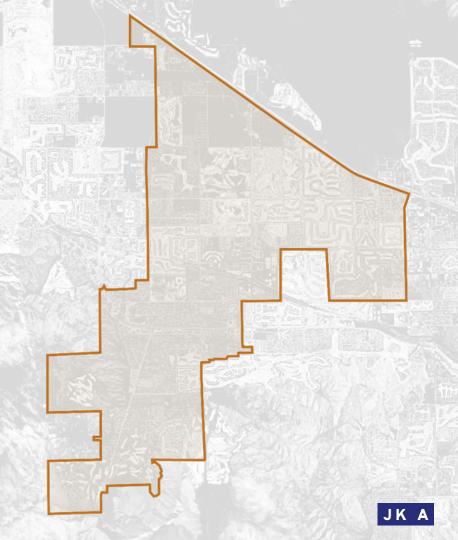


Multifamily and Mixed-Use Objective Design Standards City Council March 14, 2024



Introductions

City Staff

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Consultant

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Why Have Objective Design Standards?

- The State of California requires Cities to establish **Objective Standards for** Qualifying Residential Development (e.g. Multifamily, Affordable Housing)
 - SB 330 Housing Crisis Act of 2019
 - Prohibits imposing or enforcing nonobjective design standards
 - Promotes more timely reviews and facilitates the project application approval process
 - Only deny approval if a project does not comply with these objective standards
 - SB 35 Requires Cities to establish objective design standards
 - Limits City's review of certain qualifying residential projects to ministerial review (staff approval – no discretion).
 - If the project complies with all objective standards, it **must** be approved
- If the City does not adopt Objective Design Standards, it can be compelled by the state to approve housing development that is inconsistent and incompatible with Palm Desert.

Overview

- Consideration:
 - City-initiated Zoning Ordinance Amendment to adopt Residential Objective Design Standards
 - Amendment to Title 25 of the Palm Desert Municipal Code to add Chapter 25.42 Multifamily and Mixed-Use Objective Design Standards
 - Also amend existing Chapters 25.10, 25.16, 25.60, 25.68, 25.72, and 25.99 to implement standards Zoning Ordinance Amendment (ZOA)24-0001
 - Adoption of the Multifamily and Mixed-Use Objective Design Standards document
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) finding that the project is exempt under Public Resources Code Section 21065, CEQA Guidelines Sections 15060(c)(2), 15378, and/or 15061(b)(3).
- Planning Commission Recommended approval on February 6, 2024 (Resolution No. 2852)
- City Council <u>Final Decision</u>

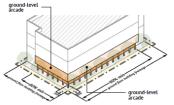
What Are Objective Design Standards?

Standards used by an agency to regulate new development in a community. No personal or subjective judgment by a public official and uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion.

- Examples include: Height, setbacks, lot coverage, percentage of open space, density, Floor Area Ratio (etc.)
 - Example Non-Objective Guideline: "Building Façade should provide architectural interest."
 - Example Objective Design Standard:

and minor masses and/or feature architectural modulation utilizing at least two of the following Minimum six-foot-clear width ground-level arcades. open-to-the-air galleries, colonnades, porches, recesses, ramadas, and trellis structures placed along a minimum of 80 percent of the ground-floor length of two building faces.

Building modulation. Buildings shall be broken into major



◀ If ODS 4.3.1(a) is incorporated into a project to meet modulation along 80 percent of two sides of a multifamily or mixed-use building as shown in the diagram is permitted.

of open-to-the-sky recesses in mass and bulk, or projections of mass and bulk, that are a minimum of eight feet in length and three feet in depth. ■ This diagram shows open-to-the-sky recesses in the building mass that is at least three feet deep and eight feet long every 50 feet of building wall lenath. See ODS 4.3.1(b).

