs a greater variety of housing types? (type answer in chat)
  A. Yes. We need more housing choices
  B. No. There is no need for more housing choices in the ESGV
  C. Maybe. We need more housing, but I have concerns.
  D. Neutral

- **ESGV Housing Issues and Challenges, SLIDE 33**

  - **Need More Diverse Housing Options.** Little diversity in housing types and affordability leaves residents with lower incomes, seniors, students, and other people with special needs vulnerable. The increasing number of people who cannot afford a single-family home are left with few places to live.

  - **Housing Affordability.** Currently, over half the residents spend over 30% of their income on housing. This takes away from other needs such as food, healthcare, and education, impacting the overall economy with families having less money to spend on other needs. Seniors in the community commented about limited housing options for seniors on fixed-incomes.

  - **Housing Sustainability & Adaptability.** Due to climate change, the San Gabriel Valley is projected to have four times the current number of heat advisory days in the near future. This will increase impacts to vulnerable populations, such as seniors and people with special needs, especially with cuts in energy delivery to homes during wildfire threats.

Wildfires and flooding are also predicted to rise in the eastern parts of the county, potentially threatening housing.

o **Mansionization:** Residents have commented on the increasing size of newer single-family homes, which can change the character of communities. The mansionization trend creates more impervious surfaces and decreases green space on residential properties. Green space on residential properties is important to help absorb, filter, and drain water before it enters the stormwater system. It also leaves more space for planting trees for shade and coolness to help counter rising temperatures.

o **Impacts of Suburban Development Pattern:** Many residents we've spoken with have commented on traffic congestion and their desire to have walkable neighborhoods. In addition, driving causes more air pollution, health impacts, and reduces resident's quality of life. However, alternatives to driving are not easily accessible or convenient in the ESGV communities. Few neighborhoods have walkable services, goods, or facilities.

ESGV Poll 2, Slide 34
What factors should be considered in new housing constructions (choose your top three priorities)
   A. Impact on traffic
   B. Architectural design and community character
   C. Economic growth and development
   D. Preservation of scenic views
   E. Preservation of sensitive habitats and open space
   F. Mobility options (nearby transit, walking and biking opportunities)
   G. Proximity to amenities (grocery stores, parks, schools, etc.).

- **ESGV Housing Initial Goals and Recommendations, SLIDE 35**

   o The following are our initial goals and recommendations as the relate to housing in the East San Gabriel Valley. These recommendations are based off our initial analysis and the community feedback we received in our community outreach.
      ▪ Support a mix of land uses in communities
      ▪ Create diverse housing options
      ▪ Create connected neighborhoods through design
      ▪ Limit housing development in sensitive areas
      ▪ Coordinate housing needs with neighboring cities.

- **Support a Mix of Land Uses in Communities, SLIDE 36**
   o A mix of land uses refers to having homes, shops, services, recreation, and jobs close to each other. This would help address the concerns that were raised about the car dominated development pattern, traffic congestion, and help create more walkable communities.

- **Create Diverse Housing Options, SLIDE 37**

- o Creating communities with more options for housing would help address the concerns raised about the high cost of housing, being able to age-in-place, housing affordability, and having more income to be able to meet other family needs, like healthcare and education.

- **Create Connected Neighborhoods through Design, SLIDE 38**
  - o Design neighborhoods so that they are more connected, especially for pedestrians can allow easier access to parks, retail, services, and public facilities and address some of impacts of suburban development and climate change.

- **Limit Housing Development in Sensitive Areas, SLIDE 39**
  - o Housing in hillside areas, which are prevalent in the foothills of the San Gabriels, San Jose, and Puente Hills can pose issues with increased threats from wildfires. The hillside areas not only pose fire hazards, but also sensitive native vegetation and animals. Community members shared how valuable the scenic hillsides are to their sense of their communities.

- **Coordinate Housing with Neighboring Cities, SLIDE 40**
  - o The unincorporated County communities do not operate and are not experienced in isolation. Working with cities and leveraging each others efforts are key to improving well-being and access to resources for County residents.

