STAYING AHEAD OF THE CURVE
REIMAGINING OUR COMMUNITIES
2018 SPEAKER SERIES
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2018 Speaker Series

- **Planning in an Era of Increasing Uncertainty and Disruption**
  - APA Sacramento Valley Section
  - Today

- **Transportation to What Ends? The Need for a Transition from LOS to VMT and Methods for Implementation**
  - July 27th
  - OPR

- **Housing in the Evolving Suburb: The Sacramento Story**
  - August 24th
  - ULI

- **Reimagining our Existing Building Infrastructure to Reimagine Communities**
  - September 28th
  - AIA Central Valley and APA Sacramento Valley Section

- **Civic Lab: Innovation, Risk and How that Translates into Creative Problem Solving**
  - October 26th
  - SACOG

- **Future of Mobility: Planning for Transportation Amidst Rapidly Changing Technology**
  - November 30th
  - Caltrans
Planning in an Era of Increasing Uncertainty and Disruption

• Panel
  • Pete Parkinson, AICP, President, APA California Chapter
  • Julia Lave Johnston, President-Elect, APA California Chapter
  • Bob Lagomarsino, AICP, Director, APA Sacramento Valley Section

• Focus
  • Technological, Environmental, and Social Change
  • Effects of Change on Planning

• Discussion
  • Data Inundation
  • Statutory/Legal Framework for Planning
  • Institutional Framework for Planning
  • Social Consequences of Change
  • The Role of Planners
Technological Change: Transportation

- Shared Mobility (Rideshare, Bikeshare, Carshare)
- Transportation Network Companies (Ride-Hailing)
- Micro Transit
- Autonomous Vehicles
Sharing Rides, Cars, and Bikes
Transportation Network Companies (Ride-Hailing)

**How often do you use ride-hailing services?**

- Daily: 1%
- Once per week: 6%
- 2-5 times per week: 8%
- Once per month: 19%
- 2-3 times per month: 25%
- Less often: 41%

**In which context do you use ride-hailing services?**

- To go out: 62%
- For short-distance travels: 38%
- To go to work: 12%
- For long-distance travels: 5%
- To go shopping: 5%


ReportLinker

reportlinker.com/insight
## Evolution of Shared Mobility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carsharing 1.0</strong> &lt;br&gt; Station Based</td>
<td>Early model of carsharing where vehicles are picked up and returned to the same location; typically through an hourly rental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carsharing 2.0</strong> &lt;br&gt; One-to-Many</td>
<td>Second generation of carsharing where vehicles can be picked up and dropped off in different locations (possibly by zone vs. designated parking spots); typically charged by minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carsharing 3.0</strong> &lt;br&gt; P2P</td>
<td>Peer-to-peer sharing where individuals can rent out their personal vehicles to others when not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ride-hailing</strong></td>
<td>Platform where individuals can hail and pay for a ride from a professional or part-time driver through an app.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shared Ride-hailing</strong></td>
<td>Extension of ride-hailing where individuals can be matched in real-time to share rides with others going on a similar route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microtransit</strong></td>
<td>App and technology-enabled shuttle services, typically in a van-size vehicle; some with dynamic routing, others with semi-fixed routes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Autonomous Vehicles
Technological Change: Communications

• The Internet of Things

• Bricks v. Clicks

• Smart Cities

• Public Spaces/Social Interaction
The Internet of Things
Bricks v. Clicks
Smart Cities

SMART CITY USE CASES

- SMART PARKING
- WEATHER SENSORS
- DIGITAL SIGNAGE
- ACOUSTIC SENSORS
- WATER & GAS METERING
- TRAFFIC LIGHTS & CONTROLS
- ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING
- SOLAR INVERTERS
- SECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE
- WASTE MANAGEMENT
Public Spaces/Social Interaction

Third Places in the Digital Age

People now use third places—social spaces that offer a change of scenery from home (first place) and work (second place). Places where we can come together, enjoy small talks and local businesses.

Traditionally, community-based places like shops, cafes, and coffee shops have helped fulfill our social needs and for conversation and to become a sense of community.

But a new type of social places is now open to us. More than hobbies, places and identity evolve in this era of digital age. Connected mobile spaces we quickly become visible online. Friends shun places where we go and change these spaces to make them relevant to the current and future generation.

Technology and the digital landscape have dramatically altered our interest in third places—and each other. In the digital age, we need to be connected to the online community.

As more apps and websites become popular, we use these spaces to communicate with others online. These apps and websites also enable us to share information and ideas with others.

In the future, we need to consider how digital spaces can be used to connect with others online.

