

Santa Monica Context - DAs

City of Santa Monica

- Development Agreements approved since 1981
- Over 40 DAs, last approval Sept 2020, two pending 2021

DAs as a community development tool

- · Why, Who, How, What to Keep in Mind
 - Opportunities and challenges for smaller cities

Project types

- Larger scale office campus: ~1M SF (early years)
- Office and hotel development
- Private school and church expansion
- Hospital campus rebuild/expansion
- Biotech
- Housing projects, all sizes







What is a DA?

- Established by California law (Gov't Code § 65864 65869.5)
- Negotiated contract between City and Applicant
 - Legislative Act broad discretion
 - Vested right for developer
 - Individually negotiated, not precedent setting
 - Shared outcomes strategic negotiation
- General Plan/Specific Plan consistency
- Voluntary
 - No need to establish nexus or rough proportionality between community benefits and project, within limits
- Tailor community benefits
 - Suit location, context, development proposal
 - Range and magnitude of benefits varies by project
 - Informed by community values/priorities







Why Pursue a DA?

• Provides highest level of community control over projects

Project Characteristics	By-Right	Discretionary	DA
Zoning Code Technical Review	X	X	X
Public Process (Community Mtgs, Public Hearings)		X	X
Environmental Review		X	X
Community Benefits – broad range		Voluntary	X
Ground Level Open Space			X
Coordination between properties			X
TDM Programs	Limited	Limited	X
Transit or Infrastructure Improvements			X
Exceed Zoning Development Standards		Limited	X
Building Mass and Scale		Limited	X
Building Design, Colors, Materials	X	X	X







Who Should be Involved?

- Who will lead negotiations, set direction, project manage?
 - Negotiating on behalf of City Council, community
 - Technical expertise project review
 - Policy depth
 - Political awareness
 - Negotiation skills
 - Consider strengths: should be well-suited for lengthy, intense process

City team

- Project Manager (Santa Monica: City Planning Division)
- City Attorney representative (land use law/CEQA, negotiations, contracts)
- Internal review groups: PW, Community Services, Sustainability, Mobility
- Environmental consultant
- Fiscal/economic consultant

Applicant team

- Level of interaction will vary based on City/Agency's culture and approach
 - High level of interaction in Santa Monica







How to Start Negotiations

Shape project proposal

- Applicant's project concept + City's land use policies
- What mix of uses and where?
- Project value + community benefits
- What development parameters will be considered via DA?
 - Santa Monica has been focused on building height & density
- Early community feedback
 - Anticipate potential controversy, city staff & applicant must make meaningful adjustments during early and later stages of review
- Seek Council authorization to proceed with negotiations
- Expect significant, comprehensive project review multiple rounds:
 - site planning, design, historic preservation, mobility, public works utilities/engineering, sustainability







How to Identify Community Benefits

Start with baseline requirements

- General Plan/Specific Plan priorities
- Impact fees & code
- Inclusionary housing
- Starting points for negotiations not requirements, will need to weigh trade-offs

Identify other community priorities

- Difficult-to-fund infrastructure
- Programs that impact fees do not fund (e.g., child care facilities vs. child care subsidies)
- Unmet community needs
 - Current needs for Santa Monica in 2020-2021 & beyond, include: addressing economic recovery, affordable housing, homelessness







Community Benefit Examples

- Affordable Housing
 - On-site/off-site above base requirement
- Congestion Management
 - New vehicle, ped, bike linkages
 - Land dedications
 - Transp. Infrastructure contribution
 - Enhanced TDM programs
 - Bicycle facilities
 - Shared parking
- Historic Preservation
- Social/Health Services: in-kind & grants
- Sustainability
 - EV chargers & stub outs
 - LEED Platinum or equivalent
 - Solar and Purple Pipe
 - Rainwater/grey water capture/re-use