For each 50 feet of building wall length, incorporation

■PALM DESERT

Background and Outreach

- 6/19/2023 Community Open House City Staff and the consultant held a community open house to gather input from interested residents and project applicants to invite feedback on the design review process and other important design-related issues based on recent housing developments since 2021.
 - Participating from Residents, Developers of Multi-family, Desert Valley Builders Association
- 6/20/2023 Planning Commission Study Session #1
- 7/11/2023 Architectural Review Commission Study Session #1
- 8/24/2023 City Council Study Session
- 9/7/2023 Joint Study Session ARC and Planning Commission
- 9/8/2023 Community Open House #2 An open house to present and discuss the draft ODS document with interested members of the public and stakeholders.
- 1/16/2024 Scheduled for Hearing before Planning Commission. Cancelled due to lack of quorum.





Ordinance Information

- Applies to the following developments as identified by California Government Code Section 65556.5:
 - Multi-family housing developments.
 - Residential Mixed-Use Housing developments with a minimum of two-thirds of (%) the square footage designated for residential use.
 - Supportive and transitional housing development.
- Applicable zones:
 - Mixed Residential District (R-2).
 - O Multifamily Residential District (R-3).
 - Planned Residential District (PR).
 - Office Professional (OP).
 - O Planned Commercial (PC).
 - O Specialty Commercial Center (PC-1).
 - O District Commercial Center (PC-2).
 - O Regional Commercial Center (PC-3).
 - O Resort Commercial Center (PC-4)
- Does not apply to projects already submitted and deemed complete, filed SB 330 pre-application, or within Specific Plan with standards adopted.
- Does not apply to the Highway 111 Development Code Zones. Separate design standards are being created.

ODS SECTIONS

2 Project **Site** Objective Design Standards

3 Landscape and Open Space Objective Design Standards

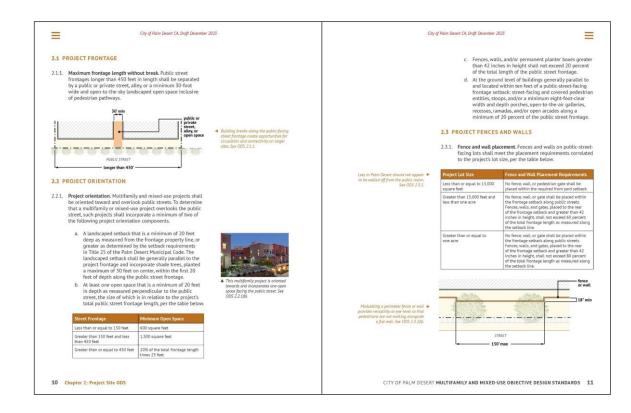
4 Building **Architecture** Objective Design Standards

5 Parking Objective Design Standards



ODS DOCUMENT



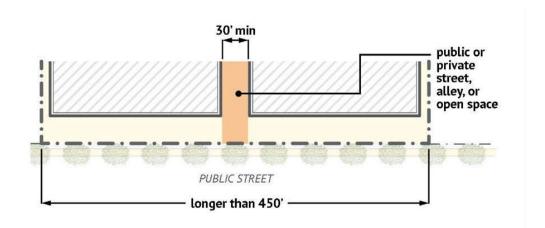


Project Site ODS

enhance the pedestrian experience between multifamily and mixed-use developments and their public-facing frontages

2.1.1. Maximum frontage length without a break.

Public-facing street frontages longer than 450 feet in length shall be separated by a public or private street, alley or a minimum 30-foot wide and open-to-the-sky landscaped open space inclusive of pedestrian pathways and parkways.



2.2.1. Project orientation.

a. A landscaped setback that is a min. 20' deep as measured from the frontage property line, is generally parallel to the project frontage, incorporates shade trees planted a max. 30' on center and within the first 20' of depth along the public street frontage.



2.2.1. Project orientation. (cont.)

At least one open space that is a minimum of 20 feet in depth as measured perpendicular to the public street, the size of which is in relation to the project's total street frontage length per the table below:

Street Frontage (feet)	Minimum Open Space (square feet)
≤ 150 feet	600 SF
151 ≥ 450 feet	1,500 SF
> 450 feet	20% of the total frontage length times 25 feet

2.2.1. Project orientation.

c. Fences, walls, and/or permanent planter boxes greater than 42" in height shall not exceed 20% of the total length of the public street frontage.

