

**CITY OF
CULVER CITY**

**OCTOBER 2013 – OCTOBER 2021
HOUSING ELEMENT
DRAFT**

February 2014

Acknowledgements

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Preface to Housing Element

The Housing Element is one of nine elements comprising the City of Culver City's (the "city") General Plan (seven of which are mandatory per state law). The General Plan is a comprehensive, long-term guide for the physical development of the city. The intent of the General Plan is to communicate the city's strategic thinking and philosophy for the future to residential and business communities and to provide for the physical, social, and economic needs of residents. In essence it is the city's vision; the Municipal Code enacts that vision with specific legislative language.

The Housing Element specifically addresses the city's vision as it relates to housing. It is the primary planning guide to identify and prioritize the housing needs of the city and outline the goals, policies, and programs to address those needs while balancing community character, objectives and resources. It is a planning tool that demonstrates how the city intends to address its housing needs during the next six-eight years. More specifically, this document is required to provide a Land Inventory Analysis that establishes the city's ability to accommodate its fair share of the region's new housing construction. Various tables in Appendix B list specific parcels that could accommodate new housing construction with a variety of types and densities. While the land inventory indicates potential development opportunities, there is no obligation on the part of owners to build or redevelop these properties to the maximum potential indicated in this inventory of sites. In the case where the ~~city-Culver City Redevelopment Agency~~ is the property owner, the ~~city Redevelopment Agency~~ shall determine if residential development is appropriate and consistent with applicable city plans and regulations.

References to State Law. Throughout this document are references to state laws related to housing. These references often cite particular bills – "AB" refers to Assembly Bills while "SB" refers to Senate Bills – or the relevant section of a state code. Most state laws relating to housing elements are found in Section 65580 et seq. of the California *Government Code*, although some applicable laws are found elsewhere, such as in the *Health & Safety Code*. A brief explanation of cited state laws can be found in the Glossary. Legislative histories and the actual text of these laws may be downloaded at: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>.

Elimination of Redevelopment Agencies. Historically affordable housing construction, retention, rehabilitation, and maintenance were significantly funded by Redevelopment Agency (RDA) Set-Aside funds created by RDA resources. In essence, implementation of the city's Housing Plan has been one of the various functions of the RDA.

Assembly Bill (AB) 26 and AB 27 were passed by the California State Legislature on June 15, 2011, and signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. on June 28, 2011. AB 26 immediately suspended all new redevelopment activity and dissolved all redevelopment agencies effective October 1, 2011.

On December 29 2011, tThe California Supreme Court issued a final opinion on litigation challenging AB 26 and AB 27, upholding AB 26, invalidating AB 27, and concluding that AB 26 could be enforced independently from AB 27. The Court's opinion set in motion

short timeframes for agencies and legislative bodies to take necessary actions to comply with the unwinding of the redevelopment agencies pursuant to AB 26. The Court ruled that on February 1, 2012, all of the State's 400 Redevelopment Agencies were to be dissolved.

Pursuant to AB 26, jurisdictions were required to identify a "Successor Agency" to the Redevelopment Agency prior to January 13, 2012. On January 9, 2012, the Culver City City Council adopted a resolution designating the City of Culver City as the Successor Agency to the Culver City Redevelopment Agency. The Successor Agency is responsible for maintaining payments on enforceable obligations pursuant to an obligation schedule. Enforceable Obligations are defined as:

- a) Bonds, including debt service, reserves, or other required payments;
- b) Loans borrowed by the agency for a lawful purpose including loans from the Low and Moderate Income Housing Fund;
- c) Payments required by the federal government;
- d) Pre-existing obligations to the state or obligations imposed by state law;
- e) Legally enforceable payments to agencies' employees, including pension obligations and other obligations conferred through a collective bargaining agreement;
- f) Judgments and settlements entered into by a court or arbitration, retaining appeal rights;
- g) Legally binding contracts that do not violate the debt limit or public policy; and,
- h) Contracts necessary for administration of the agency, such as for office space, equipment and supplies, to the extent permitted.

Also on January 9, 2012, the Culver City City Council adopted a resolution activating the Culver City Housing Authority and designating the Culver City Housing Authority to receive the transfer of all housing assets, rights, powers, duties, obligation, liabilities and functions previously performed by the Culver City Redevelopment Agency.

With the Court ruling on AB 26, several Housing Programs that relied on RDA Set-Aside funds were de-funded effective February 1, 2012. Nevertheless the City has decided to maintain all Housing Programs from the previous Housing Element. The de-funded programs will be reactivated if and when future State/Federal funding sources become available that the city is eligible to acquire. Chapter V and Appendix A of this document reviews current and past programs.

I. INTRODUCTION

Incorporated in 1917, Culver City is centrally located between Venice Beach/Marina Del Rey and downtown Los Angeles.

Culver City is a community of approximately 40,000 residents and measures approximately five square miles in area. Currently, Culver City's top five employers are Sony Pictures Entertainment, G & K Management Co., Culver City Unified School District, Brotman Medical Center, and the City of Culver City (City Government) according to the City's 2012 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. ~~Fox Hills Mall, Brotman Medical Center, Symantec, and the City of Culver City (City Government).~~

Today Culver City is a destination filled with outdoor cafes, unique shops and galleries opening onto pedestrian-friendly boulevards, nationally recognized historic buildings, media facilities, creative office uses, transit-oriented development, and the Hayden Tract, which serves as a creative industries hub. Throughout its history Culver City has maintained a small town atmosphere for its residents, has preserved single- and two-family neighborhoods, and nurtured medium-density multiple-family apartments and condominiums.

A. Purpose of the Housing Element

The purpose of the Housing Element is to identify the city's housing needs and outline goals, policies, and programs to address them. The Housing Element is ~~an~~ a ~~six~~ eight-year plan, extending from ~~July~~ October 1, 2013 ~~2008~~ through ~~June~~ October 130, 2021 ~~2014~~. The primary issues addressed in the Housing Element include: 1) preservation and improvement of the existing housing stock, 2) housing availability for special needs populations, 3) planning for a sufficient supply of new housing to meet the city's fair share of regional need, and 4) fair housing.

B. Overview

State law requires the preparation of a Housing Element as part of a jurisdiction's General Plan (*Government Code* §65302(c)). It is the primary planning guide for local jurisdictions to identify and prioritize the housing needs of the city and determine ways to best meet these needs while balancing community objectives and resources. The ~~2008–2013~~ Housing Element consists of five chapters: 1) Introduction, 2) Housing Needs Assessment, 3) Resources and Opportunities, 4) Constraints, 5) Housing Plan, and six Appendices. The evaluation of the ~~2001–2008~~ Housing Element is found in Appendix A, while Appendix B contains background details regarding the city's inventory of sites for housing development. Appendix C identifies affordable housing units that are at risk of conversion to market rate during the next ten years, along with a discussion of potential resources and methods that could be used to preserve their affordability. A summary of the public participation program is found in Appendix D, Appendix E contains a list of Acronyms, while Appendix G contains a Glossary of commonly used terms in this Housing Element.

A key component of the Needs Assessment is the quantification of new housing units needed to accommodate growth in the region. This process, known as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), is carried out by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and allocates to each jurisdiction a share of new housing need based on demographic trends, employment, and other community characteristics. The RHNA identifies the level of new housing need that cities must plan for, but is not a construction mandate or “quota”. The RHNA process is described further in Chapter II.

Guidelines adopted by the California Department of Housing and Community Development must also be considered in the preparation of the Housing Element (§65585). Periodic review of the Housing Element is required to evaluate (1) the appropriateness of its goals, objectives and policies in contributing to the attainment of the state housing goals, (2) its effectiveness in attaining the city's housing goals and objectives and (3) the progress of its implementation (§65588).

C. Public Participation

Public participation is an important component of the planning process in Culver City, and this update to the Housing Element has provided residents and other interested parties numerous opportunities for review and comment. Public notices of all Housing Element meetings and public hearings were published in the local newspaper in advance of each meeting, as well as posting the notices on the city's website. The draft Housing Element was made available for review at City Hall, posted on the city's website, as well as at the Culver City Julian Dixon Public Library. The document was also made available to housing organizations, housing advocates, and non-profit organizations representing the interests of lower-income persons and special needs groups.

As part of the public review process, a ~~Community Public Workshop~~, two joint City Council/Planning Commission Study Sessions/Public Workshop, Planning Commission Public Hearing, and City Council Public Hearings on the Housing Element were held. An extensive effort was made to inform interested parties, including representatives of lower-income and special needs persons, of all opportunities for involvement in the Housing Element update process. All of the public meetings served as venues for review and discussion. Appendix D provides a summary of public notification efforts and the comments and issues raised during the preparation and public review of the ~~2008-2014~~2013-2021 Housing Element.

After receiving comments on the draft Housing Element from the state Housing and Community Development Department, a proposed final Housing Element was prepared and made available for public review prior to adoption by the City Council.

D. State Housing Element Requirements

The preparation of the Housing Element is guided by California *Government Code*, Article 10.6. The law governing the contents of Housing Elements is among the most detailed of all elements of the General Plan. According to §65583 of the *Government Code*:

The Housing Element shall consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing—and shall ~~make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community.~~ The Housing Element shall identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, and emergency shelters, and shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community.

E. Consistency with Other Elements of the General Plan

This Housing Element has been reviewed for consistency with other General Plan elements. The policies and programs in this Element reflect the policy direction contained in the rest of the General Plan. As portions of the General Plan are amended in the future, the General Plan (including the Housing Element) will be reviewed to ensure internal consistency is maintained.

The Land Use Element guides the type and intensity of housing units that can be constructed in the various land use districts. Areas in the Land Use Element that are designated for commercial and industrial uses create employment opportunities, which in turn, create demand for housing. The Circulation Element establishes the location and scale of streets, highways and other transportation routes that provide access to residential neighborhoods and to the employment areas.

Because of the requirement for consistency between the various General Plan elements, any proposed amendment or update to a General Plan Element will be evaluated against the other General Plan Elements to ensure that no conflicts occur.

SB 1087 of 2005 (*Government Code* §65589.7) requires cities to provide a copy of their Housing Elements to local water and sewer providers, and also requires that these agencies provide priority hookups for developments with lower-income housing. The Housing Element will be provided to these agencies immediately upon adoption.

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II. HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This chapter examines the city's general population and household characteristics and trends, such as age, ~~race and ethnicity~~, employment, household composition and size, household income, and special needs. Characteristics of the existing housing stock (e.g., number of units and type, tenure, age and condition, costs) are also addressed. Finally, the city's projected housing growth needs based on the 2013~~07~~ Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) are examined.

The Housing Needs Assessment utilizes the most recent data from the U.S. Census American Communities Survey that was provided to the city by the the 2000 U.S. Census, California Department of Finance (DOF), California Employment Development Department (EDD), Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and other sources such as the Westside Regional Center (WRC) which serves the developmentally disabled population. , and other relevant sources such as the Los Angeles County (2003-2008 Consolidated Plan) and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. ~~The data from SCAG is certified by the California State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for use in the Housing Element and provides a community profile and Housing Needs Assessment for Culver City. Culver City's profile has not changed significantly since the prior 2008-2014 Housing Element was adopted and certified by HCD. Supplemental data were also obtained through field surveys and, where appropriate, from private sources¹.~~

U.S. Census American Communities Survey. Several of the data sets in this chapter rely on the American Community Survey rather than the 2010 Census. The majority of data produced from the Decennial Census results from a "short form" questionnaire mailed to all known residential addresses. This short form asks for limited information. A majority of the data needed to provide a profile of the city's characteristics is found in the U.S. Census American Communities Survey which is carried out at periodic intervals throughout a 10-year period in between the Decennial Census. The data is extrapolated from a "long form" questionnaire which is mailed out to a random cross section of the population, providing a more accurate picture of the city's population, housing, income, economic, and employment characteristics. This detailed information cannot always be found in the Decennial Census data sets.

A. Population Characteristics

1. ~~Population Growth Trends~~

The City of Culver City grew very slowly during the 1980s and 1990s. Most of the city's limited growth in the last 30 years has occurred since 2000, with a population increase of over 5% from 2000 to 2007, to an estimated a current population of 38,883 (2010 Census). See Table II-1 below. ~~40,792. Table II-2 below shows that according to SCAG data, the estimated population for the city in 2008 was 38,900. 8. (see Table II-1 and Figure II-1). The data sets demonstrate a slow growth rate for the city. This is similar to the trend for other Westside cities, but contrasts with Los Angeles County, which grew by 18.5% between 1980 and 1990, 8.1% between 1990 and~~

¹ ~~The Housing market analysis relies on sales and rental data from DataQuick and RealFacts, two of the largest private sources of real estate data.~~

2000, and an additional 8.2% since 2000. As an essentially built-out city, there have been few opportunities for growth during the last 30 years, except through redevelopment and urban infill.

Table II-1
Population Trends, 1990-2007 –
Culver City vs. Los Angeles County

Jurisdiction	1990	2000	2007	Growth 1990-2000	Growth 2000-2007
Culver City	38,793	38,816	40,792	0.1%	5.1%
Westside cities*	193,787	192,478	205,653	-0.7%	6.8%
Los Angeles County	8,863,052	9,579,000	10,366,700	8.1%	8.2%

Sources: 1990 & 2000 Census; Calif. Dept. of Finance Table E-1 (2007)

*includes Culver City, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and West Hollywood

Table II-2 shows population, household, and employment projections for Culver City for the years 2020 and 2035; the base year for the projections is 2008. The slow population growth rate as noted in Table II-1 is expected to continue as noted in Table II-2 with a rate of 2.8%. With a slow expected population growth rate, households are not expected to increase by a significant amount. However there is an expected increase of 5,000 new jobs during the same projection period. Appendix B – Land Inventory – indicates the City has sufficient land capacity to build new housing that may be needed in the future to accommodate new residents as a result of increased ~~rise in~~ employment opportunities.

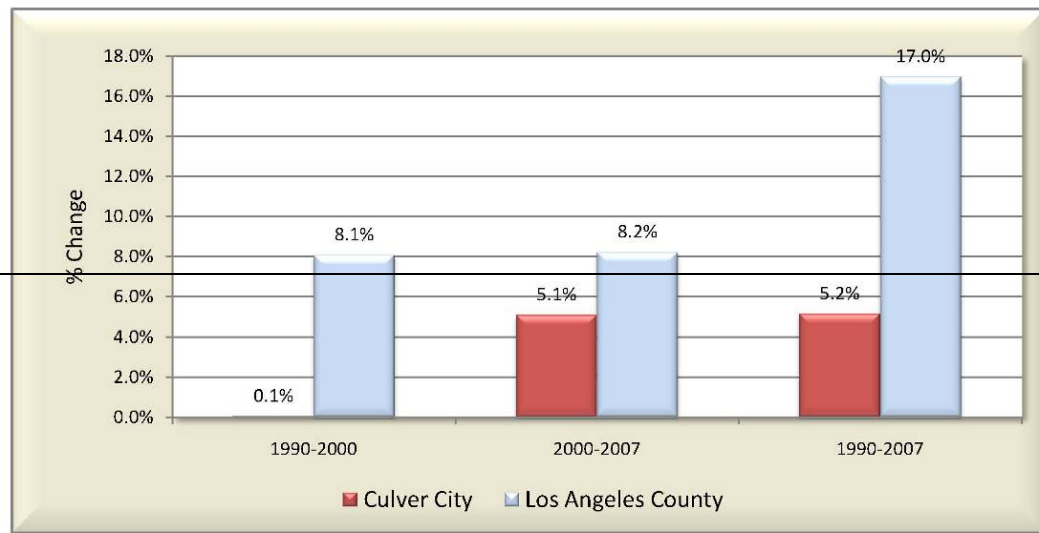
Table II-2
Culver City Projected Population, Household, and Employment Trends, 2008-2035

Jurisdiction	2008	2020	2035	Growth 2008 – 2035
Population	38,900	39,300	40,000	2.83%
Households	16,800	17,000	17,300	3.00%
Employment	45,400	47,900	50,400	11.01%

Sources: 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy Growth Forecast (Adopted by SCAG Regional Council on April 4, 2012)

Note: HCD Certified SCAG DATA

**Figure II-1
Population Growth 1990-2007 – Culver City vs. Los Angeles County**



Source: US Census, California Department of Finance, Table E-1

2. Age

Housing needs are influenced by the age characteristics of the population. Different age groups have different housing needs based on lifestyles, family types, income levels, and housing preference. Table II-2 provides a comparison of the city's and county's population by age group in 2000. This table shows that the age distribution of the city's population is older than Los Angeles County as a whole. Approximately 14% of the city's population is age 65 and over, and approximately 10% for Los Angeles County. An aging population has implications regarding the type and size of future housing needs, as well as accessibility.

**Table II-2
Age Distribution**

Age Group	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Under 18 years	8,096	20.9%	2,667,976	28.0%
18 to 24 years	2,570	6.6%	980,657	10.3%
25 to 44 years	12,930	33.3%	3,099,200	32.6%
45 to 64 years	9,830	25.3%	1,844,612	19.4%
65 to 74 years	2,707	7.0%	492,833	5.2%
75 to 84 years	2,009	5.2%	324,693	3.4%
85 and over	674	1.7%	109,147	1.1%
Total	38,816	100.0%	9,519,338	100.0%
Median Age	39.1		32.0	

Source: 2000 Census, Table QT-P1

3. ~~Race and Ethnicity~~

The racial and ethnic composition of the city differs from the county in that a lower proportion of city residents are Hispanic/Latino or other racial minorities. Approximately 48% of city residents are non-Hispanic white, contrasted with 31% for the county as a whole. The percentage of Hispanics residing in the city, at 23.7%, is slightly over one-half that of the County. Asians and African Americans, at approximately 12% each, represent the largest non-Hispanic minorities (Table II-3).

Table II-3
Race/Ethnicity

Racial/Ethnic Category	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,617	76.3%	5,277,125	55.4%
— White	18,675	48.1%	2,959,614	31.1%
— Black or African American	4,536	11.7%	901,472	9.5%
— American Indian/Alaska Native	111	0.3%	25,609	0.3%
— Asian	4,631	11.9%	1,124,569	11.8%
— Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	72	0.2%	23,265	0.2%
— Other Races or 2+ races	1,592	4.1%	242,596	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	9,199	23.7%	4,242,213	44.6%
Total	38,816	100.0%	9,519,338	100.0%

Sources: 2000 Census, SF1 Table P8

B. Household Characteristics

1. ~~Household Composition and Size~~

Household characteristics are an indicator of the type and size of housing needed in a city. The Census defines a “household” as all persons occupying a housing unit, which may include single persons living alone, families related through marriage or blood, or unrelated persons that sharing a single unit. Persons in group quarters such as dormitories, retirement or convalescent homes, group homes, or other similar living situations are included in population totals, but are not considered households.

According to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey, Culver City had a total of 16,958 housing units and 16,278 households.; households are the actual number of occupied housing units[s1].

16,611 households as reported in the 2000 Census. Table II-4 provides a comparison of households by type for the city and Los Angeles County as a whole. Family households in 2000 comprised approximately 57% of all households in the city, over 10% less than the County. Another significant difference in household composition between the city and county is the number of single person households (34% city vs. 25% county). Due to these factors, the city's average household size is somewhat lower than Los Angeles County as a whole (2.31 persons per household city vs. 2.98 persons per household county.

Table II-4
Household Composition

Household Type	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Households	%	Households	%
Total Households	16,611	100.0%	3,133,774	100.0%
— Families	9,513	57.3%	2,136,977	68.2%
— w/children under 18	4,343	26.1%	1,152,202	36.8%
Non-family households	7,098	42.7%	996,707	31.8%
— Single living alone	5,727	34.5%	771,854	24.6%
— 65 and over living alone	1,544	9.3%	223,473	7.1%
Average household size	2.31		2.98	

Sources: US Census 2000, SF1 Tables P18 and H12

2. ~~Housing Tenure~~

~~Housing tenure (owner vs. renter) is an important indicator of the housing market. Communities strive to have an adequate supply of units available both for rent and for sale in order to accommodate a range of households with varying incomes, family sizes and composition, and lifestyles. Table II-5 provides a comparison of the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units in the city in 2000 as compared to the county as a whole. It reveals a higher level of homeownership in the city, approximately 6 percentage points higher than the county.~~

Table II-5
Household Tenure

Tenure	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Owner Occupied	9,034	54%	1,499,744	48%
Renter Occupied	7,577	46%	1,634,030	52%
Total occupied units	16,611	100%	3,133,774	100%

Source: 2000 Census, QT-H1 and H7

3.1. ~~Overcrowding~~

~~Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens, with severe overcrowding when there are more than 1.5 residents per room. Overcrowded households are usually a reflection of the lack of affordable housing (see Section D4, below for a detailed definition of “affordable” housing). Table II-3 summarizes overcrowding for Culver City as reported in the 2005-2009 American Community Survey in 2000.~~

Table II-6
Overcrowding

Household Type	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Owner-Occupied	9,033	100.0%	1,499,694	100.0%
—Overcrowded	439	4.9%	204,345	13.6%
—Severely overcrowded	223	2.5%	111,667	7.4%
Renter-Occupied	7,578	100.0%	1,634,080	100.0%
—Overcrowded	1,080	14.3.75%	516,024	31.6%
—Severely overcrowded	706	9.3%	359,608	22.0%

Source: 2000 Census, Table H20

Table II-3a
Overcrowding – Culver City

Occupants Per Room	Renters		Owners	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
<u>0.5 or less</u>	<u>4,043</u>	<u>60.35%</u>	<u>6,913</u>	<u>72.17%</u>
<u>0.51 to 1</u>	<u>2,288</u>	<u>34.15%</u>	<u>2,513</u>	<u>26.23%</u>
<u>1.01 to 1.5</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>3.75%</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>1.37%</u>
<u>1.51 to 2</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>1.46%</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>0.23%</u>
<u>2.01 or More</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0.28%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
<u>Total Households</u>	<u>6,699</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>9,579</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
<u>Overcrowded Households (1.01 or More)</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>5.49%</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>1.60%</u>
<u>Total Overcrowded Households (1.01 or More)</u>	<u>521</u>			
<u>Percentage of Overcrowded Households (1.01 or More)</u>	<u>3.20%</u>			
<u>Total Households Combined</u>	<u>16,278</u>			
<u>Total Housing Units</u>	<u>16,958</u>			
<u>Vacancy Rate</u>	<u>4.01%</u>			

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG DATA

Table II-3b
Overcrowding – Los Angeles County

<u>Occupants Per Room</u>	<u>Renter Occupied</u>		<u>Owner Occupied</u>	
	<u>Households</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Households</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>0.5 or less</u>	<u>716,578</u>	<u>42.27%</u>	<u>938,272</u>	<u>62.07%</u>
<u>0.51 to 1</u>	<u>677,539</u>	<u>39.97%</u>	<u>479,150</u>	<u>31.70%</u>
<u>1.01 to 1.5</u>	<u>157,164</u>	<u>9.27%</u>	<u>69,998</u>	<u>4.63%</u>
<u>1.51 to 2</u>	<u>92,112</u>	<u>5.43%</u>	<u>18,362</u>	<u>1.21%</u>
<u>2.01 or More</u>	<u>51,739</u>	<u>3.05%</u>	<u>5,894</u>	<u>0.39%</u>
<u>Total Households</u>	<u>1,695,132</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>1,511,676</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
<u>Overcrowded Households (1.01 or More)</u>	<u>301,015</u>	<u>17.76%</u>	<u>94,254</u>	<u>6.24%</u>
<u>Total Overcrowded Households (1.01 or More)</u>			<u>395,269</u>	
<u>Percentage of Overcrowded Households (1.01 or More)</u>			<u>12.33%</u>	
<u>Total Households Combined</u>			<u>3,206,808</u>	
<u>Total Housing Units</u>			<u>3,449,273</u>	
<u>Vacancy Rate</u>			<u>7.03%</u>	

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimate, Table B25014

Source: Table 3. Annual Estimates of Housing Units for Counties in California: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011 (H01-EST2011-03-06), U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division; Release Date: June 2012

Based on U.S. Census standards, Culver City residents live in relatively less crowded housing conditions than the rest of Los Angeles County. According to 2005-2009 American Community Survey, in Culver City in 2000, ~~3.2%~~ 9.1% or ~~521 units~~ of all occupied units were considered overcrowded based on U.S. Census criteria, including ~~4.9%~~ 1.6% of owner-occupied units and ~~14.3%~~ 5.5% of renter-occupied units. Overcrowding in both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units in the city is less than one-half of the county level.

4.2. Household Income

Household income is a primary factor affecting housing needs in a community – with the exception of senior citizens or others who own a home with little or no mortgage, the ability of residents to afford housing is directly related to household income.

Housing needs and assistance programs are based on income categories established in state and federal law. The five categories used in Housing Elements are as follows:

Extremely Low	Up to 30% of Area-wide Median Income (AMI)
Very Low	31% – 50% of AMI
Low	51% – 80% of AMI
Moderate	81% – 120% of AMI
Above Moderate	Over 120% of AMI

The Extremely-Low, Very-Low and Low categories taken together are referred to as “Lower-Income.”

According to SCAG's profile of Culver City and the 2010 the 2000 Census, the median household income in Culver City was \$67,736 was \$51,792, (-about 26% 23% higher than for Los Angeles County), and slightly higher than for Santa Monica (Table II-7). About 29%As shown on Table II-4 below, approximately 29.8% of Culver City households fell within the Lower-Income Very-Low and Low income categories, while just 15.61% under 20% were Moderate and 54.54 %52% were Above-Moderate. About 9.98% 8% are estimated to fall within the Extremely-Low category (<30% of AMI), based on 2000 Census data (SF3 Table P52). In Table II-7 the Extremely Low category is a subset of Very Low.

Table II-4
Culver City Household Distribution by RHNA Income Category*

Distribution					% Distribution				
EL	VL	Low	Mod	Above Mod	EL	VL	Low	Mod	Above Mod
1,625	1,222	2,009	2,540	8,873	9.98	7.51	12.35	15.61	54.54

*Based on County Median Household Income (MHI) from American Community Survey 2005-09 5-Year Average
Note: HCD Certified SCAG DATA

Table II-7
Median Household Income, 1999 –
Los Angeles County and Surrounding Cities

Jurisdiction	Median Income	% Distribution			
		VL	Low	Mod	Above Mod
Culver City	\$51,792	15.4	13.2	19.5	52.0
Beverly Hills	\$70,945	15.7	9.4	12.3	62.6
Santa Monica	\$50,714	21.8	12.2	15.6	50.4
West Hollywood	\$38,914	27.9	15.6	17.9	38.6
County of Los Angeles	\$42,189	24.7	15.7	17.1	42.6

Median and Income distributions based on 2000 Census for Los Angeles County (data for 1999)
Sources: 2000 Census SF3 Table P53 and SCAG 11/2/2006

5.3. Overpayment

According to state housing policy, overpaying occurs when housing costs exceed 30% of gross household income. Table II-5 displays estimates for overpayment by households during the 2005 – 2009 American Community Survey period by percent of income, in 1999 by lower income households. According to SCAG, approximately 2,931 renter households (or 43.7% of renter

households) ~~55%~~ of all lower-income renter households and ~~approximately 3,992 owner households (or 41.6% of owner households)~~ ~~66%~~ of all lower-income owner households were overpaying for housing. Overall 42.5% ~~Over 58%~~ of all categories of lower-income households, both renters and owners were found to be overpaying for housing.

Although homeowners enjoy income and property tax deductions and other benefits that help to compensate for high housing costs, lower-income homeowners may need to defer maintenance or repairs due to limited funds, which can lead to deterioration. For lower-income renters, severe cost burden can require families to double up resulting in overcrowding and related problems.

Table II-8
Overpayment by Income Category—Culver City

Income Category	Renters		Owners	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Extremely low households	800	--	265	--
—Households overpaying	395	49.4%	220	83.0%
Very low households	725	--	380	--
—Households overpaying	445	61.4%	305	80.3%
Low households	1,165	--	645	--
—Households overpaying	640	54.9%	325	50.4%
All lower income households	2,690	--	1,290	--
—Households overpaying	1,480	55.0%	850	65.9%

Source: SCAG 2006 based on 2000 Census

Table II-5—
Overpaying Mortgage or Rent – Culver City

Percent of Income	Renters		Owners	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Less than 10%	279	4.20%	1,097	11.50%
10% to 14.9%	515	7.70%	1,179	12.30%
15% to 19.9%	883	13.20%	1,093	11.40%
20% to 24.9%	988	14.70%	1,068	11.10%
25% to 29.9%	709	10.60%	1,080	11.30%
30% to 34.9%	514	7.70%	790	8.20%
35% to 39.9%	404	6.00%	692	7.20%
40% to 49.9%	739	11.00%	968	10.10%
50% or More	1,274	19.00%	1,542	16.10%
Not Computed	394	5.90%	70	0.70%
Total	6,699	100.00%	9,579	99.9%

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG DATA

C. Employment

Employment is an important factor affecting housing needs within a community. The jobs available in each employment sector and the wages for these jobs affect the type and size of housing residents can afford.

1. Current Employment

Current employment ~~and projected job growth have~~ has a significant influence on housing needs during this planning period. ~~Table II-6 shows that the city had a workforce of 19,772~~ 21,448 persons, ~~or 68% of the working-age population, as reported by 2005-2009 American Community Survey, Census 2000. This table also shows that the city's population has a somewhat higher participation in the workforce than the county (68% city vs. 61% county).~~

Table II-9
Labor Force—Culver City vs. Los Angeles County (2000)

Labor Force Status	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
In labor force	21,448	68%	4,312,264	61%
—Work at home	880	4%	134,643	3%
Not in labor force	10,124	32%	2,810,261	39%
With Social Security income	3,737	12%	618,121	9%
Total population age 16+	31,572	—	7,122,525	—

Source: 2000 Census SF3-DP-3

According to the figures in Table II-6 ~~in 2000~~, approximately ~~50%~~ 54.25% of the city's working residents were employed in management and professional occupations (Table II-10). ~~About 22.65% were in service related employment and A low percentage of workers (under 12%) were employed in service-related occupations such as waiters, waitresses and beauticians. Technical, skilled and unskilled occupations such as machine operators, assemblers, farming, transportation, handlers and laborers also constituted 23.10% less than 12% of the workforce.~~

**Table II-6 Table II-10–
Employment by Occupation – Culver City Residents**

Occupation	Jobs	Percent
Management, professional and related	10,107	49.8%
Service	2,331	11.5%
Sales and office	5,540	27.3%
Farming, fishing and forestry	-	-
Construction, extraction, and maintenance	1,099	5.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving	1,208	6.0%

Source: 2000 Census, DP-3

Occupation	Jobs	Percent
Educational, health, and social services	4,493	22.7%
Professional scientific management administrative and waste management services	3,805	19.25%
Retail trade	1,747	8.85%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,678	8.5%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	1,613	8.15%
Information	1,601	8.1%
Manufacturing	1,423	7.2%
Other services except public administration	1,120	5.65%
Public administration	746	3.8%
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	636	3.2%
Wholesale trade	469	2.35%
Construction	412	2.1%
Armed forces	15	.08%
Agriculture forestry fishing and hunting and mining	14	.07%
Total	19,772	100%

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

As of 2005 the five largest employment sectors within Los Angeles County were manufacturing (484,776 employees), retail trade (410,193 employees), health care & social assistance (424,173 employees), professional, scientific and technical services (359,249 employees), and accommodation & food services (323,460 employees)². At 54.25 %, Culver City employed residents have a higher representation of professionals than the rest of the County.

2. Jobs in Culver City and Projected Job Growth

While Culver City residents are more likely to be employed in management and professional occupations, jobs in the City are more evenly distributed as shown in Table II-7 below. Management and professional jobs constitute the majority of the 45,340 jobs in the City (16,715 jobs or 36.9%). Technical, manufacturing, skilled, and unskilled employment is represented by 15,065 jobs or 33.2% while service sector jobs constitute 13,560 jobs or 29.9% of the total 45,340 jobs. These numbers are reflected in the significant number of jobs in such places as City Hall,

² U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005 County Business Patterns.

Sony, and Symantec (professional); warehousing and studio related skilled and unskilled jobs in the Hayden Tract (technical/skilled/unskilled); and the numerous restaurants and retail stores along the Washington and Sepulveda Boulevard commercial corridors and the Westfield Mall (service). Taken together, skilled, unskilled, technical, and service sector jobs form the majority of jobs in Culver City. With higher rents and mortgages in the west side of Los Angeles County, it may be difficult for people employed in these sectors to find affordable housing in or near the city.

As stated in the beginning of this Chapter, Table II-2 shows projections for Culver City from a base year of 2008 to 2035 (27 years) for population, households and employment. Table II-2 shows an expected increase of 5,000 new jobs during the projection period. The 2013 RHNA numbers of 185 units and the land inventory analysis in Appendix B of this document indicate there is adequate land capacity to construct a sufficient number of dwellings that may be needed to accommodate new residents attracted by employment.

Table II-11 shows employment and projected occupational growth for Los Angeles County along with average salaries for the period 2004-2014. This data is not readily available for Culver City alone. The greatest number of new jobs projected to be produced in Los Angeles County over the next few years will be among the lower-waged occupations. Based on past trends and projections provided by the California Employment Development Department, 65% of these new workers within Los Angeles County will earn 80% or below of the median area income³. Because the majority of new jobs created will be low-wage jobs, there will be a growing demand for units county-wide that are affordable to low-income persons, typically below the average home price of the area.

³—Los Angeles County 2003-2008 Consolidated Plan.

Table II-11
Projected Job Growth by Occupation (2004-2014) –
Los Angeles County

SOC Code	Occupational Title	Employment Change	Median Hourly Wage*
		Numerical	
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	450,500	\$15.45
35-0000	Food Preparation and Serving-Related Occupations	61,150	\$8.33
25-0000	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	58,290	\$21.79
41-0000	Sales and Related Occupations	49,520	\$12.27
29-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	39,420	\$30.25
53-0000	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	33,330	\$11.01
11-0000	Management Occupations	29,580	\$43.06
13-0000	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	28,520	\$27.02
43-0000	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	26,840	\$14.29
27-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	24,530	\$18.32
31-0000	Healthcare Support Occupations	24,270	\$11.29
39-0000	Personal Care and Service Occupations	15,200	\$9.72
15-0000	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	15,160	\$33.17
37-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	15,090	\$9.94
47-0000	Construction and Extraction Occupations	12,890	\$19.21
33-0000	Protective Service Occupations	12,330	\$14.42
49-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	10,370	\$18.72
21-0000	Community and Social Services Occupations	7,800	\$18.81
17-0000	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	5,490	\$35.38
23-0000	Legal Occupations	5,230	\$41.69
19-0000	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	5,170	\$28.07

Source: California Employment Development Dept., March 2005 Benchmark
 *2006 wages

It is difficult to obtain accurate employment information, because of confidentiality issues and other constraints. A review undertaken in connection with the Workforce Housing Study by the Westside Cities estimated the worker population of Culver City, in the year 2000, at 40,850. Data from the 2002 Economic Census put the figure at 47,688. This latter study showed that the largest employment sectors in Culver City were “Information”⁴ (15,802 employees), followed by “Professional, scientific and technical services” (8,333 employees), “Retail trade” (5,963 employees) and “Health care & social assistance” (2,949 employees) (Table II-12). The 2002

⁴—The “Information” sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products; (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and (c) processing data. The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and Web portals, data processing industries and the information services industries. (Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census—2002 Economic Census)

employment sector data are reflective of employment within the city, not necessarily employment of city residents.

**Table II-7 Table II-12
Jobs in Culver City Employment by Economic Sector (2002)**

Economic Sector	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees
Information	179	15,802
Professional, scientific, & technical services	333	8,333
Retail Trade	332	5,963
Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	120	4,358
Health care & social services	166	2,949
Wholesale Trade	161	2,483
Accommodation & food services	163	2,478
Manufacturing	80	1,847
Other services (except public administration)	161	1,252
Real estate & rental & leasing	105	1,027
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	116	877
Educational services	23	319
Total Employment		47,688

Source: 2002 Economic Census, Table 1

Economic Sector	Number of Employees	%
Information	7,310	16.1%
Educational, health, and social services	6,770	14.95%
Professional scientific management administrative and waste management services	6,405	14.1%
Retail Trade	5,765	12.7%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	4,650	10.25%
Manufacturing	3,340	7.35%
Other services except public administration	3,145	6.95%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,645	5.85%
Construction	2,075	4.6%
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	1,190	2.6%
Wholesale Trade	1,090	2.4%
Public Administration	895	2%
Agriculture forestry fishing and hunting and mining	60	.15%
Total Employment	45,340	100%

Source: 2006-2008 Census Transportation Planning Package

Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

3. Jobs-Housing Balance

A regional balance of jobs-to-housing helps to ensure that the demand for housing is reasonably related to supply. When the number of jobs significantly exceeds the housing supply, the rental and for-sale housing markets may become overheated, requiring households to pay a larger percentage of their income for housing. In addition, a tight housing market can result in overcrowding and longer commute times as workers seek more affordable housing in outlying areas. ~~The current jobs-housing objective for the entire SCAG region is one new housing unit for every 1.5 jobs.⁵~~

~~According to the Table II-8 below 2000 Census, about 99% of employed Culver City residents worked in Los Angeles County, and 17% of all workers were employed within the city limits (Table II-13). the current jobs to housing ratio is 2.67 potentially indicating a need for more housing in the Westside area of Los Angeles County and Culver City.~~

Table II-13
Job Location for Culver City Residents

Job Location	Persons	%
Work in Los Angeles County	19,693	99.3%
—Work in city of residence	3,415	17.2%
—Work elsewhere in Los Angeles County	16,420	82.8%
Work in another California county	348	1.8%
Work outside California	142	0.7%
Total workers age 16+	19,835	—

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Tables P26 & P27

~~With 47,688 jobs and 17,149 housing units, the city's jobs/housing ratio was 2.78 as of 2002 (Table II-14). The city appears to be job-rich compared to Los Angeles County as a whole, which had ratio of only 1.11 jobs per housing unit in 2002. However, these statistics do not reflect the fact that many people who work in Culver City live in nearby Westside locations and commute relatively short distances to Culver City jobs. This regional aspect of employment patterns in Los Angeles County makes it difficult to translate the Culver City jobs/housing ratio into an unambiguous Culver City housing needs assessment.~~

⁵—SCAG Draft 2008 Regional Comprehensive Plan, Land Use & Housing Chapter, P. 18

Table II-8 Table II-14
Employment Profile and Jobs/Housing Ratio (2002) –
Culver City

Total Employees	47,688
Housing Units	17,149
Jobs/Housing Ratio	2.78
Sources: 2002 Economic Census California Dept. of Finance, Report E-5	
Total Employees	45,340
Housing Units	16,958
Jobs/Housing Ratio	2.67
Sources: 2005-2009 American Community Survey & 2006-2008 Census Transportation Planning Package Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data	

D. Housing Stock Characteristics

This section presents an evaluation of the characteristics of the community's housing stock and helps in identifying and prioritizing needs. The factors evaluated include the number and type of housing units, recent growth trends, age and condition, tenure, vacancy, housing costs, affordability, and assisted affordable units at-risk of loss due to conversion to market-rate. A housing unit is defined as a house, apartment, mobile home, or group of rooms, occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

1. Housing Type and Growth Trends

The 2008-2014 Housing Element reported that ~~Table II-15 provides a breakdown of the housing stock by type along with growth trends for the city compared to the county as a whole for the period 2000 to 2007. The~~ the housing stock in Culver City ~~was is~~ comprised predominantly of single-family detached homes, which ~~make~~made up about 39% of all units, and larger multi-family complexes (5+ units), which comprised about 36% of the total. About 11% of units ~~were reported as are~~ single-family attached (i.e., condo or duplex apartment) units, while mobile homes comprised the remaining 1%. Homes on residential two family (R-2) zoned lots can either be two detached dwelling units on one parcel or two attached units (also known as a duplex) on one parcel. Duplexes would be captured under single-family attached and possibly multi-family 2-4 units. This proportional breakdown in housing type has remained relatively the same over the years, reflecting Culver City's slow growth rate and home construction. Table II-9 shows the California Department of Finance estimates for 2013. Single family detached and multi-family units of 5 or more units comprise the majority of housing types at 39.6% and 38.3%, respectively. Percentages for the housing types did not drastically change over the last five years.

Table II-9
California Department of Finance
Housing Type Estimates for 2013

<u>Total</u>	<u>Single Detached</u>	<u>Single Attached</u>	<u>Two to Four</u>	<u>Five Plus</u>	<u>Mobile Homes</u>
<u>17,486</u>	<u>6,920</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>2,086</u>	<u>6,697</u>	<u>196</u>
<u>% of Total</u>	<u>39.6%</u>	<u>9.08%</u>	<u>11.93</u>	<u>38.3%</u>	<u>1.12%</u>

Source: Cal. Dept. of Finance Table E-5

Table II-15
Housing by Type

Structure Type	2000		2007		Growth	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Culver City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single-family detached	6,605	39%	6,618	39%	13	0%
Single-family attached	1,903	11%	1,903	11%	0	0%
Multi-family 2-4 units	2,301	13%	2,286	13%	-15	-1%
Multi-family 5+ units	6,140	36%	6,147	36%	7	0%
Mobile homes	181	1%	181	1%	0	0%
Total units	17,130	100%	17,135	100%	5	0%
Los Angeles County	-	-	-	-	-	-
Single-family detached	1,593,449	49%	1,638,521	48%	45,072	3%
Single-family attached	241,575	7%	243,078	7%	1,503	1%
Multi-family 2-4 units	287,575	9%	291,406	9%	3,831	1%
Multi-family 5+ units	1,091,766	33%	1,151,750	34%	59,984	5%
Mobile homes	56,605	2%	56,701	2%	96	0%
Total units	3,270,906	100%	3,382,356	100%	11,450	3%

Source: Cal. Dept. of Finance, Table E-5

According to the city's Building and Safety data base, during the last RHNA planning period, January 1998 through December 2005, 96 gross new housing units were built in the city; from January 2006 through December 2007, 97 gross new units were built (the 97 units built in 2006/07 can be credited towards meeting the RHNA allocation for this current RHNA planning period). There is a discrepancy between the city's Building and Safety database and the state Department of Finance (DOF) data shown in Table II-15. While the reason for this difference is unclear, the city's database is believed to be a more accurate reflection of units built from 1998 through 2007 than the data reported by DOF.

2. Housing Age and Conditions

Housing age is often an important indicator of housing condition. Housing units built prior to 1978 before stringent limits on the amount of lead in paint were imposed, may have interior or exterior building components coated with lead-based paint. Housing units built before 1970 are the most likely to need rehabilitation and to have lead-based paint in deteriorated condition.

Lead-based paint becomes hazardous to children under age six and to pregnant women when it peels off walls, windows and doors.

Table II-16-10 shows reports the age distribution of the housing stock in Culver City compared to Los Angeles County as a whole as reported in the 2000 Census.