- Child Care
 - Tuition or operating subsidies
 - Physical facility
- Arts Programming and Installations
- Open Space
 - Public park
 - Publicly-accessible private open space
 - Wider sidewalks, courtyards, landscaping
- Education and Training
 - Internships & job training programs
 - First Source Hiring
 - Economic equity funds
- Enhanced revenue/tax payments
- Community meeting space
- Community programming
- Wi-Fi access for seniors









How to Evaluate Community Benefits

Be clear about what value project creates

 Consider value of additional development potential (vested rights and/or bigger development envelope) vs. project's overall value to City

Prioritize & address community needs

- Set by community, decision-makers, land use policy/plans
- Have realistic expectations about magnitude of benefits
- Combine financing mechanisms and individually-negotiated DAs to achieve City's overall vision
 - e.g., new light rail station upgrades, new streets
- Term of community benefit obligations vs. term of DA

Use economic analyses to inform decisions

- Expect to spend substantial time on this step
 - Complex analysis; data collection, vet assumptions/metrics with applicant



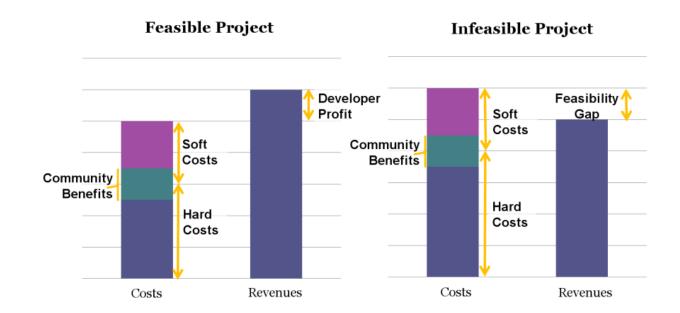






Economic Analyses

- Fiscal Impact Analysis & Economic Impact Analysis
- Value Enhancement Analysis Santa Monica customized to inform negotiations
 - assess 'value' of additional development potential derived from DA
- Feasibility Analysis Project + community benefits vs. cost and reasonable rate of return
 - Regardless of measurement technique, a project is feasible, or achieves enhanced value, only if completed project value exceeds development costs





Case Study DA

- Mixed-Use Hotel, Retail, Residential Project
 - Redevelop existing hotel on 4.5-acre site
 - ~506,000 SF above grade, ~240,000 SF net new
 - Up to 130' tall building, varying heights
 - 2.6 FAR
 - Area Plan: DA requirement for up to 130' and 3.0 FAR
- 312 hotel guest rooms (11 net new)
- Preserve two Landmark features (tree and building)
- New food/bev space, meeting/banquet space, spa/fitness, retail
- 60 for-sale residential condominium units
- 14,000 SF publicly-accessible open space
- ~428 parking spaces in on-site subterranean garage
- Funding and land for 42 deed-restricted affordable apartments