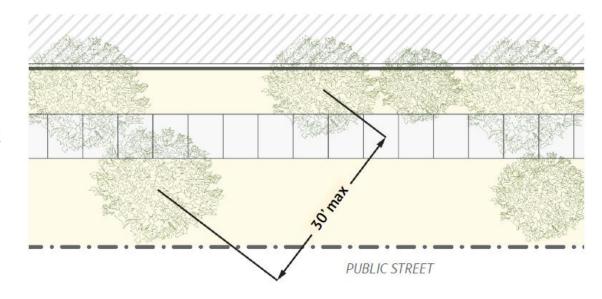
d. An architectural component at the ground level of buildings generally parallel to and located within 10' of a public-street-facing frontage setback along a min. 20% of the public street frontage.

Landscape and Open Space ODS

cultivate over time pedestrian-oriented open spaces with a visual and natural identity inspired by the surrounding native landscape

3.3.1. Canopy trees at public street-adjoining frontages.

A minimum of one irrigated, 24inch box tree shall be planted a maximum of 30 feet on center along frontages adjoining public streets.



3.3.5. Canopy tree selection.

Along frontages adjoining public streets and public rights-of-way and yards where canopy trees are required, utilize a minimum of three species from the following list and /or approved list of drought resistant canopy trees with no more than 50 percent of all selected canopy trees comprising the same species.

- 'Desert Museum' Palo Verde. Parkinsonia (Cercidium) x 'Desert Museum.'
- Ironwood. Olneya tesota.
- Palo Brea. Parkinsonia praecox.
- Sweet Acacia. Acacia smallii.
- Texas Ebony. Pithecellobium flexicaule.
- Thornless Cascalote. Caesalpinia cacalaco 'Smoothie.'



3.9.4. Types of active amenities.

Active amenities shall be from the list below. A water amenity must be one of the required number of active amenities. An active amenity may be used multiple times and each active amenity provided counts as one amenity.

- Active water amenity, including but not limited to a pool, spa, hot tub, splash pad, and/or misting area (must be one of the required number of active amenities)
- Barbecue
- Clubhouse and/or recreation room that opens onto an outdoor amenity area
- **Community garden**
- **Court game facility**
- Exercise area and/or par course
- Jogging and/or par course
- Pet area and/or run and/or wash
- Play area, children's



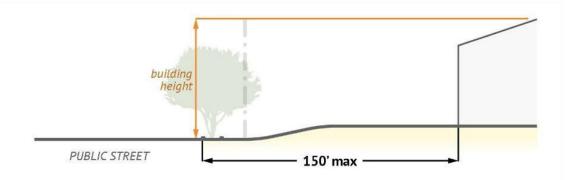


Building Architecture ODS

connect multifamily and mixed-use projects to existing natural and physical surrounds using building modulation, design components, and desert-appropriate materials and colors

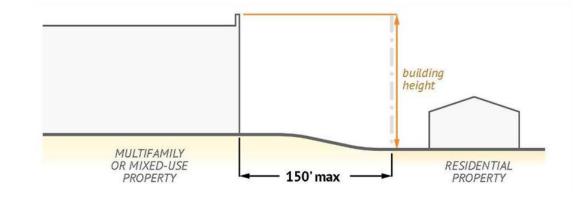
4.1.1. Building height measurement along public streets.

The maximum building height of a multifamily and mixed-use structure within 150 feet of the curb of a public street shall be established by a vertical measurement from the average elevation of the street curb adjacent to the property to the highest point of the structure. provided that a roof shall be measured to the highest point of the roof.



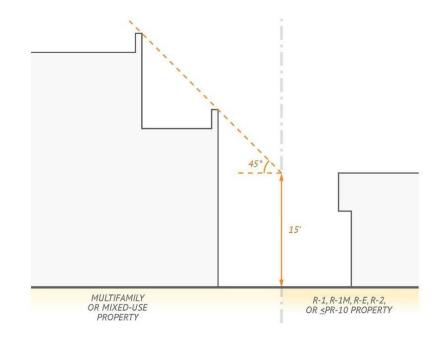
4.1.2. Building height measurement adjoining a residential zoned property.