Table II-10 Table II-16
Age of Housing Stock by Tenure –
Culver City vs. Los Angeles County

Year Built	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Owner occupied	9,033	100%	1,499,694	100%
1990 or later	353	4%	101,563	7%
1980-89	402	4%	173,413	12%
1970-79	2,094	23%	185,447	12%
1960-69	938	10%	222,641	15%
1950-59	2,414	27%	403,784	27%
1940-49	1,817	20%	209,298	14%
1939 or earlier	1,015	11%	203,548	14%
Renter occupied	7,578	100%	1,634,080	100%
1990 or later	187	2%	109,917	7%
1980-89	446	6%	214,549	13%
1970-79	1,923	25%	302,096	18%
1960-69	1,594	21%	333,517	20%
1950-59	1,445	19%	298,342	18%
1940-49	1,148	15%	175,275	11%
1939 or earlier	835	11%	200,384	12%

Source: 2000 Census H36

This table shows that 68% of the owner-occupied housing units and 66% of rented units in Culver City were constructed prior to 1970. These findings indicate the possibility of a need for some maintenance and rehabilitation, including remediation of lead-based paint, for approximately one-two-thirds of the city's housing stock. There has been no significant loss of housing in the last 10 years and –housing as reported in the 2000 census (Table II-10) is approximately 10 years older.

Table II-11 identifies the number of Culver City owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities and telephones. in the city and the county as a whole. This table shows that less than 1% of rental and owner occupied units lacked complete plumbing facilities. Almost no owner-occupied housing units and approximately 2% of renter occupied units lacked complete kitchens. A lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities is an indicator that housing units may need rehabilitation. Less than 1% and about 3% of owner and renter units respectively lacked telephones. Based on this data, Culver City's housing stock is in relatively good condition with basic facilities present.

Table II-11 Table II-17**Households Lacking Kitchen, and Plumbing, and Telephone Facilities by Type of Household Tenure—Culver City vs. Los Angeles County**

Status of Kitchen and Bathroom Facilities	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Owner occupied	9,033	100%	1,499,694	100%
— Complete kitchen facilities	9,029	100%	1,493,930	99.6%
— Lacking complete kitchen facilities	4	0%	5,764	0.4%
Renter occupied	7,578	100%	1,634,080	100%
— Complete kitchen facilities	7,420	98%	1,593,522	97.5%
— Lacking complete kitchen facilities	158	2%	40,558	2.5%
Owner occupied	9,033	100%	1,499,694	100%
— Complete plumbing facilities	9,018	100%	1,492,247	99.5%
— Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	0%	7,447	0.5%
Renter occupied	7,578	100%	1,634,080	100%
— Complete plumbing facilities	7,530	99.4%	1,610,239	98.5%
— Lacking complete plumbing facilities	48	0.6%	23,841	1.5%

Source: 2000 Census H48, H51

Status of Kitchen, Plumbing, and Telephone Facilities	Owner		Renter	
	Number	%	Number	%
Households with Kitchens	9,540	99.59%	6,562	98%
Households without Kitchens	39	0.41%	137	2%
Total Households	9,579	100%	6,699	100%
Households with Plumbing	9,559	99.79%	6,688	99.84%
Households without Plumbing	20	0.21%	11	0.16%
Total Households	9,579	100%	6,699	100%
Households with Telephones	9,520	99.38%	6,500	97.03%
Households without Telephones	59	0.62%	199	2.97%
Total Units	9,579	100%	6,699	100%

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG DATA

To supplement this analysis of Census data, A targeted field survey of selected neighborhoods was conducted in September 2007. The surveyed neighborhoods were chosen based on the knowledge of experienced planning, housing and code enforcement staff, with the intent of identifying areas where units in need of repair are concentrated (see Figure II-1).

The survey found that 38% of the 202 units surveyed were considered to be in sound condition although minor cosmetic work may be needed. About 32% of the units showed signs of minor structural problems, while 30% were in need of major rehabilitation. Since the survey focused on those areas known to have the highest incidence of problems, these statistics are not

representative of the entire city. Rehabilitation needs are considered to be far less prevalent in other areas of the city.

A separate survey of residential multi-family dwelling (RMD) areas was also conducted (also shown in ~~Figure II-2~~~~Figure II-2~~~~Figure II-1~~). Within the RMD Zone study area, 414 properties and 631 dwelling units were surveyed. This evaluation found that 87% of the units surveyed were considered to be in sound condition although minor cosmetic work may be needed. About 12% of the units showed signs of minor structural problems and 1% of the units were in need of major rehabilitation.

Based on the field surveys and staff knowledge of other areas not surveyed, it is estimated that there may be approximately 140 housing units in need of minor to moderate repair and approximately 67 units in need of major rehabilitation.

There are other dwelling units in the survey areas that were not noted (or counted) because they showed no signs of debilitation. Within the RMD Zone survey, units that were not in need of repair and located on properties that were fully developed based on Zoning Code density maximums were not counted. Since the time the field survey was conducted, the housing stock and conditions for Culver City has not changed significantly. A significant number of building permits were issued for tenant improvements to residential units despite the down turn of the economy that started around 2007/2008. Residents decided to improve their existing homes instead of selling and purchasing new homes.

3. Vacancy

Housing vacancy rates are shown in Table II-~~18~~~~12~~. The table shows that the vacancy rates in the city is ~~were~~ relatively low, at about 4%, with just 2.1% of rental units and 1.2% of for sale units available for rent or sale, respectively. The rental vacancy rate for the County as a whole was somewhat higher, at 3.3%, while the rate of for sale housing was approximately the close to that of the city, at 1.6%. Rental vacancy rates in the 24% range indicate nearly full occupancy, and contribute to upward pressures on rents and mortgages.

Table II-~~12~~ Table II-18
Housing Vacancy -
Culver City vs. Los Angeles County

Total Households Combined	16,278
Total Housing Units	16,958
Vacancy Rate	4%

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG DATA

Occupancy Status	Culver City		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Total housing units	17,130	100.0%	3,270,909	100.0%
— Occupied units	16,611	97.0%	3,133,774	95.8%
— Owner occupied	9,034	52.7%	1,499,744	45.9%
— Renter occupied	7,577	44.2%	1,634,030	50.0%
— Vacant units	519	3.0%	137,135	4.2%
— For rent ¹	164	2.1%	56,089	3.3%
— For sale ²	112	1.2%	23,874	1.6%
— Rented or sold, not occupied	58	0.3%	11,716	0.4%
— For seasonal or occasional use	42	0.2%	13,565	0.4%
— For migrant workers	0	0.0%	68	0.0%
— Other vacant	143	0.8%	31,823	1.0%

Source: 2000 Census, Table QT-H1

Notes: ¹ Est. % of all rental units² Est. % of all for-sale units

Figure II-2
Housing Conditions Survey Area



Culver CITY

HOUSING ELEMENT RMD UNITS CHART

• ADDRESSES  CULVER CITY BOUNDARY

CULVER CITY GIS
JANUARY 24, 2008



Scale 1:35,000

4. Housing Cost

a. Housing Affordability Criteria

State law establishes five income categories for purposes of housing programs based on the area (i.e., County) median income ("AMI"):

- Extremely-Low (30% or less of AMI),
- Very-Low (31-50% of AMI),
- Low (51-80% of AMI),
- Moderate (81-120% of AMI), and
- Above Moderate (over 120% of AMI).

Housing affordability is based on the relationship between household income and housing expenses. According to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the California Department of Housing and Community Development⁶, housing is considered "affordable" if the monthly payment is no more than 30% of a household's gross income. In some areas, these income limits may be increased to adjust for high housing costs⁷.

Table II-19¹³ shows affordable rent levels and estimated affordable purchase prices for housing in Los Angeles County by income category. Based on state-adopted standards, the maximum affordable monthly rent for extremely-low-income households is ~~\$555~~\$640, while the maximum affordable rent for very-low-income households is ~~\$925~~\$1,068. The maximum affordable rent for low-income households is ~~\$1,480~~\$1,708, while the maximum for moderate-income households is ~~\$1,944~~\$1,695.

Maximum purchase prices are more difficult to determine due to variations in mortgage interest rates and qualifying procedures, down payments, special tax assessments, homeowner association fees, property insurance rates, etc. With this caveat, the maximum home purchase prices by income category shown in ~~Table II-19~~Table II-13 have been estimated based on typical conditions.

⁶ HCD memo of 4/18/07 (<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rep/state/inc2k7.pdf>)

⁷ HCD publishes annual household income limits for each county in California. The published income limits for extremely-low-, very-low- and low-income households are used to determine eligibility for some assistance programs and are adjusted upward in high housing cost areas like Southern California. Therefore, the income limits published by HCD for Los Angeles County are higher than the calculated income categories that would result from the applicable percentages of AMI. The determination of affordable rent and affordable purchase price for assisted units may vary depending upon the requirements of various funding sources. In addition, affordable housing costs may be restricted to the extent needed to allow units to be counted toward the Redevelopment Agency's housing production obligations.

Table II-13
Income Categories and Affordable Housing Costs –
Los Angeles County

2013 County Median Income = \$64,800	Income Limits	Affordable Monthly Rent	Affordable Price (est.)
Extremely Low (<30%)	Up to \$25,600	Up to \$640	Up to \$75,000
Very Low (31-50%)	Up to \$42,700	Up to \$1,068	Up to \$147,800
Low (51-80%)	Up to \$68,300	Up to \$1,708	Up to \$256,800
Moderate (81-120%)	Up to \$77,750	Up to \$1,944	Up to \$297,000
Above moderate (120%+)	Over \$77,750	Over \$1,944	Over \$297,000

Assumptions:

-Based on a family of 4

-30% of gross income for rent or PITI

-10% down payment, 5% interest, 1.25% taxes & insurance, \$200 HOA dues

Source: Cal. HCD;

Table II-19
Income Categories and Affordable Housing Costs –
Los Angeles County

2007 County Median Income = \$56,500	Income Limits	Affordable Rent	Affordable Price (est.)
Extremely Low (<30%)	Up to \$22,200	Up to \$555	Up to \$70,000
Very Low (31-50%)	Up to \$37,000	Up to \$925	Up to \$116,000
Low (51-80%)	Up to \$59,200	Up to \$1,480	Up to \$185,000
Moderate (81-120%)	Up to \$67,800	Up to \$1,695	Up to \$213,000
Above moderate (120%+)	Over \$67,800	Over \$1,695	Over \$213,000

Assumptions:

-Based on a family of 4

-30% of gross income for rent or PITI

-10% down payment, 6.25% interest, 1.25% taxes & insurance, \$200 HOA dues

Source: Cal. HCD; Conexus

b. For-Sale Housing

Actual Housing sales price statistics were gathered from SCAG Community Profile for Culver City (May 2013) and City-Data.com. According to the SCAG Profile, Culver City's Medium Home Sales Price for 2012 was **\$448,250** (Source: U.S. Census, Cal. Dept. DOF, MDA Data Quick, and SCAG). ~~for the period January 2006 through August 2007 (Table II-20) show that the vast majority of resale homes sold for more than \$500,000 during this period.~~

According to data for Culver City from City-Data.com, the mean price in 2009 for various types of housing was:

- Detached houses: \$642,325
- Townhouses or other attached units: \$510,763
- In 2-unit structures: \$919,812 (This likely reflects the sale price of both units together)
- In 3-to-4-unit structures: \$524,218

- In 5-or-more-unit structures: \$266,486

Table II-20
Resale Housing Sales Price Distribution (2006-07) —
Culver City

Price	Condo	SFD
Under \$150,000	0	2
\$150,000-174,999	0	0
\$175,000-199,999	0	0
\$200,000-224,999	0	0
\$225,000-249,999	0	0
\$250,000-274,999	0	0
\$275,000-299,999	3	0
\$300,000-324,999	3	1
\$325,000-349,999	17	0
\$350,000-374,999	19	0
\$375,000-399,999	32	0
\$400,000-424,999	27	0
\$425,000-449,999	25	0
\$450,000-474,999	24	0
\$475,000-499,999	20	1
\$500,000+	44	146
Median	\$423,000	\$750,000

Notes:

Data for Jan 2006 through Aug 2007

Resale only -- number of new home sales too small to be reliable

The median price for resale single-family detached homes was \$750,000. For resale condos, the median price was \$423,000. Based on the estimated affordable purchase prices shown in Table II-19~~13~~ (page II-18), ~~no for sale units were affordable to lower-income residents were not able to purchase units of any type while or moderate-income residents could only purchase condominium units within structures of 5 or more units. These~~ This data illustrates that public subsidies are generally required to reduce sales prices to a level that is affordable to low- and moderate-income buyers. At a median price of ~~\$448,250~~ \$423,000 for condominiums, there is a “gap” of over ~~\$210,000~~ \$150,000 between the market price and the maximum price a moderate-income household can afford to pay for a home. For low-income households, this gap is over ~~\$238,000~~ \$190,000.

c. Rental Housing

According to City-Data.com in 2009 median rents in Culver City were:

Table II-21 shows current (2007) market data for rental apartments in Culver City based on recent surveys of large complexes. The table shows that the average rent for all surveyed units was \$1,598 per month, with an average of \$1,099 for studios and \$1,859 for 2-bedroom units.

- Median contract rent was \$1,223
- Median rent asked for vacant for-rent units was \$1,680
- Median gross rent in Culver City was \$1,287

Table II-21
Rental Market Survey—
Culver City

	Average Rent	Average Square Feet	Average Cost per Square Foot
All	\$1,598	862	\$1.85
Studio	\$1,099	427	\$2.57
1 bedroom/1 bath	\$1,578	835	\$1.89
2 bedroom/2 bath	\$1,859	1,109	\$1.68

Source: RealFacts, 9/07

When market rents are compared to the amounts low-income households can afford to pay (Table II-13) (Table II-19, page II-18), it is clear that very-low- and extremely-low-income households have a difficult time finding housing without overpaying. The gap between market rent and affordable rent at the very-low-income level is about \$934-219 per month, while the gap at the extremely-low-income level is over \$6001,300 per month. An average 2-bedroom, 2-bath apartment currently rents for about \$1,859 while the affordable payment for a 4-person low-income household is \$1,480, which represents a gap of \$379 per month.

E. Special Needs

Certain groups have greater difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances. Such circumstances may be related to one's employment and income, family characteristics, disability, or other conditions. As a result, some Culver City residents may experience a higher prevalence of overpayment, overcrowding, or other housing problems.

State Housing Element law defines "special needs" groups to include persons with disabilities, the elderly, large households, female-headed households with children, homeless people, and farm workers. In addition to these groups, the needs of extremely-low-income persons and households are discussed in this section.

1. Persons with Disabilities and Developmental Disabilities

In 2000, 2,858 people between 16 and 64 years of age, or 11% of the working age population, reported a work-related disability (Table II-22). Of those aged 65 and over, 1,368 (25%) reported some form of physical disability. Included within these disabilities are persons whose disability hinders their ability to go outside the home (7% of the working age population and 21% of the senior population). According to American Community Survey, for the period between 2005-2007, 10.41% of the male population was disabled and 16.17% of the female population was disabled (Table II-14). Table II-1615 reports on the estimate for developmentally disabled persons in Culver City which is approximately 323 persons with children up to the age of 14 and adults between the ages of 23 and 54 making up the majority of the developmentally disabled

population (140 and 100 respectively). The estimate for this population is based on data by zip code as gathered by the Westside Regional Center. —Because zip codes include both Culver City and Los Angeles, estimates were determined by taking percentages of the total population in some of the zip codes. Housing opportunities for the handicapped and the developmentally disabled can be maximized through housing assistance programs and universal design features such as widened doorways, ramps, lowered countertops, single-level units and ground floor units.

Persons with disabilities may require exceptions to zoning or building standards in order to allow them full accessibility to housing. The City Council adopted a reasonable accommodations procedure in July of 2013, which provides a process for relief of zoning code standards. In addition to physical accessibility, disabled persons often have lower incomes than the population at large. Numerous measures contained in the Housing Plan that are intended to encourage housing that is affordable to lower-income households will indirectly benefit persons with disabilities. Examples include Measures 1.A (Section 8 Rental Assistance), 1.B (City Rental Assistance), 1.I (Neighborhood Preservation), 1.M (Temporary Emergency Rental & Relocation Assistance), 1.N (Acquisition/Rehab), 1.P (Affordable Housing Development Assistance), 2.C (Second Units), 2.F/G/H (~~Redevelopment Agency~~ Comprehensive Housing Strategy), 2.K (SROs), 2.L (Transitional/Supportive Housing), and 5.A (Housing Program Promotion).

Table II-14 Table II-22
Persons with Disabilities by Age—
Culver City- Civilian Non institutionalized Population 5 Years and Over

Disability by Age	Persons	Percent
Age 5 to 15 – total persons	5,277	--
– Sensory disability	18	0.3%
– Physical disability	54	1.0%
– Mental disability	337	6.4%
– Self care disability	98	1.9%
Age 16 to 64 – total persons	26,169	--
– Sensory disability	476	1.8%
– Physical disability	1,366	5.2%
– Mental disability	842	3.2%
– Self care disability	419	1.6%
– Go outside the home disability	1,768	6.8%
– Employment disability	2,858	10.9%
Age 65 and over* – total persons	5,403	--
– Sensory disability	687	12.7%
– Physical disability	1,368	25.3%
– Mental disability	595	11.0%
– Self care disability	542	10.0%
– Go outside the home disability	1,108	20.5%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Tables P8 and P41

Note: Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple disabilities per person

Gender	Persons	Percent
Male Disabled	1,846	10.41%
Total Male	17,732	-
Female Disabled	3,185	16.17%
Total Female	19,700	-

Source: 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

Table II-15
Westside Regional Center (WRC) Developmental Disabilities Populations for Culver City

<u>Distributio n by Age</u>	<u>90230*</u>	<u>90232</u>	<u>90066*</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>0-14 years</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>139.8</u>
<u>15-22 years</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>23-54 years</u>	<u>63.5</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>100.7</u>
<u>55-65 years</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>24.7</u>
<u>65+years</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>7.1</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>323.3</u>

* These Zip Codes contain significant portions of Los Angeles City and only a percentage of the population reported by the WRC was included in the table – 50% for 90230 and 10% for 90066

Source: Westside Regional Center Client Population by Zip Code

2. Elderly

In ~~2010~~2000, there were ~~5,8063,394~~ persons or 15% of the total population ~~households~~ in Culver City where ~~the householder was 65 or older with the majority of those elderly being female~~ (Table II-16). ~~The 2005-2009 American Community Survey found that 10% and 26% of all renter and ownership households respectively were 65 and older (Table II-17). According to the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, approximately~~ ~~Of these, 358,265 persons or 6% of persons ages 65 and older were below the poverty level in 1999⁸.~~ Many elderly persons are dependent on fixed incomes and many have some type of disability. Elderly homeowners may be physically unable to maintain their homes or cope with living alone. The housing needs of this group can be addressed through smaller units, second units on lots with existing homes, shared living arrangements, congregate housing and housing assistance programs. The following specific measures in the Housing Plan (Chapter V) help to address the needs of seniors: 1.A (Section 8 Rental Assistance), 1.B (City Rental Assistance), 1.C (Shared Housing for Seniors), 1.I (Neighborhood Preservation), 1.M (Temporary Emergency Rental & Relocation Assistance), 1.N (Acquisition/Rehab), 1.P (Affordable Housing Development Assistance), 2.C (Second Units), 2.F/G/H (~~Redevelopment Agency Comprehensive Housing Strategy~~), 2.K (SROs), 2.L (Transitional/Supportive Housing), and 5.A (Housing Program Promotion).

⁸-2000 Census, SF3 Table DP-3

Table II-23
Elderly Households by Tenure—
Culver City

Householder Age	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
Under 65 years	6,584	73%	6,633	88%
65 to 74 years	1,263	14%	607	8%
75 to 84 years	978	11%	260	3%
85 and over	208	2%	78	1%
Total households	9,033	100%	7,578	100%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Table H14

Table II-16
Elderly Population –
Culver City

Population Age	Female		Male	
65 and Over	3,557	17.29%	2,249	12.28%
Total Population	20,566	-	18,317	-
Total Elderly Population	5,806 Or 14.93% of Total Population			
Total Elderly Population below the Poverty Level	358 or 6% Total Elderly Population			
Total Population	38,883			

Source: 2010 Census; 2007-2011 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

Table II-17
Age of Householders –
Culver City

Householder Age	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
15 to 24	28	0.29%	255	3.81%
25 to 34	753	7.86%	1,740	25.97%
35 to 64	6,272	65.48%	4,012	59.89%
65 and over	2,526	26.37%	692	10.33%
Total households	9,579	100%	6,699	100%

Source: American Community Survey 2005-09 5-Year Average

Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

3. Large Households

Household size is an indicator of need for large units. Large households are defined as those with five or more members. The city's average household size remained relatively consistent

from 1990 to 2000⁹ (2.34 and 2.31 persons per household, respectively)⁹. According to Table II-18, among both owners and renters, more than 65% of all households have only one or two members. About 68% of renter households had five or more members, while about 75% of owner households were large households (Table II-24). Table II-19 shows the number of persons per households by household type. For all households less than 6% are large households; 10% of Family Households have 5 or more people and less than 1% of Non-Family households have 5 or more persons.

While this distribution suggests that the need for large units with four or more bedrooms is expected to be less than for smaller units, several of the measures contained in the ~~2008-2014 Housing Element~~ Housing Plan (Chapter V) ~~which will be carried over to this current draft housing element~~ will help to address the needs of large households, including the following: 1.A (Section 8 Rental Assistance), 1.B (City Rental Assistance), 1.I (Neighborhood Preservation), 1.M (Temporary Emergency Rental & Relocation Assistance), 1.N (Acquisition/Rehab), 1.P (Affordable Housing Development Assistance), 2.F/G/H (Redevelopment Agency Comprehensive Housing Strategy), 2.L (Transitional/ Supportive Housing), and 5.A (Housing Program Promotion).

⁹—1990 and 2000 Census, DP-1

Table II-18 Table II-24
Household Size by Owner and Renter Tenure -
Culver City

Household Size	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
1 person	2,846	29.7%	2,963	44.25%
2 persons	3,474	36.3%	1,744	26%
3 persons	1,445	15%	1,054	15.75%
4 persons	1,305	13.6%	553	8.3%
5 persons	417	4.3%	242	3.6%
6 persons	79	1%	143	2.1%
7+ persons	13	.1%	0	0%
Total households	9,579	100%	6,699	100%

Source: SCAG

Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

Household Size	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
1 person	2,798	31%	2,922	39%
2 persons	3,147	35%	2,157	28%
3 persons	1,355	15%	1,132	15%
4 persons	1,147	13%	744	10%
5 persons	417	5%	327	4%
6 persons	900	1%	216	3%
7+ persons	79	1%	80	1%
Total households	9,033	100%	7,578	100%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Table H17

Table II-19
Household by Number of People in Household -
Culver City

Household Size	Households		Family Households		Nonfamily Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1 person	5,809	35.69%	-	-	5,809	80.56%
2 persons	5,218	32.05%	4,032	44.47%	1,186	16.45%
3 persons	2,499	15.35%	2,345	25.86%	154	2.14%
4 persons	1,858	11.41%	1,805	19.91%	53	0.73%
5 persons	659	4.05%	650	7.2%	9	0.12%
6 persons	222	1.3%	222	2.45%	0	0
7+ persons	13	0.08%	13	0.14%	0	0
Total households	16,278	100%	9,067	100%	7,211	100%

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

4. Female-Headed Households

Of the ~~total 16,278~~ households in the city, ~~8.7%~~ of ownership units and ~~10.35%~~ of renter units ~~11.7% or 1,037~~ were headed by a female (Table II-20). Female-headed households often have special challenges such as balancing work, child care and other family responsibilities, and their incomes may be significantly lower than traditional families. The following specific measures in the Housing Plan (Chapter V) help to address the needs of these households: 1.A (Section 8 Rental Assistance), 1.B (City Rental Assistance), 1.I (Neighborhood Preservation), 1.M (Temporary Emergency Rental & Relocation Assistance), 1.N (Acquisition/Rehab), 1.P (Affordable Housing Development Assistance), 2.C (Second Units), 2.F/G/H (Redevelopment Agency Comprehensive Housing Strategy), 2.L (Transitional/Supportive Housing), and 5.A (Housing Program Promotion).

Table II-20 ~~Table II-25~~
Household ~~Headed by Females~~Type by Tenure –
Culver City

Household Type	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
Married couple family	4,615	51%	2,348	31%
Male householder, no wife present	267	3%	361	5%
Female householder, no husband present	803	9%	1,134	15%
Non-family households	3,348	37%	3,735	49%
Total households	9,033	100%	7,578	100%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Table H19

Household Type	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
Married Family	5,053	52.75%	1,832	27.35%
Other family male no wife present	273	2.85%	381	5.7%
Other family female no husband present	833	8.7%	695	10.35%
Non-family households	3,420	35.7%	3,791	56.6%
Total households	9,579	100%	6,699	100%

Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey
 Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

5. Farm Workers

Farm workers are considered a special needs group due to their transient nature and low incomes. Migrant workers, and their places of residence, are generally located in close proximity to agricultural areas. Although agriculture produces a total annual value of approximately \$278 million per year in Los Angeles County, no agricultural activities are found in Culver City or in the surrounding communities¹⁰. Further the city does not have any agriculturally zoned areas. In addition, the 2010~~00~~ Census did not identify any migrant worker households in

¹⁰ 2005 Crop and Livestock Report, Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner.

the city. Based on the above, farm workers are not considered to be a special needs group in Culver City.

6. Homeless Persons

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines the term “homeless” as the state of a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence, or a person who has a primary night time residency that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.¹¹

Although there are myriad causes of homelessness, among the most common are:

- Substance abuse and alcohol
- Domestic violence
- Mental illness

~~According to the 2007 Homeless Count Report by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) [63], the estimated homeless population for the entire County of Los Angeles is 73,702 persons on any given day. Of this population, 17% were in shelter facilities and 83% were unsheltered. Approximately 15% of these homeless persons are children under the age of 18. Based on HUD protocols, an estimated 141,737 people in Los Angeles (city and county) experience homelessness at some time during the year.~~

Shelter and service needs of the homeless population are significantly different depending on the population subgroup. Los Angeles County’s Continuum of Care approach to homelessness is a coordinated and systematic local approach to meet the needs of homeless individuals and families within these subgroups, including:

- Chronic Homeless Persons;
- Episodic Homeless Persons; and
- Persons at Risk of Becoming Homeless

The Continuum of Care approach to end homelessness involves a comprehensive system that includes 1) outreach, intake and assessment, 2) emergency shelter, 2) transitional housing, and 3) permanent housing.

The County’s focus is to provide funding for access to mainstream resources such as income supports, health care, mental health care, substance abuse treatment programs, child care,

¹¹ Stewart B. McKinney Act, 42 U.S.C. §11301, et seq. (1994).

and job training placement¹². These resources serve the existing homeless population, and also work toward the prevention of homelessness.

Senate Bill 2 of 2007 (*Government Code* Sec. 65583) strengthened the planning requirements for local governments in the area of emergency and transitional housing. Cities must estimate the number of persons in need of emergency shelter and determine whether adequate capacity currently exists to serve the need. If there is insufficient capacity, cities are required to identify zones where emergency shelters may be established “by right” (i.e., without a conditional use permit).

~~On January 23, 24, and 25, 2007 LAHSA conducted the 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. This point in time count canvassed 505 U.S. Census Tracts over a three-night period. Two Hundred and thirty-five (235) tracts were selected for enumeration based on prior knowledge of homeless encampments. The remaining 270 tracts were randomly selected from the 1,651 census tracts that lie within the Los Angeles Continuum of Care area. This information was broken down by Service Planning Area (SPA). The City of Culver City is located in SPA 5. From the 2007 LAHSA Homeless Count, 6,703 homeless persons were identified in the point-in-time assessment. Of this number 1,041 were sheltered and 5,662 were unsheltered. Racially, 2,359 were Black/African American, 1,140 were Hispanic/Latino and 2,400 were White. This point-in-time homeless population consisted of 4,232 men and 1,411 women. The majority (2,874) were substance abusers and 2,165 reported a mental illness.~~

~~The LAHSA study found fewer than 50 homeless persons in Culver City. This estimate is supported by information gathered from Saint Joseph Center, a homeless services provider retained by Culver City to conduct outreach, assessment and referrals to Culver City homeless persons. Through its daily outreach efforts, Saint Joseph Center has noted approximately 40 to 50 homeless persons in Culver City. Saint Joseph Center provides monthly reports to Culver City detailing the demographic and service needs of the homeless they have encountered. The majority are single adult men with mental health issues.~~

Homeless Count

Homeless Counts are mandated every two years by HUD for all communities that receive federal funds for homeless programs. Led by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the biennial Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count (the “Count”) is the nation’s largest count of homeless individuals and families. The Count is a point-in-time enumeration that seeks to document the number of people without a permanent, habitable place to live. According to LAHSA, 5,000 volunteers helped with the 2013 Count, which cover approximately 4,000 square miles and took place from January 29th to January 31st, 2013.

On June 28, 2013, LAHSA released the preliminary results of the biennial 2013 Count. The Count revealed a 16 percent increase since the last Count conducted in 2011 in the number of homeless men, women, and children in the County of Los Angeles. The count revealed that there were ~~number show~~ 58,423 homeless people in 2013, compared to 50,212 in 2011. Homelessness among veterans dropped from 8,131 in 2011 to 6,291 in 2013 with a marked

¹² Los Angeles County Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, page 5-21.

decrease in the numbers of homeless female veterans. Total family homelessness saw a reduction from 9,218 family members in 2011 to 6,678 family members in 2013.

Additional results from the Count included:

- Single adults increased by 29 percent, going from 35,838 in 2011 to 46,303 in 2013.
- Unaccompanied youth 18 and under grew by 123 percent, rising from 366 in 2011 to 817 in 2013.

Culver City Homeless Count

Looking specifically at Culver City, LAHSA coordinates with communities throughout Los Angeles County to conduct local Counts of their specific jurisdiction. Communities have the option to conduct their own Count with local volunteers instead of LAHSA conducting the Count on behalf of the community. In 2011 and 2013 the City of Culver City conducted its own Count. The Counts were conducted on January 26, 2011, and January 30, 2013, from the hours of 8pm to 2am. The Culver City results are detailed below with a slight increase in the individual person homeless census and decreases in homeless persons living in cars, vans, RV's, tents and encampments from 2011 to– 2013 (see Table II-21). A Potential reason for this drop in the homeless population is the extensive outreach conducted by the city's homeless outreach team and its efforts to secure emergency hotel vouchers, rental assistance and supportive services for persons living in cars, vans, tents, RV's and encampments.

Table II-21
Homeless Count Enumeration Totals – January 26, 2011 & January 30, 2013

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2013</u>
<u>Individuals</u>		<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Cars</u>		<u>37</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Vans</u>		<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Campers/Rv's</u>		<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Tents</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Make-Shift Shelters</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>		<u>89</u>	<u>46</u>

The 2010 Census for Culver City counted non-household populations in group quarter settings and homeless persons. The group quarter population constituted 1% of the total population and no homeless persons were identified. The local Culver City count is a more accurate picture of the homeless situation in Culver City. The relatively small local count and the Census count of a zero homeless population indicate that the city is slightly impacted by homelessness.

Table II-22
Homeless and Non-Household Population

<u>Population Type</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	<u>38,883</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Group Quarter Population</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>.8%</u>
<u>Non-Institutionalized Group Quarter Population</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>.2%</u>
<u>Homeless Population</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Total non-household population</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>1%</u>

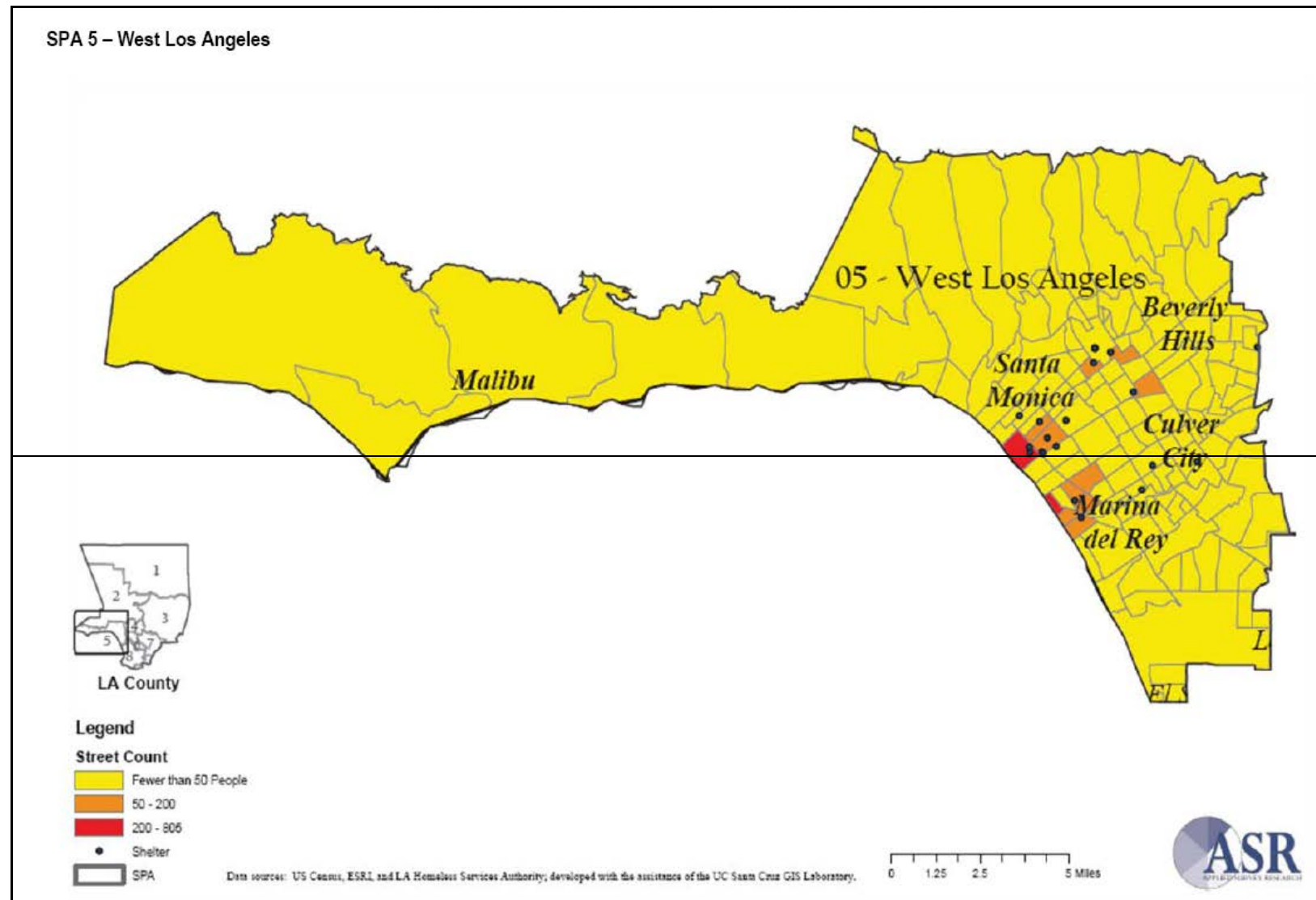
Source: 2010 Census
Note: HCD Certified SCAG Data

Emergency Shelter Facilities

There is one full-time emergency shelter within Culver City, Upward Bound House, located at the intersection of Washington Boulevard and Beethoven Street. This facility was approved for conversion from a motel to an 18-room emergency shelter in 2008. A maximum of 60 persons can be accommodated at the facility. Housing referral programs are also offered by the Culver City Senior Center (4095 Overland Avenue). ~~In addition, a seasonal emergency shelter is provided at the National Guard Armory, located at 10808 Culver Boulevard, during the months of November through March. The nearest year-round homeless facility outside Culver City is operated by the Pathfinder Job and Career Center, located at 2436 Cotner Avenue in West Los Angeles.~~

~~The Upward Bound House only focuses on families and not on single men or women, and thus, does not meet the need of the entire Culver City homeless population. Although the new Upward Bound House shelter provides more beds than the estimated total need for Culver City, its target clientele does not include single men. Therefore, in order to minimize constraints to the provision of additional shelter facilities and as called for in SB-2 (see above), amendments to the Zoning Code were passed that allow Emergency Shelter by-right in a portion of the City. Measure 2.L is included in the Housing Plan (Chapter V). This measure calls for the designation of a zoning district where new shelters may be established "by-right" subject to appropriate development standards and complies with the requirements of SB 2. Several other measures contained in the Housing Plan (Chapter V) also address the needs of homeless persons and families, including 1.A (Section 8 Rental Assistance), 1.B (City Rental Assistance), 1.E (Homeless Service Referrals), 1.F (Emergency Shelters), 1.G (Emergency Food Vouchers), 1.M (Temporary Emergency Rental & Relocation Assistance), 1.N (Acquisition/Rehab), 1.P (Affordable Housing Development Assistance), 2.C (Second Units), 2.F/G/H (Redevelopment Agency Comprehensive Housing Strategy), and 5.A (Housing Program Promotion). In addition, in 2008 the City Council awarded a grant of \$51,000 to St. Joseph Center to continue its homeless outreach efforts.~~

Figure II-3—
Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count – 2007



7. Extremely-Low-Income Households

State law requires an analysis of the existing and projected housing needs of extremely-low-income (ELI) households. ELI means a household whose income is 30% or less of the area median income (AMI), adjusted for household size. The 2013~~07~~ AMI for Los Angeles County was ~~\$64,800~~~~56,500~~ (see Table II-13, page ~~II-24~~~~II-18~~). For ELI households, this results in an income of ~~\$22,200~~~~25,600~~ or less for a four-person household¹³. ELI households have a variety of housing problems and needs.

The relatively high cost of housing on the Westside often results in overpayment and/or overcrowding when ELI households “double up” with more than one family sharing living space. Such conditions may lead to overtaking of utilities and infrastructure, stress and adverse health effects. Several programs in the Housing Plan (Chapter V) designed to address housing affordability will help to alleviate the problems of ELI households. These programs include rental assistance, ~~facilitation of emergency shelters and transitional housing~~, acquisition/rehab of substandard housing, and new construction of affordable units. Further, the noted amendments to the zoning code that facilitate the establishment of emergency shelters and transitional housing will indirectly assist ELI households.

Though RHNA does not specifically call out ELI households as a category, meeting the housing need of these persons is an issue for all municipalities. Culver City will address the needs of this population through the provision of rental assistance from ~~both the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP), as described on page III-4 in Chapter III, and the Redevelopment Agency Rental Assistance Program (RAP) funded with Housing Set Aside funds, as is discussed on page III-5. Because the Section 8 HCVP has an extensive wait period, sometimes in excess of five years, Culver City created the RAP to assist the homeless and low income residents. The RAP functions similar to the Section 8 HCVP where a household pays no more than 30% of their income towards rent and the remainder is subsidized through the RAP. The RAP will be utilized to address the rental burden of ELI households and to help homeless persons secure and retain shelter. This program is funded at \$500,000 annually and can assist up to 30 homeless and ELI households. In addition, the zoning code allows the development of the Housing Plan (Chapter V) includes Measure 2K to provide explicit reference to SRO housing as part of mixed use developments in the Municipal Code. SROs help to are intended to address the meet the needs of extremely-low- and very-low-income individuals~~persons.

¹³ HCD publishes annual household income limits for each county in California. The published income limits for extremely-low-, very-low- and low-income households are used to determine eligibility for some assistance programs and are adjusted upward in high housing cost areas like Southern California. Therefore, the income limits published by HCD for Los Angeles County are higher than the calculated income categories that would result from the applicable percentages of AMI.

F. Assisted Housing at Risk of Conversion

Overview of Assisted Units and Units At Risk

As part of the Housing Element, cities are required to identify units with affordability covenants that could expire during the coming 10-year period (2008-2018). Appendix C provides a listing of affordable units that either participate in a federal, state or local assistance program, or are income-restricted through some other control measure such as density bonus. Also included is a list of units that are at-risk of conversion to market rate, along with an analysis of potential resources and techniques the city could use to extend the covenants of affordable units. This information is used in establishing quantified objectives for units that can be conserved during this planning period.

As noted in Appendix C, Table C-1, a total of 519 assisted housing units were identified in Culver City. Of this number, 125 were secured through the use of the Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP) for first-time home buyers.

Assisted affordable units that are at-risk of conversion during 2008-2018 are listed in Table C-2 in Appendix C. As shown in the table, there are a total of ~~101~~157 units that are at risk during this period: 23 very-low-income units, 19 low-income units, 10 low/moderate-income units and ~~49~~105 moderate-income units.

Preservation Analysis

California Housing Element Law requires Housing Elements to include a study of all low- and moderate-income housing units that may be lost from the affordable inventory through the expiration of affordability restrictions during the next ten-year period. For this Housing Element, the at-risk analysis covers the period from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2018.

There are three types of situations that can result in the conversion of publicly-assisted affordable units:

1. **Prepayment of HUD mortgages - Section 202, and Section 811.** Section 202 assistance provides a direct loan to non-profit organizations for project development and rent subsidy for low-income elderly tenants. Section 811 provides assistance for the development of units for physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, and chronically mentally ill residents. There are no Section 202 or 811 units at risk over the next ten years.
2. **Redevelopment Housing Set-Aside Covenant Expiration.** The premise of the Redevelopment Agency Housing Set-Aside Fund ~~was is~~ to increase, improve and preserve the community's supply of affordable housing for families of very-low, low and moderate incomes (*Health and Safety Code* §33334.2(a)). Eligible activities included acquisition, rehabilitation, rental assistance and assistance to first-time home buyers. In exchange for the use of Housing Set-Aside Funds, income and affordability restrictions ~~were~~are placed on the property in the form of covenants. These covenants are for 45 years for ownership projects and 55 years for rental projects. Covenants are still in effect regardless of the elimination of the Redevelopment Agency. The Culver City Housing Authority has oversight over existing covenants. These restriction

~~timeframes have increased since the last Housing Element cycle. During the last cycle, ownership project restrictions were for 10 years and rental project restrictions were for 15 years. In Culver City, over the next 10 years, affordability covenants on 101157 units have the potential to expire. Of these, 36 units for two group homes serving the homeless and persons with developmental and physical disabilities, 17 units for low and moderate income households, and 101 are owner occupied homes. Of these, 23 are for a group home for persons with developmental disabilities and 29 are owner-occupied homes.~~

3. **Other: Expiration of affordability restrictions from the use of density bonuses and equity sharing.** Equity sharing allows households who utilized the MAP to purchase a home, to “buy out” of the covenant restriction prior to the expiration date. Under the MAP, the original owner must resell the property to another qualified (up to and including moderate-income) household. Through equity sharing, the covenant is removed if the original owner agrees to share a percentage of equity with the Redevelopment Agency. These funds are in turn deposited back into the Housing Set-Aside Fund. Density bonus units expire in either 10 or 30 years, depending on the level of incentives. As noted above, ~~29~~ homes purchased through the MAP will expire prior to 2018. No density bonus properties in Culver City are at-risk for expiration over the next 10 years.

At Risk Status

As noted above, the most prevalent type of “at-risk” conversion in Culver City is the expiration of covenants that were enacted by Housing Set-Aside Funds income and affordability use restrictions (prior to the elimination of the Redevelopment Agency)/~~covenants~~. For example, as part of an extensive revitalization program in a severely blighted area, the Culver City Redevelopment Agency rehabilitated and placed affordability and income restrictions on over 26 units. Over the next 10 years, income and affordability restrictions on 20 of these units will expire. Additionally, through the MAP, which provided second trust deeds for up-to-moderate-income first-time homebuyers, 29 covenants will expire over the next 10 years. There is also the additional risk of property owners deciding to “equity share” out of their covenant prior to the expiration date. As noted in Table C-2, 96 covenants from the MAP will be in effect after 2018, but the property owners have the right to “equity share” out of the covenant prior to the expiration date.