These digital spaces can be used to connect with others online. These spaces can also be used to share information and ideas with others.
50 units
38 parking spaces

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 12, 2009
TO: Tom Kiger
FROM: Parking Ratio
SUBJECT: Began research in San Jose, Pasadena, Oakland, Berkeley, Denver, Portland, Seattle:

- Talked with planning staff to identify projects.
- Talked with about 10 developers and architects.
- Most significant to date with less than 1:1:
  - The Civic in Portland by Credling Ennis: Less than 1:1. Some buyers requested to have parking space eliminated from their purchase
  - Old Grove in Berkeley: 140 units/100 parking
  - Gaia Building in Oakland by Panoramic Interests: less than 1:1
  - 1800 San Pablo Ave in Berkeley: 51condos sold without parking
  - 700 University Ave in Berkeley
  - 2451 Shattuck in Berkeley
  - 3222 Adeline in Berkeley
  - Many Condo conversions

- Car Share
  - Called Zip Car, City Car Share, Fuji Ride
  - Fuji Ride is interested in setting up car share in building
  - CADA staff completed survey of neighborhood and found a large number of overnight street parking available
  - Over 200 spaces available at 16th & F streets. Structure at $105 per month
  - Cost of providing substantially more parking in basement on site would be approximately $300 per month including facility services and operational cost. This would raise the income threshold for buyers on average by about $10,000
  - Developer will study more thoroughly before finalizing plans. Onsite options are:
    - Double decker lifts at about $15,000 per space, would yield about 22 parking spaces
    - Eliminating residential parking at ground floor on F street would yield 4 spaces
    - Eliminating 40 feet of retail on 16th street would yield 8 spaces.
93 units
67 parking spaces
Environmental Change: Climate

- Increased Temperatures
- Lengthened Frost-free Season (Growing Season)
- Changed Precipitation Patterns
- More Frequent Wildfires
- More and Longer Droughts and Heatwaves
- Longer and More Intense Tropical Storms
- Sea Level Rise
Red Flag Warning
Valid 11am Sunday October 1st – 11pm Tuesday October 3rd, 2017

Fire Weather Concerns:
- North winds 10-25 mph
  - Gusts to 35 mph
- Low humidity
- Dry fuels

Impacts:
- Any fire start has the potential to spread rapidly
- Outdoor burning is not recommended
3 a.m.
Fire crosses Highway 101 into Coffey Park neighborhood

PORTER CREEK RD.
NAPA COUNTY
SANTA ROSA

WIND 3 a.m.
Gusts: 65 mph
Mean: 42 mph

At 5:12 a.m., firefighters warned that the fire would reach downtown Santa Rosa within an hour.
Fountaingrove: 1,400 Homes Destroyed
Coffey Park: 1,300 Homes Destroyed
Commercial Properties Destroyed
Pre-Fire Planning?
FOUNTAINGROVE II
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN
October 2, 2009
Prepared for:
The Fountaingrove II Open Space Maintenance Association
Fountaingrove II Board and Fire Safety Working Team

Report Prepared by:
Peter Martin Pre-Fire & Vegetation Management Planning
Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services – Fire Division
See Special Acknowledgements for those providing cooperative assistance with the Report

Fountaingrove Fuel Reduction Priorities

Fountaingrove Mechanical Treatment Units
Treatment Category
1 - Mechanical Thinning, A

Prepared By:
Fire Management Concepts Inc.
October 2004

Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Fuel Risk Assessment: City of Santa Rosa, California
Our dismal water future, mapped

By Jay Famiglietti

Satellite data and images are generating more disturbing climate forecasts than ever before. They show how the balance of water on our planet is changing—how much is being stored in the ocean, ice caps, and glaciers—and how much is being consumed on land. The consequences are clear: droughts, floods, and sea-level rise are all becoming more frequent and severe. But what does all of this mean for the world's water supplies? And how can we prepare for the future?

Our map clearly shows new patterns emerging today. This includes the United States: The northern half of the country has become wetter, while the southern half has become much drier.

Water from space

Water is a critical resource, but it is also one of the most uncertain and unpredictable. That's why satellite data is so important. It allows us to see changes in water storage over time and space, which is essential for understanding how climate change is affecting our planet. In this article, we'll use satellite data to explore the changing water cycle and what it means for our future.

By analyzing data from GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment), we can see how water storage has changed over time. This includes changes in soil moisture, groundwater, and snowpack. We can also see how these changes are related to climate patterns like El Niño.

The map above shows how water storage has changed in the United States since 2000. The northern half of the country has become wetter, while the southern half has become drier. This is due to a combination of factors, including changes in precipitation and temperature.

Our findings have implications for policy makers and water managers. They need to be aware of how these changes are affecting their region, and they need to plan accordingly. For example, in the northern United States, there may be more precipitation, so there might be more demand for water. This could lead to conflicts over water resources.

In the southern United States, on the other hand, there may be less precipitation, so there might be less water available. This could lead to drought and other water-related issues.

The map also shows how water storage has changed in other parts of the world, including Europe and Asia. This information is important for understanding global water cycles and how they are affected by climate change.

In conclusion, satellite data and images are critical tools for understanding the changing water cycle. By using these tools, we can see how water storage is changing and what it means for the future. We need to be aware of these changes and plan accordingly to ensure that we have enough water for everyone.

