

HOUSINGelement

City of Long Beach General Plan

Draft July 2021



6th Cycle Housing Element

CITY OF
LONGBEACH



Housing

HOUSINGelement

City of Long Beach General Plan

Adopted by the Long Beach City Council on XXXXX, XX, 2021



Processed by Long Beach Development Services

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table of CONTENTS



Executive Summary3



1 Introduction

Housing Element Purpose and Content7
Relationship to Other General Plan Elements9
Community Context.....10
Housing Context10
Long Beach’s Guiding Vision for the Community11
Organization of the Housing Element.....11
Data Sources and Methods12
Summary of Public Participation12



2 Housing Needs Summary

Introduction17
Population Trends17
Employment Trends18
Housing Stock19
Household Characteristics20
Housing Affordability21
Special Groups22



3 Projected Housing Need

Introduction25



4 Housing Resources

Introduction30
Land Resources30
Financial Resources34
Administrative Resources.....38
Opportunities for Energy Conservation.....39



5 Housing Constraints

Introduction	43
Governmental Constraints.....	43
Market Constraints	45
Environmental and Infrastructure Constraints.....	46



6 Housing Plan

Introduction	49
Goals and Policies	49
Housing Production	55
Mitigation of Government Constraints	60
Housing Affordability	62
Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents	67
Housing Preservation and Neighborhood Improvements	69
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	73
Housing Administration	80
Quantified Objectives.....	82



7 Appendix

Appendix A: Public Participation Report.....	A-1
Appendix B: Housing Needs Assessment.....	B-1
Appendix C: Sites Inventory And Analysis	C-1
Appendix D: Housing Constraints Analysis	D-1
Appendix E: Review Of Previous Housing Element	E-1
Appendix F: Fair Housing Assessment.....	F-1

table of Tables

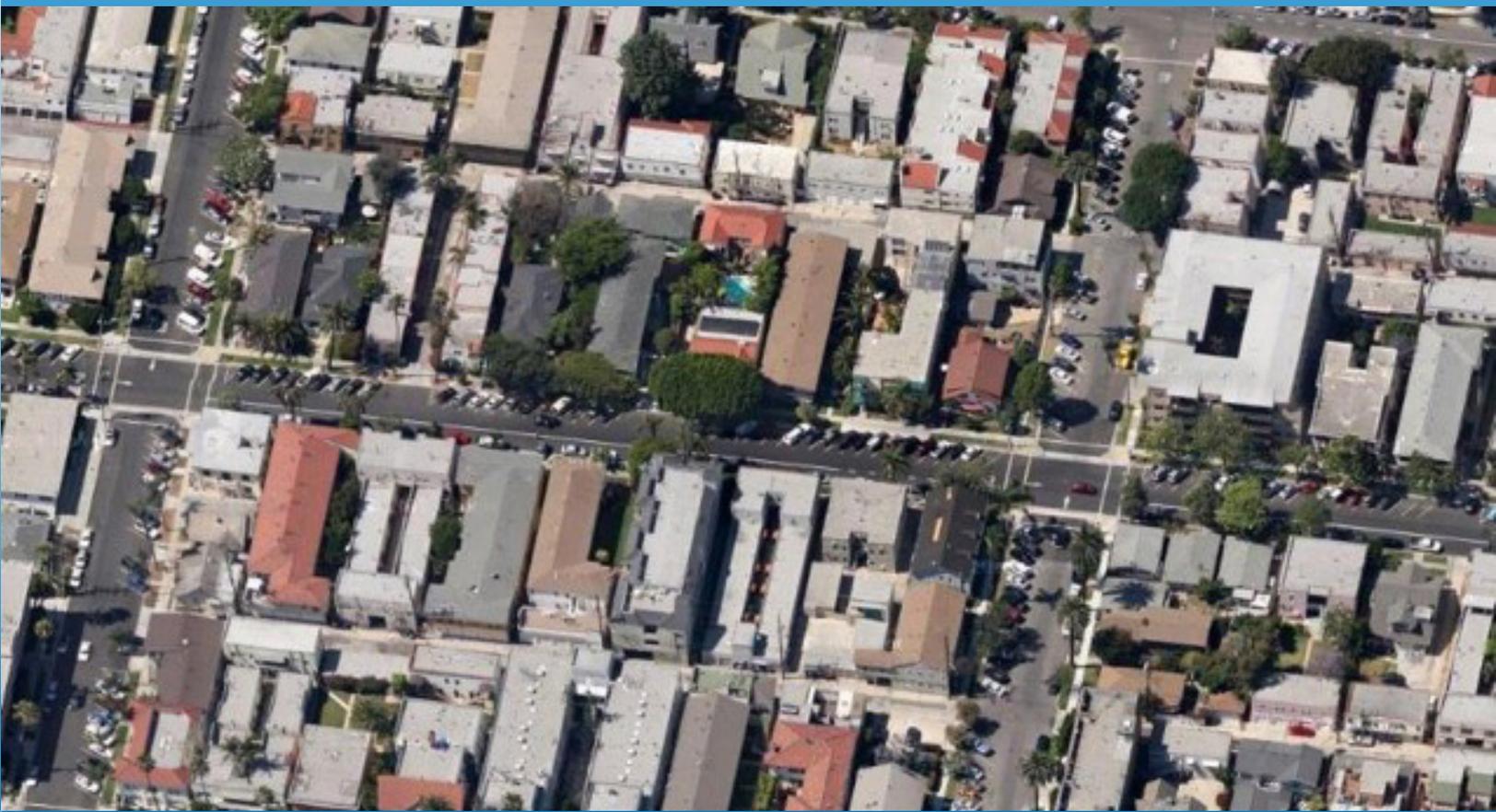
Tables

Figure HE-1: Los Angeles County 2020 Income Limits.....	25
Figure HE-2: 6th Cycle RHNA	26
Figure HE-3: Current Zoning - Dwelling Unit Capacity	31
Figure HE-4: PlaceTypes - Dwelling Unit Capacity	32
Figure HE-5: Residential Dwelling Unit Potential and RHNA	33
Figure HE-6: Quantified Objectives	82

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Executive Summary





Executive Summary

Executive Summary3

Executive Summary

Supply and access to adequate and affordable housing continue to be one of the biggest challenges faced by communities across the State of California. Cities across the State, including Long Beach, are currently experiencing record-high housing occupancy costs. Housing affordability has been exacerbated by long-term low levels of production of new housing units and stagnant wages that have made it harder and harder for many to find housing they can afford. High housing costs have made it difficult for many Californians to be able to save or invest enough to take advantage of the long-term financial benefits of homeownership or to receive the social, health, and economic benefits that can come to individuals and families as a result of having access to high-quality, stable, and affordable housing. In addition, this housing crisis does not impact everyone equally – lower-income households and residents of color are disproportionately affected due to lack of financial ability and institutionalized racial discrimination.

The City of Long Beach is one of many cities in the State that is severely impacted by the housing crisis, experiencing high rates of cost-burden, homelessness, overcrowding, and potential displacement of existing residents. This Housing Element describes the current housing conditions in Long Beach and provides data and information on the economic and social stresses that many residents face due to the lack of sufficient access to quality, affordable housing. This plan provides actions that the City will take to address the lack of affordable housing and to help increase the number of new housing units, including affordable housing units, within the city. Working towards these goals helps the City fulfill its obligation to meet its Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA, pronounced “ree-nah”), which demonstrates the City can accommodate its assigned share of new home construction within the region, as required by

state law.

This Housing Element contains housing goals, policies, and programs expected to be implemented or continued during the planning period of 2021-2029. Because housing is a complex issue, the City plans to address these challenges from a variety of angles, including incentivizing the construction of new housing through a comprehensive rezoning to implement the vision set forth by the recently updated Land Use Element; ensuring the City’s regulations and policies allow for a variety of housing types; maintaining housing affordability; and policies to prevent or lessen the impacts of displacement of existing residents when new housing is built in their community. The plan also includes policies and strategies to affirmatively further fair housing by focusing resources on groups that are identified as protected classes under current fair housing laws.

This Housing Element represents a commitment by the City of Long Beach to meet its obligations to provide adequate and affordable housing to its residents and to ensure that it can meet the oncoming demand for new housing in Long Beach over the next eight years.





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Introduction

Housing For All

1

"Housing is important to have a safe place from which to live, plan, play, dream, and be protected."

Long Beach Resident



1



Introduction

Housing For All

Housing Element Purpose and Content.....	7
Relationship to Other General Plan Elements.....	9
Community Context	10
Housing Context	10
Long Beach’s Guiding Vision for the Community.	11
Organization of the Housing Element	11
Data Sources and Methods	12
Summary of Public Participation	12
Community Events	12
Focus Group Meetings	13

INTRODUCTION

Housing Element Purpose and Content

The State of California has stated that the availability of decent and suitable housing for every California family is “a priority of the highest order”. This objective has become increasingly urgent in recent years as communities across the state, including Long Beach, struggle to meet the housing needs of all of their residents. The State Housing Element Law, established in 1969, recognizes the vital role local governments play in the supply and affordability of housing and requires all cities and counties in California establish a long-range plan to meet their fair share of regional housing needs. Cities are charged with planning for the welfare of their citizens, including ensuring that the existing and projected demands for housing are adequately met. The Housing Element is the primary tool used by the State to ensure local governments are appropriately planning for and accommodating enough housing across all income levels. This Housing Element covers the planning period 2021-2029. The Housing Element is a mandatory part of a jurisdiction’s General Plan but differs from other General Plan elements in two key aspects. The housing element must be updated every eight years for jurisdictions

within a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) on a 4-year regional transportation plan (RTP) cycle, such as the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The housing element must also be reviewed and approved (i.e., certified) by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.

Though the Housing Element is predominantly a housing planning document, the City of Long Beach recognizes the importance of an aligned, coordinated strategy with other local initiatives to achieve a broader range of City priorities. As such, this document aims to promote housing policies that also further other goals, such as building inclusive and equitable communities, addressing systemic racism, and reversing climate change. Effective housing policy is not concerned solely with providing enough housing but ensuring that it meets diverse needs by considering where and for whom housing is built. Community development has had an ongoing history of racially discriminatory policies and outcomes and this Housing Element update is one of many tools the City is using to move towards the creation of an equitable community for its residents.

Community members planting trees to beautify Long Beach neighborhoods

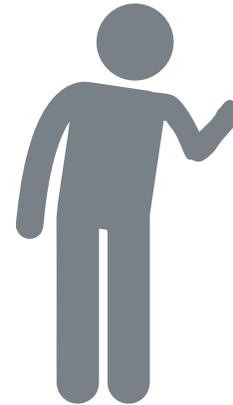




At the time of publication, COVID-19 has impacted Long Beach in significant ways. This has made the issue of housing security even more acute as residents face job loss, housing cost pressures and disparate health impacts from the pandemic. On a practical level, the housing element has had to respond to these conditions by transitioning the public outreach process to reflect the limitations brought on by COVID-19. These actions are detailed in this report. From a policy perspective, the impact on housing security has shown how many of Long Beach’s residents have tenuous access to housing and the need to secure more housing alternatives for all members of Long Beach’s most vulnerable populations.

“The most important issue is the fairness of housing.”

*Century Villages at Cabrillo
Youth Resident*



Cabrillo Gateway revitalized a former military base to provide new housing for homeless veterans and families.



Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

The Housing Element is one of nine mandatory elements of the City's General Plan, a long-range vision document that provides guidance for future development in Long Beach. City Council most recently adopted the Land Use Element (LUE) update and Urban Design Element (UDE) in 2019. For the General Plan to provide effective guidance on land use issues, the goals, policies, and programs of each element must be internally consistent with other elements. This Housing Element builds upon the existing General Plan and is consistent with its goals and policies. In the event an element of the General Plan is amended, the City will consider the impacts of the amendment on the other elements to maintain consistency across all documents.

Senate Bill (SB) 1000 was approved by Governor Jerry Brown on September 24, 2016. SB 1000 amended Government Code Section 65302 to require that both cities and counties that have disadvantaged communities to incorporate environmental justice policies into their general plans, either in a separate environmental justice element or by integrating related goals, policies, and objectives throughout the other elements upon the adoption or next revision of two or more elements concurrently. The City of Long Beach includes Environmental Justice communities, and rather than develop a separate Environmental Justice Element, Long Beach is incorporating environmental justice goals, policies and programs into every other element of the General Plan, including the Housing Element. Environmental justice refers to the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, religion, origin, income or sexual orientation with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. The purpose of SB 1000 is to identify disadvantaged communities and to put forward strategies to reduce unique or compounded health risks to these communities, identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process, and identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. Therefore, to comply with Government Code Section 65302(h), environmental justice policies should be incorporated in the Housing Element Update.



Community Context

Long Beach is a coastal city in the South Bay region of Southern California. It is the seventh largest city in the State of California, serving a population of 466,776 as of 2019. The City has a number of local and regional assets that make Long Beach an attractive place to live. The City also has distinctive and culturally diverse neighborhoods many with access to amenities including the beach and parks along with close proximity to jobs and transportation.

Long Beach's economy is anchored by the second-busiest container port in the country, a premier public university, and an active downtown district. The City's economy was originally reliant on defense spending for local manufacturing and aerospace industries, which made up a large portion of the City's economic growth during and after World War II, as well as on growing international trade through the port. As defense contracts wound down, Long Beach has continued to evolve its aerospace economy, working to position itself as a hub for the high tech and space industries. Many employers continue to be attracted to Long Beach due to its close proximity to engineering talent from Cal State University-Long Beach (CSU-LB). While the City grows its specialized workforce, it maintains its commitment to growing and diversifying its employment base by promoting sectors such as education, health services, entertainment, and retail, as well as maritime industries and tourism along the waterfront.

Long Beach is considered to be one of the most ethnically diverse major cities in the country. Almost three quarters of the City are residents of color, with much of this growth coming from the City's Hispanic population. The City does not have a single ethnic majority and one in four residents are foreign born. At the same time, Long Beach remains deeply segregated as a result of longstanding and ongoing political, social, and other factors. The diversity in cultures, languages, and needs combined with longstanding patterns of spatial segregation underscore the greater need for the City to ensure equal and equitable access to opportunity and stability for all residents. This commitment is especially important as the population is expected to grow by 15% through 2035, much more than in the past two decades.

Housing Context

A large share of Long Beach residents are experiencing difficulty paying for housing. Currently, over 4 in 10 residents are housing cost-burdened, which means they pay more than 30% of their income in rent or mortgage payments and may have difficulty affording other basic necessities such as food, medical care, or transportation. This strain is even more evident for lower-income households, in which the majority are cost-burdened. The high cost of living, exacerbated by low incomes, results in the inability to meet basic needs or having to live in substandard, overcrowded housing. Households of color are also disproportionately impacted by these effects.

The City of Long Beach is committed to improving access to safe and high-quality housing for residents across all income levels. Promoting a diversity in housing types, increasing utilization of all usable space, and ensuring that development can occur across all regions of the City are just some of the ways the City plans to meet its housing commitment and continue to affirm that housing is a human right for all residents.

"Housing the most vulnerable is clearly the priority."

Long Beach Resident – Housing Advocates Focus Group Meeting



Long Beach’s Guiding Vision for the Community

The updated Land Use Element establishes a vision for “city that thrives”, in which environmental considerations are integral to all planning and development decisions. The LUE envisions a city with:

- » Shared Economic Prosperity.
- » Enhanced Mobility Choices.
- » Healthy and Active Neighborhoods.
- » Housing Opportunities, Housing Quality.
- » Education and Life-long Learning.
- » Responsive Recreational Facilities and Open Space.
- » A City at the Water’s Edge.
- » Safe and Secure Living Environments.
- » Environmental Health.

In order to achieve that vision, the LUE seeks to:

- » Target Growth and Mobility.
- » Capitalize on Our Regional Strategic Location and Strengths.
- » Build Up Local Businesses and Educational Institutions.
- » Become a Smarter City.
- » Provide Clean, Renewable Energy.
- » Prioritize Green and Healthy Living Approaches.
- » Address and Adapt to Climate Change.
- » Celebrate and Support Our Diversity.

The Housing Element is one of the ways in which the City will support its growth, providing building blocks for the City to make progress towards its development goals and long-term vision.

To maximize local efforts, this housing element aims to be consistent not only with other elements of the General Plan, but also with other City initiatives that include housing policy recommendations and solutions, such as the Mayor’s Taskforce on Workforce & Affordable Housing, the Everyone Home and Everyone In Initiatives, the Climate Action & Adaptation Plan, and the Framework for Reconciliation for addressing systemic racism.

Organization of the Housing Element

Per California Government Code Sections 65580-65589, a housing element must consist of the following components:

- » **Review of the Previous Housing Element:** This section reviews the results of the goals, policies, and programs adopted in the previous Housing Element and compares projected outcomes with actual achieved results.
- » **Housing Needs Assessment:** This section reviews the existing and projected housing needs of the community. It provides a profile of socio-demographic information, such as population characteristics, household information, housing stock, tenure, and housing affordability. The assessment also considers local special housing needs, such as, seniors, farmworkers, homeless, large households, and female-headed households.
- » **Resources and Inventory of Adequate Sites:** This section provides resources an inventory of adequate sites that are suitably zoned and available within the planning period to meet the jurisdiction’s fair share of regional housing needs across all income levels.
- » **Governmental and Nongovernmental Constraints:** This section identifies and analyzes impediments to housing production across all income levels.
- » **Housing Plan:** This section provides a statement of the community’s goals, quantified objectives, and policies to maintain, preserve, improve, and develop housing, as well as a schedule of implementable actions to be taken during the planning period to achieve the aforementioned goals, objectives, and policies. Quantified objectives for new construction, rehabilitation, and conserved units by income category (i.e. very low, low-moderate, and above-moderate) are included to make sure that both the existing and the projected housing needs are met, consistent with the City’s share of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA).



Sections II through V of this Housing Element provide a summary of the above technical analyses, and Section VI contains the implementation plan that undergirds the City's housing strategy. The document was supported by comprehensive research and analysis, which are compiled in appendices at the end of the document. These appendices contain the full set of information used to inform the City's goals, policies, and programs. The appendices are as follows:

- Appendix A: Public Participation Report
- Appendix B: Housing Needs Assessment
- Appendix C: Sites Inventory and Analysis
- Appendix D: Housing Constraints Analysis
- Appendix E: Review of the Prior Housing Element
- Appendix F: Fair Housing Assessment

Data Sources and Methods

This Housing Element was updated per HCD guidelines for the 6th Cycle, incorporating additional considerations required under new State housing-related legislation. Specific documents are referenced throughout the Housing Element, including but not limited to the Long Beach 2040 General Plan, Long Beach Uptown Plan, Long Beach Downtown Community Plan, Midtown Specific Plan, and Racial Equity and Reconciliation Report. The analyses and findings in this document relied on data compiled from various sources, including:

- » US Census Bureau (American Community Survey)
- » California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)
- » California Department of Finance (DOF)
- » US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- » Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)
- » SCAG pre-certified data

This document was also informed by information provided by residents, business groups, local institutions, City staff, and elected officials.

Summary of Public Participation

Public participation is crucial in shaping the City of Long Beach's housing strategy. Understanding the needs of the community enables the development of housing strategies that are most appropriate and effective. Public outreach also allows the City to identify concerns unique to certain stakeholders that may not have been initially apparent. To ensure a comprehensive and responsive housing plan, the City reviewed each public comment submitted during the outreach process to determine if and how to best incorporate it into the City's housing strategy during the eight-year planning period.

As part of the development of this Housing Element, the City's public participation program included the following events and meetings (for a more detailed report, please see Appendix A). Additionally, there have been several recent planning processes and community conversations related to housing and homelessness in the City of Long Beach over the past few years. Feedback and policy recommendations, including for the Everyone Home, Everyone In, the Mayor's Affordable and Workforce Housing Taskforce, the Framework for Reconciliation and the Blueprint for Economic Development, have been incorporated and considered as feedback for the Housing Element Update process.

This section will be updated. Public Participation is ongoing as of the publication of this draft and to inform the Housing Element.

Community Events

The City conducted six community-wide events to solicit input on housing needs:

- » English Digital Workshop: Saturday, August 8, 2020, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- » Community Forum #1: Wednesday, August 12, 2020, 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- » Spanish Digital Workshop: Saturday, August 15, 2020, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- » Community Forum #2: Wednesday, August 19, 2020, 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
- » Community Meeting #1: Wednesday, April 28, 2021, 5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
- » Community Meeting #2: Saturday, May 1, 2021, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, all community events were held over webinar. Notifications of the community events were distributed through the City's LinkLB notification database and to identified representatives of various stakeholder groups including community based and neighborhood organizations, affordable housing developers and advocates, homeless services representatives, local business representatives and more. In addition, printed brochures with information on the project, meeting time and location, and resources for individuals affected by COVID-19 were mailed to over 25,300 addresses across the City. The mailer brochures were provided in English, Spanish, Tagalog, and Khmer. Comments provided by community members at the 4 events are documented in Appendix A and summarized below.

- » The lasting impacts of COVID-19 are a major concern, with many noting the need for heightened tenant protection measures, such as improved code enforcement, right-to-counsel, and other anti-displacement measures.
- » Availability of affordable housing throughout the City is an issue. Current market rate rents can often cost over 50% of renters' monthly salaries.
- » Many tenants, especially undocumented immigrants, those with criminal records, and other marginalized renters, are affected by rent gouging. This has various negative effects, from exacerbating housing insecurity to putting homeownership out of reach.
- » Systemic racism has impacted the physical form of Long Beach which the City should consider when enacting new policies, such as moving away from exclusionary zoning regulations.
- » Location of affordable housing should be spread throughout the City, not just concentrated in the Downtown.
- » People experiencing homelessness should be prioritized when accessing new housing, including Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs).
- » Overcrowding is a major issue that could be alleviated with the production of new housing.
- » The availability of parking is a safety concern for low-income residents who may not have access to safe alternative forms of transportation, especially at night and as the City promotes more housing development.
- » In a city that is majority-renter, there should be more programs to assist in first-time homeownership.
- » Community ownership of land, perhaps funded through a dedicated revenue source for affordable housing, could provide affordable housing while preventing displacement in the long-term.
- » There is significant interest in ADUs and micro-units along with other alternative housing typologies.