Cost Analysis

From 2008 to 2010, Aa combination of rehabilitation, new construction and tenant-based rental assistance will be/were utilized to in-addressing either the preservation or replacement of at risk units. All these programs have been suspended with the elimination of the former Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of these programs (noted below) will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.

Rehabilitation: The primary factors used to analyze the cost of preserving affordable housing units through rehabilitation include materials, and labor. The per-unit rehabilitation cost of \$48,000 is estimated based on information obtained by a cost estimator who was secured by the Redevelopment Agency (prior to its

elimination) to give a cost analysis of several prototypical Housing Set-Aside Fund projects.

New Construction/Replacement: New construction implies construction of a new property with the same number of units and similar amenities as the one removed from the affordable housing stock. The cost of constructing new housing units can vary greatly depending on factors such as location, density, unit sizes, construction materials, and on- and off-site improvements. Based on data compiled from a cost estimator retained by the Redevelopment Agency (prior to its elimination)-, average per-unit construction cost (including land acquisition cost) in Culver City is approximately \$450,000 per unit.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance: This type of assistance largely depends on the income of the household, the housing costs of the unit, and the number of years the assistance is provided. A very-low-income four-person household in Los Angeles earns up to ~~\$37,000~~\$68,300 annually and can afford up to ~~\$925~~\$875 monthly for rent. The difference between ~~\$925~~\$875 and the median rent for a two-bedroom unit (~~\$1,600~~\$1,700) is \$675 and would require a rental subsidy of ~~\$675~~\$825 per month, or ~~\$8,100~~\$9,900 per year.

Funding/Financial Resources:

Efforts by the city to retain affordable housing units ~~is~~were drawn upon by two types of preservation resources: Redevelopment Agency Housing Set-Aside Funds and Section 8 Rental Assistance— Housing Set-Aside Funds were available from 2008-2010, but were subsequently eliminated with the enactment of AB 26. The Section 8 Rental Assistance Program which is federally funded through HUD was not affected by AB 26 and is currently implanted by the Culver City Housing Authority.

- **Section 8 Rental Assistance:** The Culver City Housing ~~Division~~Authority administers ~~both Housing Set-Aside Funds from the Redevelopment Agency and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP).~~ The HCVP is a tenant-based rental subsidy. Culver City is allotted 384 vouchers annually.
- **Redevelopment Agency Housing Set-Aside Fund:** As required by state law prior to AB 26, the Culver City Redevelopment Agency sets aside 20% of the gross tax increment revenues received from the Redevelopment Area into a low- and moderate-income housing fund for affordable housing activities. These funds were available from the period of 2008-2010 but are currently defunded due to the State legislative action eliminating the City's Redevelopment Agency.

Between 2008 and ~~2014~~2010, the Redevelopment Agency ~~anticipates~~received approximately ~~\$4721~~ million which ~~was to be~~ deposited into the Redevelopment Housing Set-Aside Funds. During this period, From 2008-2010 Funding will be used for the following programs listed detailed below:

- Land Acquisition
- New Construction
- Rental Assistance
- Single-Family Housing Set-Aside Fund Loans and Grants
- Multi-Family Housing Set-Aside Fund Grants

- Single- and Multi-Family Housing Set-Aside Fund (paint-up/fix-up)
 - Senior Roommate Matching
 - Installation of safety and security devices for the elderly and disabled
- Currently, these resources are de-funded as a result of AB 26. These resources will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.

G. Growth Needs

1. Overview of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment

The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) is a key tool for local governments to plan for anticipated growth. The RHNA quantifies the anticipated need for housing within each jurisdiction for the 8½-year period from January 2006 October 2013 to October July 2021 2014. Communities then determine how they will address this need through the process of updating the Housing Elements of their General Plans.

Under state law, regional councils of governments are required to develop housing needs plans for use by local governments in their Housing Element updates. The regional housing needs analysis is derived from the statewide growth forecast, which is then allocated to regions, cities and counties based on a variety of factors such as local growth trends, future development potential, job growth, and physical constraints (e.g., floodplains, steep slopes, biological habitat). The current RHNA was adopted by SCAG in April of 2012 July 2007. The future need for housing is determined primarily by the forecasted growth in households in a community. Each new household, created by a child moving out of a parent's home, by a family moving to a community for employment, and so forth, creates the need for a housing unit. The housing need for new households is then adjusted to maintain a desirable level of vacancy to promote housing choice and mobility. An adjustment is also made to account for units expected to be lost due to demolition, natural disaster, or conversion to non-housing uses. The sum of these factors – household growth, vacancy need, and replacement need – determines the construction need for a community. Total housing need is then distributed among four income categories on the basis of the county's income distribution, with adjustments to avoid an over-concentration of lower-income households in any community. It should be noted that the extremely-low-income category, which was added to state Housing Element law by Assembly Bill 2634 of 2006, was not included in the RHNA adopted by SCAG. Cities are required to estimate the level of need in this category either through an analysis of Census data or by assuming it is one-half of the very-low-income need. This needs assessment utilizes the latter approach.

2. ~~2006-2014~~2013-2021 Culver City Growth Needs

SCAG determined the RHNA growth needs for each city within the SCAG region, plus the unincorporated areas. The total housing growth need for the City of Culver City during the ~~2013-2021~~2014 planning period is ~~504~~185 units. This total is distributed by income category as shown in ~~Table II-26~~Table II-23.

Table II-23 ~~Table II-26~~
Regional Housing Growth Needs –
Culver City

Extremely Low*	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
24 13%	24 13%	29 15.7%	31 16.8%	77 41.5%	185 100.0%

*The RHNA did not include the extremely-low category. It is estimated to be ½ of the very-low-income need, per Government Code §65583.a.1
Source: RHNA Housing Need by Income Category for the 5th Cycle Housing Element Update (Adopted by SCAG Regional Council on 10/04/2012, pending final approval by State Housing and Community Development Department)
Note: HCD Certified SCAG DATA

Extremely Low*	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
65 13%	64 13%	80 16%	85 17%	211 42%	504 100.0%

*The RHNA did not include the extremely-low category. It is estimated to be ½ of the very-low-income need, per Government Code §65583.a.1
Source: SCAG 2007
Note: The RHNA planning period is 1/1/06-6/30/14

~~All new units built or preserved after January 1, 2006, are credited in the current RHNA period, which extends through June 2014. A discussion of the city's net remaining growth need is provided in the land inventory section of Chapter III.~~

III. RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

A. Land Resources

1. Regional Growth Needs ~~2006 – 2014~~ 2013 – 2021 (5th Cycle)

In accordance with *Government Code* §65584, projected housing needs for each city and county in the Southern California region are prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) under a process known as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). SCAG's Regional Council adopted the final RHNA ~~in~~ on October 4, 2012~~July 2007~~ for the 5th housing element cycle (four previous cycles ranging from 5 to 8 years per cycle have transpired since state housing law began to require periodic updates of housing elements). ~~The current RHNA covers the 8.5-year planning period from~~ of October, 2013 to October, 2021~~January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2014.~~

The RHNA process began with an update of the population, employment and household forecasts for both the region as a whole and for each County. These forecasts were largely derived from California Department of Finance (DOF) population and employment forecasts; input from local jurisdictions on projected population, household, and employment numbers; and modification of these forecasts ~~ed by using regional demographic data and modeling efforts (performed by SCAG).~~ SCAG then disaggregated the regional and County forecasts to each jurisdiction and estimated the number of dwelling units needed to achieve a regional target vacancy rates (1.52.3% owner-occupied and 4.55% rental) and to account for projected housing demolitions. The total housing needed in each jurisdiction was then distributed by income category (very low, low, moderate and upper income) based on the city's income distribution as reported in the ~~2000-2010~~ Census.

All ~~new~~ units built after January 1, 2006 and before or preserved after January 1, 2006~~October, 2013~~ were credited towards accomplishing the RHNA goals for the ~~previous (4th)~~ Housing Element cycle. Units approved but not yet built as of October, 2013 are credited towards fulfilling RHNA goals in this current ~~e-5th current~~ Housing Element cycle ~~RHNA period~~. Table III-1~~Table III-1~~ shows the ~~net remaining~~ growth need based on RHNA for the 5th cycle~~after crediting units built during 2006 and 2007~~. (A detailed breakdown of these ~~new~~ units by income category is provided in Appendix B).

Table III-1
Net Remaining RHNA –
Culver City

	Income Category			
	VL*	Low	Mod	Above
RHNA (total)	12948	8029	8531	21177
Units Built 2006-07	0	9	14	58
RHNA (net remaining)	129	71	71	153

*Includes the extremely-low category

Source: SCAG and City of Culver City Community Development Department, ~~1/2008~~

2. Inventory of Sites for Housing Development

Section 65583(a)(3) of the *Government Code* requires Housing Elements to contain an “inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having potential for redevelopment, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites.” A detailed analysis of vacant land and potential redevelopment opportunities has been prepared and is described in Appendix B. The results of this analysis are summarized in ~~Table III-2~~ Table III-2 below, which indicates the number of dwelling units approved as well as potential units that could be built based on the analysis of parcels shown in Appendix B. The table shows that the city’s land inventory, including projects approved and the potential development of vacant and underutilized parcels, exceeds the net remaining RHNA for all income levels. ~~in both the lower-income and above-moderate categories. Although there are fewer potential units in the moderate category than allocated in the RHNA, t~~ The combination of the large surplus of potential lower- and above-moderate- income units and the 20 surplus unit count for the moderate income level indicates that far exceeds this difference therefore the RHNA requirements are satisfied. It is noteworthy that a significant portion of new affordable units during this planning period are planned ~~expected~~ to be produced through the ~~Redevelopment Agency Comprehensive Housing Strategy~~. Since the city is a partner in these projects, they have a higher likelihood of successful implementation*.

**Table III-2
Land Inventory Summary –
Culver City**

	Income Category		
	Lower	Mod	Above
Units approved but not built as of October, 2013	<u>0</u>	0	<u>73159</u>
Potential mixed-use units on vacant commercial sites	<u>6585</u>	0	0
City Redevelopment Agency Comprehensive Housing Strategy sites*	157	51	41
Potential units on underutilized TOD sites	<u>423200</u>	0	0
Potential units on underutilized commercial sites – high potential	<u>11148</u>	0	0
Potential units on underdeveloped Residential Medium Density sites	0	0	660
Total Potential Units	<u>756490</u>	51	<u>774860</u>
RHNA (5th Cycle net 2008-2014 <u>2013-2021</u>)	<u>20077</u>	<u>7131</u>	<u>15377</u>
Surplus (Deficit)	<u>556413</u>	<u>(20)20</u>	<u>621783</u>

Source: City of Culver City Community Development Dept., 6/2008

*The Redevelopment Agency reviewed the CHS in its entirety and authorized implementation of years 1 and 2 of a 7-1/2 year program and instructed staff to return to the Redevelopment Agency with further discussion of the other projects identified in the CHS. With the State mandated elimination of the Agency, oversight of the strategy sites has been transferred to the City Council and the Culver City Housing Authority.

Transit-Oriented-Development (TOD) District. A TOD district was identified in an amendment to the city’s Mixed Use Ordinance adopted on March 17, 2008 (see Figure IV-1 on p. IV-6). This new district is comprised of several properties that are near and/or adjacent to the light rail transit station located near the intersection of Venice and National Boulevards and represents a significant opportunity for affordable housing. The

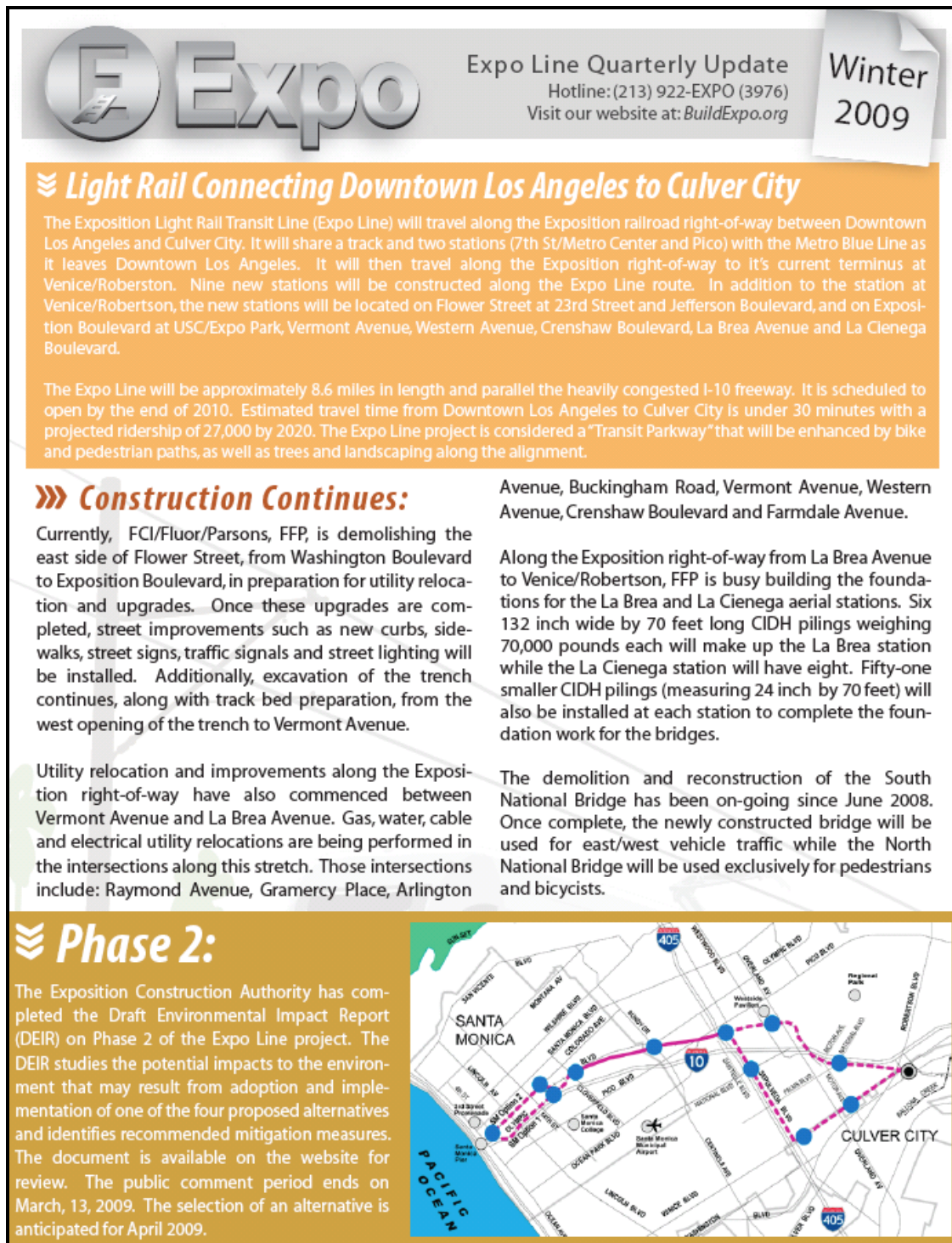
Exposition (or “Expo”) Line is the latest expansion of the light rail system in Los Angeles County (see Figure III-1 ~~Figure III-1~~). The project is being constructed in two phases – the



first phase extends from downtown Los Angeles to its interim terminus in Culver City and was completed in 2012. The, ~~with~~ the second phase continues ing on to Santa Monica and is currently under construction. The initial phase is scheduled to commence operations by the end of 2010. The land inventory analysis in Appendix B ~~(Tables B-3 and B-4)~~ contains details on properties within the TOD District that either have the potential to be developed with new affordable housing or have units approved and under plan check as of the writing

of this update .

Figure III-1
Expo Light Rail Overview



Public Facilities and Infrastructure. A discussion of public facilities and infrastructure needed to serve future development is contained in Section IV.B, Non-Governmental Constraints. There are currently no known service limitations that would preclude the level of development described in the RHNA, although developers will be required to pay fees or construct public improvements prior to or concurrently with development.

B. Financial and Administrative Resources

1. State and Federal Resources

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - Federal funding is available from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the CDBG program administered by Los Angeles County. The City expects to receive approximately \$199,936 in funding for fiscal year 2013-2014 through the CDBG Program. The City uses CDBG funds for programs serving senior citizens, the disabled, and to fund infrastructure improvements.

~~Federal funding for housing programs is available from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through Los Angeles County. The city expects to receive a 2008-09 allotment of \$300,000 from the CDBG. The city allocates the entitlement to programs serving senior citizens, the disabled, and infrastructure improvements.~~

The city does not currently participate in other HUD programs such as Home Investment Partnership Act (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) or Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), although the city is investigating opportunities to apply for HOME funds.

Section 8 Rental Assistance – The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) assists very-low-income senior citizens, families and the disabled with the cost of rental housing. Generally, a tenant pays 30% of his or her adjusted income towards the rent and the Section 8 program pays the balance directly to the landlord. The Culver City Housing Division selects program participants from a waiting list of qualified households, giving preference to Culver City residents, Veterans, the elderly and the disabled. In ~~2008-09~~2013-14, the Division is allotted 384 voucher spaces by HUD. The waiting list for assistance in 2007-2013 consisted of approximately ~~8,000~~331 households from Culver City and the surrounding area.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) - This program provides one-on-one counseling and job development services to Section 8 HCVP participants. The program links participants to community resources and supportive services, such as childcare and alcohol and drug treatment, budgeting, and education. The program assists at least 25 participants and is funded by a HUD FSS Coordinator Grant. To date, a total of 61 Section 8 Program participants have graduated from the FSS program and achieve self-sufficiency.

2. Local Resources

Former Culver City Redevelopment Agency (Redevelopment Agency) - State law (*Health and Safety Code* §33000 et seq.) allows~~ed~~ cities to establish redevelopment

agencies for the purpose of eliminating blight. ~~The Redevelopment Agency was established in 1971 with the City Council serving as the Redevelopment Agency's Board of Directors.~~

In 1986, state legislation was adopted requiring redevelopment agencies to set aside 20% of their tax increment revenue for activities related to affordable housing. Agencies ~~were required to~~ must direct these funds toward assisting housing for low- and moderate-income households. The 20% tax increment ~~was~~ is generally referred to as "set-aside funds" or the "Low/Moderate Income Housing Fund" (LMIHF). Agencies ~~may spend~~ spend set-aside monies for land or building acquisition, site improvements, construction or rehabilitation of buildings, subsidies, and financing tools. ~~The Redevelopment Agency's proposed activities and uses of funds are described in a Ten-Year Implementation Plan.~~

~~*Health & Safety Code §33334.4(a)* requires that Redevelopment Agency Housing Set Aside Funds be expended over each ten-year period of the Implementation Plan for the Culver City Redevelopment Project to assist housing for persons of low income and very-low income in at least the same proportion as the total number of housing units needed (as determined by the RHNA) for each of those income groups. Based upon the housing needs set forth in 0 Table II-24 (page II-46II-46), 43.9% of the Redevelopment Agency's Housing Set Aside Funds would need to be expended to assist housing for very-low income persons and 27.2% would need to be expended to assist housing for low-income persons over each ten-year period of the Implementation Plan.~~ CW4. However, these percentages may be adjusted to reflect units that are newly constructed over the duration of the Implementation Plan with other locally-controlled government assistance, provided that the units meet the additional requirements set forth in *Health & Safety Code §33334.4(a)*.

Further, ~~*Health & Safety Code §33334.4(b)* requires that Redevelopment Agency Housing Set Aside Funds be expended over the duration of the Implementation Plan to assist housing that is available to all persons regardless of age in at least the same proportion as the number of low-income households with a member under age 65 years bears to the total number of low-income households of the community as reported in the most recent census. As noted in Chapter II, 0 (page II-31)~~ CW5, about 80% of Culver City households were headed by persons under age 65. Therefore, 80% of the Redevelopment Agency Housing Set Aside Funds need to be expended over the duration of the Implementation Plan to assist housing for low- and moderate-income persons that is not age-restricted to seniors.

From 2008 through -2010, —the use of its Housing Set-Aside fund, the former Redevelopment Agency provided various programs that assist low- and moderate-income persons/families. These programs are detailed below, as follows: Currently all programs except for the Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board are defunded due to State legislative action eliminating the City's Redevelopment Agency. These financial resources will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available to offset the loss of Set-Aside funds and the City is eligible for such funding sources.

- **Rental Assistance Program (RAP)** - This program assists up to and including moderate-income, similar to the federally funded Section 8 HCVF Program.

~~When it was funded through Redevelopment Agency Set-Aside Funds, the program can currently aid assisted~~ up to 100 households.

- **Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP)** - This program offers grants, rebates, emergency grants, and deferred loans to assist in the rehabilitation and maintenance of housing. Qualified low-income up to and including moderate-income homeowners and owners of multi-family housing with a percentage of low-income tenants can take advantage of these resources. The program funds a wide range of rehabilitation needs as well as remodeling and additions to accommodate increasing family size. Special improvements for the disabled or elderly, such as ramps and grab bars can also receive funding (when such funding becomes available). ~~Redevelopment Agency Funds support this program.~~
- **Home Secure Program** – This program assists elderly and disabled persons with living in a safe home environment through the free installation of safety and security devices, fire detectors and carbon monoxide monitors.
- **Alternative Living for the Aging** – Working with a non-profit organization, the Culver City Housing ~~Authority~~ Division (Housing Division) assists with matching senior citizens who wish to share their homes with live-in students, middle aged individuals, or other elderly.
- **Acquisition and Rehabilitation** – This program eliminates blight and nuisance through the acquisition and/or rehabilitation and installation of professional management of multifamily housing units in an effort to enhance and enrich neighborhoods and create affordable housing units.
- **Housing Rights Center** – The Housing Division contracts with the Housing Rights Center to handle housing discrimination complaints and questions regarding tenant-landlord rights.
- **Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board** - The city encourages tenants and owners of rental property to solve rent increase problems without expensive litigation by requesting mediation services.

The ~~former Redevelopment Agency and City Council approved reviewed~~ the Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS) in its entirety and authorized implementation of years 1 and 2 of a 7-1/2 year program and instructed staff to return to the Redevelopment Agency with further discussion of the other projects identified in the CHS. The CHS allocated Housing Set-Aside Funds to meet the requirements of RHNA and Redevelopment Law. The implementation of the CHS ~~will commenced~~ in early 2010 with Year 1 – 2 projects. The strategy is based upon the concept of providing smaller low-density, scattered-site, mixed-income housing developments. With RHNA providing a target number for ~~Redevelopment Agency~~ assisted and non-assisted units, staff identified sites for affordable for-sale and rental housing. Prototypical affordable projects were identified and in some cases preliminary site plans were prepared. These prototypical projects were then priced using standard construction cost estimating techniques. The projected cost for meeting the total required housing production program was calculated and a funding strategy was developed to accommodate housing demand utilizing a

combination of Redevelopment Agency Set-Aside Housing Funds and/or lending from private institutions, and also county, state and federal funding sources. An implementation program was then developed for each program year. The strategy also relies on state density bonus law to meet RHNA targets using the same low-density, scattered-site, mixed-income housing approach.

~~Additionally, the CHS included a fiscal analysis of each project and the projected cash flow of the LMIHF. At Fiscal Year End (FYE) 2007-2008, the LMIHF had an unencumbered balance of \$17 million. Projected deposits into the LMIHF over the next planning period are estimated at \$60 million. These funds will be supplemented with private monies, and grant/loan funds from HUD 202 and 811 and state Prop. 1C/TOD. The CHS provides the Redevelopment Agency's cash flow over the next planning period and a financial analysis of each project site.~~

The Housing Division ~~has~~ surveyed the city to identify blighted or underutilized sites for affordable housing development. From this investigation, over 80 potential project sites ~~have been~~ were identified. These sites were organized into four tiers for new construction, which included: 1) Redevelopment Agency-owned sites suitable for residential and mixed-used development; 2) small-lot development; 3) medium-lot development; and 4) TOD sites. Included with the four tiers were also sites designated for preservation or rehabilitation projects.

In order to achieve RHNA goals, the CHS ~~identified~~s the following approximate targets: 17 units of very-low-income housing, 10 units of low-income housing and 11 units of moderate-income housing annually.

With the elimination of the Redevelopment Agency, funding for affordable housing developments has been eliminated. However, the CHS remains a viable strategy to achieve affordable housing objectives, and the sites identified in the CHS and listed in Appendix B – Land Inventory – are still potential future affordable housing sites. As with other housing programs, the CHS will be fully implemented once funding to offset the loss of Set-Aside funds becomes available. CHS sites can also currently be developed through a density bonus process providing there is development interest. Although the City cannot provide funding, it can assist in the processing of entitlements.

The CHS accomplishes the following ~~four~~three broad objectives:

- Assess the key housing needs and funding requirements facing Culver City today and over the 8½-year RHNA planning period.
- Identify three priority affordable housing sites that can be developed over the first year of the planning period, which will address affordable housing needs, eliminate blight and nuisance, protect stable single-family residential neighborhoods and maintain Culver City's "small-town feel".
- Provide realistic housing initiatives that best address the city's unmet housing needs consistent with the goals and objectives of the Housing Element over this planning period with small- and medium-sized developments, building preservation and rehabilitation.

- ~~• Effectively allocate the Redevelopment Agency's Housing Set-Aside funds consistent with state law to meet the city's housing needs.~~

C. Energy Conservation Opportunities

State law (*Government Code* §65583(a)(7)) requires a Housing Element to provide an analysis of opportunities for energy conservation in residential development. Not only do such energy conservation measures reduce consumption of non-renewable or limited resources, but they can also substantially lower housing maintenance costs. Despite the mild climate of Southern California, old fixtures and appliances and older housing construction may wastefully consume water, gas, and electrical resources.

In Culver City, where 50% of the housing stock was constructed before 1950 and more than two-thirds was built before the adoption of state energy conservation standards in 1975, a substantial number of units are likely to be using energy and water inefficiently. The city's best strategy for effective energy conservation is to promote and encourage energy efficient retrofitting of existing homes. Common and effective measures include weather-stripping and caulking of doors and windows and installation of insulation in ceilings and walls.

All new residential construction in the city is required to be constructed in an energy efficient manner through compliance with state energy conservation standards. ~~In addition, a new Solar Photovoltaic Ordinance has recently been adopted by the city. Also, pursuant to the city's Solar Photovoltaic Ordinance, All~~ new construction projects, commercial or multi-family, of 3 or more units or 10,000 new square feet or greater, are required to install 1 kilowatt (kw) of solar photovoltaic power for each 10,000 square feet of new construction, not including parking garage areas. Additionally, new additions of over 10,000 square feet or major renovations of over 10,000 square feet are required to install 1 kilowatt of solar photovoltaic power for each 10,000 square feet of major renovation or additional area. The solar photovoltaic requirement does not apply to new construction, major remodels, or additions of less than 10,000 square feet. One kilowatt of solar photovoltaic power is estimated to add less than 1/2 of 1% to the cost of construction. This ordinance not only helps to conserve energy, but also reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

The City's Green Building Ordinance also helps to reduce energy costs by requiring new developments to incorporate Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) equivalent measures such as energy efficient glazing, additional building insulation, improved hvac efficiency, planting or retention of on-site trees providing shade, and use of re-cycled materials during construction. There is no requirement that projects obtain LEED certification.

I

~~The~~The city has also adopted a Water Conservation Ordinance designed to limit water consumption and effectively reduce monthly water costs.

~~During Fiscal Year 2009-2010, the city's Redevelopment Agency will introduce its Affordable and Green Rehabilitation Program through the use of Housing Set Aside Funds. With the recent approval of the Solar Photovoltaic Ordinance, the Housing and Building Divisions will work to provide grants for projects that have a low/moderate income component and include other sustainable features such as higher efficiency windows and insulation. This grant is proposed to be offered as a rebate where property owners/developers will be reimbursed for the cost of "greening" their affordable units.~~

~~These programs, along with land use strategies that promote such as encouraging TOD projects, will all further local and statewide energy conservation goals.~~

IV. CONSTRAINTS

A. Governmental Constraints

1. Land Use Plans and Regulations

a. General Plan

Each city and county in California must prepare a comprehensive, long-term General Plan to guide its future. The Land Use Element of the General Plan establishes the basic land uses and density of development within the various areas of each city. Under state law, the General Plan elements of general law cities must be internally consistent and the city's zoning must be consistent with the General Plan. Because Culver City is a charter city, that law does not apply. However, it is good planning practice and provides a strong legal foundation to support land use regulations if a charter city's zoning requirements follow the directions and vision of its General Plan. Thus, the land use plan provides suitable locations and densities to implement the policies of the Housing Element.

The City of Culver City General Plan Land Use Element provides for six residential land use designations, as shown in Table IV-1 Table IV-1.

**Table IV-1
Residential Land Use Categories –
Culver City General Plan**

Designation	Maximum Density*	Description
Low Density – Single Family	8.7 DU/AC	One dwelling unit per lot on lots not less than 5,000 square feet in area
Low Density – Two Family	17.4 DU/AC	One to two dwellings per lot/parcel on parcels of not less than 5,000 square feet
Low Density – Three Family	29 DU/AC	Up to three dwelling units per parcel at not less than 1,500 square feet of net lot area per unit
Low Density -Multiple Family	15 DU/AC	Multiple family dwellings, as well as single family, two family and three family dwellings, on parcels of 15,000 square feet or more
Medium Density – Multiple Family	29 DU/AC	Multiple family dwellings, as well as single family, two family and three family dwellings, on parcels of up to 13,000 square feet.
Planned Residential Development	Flexible number of units	Large residential complexes which may consist of more than one building on a site of one acre or larger

Source: Culver City General Plan.

*Density expressed in dwelling units per net acre.

In addition to the residential land use categories, housing is also permitted in several commercial land use designations, including the Neighborhood Serving Corridor, General Corridor, and Downtown designations. Residential development can be either exclusively residential in residential zones or mixed with commercial uses in commercial zones. Further, in commercial zones the only type of housing allowed is mixed-use

housing (with commercial retail uses). In commercial zones the base density is 35 dwelling units per acre. The industrial land use designations do not allow housing.

The ~~City of~~ Culver City General Plan is not considered a constraint to the goals and policies of the Housing Element. Except for approximately 6.4% of all parcels in the city (about 875 parcels out of 13,615 parcels) that are non-conforming to their General Plan designations, the city's zoning is consistent with the General Plan and adequate sites with appropriate densities have been identified that could accommodate the ~~2006-2014~~2013-2021 RHNA.

b. Zoning Designations and Development Standards

The city regulates the type, location, density, and scale of residential development through the Municipal Code. Zoning regulations serve to implement the General Plan and are designed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents. The Municipal Code also helps to preserve the character and integrity of existing neighborhoods, and sets forth residential development standards for each zone district.

The six zones that allow for exclusive residential use are as follows:

- R-1 Single-Family Residential
- R-2 Two-Family Residential
- R-3 Three-Family Residential
- RLD Low Density Multiple-Family Residential
- RMD Medium Density Multiple-Family Residential
- RHD High Density Multiple Family Residential

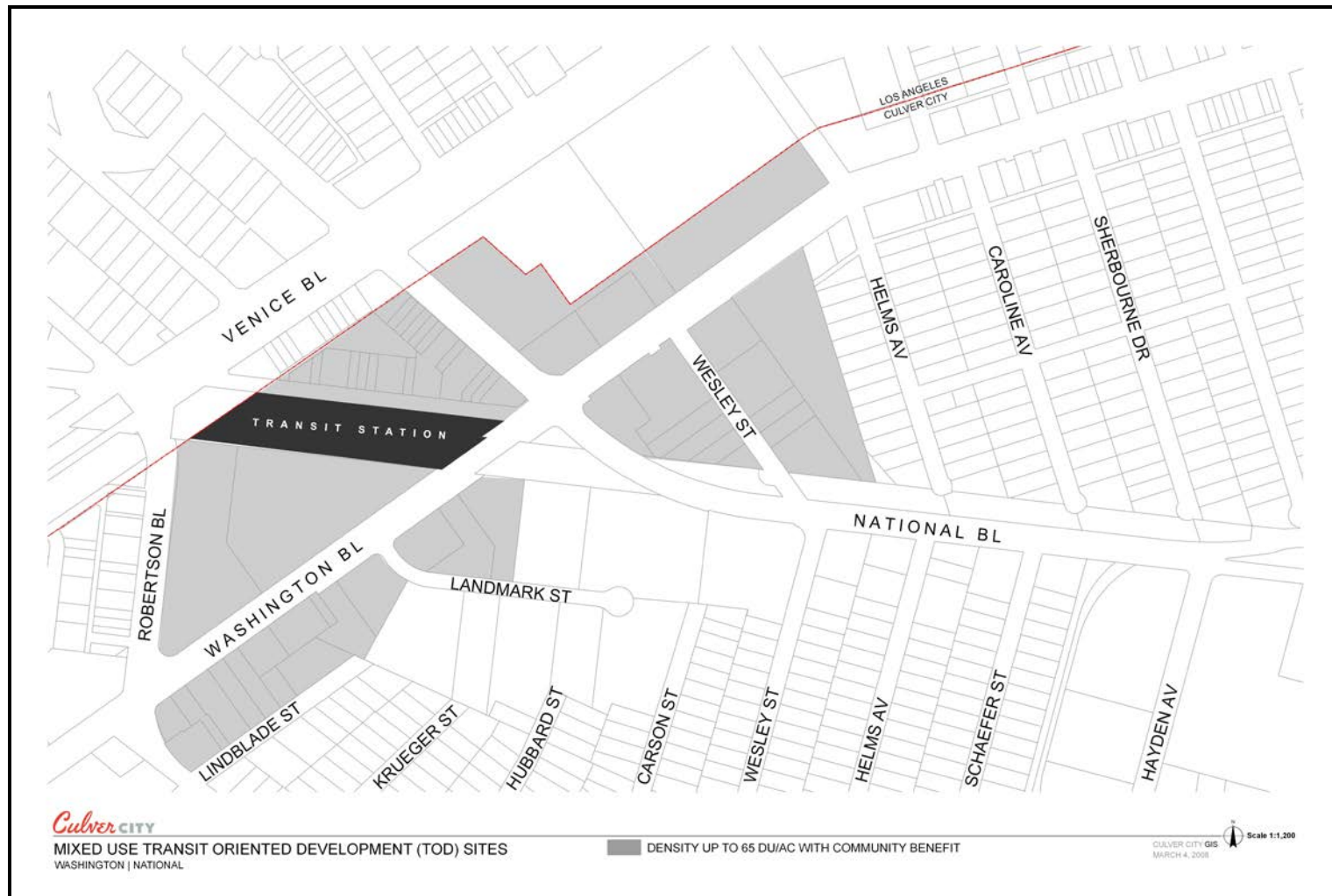
In addition to these zones, residential uses are permitted within either mixed-use or live/work projects in the following four commercial zoning districts:

- CN Commercial Neighborhood
- CG Commercial General
- CC Commercial Community
- CD Commercial Downtown

As noted in Chapter III, the interim terminus of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority's Expo light rail line is located near the intersection of Venice and National Boulevards in the eastern portion of Culver City. The ~~city's city Redevelopment Agency~~ is actively involved in the planning process for the TOD mixed-use development directly adjacent to the Expo light rail transit station (see Figure IV-1). Affordable housing has the potential to be developed in one or more of the various properties located within the TOD District. One property, the Exceptional Children's Foundation site, has been identified as one of the affordable housing opportunity sites found in the Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS). The ~~city Redevelopment Agency~~ recognizes that the CHS is a long-range planning tool that is contingent upon the state of the economy, market forces and availability of land.

A summary of the types of residential use permitted within each zoning district is provided in Table IV-2Table IV-2.

Figure IV-1
Transit Oriented Development District



**Table IV-2
Permitted Residential Development by Zone**

Housing Type Permitted	R-1	R-2 ¹	R-3 ²	RLD	RMD	RHD	CN	CG	CC	CD
SF Detached ³	P	P	P	P	P	P				
Duplex		P	P	P	P	P				
Triplex			P	P	P	P				
Multi-Family				P	P	P				
Supportive Housing (6 or fewer residents)	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u> ⁵	<u>P</u> ⁵	<u>P</u> ⁵	<u>P</u> ⁵
Supportive Housing (7 or more residents)	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
Transitional Housing	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u> ⁵	<u>P</u> ⁵	<u>P</u> ⁵	<u>P</u> ⁵
Second Units (Accessory Dwelling Units)+	A	A	A							
Emergency Shelters							C	C	C	
Single Room Occupancy Units							<u>P</u> ⁴	<u>P</u> ⁴	<u>P</u> ⁴	<u>P</u> ⁴
Care Facility (6 or fewer)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Care Facility (7+)				C	C	C	C	C	C	
Senior Citizen Congregate Care				C	C	C	C	C	C	
Live/work units							P	P	P	P
Mixed Use Projects							P	P	P	P

Source: Culver City Zoning Code

1 Maximum 2 dwelling units either attached (duplex) or detached

2 Maximum 3 dwelling units either attached (triplex) or detached or combination

3 Includes factory built modular homes and mobile homes/manufactured housing on permanent foundations

4 Use only allowed as part of a mixed use project.

+ Allowed only on lots that are at least 6,000 square feet in area.

P=Permitted A=Administrative Use Permit C=Conditional Use Permit

Additionally, subsequent to adoption of zoning code text amendments in July of 2013, Emergency Shelters are allowed by right in the City east of Ballona Creek which includes portions of both Industrial and East Washington Overlay zones.

Low-income housing can be accommodated in all zones permitting residential use in Culver City. These may include second residential units in the R-1, R-2 and R-3 districts, multi-family apartments in the RLD, RMD and RHD zones, as well as high-density commercial/residential mixed-use developments within the Commercial districts. For details regarding how affordability is determined please refer to Appendix B.

Development Standards – Residential Districts

A summary of the development standards for the six major zones permitting residential development is provided in Table IV-3. Allowable densities range from 8.7 units/acre in the R-1 zone up to 29.0 units/acre in the RMD and RHD zones. These development standards continue to be viewed as necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare and maintain the quality of life, and are not considered constraints on the development of housing for all income levels.

Minimum lot area per parcel is generally 5,000 square feet or the average of residential lots within a 500-foot radius of the proposed subdivision, whichever is greater. Density bonuses would permit up to 35% more units than allowed by the underlying zone pursuant to state law.

The Planned Development (PD) District is applied to areas of existing large scale, multiple-family residential and commercial complexes ~~that are general planned for a PD Zone~~, and to sites suitable for similar large-scale development. Within the PD District, there is no maximum density - only minimum site area (one acre) and height limit (56 feet) apply. A Comprehensive Plan establishes all other standards within the PD District.

Table IV-3
Zoning Development Standards

Development Standard	R-1	R-2	R-3	RLD	RMD	RHD
Minimum Lot Area (sq.ft.) per parcel	5,000 ¹	5,000 ¹	5,000 ¹	5,000 ¹	5,000 ¹	5,000 ¹
Minimum Front Yard (ft.)	20	15	10 ²	10 ²	10 ²	10 ²
Minimum Side Yard (ft.)	4	4	5	10	5	10
Minimum Rear Yard (ft.)	10	10	10	15	10 ⁴	15
Maximum Building Height (ft.)	30	30	30	30	30	40
Maximum Density (units/acre) ⁵	8.7	17.4	26.1	15.0	29.0	29.0
Minimum Building Area (sq. ft.)	1,000 ground floor	1,000 single family 750 duplex	1,000 single family 750 duplex or triplex	500 studio to 1,100+ 3 bedroom ³	500 studio to 1,100+ 3 bedroom ³	500 studio to 1,100+ 3 bedroom ³

Source: Culver City Zoning Code

Notes:

- 1 Condominium, townhome, or planned development projects may be subdivided with smaller air space sizes for ownership purposes.
- 2 Or one-half of building height, whichever is greater
- 3 More than 3 bedrooms: 150 ~~sq. ft.~~ for each additional bedroom
- 4 5 feet when adjacent to an alley
- 5 Based on applicable minimum development standards (excluding density bonus)

Development Standards - Mixed-Use

Residential/commercial mixed-use projects are allowed in four of the city's six commercial zoning districts at densities ranging from 35 to 65 units/acre. The normal maximum density of 35 units/acre may be increased to 50 units/acre outside of the TOD district when community benefits are provided. Within the TOD district, a density up to 65 units/acre may be approved with community benefits. City Council Resolution No. 2008-R015 established the Community Benefit Incentive Program. As part of the program, a menu of potential benefits was created that include streetscape improvements, pocket parks and public open spaces, metered public parking in excess of code required parking, and other benefits as determined by the City Council. Depending on the type of mixed-use project and its location, some or all of these benefits could be required as part of the approval to increase the project density above the base density of 35 units/acre.

Specific development standards are shown in Table IV-4 ~~Table IV-4~~. These development standards allow building heights ranging from 35 to 56 feet depending on location. The

35-foot height limit only applies to parcels that are adjacent to lower-density R-1 or R-2 areas. The 56-foot height limit is allowed on parcels in the CD and CG zones where they will not create conflicts with adjacent residential uses or on sites that are adjacent to a parcel in another jurisdiction where a density higher than 35 units/acre is permitted. ~~Four~~ Five mixed-use projects have been approved since ~~2006~~ 2010 ranging in density from ~~29~~ 13 to 65 units/acre (see Appendix B, Table B-2), and ~~three~~ one potential mixed-use TOD sites with ~~densities a density up to 65 units/acre are~~ is located near the Expo transit station (see Appendix B, Table B-4).

**Table IV-4
Mixed-Use Development Standards**

Minimum Lot Size Parcels less than 5,000 square feet not be permitted to have mixed use development unless combined with abutting lots to create a minimum 5,000 square foot lot.				
Density 35 Du/Acre and up to 50 Du/Acre with community benefits; in Transit Oriented Development District areas, 35 Du/Acre and up to 65 Du/Acre with Community Benefits.				
Height				
Adjacent to R1 or R2 Zone	Adjacent to R3, RLD, RMD, or RHD Zone	Adjacent to Non-Residential Zone	Split Jurisdiction Lot	
CN, CD, & CG Zone • 35 ft • 45 ft for portion of building 35 ft or more from R1 or R2 Zone	CN Zone • 45 ft CD or CG Zone • 45 ft on lots less than 150 ft in depth • 56 ft on lots 150 ft or more in depth	CN Zone • 45 ft CD or CG Zone • 56 ft	CN Zone • 45 ft CD or CG Zone • 56 ft	
Setbacks (1)				
Building Height	Street Wall	Side and Rear Adjacent to Residential Zone	Side and Rear Adjacent to Non-Residential Zone	Adjacent to Alley
Underground	None Required			
Portion of Building 15'-0" or less	A zero setback is required. (2)	A 10 ft setback is required. (3)	No setback is required.	2 ft (4)
Portion of Building greater than 15'-0"	A 5 ft setback is required	A 60 degree clear-zone angle must be maintained, measured from 15 ft above the existing grade and from 10 ft from the rear/side property line.	No setback is required	2 ft (4)
Portion of Building greater than 35'-0" abutting R1 or R2 Zone	N/A	A 35 ft setback is required.	N/A	N/A
Portion of Building greater than 45'-0" abutting R3, RLD, RMD or RHD Zone	N/A	A 50 ft setback is required.	N/A	N/A

- (1) Screening, landscaping or greater setback than prescribed herein, may be required where necessary to comply with visual clearance requirements for driveways and where the reviewing authority under a site plan review may condition the use necessary to protect the public interest due to lot, site plan or building configuration and operations.
- (2) A setback up to 5 ft from the property line may be permitted if the setback area is enhanced with high quality paving material, landscaping or other similar features.
- (3) Adequate screening and landscaping shall be provided
- (4) The width of an alley may be credited toward the setback requirement for properties adjacent to residential zones.

c. Special Needs Housing

Persons with special needs include those in residential care facilities, persons with disabilities, farm workers, persons needing emergency shelter or transitional/supportive living arrangements, and single room occupancy units. The city's provisions for these housing types are discussed below.