Jay Famiglietti is a professor at the University of California, Irvine, and the director of the NASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies. This article is based on his book “Emerging Trends in Global Freshwater Availability (2002-2010).”
The state’s water supply flows through the Delta’s levee system.

- Earthquakes, wind or flooding could cause a Katrina-like levee collapse flooding much of the Delta.
- A 6.5 quake estimated to cause collapse of 30 levees.
- Studies predict a 66% chance of a 6.5 quake in next 50 years.
- Salt water would rush in from the bay to fill collapsed islands.
- Delta water supply becomes unusable within hours, potentially for years.
Study: Fault is ‘time bomb,’ more dangerous than San Andreas

By 2013, a team of researchers led by Robert A. Tappin of the California Institute of Technology had identified a number of faults along the San Andreas Fault. In 2012, the researchers published a study in the journal Nature Geoscience that suggested that the fault was more likely to rupture in a major earthquake than had previously been thought. The study suggested that the San Andreas Fault was more likely to rupture in a major earthquake than had previously been thought. The study suggested that the fault was more likely to rupture in a major earthquake than had previously been thought. The study suggested that the fault was more likely to rupture in a major earthquake than had previously been thought. The study suggested that the fault was more likely to rupture in a major earthquake than had previously been thought. The study suggested that the fault was more likely to rupture in a major earthquake than had previously been thought.
Adaptation and Resilience
Cannabis

PUBLIC MEETING

What is the Future of Cannabis Operations in Santa Barbara County?

Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Commercial Cannabis Cultivation and Manufacturing Regulations and Licensing Program

SCH No. 2017022052

August 2017

STAYING AHEAD OF THE CURVE
REIMAGINING OUR COMMUNITIES
Times They Are a Changing
Urban Renewal
Exclusionary Zoning
CEQA?
Process Over People
The Evolution of Planners
Planning IS a Political Activity

- Housing
- Water
- Climate Change
- Economic Development
- Transportation
Can We Save Planning?
Just the Facts?

• Aging & Diversifying Population
  • Will old white people support young brown people?
  • Will young brown people support old white people?

• Rebuilding Communities to address
  • Discrimination & Inequities
  • True Cost of Infrastructure & Maintenance
  • Changing “Climate”
  • Breakdown of Democratic Systems that Support Quality of Life
Do Planners Bowl Alone?

• Social Capital and Civil Society
• Successful outcomes are more likely in civically engaged communities
• The norms and networks of civic engagement also powerfully affect the performance of representative government.
• “If we think of politics as an industry, we might delight in its new ‘labor-saving efficiency,’ but if we think of politics as democratic deliberation, to leave people out is to miss the whole point of the exercise.” (Robert D. Putnam, *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*)
Millennials ARE the Future

• Market your association as mission-focused.
• Flexibility and affordability are essential.
• Interact with millennials in a meaningful, authentic way.
• Make your association’s events interactive and fun.
• Avoid stereotyping.
• The board of directors should reflect the members you are trying to attract. It’s no longer business as usual, diversity matters. The “old boys club” doesn’t cut it anymore.
• The Program Planning Committee should be comprised of the professionals you are trying to attract, so they develop programs that people are interested in.
To Join . . .

• 74 percent believe professional associations and communities are useful.

• 67 percent believe professional associations and communities have benefits relevant to them.

• 92 percent believe membership in today’s professional organizations provide strong opportunities for networking and social capital.

• 93 percent report that social capital is very important or important to their professional lives.

• 81 percent are more likely to join professional organizations that have a concierge to help members use benefits over one that is self-guided.

• 77 percent who are not currently a member of a professional organization plan to join one in the future.
or not to Join?

• 37 percent did not see value in the group.
• 45 percent left because membership was too expensive.
• 35 percent said the group wasn’t a community of their peers.
• 31 percent felt that groups lacked technological savvy.
• 67 percent stated they would “prefer to join an organization founded by peers of a similar age,”

A Call To Action

- Climate Change
- Discrimination
- Economic Gap
- Public Education
- Environmental Quality
- Democracy
Strategic Plan Guiding Values and Objectives

- Inclusion and Diversity
- Social and Environmental Justice
- Great Communities Are Healthy Communities
- Constant Improvement of Our Planning Skills
- Taking Care of Business- Sustaining APA CA
Are We Prepared to Respond to Change?

• **Data Inundation**
  • Is too much information a problem?
  • Are we capable of managing the volume of information available?
  • Is data too dynamic to inform rational decision-making?

• **Statutory/Legal Framework**
  • Are our rules keeping up with change?
  • Predict and Plan or Anticipate and Adapt?

• **Institutional Framework**
  • Is our government/governance structure up to the task?
  • Does rapid change increase likelihood of specialization and isolation?

• **Social Consequences**
  • Are some people being left behind or falling through the cracks?

• **The Role of Planners**
  • How should planners intervene?
  • How can planners intervene?