ESGV Poll 3, Slide 41
Policies in the East San Gabriel Valley should prioritize housing for: (Pick Two)
A. older adults/ seniors
B. young families
C. students and young adults
D. people already experiencing homelessness
E. people at-risk experiencing homelessness

- **ESGV Land Use: Issues and Challenges, SLIDE 42**
  - o Lack of Diverse Development
    - ▪ There is very little diversity in the types of development in ESGV communities.
    - ▪ Single-family homes make up the great majority of buildings, with only 2% of properties used for commercial uses. This means most people drive sometimes far distances to go to work and access services and goods, with few options within walking distance. This also contributes to increasing traffic which negatively impacts everyone in the community. ESGV residents have some of the longest commutes in the County.
  - o Existing Commercial Development
    - ▪ Most commercial development is one or two stories tall with large areas of surface parking fronting the roads.
    - ▪ we've heard from residents that many commercial centers are aging and need revitalization. Many feel that the commercial centers are not adequately serving their needs.
    - ▪ there is a need for more spaces for social gathering in the commercial areas.
  - o Parking and Congestion

- As the communities are built around automobile use, the residents often experience a lot of traffic on major roads and difficulty finding parking in some shopping centers. This can make getting out around a frustrating experience. Parking dominates the landscape of the commercial areas.
- Some commercial centers have inefficient and confusing parking layouts adding to frustrations.
- Many residents have commented on traffic congestion and their desire for walkable neighborhoods. For walkability different types of uses need to be located closer together, near transit and major roads.
- driving to get around causes more air pollution, health impacts, and reduces resident's quality of life.
- With the COVID-19 pandemic, we've seen how these issues directly impact people's chances of survival. Now, there are few pedestrian amenities to support walking. Many shopping centers do not have a pedestrian entrance from the street.
  o Industrial Development
    - ESGV communities are located at a key transportation point where many of the major east/west and north/south highways meet.
    - There are active freight and railroad lines and the Alameda Corridor East bringing goods from the ports to warehouses.
    - Homes in some areas are located near industrial uses close to the 60 freeway, railroad/freight lines, near Valley Blvd., and in areas near the City of Industry. Industrial areas can have negative impacts on residents living near them from operations and trucks driving near residential areas.
  o Scenic Views, Hillside Areas, & Habitat Fragmentation:
    - Residents have commented on the beauty of the undeveloped hills in the region. The trails and scenery are highly valued local treasures.
    - Potential future development in these areas poses hazard and wildfire risks, impacts scenic areas, and causes habitat loss. A lot of hillside land is designated as Significant Ecological Areas.
    - Community members have commented on the desire to preserve these areas and direct development elsewhere.

ESGV Poll 4, Slide 43

- What types of activities/amenities would you like in public spaces (Select all that apply)
  A. walking (walking paths, trails, etc.)
  B. sitting (benches, tables, etc.)
  C. meeting people (Plazas, town squares, etc.)
  D. playing (playing fields and playgrounds)
  E. a variety of things at once (place to shop, sit and relax, take in nature, eat, etc.)
  F. experiencing nature (trees and natural wildlife)

- **ESGV Land Use: Initial Goals and Recommendations SLIDE 44**
  o Enhance commercial intersections and corridors
  o Create a central, walkable district

- o Beautify commercial corridors
- o Limit development in sensitive resource areas
- o Limit industrial near residential
- o Clustered development for hazard and resource protection
- o Coordination with local jurisdictions