- **Residential Care Facilities and Housing for Persons with Disabilities** – Residential care facility refers to any family home, group home, or rehabilitation facility that provides non-medical care to persons in need of personal services, protection, supervision, assistance, guidance, or training essential for daily living.

State requirements. *Health and Safety Code* §§1267.8, 1566.3, 1568.08 require local governments to treat licensed group homes and residential care facilities with six or fewer residents no differently than other by-right single-family housing uses. "Six or fewer persons" does not include the operator, the operator's family, or persons employed as staff. Local agencies must allow these licensed residential care facilities in any area zoned for residential use, and may not require licensed residential care facilities for six or fewer persons to obtain conditional use permits or variances that are not required of other family dwellings.

The Culver City Municipal Code provides the following definition:

Residential Care Facility. Facilities providing 24-hour residential, assisted living, social and personal care for children, the elderly, and people with limited ability for self-care. Varying levels of care and supervision are provided. Residential care facilities may include basic services and community space. Includes: board and care homes; children's homes; transitional houses; orphanages; rehabilitation centers; convalescent homes, nursing homes and similar facilities. Excludes facilities for persons requiring surgical or other primary medical treatment.

Measure 2.L includes a commitment to amend the Code regarding transitional housing, which will include removing "transitional houses" from the definition of Residential Care Facilities. In July of 2013 the Council adopted zoning code amendments that: removed transitional housing from the above definition; created a new definition for transitional housing; established transitional housing as a residential use subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone; and allowed transitional housing in all zones where residential uses are allowed.

The Code identifies residential care facilities that serve six or fewer persons as permitted uses within any residential or commercial zoning district with no allowable discretionary review authority on the part of the city. Large care facilities (7 or more persons) are conditionally permitted in the RLD, RMD, RHD, CN, CG and CC zones.

- The city's building code incorporates the California Building Code 2007 Edition. Accessibility provisions contained in the Code include Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, which applies to new and remodel construction permits within the city.

Definition of "family". The Municipal Code does not currently contain a definition of "family." Measure 2.M is included in the ~~previous~~ Housing Plan to provide a definition consistent with state law. Further a definition of "family" consistent with state law is included in the Glossary section of this current Housing Element.

Reasonable accommodation procedures. The Municipal Code ~~does not currently~~ contain a description of reasonable accommodation procedures for persons with disabilities. ~~Measure 2.N is included in the Housing Plan to provide such procedures consistent with state law.~~ In July of 2013, the City Council adopted amendments to the Zoning Code that provide for reasonable accommodation procedures consistent with state law.

Maximum concentration requirements. There are no concentration or separation requirements for residential care facilities or group homes in the Zoning Code.

Site planning requirements. There are no special site planning requirements (other than parking, height, and setbacks) for residential care facilities in the Zoning Code.

Parking requirements. One parking space per three beds is required for residential care facilities.

There are currently four group homes in Culver City that address the supportive service and housing needs of persons challenged by developmental disabilities. These homes include the Barman, Braddock/Jasmine, Fairbanks and Caroline Homes. These homes serve a total of 24 persons. All of these homes exist due to assistance from the former Redevelopment Agency Housing Set-Aside Fund to either purchase, lease or rehabilitate the property. In 2010, former Redevelopment Agency Housing Set-Aside funds in the amount of \$465,910 were utilized to rehabilitate the Fairbank Group Home to address health and safety issues and install accessible bathrooms and ramps. With the elimination of the Redevelopment Agency, these group homes are supported by the Culver City Housing Authority.

~~There are currently four group homes in Culver City that address the supportive service and housing needs of persons challenged by developmental disabilities. These homes include the Barman, Braddock/Jasmine, Fairbanks and Caroline Homes. These homes serve a total of 21 persons. All of these homes exist due to assistance from the city's Redevelopment Agency to either purchase, lease or rehabilitate the property. The Redevelopment Agency recently completed the rehabilitation of Barman Home with a total investment of \$101,000 to address health and safety issues and install accessible bathrooms and ramps. One of the properties within the TOD district proposed by Exceptional Children's Foundation (ECF) will provide 50 units of low and very low income housing for persons with developmental disabilities. This site is currently owned by ECF.~~

- **Farm Worker Housing** – The city's Zoning Ordinance does not identify farm worker housing separately as a permitted use. No agricultural activities are found within Culver City or in the surrounding communities. In addition, the ~~2000~~ 2010 Census did not identify any migrant or permanent farm worker households in the city.
- **Emergency Shelters, Transitional and Supportive Housing** – Senate Bill 2 of 2007 strengthened the planning requirements for local governments in the area of emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Cities must estimate the number of persons in need of emergency shelter and determine whether adequate capacity currently exists to serve the need. If there is insufficient capacity, cities are required to identify at least one zone where emergency shelters may be established "by right" (i.e., without a conditional use permit) or enter into a multi-jurisdictional agreement with up to two other agencies to provide a facility.

Section 17.700.010 of the Culver City Municipal Code includes the following definition:

Emergency Shelter. Facilities for the emergency or temporary shelter and feeding of indigents or disaster victims, operated by a public or non-profit agency. These accommodations may include temporary lodging, meals, laundry facilities, bathing, counseling, and other basic support services.

~~As noted in the Housing Needs Assessment (Chapter II), it is estimated that there may be 40 to 50 homeless persons in Culver City at any given time. In 2008 the city approved a conditional use permit application for a 60-bed full-time emergency shelter, Upward Bound House. This facility has a greater capacity than the city's estimated need, however it does not serve single homeless men. Emergency shelters are identified by the Zoning Code as a conditionally permitted use within the CN, CG and CC commercial zoning districts. In order to minimize constraints on future emergency shelters, Measure 2.L is included in the Housing Plan to allow such facilities in at least one zone "by right" subject to appropriate development standards. In July of 2013 the City Council adopted zoning code amendments that included allowing emergency shelters by-right in the area of the City east of Ballona Creek. The city has also retained the services of St. Joseph Center to provide~~

~~outreach and referrals to supportive services and housing to the homeless in the city (grant of \$51,000 in 2008).~~

SB 2 also provides that transitional and supportive housing shall be considered a residential use that is subject only to those procedures and requirements that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone. ~~The city's Zoning Code does not contain a definition for transitional or supportive housing. Measure 2.L is included in the Housing Plan (Chapter V) to amend the Code to include a definition and regulations for these uses that are no more restrictive than for other residential developments of the same type in the same zone, in conformance with SB 2. In July of 2013 zoning code amendments were adopted by the City Council that contain definitions for transitional and supportive housing and provide regulations for these uses that are no more restrictive than other residential developments of the same type in the same zone. This will include an amendment to the definition of Residential Care Facilities.~~

- **Single Room Occupancy** – ~~Although no specific development standards or land use category are explicitly stated for~~ The zoning code did not address Single Room Occupancy (SRO) dwellings as a separate land use. , the Zoning Code authorizes the city to determine that an SRO use is similar to other commercial uses allowed in the Code (such as hotels). An SRO would then be subject to the development standards for that similar use. Three SRO facilities have been established in the city under these regulations. In order to clarify regulations regarding SROs, Measure 2.K is included in the Housing Plan(Chapter V) to amend the Municipal Code to provide. In July of 2013 zoning code amendments were adopted by the City Council that include explicit reference, development standards and permit procedures to encourage and facilitate SRO housing.

d. Off-Street Parking Requirements

The city's parking requirements for residential zones vary by residential type and housing product (Table IV-5~~Table IV-5~~). Two off-street parking spaces are required per unit for single-family, duplex or triplex dwellings. Parking requirements for multi-family dwellings and the residential component of mixed-use development are based on the number of bedrooms, and include standards for guest parking. Mobile homes are required to have one space per site, plus one guest parking space for each two mobile home sites. There is no direct provision in the Code for the reduction in parking standards as an incentive for the provision of affordable housing, although the city's Density Bonus Ordinance includes provisions for incentives according to the provisions of *Government Code* §65915.

**Table IV-5
Residential Parking Requirements**

Type of Unit	Minimum Parking Space Required
Single Family, duplex and triplex units, <u>includes supportive housing and transitional housing</u>	2 spaces per dwelling unit
Mobile home park	1 space for each mobile home site plus 1 guest spaces for each 2 mobile home sites
Multi-family dwellings and residential component of Mixed-use development, <u>includes supportive housing and transitional housing</u>	Studio and 1 bedroom, less than or equal to 900 sf - 1 space
	Studio and 1 bedroom, greater than 900 sf - 2 spaces
	2-3 bedroom units – 2 spaces
	4 bedroom units – 3 spaces (plus 1 space for every bedroom greater than 4)
	Guest parking – 1 space for every 4 residential units
Accessory (Second) Units	1 uncovered space in addition to that required for the primary dwelling unit
Live/work unit	Up to 900 sf – 2 spaces Greater than 900 up to 1500 sf–3 spaces Greater than 1500 sf – 4 spaces
Senior housing	1 space per unit, plus 1 guest parking space for each 10 units
Senior Citizen Congregate Care Housing	1 space for each 2 residential units, plus one guest/employee space for each 4 units
Residential Care Facilities	1 space for each 3 patient beds

Source: Culver City Zoning Code

The graduated parking requirement based on unit size in multi-family projects, and the reduced standard for senior housing units helps to encourage development of smaller, more affordable units. These parking standards are reasonable and do not act as a constraint to affordable developments.

Moreover, in the Westside portion of Los Angeles County there is high housing density coupled with traffic congestion. Culver City, which is surrounded by the City of Los Angeles, is committed to mitigating impacts of surrounding developments to the extent possible. A shortage of parking, in both residential and commercial projects, often leads to spill-over parking in surrounding residential neighborhoods. Both prospective residents and existing neighbors of new developments want to be assured that adequate parking will be available. Developers have also indicated a preference for more than one parking space per unit because they view it as an amenity and selling point, especially when spill-over parking creates problems.

Nevertheless, Measure 2.O in the Housing Plan includes a commitment to reduce required parking for studio and one-bedroom units upon the developer's request, when a required percentage of those units are reserved for very-low- (including extremely-low-) and lower-income households.

e. Accessory Units

The creation of a second unit on a single-family lot is permitted within the R-1, R-2 and R-3 Zones with approval of an Administrative Use Permit. The units may not exceed 600

square feet, and must be developed on a minimum lot size of 6,000 square feet. The Code does not place occupancy restrictions on second units.

f. Density Bonus

Under state law (SB 1818 of 2004), cities and counties must provide a density increase up to 35% over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the Municipal Code and the Land Use Element of the General Plan (or bonuses of equivalent financial value) when builders agree to construct housing developments with units affordable to low- or moderate-income households. Chapter 17.580 of the Culver City Zoning Code reflects current state law regarding density bonus and other affordable housing incentives. The city has utilized the Density Bonus Program in the past to support the development of lower-income senior, handicapped, and family dwelling units.

g. Mobile Homes/Manufactured Housing

There is often an economy of scale in manufacturing homes in a plant rather than on site, thereby reducing cost. State law precludes local governments from prohibiting the installation of mobile homes on permanent foundations on single-family lots. It also declares a mobile home park to be a permitted land use on any land planned and zoned for residential use, and prohibits requiring the average density in a new mobile home park to be less than that permitted by the Municipal Code. In the Zoning Code, the definition of single family detached dwelling includes factory built modular homes and mobile homes/manufactured housing on permanent foundations. Housing of this type would thus be subject to development standards consistent with single-family detached dwellings.

h. Condominium Conversions

Condominium conversions of existing developments of five or more rental dwelling units may be permitted subject to approval of a Site Plan Review and Tentative Map by the Planning Commission. Compliance with basic Property Development Standards for the zoning district is required. Developments of less than five rental units are prohibited from converting to condominiums.

i. Building Codes and Enforcement

State law prohibits the imposition of building standards that are not necessitated by local geographic, climatic or topographic conditions and requires that local governments making changes or modifications in building standards must report such changes to the Department of Housing and Community Development and file an expressed finding that the change is needed.

The city's Building Code currently incorporates the California Building Codes 2007-2010 Edition. The city's Building Code also incorporates the California Building, Plumbing, Mechanical and Electrical Codes. These are considered the minimum necessary to protect the public's health, safety and welfare.

As noted in Chapter III, a new Solar Photovoltaic Ordinance has ~~recently~~ been adopted by the city. All new construction projects, commercial or multi-family, of 3 or more units or 10,000 new square feet or greater, are required to install 1 kilowatt (kw) of solar photovoltaic power for each 10,000 square feet of new construction, not including parking garage areas. Additionally, new additions of over 10,000 new square feet or major renovations of over 10,000 square feet are required to install 1 kilowatt of solar photovoltaic power for each 10,000 square feet of major renovation or additional area. The solar photovoltaic requirement does not apply to projects of less than 10,000 square feet, regardless of whether the project comprises new construction, major remodels, or additions. One kilowatt of solar photovoltaic power is estimated to add less than 1/2 of 1% to the cost of construction.

These codes and regulations are reasonable and necessary to ensure health and safety, as well as encourage energy conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. No additional regulations have been imposed by the city that would unnecessarily add to housing costs.

Code Enforcement staff attempts to assist property owners in carrying out needed maintenance and repairs by providing information and referrals to city assistance programs, particularly for low-income or disabled persons and the elderly.

2. Development Processing Procedures

a. Residential Permit Processing

State Planning and Zoning Law provides permit processing requirements for residential development. Within the framework of state requirements, the city has structured its development review process in order to minimize the time required to obtain permits while ensuring that projects receive careful review.

Early consultation with city staff is encouraged to identify issues as soon as possible and reduce processing time. Applicants ~~are~~ may be required to complete a Preliminary Project Review (PPR) Request prior to submitting a project application. A PPR Request form summarizing the project, along with plans indicating a proposed site plan, parking, and pedestrian and vehicular access, are circulated among city departments for review, followed by a meeting of the Project Review Committee (PRC) (comprised of representatives of the reviewing department) with the applicant. This consultation allows the applicant to determine the feasibility of the project and make adjustments during the preliminary planning stages to minimize costs. The PPR/PRC meeting is held within two to three weeks after the PPR request submittal.

After the PPR/PRC meeting, the applicant assembles an application and more detailed plans, including elevations, architectural design, and additional information that may have been noted in the PPR/PRC meeting (such as technical studies or a tentative map) and submits a formal discretionary application with the Planning Division. Concurrent processing of required discretionary entitlements (e.g., subdivision and site plan review requests) is also provided as a means of expediting the review process. Similar to the PPR process with a PRC meeting, a discretionary application is also circulated to various city Departments (Public Works, Building Safety, Fire Prevention, Planning) for comment and

review. At the application PRC meeting, staff will provide more detailed comments on the more complete plans, draft conditions of approval, and any required corrections to the plans that must be completed prior to distributing them to the Planning Commission for a public hearing. After a sufficient public noticing period, a public hearing is held. Once a decision is made by the Planning Commission, the discretionary application is then ready for building permit plan check (unless the discretionary entitlement procedures require that first the City Council make a final decision after Planning Commission recommendations have been made). Generally, the application PRC meeting is held within two to three weeks after submittal of the discretionary application. If deemed complete at the application PRC meeting, staff usually is able to schedule the Public Hearing within 9 to 11 weeks after the PRC meeting.

Single- and two-family developments (with no subdivision) require only building permits (i.e., “by-right”) while multi-family and mixed-use developments are processed the same way as described above.

The Building permit plan check review period for the processing of residential building permits is generally ten days for the first round of reviews by various city departments and five days for resubmittal, depending on the city’s workload. Building codes are applied to new construction, and are monitored and inspected under the building permit process. Where no permits have been obtained, inspections are made in response to request and complaints. As indicated previously, the city’s Building Code incorporates the California Building Codes 2007-2010 Edition. The city’s Building, Mechanical, Plumbing and Electrical codes include minor revisions and amendments to the Uniform Codes that exceed state standards. These amendments are related to fire alarms, smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, and other basic safety measures. All new structures are required to provide fire sprinklers. Although this requirement adds incrementally to the cost of construction, it is considered a vital public safety issue that justifies the additional cost.

These procedures help to ensure that the development review process meets all legal requirements without causing a significant unwarranted constraint to housing development.

b. Environmental Review

Environmental review is required for all development projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Most projects in Culver City are either Categorically Exempt or require only an Initial Study and Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration. Developments that have the potential of creating significant impacts that cannot be mitigated require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. Most residential projects require a Negative Declaration and take two to three weeks to prepare, excluding the required public review period. Those requiring a Mitigated Negative Declaration typically take three weeks to process, again excluding required public review periods. The preparation and public review period for negative declarations and mitigated negative declarations is included within the 9 to 11 weeks it takes to get a complete application to the Planning Commission for a public hearing. Categorically Exempt developments such as accessory residential units require a minimal

amount of time. As a result, state-mandated environmental review does not pose a significant constraint to housing development.

3. Development Fees and Improvement Requirements

State law limits fees charged for development permit processing to the reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. Various fees and assessments are charged by the city and other public agencies to cover the costs of processing permit applications and providing services and facilities such as schools, parks and infrastructure. Almost all of these fees are assessed through a pro rata share system, based on the magnitude of the project's impact or on the extent of the benefit that will be derived. ~~Table IV-6~~ Table IV-6 shows typical development fees associated with development of a 120-unit affordable apartment/condominium project within Culver City, including entitlement costs. For the project described above the school fees (\$289,300) and the sewer facility charge (\$162,720) are not part of the entitlement costs and payment would be required either prior to Building Permit issuance or prior to Certificate of Occupancy. Subtracting these costs, the minimum entitlement and plan check fees for this type of project would be approximately ~~\$73,523~~ \$95,523, or ~~\$613-796~~ per unit.

Because many of the fees are "deposit to cost" or are based on building valuation, the precise cost of development fees cannot be tabulated. However, the cost per unit and per square foot is useful as a "general rule of thumb" for estimating minimum development fees. The city periodically evaluates the actual cost of processing development permits when revising its fee schedule. The last fee schedule update was adopted in ~~August 2008~~ July, 2013.

In order to facilitate development of covenanted low and moderate-income units, the city specifically exempts such projects from In-lieu Parkland Fees and Art in Public Places Fees. Single family dwellings are exempted from this fee, and for a duplex or second unit the park fee is only 50% of the fee for that second unit. These exemptions serve as incentives in addition to the Density Bonus Program.

After the passage of Proposition 13 and its limitation on local governments' property tax revenues, cities and counties have faced increasing difficulty in providing public services and facilities to serve their residents. One of the main consequences of Proposition 13 has been the shift in funding of new infrastructure from general tax revenues to development impact fees and improvement requirements on land developers. The city requires developers to provide on-site and off-site improvements necessary to serve their projects. Such improvements may include water, sewer and other utility extensions, street construction and traffic control device installation that are reasonably related to the project. Dedication of land or in-lieu fees may also be required of a project for rights-of-way, transit facilities, recreational facilities and school sites, consistent with the Subdivision Map Act. Measure 2.P in the Housing Plan (~~Chapter V~~) states that the city will offset the Surcharge for New Construction discretionary application fee for Redevelopment Agency-assisted projects with housing Set-Aside funds. With the elimination of Redevelopment Agencies by the State this measure cannot be fulfilled at this time. However, the measure will become operational if and when grant monies for

affordable housing become available or if new state legislation is adopted that restores the ability for local governments to set aside tax dollars for affordable housing development.

Table IV-6
Summary of Development Fees, 2007-2013 –
Multiple-Family Development (Apartment or Condominium)

<u>Number of Units</u>		<u>120.00</u>
<u>Building Floor Area</u>		<u>110,000 sq. ft.</u>
<u>School Fees (Culver City Unified School District)</u>	<u>\$2.63 per SF</u>	<u>\$289,300.00</u>
<u>Culver City Public Works Fees</u>		
<u>Discretionary Project Review</u>	<u>Varies. Based on Total Project Valuation: 6% of the first \$25,000, plus 5% of the next \$75,000, plus 4% thereafter. (\$750 minimum fee)</u>	<u>\$750.00</u>
<u>Traffic Study Review</u>	<u>Fee ranges from \$1,749 to \$4,427 depending on average daily trips generated</u>	<u>\$1,749.00</u>
<u>Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Check</u>	<u>One acre to less than 5 acres (different fee if 5 acres or more): \$1,325 + \$0.20 per 100 sq. ft. over one acre.</u>	<u>\$1,325.00</u>
<u>Inspection Fees (driveway, curb & gutter, sidewalk, etc.)</u>	<u>Min: \$128 per hour with minimum 2 hours or \$256 min per various driveway, curb, gutter and sidewalk inspections.-</u>	<u>\$1,536.00</u>
<u>Geotechnical Report Review</u>	<u>Hourly rate or cost plus 25% consultant with \$500 minimum</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>Sewer Facility Charge (one time fee at connection)</u>	<u>Culver City Portion: \$678 to \$2,247 per unit depending on number of bedrooms; LA Portion: \$825 per unit</u>	<u>Culver City portion only assuming all 2 bedroom: \$1,356/unit x 120 units = \$162,720</u>
<u>Culver City Building Safety Fees****</u>		
<u>Plan Check Fee</u>	<u>75% of building permit fee</u>	<u>Varies</u>
<u>Building Permit Fee</u>	<u>\$13,300.49 for the first \$1,000,000 valuation plus \$12.24 for each additional \$1,000 or fraction thereof.</u>	<u>\$13,300.49</u>
<u>Culver City Planning Fees**</u>		
<u>Surcharge for New Residential Construction***</u>	<u>\$250 per unit over 2 with maximum \$12,750</u>	<u>\$12,750.00</u>
<u>Tentative Tract Map</u>	<u>Flat Rate of 50% of \$15,708.00</u>	<u>\$8,168.16</u>
<u>Tentative Tract Map Surcharge</u>	<u>50% of \$29.00 for each land/airspace lot</u>	<u>\$1,740.00</u>
<u>Density Bonus and Other Incentives</u>	<u>Fee of \$27,908.00</u>	<u>\$27,908.00</u>
<u>Environmental Analysis: Mitigated Negative Declaration</u>	<u>Fee of \$6,045.00</u>	<u>\$6,045.00</u>

Site Plan Review	Fee of \$19,751.00	\$19,751.00
Total City Development Fees*		\$547,542.65
Cost Per Square Feet		\$4.98
Cost Per Unit		\$4,562.80

Source: City of Culver City, Planning, Building & Safety and Public Works Department fee schedule, July 2012

* Does not include non-city fees

** In order to facilitate development of covenanted low and moderate-income units, the city specifically exempts such projects from paying In-lieu Parkland Fees and Art in Public Places fees - thus the two fees are not shown in the table

*** This fee was enacted as means of recovering the cost of staff time associated with projects - larger projects tend to take up more time so the fee is based on number of units rather than a flat rate.

**** The Building & Safety Division assesses a Condominium Tax of \$1,000 per unit.

Number of Units		120
Building floor area		110,000 sq. ft.
Fee	Rate	Estimated Cost
School Fees (Culver City Unified School District)	\$2.63 per SF	\$289,300
Culver City Public Works Fees		
Discretionary Project Review	Min. 4 hours (hourly rate of \$192) plus a 4% surcharge	\$799
Traffic Study Review	Fee ranges from \$1,560 to \$3,952 depending on ADT	\$1,560
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Check	One acre to less than 5 acres (different fee if 5 acres or more): \$1,250 + \$0.20 per 100 sq. ft. over one acre	\$1,250
Inspection Fees (driveway, curb & gutter, sidewalk, etc.)	Min: \$112 per hour with minimum 2 hours or \$224 min per various driveway, curb, gutter, and sidewalk inspections	\$1,344
Geotechnical Report Review	Hourly rate or cost plus 25% consultant with \$500 minimum	\$500 Minimum
Sewer Facility Charge (one-time fee at connection)	Culver City Portion: \$678 to \$2,247 per unit depending on number of bedrooms; L.A. Portion: varies from year to year	Culver City portion only assuming all 2 bedroom: \$1,356/unit X 120 Units = \$162,720
Culver City Building Safety Fees		
Plan Check Fee	75% of building permit fee	Varies
Building Permit Fee	\$8,990.12 for the first \$1,000,000 valuation plus \$5.91 for each additional \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof	\$8,990.12
Seismic Fee	Valuation x \$.0001	\$100

Culver City Planning Fees**		
Surcharge for New Residential Construction***	\$250 per unit over 2 with maximum \$12,750	\$12,750
Tentative Tract Map	Flat Rate of 50% of \$10,951	\$5,475.50
Tentative Tract Map Surcharge	50% of \$28 for each land/airspace lot	\$1,694
Density Bonus and Other Incentives	Flat Rate of \$21,081	\$21,081
Environmental Analysis: Mitigated Negative Declaration	Flat Rate of \$3,059	\$3,059
Site Plan Review	Flat Rate of \$14,920	\$14,920
Total City Development Fees*		\$525,543 Min.
Cost Per Square Foot		\$4.78 Min.
Cost Per Unit		\$4,380 Min.

Source: City of Culver City, Planning, Building Safety and Public Works Department fee schedules, January 2008

* Does not include non-city fees

** In order to facilitate development of covenanted low and moderate-income units, the city specifically exempts such projects from paying In-lieu Parkland Fees and Art in Public Places Fees – thus the two fees are not shown in the table.

*** This fee was enacted as means of recovering the cost of staff time associated with projects – larger projects tend to take up more time so the fee is based on number of units rather than a flat rate.

The city's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) contains a schedule of public improvements including streets, bridges, and other public works projects to facilitate, among other things, the continued build-out of the city's General Plan. The CIP also helps to ensure that construction of public improvements is coordinated with private development.

City road standards vary by roadway designation as provided in Table IV-7. The city's road standards are typical for cities in Los Angeles County and they do not act as a constraint to housing development. Since the city is fully developed, it is unlikely that any new streets or roadway widening will be required through the subdivision process. With new development projects (housing, commercial, or mixed-use), the city's Public Works Department will usually require public right-of-way improvements for public rights-of-way adjacent to proposed development projects. These improvements can vary depending on the specifics of each development and may include relocation of utilities, new street trees and tree grates, repaving or repair of adjacent alleys, repaving of adjacent sidewalks and streets, restriping of traffic lanes, and installation of traffic signals.

Table IV-6 Table IV-7
Road Improvement Standards

Roadway Designation	Number of Lanes	Right-of-Way Width
Primary Arterial	4 - 6	95 ft.
Secondary Arterial	2 - 4	80 – 94 ft.
Collector Street	2	60 – 79 ft.
Local Street	2	60 ft. or less

Source: City of Culver City General Plan Circulation Element

Although development fees and improvement requirements increase the cost of housing, cities have little choice in establishing such requirements due to the limitations on property taxes and other revenue sources needed to fund public improvements.

B. Non-Governmental Constraints

1. Environmental Constraints

Environmental constraints include physical features such as steep slopes, fault zones, floodplains, sensitive biological habitat, and agricultural lands. In many cases, development of these areas is constrained by state and federal laws (e.g., FEMA floodplain regulations, the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act, and the state Fish and Game Code and Alquist-Priolo Act). The city's land use plans have been designed to protect sensitive areas from development, and to protect public safety by avoiding development in hazardous areas. While these policies constrain residential development to some extent, they are necessary to support other public policies.

2. Infrastructure Constraints

As in most cities of similar in-age, Culver City faces challenges of aging infrastructure and related maintenance issues. However, the city's physical infrastructure is generally of adequate size and capacity to accommodate the projected build-out of the General Plan.

- Wastewater** – The city is served by the Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant operated by the City of Los Angeles. The treatment plant has a design capacity of 450 million gallons per day, is currently functioning at approximately 291.2 million gallons a day which is about 64.70% of its capacity ~~80% of capacity and treating 360 million gallons per day~~ (source: City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation e-mail communication on June 20, 2013 ~~Entrada FEIR February 2008~~). It is unlikely, but expansion of the Hyperion treatment plant may be required if changes in Los Angeles or Culver City land uses cause increased wastewater flows. Costs for wastewater system expansions are passed on to Culver City by the City of Los Angeles in accordance with the Amalgamated Sewer Agreement. Culver City collects sewer facility charges from new developments to offset these costs. In addition, new development has the potential to impact the local sewer collection system and require capacity upgrades. Developers are required to fund these improvements when required. ~~the responsibility of the developer with fees paid to cover major capital expenditures.~~
- Water** – Water for city residents is supplied by Golden State Water Company and the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (for the portion of the city west of McLaughlin Avenue). The system depends primarily on imported water from Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Water system expansions to individual projects are the responsibility of the developer with fees paid to cover major capital expenditures.
- Dry Utilities** – Gas, electricity, and telephone services are provided by Southern California Gas Company, Southern California Edison, AT&T, and Verizon Communications, respectively. All systems are adequate and are upgraded as demand increases. Supplies of natural resources, such as ~~water and~~ gas, currently appear adequate.

- **Storm Water Drainage** – Storm water runoff is primarily handled by a flood control system maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Surface drainage utilizes streets and gutters until the runoff—it reaches catch basins. The storm drain system is currently operating within capacity, and is sized to accommodate planned growth within the city. The city is required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to address water quality runoff for construction activities and post-construction runoff from all types of development, including residential projects. Best management practices (BMPs) are implemented through the city's NPDES regional storm-water discharge permit. Individual projects are required to comply with all applicable NPDES requirements.
- **Schools and Parks** – The city collects school fees on behalf of the Culver City Unified School District to pay for buildings and facilities. Public Parks are developed and maintained by the city's Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department. Municipal Code Title 15, §§15.06.300-15.060.330 (Residential Development Park Dedication and In Lieu Parkland Fee) requires that all new residential developments of two or more dwelling units or additions of one or more units on existing residential developments either dedicate land or pay a fee for the development and/or maintenance of public parks. Title 15 states a goal of providing 3 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents or, if no land is available, to pay a fee that quantifies the 3 acres per 1,000 resident objective. Residential developments containing units which are covenanted for affordability or for senior citizens are exempted from this fee.
- **Road Improvements and Parking** – Roadways in Culver City are subject to high levels of traffic, which would be further impacted by new development. To the extent possible, the city addresses this issue by requiring developers to mitigate negative traffic impacts through various methods, such as improvements to the roadway network and traffic control systems and implementation of the Travel Demand Management strategies.

One of the primary infrastructure issues associated with the current level of development is the limited capacity of on-street parking. The city is addressing this constraint incrementally by ensuring that all new developments, both residential and commercial, provide adequate off-street parking.

The city has a Capital Improvement Program to schedule public improvements including roadway network, traffic control systems and other public works projects to allow for, among other things, the continued build-out of the city's General Plan. This helps to ensure the progression of improvements ~~to be timely~~ with this coordinated with anticipated development.

3. Land Costs

Land represents one of the most significant components of the cost of new housing. Land values fluctuate with market conditions, and have been steadily increasing since

2000. The recent downturn in the housing market is expected to have a moderating effect on land values, however.

Per-unit land cost is directly affected by density – higher density allows the cost to be spread across more units, reducing the total unit price. Recent new mixed-use developments have been approved in the range of ~~44-29~~ to 65 units per acre, and exclusive residential RMD developments have been approved at ~~29-13~~ to 24 units per acre. This facilitates lower per-unit land costs compared to lower-density development.

4. Construction Costs

Construction cost is affected by the price of materials, labor, development standards and general market conditions. The city has no influence over materials and labor costs, and the building codes and development standards in Culver City are not substantially different from other cities in the West Los Angeles area.

5. Cost and Availability of Financing

Culver City is similar to most other communities with regard to private sector home financing programs. The recent crisis in the mortgage industry will affect the availability and cost of real estate loans, although the long-term effects are unpredictable. The credit “crunch” resulted from “sub-prime” lenders, who, during the past several years, made it possible for low-income families, or others who could not qualify for standard mortgages, to become home owners even though they might not have had the credit history and income to support repayment of the loans. The problem typically occurred with adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) after the initial fixed interest rate period expires (often three years) and the interest rate converts to market rate. Because ARMs often offer “teaser” initial interest rates well below market for the first few years, monthly payments may increase by several hundred dollars when the loan converts to market rate. When property values were increasing, as was the case from 2000 to 2006, homeowners had the option of refinancing to a new loan when the initial rate expired. However, in the current market with declining values, homeowners may owe more than the resale value of their home, making refinancing impossible. As a result of these conditions, there has been a significant rise in foreclosure rates, and changes in mortgage underwriting standards are likely to have greater impacts on low-income families than other segments of the community.

Under state law, it is illegal for real estate lending institutions to discriminate against entire neighborhoods in lending practices because of the physical or economic conditions in the area (“redlining”). City staff is not aware of any significant incidence of discriminatory lending practices in recent years.

C. Fair Housing

State law prohibits discrimination in the development process or in real property transactions, and it is the city’s policy to uphold the law in this regard. From 2000-2010, the Housing Division contracted with the Housing Rights Center (HRC) to provide

information and assistance regarding tenant/landlord rights and issues and to address discrimination claims. This contract was not renewed in 2010 with the dissolution of Redevelopment. Since FY 2000-2010, 3,062 clients have contacted HRC for housing information or to file a complaint. Though the contract was not renewed, when the Housing Division is contacted regarding a fair housing complaint, the client is still referred to and assisted by the HRC to obtain information pertaining to their rights and how to file a complaint. In addition, all participants in the Housing Division rental assistance programs are provided the HUD Fair Housing information booklet during their initial briefing session and annually during the annual recertification process. The Housing Division Authority also posts fair housing posters and outreach material in the Housing Division lobby. Fair housing issues are addressed in Culver City through a contract with the Housing Rights Center, a non-profit organization located in Los Angeles. The Center provides information to the public about housing discrimination and landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities. In addition, the city has established a Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board to offer voluntary mediation services to the landlord tenant community.

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V. HOUSING PLAN

A. Goals, Objectives and Policies

- Goal 1 A city with residential neighborhoods that offer residents the qualities of a peaceful, small-town environment.*
- Goal 2 A city with a variety of housing opportunities that complement and enhance the city's goals for continued economic vitality and prosperity.*
- Goal 3 Promote access to affordable housing for all income levels and address the housing needs of the homeless and special needs populations.*

Objective 1. Housing Maintenance. Encourage a high level of housing maintenance to promote the availability of decent housing and to protect the quality of neighborhood environments.

- Policy 1.A Maintain a housing stock free of health or safety hazards.*
- Policy 1.B Maintain quality neighborhood living environments throughout the entire city.*
- Policy 1.C Provide assistance to low- and moderate-income households to encourage the rehabilitation and adequate maintenance of existing housing units. Currently, this policy is defunded due to State legislative action eliminating the city's Redevelopment Agency. This policy will remain as ~~be resurrected once~~ funding from State/Federal sources may become available in the future and the city may be eligible for such funding sources.*
- Policy 1.D Monitor the maintenance of residential properties and enforce the provisions of the city's building code and property maintenance regulations.*
- Policy 1.E Promote assistance programs and enforce applicable health and safety standards to prevent overcrowding in units.*
- Policy 1.F Enforce zoning and building code regulations to prevent the illegal conversion of garages and accessory structures into dwelling units.*
- Policy 1.G Promote energy conservation measures to reduce future operating costs.*

Objective 2. Housing Supply. Maintain opportunities for developing a variety of housing types while protecting the character and stability of existing Culver City neighborhoods.

- Policy 2.A Provide for a residential lifestyle that is environmentally sound and aesthetically pleasing and that places a high priority on quality development.*
- Policy 2.B Coordinate the plans, programs, and policies of all city departments in order to ensure that residential development is orderly, and that new development is adequately and effectively served by a balanced system of transportation, transit, community facilities, and public services. Residential development must be sensitive to the environmental, recreational, social and economic needs of the community. In addition, as part of this policy, promote access, where feasible, to the future Light Rail Transit facilities at Washington and National Boulevards, for new residential development.*
- Policy 2.C Preserve the character, scale, and quality of established residential neighborhoods.*
- Policy 2.D Allow mixed use residential development in areas that allow mixed use per the Zoning Code. Such developments must be sensitive to adjacent residential uses and reinforce the commercial use of the area.*
- Policy 2.E Investigate the potential for future housing and open space opportunities in the undeveloped areas of the city; study the potential for housing that allows Culver City residents currently living in single-family homes to have the opportunity to purchase smaller units or units that are a part of mixed-use developments as their needs change while they age; and encourage affordable housing for young professionals.*
- Policy 2.F Promote programs that seek to provide housing opportunities to meet the needs of people who work in the city so that they do not have to commute long distances, thereby addressing the regional issue of achieving an adequate jobs/housing balance for the western portion of Los Angeles County, while still supporting an increase in employment opportunities within the city.*

Objective 3. Housing Affordability. Provide rental and home ownership housing opportunities that are compatible with the range of income levels of Culver City residents

- Policy 3.A Encourage the inclusion of affordable housing units in new housing developments by granting incentives as called for by the Zoning Code and the state density bonus law.*
- Policy 3.B Actively support affordable housing development by private and non-profit housing developers.*
- Policy 3.C Encourage a balanced geographical distribution of lower-income housing in order to eliminate the potential of creating areas of high concentrations of any one type of household.*

Policy 3.D Conserve existing affordable housing, particularly rental and assisted units.

Objective 4. Housing Access. Improve access to quality housing for all members of the community by eliminating discrimination, reducing physical constraints, increasing the number of affordable housing units, and supporting access to emergency shelters.

Policy 4.A Promote efforts aimed at the development of housing available to all income and age levels.

Policy 4.B Promote housing opportunities for families of all income levels to help maintain the family-oriented character of the city into the future.

Policy 4.C Assist first time home buyers to purchase housing with alternative financing mechanisms.

Policy 4.D Promote rental assistance programs to minimize the extent to which lower-income households must pay more than 30% of their income for housing.

Policy 4.E Promote fair housing and non-discrimination in housing sales and rentals by supporting organizations that provide information, counseling and mediation on fair housing laws and landlord-tenant disputes.

Policy 4.F Prohibit discrimination in the sale or renting of housing to anyone on the basis of their race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, age, family status or sexual orientation.

Policy 4.G Combat red-lining practices in mortgage lending and insurance underwriting.

Policy 4.H Encourage the rehabilitation and construction of barrier-free housing for persons with disability.

Policy 4.I Assist homeless persons by referral to services and provision of emergency services.

Policy 4.J Enable elderly and/or disabled persons to continue living in their homes by providing information on caregivers and funding for caregivers through such sources as the Los Angeles County In-Home Supportive Services.

Policy 4.K Facilitate the ability for caregivers to live in the homes of the people they care for by providing information on funding sources such as the Los Angeles County In-Home Supportive Services.

Quantified Objectives

The city's ~~six~~^{eight}-year quantified housing objectives are described in Table V-1~~Table V-~~
1, below. These objectives reflect the city's assessment of what is feasible during the

planning period in light of existing and proposed housing programs, land use policies, financial resources, and anticipated economic conditions.

Table V-1
Quantified Objectives (2008-2014) –
Culver City

	Income Category					Totals
	Ex. Low	V. Low	Low	Mod	Upper	
New Construction*	0	<u>12948</u>	<u>8029</u>	<u>8531</u>	<u>21177</u>	<u>504185</u>
Rehabilitation**	0	13	12	15	0	40
Conservation**	100**	1	7	4	0	112

* Quantified objective for new construction is for the period October, 2013/1/2006 – October, 2021/6/30/2014 per the RHNA

** Rehabilitation and conservation are Culver City Housing Authority programs that were funded by Through the use of Redevelopment Agency Housing Set Aside funds. These programs are currently unfunded because of State legislated elimination of redevelopment agencies. They will remain as objectives and will be reactivated when State and Federal funding sources become available. tenant based rental assistance will be made available to extremely low income households through the Rental Assistance Program (RAP). Funding supports up to 100 households annually.

B. Housing Programs

~~Government Code §65583(b)~~ California State housing law requires that the Housing Element set forth an eight-six-year schedule of actions for the 2013-2021~~2008 to 2014~~¹⁴ planning period that the city intends to undertake to implement its stated policies and objectives. The following section describes the measures that the city plans to implement consistent with its identified policies and objectives described above. -Table V-2 identifies the time-frame, responsible agency, and funding source for implementation of housing programs and their quantitative objectives.

Several of the Housing Element measures identified below are based on the Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS). On March 17, 2008, the former Redevelopment Agency reviewed the CHS in its entirety and authorized implementation of years 1 and 2 of a 7-1/2 year program and instructed staff to return to the former Redevelopment Agency with further discussion of the other projects identified in the CHS. The Culver City City Council and Culver City Housing Authority have had oversight over the management and implementation of the CHS since the State legislated elimination of redevelopment agencies.

Some of the implementation measures described below call for amendments to the Municipal Code or other policy documents. All such actions will require a public review process that includes public notice, hearings and exercise of legislative discretion by the Planning Commission and City Council.

¹⁴ ~~For new construction, the planning timeframe is 2006 – 2014 to coincide with the RHNA.~~

Measure 1. Continue Current Housing Programs. From 2008 to 2012, the Housing Division implemented a variety of programs that assist city residents with rental assistance, promote building maintenance and rehabilitation, new construction and support fair housing practices. Currently all programs except for the Group Home Monitoring and Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board are defunded due to State legislative action eliminating the city's Redevelopment Agency. These financial resources will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available and the city is eligible for such funding sources.~~Programs currently provided by the city include:~~

~~The Housing Division currently implements a variety of programs that assist city residents with the purchase or rental of housing, promote building maintenance and rehabilitation, and support fair housing practices. Programs currently provided by the city include:~~

- A. Section 8 Program. Help very-low- and extremely-low-income households secure decent, safe and sanitary affordable housing through the provision of rental subsidies through the Section 8 program and conduct outreach to attract new property owners.
 - B. Rental Assistance Program. Assist extremely-low- up to and including moderate-income households to pay for housing through the Rental Assistance Program (RAP). ~~and conduct outreach to attract new property owners. With the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency, new applicants will not be accepted until other funding sources become available.~~
 - C. Shared Housing – Contract with Alternative Living for the Aging (ALA) to facilitate roommate matching for up-to-moderate income residents searching for alternative independent-living situations. During FY 2008-2009, 7 roommate matches were made. In FY 2009-2010, 3 matches were made. –The Shared Housing program was eliminated in the FY 2010-2011 due to the elimination of funding from the Redevelopment Agency.– If funding becomes available in the future, the Housing Division will examine reestablishing the program.
 - D. Existing Covenanted Buildings. Monitor existing covenanted buildings for compliance with affordability restrictions, and with occupancy and maintenance covenants in order to upgrade and maintain the character and condition of the neighborhoods while preserving affordability to residents.
 - E. Homeless Service Referrals. Assist homeless persons and families through referral to temporary shelter facilities and services in the Westside area, providing hotel/motel vouchers as needed.
- ~~, and referrals to the Rental Assistance Program.~~
- F. Emergency Shelters. ~~Support the use of the Armory (10808 Culver Boulevard) as an emergency cold weather shelter for homeless persons and families, for so long as the National Guard continues to lease the property. Support efforts by Upward Bound House in providing emergency shelter beds to homeless children and their families to complete the conversion of its motel property on Washington Boulevard to a Family Emergency Shelter. (see also Measure 2L)~~

- G. Emergency Food Vouchers. Refer needy clients for one-time food vouchers on an emergency basis to the Culver City Area Interfaith Alliance and the SAVES program of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
- H. Group Homes. Monitor group homes and housing for persons with special needs ~~which are supported by Redevelopment Agency Housing Set Aside Funds~~ to ensure compliance with the Federal Housing Quality Standards (HQS), and City Health and Safety Codes. One of the properties within the TOD district that is proposed by the Exceptional Children's Foundation (ECF) will provide 50 units of low- and very-low-income housing for persons with developmental disabilities. This site is currently owned by ECF. There are currently 5 Group Homes in the Housing Division Affordable Housing Inventory which provides a total of 29 beds for persons with developmental and physical disabilities.
- I. The Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP). ~~Neighborhood Preservation Program.~~ Implement the Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP) that provides grants, rebates, emergency grants, and deferred loans to qualified low- and moderate-income households, and to owners of multi-family housing with qualified low-income tenants. The purpose of these NPP grants, rebates, and loans is to rehabilitate and maintain sound housing conditions, to make modifications to accommodate persons with disabilities, and to install energy-saving features.