The maximum building height of a multifamily and mixed use structure within 150 feet of a residential property line shall be established by a vertical measurement from the elevation of the finished grade along the property line of the residential zoned property to the highest point of the structure, provided that a roof shall be measured to the highest point of the roof of the structure.



4.1.3. Transitional height abutting a single-family zoned property.

When a multifamily or mixed-use building is placed on a lot that abuts or is across an alley or right-of-way from a R-1, R-1M, R-E, R-2, or PR regulation properties with a density of PR-10 or lower property line, the otherwise allowed building height shall be modulated by an inward leaning 45-degree angled plane inclined towards the multifamily or mixed-use building at a 45-degree angle as measured from a horizontal plane originating 15 feet above grade at the abutting property line.

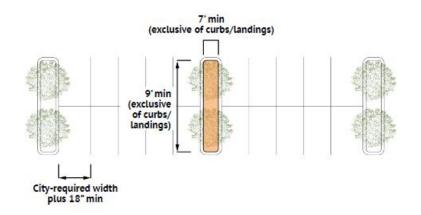


Parking ODS

create landscaping, shade, and pedestrian circulation at surface parking lots and architectural continuity between project buildings and parking garages

5.1. Surface Parking Design

- 5.1.4. Landscape islands shall be **no less than** nine feet in length and seven feet in width, exclusive of curbs and landings.
- 5.1.7. For surface parking lots with more than 30 parking spaces, a minimum 10 percent of the area of a surface parking lot shall be landscape **islands**, achieved by either:
 - The use of finger islands at endcaps and a landscape island every ten parking spaces
 - A minimum five-foot continuous landscape planter located within the **center of parking rows**, running between endcap finger islands



5.1. Surface Parking Design (cont.)

- 5.1.8. One canopy tree is required for every three uncovered parking spaces.
- 5.1.8. One canopy tree is required for every eight covered parking spaces.
- 5.1.9. Canopy trees at surface parking lots shall be uniformly distributed across the surface area of the lot so that no parking space is more than 30 feet from the center of a canopy tree.

ODS COMPLIANCE CHECKLISTS



4.1. BUILDING HEIGHT					4.1. BUILDING HEIGHT		
ods	DESCRIPTION	NOT APPLICABLE	COMPLIANT	NOT	COMPLIANT	NON- COMPLIANT	
4.1.1.	Building height measurement along public streets. Max. building height within 150' of the curb of a public street is established by a vertical measurement from the average elevation of the street curb adjacent to the property to the highest point of the structure.						
4.1.2.	Building height measurement adjoining a residential zoned property, Max. building residential zoned property, Max. building rougerty line is established by a vertical measurement from the elevation of the finished grade along the property line of the residential zoned property or the finished grade along the property line of the project site, whichever is lower in elevation, to the highest point of the roof of the structure.						
4.1.3.	Transitional height abutting a single-family zoned property. If building abuts or is across a right-of-way from a single-family zoned property, the allowed building height is modulated by an inward-leaning 45° angled plane inclined towards the building as measured from a horizontal plane originating 15° above grade at the abutting property line.						
4.1.4.	Maximum building height at public-street-facing frontages. Select the appropriate requirement per options below. a. Building distance from street-facing setbock is 3.0 gir max. building height is 24 and 2-stones with flat roof b. Building distance from street-facing setbock is 3.0 gir max. building height per Funkcipal for max building height per Municipal Code						
not app	Applicable" was selected in the above section, provide an e by to the proposed project (required). mment but may also be used for further explanations of co			City comments (a	ptional).		

City of Palm Desert CA, Draft December 2023

Future Considerations

Amendments to the Municipal Code to ensure existing non-objective standards are updated to be objective:

Title 25 – Objective Development Standards

Title 26 – Objective Subdivision Standards

Title 27 – Objective Grading Standards

Streamline development review by removing or reducing discretion

Ensure the City is positioned to enforce local standards as the State reduces local discretion over housing development

Recommendation

Introduce for first reading an Ordinance entitled:

"AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING THE PALM DESERT MUNICIPAL CODE TO ADD CHAPTER 25.42 - MULTIFAMILY AND MIXED-USE OBJECTIVE DESIGN STANDARDS AND AMENDING OTHER CHAPTERS OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE."