AB 2923
Preliminary
Implementation
Approach

January 24, 2019





Agenda



- 1. Objectives for today
- 2. BART's TOD program & AB 2923 background
- 3. Station-by-station strategy approach
- 4. Discussion

Objectives for Today



- Describe proposed station-by-station approach
- Discuss decision-making process for BART's approach to AB 2923 Standard Setting
- Offer guidance on upcoming outreach to jurisdictions, follow up research

BART's Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Program



- Active since 1990s
- Development on BART property to help achieve its goals
 - Ridership, economic development, value capture, placemaking
 - Affordable housing, innovation, greenhouse gas reduction
- Board-adopted target to produce:
 - 20,000 housing units (35%, or 7,000 Affordable)
 - 4.5 million square feet of commercial space
- Future TOD opportunities
 - 250 acres, 26 of 48 stations in 16 jurisdictions

BART's Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Program



• Example: Pleasant Hill/ Contra Costa Centre







- Authored by Assemblymembers Chiu, Grayson
- Signed by Governor Brown on September 30, 2018
- Two core legislative changes and additional BART requirements
 - 1. TOD standard setting for BART-owned property
 - Development streamlining (SB 35, 2017)
- Only applies to currently-owned BART property near existing stations in Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties
- Expires in 2029



1st Key Area: TOD Standards

- BART Board adopts standards for certain stations by mid-2020 for existing BART-owned property only in 3 BART counties
 - Height limits, density, floor area ratio (FAR), parking min/max
 - Minimum: 2017 TOD Guidelines
 - Maximum: Tallest of (1) current residential "highest approved height" in ½ mile or (2) 50% above 2017 TOD Guidelines
 - Subject to CEQA review
- If current BART property zoning is within 10% of 2017 TOD Guidelines height and FAR, exempt from standard setting
- Cities rezone BART property by mid-2022 to meet BART standards, will incorporate BART's CEQA work
- If BART Board does not adopt standards, 2017 TOD Guidelines become standards



'18	2019			2020			2021			2022						
Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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*	Dec 20	18 - Bo	ard Upo	date: Al	3 2923	Overvie	:w					*	Вос	ard Ac	tion	
Phas	e 1: L	.isten	ing, L	earni	ng, E	ducat	ion					*	Sta	te or L	.ocal A	Action
	_,*	Spring	2019 -	Board	Update	: Stand	ard Set	ting Ap	proach							
	Phase 2: BART Standard Setting & CEQA Clearance															
	By July 1, 2020 – Board Action: Adopt Development Standards & CEQA findings, or revert to 2017 TOD Guidelines															
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Phase 3: Ongoing TOD Project Initiation – affected by AB 2923 until bill sunsets 2029																
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Key Figures from 2017 TOD Guidelines

Table 1: Proposed TOD Place Types, Parking Maximums, and Development Targets

BART Draft	Parking Prop	Development (75 res units/acre min)				
BART TOD Place Type	Parking Overall	Residential Auto Parking Maximum (Spaces/Unit)	Office Auto Parking Maximum (Spaces/ 1,000 sf)	Residential Target Height	Office Target Height	
Regional Center	No Auto Parking	0.375	0	High rise (if feasible) – Minimum 12 stories		
Urban Neighborhood/ City Center	Minimum. Shared /Unbundled. Secure	0.5	1.6	Mid-rise - 7 stories minimum		
Neighborhood / Town Center	Bike Parking – min 1 space/unit	1	2.5	Mid-rise - 5 stories minimum		





- 2nd Key Area: Development streamlining (SB 35)
 - BART-selected developers may apply for SB 35 eligibility
 - Project must be within 1 story or 15' of "highest approved height" (residential/mixed-use) within ½ mile of property, and comply with SB 35 labor standards
 - Streamlining is:
 - Max 90 to 180 day review by local jurisdiction
 - Ministerial approval (interpreted as CEQA streamlining)
 - Subject to objective design review and other requirements already adopted and applied broadly by city
 - Limited application of SB 35 to date



Other Bill Requirements

- 1. Outreach to local jurisdictions and communities of concern
- 2. Review of local housing needs, recent TOD projects, obstacles to development
- 3. Parking replacement policy with provisions to ensure auto-dependent stations still allow private vehicle access
- 4. Affordable housing and anti-displacement strategy
- Report to Legislature in 2027 on bill effectiveness

Standard Setting: What BART Knows



- Majority of the 48 station areas have characteristics that may minimize BART's effort
 - No developable land (9 stations)
 - Already developed with no remaining BART land (2 stations)
 - Zoning that meets or exceeds TOD standards done or in process (9) stations)
 - In San Mateo County or at airports (7 stations)
- Station areas that require more effort for rezoning (21 stations)
 - Ideally, complete by July 1, 2020
 - Realistically, revised standards can be adopted by December 31, 2027

Standard Setting: What BART Knows



Standard setting / rezoning is only the first phase of our TOD process

Timing:

The bill expires in 2029 BART aims to build 20,000 units and 4.5 million square feet by 2040 Historically, BART has built 100 units/year

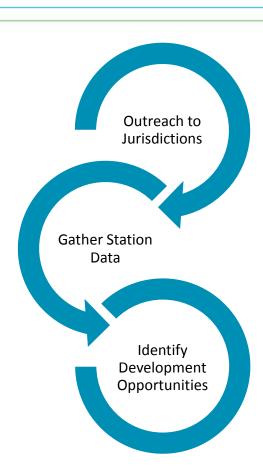


Must discuss BART's 10-year work plan for advancing projects to solicitation, project development, and construction

Standard Setting: Currently Filling in Information Gaps



- Zoning at stations and in ½ mile
- City/County intents and perspectives on development
- City/County perspectives on AB2923
- Community perspective on development and housing



Standard Setting: Proposed Approach to Each Station



Potential	Description of Station Areas	Level of Effort			
Strategy	Description of Station Areas	BART	Jurisdiction		
– 0 – N/A	 No developable land TOD exists and/or is under construction San Mateo County 	None	None		
– 1 – TOD-Ready	 Zoning meets or exceeds TOD standards 	Low	Low		
– 2 – Default	 No development anticipated by 2029 Other reason not to lead standard setting Standards default to 2017 BART TOD Guidelines 	Low to Medium	Low to Medium		
– 3 – Partner	Jurisdictions are leading planning effortsBART partners with jurisdictions	Medium	High		
– 4 – Lead	 BART wants to see more than TOD Guidelines No planning efforts by jurisdiction BART leads standard setting & CEQA 	High	Medium to High		

Standard Setting



- Law limits new zoning standards:
 - Minimum: 2017 Guidelines
 - Maximum: 50% more height & FAR
- CEQA a main consideration in defining process
- Possible costs for standard setting
 - Overall 2 additional employees to oversee
 - \$2 million for analysis
 - CEQA: \$500k to \$2 million
 - Possible legal fees
- Seeking outside sources of funding

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Strategy 1 – TOD-Ready

Example: Lake Merritt

- City and BART vision aligned
- Zoning meets or exceeds 2017 TOD

Guidelines

2014 Station area specific plan



BART Actions

Continued coordination with the City as development progresses



Strategy 2 - Default

Example: Antioch

- Market not ready for high density development
- Productive uses: solar, parking



BART Actions

- Outreach to City
- Determine if zoning conforms

Key Considerations

- Provide some guarantee that BART will partner with City if and when development interests surface
- City shall adopt local zoning ordinance to conform
- If not, standards set by BART's 2017 TOD Guidelines



Strategy 3 – Partner

Example: North Berkeley

 Elected officials leading public visioning process to consider future of TOD on main parking lot



BART Actions

 Partner with City to advance planning and development

Key Considerations

- Aim to reach agreement about zoning by 7/1/2020
- If not, standards set by BART's 2017 TOD Guidelines ("Default")



Strategy 4 - Lead

Example: Bay Fair

City zoning updated but County zoning outdated



BART Actions

- Outreach to County
- Lead zoning effort & CEQA with County participation

Key Considerations

- Does BART want to see more than TOD Guidelines stipulate?
- Requires BART staff and consultant resources
- County may appreciate not expending resources on extensive CEQA
- Legal challenges

Standard Setting Approach: Possible Criteria to Inform



Default

Market strength (infeasible development)

Minor, noncontroversial adjustments needed

No need for BART to complete CEQA work

Partner

Political readiness to rezone before 7/2020

Possibility of dedicating local and BART staff time or funding to such an effort

City willing to lead **CEQA** effort

Lead

BART willingness to lead CEQA

Jurisdiction desire for BART to lead CEQA

CEQA process makes sense to do for other reasons

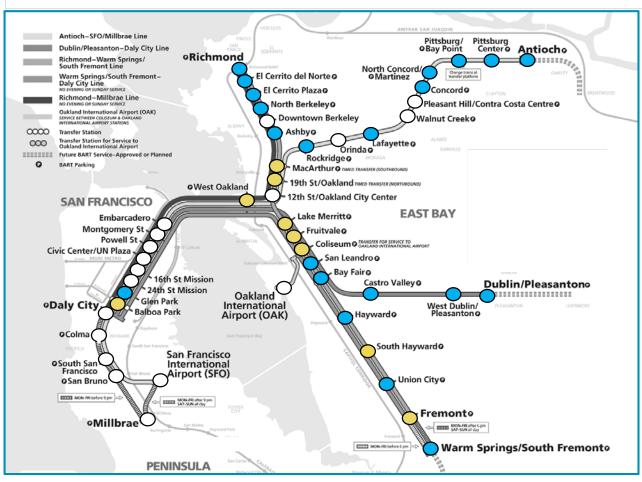
Need something more than what TOD guidelines call for

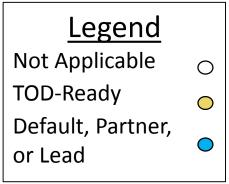
All cases: Local jurisdiction and elected official outreach

Station-by-Station Strategy: Approach



Potential Station Area Strategies – Based on Preliminary Information





Next Steps



- Station-by-Station Approach: Staff will return with recommendations on approach to each station on previous map
- Criteria: Advise on information needed to determine best strategy by station
- Outreach/Engagement: Strategies to help your constituents gain comfort with BART's process

Discussion