Since 1992, the NPP has averaged 100 units a year. Through this program, 822 single family homes have been preserved, and 865 multi-family units have been preserved since 1992. In FY 2008-2009, 16 single family homes and 61 multi-family homes were rehabilitated. In FY 2009-2010 15 single family homes and 24 multi-family homes were rehabilitated. In 2010, 7 single family and 9 multi-family homes were rehabilitated. -The NPP program was placed on hold in mid-2010 due to the pending elimination of the Redevelopment Agency. In 2011, the NPP program -ceased to function -due to lack of funding with the removal of Housing Set-Aside Funds. -If funding becomes available in the future, the program will be reestablished.

~~The Housing Division's Neighborhood Preservation Program has been very successful over the years. Since 1992, the NPP has averaged 100 units a year. Through this program, 784 single family homes have been preserved, and 771 multiple-family units have been preserved since 1992. The Housing Division will continue to provide this program and work with a cost estimator to determine the per-square-foot cost of new construction and rehabilitation. This information is used to update the grant amounts offered under NPP and ensure that the grants available are realistic with the current market.~~

~~The Neighborhood Preservation Program is marketed on the Culver City website and bi-annually in local newspapers. The main method of advertising is through the placement of door tags specially designed for the NPP. As part of the city's routine monitoring for blight, when Housing Division Inspectors identify a property suffering from deferred maintenance, a door tag is placed on the home and followed up with a letter to the property owner informing them~~

~~about the NPP and how it can assist in addressing the outstanding issues with their property.~~

~~Additionally, in an effort to “put a new face” on affordable housing and help educate the public on the City’s efforts to address the affordable housing needs of residents, in 2007 the Housing Division retained a local public relations firm to help develop public outreach and public relations materials. These materials include a property owner outreach tool, an outreach tool to the development community informing them of the benefits of developing affordable housing and how the city can provide financial assistance, and a fact sheet providing an overview of city programs and projects.~~

- J. Graffiti Removal. Work with property owners to remove graffiti through the Public Works Department and encouraging local monitoring by owners. Continue to help community groups to organize volunteer graffiti removal activities.
- K. Fair Housing Counseling. Contract with the Housing Rights Center (HRC) to provide information and assistance regarding tenant/landlord rights and issues and to address discrimination claims.

From 2000-2010, the Housing Division contracted with the Housing Rights Center (HRC) to provide information and assistance regarding tenant/landlord rights and issues and to address discrimination claims. —This contract was not renewed in 2010 with the pending dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency. Since FY 2000-2010, 3,062 clients have contacted HRC from housing information or to file a complaint.

Though the contract was not renewed, when the Housing Division is contacted regarding a fair housing complaint, the client is still referred to and assisted by the HRC to obtain information pertaining to their rights and how to file a complaint. -In addition, all participants in the Housing Division rental assistance programs are provided the HUD Fair Housing information booklet during their initial briefing session and annually during the annual recertification process. The Housing Division also posts fair housing posters and outreach material in the Housing Division lobby.

~~The Housing Division has contracted with the HRC for over 10 years. For fiscal year 2008-2009 the HRC contract is approved for \$21,000, while the amount increases to \$21,630 for fiscal year 2009-2010. Since, fiscal year 2000-2001, more than 2,600 clients have contacted HRC for housing information or to file a complaint. When the Housing Division is contacted regarding a fair housing complaint, the client is referred to HRC to obtain information pertaining to their rights and how to file a complaint.~~

~~All participants in the Housing Division rental assistance programs are provided the HUD fair housing information booklet during their initial briefing session and annually during the annual recertification process. The Housing Division also has fair housing posters and outreach material posted in the Housing Division lobby. The HRC, through its contract with the Housing Division, is responsible for~~

~~disseminating information to the general public through the local library and senior center.~~

~~Additionally, Housing Division staff attends fair housing training and co-sponsors a fair housing workshop with HRC annually. The most recent workshop was held in September 2008.~~

- L. Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board. Fund mediations of rent increase issues between landlords and tenants through the Landlord Tenant Mediation Board.
- M. Temporary Emergency Rental and Relocation Assistance Program. Provide funds for security deposit for individuals forced to relocate due to change of use or code enforcement, or for up-to-moderate income tenants involuntarily displaced due to government action such as code enforcement actions or change in land use. This program was never activated due to the pending elimination of the redevelopment agencies statewide and the subsequent elimination of the city's Redevelopment Agency after the ruling of AB 26. Implementation of this measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.
- N. Property Acquisition and Rehabilitation Program. Provide opportunities to create affordable housing through the Property Acquisition and Rehabilitation program by providing assistance for management and preservation of affordable housing to specified problem buildings. This program was never activated due to the pending elimination of the redevelopment agencies statewide and the subsequent elimination of the city's Redevelopment Agency after the ruling of AB 26. Implementation of this measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.
- O. Home Secure. Contract with Jewish Family Services (or another provider if funding becomes available) to provide and install security and safety devices and offer education and community resource information. The contract with Jewish Family Services to provide and install security and safety devices and offer education and community resource information to up-to-moderate income elderly and disabled persons was eliminated in FY 2011-2012 due to the dissolution of the city's Redevelopment Agency. In FY 2008-2009, the Home Secure assisted 19 elderly and disabled persons. In FY 2009-2010, 17 persons were assisted. In FY 2010-2011, 18 persons were assisted.
- P. Affordable Housing Development Assistance. Offer assistance to developers to fund affordable housing projects for property acquisition and rehabilitation.

~~The Redevelopment Agency's Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS) investigated 80 sites throughout the city for their suitability for affordable housing development. Of these, 10 sites were prioritized and placed in four tiers: Redevelopment Agency-Owned Sites, Small Lots, Medium Lots, and TOD. The Redevelopment Agency launched its Outreach/Public Relations Campaign in June 2009, with one of the focuses being the development community. Potential developers were provided information on the 10 priority~~

sites highlighted in the CHS. Two of the sites are owned by the Redevelopment Agency and planning and development will begin during years 1-2 of the 7-1/2-year program. Where financially feasible, the Redevelopment Agency will offer assistance to affordable housing projects.— In 2008, the Redevelopment Agency adopted Years 1-2 of the Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS) that outlines the allocation of Housing Set-Aside Funds to satisfy the requirements of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), State Housing Element law and California Community Redevelopment Law. The CHS is based on the concept of providing mixed-income, low-density, scattered site affordable housing development.

In July 2010, the former Redevelopment Agency approved an Affordable Housing Agreement with 4043 Irving Place Investors, LLC for the development of 12 (3 low income and 9 moderate income) affordable multi-family rental units for \$6 million. The Culver Villas project located at 4043 Irving Place commenced construction in February 2012 and will be completed in September 2013.

The resident application process for the 12 affordable units took place on July 12, 13, and 15, 2013. A total of 1,448 applications were received.

In March 2011, the former Redevelopment Agency approved a DDA with Tilden Terrace, LP (Los Angeles Housing Partnership) for the development of a mixed-used, mixed-income affordable multi-family rental housing. The Tilden Terrace project consisted of 33 affordable units (14 very-low, 6-low, and 13-moderate)—. The project commenced development in March 2012 and received its Temporary Certificate of Occupancy on June 27, 2013. The project's -Certificate of Occupancy was issued in August of 2013.

The resident application process for the 33 affordable units took place from on March 8, 2013 to March 21, 2013. A total of 1,254 applications were submitted to the City.

The last project of Years 1-2 of the CHS is the Globe project which consists of 10 ownership townhomes. The DDA was approved in January 2012. The State of California, Department of Finance has approved the Housing Division to retain the Globe land as an asset but has disallowed any financial assistance to the project. —The developer, Habitat for Humanity of Greater Los Angeles, will attempt to raise the necessary funding to complete the project.

- Q. Redevelopment Agency/Successor to the Redevelopment Agency Housing Replacement. Use financial resources, if available, from of the Redevelopment Agency the Successor to the Redevelopment Agency, to help replace residential units lost as a result of Redevelopment Agency/Successor Agency actions. —There were no residential units lost due to Redevelopment Agency actions. —This measure will remain in the event that actions by the successor agency to the Redevelopment Agency results in a loss of units.

Measure 2. Programs to Facilitate Additional Housing. To support the policies of the Housing Element, the Housing and Planning Divisions will implement the following programs.

- A. Density Bonus Program. Provide information on the Density Bonus Ordinance to affordable housing applicants.
- B. West Culver City Residential Rehabilitation Program. Offer rehabilitation grants to eligible property owners in West Culver City and provide grants to affordable housing developers who wish to acquire and rehabilitate units to provide low-income rental housing.

The West Washington Residential Rehabilitation program is approved in the Redevelopment Agency's 2009-2010 Budget for \$300,000. This program was not fully implemented due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of this measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.~~had previously been suspended to reallocate funding to other programs and housing production. The guidelines governing this program will be completed by December 2009. Advertisement of the program to developers and property owners will begin immediately thereafter.~~

- C. Accessory Dwelling Ordinance. Implement the Accessory Dwelling Ordinance, which allows the construction of accessory dwelling units subject to an Administrative Use Permit.
- D. Design Guidelines. Develop design guidelines for residential zones to ensure that new multiple-family developments will be consistent with the existing low-density character of the neighborhood. The City will ensure that the effect of the Guidelines will not cause an undue burden on housing supply and affordability.
- E. Nine Units per Lot Restriction. Analyze the impact of the nine units-per-lot restriction in the RMD Zone and consider eliminating the restriction.
- F. Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS)/Redevelopment Site Study. As part of the CHS, a study of former Redevelopment Agency-owned sites will be undertaken to analyze opportunities for housing or mixed-use developments with affordable housing components. This will include a review of sites located along commercial corridors that are currently used only for parking to determine if small-scale parking garages combined with housing would be feasible. The city Redevelopment Agency will review implementation programming on a project by project basis. Additionally, where financially feasible, the Housing ~~Division Authority~~ will include extremely-low-income units in the mix of potential projects identified in the CHS beyond years 1 and 2.

Preliminary analysis of former Redevelopment Agency-owned sites was conducted from early 2007 to early 2008. This information was incorporated in the CHS, which was reviewed by the former Redevelopment Agency. The former Redevelopment Agency authorized implementation of years 1 and 2 and instructed staff to return to the former Redevelopment Agency with further

discussion of the other projects identified in the CHS. Community Development staff from the Building Safety, Housing, Planning and Redevelopment Divisions collaborated in evaluating the former Redevelopment Agency-owned sites using six criteria:

- Financial Feasibility – The project is cost effective and makes sound financial sense.
- Implementation – The project is suitable for the area without rezoning, can quickly move through the entitlement process, and has limited construction constraints.
- Timing – The project can be accomplished in a reasonable timeframe.
- Neighborhood Impact – The project make sense for the neighborhood and is compatible in terms of density, housing type, parking, mix of incomes, and impact on traffic. The project addresses blight and nuisance and improves the appearance of the neighborhood.
- Economic Benefit – The project increases the tax base and solves other fiscal needs of the city.
- Community Impact – The project site is near transit, creates open space, promotes sustainability goals, removes blight and nuisance, and substantially improves the appearance of the community.

In addition to these criteria, prototype affordable projects were identified and preliminary site plans were prepared. These prototype projects were then priced using industry standard construction cost estimating techniques. The CHS details the financial feasibility, site analysis and timeframe for each former Redevelopment Agency-owned site.

Under measure 1P above, Years 1-2 of the CHS were adopted by the former Redevelopment Agency. The Tilden Terrace and Culver Villas projects will complete construction in 2013 and produce 44 affordable units. –The Globe project is projected to commence construction in 2014. This project will provide 10 affordable units. With the completion of the Globe project, Years 1-2 of the CHS will be completed. Affordable housing development beyond –Years 1-2 of the CHS will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.

- G. Comprehensive Housing Strategy and Infill Development Programs. Monitor applications for mixed-use developments along commercial corridors and for residential developments in the RMD zone and encourage developers to apply for DOBI applications in order to include affordable units within development projects. If proposed developments are part of the CHS, work with the developer to ensure an affordable housing component. Maintain the city's site inventory of underutilized or vacant residential and commercial lots which are appropriate for infill or mixed-use development, to be used as an informational tool for the city's CHS.

- H. Comprehensive Housing Strategy/Housing Priority List. As part of the CHS, acquire sites identified in the city's housing priority list and build affordable housing commensurate with the quantified objectives. The former Redevelopment Agency ~~has~~ acquired two sites for implementation in years 1 and 2. To the extent possible, based upon funding, market conditions, economic forces and property availability, the City ~~Redevelopment Agency~~ may initiate the process to acquire additional sites identified in the CHS.

Implementation of this measure is de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the city Redevelopment Agency. -Implementation of this measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.

~~The CHS identifies strategies and timeframes for development of both for sale and rental affordable housing over the 7-1/2 year program by using Redevelopment Agency-owned sites, small lot development (4-6 units), medium lot development (20-30 units) and transit-oriented development.~~

~~The funding strategy to develop these units is threefold. First, when financially feasible, Housing Set Aside Funds will be directly utilized. Second, the Redevelopment Agency will discount or donate Redevelopment Agency-owned land to a developer for the production of affordable housing. To date, the Redevelopment Agency has committed use of housing set aside funds as available to produce affordable housing units.~~

- I. Washington/Venice Land Use. Washington Place and Venice Blvd. are two sites identified for potential development of multi-family affordable housing in the CHS. A full analysis of these sites will be conducted to determine project feasibility.
- J. Work Force Housing. The City of Culver City staff collaborated with staff from other jurisdictions in the Westside Council of Governments (COG) to complete a Workforce Housing Study. The target households for workforce housing are those that are above the eligible income levels for traditional affordable housing programs (typically 120% of median income) but still cannot afford housing. The study provides suggestions on how to create workforce housing using various private sector/government ventures and creative financing. Money and programs set aside for traditional affordable housing cannot be used due to income restrictions on these programs. To bring awareness to the local Culver City community regarding the need for Workforce Housing, a presentation ~~will be~~ was made given ~~given~~ to the Culver City City Council in Spring 2009. Additionally, staff will review the CHS to incorporate Workforce Housing into proposed projects where feasible. This review will be after years 1 and 2 of the CHS. Because funding for Workforce Housing cannot come from redevelopment Set-Aside funds and requires private sector collaboration and/or creative financing, implementation of workforce housing measures is difficult and cannot easily be included in housing programs or strategies that normally can be expected to rely on ~~Redevelopment Agency~~ set-aside funds.

- K. Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing. ~~The Municipal Code will be amended to include a specific reference to and development standards and permit procedures for SROs with the purpose of encouraging and facilitating SRO housing; additionally a definition of SRO Housing will be included in the amendment.~~ Implement development of SRO's, which allows the construction of SRO's within mixed use developments subject to specific SRO development standards.
- L. Zoning for Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing. ~~The city will amend the Municipal Code within one year of the 2008-2014 Housing Element adoption in compliance with SB 2, including development standards that will apply to emergency shelters. At this time, the city is evaluating the creation of an overlay zone in the eastern portion of the city generally bounded by Ballona Creek on the west, Jefferson Storm Drain on the south, Fairfax Avenue on the east and Washington Boulevard on the north to accommodate emergency shelters by right. This area includes parcels zoned IG (General Industrial) and CG (General Commercial) and encompasses approximately 30 acres. The area is well served by bus transit and is located near a variety of services. However, as part of the evaluation process the City Council may determine that another area is better suited for this purpose. Any alternate location that may be determined to be better suited for emergency shelters shall comply with the requirements of SB 2. As part of the Municipal Code amendment, appropriate findings and development standards will be adopted in compliance with SB 2.~~
- ~~— In addition, within one year of Housing Element adoption the Code will be amended to include a specific reference to and development standards and permit procedures for transitional and supportive housing that are no different than for other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. This will include a revision to the definition of Residential Care Facilities. Implement development of Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing subject to specific development standards for Emergency Shelters and existing residential standards for Transitional/Supportive Housing.~~
- M. Definition of "Family". A definition of "family" consistent with state law is included in the Glossary section of the Housing Element. ~~In addition the The~~ Municipal Code will be amended to include a definition of "family" consistent with state law.
- N. Reasonable Accommodation Procedures. ~~Consistent with state law (Government Code §65583.c.3), the Municipal Code will be amended to include reasonable accommodation procedures for persons with disabilities. Process Reasonable Accommodations requests subject to approval of an administrative approval and compliance with applicable code standards.~~
- O. Reduced Parking For Affordable Units. The city will amend its parking standards such that, upon a developer's request and when a required percentage of units are reserved for very-low- (including extremely-low-) and lower-income households, only one parking space will be required for studio and 1-bedroom units.

- P. Surcharge Fee for New Construction. The city will offset the New Construction Surcharge fee for affordable units assisted by the Redevelopment Agency with housing set-aside funds. This measure cannot be implemented due to the State legislated elimination of Redevelopment Agencies. -It will be resurrected when funding sources become available.

Measure 3. Housing Division Administrative Activities. To assist affordable housing developers and preserve affordable housing opportunities, the city's Housing Division will provide the following administrative services. Implementation of this measure is de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the city Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of this measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available. The Housing Division, — will continue to provide technical assistance to developers and organization that produce housing for person with special needs and monitor at-risk affordable housing units.

- A. Financial Support and Technical Assistance. Provide financial support and technical assistance to organizations that develop housing for populations with special needs.

To encourage the inclusion of affordable housing units in new housing development, the Housing Division will work in partnership with Planning ~~and Redevelopment~~ to offer density bonuses and financial assistance where appropriate to developers. The city will continue to inform developers when they first contact ~~Redevelopment~~ or Planning that the ~~City Redevelopment Agency~~ may be able to provide some financial assistance to their project in exchange for affordability commitments, (assuming there is funding in place to replace redevelopment set-aside funds that no longer exist). Additionally, Planning will continue to inform developers about the benefits of density bonus when projects are submitted for review.

- B. Financing Negotiations for Affordable Housing Development. Work with local banks and lending agencies, on behalf of public and private developers, to assist developers with the acquisition of financing for low-income and moderate-income rental housing.
- C. Facilitate Financing Negotiations for Home Purchases. Work with private lenders to provide mortgage financing to facilitate home ownership.

Due to market conditions, the former -Redevelopment Agency -did not longer offers the Mortgage Assistance Program (MAP). The MAP program was introduced in 1993 and 124 up-to-moderate-income households were able to achieve homeownership through this program. However, Culver City is a high-cost area and the second trust deed of \$60,000 provided through the MAP program became inadequate as home prices escalated. A combination of rental and ownership housing is a key to success for any community. Because ownership for up-to-moderate households is very difficult in Culver City, the CHS addresses this issue through the production of ownership units through the city and the Housing Authority -Redevelopment Agency. Years 1 and 2 of the CHS proposes to create 18 ownership housing units from very-low-income to

market rate income households over the next planning period. Where appropriate, these households will be assisted with a second trust deed to keep their mortgage payments affordable.

- D. Preserve At-Risk Affordable Housing Units. There are a total of 101 affordable units at risk during the next planning period. The first covenants will start to expire in 2009. The Housing Division is contacting property owners one year before the covenant expiration date to inquire about their interest in extending their covenants. In exchange for extending covenants the city will offers property owners funding assistance for rehabilitation to address deferred maintenance through the Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP) and rental assistance to qualified households through the Rental Assistance Program should funding for these programs become available. Coupling funds for rehabilitation with funds for rent subsidy enhances the financial feasibility of maintaining affordability covenants. In addition, non-profit organizations that assist in preserving at-risk units may include the following: Menorah Housing Foundation of the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles, Upward Bound, Alternative Living for the Aging, Mercy Housing, and Home Ownership Made Easy (H.O.M.E.).

Measure 4. Regulatory Incentives. To foster the development of affordable housing, the city will make available the following regulatory incentives.

- A. Development Incentives. The city will work with developers who wish to process a Density or Other Bonus Incentive (DOBI) application which makes available appropriate incentives in exchange for dedicating a percentage of dwelling units to low-income and/or moderate-income households.
- B. Streamline Permit Approval Process. While adhering to public review periods, the city will give priority processing to applications that provide extremely-low-, very-low-, low-, and moderate-income housing in order to reduce development costs associated with time delays.
- C. Consultant Priority Processing Program. The city will make available the “Fee for Service” Program that allows applicants the option to utilize planning consultants to process project applications.

Measure 5. Distribute Public Information. The preparation and distribution of public information material is an effective measure for informing residents and developers about housing programs and activities of benefit to themselves and the community. Providing this information to the public effectively fosters the policies and objectives adopted by the city.

- A. Promotion of Housing Programs. Market the availability of housing rehabilitation and maintenance programs with brochures, flyers, and other public information materials. With the dissolution of the city’s Redevelopment Agency, funds are no longer available for housing rehabilitation and maintenance programs. Additionally, funds are no longer available to design and mass produce brochures, flyers and other public information materials.

Implementation of this measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.

- B. Distribution of Anti-Graffiti Design Information. Provide developers with information regarding architectural designs, building materials and landscaping that serve to deter graffiti.
- C. Distribution of Noise Abatement Information. Distribute information about noise abatement practices, and materials including landscape elements such as walls or berms that may reduce noise impacts to the community.
- D. Database of Housing Opportunities. As a tool for the city's Comprehensive Housing Strategy, maintain a database of housing development opportunities on commercial lots which are appropriate for mixed-use and affordable housing development.

**Table V-2
Program Implementation Summary –
2008-2014**

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Objectives and Schedule
Measure 1. Continue Current Housing Programs			
A. Section 8 Program.	Housing Authority Division	HUD	384 households throughout the planning period
B. Rental Assistance Program.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	100 68 households throughout the planning period
C. Shared Housing.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	150 households throughout the planning period
D. Existing Covenanted Buildings.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside Housing Authority	Monitoring is conducted annually and as needed to assure compliance
E. Homeless Service Referrals.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside Housing Authority aside	Refer Homeless to a sponsor agency; provide 20 individuals with hotel/motel vouchers as needed; refer homeless to emergency RAP ; work with a homeless service provider to conduct homeless outreach.
F. Emergency Shelters.	Housing Authority Division / Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department (PRCS)	Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority ; Housing Authority Division Budget	Provide 65 year-round beds for women with dependent children <u>through Upward Bound House Family Shelter</u> Provide a weather-activated safe haven for up to 80 persons each year during November-March
G. Emergency Food Vouchers.	PRCS	PRCS Budget	Continue to refer needy clients to food voucher providers; secure food vouchers from providers.
H. Group Homes.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside Housing Authority	Monitoring annually or as-needed
I. Neighborhood Preservation Program.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	75 units annually
J. Graffiti Removal.	Public Works	Public Works Budget	Remove graffiti within 48 hours
K. Fair Housing Counseling.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Provide information and assistance as needed Sponsor one fair housing workshop annually.
L. Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside Housing Authority	Provide services as requested throughout the planning period
M. Temporary Emergency Rental and Relocation Assistance Program.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Provide assistance as needed throughout the planning period
N. Property Acquisition and Rehabilitation Program.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Ongoing as sites are identified throughout the planning period
O. Home Secure.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Assist up to 20 elderly and disabled households annually
P. Affordable Housing Development Assistance.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside Housing Authority; <u>Also See Comment Below</u>	Ongoing as feasible development opportunities become available. Years 1 and 2 of the CHS have been <u>were</u> authorized by the former Redevelopment Agency.

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Objectives and Schedule
Q. Redevelopment Agency Housing Replacement.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Ongoing rehabilitation assistance throughout the planning period
Measure 2. Programs To Facilitate Additional Housing			
A. Density Bonus Program.	Housing Authority and Planning Divisions	RDA set aside Housing Authority Planning Division Budget; Also See Comment Below	Ongoing
B. West Culver City Residential Rehabilitation Program.	Housing Authority and Planning Divisions	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Ongoing (currently budgeted at \$300,000 annually)
C. Accessory Dwelling Ordinance.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Process applications as they are submitted.
D. Design Guidelines.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Drafting of design guidelines currently in process and will be completed in the <u>Planning Period</u> FY 2009/2010
E. Nine Units per Lot Restriction.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Submit analysis to City Council in 2009-2010 <u>the Planning Period</u> .
F. Comprehensive Housing Strategy(CHS)/Redevelopment Site Study.	RDA	RDA set aside Housing Authority; Also See Comment Below	Complete site study and present to the <u>City Council</u> Redevelopment Agency projects beyond years 1 and 2 of the CHS.
G. Comprehensive Housing Strategy and Infill Development Programs.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Pursue affordable housing development in years 1 and 2. <u>and throughout Planning Period.</u>
H. Comprehensive Housing Strategy/Housing Priority List.	Housing Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Facilitate production of the City's RHNA allocation within the planning period.
I. Washington/Venice Land Use.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	The CHS has identified two affordable sites. Present feasibility of these sites after year 1 and 2 of the CHS.
J. Work Force Housing.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Present CHS feasibility sites to the Redevelopment Agency after program year 2 of the CHS.
K. Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Add a specific reference, development standards and permit procedures for SRO housing in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010 <u>Work with developers wishing to construct SRO Housing.</u>
L. Zoning for Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	<u>Work with developers wishing to construct emergency shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing.</u> Add a specific reference, development standards and permit procedures for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in the Municipal Code within one year of Housing Element adoption.
M. Definition of "Family".	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Add a definition of "family" in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010 <u>2013-2014.</u>
N. Reasonable Accommodation Procedures.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Adopt reasonable accommodation procedures for persons with disabilities in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010 <u>Work with individuals who apply for Reasonable Accommodations.</u>

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Objectives and Schedule
O. Reduced Parking For Affordable Units.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Adopt reduced parking in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010 2013-2014.
P. Reduced Surcharge Fee for New Construction/Other Fees.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget; Also See Comment Below	Adopt reduced surcharge fee in 2009-2010 Will be implemented when funding becomes available.:-
Measure 3. Housing Division Administrative Activities			
A. Financial Support and Technical Assistance.	Housing Authority Division	See Comment Below RDA set aside	Ongoing as feasible development projects are identified
B. Financing Negotiations for Affordable Housing Development.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside See Comment Below	Ongoing as feasible development projects are identified
C. Facilitate Financing Negotiations for Home Purchases.	Housing Authority Division	Housing Division Budget See Comment Below	Ongoing throughout the planning period
D. Preserve At-Risk Affordable Housing Units.	Housing Authority Division	NPP and RAP See Comment Below	Contact property owners one year prior to covenant expiration dates for at-risk projects.
Measure 4. Regulatory Incentives			
A. Development Incentives.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Publicize the DOBI program on the City website and at the public counter Process applications as received
B. Streamline Permit Approval Process.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Facilitate affordable housing development by reducing permit processing time for affordable units throughout the planning period
C. Consultant Priority Processing Program.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Facilitate affordable housing development by giving applicants the option to expedite project processing through the use of outside contract staff throughout the planning period
Measure 5. Distribute Public Information			
A. Promotion of Housing Programs.	Housing Authority Division	RDA set aside Housing Authority; Also See Comment Below	Continue to promote housing programs throughout the planning period
B. Distribution of Anti-Graffiti Design Information.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Continue to promote anti-graffiti program throughout the planning period
C. Distribution of Noise Abatement Information.	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Continue to distribute noise abatement information throughout the planning period
D. Data Base of Housing Opportunities.	Planning and Housing Divisions Authority	Planning and Housing Division Authority Budgets	Continue to maintain database of development opportunities throughout the planning period

* Implementation of this measure is de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the city Redevelopment Agency.

Implementation of this measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources

Appendix A

Evaluation of the ~~2001-2008~~ -2014 Housing Element

Section 65588(a) of the *Government Code* requires that jurisdictions evaluate the effectiveness of the existing Housing Element, the appropriateness of goals, objectives and policies, and the progress in implementing programs for the previous planning period. This appendix contains a review of the housing goals, policies, and programs of the previous housing element, adopted in 2001 and evaluates the degree to which these programs have been implemented during the previous planning period. This analysis also includes an assessment of the appropriateness of goals, objectives and policies. The findings from this evaluation have been instrumental in determining the city's 2008 Housing Implementation Program.

Table A-1 summarizes the programs contained in the previous Housing Element along with the source of funding, program objectives, accomplishments, and implications for future policies and actions.

Table A-2 evaluates the appropriateness of previous goals and policies, and identifies any changes that are called for in response to the city's experience during the past planning period.

Table A-3a summarizes the new housing units built during the ~~1998-2008~~ – 20132007 period. ~~Units built after January 1, 2006 are credited in the new RHNA period.~~

Table A-3b summarizes market-rate projects built in Multi-Family Residential zones during the period 2000-2008.

Table A-3c summarizes market-rate projects built in Single Family and Multi-Family Residential zones during the period 2008-2013.

Table A-4 presents the city's progress in meeting the quantified objectives from the previous Housing Element.

Table A-1
Housing Element Program Evaluation - City of Culver City
2008 – 2014

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
1. Continue Current Housing Programs					
A. Section 8 Program	Housing Division	Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	Continue to assist 384 very and extremely low income households to pay for housing through the Section 8 Program.	384 households annually	Continue to assist very low income households through the Section 8 program and conduct outreach to attract new property owners.
B. Rental Assistance Program	Housing Division	Former Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds/ROPS Payments	Continue to assist 100 extremely low to moderate income households to pay for housing through the Rental Assistance Program (RAP).	63 households annually/ \$2.5 million expended	Continue to assist the 68 very low and up to moderate-income households through RAP. With the elimination of the Redevelopment Agency the waiting list is closed for this program and no new applicants will be pulled from the waiting list.. Should funding become available in the future, this program will be resurrected.
C. Shared Housing	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds <u>from 2008-2010</u>	Continue to assist 150 households to locate alternative independent living situations through the Shared Housing Program.	10 households/\$130,775 expended	Program eliminated with the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency. Should funding become available in the future, this program will be resurrected.
D. Existing Covenanted Buildings	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Continue monitoring annually and as needed to assure compliance	Income restrictions and affordability are- monitored on an annual basis. .	Continue to monitor existing covenanted buildings for occupancy and maintenance.
E. Homeless Service Referrals	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds/ <u>General Fund</u>	Continue to assist homeless individuals and families through referral to a sponsor agency and/or temporary shelter facilities in the Westside area, provision of emergency hotel/motel vouchers as needed to homeless individuals and families	• 2 homeless referrals to RAP. • Provided 2 emergency hotel/motel vouchers. • Contracted with Saint Joseph Center to conduct homeless outreach 4 days a week	• Continue referrals to St. Joseph Center. • Continue to provide hotel/motel vouchers as needed. • Continue to work with St. Joseph and/or a homeless service provide to conduct homeless outreach
F. Emergency Shelters	Housing Division/Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department (PRCS)	Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority; Housing Division Budget	Continue to make existing facilities available and provide 65 year-round beds for women with dependent children, as well as a weather-activated safe haven for up	The Cold Weather Shelter operated in the Armory from November through March from 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. and was in operation from 20082001 to 21072007. . The	-Continue to support the Upward Bound House Family Shelter to provide emergency shelter services to homeless children and their families

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
			to 80 persons each year during November-March (cold weather).	Armory was deactivated as a National Guard Armory in 2008 and this facility for no longer available for the Cold Weather Shelter Program".	
G. Emergency Food Vouchers	Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department	Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department Budget	Continue to secure food vouchers from providers and provide these to needy clients on an emergency basis through the Parks, Recreation & Community Services Department.	PR&CS has offered a Holiday Certificate Program during the month of December that has served about 50 individuals & families per year. Year around, it refers needy clients to the SAVES program at St. Augustine Catholic Church. It also taps into a limit resource for food vouchers from the Westside Shelter & Coalition.	PR&CS is in the process of transitioning the Holiday Certificate Program to the Culver City Area Interfaith Alliance so more clients can be served. The City- will continue to refer needy clients to the SAVES program at St. Augustine Catholic Church and secure food vouchers from the Westside Shelter & Coalition.
H. Group Homes	Housing Division	<u>Former</u> Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds/ <u>ROPS</u>	Continue to monitor group homes to ensure compliance with the city's Group Home Programs.	Monitored the 5 Group Homes in the affordable housing inventory to assure compliance. These homes provide affordable housing and supportive services to 29 disabled individual annually.	Continue to monitor group homes to ensure compliance.
I. Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP)	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds <u>form 2008-2010</u>	Continue to implement the Neighborhood Preservation Program (NPP) for qualified low and moderate income households and to owners of multi-family housing with qualified low income tenants.. The annual objective is 75 units.	38 single-family households 99 multi-family units - Expended \$1.2 million	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City-'s Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.
J. Graffiti Removal	Public Works	Public Works Budget	Continue to work with building owners to remove graffiti by coordinating the services of removal companies and encouraging local monitoring by owners. Continue to help community groups organize volunteer graffiti removal activities. Achieve a 48 hour removal rate.	Normal response to graffiti reports is 24-48 hours.	The programs will be extended to 7 days a week. The Police Dept. will be working towards prosecution of suspects._The PD is added a new graffiti component to their diversion program for youth in lieu of court to educate them on the work, time and money it takes to remove graffiti. Continue to monitor Kinston Avenue, Globe Avenue and Wade Street on a weekly basis for graffiti.

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
K. Fair Housing Counseling	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds <u>from 2008-2010</u>	Continue to provide information and assistance regarding landlord/tenant rights and issues, and sponsor one fair housing workshop annually.	462 households/ \$43,910 expended	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City 's Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources. The Housing Division will continue to provide fair housing information and refer to the Housing Rights Center
L. Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Continue to mediate disputes between landlords and tenants through the Landlord Tenant Mediation Board as requested.	33 mediation sessions	Continue to fund mediations of rent increase issues between landlords and tenants through the Landlord-Tenant Mediation Board.
M. Temporary Emergency Rental and Relocation Assistance Program	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Continue to provide security deposit assistance to individuals forced to relocate due to change of use or code enforcement as needed.	This program was not implemented due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency.	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City-'s Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.
N. Property Acquisition and Rehabilitation Program	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Provide opportunities to eliminate blight and create affordable housing by providing assistance for management and preservation of affordable housing to specified problem buildings.	This program was discontinued prior to its scheduled implementation due to the elimination of the Redevelopment Agency.	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City 's Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.
O. Home Secure	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds <u>from 2008-2010</u>	Continue to contract with Jewish Family Services to install security and safety devices and offer education & resource information to the elderly and disabled, with an annual objective of 20 households.	54 elderly and disabled households/\$60,670 expended	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City-'s Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
P. Affordable Housing Development Assistance	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds/ <u>EOPS</u>	Offer assistance funding assistance to affordable housing developers to acquire, rehabilitate, and provide affordable housing as feasible opportunities become available.	- Culver Villas – 12 units/\$6 million - Tilden Terrace – 32 units/\$51.1 million - Globe Avenue – 10 units/\$3 million (land value)	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City's Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources...
Q. Redevelopment Agency Housing Replacement	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Continue to use financial resources of the Redevelopment Agency to help replace residential units lost as a result of Redevelopment Agency actions as applicable.	No household utilized this program during the last Housing Element period from 2008 to 2014.	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City's Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.
2. Programs To Facilitate Additional Housing					
A. Density Bonus Program	Housing and Planning Divisions	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds/Planning Division Budget	Implement local Density Bonus Ordinance and provide information to applicants.	- Tilden Terrace - 8 Density Bonus Units - Information for Density bonuses was updated in an easy to read description of the requirements for eligibility for density bonus.	Continue to work with Planning to provide information to applicants at the counter and process any DOBI applications that may submitted during the next Planning Cycle. Additionally, provide appropriate funding for affordable housing approved with a Density Bonus if such funding sources become available in the future.
B. West Culver City Residential Rehabilitation Program	Housing and Planning Divisions	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Implement program to offer rehabilitation grants to eligible property owners and provide grants to affordable housing developers to acquire and rehabilitate units to provide housing to lower income renters.	27 units	This program was discontinued in 2005 when funds were allocated to focus on new construction. Staff will researching the re-introduction of this program should funding sources become available in the future.

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
C. Accessory Dwelling Ordinance	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Implement the ordinance which permits second dwelling units subject to an Administrative Use Permit, while minimizing impacts on the surrounding neighborhood with consideration to design, scale, and parking issues, and process applications as they are submitted.	During the Housing Element Planning period one building permit for an accessory dwelling unit was processed.	Planning will continue to work with applicants who wish to build second units under the Accessory Dwelling Ordinance provisions.
D. Design Guidelines	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Complete Design Guidelines for residential zones to ensure new development is consistent with the existing low-density character of the neighborhood by 2010.	Design guidelines were approved for two neighborhoods.	The Planning Division will continue to develop guidelines for various communities.
E. Nine Units per Lot Restriction	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Submit to City Council an analysis of the impact(s) of the 9 units-per-lot restriction and of potentially eliminating the restriction by 2010.	The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.	The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.
F. Comprehensive Housing Strategy(CHS)/Redevelopment Site Study	Redevelopment Agency	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Complete and present a study of Redevelopment Agency-owned sites to analyze opportunities for housing or mixed-use developments with affordable components, as identified beyond years one and two of the CHS, including sites along commercial corridors that are currently underutilized to determine the feasibility of small scale parking garages combined with housing.	The Former Redevelopment Agency approved Years 1-2 of the CHS. This included the Culver Villas, Tilden Terrace and Globe Avenue Projects. Completed construction on the Culver Villas (12 affordable units) and Tilden Terrace (32 affordable units) -projects.	Work with Habitat for Humanity of Greater Los Angeles to construct 10 low and moderate townhomes for ownership on the Globe Avenue site.. Assist CHS sites with appropriate funding should funding sources become available in the future..
G. Comprehensive Housing Strategy and Infill Development Programs	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Pursue affordable housing development in years one and two by monitoring development applications and encouraging developers to use DOBI or similar programs to ensure the incorporation of an affordable housing component.	Completed construction on the Culver Villas (12 affordable units) and Tilden Terrace (32 affordable units) projects.	Staff will continue to process affordable housing development proposals that are part of the CHS or an in-fill projects.

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
H. Comprehensive Housing Strategy/Housing Priority List	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Facilitate production of the City's RHNA allocation within the planning period by acquiring sites on the priority list.	Prior to its implementation this program was defunded due to State legislated elimination of the Redevelopment Agency	This program will be resurrected should state/federal funding sources become available and the City is eligible for such funding.
I. Washington/Venice Land Use	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Present feasibility analysis of the two sites identified in the CHS for potential multi-family affordable housing development after year 1 and 2 of the CHS.	<u>The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.</u>	<u>The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.</u>
J. Work Force Housing	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Increase awareness of need for workforce housing and present CHS feasibility sites to the Redevelopment Agency after program year 2 of the CHS.	<u>The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.</u>	<u>The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.</u>
K. Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Add a specific reference, as well as development standards and permit procedures for SRO housing in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010.	<u>An amendment addressing SRO's was adopted by the City Council in July of 2013</u>	<u>Process applications for SRO development.</u>
L. Zoning for Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Add a specific reference, as well as development standards and permit procedures for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing in the Municipal Code within one year of Housing Element adoption	<u>An amendment addressing emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing was adopted by the City Council in July of 2013.</u>	<u>Process applications for Emergency Shelters and Transitional/Supportive Housing development.</u>
M. Definition of "Family"	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Add a definition of "family" in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010.	<u>Staff recommended definitions compliant with state law which the Planning Commission could not agree with.</u>	<u>Add a definition of Family compliant with State law in the Housing Element and carry over measure to amend the Zoning Code with a definition for family.</u>
N. Reasonable Accommodation Procedures	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Adopt reasonable accommodation procedures for persons with disabilities in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010.	<u>An amendment addressing reasonable accommodation procedures was adopted by the City Council in July of 2013.</u>	<u>Process applications for Reasonable Accommodations.</u>

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
O. Reduced Parking For Affordable Units	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Adopt reduced parking in the Municipal Code in 2009-2010.	The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.	Draft an amendment addressing this measure.
P. Reduced Surcharge Fee for New Construction/Other Fees	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget/ Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Adopt a reduced surcharge fee for affordable units in 2009-2010.	The Planning Division has continued to study this issue and will report their finding to the City Council.	Implement this measure once funding replacing Redevelopment Set A-Side funds becomes available.
3. Housing Division Administrative Activities					
A. Financial Support and Technical Assistance	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Provide ongoing financial support and technical assistance to organizations that develop housing for populations with special needs as feasible projects are identified.	This program was not implemented due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City's Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.
B. Facilitate Financing Negotiations for Affordable Housing Development	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Work with local lending agencies, on behalf of developers, to assist in securing financing for low- and moderate-income rental housing, as feasible projects are identified.	Hosted an Affordable Housing Roundtable Discussion in February, 2013 and invited lenders and affordable housing developers to serve as panelist and audience members to discuss methods to produce affordable housing with the resources of the Housing Set Aside Fund.	The Culver City Housing Division will continue to work with developers for the provision of affordable housing units as feasible projects are identified.
C. Facilitate Financing Negotiations for Home Purchases	Housing Division	Housing Division Budget	Work with private lenders to encourage them to provide mortgage financing that facilitates home ownership.	This program not implemented due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency.	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City's Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.
D. Preserve At-Risk Housing Units	Housing Division	NPP and RAP	Contact property owners one year prior to covenant expiration dates for at-risk projects, to gauge interest in and incentivize further participation.	This program has been difficult to maintain due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency.	This program will be implemented once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
					funding sources.
4. Regulatory Incentives					
A. Development Incentives	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Publicize the DOBI program on the City website and at the public counter, work with developers wishing to participate by dedicating a percentage of dwelling units as affordable in exchange for incentives, and process applications as received.	The city has been in discussions with developers who have enquired about reduced parking and other potential development incentives in return for affordable units. Staff has made them aware of the Zoning Codes density bonus provisions that fall back on state density bonus law. <u>One affordable project (Tilden Terrace) was approved through a DOBI</u>	The city will continue to work with developers who wish to process a DOBI application.
B. Streamline Permit Approval Process	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Facilitate affordable housing development by reducing permit processing time and associated costs for projects incorporating affordable units throughout the planning period.	The city has made efforts in streamlining applications with affordable housing components. <u>However, entitlements for Tilden Terrace were completed in approximately ¼ of the time normally needed for such development applications. This shortened review period was solely staff driven and no special application fee or request was made by the developer.</u>	Should any application be submitted, staff will make every effort at given it priority processing, however, proper public review periods will still be adhered to.
C. Consultant Priority Processing Program	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Facilitate affordable housing development by giving applicants the option to expedite project processing through the use of outside contract staff throughout the planning period.	The Fee for Service program has not been requested by applicants and staff has not needed to use this program for processing in a timely manner.	The city will continue to offer this service should applicants request it.
5. Distribute Public Information					
A. Promotion of Housing Programs	Housing Division	Redevelopment Set-Aside Funds	Continue to promote the housing rehabilitation and maintenance programs with brochures, flyers, and other public information materials.	This program has not been implemented due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agency	This program is currently de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City 's Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of the measure will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal resources becomes available and the City is eligible for such funding sources.

Implementation Measures/Programs	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Implementation Measure/Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Recommended Future Actions
B. Distribution of Anti-Graffiti Design Information	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Continue to promote anti-graffiti program and provide developers with information regarding architectural designs, building materials and landscaping that serve to deter graffiti.	Public Works Department requires anti-graffiti coating on certain items such as poles for discretionary projects. Planning Division has landscaping requirements which on a case-by-case basis will serve to deter graffiti. For example, when a sound wall was required to be constructed for a carwash proposal a planter was required with plants such as ivy to deter graffiti.	This program will be carried forward in the new Housing Element.
C. Distribution of Noise Abatement Information	Planning Division	Planning Division Budget	Continue to distribute information about noise abatement practices, and materials including landscape elements such as walls or berms that may reduce noise impacts to the community.	There are required construction hours per the building code. As a part of a project's conditions of approval staff has required special installation requirements for walls, windows, and other construction specifications to reduce noise especially when projects about residential projects or include mixed use with residential and retail uses. Per mixed use development standards in the 2005 Zoning Code update all mixed use and live/work projects shall be designed to meet certain performance standards, including walls on all sides of residential and live/work units to be constructed to minimized the transmission of noise and vibration. A minimum impact insulation class (IIC) of 60 shall be required for all residential and live/work walls, floors, and ceilings.	Upgraded noise reduction measures for multi-family and mixed use projects are required either by code or as project-specific mitigation measures. This program will be carried forward in the new Housing Element.
D. Database of Housing Opportunities	Planning and Housing Divisions	Planning and Housing Division Budgets	Continue to maintain database of housing development opportunities on commercial and industrial lots in the city.	As feasible projects are identified they are brought to the attention of the development community	Housing will continue this program.

Table A-2
Appropriateness of Housing Element Goals, Objectives and Policies
City of Culver City
2008 – 2014

Goal/Objective/Policy	Appropriateness
GOAL 1: A city with residential neighborhoods that offer residents the qualities of a peaceful, small-town environment.	This Goal is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
GOAL 2: A city with a variety of housing opportunities that complement and enhance the City's goals for continued economic vitality and prosperity.	This Goal is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
GOAL 3: Promote access to affordable housing for all income levels and address the housing needs of the homeless and special needs populations.	This Goal is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Objective 1. Housing Maintenance. Attain a high-level of housing maintenance to assure the availability of decent housing and to protect the quality of neighborhood environments.	This Objective is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 1.A Maintain a housing stock free of health or safety hazards.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 1.B Maintain quality neighborhood living environments throughout the entire city	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 1.C Provide financial assistance to low-income and moderate-income households to encourage the rehabilitation and adequate maintenance of existing housing units.	Although defunded, this policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward. Implementation of this policy will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.
Policy 1.D Monitor the maintenance of residential properties and enforce the provisions of the City's building code and property maintenance regulations.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 1.E Promote assistance programs and enforce applicable health and safety standards to prevent overcrowding in units.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 1.F Enforce zoning and building code regulations to prevent the illegal conversion of garages and accessory structures into dwelling units.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 1.G Promote energy conservation measures to reduce future operating costs.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Objective 2. Housing Supply. Maintain opportunities for developing all types of housing while protecting the character and stability of existing Culver City neighborhoods.	This Objective is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 2.A Provide for a residential lifestyle that is environmentally sound, aesthetically pleasing and that places a high priority on quality development.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 2.B Coordinate the plans, programs, and policies of all City departments in order to create planned, orderly, and citywide residential development adequately and efficiently served by a balanced system of transportation, community facilities, and public services, and which is sensitive to the environmental, recreational, social and economic characteristic of the community.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 2.C Preserve the character, scale, and quality of established residential neighborhoods.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 2.D Allow mixed use residential development in areas that allow mixed use per the Zoning Code. Such developments must be sensitive to adjacent residential uses and reinforce the commercial use of the area.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.

Goal/Objective/Policy	Appropriateness
Policy 2.E Investigate the potential for future housing and open space opportunities in the undeveloped areas of the city; study the potential for housing that allows Culver City residents currently living in single-family homes to have the opportunity to purchase smaller units or units that are a part of mixed-use developments as their needs change while they age; and encourage affordable housing for young professionals.	.This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 2.F Promote programs that seek to provide housing opportunities to meet the needs of people who work in the city so that they do not have to commute long distances, thereby addressing the regional issue of achieving an adequate jobs/housing balance for the western portion of Los Angeles County, while still supporting an increase in employment opportunities within the city.	This policy is still appropriate and will be carried forward.
Objective 3. Housing Affordability. Provide rental and home ownership housing opportunities that are compatible with the range of income levels of all current and future Culver City residents.	This Objective is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 3.A Encourage the inclusion of affordable housing units in new housing developments by granting incentives as called for by the Zoning Code and the state density bonus law and/or other appropriate means determined by the City. (Land Use Element, Goals, Objectives and Citywide Land Use Policies, Objective 3. Policy 3.A)	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 3.B Actively support affordable housing development by private and non-profit housing developers.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 3.C Encourage a balanced distribution of lower-income housing in order to eliminate the potential of creating areas of high concentrations of any one type of household.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 3.D Conserve existing affordable housing, particularly rental, and assisted units.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Objective 4. Housing Access. Improve access to quality housing for all community members by eliminating discrimination, reducing physical constraints, increasing affordable housing stock, and supporting access to emergency shelters.	This Objective is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.A Continue efforts to promote development of housing available to all income and age levels.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.B Promote housing opportunities for families of all income levels to help maintain the family-oriented character of the City into the future.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.C Actively assist first time home buyers to purchase housing with alternative financing mechanisms.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.D Minimize the extent of overpayment by lower-income households by promoting rental assistance programs.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.E Continue efforts to promote fair housing and non-discrimination in housing sales and rentals by supporting organizations that provide information, counseling and mediation on fair housing laws and landlord-tenant disputes.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.F Prohibit discrimination in the sale or renting of housing to anyone on the basis of their race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, age, family status or sexual orientation.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.G Combat red-lining practices in mortgage lending and insurance underwriting.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.H Encourage the rehabilitation and construction of barrier-free housing for persons with disability.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.I Assist homeless persons by referral to services and provision of emergency services.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.J Enable elderly and/or disabled persons to continue living in their homes by providing information on caregivers and funding for caregivers through such sources as the Los Angeles County In-Home Supportive Services.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.
Policy 4.K Facilitate the ability for caregivers to live in the homes of the people they care for by providing information on funding sources such as the Los Angeles County In-Home Supportive Services.	This policy is still appropriate and it will be carried forward.

Table A-3a
Residential Development by Income Category
City of Culver City
2008-2013
1998—2007

Project	Area in Acreage	General Plan	Zoning/ Allowed Density	Actual Density	1998—2005				Total	2006—2007				Total
					VL	Low	Mod	Upper		VL	Low	Mod	Upper	
Affordable Units*														
Grandview Palms— 4061 Grand View Boulevard	1.44	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD/ 29 du/a	48.6 du/a							9	14	47	70
4178 Center St.	0.13	Low-Density Two-Family	R-2/ 2 du/lot	2 units max/2 units built on site 1 of which is affordable**.		1			1					
3975 Overland Ave. Studio Royale	2.2	Planned Residential Development	Planned District (PD)/ No maximum	45.9 du/a or 101 du max. 101 du on site 3 of which are affordable**.	1	2			3					
Market Rate Units**								92	92				11	11
Totals					1	3		92	96		9	14	58	81

* With affordability covenants

** Per Culver City Permits Plus Reporting System and State Controller's Report.

Project	Area in Acreage	General Plan	Zoning/Allowed Density	Actual Density	2008 -2014				
					VL	Low	Moderate	Upper	Total
Culver Villas (4043 Irving Place)	0.55	Downtown	CD 35 du/acre	50.9 du/acre		3	9	16	28

<u>Tilden Terrace (11042-11056 West Washington Blvd.)</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>General Corridor</u>	<u>CG</u> <u>35 du/acre</u>	<u>44.6 du/acre</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>9900 Culver Boulevard</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>Downtown</u>	<u>CD</u> <u>35 du/acre</u>	<u>43.9 du/acre</u>				<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>13340 Washington Boulevard</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>General Corridor</u>	<u>CG</u> <u>35 du/acre</u>	<u>35 du/acre</u>				<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>13365 Washington Boulevard</u>	<u>0.30</u>	<u>General Corridor</u>	<u>CG</u> <u>35 du/acre</u>	<u>65 du/acre</u>				<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Misc. market rate units</u>								<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Totals</u>				<u>Average</u> <u>47.8 du/acre</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>116</u>

Table A-3b
Multi- Family Residential Development – Market Rate Units*
City of Culver City
2000 – 2008

Project	Area in Square Feet	Area in Acreage	General Plan	Zoning	Density	Potential Build Out at 29 du/a**	Actual Units Built
9516 Lucerne Ave	10455	0.24	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	6	6
4071 La Fayette Pl	8956.88	0.205	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	5	4
4235 Lincoln Ave	6740.39	0.154	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	2
3863 Bentley Ave	4992.04	0.114	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	3	3
4045 – 4051 Lincoln Ave	6754.9	0.155	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	4	4
3915 Bentley Ave	7504.2	0.173	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	5	4
4067 and 4073 Lincoln Ave	13,500	0.31	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	9	8
4122 Lincoln Ave***	13,506.26	0.31	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	4
3838 – 3844 Tilden Ave	11,055.93	0.254	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	7	4
11168 Pigott Dr.	4,998.87	0.115	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	3	2
4128-30 La Fayette Pl	7,698.89	0.176	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2 Max Allowed in R-2	2
4025 Wade St	13,549.98	0.311	Low Density Multiple Family	RLD	15 du/a	4	4
3823, 3827, 3833 Huron Av+	7,500 sq.ft. per lot (3 lots)	0.172 per lot (3 lots)	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	5 per lot (3 lots) = 15	15
3873 Bentley Ave	4948.04	0.114	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	3	2
3972 Tilden Ave	7172.18	0.165	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	4	4
4014 Van Buren Pl	7623.34	0.175	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	5	4
Totals						79	72 (91%)

* Per Culver City Permits Plus Reporting System and State Controller's Report.

** Due to 9 unit cap on any one parcel, if calculation yields a unit count greater than 9, then 9 is considered to be the potential build out.

***4122 Lincoln Ave is an example of 2 adjacent lots (each approximately 6,753.13 square feet in area) that were not consolidated into one lot but rather developed as separate lots with a common driveway and architectural design. Thus 4 units were built. Had the lots been consolidated into one 13,506.26 square foot parcel, the R-2 maximum cap of 2 units would only have allowed 2 units.

+3823, 3827, 3833 Huron Av is an example of 3 contiguous lots (each approximately 7,500 square feet in area) that were not consolidated into one lot but rather developed as separate lots with a common architectural design. Thus 15 units were built. Had the lots been consolidated into one 22,500 square foot parcel, the RMD 9 unit cap would only have allowed 9 units.

Table A-3c
Single Family and Multi-Family Residential Development – Market Rate Units*
City of Culver City
2008 – 2013

<u>Project</u>	<u>Area in Square Feet</u>	<u>Area in Acreage</u>	<u>General Plan</u>	<u>Zoning</u>	<u>Density</u>	<u>Potential Build Out at 29 du/a**</u>	<u>Actual Units Built (Net)</u>	<u>Total Units On-Site at Completion</u>
4035 Van Buren Pl	7,698.65	0.176	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
4048-4050 Lincoln Ave	6,747.37	0.154	Med. Den. Multi-Family	RMD	29 du/a	4	2	3
9023 Hubbard St	7,860.55	0.180	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
4183 Commonwealth	5,018.11	0.115	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
4131 Wade St	15,752.58	0.361	Low Density Multi Family	RLD	15 du/a	5	1	2
3350 Caroline Ave***	6,226.27	0.143	Low Density Two Family	RMD	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
4127Lincoln Ave	6,750.29	0.155	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
4163 Lincoln Ave	6,747.97	0.155	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
8902 Krueger St	7,951.45	0.182	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
5136 Berryman Ave	4,375.64	0.100	Low Density Single Family	R1	8.7 du/a Max 1	1	1	1
4212 Lincoln Ave	6,753.46	0.155	Low Density Two Family	R-2	17.4 du/a Max 2	2	1	2
Totals						26	12	22 (85% of allowed density)

* Per Culver City Permits Plus Reporting System.

** Due to 9 unit cap on any one parcel, if calculation yields a unit count greater than 9, then 9 is considered to be the potential build out

*** This property has a Low Density Two Family General Plan Designation.

Table A-4
Progress in Achieving Quantified Objectives
City of Culver City
2006-2014

Program Category	Quantified Objective	Progress	
		2006-2007	2008-2014
New Construction*			
Very Low	38	1	14
Low	47	9	9
Moderate	46	14	22
Above Moderate	107	58	78
Total	238	82	123
Rehabilitation			
Very Low	150	0	0
Low	150	0	0
Moderate	200	0	0
Above Moderate		0	0
Total	500	0	0
Conservation			
Very Low	425		0
Low	60		0
Moderate		7	0
Above Moderate			0
Totals	485	7	0

*Quantified objective and progress for new construction covers the period 1998-2007 consistent with the RHNA and extended Housing Element planning period.

*Note: Implementation of new construction, rehabilitation and conservation activity were de-funded due to State legislative action eliminating the City Redevelopment Agency. Implementation of these activities will be resurrected once funding from State/Federal sources becomes available.

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Appendix B

Residential Land Inventory – ~~201306-2021~~14

1. Methodology and Assumptions

State law requires each city to include in the Housing Element an inventory of vacant parcels having the potential for residential development, or “underutilized” parcels with potential for additional development. The purpose of this inventory is to evaluate whether there is sufficient capacity, based on the General Plan, zoning, development standards, and infrastructure, to accommodate the City’s fair share of regional growth needs as identified in the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). Sites that are included in the land inventory are not required to be developed at the density assumed in these tables; rather, this analysis represents an estimate of the City’s realistic development potential. Actual development will depend on the intentions of each property owner, market conditions and other factors. In addition, sites indicated as having potential for lower- or moderate-income housing are not required to provide affordable housing. Such designations are only intended to indicate where there is potential for affordable housing based on the allowable housing type, density and market trends.

The detailed methodology and assumptions for the residential land inventory discussed in Chapter III are provided below and summarized in Tables B-1 through B-5.

Affordability Assumptions

In general, there are three alternative ways for determining the affordability level of new housing units.

1. Affordability Covenants. The most definitive method is through required affordability covenants (i.e., requirements imposed upon or agreed to by the project sponsor) that establish income limits for purchasers or tenants. Such covenants are legally enforceable and binding upon the property owner for a specified time period.
2. Market Prices or Rents. When covenants are not in place, affordability levels for newly-built units are based on actual prices or rents. Table II-13 describes current affordability levels along with the monthly rental costs or estimated sales prices that correspond with each level. Based on rental market data, most surveyed apartments fall into the Low ~~Above-Moderate~~ income category since the average monthly rent for 2-bedroom apartments was found to be ~~approximately \$1,859~~ \$1,680 and the upper limit of the ~~Moderate-income~~ category is ~~\$1,695~~ for a 4-person household. It is assumed that few, if any, new apartments rent for rates below the average of existing units unless required by affordability covenants.
3. Density. For potential new units in a city’s land inventory, state law establishes that affordability assumptions may be based on density. The “default” density for most metropolitan jurisdictions, including Culver City, is 30 units per

acre. This means that if the General Plan and zoning allow development at 30 units per acre or greater, these sites are considered to be suitable for lower-income housing. State law also allows jurisdictions to establish an alternative to the default density if local conditions and experience support a different density assumption for affordability.

In Culver City, the maximum density in the Residential Medium Density (RMD) Zone is 29 units per acre, excluding density bonus. One multi-family development, Grandview Palms senior apartments, was built in the RMD zone during the ~~new~~ (2006-2014) planning period. Although the “maximum” density is 29 units per acre, this project received a density bonus that resulted in an actual project density of 48.6 units per acre. Of the 70 units in this development, 9 (13% of all units) were low-income units and 14 (20% of units) were moderate-income units guaranteed through covenants. Although this project demonstrated that lower-income units can be built in the RMD zone, it was an unusually large parcel (1.4 acres) compared to most properties in the RMD district. Since all of the underutilized RMD parcels (Table B-6) are less than ½ acre in size, it is expected that most redevelopment projects in these areas are likely to be condos with above-moderate prices.

Since mixed-use residential units in commercial zones are permitted at densities of 35 to 65 units/acre, all of these potential sites are assigned to the lower-income category.

Realistic Capacity

RMD Parcels. In the RMD Zone the allowable density of 29 units per acre is equivalent to one unit per 1,500 square feet of lot area with a maximum of 9 units on any one lot or parcel. Table B-6 lists RMD lots that are “underdeveloped” (i.e., having fewer units than could be developed under current zoning regulations). These lots have a total potential for 788 new units (even with the 9-unit cap). Actual development trends (see Table A-3b) shows that the average yield for all market-rate multi-family projects built between since 2000 and 2008 has been 91% of maximum capacity, which demonstrates that development standards (e.g., height, setbacks, parking), have not significantly reduced actual development below the allowable density. In practice, development of contiguous multi-lot projects has been facilitated through the approval of reciprocal easements for driveways and other common areas, which has encouraged sensitive site planning at or near the upper end of the allowable density range. This analysis demonstrates that the 9-unit per lot cap does not represent a significant constraint to multi-family development, and serves the public interest by allowing the City to preserve the scale and context of existing neighborhoods.

In order to determine the realistic estimated capacity of underutilized RMD parcels, the following assumptions were made: first, only parcels having the capacity to at least double the number of units on the site were included. For example, if a parcel with zoning capacity for five units was already developed with three units, it was excluded from the estimate. Second, the total for the remaining “high potential” parcels (i.e., those with capacity for at least a doubling of units) was reduced by 9% based on the results of the survey shown in Table A-3b, which showed an average of 91% of total capacity for

RMD development during the past eight years. This methodology resulted in a realistic capacity of 660 units for underutilized RMD parcels.

Table A-3c provides a similar summary of units built from 2008 through 2014 which indicates an average of 85% total capacity. Unlike the data in Table A-3b which has a majority RMD zones sites, Table A-3c has a majority R-1 and R-2 zoned areas. Table A-3b is a more realistic estimate of development in RMD zoned areas.

Mixed-Use. In addition to the RMD Zone, multi-family housing is permitted in several commercial zones at a density of 35 units/acre up to 50 units/acre with community benefits in non-TOD District areas, and in TOD areas up to 65 units/acre with community benefits. Such multi-family developments would be part of a mixed-use project with ground floor commercial uses. Stand-alone residential uses are not allowed in commercial zones. Since the mixed-use standards allow development at greater than the default density, all potential residential development in commercial zones is assumed to be suitable for lower-income housing.

Mixed-use projects require commercial uses (minimum depth 30 feet) only on the ground floor adjacent to arterial streets and at all corners adjacent to arterial streets. Overall, commercial floor area must be at least 10% of a project's total gross floor area or 30% of the lot size, whichever is greater. These standards would allow a mixed-use project comprised of 90% residential space.

Culver City's mixed-use ordinance and development standards were are relatively young (approved in 2005 and amended in 2008). Between Since 2005 and 2008, five projects were have been approved in districts where mixed-use is allowed, and four of those five were have been mixed residential/commercial projects. Of those four projects, three were actually built and completed after 2008; from 2005 to the present four mixed use projects have been entitled and completed producing 98 residential dwellings (see Table B-21 and Figure B-1). This track record illustrates that the mixed-use ordinance and market trends encourage and facilitate high-density residential development in commercial zones. The average residential density of all approved mixed-use projects is ~~46-51~~ units/acre. While not all potential mixed-use sites are likely to be developed with residential uses during the current planning period, the available capacity of sites represents more than ~~10-5~~ times the City's remaining lower-income need. City actions that will encourage and facilitate mixed-use development during the current planning period include Measure 1.P (Affordable Housing Development Assistance), 2.A (Density Bonus), 3.A (Financial Support and Technical Assistance), 3.B (Financing Negotiations for Affordable Housing Development), 4.A (Regulatory Incentives), 4.B (Streamline Permit Approval Process) and 5.D (Database of Housing Opportunities).

As noted above, new development is not required to be sold or rented at affordable rates unless otherwise required by covenants. These tables indicate potential development opportunities that are dependent on property owner intentions and market conditions.

2. Affordable Units Built or Approved ~~2006-2007~~2008-2013

Table B-1 summarizes projects built during ~~2006-2008~~ and ~~2007~~2013. ~~Under state law, new~~These housing units ~~completed after January 1, 2006 are~~cannot be credited in the new planning period but they demonstrate on-going efforts by the City to achieve affordable housing and RHNA goals. During this period a total of 14 very low, 9 low, and 22 moderate income housing units were completed; they were all part of mixed use projects. ~~One large new project, Grandview Palms, with 70 units was built during this period. This project included 33% of the units with income restrictions required by covenants.~~ In addition, ~~71~~11 new market-rate units were built.

Table B-2 summarizes projects that have been entitled. ~~Three of the five projects~~They are ~~all~~mixed-use with ground floor commercial and dwellings units above. ~~The other two are stand-alone multi-family developments in RMD zones. A total of 159 market rate units are approved as~~Four projects summarized in Table B-2 ~~have been approved for a total of 73 units.~~ Although these projects range in density from 29 to 65 units/acre, they have been assigned to the above-moderate category since they are all being built as for-sale condo projects without deed restrictions.

~~The locations of the projects listed in Tables B-1 and B-2 are shown in Figures B-1 and Figure B-2.~~

3. Redevelopment Agency Comprehensive Housing Strategy (CHS)

Concurrently with preparation of the 2008-2014 Housing Element, the Culver City Redevelopment Agency updated its strategy for use of housing set-aside funds. The Redevelopment Agency reviewed the CHS in its entirety and authorized implementation of years 1 and 2 and instructed staff to return to the Redevelopment Agency with further discussion of the other projects identified in the CHS. ~~After the State terminated Redevelopment, oversight and implementation of the CHS was transferred to the City of Culver City City Council and the Culver City Housing Authority.~~ Table B-3 summarizes the ~~Redevelopment Agency's~~City's eight priority projects for this Planning Period. Two of these projects are located on ~~Redevelopment Agency~~City-owned sites. Because the ~~Redevelopment Agency~~City is devoting ~~both~~ staff (and financial resources that may become available in the future to replace the State legislated elimination of redevelopment set-aside funds) to these projects, affordable units have a much higher likelihood of completion than with privately-initiated developments. Some of these sites are vacant while others involve demolition and replacement.

One of the sites (Wade) is a substantial rehabilitation project¹⁵. As part of the CHS, the Redevelopment Agency earmarked \$1.9 million from its Housing Set-Aside Fund to rehabilitate 40 deteriorated units (\$47,702 per unit) ~~within the current planning period to address nuisance and blight on Wade Street. These 40 units contained within four~~

¹⁵ Although state law (AB 438, Government Code Sec. 65583.1.c) allows a portion of a city's RHNA allocation to be met through rehabilitation under limited circumstances, no RHNA credit has been claimed for this project.

buildings (10 units per building) suffer from the lack of professional management, years of deferred maintenance, and public nuisances. The Housing Division also retained a Cost Estimator to estimate the total cost of rehabilitating the units. ~~From preliminary investigation of one of the buildings, it has been determined that 100% of the tenants are moderate-income or below, and 90% are either low- or very-low-income. All occupants are paying over 50% of their income towards rent.~~

~~Based on the number of occupants who are income-eligible and have a rent burden of 50% or more, the Redevelopment Agency will also assist these families through the Rental Assistance Program (RAP). This program is similar to the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) where a household is given a “voucher” that allows the household to pay no more than 30% of gross income towards rent with the remainder subsidized by the Redevelopment Agency. The RAP is funded at \$500,000 annually, which is adequate to support these households as part of the Wade Street rehabilitation project.~~

Although two of the RMD-zoned parcels listed in Table B-3 and Figure B-3 (Venice Boulevard and Washington Place) are subject to the 9-unit cap on any one parcel, larger projects may be developed with a Comprehensive Plan, Specific Plan, or Density and Other Bonus Incentives (DOBI) entitlement process. These entitlement options provide the city with the flexibility of approving projects of a larger size or with a greater density than would normally be allowed (see Measure 2.H).

4. TOD Area

The Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Site with potential for mixed-use development is shown in Table B-4 and Figure B-4. The site, comprised of several contiguous lots adjacent to the Metro Expo Line Culver City station, is currently vacant land and is being used as a temporary surface parking lot for Metro. It is zoned as a Planned Development (PD) with a General Plan designation of General Corridor. General Corridor is a commercial designation and permits mixed-use development. The General Plan designation and the PD zoning which allows mixed use guides the land uses allowed in the TOD site. As vacant land with these zoning and general plan designations, the TOD site could support low- and moderate-income housing. It has potential for approximately 200 lower-income units based on proposed densities ranging from 35 to 65 units per acre.

4.5. Vacant or Underutilized Land

Sites with potential for mixed-use development (other than the TOD site) are shown in Tables B-5 and B-7 and Figures B-5 and B-7 ~~labeled “Mixed-Use and TOD sites”~~. All of these sites currently contain vacant land or vacant buildings and are currently zoned Commercial General (CG) or Industrial General (IG). Except for two parcels, the General Plan designation is General Corridor (GC) which is a commercial designation and permits mixed-use development.

~~Within the IG-zoned properties within the TOD area, mixed-use development projects would typically require processing a comprehensive plan or zone change compatible~~

~~with commercial uses consistent with the General Plan designation. The General Plan designation for these TOD sites guides the land uses allowed. Furthermore, the TOD sites are within the redevelopment Project Area and housing located in the TOD sites could support the low- and moderate-income housing provisions required in the Project Area. These sites have a potential for approximately 423 lower-income units based on proposed densities ranging from 35 to 65 units per acre. The sites in Table B-4 are all within the Transit Oriented Development district where the Zoning Code permits approval of a density of up to 65 dwelling units per acre if Community Benefits are provided. These three sites are all located near the Expo Light Rail Station, which is currently under construction (see Fig. IV-1 in Chapter IV, Constraints). While the City has received inquiries from developers regarding these TOD sites, preliminary studies are underway at one site and no development applications have been filed.~~

Table B-5 and Figure B-5 summarize vacant parcels suitable for residential development. All of these vacant sites, except for one site, –are zoned Commercial and but allow residential development as part of a mixed-use project (with ground floor commercial/retail) and at a maximum density of 35 units/acre. These parcels can accommodate a total of 8565 new multi-family dwelling units with ground floor commercial/retail. Since the allowable density is greater than the default density of 30 units/acre, all of these sites are assigned to the Lower-income category. A density of 35 units/acre is assumed for purposes of estimating site capacity, which is consistent with other approved and proposed mixed-use projects (see Tables B-2 and B-3). Two of the vacant sites, 11012 and 11014 Washington Boulevard, are very small; it is more realistic that these contiguous lots will be consolidated as part of a small mixed-use project resulting in three dwelling units. Overall, each of the sites listed in Table B-5 can potentially be consolidated with surrounding sites in order to increase the feasibility of new affordable housing. The one industrial zoned site would need zone and general plan amendments or a specific plan entitlement in order to allow the potential 24 dwelling units. Several developers inquiring about this vacant site have expressed a desire to construct housing.

Table B-6 and Figure B-6 summarize underdeveloped parcels zoned RMD (Residential Medium Density). The majority of these properties are less than 8,000 square feet in size and currently are developed with single-family homes or duplexes, although there are some larger parcels with multi-unit apartment buildings. The total capacity for additional development on these parcels is 788 units, which is derived from the development standard of 1,500 square feet of land area per unit. This translates to 29 du/acre in the RMD-zoned areas. However, as noted previously under the “Realistic Capacity” discussion, a more conservative method was used to estimate the redevelopment potential of these parcels. Only those parcels with potential for at least doubling the number of units were counted, and the resulting total was then reduced by 9% based on development trends during 2000 – 2008, resulting in an estimated realistic capacity of 660 units. Many such areas previously developed with single-family and 2-family dwellings have been redeveloped within the last 10–14 years as 4- to 6-unit townhome style condominiums. This overturning of land from single- and 2-family to multi-family units in the RMD zoned areas appears to be a steady “land recycling” process. All of these RMD sites have been allocated to the Above-Moderate income category.

Table B-7 and Figure B-2-7 summarize underutilized commercial sites considered to have high redevelopment potential. All five of these sites contain boarded-up or vacant buildings (not vacant land). At an allowed density of 35 units/acre, these sites have the potential for ~~111~~ 48 Lower-income units. One site is zoned industrial and would need zone and general plan amendments or a specific plan entitlement in order to allow a potential of 27 dwelling units. Within the last couple of years, developers inquiring about this underutilized site have expressed a desire to construct housing.

In addition to the potential development opportunities described above, a substantial number of other commercially-zoned sites allow mixed-use development. While these parcels represent considerable opportunity for high-density mixed-use development, no detailed estimate of realistic potential was prepared (and no RHNA credit has been assumed) for these sites since adequate capacity has already been demonstrated to accommodate the City's RHNA allocation for this planning period.

56. Land Inventory Summary

The table below summarizes the City's land inventory for the 2006 – 2014 planning period.

Potential Housing Sites	Income Category		
	Lower	Mod	Above
Units completed 2006-07 <u>2008-2013</u> (Table B-1) [±]	<u>923</u>	<u>1422</u>	<u>5871</u>
Units approved/not completed (Table B-2)	-	-	<u>73159</u>
Redevelopment Agency <u>Culver City</u> -Comprehensive Housing Strategy sites* (Table B-3)	157	51	41
Potential mixed-use projects on underutilized TOD sites (Table B-4)	<u>423200</u>	-	-
Potential mixed-use units on vacant commercial sites (Table B-5)	<u>6585</u>	-	-
Potential units on underdeveloped Residential Medium Density sites (Table B-6)	-	-	660
Potential units on underutilized commercial sites – high potential (Table B-7)	<u>11148</u>	-	-
Total Potential Units	<u>765490</u>	<u>6551</u>	<u>832860</u>
RHNA 2006-2014 <u>2013-2021</u>	<u>20977</u>	<u>8531</u>	<u>21177</u>
Surplus (Deficit)	<u>556413</u>	<u>(20)20</u>	<u>621783</u>

Source: City of Culver City Community Development Dept., 3/2009

[±] These units are credited towards achieving the 4th Housing Element Cycle (2008-2013) and are not credited towards meeting the 5th cycle RHNA goals.

* The previous Redevelopment Agency reviewed the CHS in its entirety and authorized implementation of years 1 and 2 of a 7-1/2 year program and instructed staff to return to the Redevelopment Agency with further discussion of the other projects identified in the CHS. After the State legislated elimination of redevelopment agencies, oversight and implementation of the CHS was transferred to the City of Culver City City Council and the Culver City Housing Authority.

This table demonstrates that there are significantly more potential sites for housing, including lower-income housing, than needed to accommodate the City's RHNA allocation for this planning period.

Table B-1
Residential Units Completed 2006-07

Project	Site Acreage	General Plan	Zoning	Allowable Density	Project Density	2006 – 2007				Total
						Very Low	Low	Mod	Upper	
Grandview Palms* 4061 Grand View Boulevard	1.44	Med. Den. Multi-Fam.	RMD	29 du/a or 41 units max	48.6 du/ac		9	14	47	70
Misc. market rate units									11	11
Totals							9	14	58	81

Notes:

*Senior apartments with density bonus and affordability covenants

Table B-1
Residential Units Completed 2008-2013

Project	Site Acreage	General Plan	Zoning	Allowable Density	Project Density	2012-2013				Total
						Very Low	Low	Mod	Upper	
Tilden Terrace* 11042-56 Washington Blvd	0.74	General Corridor	CG	35 du/acre	44.6 du/acre	14	6	13	0	33
Culver Villas 4043 Irving Place	0.55	Downtown	CD	35 du/acre	50.9 du/acre		3	9	16	28
9900 Culver Boulevard	0.41	Downtown	CD	35 du/acre	43.9 du/acre				18	18
13340 Washington Boulevard	0.18	General Corridor	CG	35 du/acre	35 du/acre				6	6
13365 Washington Boulevard	0.30	General Corridor	CG	35 du/acre	65 du/acre				19	19
Misc. market rate units									12	12
Totals					Avg.= 47.9 -du/ac	14	9	22	71	116

Notes:

*A density bonus of 35 percent was provided for the project. One unit will be provided at market rate.

Table B-2
Residential Units Approved

Project	Site Acreage	General Plan	Zoning	Allowable Density	Project Density (du/acre)	VL/L	2006 – 2007 Mod	Above Mod	Total
9900 Culver Blvd*	0.41	Downtown	CD	35 du/acre	43.9			18*	18
13365 Washington Blvd*	0.30	General Corridor	CG	35 du/acre	65			19*	19
11281 Washington Place*	0.28	Neighborhood Serving	CG	35 du/acre	28.6			8*	8
4043 Irving Place	0.55	Downtown	CD/CG	35 du/acre	50.9			28*	28
Totals					Avg. = 47.1 du/ac			73	73

*Note: Although these projects exceed the default density, they are assumed to be above-moderate income because they are for-sale condos.

Table B-2
Residential Units Approved

Project	Site Acreage	General Plan	Zoning	Allowable Density	Project Density (du/acre)	2012 - 2013				Total
						Very Low	Low	Mod	Upper	
Access Culver City 8770 Washington Blvd	1.77	General Corridor	PD	65 du/acre	65				115	115
Marcasel 11957 Washington Blvd	0.62	General Corridor	CG	35 du/acre	50				30	30
4139-4145 Duquesne Ave	0.29	Med. Den. Multi-Fam.	RMD	29 du/acre or 8 units	24				7	7
12712-18 Washington Blvd	0.17	General Corridor	CG	35 du/acre	29				5	5
4034 Madison Ave	0.15	Med. Den. Multi-Fam.	RMD	29 du/acre or 4 units	13				2	2
Totals					Avg.=36.2 du/ac				159	159

Table B-3
Redevelopment Agency Culver City Housing Strategy Sites

Site	Site Area	Acres	Zoning	General Plan	Allowable Density	Assumed Density	Existing Use	Income Category			
								VL	Low	Mod	Market
FIRST TIER – Former REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OWNED SITES <u>Now Owned by the City</u>											
4044-4068 GLOBE**	24,879	0.57	R2	Low Density Two Family	2 units/lot	21 du/acre	7 surplus CalTrans parcels	-	-	8	4
4075 LAFAYETTE** (9743-9749 Braddock)	7,700	0.18	R4	Medium Density Multiple Family	29 du/acre	33 du/acre	1 group home to be removed	2	2	2	-
SECOND TIER - SMALL/REHAB											
WADE * **	31,584	0.72	RLD	Low Density Multiple Family	1 unit/2,904 Sq.Ft. of Net Lot Area	56 du/acre	40 existing units (substantial rehab)	12*	12*	16*	-
MIDWAY	6,500	0.15	RMD	Medium Density Multiple Family	29 du/acre	40 du/acre	Vacant	1	1	2	2
THIRD TIER – MEDIUM											
VENICE	20,871	0.48	RMD	Medium Density Multiple Family	29 du/acre	31 du/acre	10 older SF to be removed	4	4	7	-
SEPULVEDA/ SENIOR HOUSING	36,000	0.83	C	General Corridor	35 du/acre	40 du/acre	Vacant	20	13	-	-
FOURTH TIER											
W. WASHINGTON PLACE (Grand View)	206,418	4.74	RMD	Medium Density Multiple Family	29 du/acre	27 du/acre	12 4-plexes to be removed	40	20	32	35
EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION (ECF) – TOD District Site	77,120	1.77	C	General Corridor	35 du/acre	28 du/acre	Existing office- new units to be added	40	10	-	-
GRAND TOTAL								107	50	51	41

* Not included in site inventory totals for RHNA purposes

** These sites ~~are were~~ planned for Years 1 and 2 and ~~are were~~ authorized for implementation by the ~~Redevelopment Agency~~ Redevelopment Agency.

Table B-4
Potential Mixed-Use Sites within the TOD* Area

Site Address	Site Area Sq. Ft.	Site Area Acres	General Plan	Zoning	Potential Units	Assumed Density	Existing Use
8770 Washington Blvd	77,126	1.77	General Corridor	CG/EWO	115	65 du/acre	Vacant commercial warehouse w/surface parking (approx. 20% lot coverage)
8810 – 8850 Washington Blvd	89,734	2.06	General Corridor	IG	133	65 du/acre	Former car dealership – 2 vacant buildings w/surface parking (approx. 60% lot coverage)
8824-8846 National Blvd; 8803 Washington Blvd; 8829-8843 Exposition Blvd; Exposition R/W; Portion of Metro R/W; (Triangle site)	125,888	2.89	General Corridor	IG	175	65 du/acre	Vacant land (previous commercial buildings have been demolished)
TOTALS	314,263	7.2			423		-

*Transit Oriented Development

Table B-4
Potential Mixed-Use Sites within the TOD Area

Site Address	Site Area Sq. Ft.	Site Area Acres	General Plan	Zoning	Potential Units	Assumed Density	Existing Use
Triangle Site: 8824-8846 National Blvd; 8803 Washington Blvd; 8829-8843 Exposition Blvd; Exposition R/W; Portion of Metro R/W	125,888	2.89	General Corridor	PD	200	65 du/acre	Surface parking lot for Metro's Culver City Expo Line Station and staging area for ongoing construction.
TOTALS	125,888	2.89			200		

Table B-5
Vacant Land Inventory

Site Address	Parcel Size (Sq.Ft.)	Parcel Size (Acres)	General Plan	Zoning	Potential Units by Income Category			Total Units*
					Lower	Mod	Above Mod	
3800 Sepulveda Blvd	13,001	0.30	General Corridor	CG	10			10
3948 Sepulveda Blvd	29,483	0.68	General Corridor	CG	23			23
11012 Washington Blvd	2,242	0.05	General Corridor	CG	1			1
11014 Washington Blvd	2,247	0.05	General Corridor	CG	1			1
11056 Washington Blvd	19,756	0.45	General Corridor	CG	15			15
11962 Washington Blvd	9,290	0.21	General Corridor	CG	7			7
11192-11198 Washington Place	10,083	0.23	General Corridor	CG	8			8
GRAND TOTAL	86,102	1.97			65			65

*Assumes 35 du/ac

Note: there are no vacant parcels in the city with residential zoning.

Table B-5
Vacant Land Inventory

Site Address	Parcel Size (Sq. Ft.)	Parcel Size (Acres)	General Plan	Zoning	Potential Units by Income Category			Total Units*
					Lower	Mod	Above Mod	
3800 Sepulveda Blvd	13,001	0.30	General Corridor	CG	10			10
3948 Sepulveda Blvd	29,483	0.68	General Corridor	CG	23			23
11012 Washington Blvd	2,242	0.05	General Corridor	CG	1			1
11014 Washington Blvd	2,247	0.05	General Corridor	CG	1			1
11962 Washington Blvd	9,290	0.21	General Corridor	CG	7			7
12803-23 Washington Blvd	24,129	0.55	General Corridor	CG	19			19
10100 Jefferson Blvd.	30,056	0.69	Industrial	IG	24			24
GRAND TOTAL	110,430	2.53			85			85

* Assumes 35 du/acre

Table B-6
Underdeveloped RMD Parcels

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
Bentley Ave.						
3823	4744	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
3826/28/30	6591	3	4.4	Y	1	Triplex
3827	5003	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3832	6600	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
3833	4994	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3837	5030	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
3842	6610	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
3843	5003	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3846	6403	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
3846: New Housing Under Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3847	5000	3	3.3	N	0	MF
3853	4996	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3856/58	6604	2	4.4	Y	2	Duplex
3857	5005	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3862	6610	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
3867	4994	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3873: New Housing Under Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3900	6548	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
3901	7448	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3908/10	6604	2	4.4	Y	2	Duplex
3914	6597	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
3918	6604	1	4.4	Y	3	1
3919	4997	1	3.3	Y	2	1
3921	5002	1	3.3	Y	2	1
3924/26	6590	2	4.4	Y	2	Duplex
3928	6597	1	4.4	Y	3	1
3929/31	5002	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
3934/36	6597	2	4.4	Y	2	Duplex
3944	6597	1	4.4	Y	3	1
3951	4999	1	3.3	Y	2	1
3952	3298	1	2.2	Y	1	1
3955	4999	1	3.3	Y	2	1
3959/61	4994	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
(big) Culver Blvd.						
10920/24	4507	2	3.0	Y	1	Duplex
10926/30	4503	2	3.0	Y	1	Duplex
10936	4506	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
10944	4505	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
10972	4501	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11022	4511	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11028	4511	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11036	4504	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11044	4511	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11060	4507	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11068	4505	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11114	4491	1	3.0	Y	2	SF

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
11116	2251	1	1.5	N	0	SF
11124	4496	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11128	4500	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11132	4496	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11138	4498	1	3.0	Y	2	SF
11178	10801	23	7.2	N	0	MF
11232	4856	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
11236/36 ½ /38	4858	3	3.2	N	0	Triplex
11242/44	4860	2	3.2	Y	1	Duplex
11246/46 ½	2897	2	1.9	N	0	Duplex
11250/54	6455	2	4.3	Y	2	Duplex
Braddock Dr.						
9979	2246	1	1.5	N	0	SF
9983/89/99	8104	2	5.4	Y	3	Duplex
College Ave.						
3816	7535	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3817	7501	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3822	7537	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3823	7501	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3837	7498	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3845	7501	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3848/50	7544	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3851	7507	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3859	7500	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
Duquesne Ave.						
4021/23	6753	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4021/23	6753	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4025	6749	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4025	6749	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4033	6750	1	4.5	Y	4	SF
4037	6749	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4041/43/45	6750	3	4.5	Y	1	Triplex
4047	6750	3	4.5	Y	1	Triplex
4053	6746	3	4.5	Y	1	Triplex
4057/59	8086	2	5.4	Y	3	Duplex
4073/75	8100	2	5.4	Y	3	Duplex
4104	4752	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4105	6752	6	4.5	N	0	MF
4109/11	6744	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4110	6755	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4119/21	6742	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4120	6744	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4122	6752	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4134/36	6741	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4135	6753	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4140/42	6250	2	4.2	Y	2	Duplex
4141	6745	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4145	6747	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4151/53	6747	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4154/56	6748	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4155	6753	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4159/61	6748	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
4160	6247	5	4.2	N	0	MF
4168/70	6744	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4172/74/76	6756	3	4.5	Y	2	Triplex
4175/77	6752	2	4.5	Y	3	Duplex
4180	6749	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4185	6746	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4194	6253	6	4.0	N	0	MF
4210	6722	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4214	6745	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4231	6744	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4234	6745	6	4.5	N	0	MF
4241	6753	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4314	8540	1	5.7	Y	4	SF
4320	6748	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
Elenda St.						
4057	4814	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4061	4822	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4073	4738	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4077	4831	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4081	4838	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4103	4858	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4107	4876	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
4111	4893	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
4117	5169	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
4119	4891	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
Girard Ave.						
3817	6441	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
3822	6131	1	4.1	Y	3	SF
3823	6450	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
3826	6132	1	4.1	Y	3	SF
3833	6454	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
3834	6134	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3840	6004	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3844	6002	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3847	6449	3	4.3	Y	1	MF
3848	5999	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3853	6449	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
3857	6454	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
3858 New Housing Under Construction	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3864	6005	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3868	6003	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3873	6977	1	4.7	Y	3	SF
3900	6004	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3906	6140	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
Huron Ave.						
3816/18	7509	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3817	7505	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3822	7489	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3836	7495	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3837	7497	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3840/40½/42	7500	3	5.0	Y	2	Triplex
3846	7501	1	5.0	Y	4	SF

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
3847	7501	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3851/53	7507	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3862	7505	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3906	7485	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3907	2497	1	1.7	N	0	SF
3910/12	7474	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3914-16 ½	7448	4	5.0	Y	1	MF
3921/23	7503	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3924	7471	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3930	7464	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3933	7500	3	5.0	Y	2	Triplex
3935	7500	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3940/42	7452	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3944/46	7454	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3947	7506	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3950	7449	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3951	7493	4	5.0	Y	1	MF
3957	7506	3	5.0	Y	2	Triplex
Irving Pl.						
4061	12456	4	8.3	Y	4	MF
4063	12457	5	8	Y	3	MF
4065/65 ½	7705	2	5.1	Y	3	Duplex
4071/71½ / 73	7704	3	5.1	Y	2	Triplex
4075	4739	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
Jackson Ave.						
4021	6754	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4025	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4026	3610	1	2.4	Y	1	SF
4028	3752	1	2.5	Y	1	SF
4030/32	6750	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4031	13505	9	9.0	N	0	MF
4034	6749	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4036	2951	1	2.0	Y	1	SF
4039	3182	1	2.1	Y	1	SF
4042	3064	1	2.0	Y	1	SF
4043	3675	1	2.5	Y	1	SF
4045	6748	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4048	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4048-58	17914	6	9.0	Y	3	MF
4052	6749	3	4.5	Y	1	Triplex
4055	6746	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4058	6745	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4061/63	6757	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4066	6752	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4068	2044	1	1.4	N	0	SF
4069	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4069/71/73	6749	3	4.5	Y	1	Triplex
4070	2490	1	1.7	N	0	SF
4072/74	6752	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4075	6757	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4075	6749	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4079	6748	1	4.5	Y	3	SF

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
4079	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4082	3995	1	2.7	Y	1	SF
Kinston Ave.						
5439-45	5722	4	3.8	N	0	MF
5516	5730	1	3.8	Y	2	SF
5564-70	5725	4	3.8	N	0	MF
5587-93	5727	4	3.8	N	0	MF
Lafayette Pl.						
4055	8496	10	5.7	N	0	MF
4061	9115	8	6.1	N	0	MF
Lincoln Ave.						
4017	7533	4	5.0	Y	1	MF
4022	6751	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4024	6753	3	4.5	Y	1	MF
4030/32/34	6751	3	4.5	Y	1	MF
4033	6751	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4038	6753	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4044	6751	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4048	6746	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4052	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4058	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4063	6748	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4064	6749	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4068	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4074	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4077	4652	1	3.1	Y	2	SF
4078	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
(little) Culver Blvd.						
10907	2463	1	1.5	N	0	SF
10911	2284	1	1.5	N	0	SF
10915	2265	1	1.5	N	0	SF
10923	2309	1	1.5	N	0	SF
10929	2209	1	1.5	N	0	SF
10935	2266	1	1.5	N	0	SF
10959-99	4512	4	3.0	N	0	MF
11019/21/23	2647	3	1.8	N	0	Triplex
11049	2883	1	1.9	N	0	SF
11057	2831	1	1.9	N	0	SF
11113/15	5000	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
11119/21	4995	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
11125/27	5001	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
11133	3105	1	2	Y	1	SF
11147	4995	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
11151/55	5005	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
11163	3028	1	2.0	Y	1	SF
11171	5002	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
11175	4997	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
11179	4182	1	2.8	Y	1	SF

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
Lucerne Ave.						
9500	3871	1	2.6	Y	1	SF
9510	3867	1	2.6	Y	1	SF
9642-9646	20631	3	9.0	Y	6	Triplex
9650/52	9652	2	6.4	Y	4	Duplex
Madison Ave.						
4022/24	6751	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4026/28	6751	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4034	6751	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4063/65	6749	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4068	6751	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4069	6750	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4070/72/74	6749	3	4.5	Y	1	Triplex
4073/75	6750	2	4.5	Y	2	Duplex
4077/79	4497	2	3.0	Y	1	Duplex
Vacant Lot North of 4034	6751	0	4.5	Y	4	Vacant
Matteson Ave.						
11040	9218	3	6	Y	3	Triplex
11043	5841	1	1.6	N	0	SF
11108	2462	1	1.6	N	0	SF
Midway						
3815	4141	1	2.8	Y	1	SF
3817	4181	1	2.8	Y	1	SF
3819	4168	1	2.8	Y	1	SF
3823	4178	1	2.8	Y	1	SF
3827	4170	1	2.8	Y	1	SF
3831	4689	1	3.1	Y	2	SF
3853	6227	4	4.2	N	0	MF
3863	6127	1	4.1	Y	3	SF
Overland Ave.						
5109/5111	4999	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
5113/5117	4991	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
5119/21	4998	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
5129	5002	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
5131	5002	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
5141/43	5002	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
5145/47	5002	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
Piggott Dr.						
11160	4996	3	3.3	N	0	Triplex
11163	6939	1	4.6	Y	3	SF
11164	4996	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
11166/68	4998	2	3.3	Y	1	Duplex
11169	5064	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
11170	4242	1	2.8	Y	1	SF
11173	5064	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
Prospect Ave.						
3822	7505	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3832	7501	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3857/59	7496	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3864	7500	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3866/68	7505	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
3907	7497	1	5.0	Y	4	SF
3914	7502	4	5.0	Y	1	MF
3916	7501	4	5.0	Y	1	MF
3931	7511	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3947/49	7533	2	5.0	Y	3	Duplex
3951/53	7524	3	5.0	Y	2	Triplex
Sawtelle Blvd.						
3821/23	6288	2	4	Y	2	Duplex
3823/25/25 ½	6288	3	4	Y	1	Triplex
3833	6293	3	4.2	Y	1	Triplex
3845	6299	1	4.2	Y	3	SF
3855/57	6296	2	4.2	Y	2	Duplex
3922	7494	10	5.0	N	0	MF
3928	4994	6	3.3	N	0	MF
3931/33/35	6325	3	4.2	Y	1	Triplex
3938/40/42	4987	3	3.3	N	0	Triplex
3941/43/45/45½	6331	4	4.2	N	0	MF
3954	4985	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3962	7980	3	5.3	Y	2	Triplex
3980	5864	1	3.9	Y	2	SF
4014	6627	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
4017	7395	1	4.9	Y	3	SF
4018	5493	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4023	6847	1	4.6	Y	3	SF
4028	4122	1	2.7	Y	1	SF
4029	6780	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4030	4121	1	2.7	Y	1	SF
4032	5490	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4033	6705	1	4.5	Y	3	SF
4036	5502	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4037	6632	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
4041	6557	1	4.4	Y	3	SF
4041/45	6557	3	4.4	Y	1	Triplex
4042	5487	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4047	6491	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
4051	6417	1	4.3	Y	3	SF
4066	4880	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
4069/71	5496	2	3.7	Y	1	Duplex
4072	5491	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4076	5488	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4081	2748	1	1.8	N	0	SF
4082	5488	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4083	2731	1	1.8	N	0	SF
4086	5487	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4087	5513	1	3.7	Y	2	SF
4094	4816	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
4220	5138	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
4224	5158	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
4225	5232	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4229	5252	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4230	5180	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4235	5272	1	3.5	Y	2	SF

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
4240	5222	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4244	5242	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4249	5332	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4250	5264	4	3.5	N	0	MF
4254	5285	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4255	5353	1	3.6	Y	2	SF
4260	5307	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4263/65	5394	2	3.6	Y	1	Duplex
4264	5327	1	3.6	Y	2	SF
4269	5414	1	3.6	Y	2	SF
4270	5280	1	3.5	Y	2	SF
4273	5434	1	3.6	Y	2	SF
4281	5455	2	3.6	Y	1	Duplex
4331	5111	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
4335	5126	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
4339	5141	1	3.4	Y	2	SF
4341	10170	6	6.8	N	0	MF
Tilden Ave.						
3811	6049	3	4.0	Y	1	Triplex
3813	6049	1	4.0	Y	3	SF
3815	6093	1	4.1	Y	3	SF
3819/21/23	7771	3	5.2	Y	2	Triplex
3822	4992	3	3.3	N	0	Triplex
3872/74	5859	2	3.9	Y	1	Duplex
3906	9218	1	6.1	Y	5	SF
3912/14	7273	2	4.8	Y	2	Duplex
3924/26	8994	2	6.0	Y	4	Duplex
3941	7778	3	5.2	Y	2	Triplex
3944	7075	1	4.7	Y	3	SF
3948	7164	2	4.8	Y	2	Duplex
3956	7053	1	4.7	Y	3	SF
3971	6114	1	4.1	Y	3	SF
3980/82	7059	2	4.7	Y	2	Duplex
3984/86	7159	2	4.8	Y	2	Duplex
Van Buren Pl.						
3934	7847	8	5.2	N	0	MF
3938/40	7912	2	5.3	Y	3	Duplex
4000	7773	2	5.2	Y	3	Duplex
4014	7623	1	5.1	Y	4	SF
4209	7148	1	4.7	Y	3	SF
4215	5730	1	3.8	Y	2	SF
Westwood Blvd.						
3813	6359	3	4.2	Y	1	Triplex
3821	6259	3	4.2	Y	1	Triplex
3834-36½	6259	4	4.2	N	0	MF
3840	6259	1	4.2	Y	3	SF
3841	6259	1	4.2	Y	3	SF
3850	6259	1	4.2	Y	3	SF
3851	6263	1	4.2	Y	3	SF
3856	6227	1	4.2	Y	3	SF
3862	6218	1	4.1	Y	3	SF

Address	Square Footage	# Units Existing	#Units Allowed	Under Dev.?	# Units Under Dev.	Structure Type
3866	5007	1	3.3	Y	2	SF
3867	4692	1	3.1	Y	2	SF
3869	4698	1	3.1	Y	2	SF
3871	4802	1	3.2	Y	2	SF
Total No. of Parcels: 381			Total Potential Units: 788 "High Potential" Units: 725 91% of High Potential total = 660			

Note: Shaded parcels were excluded from the realistic capacity "high potential" totals since they have less than 100% additional development capacity

Table B-7
Underutilized Commercial Parcels – High Potential

Site Address	Site Area (Sq.Ft.)	Site Area (Acreage)	General Plan	Zoning	Potential Units*	Existing Use
4130 Overland	48,520	1.11	Neighborhood Serving Corridor	CN	38	Vacant commercial building
4114 Sepulveda Blvd – 11184 Washington Blvd	60,008	1.37	General Corridor	CG	47	Vacant commercial building
11020 and 11018 Washington Blvd	4,491	0.10	General Corridor	CG	3	Vacant commercial building
12568 Washington Blvd	16,676	0.38	General Corridor	CG	13	Vacant commercial building
12912-12924 Washington Blvd	12,746	0.29	General Corridor	CG	10	Vacant commercial building
GRAND TOTAL	142,441	3.25			111	

Note: All of these sites contain boarded-up or vacant buildings (not vacant land).

*Assumes 35 units/acre

Table B-7
Underutilized Commercial Parcels – High Potential

Site Address	Site Area (Sq. Ft.)	Site Area (Acreage)	General Plan	Zoning	Potential Units*	Existing Use
12402 Washington Pl	13,267	0.30	General Corridor	CG	10	Commercial Building
4301 Sepulveda Blvd & 11220 Culver Blvd	14,428	0.33	Neighborhood Serving Corridor	CG	11	Commercial Buildings
2926 La Cienega Boulevard	33,977	0.78	Industrial Park	IG	27	Vacant Former Restaurant
Grand Total	61,672	0.63 1.41			48	

*Assumes 35 units/acre.

Figure B-1
Mixed-Use and TOD Sites Housing Element Residential Units Completed

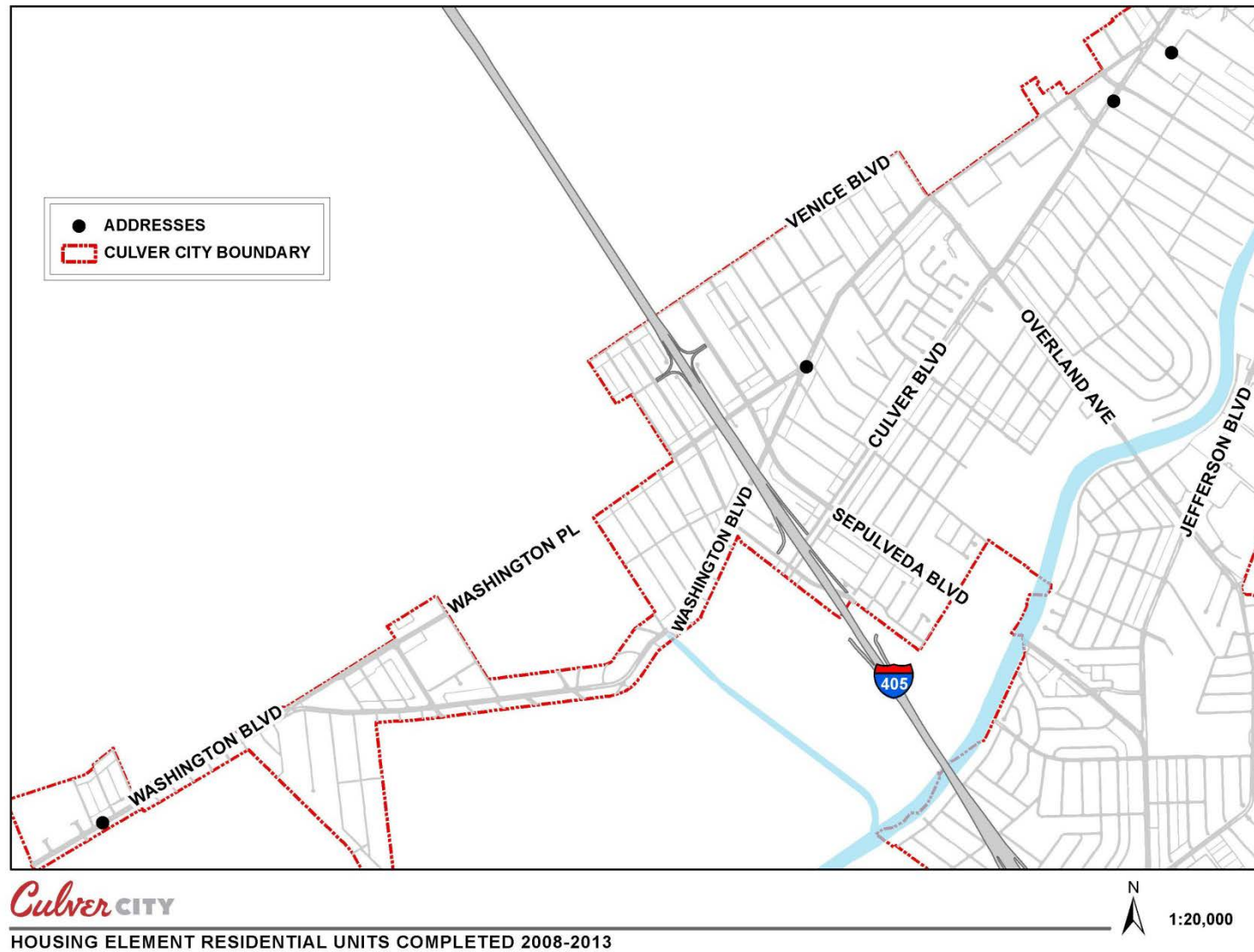


Figure B-2
Boarded-Up Inventory Analysis **Housing Element Residential Units Approved**

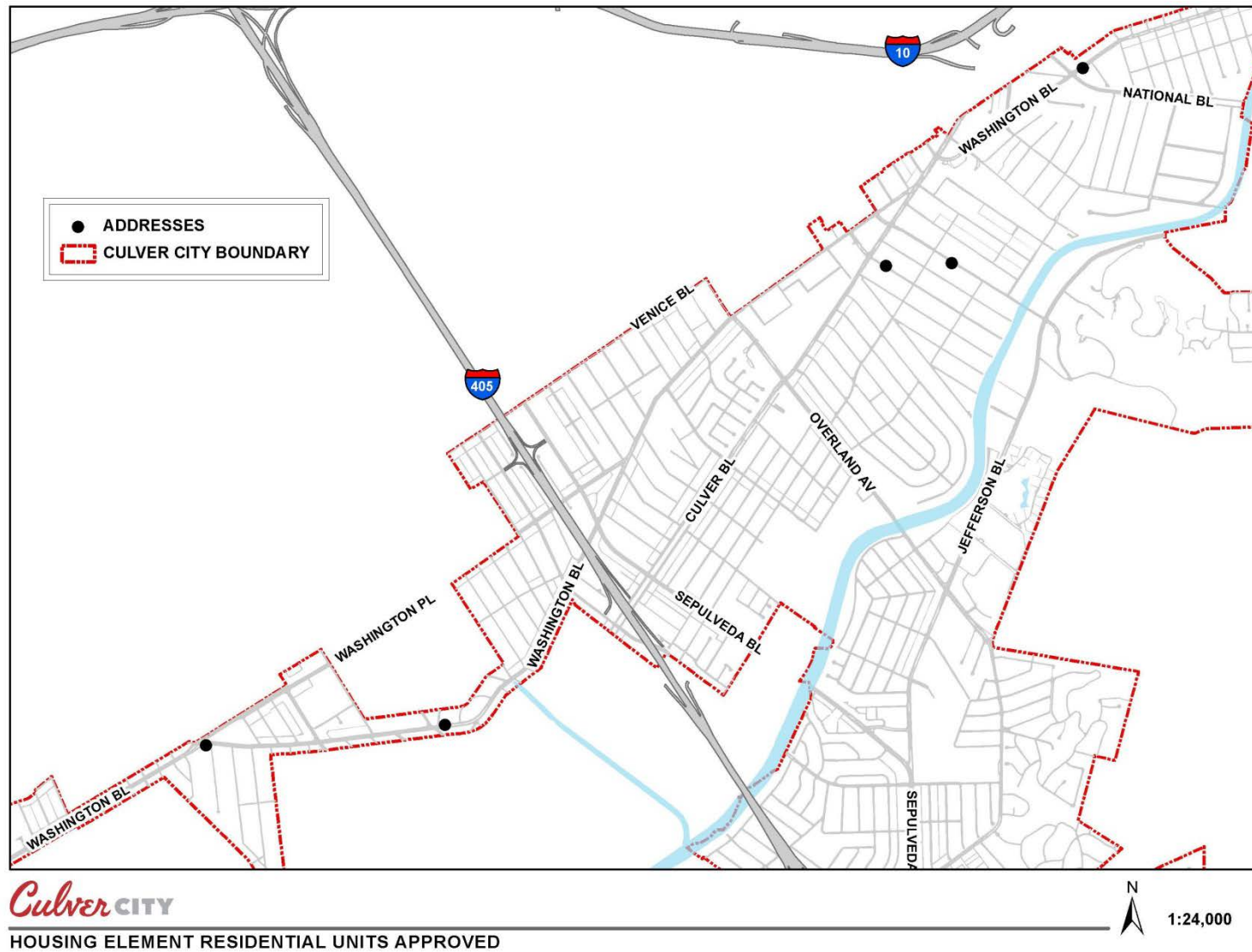


Figure B-3
Residential Medium Density (RMD) Sites
Culver City Housing Strategy Sites

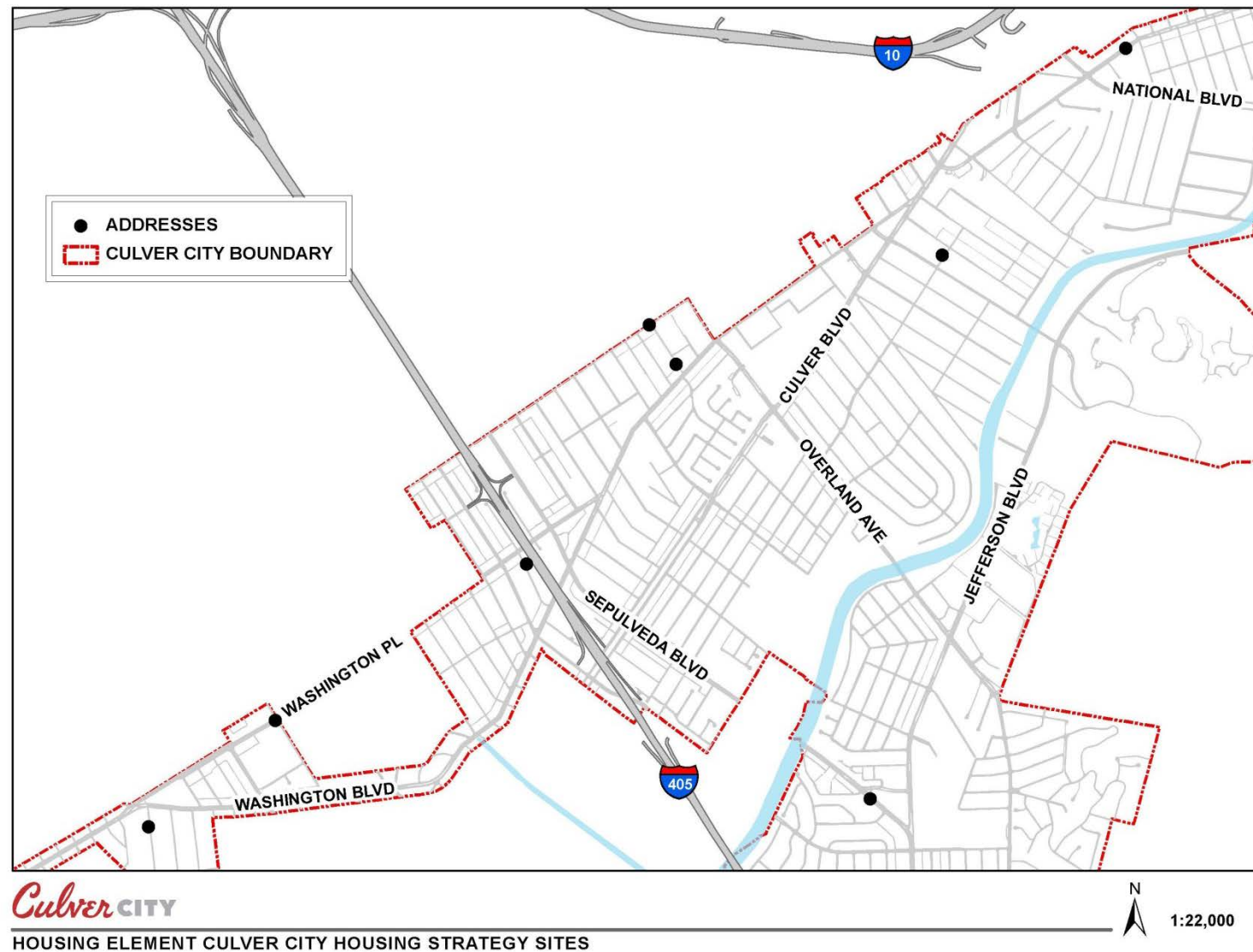


Figure B-4
Vacant Land Inventory Analysis **Potential Mixed-Use Sites within the TOD Area**

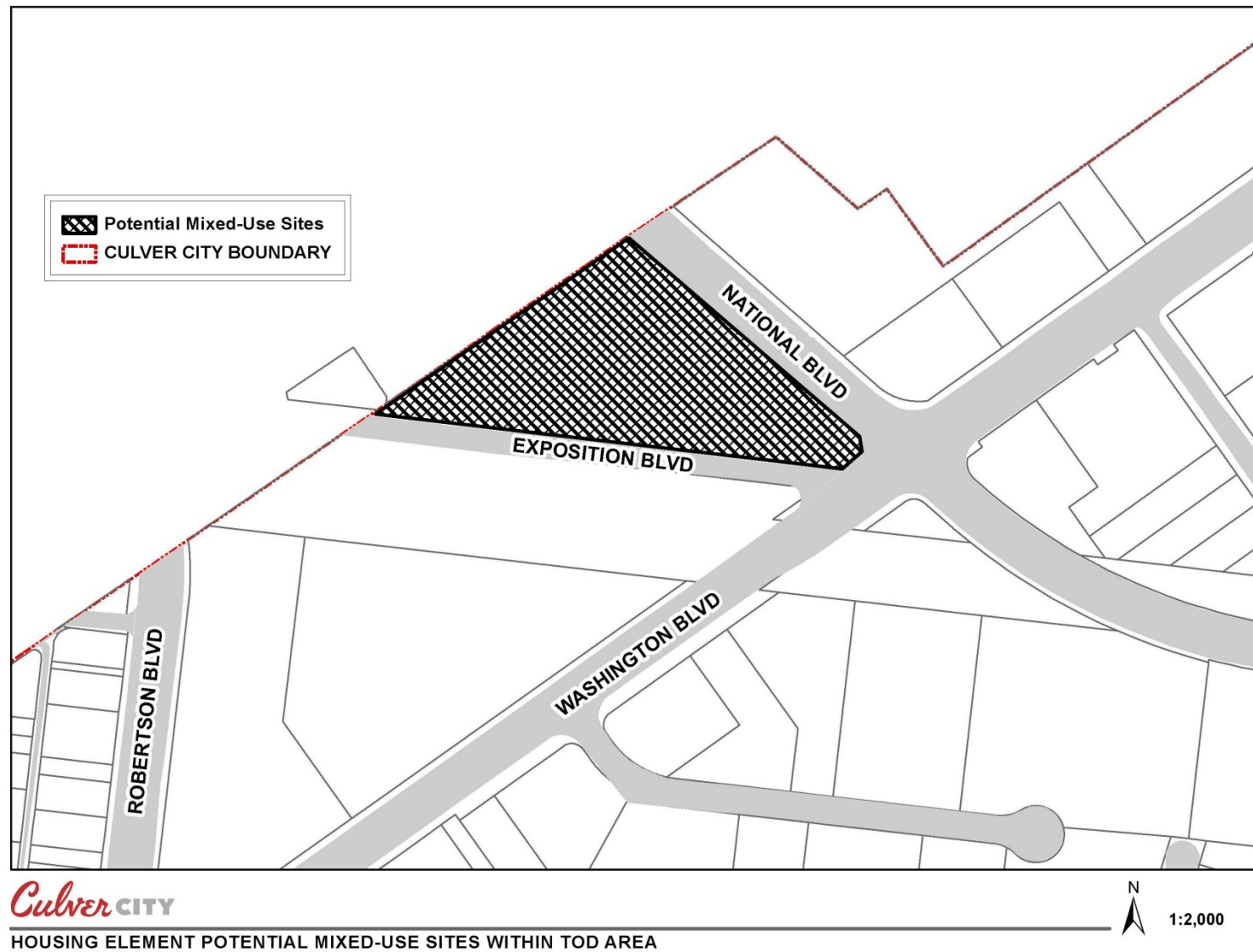


Figure B-5
Vacant Land Inventory

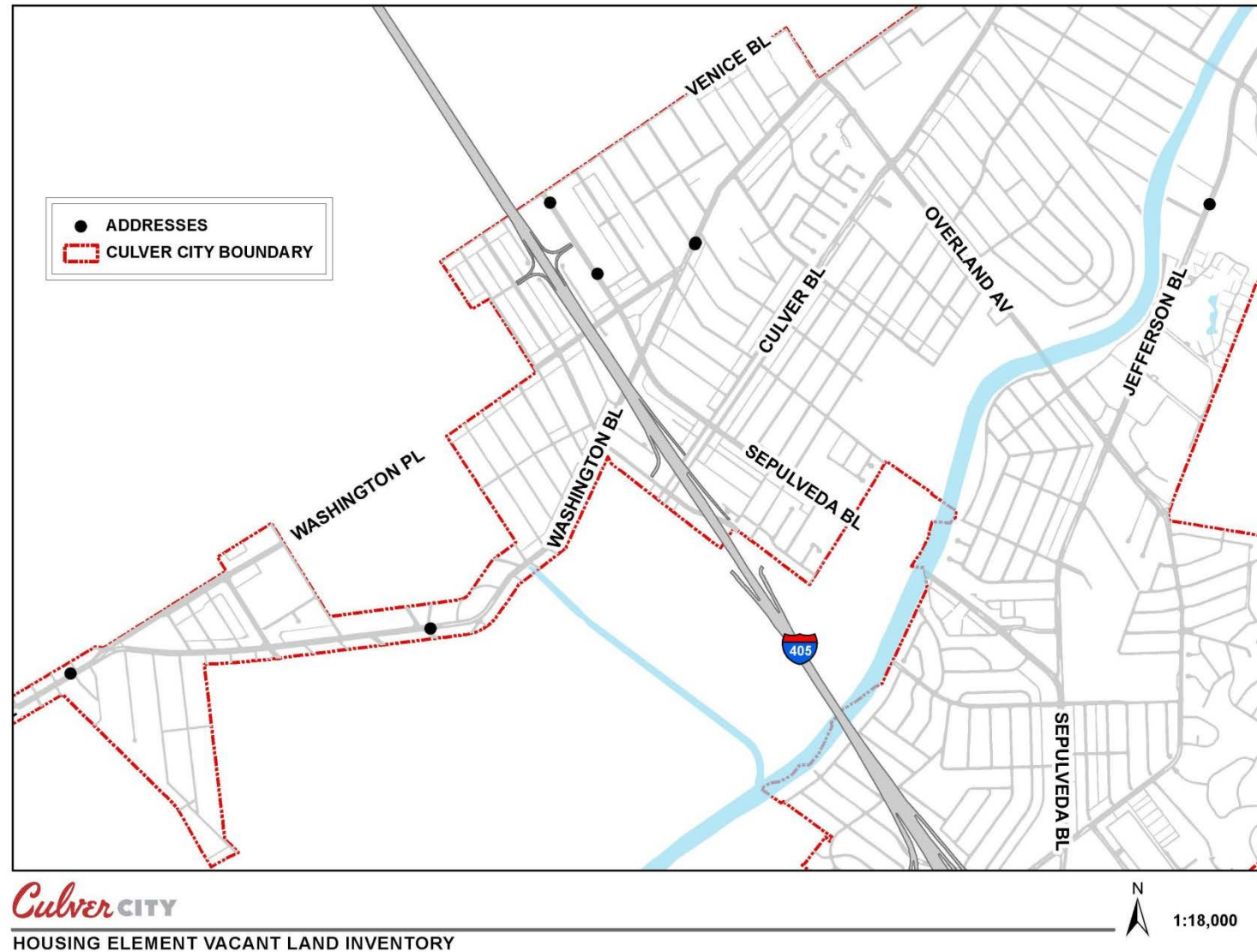


Figure B-6
Underdeveloped RMD Parcels

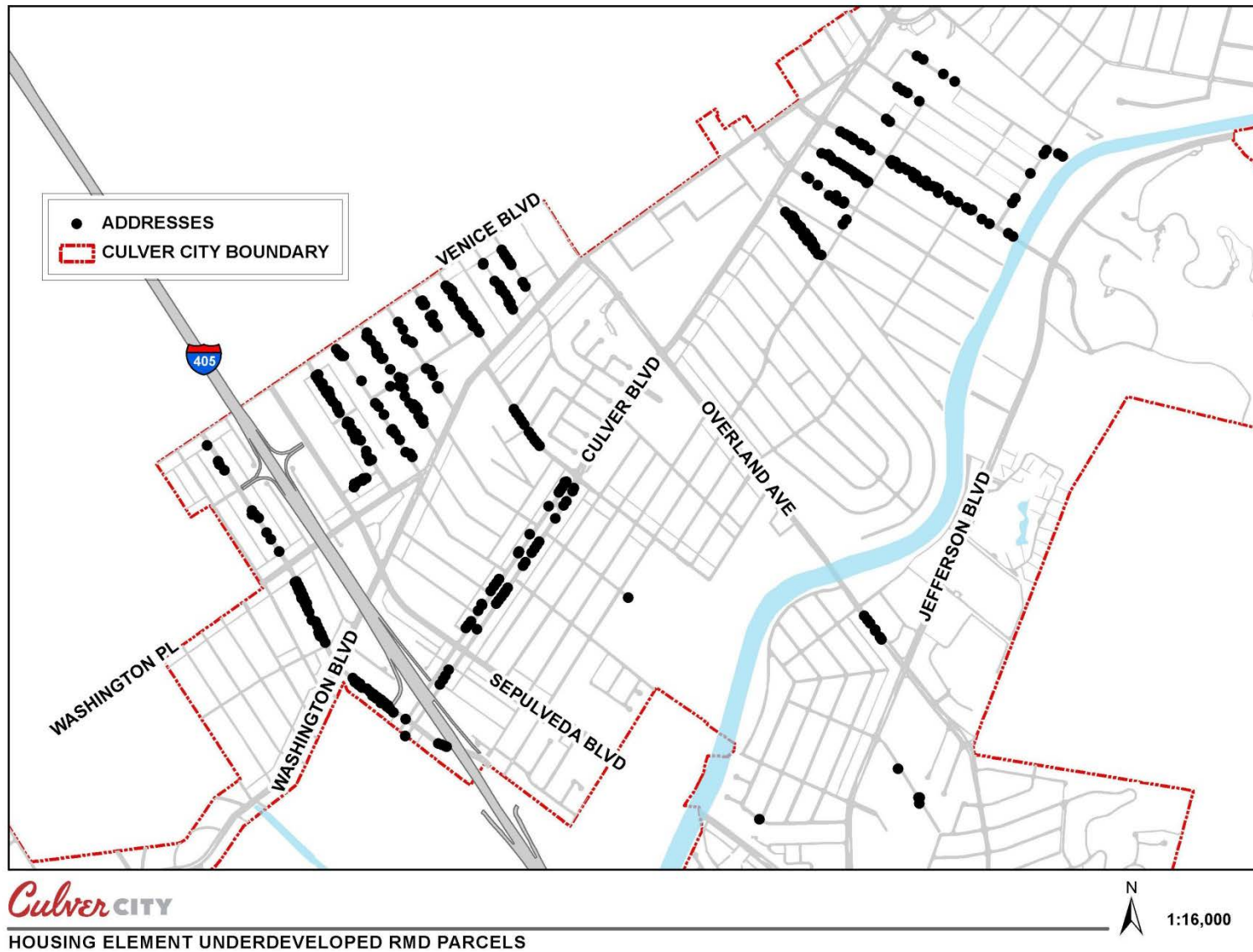
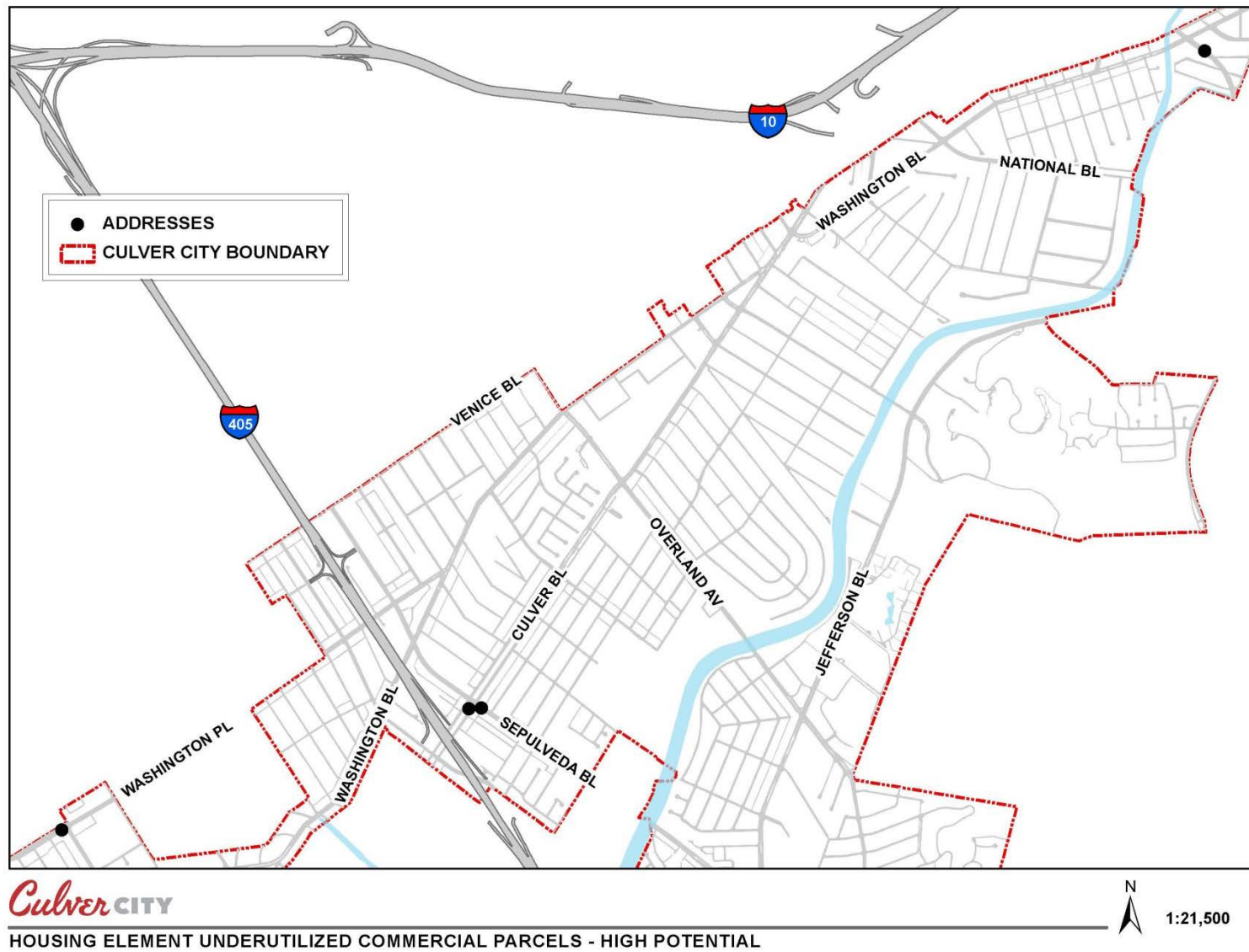


Figure B-7
Underutilized Commercial Parcels – High Potential



Appendix C

Inventory of At-Risk Affordable Housing Units

1. Introduction

This appendix identifies all residential projects in the City that are under an affordability covenant, along with those housing projects that are at risk of losing their affordability restrictions within the ten-year period 2008 – 2018. This information is used in establishing quantified objectives for units that can be conserved during this planning period. The inventory of assisted units includes all units that have been assisted under any federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), state, or local program.

2. Inventory of Assisted Units

Table C-1 provides an inventory of all government assisted rental and ownership properties in the City of Culver City. Generally, the inventory consists of HUD 202 and 811, Culver City Redevelopment Agency Housing Set-Aside Fund, and density bonus properties. Target income affordability levels include very-low-, low- and moderate-income groups. A total of 519 assisted housing units were identified in Culver City. Of this number, 125 were secured through the use of the MAP for first-time home buyers.

3. Units at Risk

Affordable units that are at-risk of conversion during 2008-2018 are listed in Table C-2. As shown in the table, there are a total of ~~101~~157 units that are at risk during this period: 23 very-low-income units, 19 low-income units, 10 low/moderate-income units and ~~49~~105 moderate-income units. The analysis of preservation options for these units is contained in Chapter II, Housing Needs Assessment.