- **Enhance Commercial Intersections and Corridors**
  - o Support a greater mix of development types, mixed-use buildings, and/or residential, commercial or institutional uses on the same property, where it's appropriate.
  - o Provide diverse commercial and mixed-use zoning near key commercial intersections to allow for more diverse uses and building types.
  - o Major commercial corridors should function not just as travel routes, but as destinations in themselves with a variety of services, amenities, jobs, and a design that promotes active lifestyles. These areas can be centers of social gathering and vibrancy.
  - o Design requirements and public realm enhancements should be added to improve the experience of commercial areas and business districts.
- **Create a central, walkable district**
  - o Along major roads, allow for greater diversity of commercial and residential uses in compact-building types, where appropriate.
  - o Increase opportunities for mixed-use and multifamily housing, especially near transit, commercial areas, and on centrally-located, vacant properties.
  - o Create a central district with places to walk and socialize, unique to each community with signage, public art, and other community beautifying elements.
  - o Create a Parking Program with centralized shared parking structures in major commercial areas. Make it easier for parking to be shared among different uses that have different parking needs at different times of day.
  - o Designate areas for mixed-use zoning with development requirements that have tighter controls over commercial uses and development requirements near residential areas.
- **Beautify commercial corridors**
  - o Support consistent tree plantings according to a specific planting palette for shade and coolness, especially as temperatures will continue to rise. The plantings can be specific to each of the communities and a unique way to support community character and beautification.
  - o Create connected pathways to walk/bike from home to services, goods, retail, facilities, and open space.
- **Limit Development in Sensitive Resource Areas**
  - o Review land uses in undeveloped areas to limit development where is poses risks to sensitive resource and hazard areas.
  - o Where development is appropriate, clustering buildings should be required to limit impacts and habitat fragmentation.
  - o The projected increase in hazards from wildfires is a significant consideration in reviewing land use in hillside areas.

   o Development should be directed to areas with existing infrastructure and away from areas that require altering major drainage channels, tributaries, wetlands, and habitat areas.
- **Limit Industrial uses Near Residential**
  o Industrial uses near residential areas should be required to have additional regulations on operations, buffering, and truck access to their properties.
  o The County's Green Zones program is in the process of creating additional regulations for industrial uses near residential.
  o For properties that are used as workshops or light warehousing, a flexible, light industrial zone can be created to allow for commercial uses and light industrial uses.
- **Clustered Development for Hazard and Resource Protection**
  o Allowing for limited clustered development in hillsides where no sensitive resources are present will allow for developing more compact properties and limiting the impacts of development.
  o Clustered development limits the overall extent of suburban development near habitat, limit impacts on wildlife movement and corridors, and limits breaking up habitat areas.
  o The Rowland Heights and Hacienda Heights Community Plans contain policies supporting clustered development.
  o Clustered development also limits the development of roads and other infrastructure which can result in additional impacts.
- **Coordinate Development with Neighboring Cities**
  o Cities in ESGV are creating or enhancing downtown areas and major roads near transit to revitalize commercial centers and create walkable, connected neighborhoods with housing nearby.
  o The County and Cities should coordinate and collaborate on our approaches for mutual benefit.

ESGV Poll 5, Slide 52
- What types of uses are most important to incentivize in neighborhood commercial centers? What makes for a dynamic, active "town center"?
- Examples: Retail, Local Markets, Restaurants, Office Space, Medical Uses, Public spaces (plazas, courtyards, etc.)
- Respond in the chat

Mobility (15 Minutes)
- Presentation of the ESGV Action Transportation by DPW
- Mobility in the East San Gabriel Valley
  o Mobility Issues and Challenges
    ▪ **Traffic Congestion.** Most commuters in the East San Gabriel Valley drive their cars to work, without carpooling.

    ▪ **Harmful Emissions from Transportation.** A significant portion of harmful emissions in the Plan Area come from cars and trucks.

- ▪ **Lack of Infrastructure for Safe Walking and Biking.** Community residents frequently brought up unsafe road and crosswalk conditions for pedestrians, such as speeding cars and a lack of safety infrastructure. Community residents also noted a lack of shade-providing street trees and small, worn sidewalks in need of repair. Pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure in the Plan Area are generally limited and disjointed.

- ▪ **Lack of Transit Access.** Community residents expressed support for additional transit. They noted that transit availability is limited and not connected to parks, gathering spaces, and community services.

- ▪ **Poorly Maintained Streets.** The poor quality of roadways due to heavy truck traffic and limited maintenance in certain portions of the Plan Area is commonly cited by community residents as a major issue.

- ▪ **Lack of innovative parking strategies**. Some communities expressed concern over a misallocation of parking in commercial areas and on some residential streets. The parking supply in many communities is not always where it is needed, which can decrease access to commercial areas. Innovative parking strategies, including unbundled parking and shared parking can help alleviate this issue.

- o Mobility Goals and Recommendations
  - ▪ **Complete Streets.** Several County documents, including the General Plan and Sustainability Plan, require complete streets (streets that accommodate all users and methods of travel). Develop streets and greenways that accommodate everyone, including those that walk, bike, ride, take transit, or drive.
    - Increase access to safe pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, such as quality sidewalks, bike lanes, and pathways.
    - Increase the amount of quality public transit amenities, including bus shelters, signage, and lighting.

  - ▪ **Balanced Goods Movement.** The East San Gabriel Valley serves as a vital goods movement corridor, linking the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to the Inland Empire through freeways and rail corridors. Support the safe and efficient movement of goods, balancing the needs of effective goods movement and livable communities.
    - Develop infrastructure to support the use of electric trucks, including charging facilities, in the East San Gabriel Valley to reduce harmful emissions.
    - Improve freight rail infrastructure in the East San Gabriel Valley to reduce the use of trucks.

  - ▪ **Sustainable and Resilient Mobility.** The current transportation system of the East San Gabriel Valley is a substantial contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and negative environmental impacts. Create a sustainable, healthy, and resilient transportation system.

- Increase access to public transit to reduce the number of commuters that drive alone to work.
- Develop eco-friendly equestrian and pedestrian trails and pathways along existing water channels.
  - **Community-Oriented Mobility.** A community's mobility system should meet the needs of community residents. Create community design policies that support active transportation, walkable neighborhoods, community parking, access to community resources, and emerging technologies. Support transportation-related safety strategies (such as the Vision Zero initiative) and good health outcomes for communities.
    - Develop neighborhood centers that encourage walking and biking to reduce the need for parking.
    - Increase wayfinding signage along neighborhood corridors to support walking and biking.
  - **Strong Regional Connectivity.** The Plan Area contains routes that play a vital role in the region's transportation system. Coordinate between unincorporated communities and surrounding cities to solve regional transportation challenges.
    - Expand transit routes to connect unincorporated communities with cities.
    - Develop regional pathways and trails for pedestrians and bicyclists that connect unincorporated communities and cities.

Other Plan Updates
- **Equity Indicators Tool**
  - Equity indicators tool: http://planning.lacounty.gov/equity
- **APA LA Award for "A People's Map" (James)**
  - We are excited to announce that a community engagement project we worked on for this project received an award of excellence from the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Planning Association. "A People's Map: Stories from the San Gabriel Valley" was a yearlong effort in collaboration with Fonografia Collective, an artist and storytelling group that collected histories from local residents and compiled their experiences in a newsprint, a book, and a website. More information about this project can be found on our website. A People's Map: http://planning.lacounty.gov/site/apeoplesmap/
- **Y-Plan Update**
  - Over this past year we have been working with the Center for Cities and Schools out of UC Berkeley to connect with students at Rowland High School in a curriculum based project to encourage civic engagement. This project was recently presented to the Regional Planning Commission, which lauded the work of the students and Y-Plan in their ability to analyze and provide recommendations to our Department. The students were tasked to find strategies to improve the livability of Rowland Heights.
  - Y-Plan: https://y-plan.berkeley.edu/
- **Project Website**
  - Our project website has some new content, including a publically available web app that provides mapping information specific to the East San Gabriel Valley.
  - Project Website: http://planning.lacounty.gov/site/esgvap/

- o Also how to stay connected to us during this pandemic - (blog, quarterly stakeholder group meetings, Map.social, ask a planner, survey, join an email list for updates, our contact information)
- **SCAG Mobility Plan**
  - o We are in the process of setting up the East San Gabriel Valley Mobility Plan, a joint effort between SCAG and our Department that is funded through a SB1 Strategic Partnerships Grant. We will be entering the consultant selection phase soon and will continue to provide updates about this project.

Zoom Polls

Poll 1: Countywide Housing (From the Housing Element Update Survey)

4. What type of housing do you live in?
   a. Apartment
   b. Condominium
   c. Single-family home
   d. Townhome
   e. Fourplex/triplex/Duplex
   f. Senior citizen housing
   g. Mobile home park
   h. Interim/supportive housing (for example, shelter)
   i. Accessory dwelling unity (ADU)
   j. Other / Not Listed

5. What types of housing would you like to see more of in your community? (Choose all that apply)
   a. Apartment
   b. Condominium
   c. Single-family home
   d. Townhome
   e. Fourplex/triplex/ duplex
   f. Senior citizen housing
   g. Mobile home park
   h. Interim/transitional housing (for example, shelter)
   i. Accessory dwelling unity (ADU)
   j. Other / Not listed

Countywide Housing Poll 2
6. What should the County do to address the housing crisis in the unincorporated areas? Choose your top three policy areas.
   a. Allocate more money to build housing
   b. Remove red tape to help housing get built faster
   c. Help people locate available housing
   d. Help residents with housing costs
   e. Encourage more housing next to transit and jobs
   f. Encourage innovation in housing design and development
   g. Protect owners and renters from fraud, displacement, and discrimination

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7. The County will identify several goals to address housing needs in unincorporated areas. Pleas indicate your level of support for the following goals.
    a. The Unincorporated areas should have a variety of housing types, such as single-family houses, apartments, townhouses, fourplexes, etc.
        i. Support
        ii. Somewhat support
        iii. Do not support

    b. The unincorporated areas should have housing to accommodate all incomes and special needs
        i. Support
        ii. Somewhat support
        iii. Do not support

    c. Housing should be livable and well designed, and contribute to quality of neighborhoods.
        i. Support
        ii. Somewhat support
        iii. Do not support

    d. Preserving existing housing, particularly affordable housing, is just as important as building new housing.

        i. Support
        ii. Somewhat support
        iii. Do not support

    e. Housing should be accessible to people with disabilities without discrimination.

        i. Support
        ii. Somewhat support
        iii. Do not support

ESGV Poll 1

Do you think ESGV needs a greater variety of housing types? (type answer in chat)
    E. Yes. We need more housing choices
    F. No. There is no need for more housing choices in the ESGV
    G. Maybe. We need more housing, but I have concerns.
    H. Neutral

ESGV Poll 2
What factors should be considered in new housing constructions (choose your top three priorities)
    H. Impact on traffic
    I. Architectural design and community character
    J. Economic growth and development

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    K. Preservation of scenic views
    L. Preservation of sensitive habitats and open space
    M. Mobility options (nearby transit, walking and biking opportunities)
    N. Proximity to amenities (grocery stores, parks, schools, etc.).

ESGV Poll 3
Policies in the East San Gabriel Valley should prioritize housing for: (Pick Two)
    F. older adults/ seniors
    G. young families
    H. students and young adults
    I. people experiencing homelessness

ESGV Poll 4

- What types of activities/amenities would you like in public spaces (Select all that apply)
    A. walking (walking paths, trails, etc.)
    B. sitting (benches, tables, etc.)
    C. meeting people (Plazas, town squares, etc.)
    D. playing (playing fields and playgrounds)
    E. a variety of things at once (place to shop, sit and relax, take in nature, eat, etc.)
    F. experiencing nature (trees and natural wildlife)

ESGV Poll 5
- What types of uses are most important to incentivize in neighborhood commercial centers? What makes for a dynamic, active "town center"? (Respond in the chat)
        A. Examples: Retail, Local Markets, Restaurants, Office Space, Medical Uses, Public spaces (plazas, courtyards, etc.)