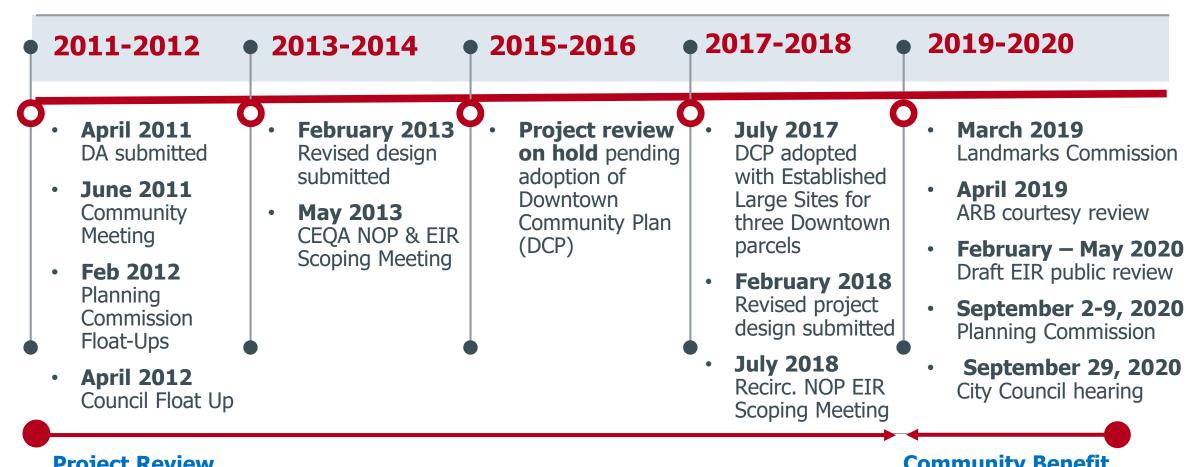




Case Study DA - Project Timeline



Public Review Process – smaller/less controversial projects do not take as long



Case Study DA – Community Benefits Value



Community Benefits - Enhanced Fees/Contributions	Negotiated Amount	Base Fee per Code	Incremental Enhancement
Affordable Housing Commercial Linkage Fee Contribution	\$770,000	\$440,000	\$330,000
Enhanced Transportation Infrastructure Contribution	\$1,400,000	\$890,000	\$510,000
Reed Park Ambassadors Program Contribution	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
Affordable Lodging Contribution	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000
Parks and Recreation Contribution	\$250,000	\$880,000	\$0
Early Childhood Initiatives Contribution	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000	\$0
Economic Equity/Opportunity Fund Contribution	\$550,000	\$0	\$550,000
Historic Preservation Palisades Park Contribution	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
Total	\$4,645,000	\$3,560,000	\$1,715,000

	With 9% TCAC Gap	With 4% TCAC Gap	Without TCAC Financing
Community Benefits - Other Monetized Items	Financing	Financing	
Affordable Housing - 2nd Street Land Value	\$12,750,000	\$12,750,000	\$12,750,000
Minimum 42 units - gap financing	\$3,041,000	\$14,720,000	\$27,550,000
Affordable Housing - Services \$10,000/yr @ 55 years	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000
Affordable Housing - Transportation Passes @ 55 years	TBD	TBD	TBD
Publicly-Accessible Open Space - direct costs*	\$752,000	\$752,000	\$752,000
Public Art - minimum \$750,000 value	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000
Historic Preservation - direct costs	\$11,600,000	\$11,600,000	\$11,600,000
Historic Preservation - Interpretive Feature	TBD	TBD	TBD
Community Support - meeting space/other discounts			
\$25,000 value @ 55 years	\$1,375,000	\$1,375,000	\$1,375,000
Sustainability - on-site capture/reuse water systems	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,100,000
Total	\$32,918,000	\$44,597,000	\$57,427,000
Total Value - Monetized Community Benefits	\$37,563,000	\$49,242,000	\$62,072,000

Key Points & Policy Considerations

Managing development interest

- Flexibility due to case-by-case review/negotiation
- Adaptable over time, development standards tailored for each site

Policy Considerations:

- Flexibility = lack of predictability for developers and community
- How to prioritize project types (e.g., housing for whom – unit mix, affordability? Hotel? Office? How much retail?)

Which community benefits – at what magnitude to justify increased height/FAR?

- Seek decision-maker and community input
- Use whole city/organization's expertise, seek outside support for specific areas
- Staff's best judgement in negotiations

Policy Considerations:

- Effectiveness of outreach process how to improve?
- How to ensure community benefits address needs of underserved and underrepresented communities?
- How to respond to changing community priorities?



Key Points & Policy Considerations

Complex economic analyses

- May dominate discussion at public hearings; analysis will be disputed
 - do not spend all your time defending the numbers

Policy Considerations:

• How much should feasibility analysis matter? Value to community and developer doesn't always translate to dollars/revenue

Time-consuming process

- Intense, lengthy process: do not lose sight of shared outcomes
- Negotiate best deal on community's behalf; remember both parties must agree on terms
- Controversial projects may be litigated

Policy Considerations:

• Is there a more equitable, predictable, easily-administered alternative to DAs?

Monitoring

- Demonstrate 'good faith compliance' annually; recoup costs for staff time
- Transparency, maintain community trust in process