Table C-1
Inventory of Income-Restricted Affordable Units
Culver City

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
3848 Huron Avenue	2009 12/08/93	In-lieu park fees. Covenanted for household up to 80% of median and rent to be at or below FMR.	1 unit (5 units total)	Low	Janet Chabola/Huron Properties 4244 Overland Avenue Culver City, CA 90230
4222 Van Buren Avenue	2010 1985	Group home for low income developmentally physically handicapped. Purchased from Redevelopment Agency for \$60,000.	12 – 1 bdrm 1 – 2 bdrm	Low	UCP/Spastic Children
5951 Smiley Drive	2010 08/01/85	Multi-family complex for low-and-moderate income households at affordable rents. Purchased from Redevelopment Agency for \$161,500.	4 – 2 bdrm	Low to Moderate	Mahesh Desai 5951 Smiley Drive Culver City, CA 90232
9015 Hubbard Avenue	2010 04/11/85	Multi-family complex for low-and-moderate income households. Loan of \$75,000 for 15 years (completed)	4 – 1 bdrm	Low to Moderate	Frank Perez 4244 Madison Avenue Culver City, CA 90232
4031-35 Jackson Avenue	Originally 1987 <u>In Perpetuity</u>	Multi-family complex for low-and-moderate income households. Purchased by CCRA in 2002 for \$1,010,000.	9 – 2 bdrm	Low to Moderate	Redevelopment Agency own and DW Properties 12240 Venice Blvd. #23 Los Angeles, CA 90066
8692 Washington Blvd.	2027 10/06/97	Multi-family complex for low-and-moderate income households at affordable rents. Received total of \$329,000 in loans from Redevelopment Agency.	10 Singles Low 6 1 bdrm Mod 4 Singles Mod	10 sgl-Low 6 1 bd-Mod 4 sgl-Mod	Tina and Anthony Mollica 3928 Van Buren Avenue Culver City, CA 90230
11124 Fairbanks Way	2031 10/01/90	Group home for low-and-moderate income developmentally disabled at affordable rents. Received \$319,211 grant.	6 units	Low to Moderate	Kayne/ERAS Center 5350 Machado Road Culver City, CA 90230
10918 Barman Avenue	2031 02/11/91	Group home for low-and-moderate income developmentally disabled at affordable rents. Received \$390,500 for purchase of property.	6 units	Low to Moderate	Exceptional Children's Foundation Attn: Resident Manager 10918 Barman Avenue Culver City, CA 90230
10181 Braddock Drive/4180 Jasmine Avenue	2032 04/20/92	Group home for low-and-moderate income developmentally disabled at affordable rents. Purchased property from Redevelopment Agency for \$412,250.	6 units	Low to Moderate	Home Ownership Made Easy (HOME) David Silva, Hsg. Consultant 5901 Green Valley Crl. #320 Culver City, CA 90230

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
3434 Caroline Avenue	2030 2000	Group home for low income at a total house rent no more than \$781. Purchased from Redevelopment Agency with a forgivable loan of \$91,500.	3 bdrm	Low	Caroline House Corp. David Silva, Exec. Director 5901 Green Valley Crl. #465 Culver City, CA 90230
4178 Center Street	2013 1998	Density and other bonus (DOBI) for household up to 80% median at a rent of \$563 (AAF). Restricted to one person household.	1 unit	Low (not to exceed 80%)	
5100 Overland Avenue	2006 sale 2022 income 1982	Multi-unit complex for up-to-low income seniors. Purchased property for \$800,000 from Redevelopment Agency. Must submit HUD forms.	100 units	Very Low Seniors Disabled (Low Seniors)	Rotary Plaza c/o Erika Delahoussaye Retirement Housing Foundation 911 No. Studebaker Road Long Beach, CA 90815
5166 Sepulveda Blvd.	2029 06/12/89	Multi-unit complex for elderly and handicapped low income seniors. Section 202 program. Purchased property for \$400,000 from Redevelopment Agency.	48 units	Very Low Seniors Disabled (Low Seniors)	Jewish Fed. Council Mgr: Menorah Hsg. Fnd. 6505 Wilshire Blvd. #501 Los Angeles, CA 90048
3975 Overland Avenue (Studio Royale)	In Perpetuity In Perpetuity In Perpetuity 2031 2031	Multi-unit complex for seniors. Redevelopment Agency provided tax exempt financing of \$4,638,000. Seniors. Palm Court units transferred to Studio Royale (3995 Overland).	10 Very Low 19 Low 10 Mod 1 Very Low 2 Low	Very Low to Moderate	G & K Management Kelly Kalman Head of Compliance P.O. Box 3623 Culver City, CA 90231
11250 Playa Street	2049 2004	Mobile home park. Very low to moderate income owners. Must approve sale if on roster.	37 Very Low 25 Low 19 Moderate	Very Low to Moderate	
11301 Wilshire Blvd. – VA Bldg. 116	2011 1996	Multi-unit complex for homeless veterans with an affiliation with Culver City. Received \$750,000 grant from Housing Set Aside funds.	Not less than 23 beds (15% of total)	Very Low	New Directions Toni Reinis, Exec. Director 11301 Wilshire Blvd. VA Bldg. 116 Los Angeles, CA 90073
5962 Smiley Drive	Nov. 24, 2010 05/12/86	Purchased duplex from Redevelopment Agency for \$109,000. Beginning 1986 @ \$520 (no utilities AAF increase.	2 Owner plus 1 (or 2 units)	Low-Moderate (no students)	Sara & Jose Salazar 5962 ½ Smiley Drive Culver City, CA 90232
5334-40 Kinston Avenue	2011 07/18/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Terri McGowan 5334 Kinston Avenue Culver City, CA 90230
5344-50 Kinston Avenue	2011 07/18/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Terri McGowan 5334 Kinston Avenue Culver City, CA 90230
5428-34 Kinston Avenue	2011 05/16/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Sonia Salazar/Paul Guerrero 1517 – 17 th Street #1 Santa Monica, CA 90404

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
5464-72 Kinston Avenue	2011 08/05/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR \$100,000 grant. (Guirguis)	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Helen Liu 12230 Venice Blvd. Culver City, CA 90230
5504-10 Kinston Avenue	2011 08/20/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Janet Torres P.O. Box 56025 Van Nuys, CA 91413
5527-33 Kinston Avenue	2009 03/29/94	Multi-unit complex for low income households and rents not to exceed 30% of 60% AMI. Purchased property from Redevelopment Agency.	2 – 2 bdrm	Low	Life Steps 12555 W. Jefferson Blvd. #275 Los Angeles, CA 90066
5528-34 Kinston Avenue	2011 08/13/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	William Bragg 5306 W. 57 th St. Los Angeles, CA 90056
5539-45 Kinston Avenue	2009 08/16/94	Multi-unit complex for low income households and rents not to exceed 30% of 60% AMI. Purchased property from Redevelopment Agency	2 – 2 bdrm	Low	Life Steps 12555 W. Jefferson Blvd. #275 Los Angeles, CA 90066
5551-57 Kinston Avenue	2010 10/30/95	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$170,504.40 grant.	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Debi Nayak 1918 Granville Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90071
5563-69 Kinston Avenue	2006 12/05/90	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant. (Endicott)	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Lateef Sholebo P.O. Box 712184, LA 90071 COMPLETED
5575-81 Kinston Avenue	2010 11/15/95	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant. (Sulejmanagic)	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Asefaw Bereket 5579 Kinston Avenue Culver City, CA 90230
5603-09 Kinston Avenue	2011 05/16/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Irison L. Jones P. O. Box 950641 Mission Hills, CA 90395
5616-22 Kinston Avenue	2011 09/24/96	Multi-unit complex for moderate income households and rent not to exceed FMR. \$100,000 grant.	2 – 2 bdrm	Moderate	Elizabeth Hyatt P.O. Box 2445 Culver City, CA 90231
5900 Canterbury Dr. #B114	03/02/2014	MAP 001 BEGIN 20 YEAR COVENANT	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Michael Hewitt 5900 Canterbury Dr. #B114 Culver City 90230
11505 McDonald Street		MAP 002	<u>One Unit</u>		Spinella FORECLOSURE
5005 Maytime Lane	06/09/2014	MAP 003	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Benjamin & Rachel Tenorio 5005 Maytime Lane Culver City 90230
3105 Raintree Cir. #1	06/27/2014	MAP 004	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Charlotte Anderson 3105 Raintree Cr #1 Culver City 90230

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
4133 Harter Ave	07/15/2014	MAP 005	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Cathy Ruiz Daniel Morales, Jr. 4133 Harter Ave. Culver City 90232
5651 Windsor Way #304	08/29/2014	MAP 006	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Bettye Woodruff 5651 Windsor Way #304 Culver City 90230
4304 Duquesne Ave	08/30/2014	MAP 007	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Gloria Hekmatnia 4304 Duquesne Ave. Culver City 90232
6000 Canterbury Dr. #208D		MAP 008 (Jordan)	<u>One Unit</u>		Fluellen EQUITY SHARED
4818 Hollow Corner Rd. #168	09/28/2014	MAP 009 (Lazo & Lazo)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Julie Noble 4818 Hollow Corner Rd. #168 Culver City 90230
10731 Oregon Ave	10/17/2014	MAP 010	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Margaret Bell-Burchett 10731 Oregon Ave. Culver City 90230
5215 Sepulveda Bl. #26C	11/28/2014	MAP 011	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Dianne Braxton 5215 Sepulveda Bl. #26C Culver City 90230
6000 Canterbury Drive #316D		MAP 012	<u>One Unit</u>		Blakely FORECLOSURE
5815 Doverwood Drive #6		MAP 013	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Becraft SOLD TO MALICDEM MAP 082
Originally 5451 Overland Ave. 10770 Deshire Pl.	02/01/2015	MAP 014	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Steve & Sheri Eskridge 10770 Deshire Pl. Culver City
11221 Hannum Ave.	07/18/2015	MAP 015	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Albert & Sonia Cancino 11221 Hannum Ave. Culver City 90230
3234 Roberts Avenue		MAP 016	<u>One Unit</u>		Fordham FORECLOSURE
5007 Stoney Creek Rd. #329	09/25/2015	MAP 017	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Luis & Maria Del Cid 5007 Stoney Creek Rd. #329 Culver City 90230
10845 Garfield Ave.	07/18/2015	MAP 018	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Michael/ Marni Parsons 10845 Garfield Ave. Culver City 90230

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
4207 Neosho Ave	07/10/2015	MAP 019	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Linda Roche 4207 Neosho Ave. Los Angeles 90066
5950 Canterbury Dr #C113	07/31/2015	MAP 020 (Sylves-Marino)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Nohemi Cruz 5950 Canterbury Dr. #C113 Culver City 90230
5950 Canterbury Dr. #C205	08/25/2015	MAP 021	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Pamela Parran 5950 Canterbury Dr. #C205 Culver City 90230
3401 Cattaraugus Ave.	08/28/2015	MAP 022	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Leonel & Carmen Ibarra 3401 Cattaraugus Ave. Culver City 90232
11237 Braddock Dr.	09/12/2015	MAP 023	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Linford & Louise Dawson 11237 Braddock Dr. Culver City 90230
3410 Fay Ave.	09/11/2015	MAP 024	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Javier & Ana Umana 3410 Fay Ave. Culver City 90232
4830 Hollow Corner Rd. #189	10/04/2015	MAP 025	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Billie Land 4830 Hollow Corner Rd. #189 Culver City 90230
4828 Hollow Corner Rd. #190	12/21/2015	MAP 026	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Antonio, Francisca & Rito Lopez 4828 Hollow Corner Rd. #190 Culver City 90230
11256 Franklin Avenue		MAP 027	<u>One Unit</u>		Taylor EQUITY SHARED
6505 Green Valley Cir. #301		MAP 028	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Juanda Therianto & Eny Purwatiningsih EQUITY SHARED
5427 Emporia Ave.	02/16/2016	MAP 029	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Larry & Angela Roberts 5427 Emporia Ave. Culver City 90230
4362 Huntley Ave.	03/06/2016	MAP 030 (Reid)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	April Leung 4362 Huntley Ave. Culver City 90230
3439 McManus Ave.	03/20/2016	MAP 031	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Elida Fino 3439 McManus Ave. Culver City 90232
3900 Lenawee Ave. #2	06/18/2016	MAP 032	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Margaret Dawson 3900 Lenawee Ave. #2 Culver City 90230

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
3594 Wesley St.	05/02/2016	MAP 033	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Stephen & Josephine Dudley 3594 Wesley St. Culver City 90230
6124 Buckingham Pkwy #205	04/26/2016	MAP 034	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Damon Woodruff 6124 Buckingham Pkwy. #205 Culver City 90230
5236 Emporia Ave.	06/18/2016	MAP 035	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Glenn & Ana Inohara 5236 Emporia Ave. Culver City 90230
3042 Reid Ave.	08/30/2016	MAP 036	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Alfonso & Sara Hernandez 3042 Reid Ave. Culver City 90232
4363 Globe Ave.	08/09/2016	MAP 037 (Garcia)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Tracy Sulkin 4363 Globe Ave. Culver City 90230
3836 Bentley Ave. #1		MAP 038	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Mariano & Jennifer Rojo EQUITY SHARED
5035 Maytime Lane	09/12/2016	MAP 039	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Carol Frances 5035 Maytime Lane Culver City 90230
5900 Canterbury Dr. #A211	10/15/2016	MAP 040	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	George Bowers, Jr. 5900 Canterbury Dr. #A211 Culver City 90230
4056 Jackson Ave. #6	11/14/2016	MAP 041	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Miguel & Yolanda Flores 4056 Jackson Ave. #6 Culver City 90230
3948 Bentley Ave. #104	12/02/2016	MAP 042	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Jose & Judith Daco 3948 Bentley Ave. #104 Culver City 90232
5405 Slauson Avenue		MAO 043 (Chacon)	<u>One Unit</u>		Rodriguez EQUITY SHARED
6001 Canterbury Dr. #103	12/11/2016	MAP 044	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Brian Brusavich 6001 Canterbury Dr. #103 Culver City 90230
11022 Culver Blvd.	03/14/2017	MAP045	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Nebu John & Elizabeth Mathew 11022 Culver Blvd. Culver City 90230
5017 Butterfield Ct.	04/15/2017	MAP 046	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Carlos Cepeda & Chrystalla Hadjidemetriou 5017 Butterfield Ct. Culver City 90230

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
5901 Canterbury Dr. #16	05/30/2017	MAP 047	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Sheldon Mitchell 5901 Canterbury Dr.#16 Culver City 90230
11028 Braddock Dr.	07/14/2017	MAP 048	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	James/Georgia Malsich 11028 Braddock Dr. Culver City 90230
4450 Elenda St.	08/18/2017	MAP 049	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Horacio & Maru Cerutti 4450 Elenda St. Culver City 90230
5900 Canterbury Dr. #A319	08/12/2017	MAP 050 (Neff - Hensel)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Marie Bedoret 5900 Canterbury Drive #A319 Culver City, CA 90230
4104 Summertime Lane	09/03/2017	MAP 051	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Pablo & Esperanza Jaramillo 4104 Summertime Lane Culver City 90230
4900 Overland Avenue #109		MAP 052	<u>One Unit</u>		Kottayadiyil FORECLOSED but loan paid off prior to sale.
7304 Summertime Lane		MAP 053	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Adriane Hopper EQUITY SHARED
4915 Indian Wood Rd. #603	12/31/2017	MAP 054	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Nancy Kay Bishop 4915 Indian Wood Rd. #603 Culver City 90230
5870 Green Valley Cir. #319	12/18/2017	MAP 055	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Damian Lemons 5870 Gr. Vly Cir. #319 Culver City 90230
5950 Buckingham Pkwy. #410	02/05/2018	MAP 056	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Marcus Nixon 5950 Buckingham Pkwy. #410 Culver City 90230
4116 Harter Ave.	06/03/2018	MAP 057	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Greg Potik & Ellen Thireos 4116 Harter Ave. Culver City 90232
5001 Stoney Creek Rd. #353	06/12/2018	MAP 058	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Jacob Mathew & Suby Alexander 5001 Stoney Creek Rd. #353 Culver City 90230
5950 Buckingham Pkwy. #403	08/06/2018	MAP 059	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Taterework Mulugeta 5950 Buckingham Pkwy. #403 Culver City 90230
3948 Bentley Ave.#102	11/19/2018	MAP 060	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Lauren Vo 3948 Bentley Ave. , #102 Culver City 90232

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
3341 Helms Avenue		MAP 061	<u>One Unit</u>		Hoston EQUITY SHARED
5625 Sumner Way #111	11/25/2018	MAP 062	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Tamar Garland-Jackson 5625 Sumner Way, #111 Culver City 90230
5027 Overland Ave.	01/26/2019	MAP 063	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Pablo Cavalieri & Maria Reyes 5027 Overland Ave. Culver City 90230
6525 Green Valley Cir. #212	02/15/2019	MAP 064	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Ana Gil 6525 Green Valley Cir. #212 Culver City 90230
5116 Westwood Blvd.	03/09/2019	MAP 065	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Jeff Wolf 5116 Westwood Blvd. Culver City 90230
5950 Buckingham Pkwy. #404		MAP 066	<u>One Unit</u>		Lezlie Orr-Brazil EQUITY SHARED
6050 Canterbury Dr. #F122	04/27/2019	MAP 067 (Ripoll)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Betina Bevis 6050 Canterbury Dr. #F122 Culver City 90230
6000 Canterbury Drive #D111		MAP 068	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Marks SOLD TO TURNER MO110
5845 Doverwood Dr. #209		MAP 069	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Richard Beaver EQUITY SHARED
6375 Green Valley Circle #206		MAP 070	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Scarborough SOLD TO PENLAND MO115
6315 Green Valley Cir. #202	11/19/2019	MAP 071	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Kurt & Marie Lietz 6315 Green Valley Cir. #202 Culver City 90230
5900 Canterbury Drive #A101		MAP 072	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Correy SOLD TO ODEN MAP 122
6225 Canterbury Dr. #108	02/18/2020	MAP 073	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Malcolm McCullough & Begona De Velasco 6225 Canterbury Dr. #108 Culver City 90230
5005 Stoney Creek Rd. #437		MAP 074	<u>One Unit</u>		Michael & Emma Dingman EQUITY SHARED
6050 Canterbury Dr. #E119		MAP 075	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Victoria Ramirez EQUITY SHARED

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
6375 Green Valley Cir. #302	05/22/2020	MAP 076	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Henrietta Algaba 6375 Green Valley Cir. #302 Culver City 90230
4112 Raintree Cir.	05/31/2020	MAP 077	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Carolynn Parks 4112 Raintree Cir. Culver City 90230
6050 Canterbury Dr. #F311	09/28/2020	MAP 078	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Marilyn Logan 6050 Canterbury Dr. #F311 Culver City 90230
3610 Helms Ave.	09/29/2020	MAP 079	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Charles & Yvonne Gutierrez 3610 Helms Ave. Culver City 90232
6355 Green Valley Circle #303		MAP 080 BEGIN 10 YEAR COVENANT	<u>One Unit</u>		Schmidt EQUITY SHARED
11116 Matteson Ave.	10/27/2010	MAP 081	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Aung San Min & Saw Myat Sanda Aung 11116 Matteson Ave. Culver City 90230
5815 Doverwood Dr. #6	11/10/2010	MAP 082 (Malicdem)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Yvonne Kobler 5815 Doverwood Dr. #6 Culver City 90230
4840 Hollow Corner Rd. #422	11/13/2010	MAP 083	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Julie Dolan 4840 Hollow Corner Rd. #422 Culver City 90230
5950 Buckingham Pkwy. #412	11/20/2010	MAP 084	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Gina Ross 5950 Buckingham Pkwy. #412 Culver City 90230
5245 Slauson Ave.	12/01/2010	MAP 085	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	James Lopez 5245 Slauson Ave. Culver City 90230
3430 Sherbourne Dr.	12/04/2010	MAP 086 (MacLeod)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Kathleen Sundquist 3430 Sherbourne Dr. Culver City 90232
6375 Green Valley Cir. #306	12/18/2010	MAP 087 (Greenwald)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Joanne Karla Gabot 6375 Green Valley Cir. #306 Culver City 90230
5815 Doverwood Dr. #33	12/29/2010	MAP 088	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Rosa Melchor 5815 Doverwood Dr. #33 Culver City 90230
3109 Summertime Lane		MAP 089	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Sulkin SOLD TO NORATTO MO 103

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
6151 Canterbury Dr. #107	03/16/2011	MAP 090	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Nagy & Fayrouz Demian 6151 Canterbury Dr. #107 Culver City 90230
5215 S. Sepulveda Blvd. #9D	04/17/2011	MAP 091	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Ron & Sally Sorenson 5215 S. Sepulveda Blvd. #9D Culver City 90230
4802 Hollow Corner Rd. #220	05/11/2011	MAP 092	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Nancy Gakere 4802 Hollow Corner Rd. #220 Culver City 90230
4236 Tuller Ave.	06/04/2011	MAP 093	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Mohamed & Samia Mohsin 4236 Tuller Ave. Culver City 90230
		MAP 094 NO SALE	<u>One Unit</u>		
5625 Sumner Way #107	06/28/2011	MAP 095	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Htay Maung & Khin Aung 5625 Sumner Way #107 Culver City 90230
5650 Sumner Way #304	07/10/2011	MAP 096 (McCauley)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Danielle Neves-Cole 5650 Sumner Way, #304 Culver City 90230
3969 Globe Ave.	08/21/2011	MAP 097	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Aris Abbud & Fatima Cassim & Hike Min 3969 Globe Ave. Culver City 90230
5651 Sumner Way #203		MAP 098	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Jenifer Huston EQUITY SHARED
4047 Sawtelle Blvd.	10/11/2011	MAP 099	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Ruben & Elizabeth Ruiz 4047 Sawtelle Blvd. Los Angeles 90066
6001 Canterbury Dr. #307	10/18/2011	MAP 100	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Leyna Wong 6001 Canterbury Dr. #307 Culver City 90230
4842 Hollow Corner Rd. #307	10/24/2011	MAP 101	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Zenebech Eshetu 4842 Hollow Corner Rd. #307 Culver City 90230
6050 Canterbury Dr. #E117	10/30/2011	MAP 102	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Eulogio, Rosa & Arnaldo Gomez 6050 Canterbury Dr. #E117 Culver City 90230
3109 Summertime Lane #109	11/05/2011	MAP 103	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Zoraida Noratto 3109 Summertime Lane #109 Culver City 90230

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
10112 Summertime Lane		MAP 104	<u>One Unit</u>		Wicen EQUITY SHARED
6199 Canterbury Dr. #202	11/05/2011	MAP 105	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Iouri & Raissa Tcherepachenets 6199 Canterbury Dr. #202 Culver City 90230
5306 Summertime Lane		MAP 106	<u>One Unit</u>		Anagu EQUITY SHARED
4900 Overland Ave. #205	11/12/2011	MAP 107	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Macia Welty 4900 Overland Ave. #205 Culver City 90230
6305 Green Valley Cir. #303	11/26/2011	MAP 108	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Lora Calma 6305 Gr. Vly Cir. #303 Culver City 90230
5845 Doverwood Dr. #316		MAP 109	<u>One Unit</u>		Owens EQUITY SHARED
6000 Canterbury Dr. #D111	04/12/2011	MAP 110	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Iyesha Turner 6000 Canterbury Dr. #D111 Culver City 90230
6000 Canterbury Dr. #D306	12/19/2011	MAP 111	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Diane Ehrlich 6000 Canterbury Dr. #D306 Culver City 90230
5845 Doverwood Dr. #201	01/23/2012	MAP 112	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Bonnie Marlowe 5845 Doverwood Dr. #201 Culver City 90230
4211 Summertime Lane	03/12/2012	MAP 113	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Camilla Rodriguez & Jerus Whittle 4211 Summertime Lane Culver City 90230
6151 Canterbury Dr. #208	03/12/2012	MAP 114	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Victor Dean 6151 Canterbury Dr. #208 Culver City 90230
6375 Green Valley Circle #206		MAP 115 BEGIN 45 YEAR COVENANT	<u>One Unit</u>		Penland EQUITY SHARED
5870 Green Valley Cir. #231	07/10/2047	MAP 116 (Rofael)	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Ramy Baramily 5870 Green Valley Cir. #231 Culver City 90230
6515 Green Valley Cir. #106	07/24/2047	MAP 117	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Timothy & Jennifer Kohut 6515 Green Valley Cir. #106 Culver City 90230

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
4919 Indian Wood Rd. #395	09/02/2047	MAP 118	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Jamee Happy 4919 Indian Wood Rd. #395 Culver City 90230
6151 Canterbury Dr. #205	09/17/2047	MAP 119	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Michelle Esperanza 6151 Canterbury Dr. #205 Culver City 90230
6050 Canterbury Dr. #E219	10/31/2047	MAP 120	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Naing Thiha & Ma Ohnmar 6050 Canterbury Dr. #E219 Culver City 90230
5901 Canterbury Dr. #5		MAP 121	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Lisa Bisset EQUITY SHARED
5900 Canterbury Dr. #A101	12/22/2019	MAP 122	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Wanda Oden 5900 Canterbury Dr. #A101 Culver City 90230
5901 Canterbury Dr. #9	03/18/2048	MAP 123	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Patricia Mooney 5901 Canterbury Dr. #9 Culver City 90230
6050 Canterbury Dr. #F306	05/12/2048	MAP 124	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	Khaing Marlar 6050 Canterbury Dr. #F306 Culver City 90230
6575 Green Valley Cir. #214	10/28/2048	MAP 125	<u>One Unit</u>	Moderate	George, Nataliya & Yelena Rudoy 6575 Green Valley Cir. #214 Culver City 90230
5961 Smiley Drive	10/24/2010 07/17/78	Redevelopment Agency loan of \$29,500, 8% simple interest. Owner occupied (no rental).	Single family	Moderate	Joyce Beck – New Owner? 5961 Smiley Drive Culver City, CA 90230 Loan Repaid
9743-45 and 9747-9749 Braddock 4075 Lafayette Ave	1996	Agreement to Lease 3 properties. All 5 units for low income at affordable rents. Must provide insurance yearly.	<u>3 units</u>	Low (not to exceed 80%)	Home Ownership Made Easy (HOME) David Silva 5901 Green Calley Crl. #320 Culver City, CA 90230
4061 Grandview	DOBI – 30 yrs 2036 Redevelopment Agency – 55 yrs. 2061 (2006)	Assisted living facility. Total of 70 units. 19 DOBI units. 4 units Redevelopment Agency assisted. Senior and/or Disabled.	8 units 11 units 1 unit 3 units	Low-DOBI Mod-DOBI Low-Agency Mod-Agency	Grandview Palms, LLC 5567 Reseda Blvd. Suite 104 Tarzana, CA 91356

Address	Covenant Expires	Description	# of Units	Income Level	Owner
<u>4043 Irving Place (Culver Villas)</u>	<u>2068 – 55yrs. Redevelopment Agency</u>	<u>Mixed-income multi-family rental housing</u>	<u>3-low</u> <u>9- moderate</u> <u>17 - Market</u>	<u>Low-Market</u>	<u>4043 Irving Place Investors, LLC</u> <u>6060 Center Drive</u> <u>Suite 800</u> <u>Los Angeles, CA 90045</u>
<u>11042-11056 W. Washington Blvd (Tilden Terrace)</u>	<u>2069 – 55yrs. Redevelopment Agency</u>	<u>Mixed-income, mixed-use multi-family rental housing</u>	<u>14- Very Low</u> <u>6- Low</u> <u>12 – Moderate</u> <u>1- Manager</u>	<u>Very Low - DOBI</u> <u>Low - DOBI</u> <u>Very Low – Agency</u> <u>Low – Agency</u> <u>Moderate - Agency</u>	<u>Tilden Terrace, LP</u> <u>Los Angeles Housing Partnership</u> <u>1200 Wilshire Blvd.</u> <u>Los Angeles, CA 90017</u>

Table C-2
Affordable Units at Risk 2008-2018
Culver City

Program Category	Address	Description	Year At Risk	# of Units	Income Level
Housing Set Aside Fund	3848 Huron Ave.	Multi-Family	2009	1	Low
Housing Set Aside Fund	5527-33 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2009	2	Low
Housing Set Aside Fund	5539-45 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2009	2	Low
Housing Set Aside Fund	5951 Smiley Dr.	Multi-Family	2010	4	Low-Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	9015 Hubbard St.	Multi-Family	2010	4	Low-Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5962 Smiley Dr.	Duplex	2010	2	Low-Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5551-57 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2010	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5575-81 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2010	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	4222 Van Buren Pl.	Group Home	2010	13	Low
Housing Set Aside Fund	Various (MAP)	Single Family	2010	8	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5334-40 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5344-50 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5428-34 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5464-72 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5504-10 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5528-34 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5603-09 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	5616-22 Kinston Ave.	Multi-Family	2011	2	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	11301 Wilshire Blvd.	Group Home	2011	23	Very Low
Housing Set Aside Fund	Various (MAP)	Single Family	2011	18	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	Various (MAP)	Single Family	2012	3	Moderate
Housing Set Aside Fund	<u>Various (MAP)</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Moderate</u>
Housing Set Aside Fund	<u>Various (MAP)</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>Moderate</u>
Housing Set Aside Fund	<u>Various (MAP)</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>Moderate</u>
Housing Set Aside Fund	<u>Various (MAP)</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>Moderate</u>
Housing Set Aside Fund	<u>Various (MAP)</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Moderate</u>
Housing Set Aside Fund	4178 Center St.	Duplex	2013	1	Low
TOTALS				23 VL	

Program Category	Address	Description	Year At Risk	# of Units	Income Level
				19 Low 10 Low-Mod 49 Mod 101 total	105 Mod 157 total

Appendix D

Public Participation Summary

Public participation is an important component of the planning process in Culver City, and this update to the Housing Element has provided residents and other interested parties numerous opportunities to review draft documents and proposed policies, and to provide recommendations for consideration by decision-makers. Public notices of all Housing Element meetings and public hearings were published in the local newspaper in advance of each meeting, as well as posting the notices on the City's website. Notices were also sent by direct mail to non-profit housing developers and housing advocates, and for-profit developers. The draft Housing Element was made available for review at City Hall, posted on the City's website, as well as at the Culver City Julian Dixon Public Library. The document was also made available to housing organizations, housing advocates, and non-profit organizations representing the interests of lower-income persons and special needs groups.

As part of the public review process, a Community Public Workshop convened by a joint City Council/Planning Commission body on September 16, 2013, to which various housing advocates, providers and developers were invited by public notice and two ads in the Culver City News. The notice, staff report, and draft housing element were also e-mailed to residents expressing an interest in all City Council and Planning Commission meetings. The agenda, staff report and the draft housing element were posted on the City's web site prior to the meeting and remains on the City's website. In addition, Planning Commission and City Council Public Hearings were held. All of these public meetings served as venues for review and discussion.

September 16, 2013	City Council/Planning Commission
	Community public workshop
TBD	Planning Commission hearing
TBD	City Council hearing

After receiving comments on the draft Housing Element from the state Housing and Community Development Department, a proposed final Housing Element was prepared and made available for public review prior to consideration by the Planning Commission and adoption by the City Council.

Table D-1 provides a summary of public comments offered during the process along with an indication as to how these comments have been addressed in the new Housing Element.

Table D-1
Public Participation Summary

Comment	Response
Is data available indicating the number of renters versus owners in the City?	Yes, this data is provided in the Housing Element (cited)
Affordable housing units should be integrated with market rate housing throughout city and within developments, so as to not create concentrations of low income.	Affordable housing projects in Culver City contain various income levels.
There have been incidences where units were demolished and replaced by units that are not affordable. The City should do more to preserve older courtyard style development characteristic of the Gateway neighborhood, which is affordable, and prevent it from being replaced by new larger more expensive housing.	Developments within the Gateway neighborhood are subject to design guidelines; units lost to new housing in this neighborhood were not covenanted affordable units.
The City should address privacy issues of infill development, as observed on Lincoln Boulevard. The height of new developments reduces privacy for neighbors. Deep lots afford greater open space but privacy of these spaces is jeopardized by new two-story structures.	The applicable design guidelines address potential issues relating to privacy.
Existing garages are not used for parking. Attention should be given to ensuring garages are used for their intended use; the City should study eliminating the requirement for garages on small lots.	Noted.
People cannot afford to live in Culver City. Supports affordable housing that is sensitive to the needs and character of established communities.	Noted.
It is important for the City to address the needs of the homeless population, especially with diminishing resources (e.g. closing of armory), tight enforcement by Police Department, and proliferation of permit parking districts.	The Housing Authority has various programs in place to address homelessness. In addition, the City passed an emergency shelter ordinance.
Can staff clarify the RHNA allocation numbers?	Clarification of RHNA process was provided.
A potential imbalance in the jobs/housing ratio can be inferred from data; what is the City doing or what can the City do to address this issue, specifically to produce more housing. The City should be aiming to exceed the minimum allocation identified by RHNA?	The City's land inventory demonstrates that the City has the capacity to build more units than the RHNA allocation.
Also interested in the allocation numbers, specifically in how they compare to the allocation from the previous cycle.	504 units in the last cycle, and 185 in this cycle.
The loss of redevelopment funds is a constraint and is understood. What tools does the City have to encourage development and address homelessness issues?	There are a number of tools available to address housing and homelessness, including density bonus, accessory dwelling unit ordinance, potential to amend the maximum 9 unit per lot limit in the RMD District, the Globe project, increase workforce housing through tax incentive, SRO can be applied to mixed use projects, refer to table in Housing Element.

Comment	Response
Under infrastructure constraints, can staff indicate if storm water management issues are a major hindrance to housing development?	No, it is not a major hindrance. The City is required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to address water quality runoff for construction activities and post-construction runoff from all types of development including residential projects. Individual projects are required to comply with all applicable NPDES requirements. There are plan check fees related to the review of NPDS but these fees do not represent a hindrance; all projects subject to NPDS are subject to these plan check fees.
Relating to the jobs/housing balance issue touched upon earlier, are home occupations included in the “jobs” numbers? How are live/work units captured in the ratio?	This data is difficult to pinpoint. The Census data does not appear to capture home occupations.
There is mention of 4 group homes in the document, although there are 5 known group homes. Which is the fifth?	The mention of 4 is an error by staff, which will be corrected; refer to Appendix C for the listing of the 5 group homes.
Relating to Upward Bound Housing, what percentage of families leaving the house is not able to rent after the allowed 90-day stay? Do these families stay in Culver City?	Approximately 80% are not prepared to pay a full rent on their own. In some cases rental assistance is available.
Given the situation with the redevelopment properties, programs, and funding, is it reasonable to keep programs in the document with no foreseeable funding source?	We believe the programs are good programs and intend on finding ways to continue them when funding is available.
Pleased with lower RHNA allocation since many production tools have been eliminated. Would like to revisit affordable housing related to density bonus program.	Noted.
On the voucher information provided (2009), can it be updated to provide current numbers and information which is relevant today?	Noted; the element was updated.
Why is data on race/ethnicity no longer provided? Is it no longer required?	Data not required, but also not directly relevant to the issue of providing affordable housing. RHNA allocation is based on income.
Where is the data for disabled (not developmentally)?	It is incorporated into the section “Persons with Developmental Disabilities”, which should say Persons with Disabilities and Developmental Disabilities.
What is the status of the contract with the Fair Housing Council?	Reduced/limited contract still exists, applicants reporting longer wait times, many cities have reduced contracts, future is uncertain.
Is there a guarantee with the rental assistance program in the event funding sources are no longer available?	There is a section of the contract with the property owner which allows city to terminate subsidy if funding becomes unavailable. City notifies/works with tenant.
Can impact of RAP be evaluated and a strategy developed to maintain the program in the absence of redevelopment funding?	Noted; the city will review this issue; however, in the absence of RDA funds, options are limited.
Affordability covenants are set to expire in coming years and there appears to be a lack of potential incentives for property owners to renew/maintain affordability. Let's be aware of this and think of ways to conserve. Can CDBG funds be used for housing?	Noted.
How do we address the conflict between the desire to conserve community character and desire for increased density and affordability?	Yes, CDBG funds can be used for housing depending on amount of funds available, how long they last, and applicable restrictions.
	City has developed design guidelines for several neighborhoods in order to find a balance and reconcile these competing interests. In addition, the mixed-use ordinance also promotes density with development standards designed to minimize impacts to adjacent neighborhoods.

Comment	Response
What can we do, more than just waiting for the state? I don't believe just waiting is adequate. Who is working on this right now? Are there lobby groups, organizations, etc. that are trying to find solutions with regard to the elimination of Set-Aside resources? The City should look at the rehabilitation numbers and look into opportunities for rehabilitation to achieve affordable housing and maintain the existing small scale housing stock. Why are LAHSA counts done in the winter? Aren't there funds owed to the City from a loan by the redevelopment agency in the amount of \$80 million? Let's work on density bonus, affordable housing incentives, development fees, using staff time subsidies, etc. Do we have data on foreclosures for Culver City? Also please put presentation on website.	There is currently some work on this issue through the League of California Cities. Noted; the city will review this issue. LAHSA counts and timing are set by the federal government, and the assumption is that more users are likely in the winter thereby providing the most accurate count. There is a debt (approximately \$31 million), which is in a state of uncertainty with the State and the final disposition of RDA assets. Noted. Foreclosures did not seem to be at a level of significance, numbers are low. The Presentation is on the City's web site.
Pleased with document, and with RHNA figures being realistic this time. Do we have numbers on units built towards last RHNA? Also noted issue of jobs/housing balance, but also noted the information regarding the conditions of surrounding communities which help address the balance issue (e.g. some jobs filled by persons living right outside of City). Are RAP applicants required to live or work in Culver City? We need to address the at-risk population, to keep people in housing, prevent tragedies from occurring in the community. City staff need to be creative.	Noted. There are 116 units, which were built in the last RHNA cycle. Noted. 80% of people on the waiting list do live or work in Culver City. Noted.
Of 1,000 applicants on RAP waiting list for housing assistance program, have they been qualified? On jobs/housing balance, we have growth control measures (e.g. reduced density, height restrictions, etc.) because of community desire to respond to what they saw in surrounding cities (in terms of growth and development). But job growth is impacting the city, specifically in industrial areas which are "converting" into "creative" office. Figures B5 and B7 confirm lack of vacant and underutilized land in the city; can you elaborate on RMD and underutilized parcels figures?	No, they become qualified at a later point in the process not while on the waiting list. The City's land inventory demonstrates the City has the land capacity to accommodate many more units than the RHNA allocation. An explanation was given by staff describing the methods used to derive the realistic development capacity.

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Appendix E

Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
AC	Acre
AMI	Areawide Median Income
CCRL	California Community Redevelopment Law
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHS	Culver City Comprehensive Housing Strategy
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
DOF	California Department of Finance
DU	Dwelling unit
ELI	Extremely low income
FAR	Floor area ratio
FMR	Fair market rent
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher
HMDA	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
<u>LAHSA</u>	<u>Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority</u>
MF	Multi-family
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority
RDA	Redevelopment Agency
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SF	Single-family
TOD	Transit Oriented Development
VL	Very low income

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Appendix F

Glossary

Affordable Housing is housing that is reasonably priced when compared to a household's income. The common standard of reasonableness is the allocation of 30% or less of a household's gross income towards housing and utilities.

Assembly Bill 438 of 1998 (*Government Code §65583.1.c*) allows local governments to satisfy up to 25% of their requirement to provide adequate sites with existing housing units that are made available or preserved through the provision of "committed assistance" to lower-income households during the first two years of the planning period.

Assembly Bill 2634 of 2006 (*Government Code §65583.a.1*) requires the analysis of population and projected housing needs for all income levels to include extremely-low-income households (30% or less of countywide median income).

Assisted Units are low-income, multi-family rental housing units that are financed, in part, by governmental assistance from federal, state or local housing programs and funds such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); Community Development Block Grant funds; state and local multi-family revenue bonds; Redevelopment Agency programs; local in-lieu fees; or direct local government funding. These programs serve to improve the affordability of housing and restrict the cost of the assisted units for a specified time period (15-55 years) through subsidy contracts or mortgages. These units can become eligible to change from restricted low-income housing through the termination of subsidy contracts, mortgage prepayment, or expiration of restrictions on use.

Density Bonus refers to additional housing units above the Zoning Code maximum allowed density that the City may grant to a building developer in exchange for providing income-restricted units for senior citizens, very-low-income or low-income households.

Emergency shelter ~~is housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons, that is limited to an occupancy of six months or less by a homeless person. No individual or household may be denied emergency shelter because of an inability to pay a facility providing temporary shelter with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that are limited to occupancy of 180 days or less by a homeless person, persons, household, or family operated by a public or non-profit agency. These accommodations may include temporary lodging, meals, laundry facilities, bathing, counseling, and other basic support services.~~

Existing Housing Need identifies the number of lower-income Culver City residents who are paying more for housing costs than they can reasonably afford. Although excessive housing costs affect moderate income households, they most acutely impact low-income earners since allocation of a substantial proportion of a limited income leaves little money available for the purchase of other necessary goods and services. If a household is paying more than the 30% that state and federal

agencies use as the maximum percentage of income that a household should devote to housing, government agencies consider it an indication that a need for affordable housing or financial assistance exists. Households paying in excess of 30% of their incomes for housing are described as *Overpaying*.

Family One or more persons living together in a dwelling unit and functioning as a single housekeeping unit, with common access to, and common use of all living, kitchen, and eating areas within the dwelling unit. A “single housekeeping unit” is evidenced by an intentionally structured non-transient relationship between occupants of a dwelling unit who share household activities and responsibilities (e.g., meals, chores and expenses).

Future Housing Need indicates the anticipated number of new housing units that are needed in Culver City between January 1, 2006 and June 30, 2014 to:

- Accommodate the City's fair share of the expected regional growth in new households of all income levels;
- Replace housing units lost to demolition or conversion; and,
- Achieve a vacancy rate that allows the housing market to operate efficiently.

It should be noted that future housing need is determined through the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) process for this 8-1/2 year period while the “Housing Element Planning Period” covers the ~~668~~-year period from ~~July 1, 2008~~ October 2013 through ~~June 30, 2014~~ October 2021.

A **Household** includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A household may consist of one person, unrelated individuals, a family, as defined by state law, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

There are five **Income Groups** that the Housing Element examines in an effort to determine existing and future housing needs. These groups include **Extremely-Low-, Very-Low-, Low-, Moderate-, and Above-Moderate-Income** households, which are defined in reference to the median household income for the entire Los Angeles County area. Each year the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) publishes **Income Limits** for each of the five categories, adjusted for household size. According to the HCD, the applicable income limits for 4-person households in Los Angeles County in ~~2008~~2013 are as follows¹⁶:

¹⁶ HCD publishes annual household income limits for each county in California. The published income limits for extremely-low-, very-low- and low-income households are used to determine eligibility for assistance programs and are adjusted upward in high housing cost areas like Southern California. Therefore, the income limits published by HCD for Los Angeles County are higher than the calculated income categories that would result from the applicable percentages of AMI.

Income Category	Percent Of Median Household Income	Annual Income Limits (2008)
Extremely Low	Up to 30%	Up to \$22,750
Very Low	Above 30% - 50%	\$22,751 - \$37,900
Low	Above 50% - 80%	\$37,901 - \$60,650
Moderate	Above 80% - 120%	\$60,651 - \$71,800
Above Moderate	Above 120%	Above \$71,800
Income Category	Percent Of Median Household Income	Annual Income Limits (2013)
<u>Extremely Low</u>	<u>Up to 30%</u>	<u>Up to \$25,600</u>
<u>Very Low</u>	<u>Above 30% - 50%</u>	<u>\$25,601 - \$42,700</u>
<u>Low</u>	<u>Above 50% - 80%</u>	<u>\$42,701 - \$68,300</u>
<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Above 80% - 120%</u>	<u>\$68,301 - \$77,750</u>
<u>Above Moderate</u>	<u>Above 120%</u>	<u>Above \$77,750</u>

Mixed-Use is a form of development that contains a combination of residential and nonresidential uses within one building or an integrated group of buildings on one development site. The nonresidential uses are typically commercial/retail but exclude manufacturing uses.

Overcrowding refers to households living in housing units that lack sufficient space to meet the basic needs of daily living. Overcrowding is measured by some agencies as the ratio of persons to rooms in a housing unit (excluding bathrooms and kitchens). A ratio of persons to rooms exceeding 1.01 persons per room is considered by the U.S. Census Bureau to be overcrowded; the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development recommends an overcrowding standard of not more than two persons per living/sleeping area in a housing unit. California's Uniform Housing Code defines overcrowding based on the size of rooms per person. The Code states that habitable rooms shall have an area of not less than 70 square feet and an additional 50 square feet for each occupant beyond two.

Senate Bill 2 of 2007 (*Government Code §65583.a*) strengthened planning requirements for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. With certain exceptions, it requires all jurisdictions to designate at least one zoning district where emergency shelters are permitted by-right. In addition, SB 2 requires that transitional and supportive housing be treated as a residential use that is subject only to the same requirements and procedures as other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Senate Bill 520 of 2001 (*Government Code §65583.c.3*) requires Housing Elements to analyze potential constraints to housing for persons with disabilities, and include programs to remove those constraints or provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Senate Bill 1087 of 2005 (*Government Code §65589.7*) requires cities to provide a copy of their Housing Elements to local water and sewer providers, and also requires that these agencies provide priority hookups for developments with lower-income housing.

Supportive housing means housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population, and that is linked to onsite or offsite services that assist the supportive housing resident in retaining the housing, improving his or her health status, and maximizing his or her ability to live and, when possible, work in the community." (Health & Safety Code Section 50675.14) Supportive Housing with 6 or fewer residents per unit shall be considered a residential use of the same type as other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Target Population means ~~persons-adults~~ with low incomes having one or more disabilities, including mental illness, HIV or AIDS, substance abuse, or other chronic health conditions, or individuals eligible for services provided under the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act (Division 4.5 commencing with Section 4500 of the Welfare and Institutions Code) and may ~~include~~, among other populations, ~~adults-adults include adults, emancipated youth, families,~~ families with children, elderly persons, young adults aging out of the foster care system, individuals exiting from institutional settings, veterans, and homeless people.

Tenure refers to whether possession of the dwelling unit is through ownership or rental.

Transitional housing and Transitional housing development ~~means buildings configured as rental housing developments, but operated under program requirements that call for the termination of assistance and recirculation of the assisted unit to another eligible program recipient at some predetermined future point in time, which shall be no less than six months." (Health & Safety Code Section 50675.2)~~ temporary housing for at least six (6) months for a homeless individual or family transitioning to permanent housing. Housing can take several forms including group housing or multi-family units, and may include supportive services to allow for necessary life skills in support of independent living. Transitional housing shall be considered a residential use of the same type as other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

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