Focus Group Meetings

The City conducted various focus group meetings with community stakeholders, including:

- » Business Focus Group: Tuesday, October 13, 2020, 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
- » Affordable Housing Developers Focus Group: Thursday, October 15, 2020, 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
- » Advocates Focus Group: Thursday, October 22, 2020, 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
- » Homeless Services Advisory Committee (HSAC) and Continuum of Care: January 6 & 12, 2021
- » Affordable Housing Working Group: February 11, 2021, 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
- » Century Villages at Cabrillo Residents Group: March 23, 2021, 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
- » Long Beach Aging Services Collaborative: April 7, 2021, 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.





Due to the ongoing restrictions around gathering in person due to COVID-19, all focus groups were held over webinar. Notifications of the focus group meeting were distributed to key stakeholders identified by the City. Comments received from stakeholders are documented in Appendix A and are summarized below.

- » Homelessness is a major issue. The economic impacts of COVID-19 have made the situation worse. Transitional and supportive housing is needed, as well as exploring other housing types such as tiny homes and the expansion of the Safe Parking program.
- » Long Beach has experienced rapid gentrification. Other underserved populations include low-income households, communities of color, immigrants, seniors, and students, who are more likely to be displaced when their units are redeveloped and leased at market rates.
- » Improved access to affordable mortgages is needed.
- » In the event of a housing market shock, the City should be prepared to be competitive with investment firms to purchase properties for long-term affordability.
- » Affordable housing should be in high-opportunity areas and near job centers and address historic issues of segregation.
- » Funding for affordable housing should be ensured in areas where historically disadvantaged groups have been excluded explicitly or implicitly by zoning laws.
- » Community land ownership models are needed to prevent displacement.
- » There is a need for missing middle-income/workforce housing for people transitioning out of affordable housing.
- » Housing for people experiencing homelessness should include critical services to maintain placement, such as food delivery and mental health services.
- » More senior housing and cohousing will allow for greater filtering as the elderly have more opportunities to downsize.



Housing Needs Summary

Housing for the Community

2

"Housing trends and rent control should correlate with the current job market."

*Long Beach Resident - Local Businesses and
Institutions Focus Group Meeting*



2



Housing Needs Summary

Housing for the Community

Introduction	17
Population Trends	17
Employment Trends	18
Housing Stock	19
Household Characteristics	20
Housing Affordability	21
Special Groups	22

HOUSING NEEDS SUMMARY

Introduction

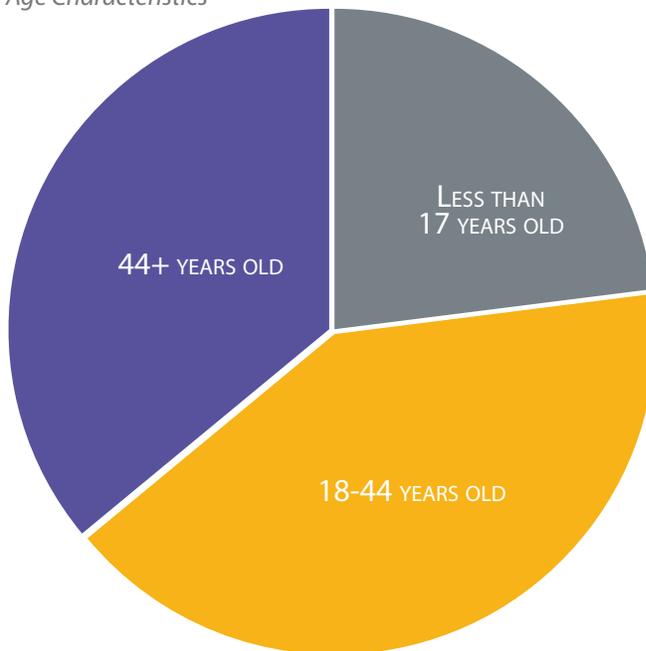
Housing needs are determined by a city’s population and its existing housing stock. This information provides context to inform housing policy, such as the provision of which types of housing, its affordability levels, architectural design, and any on-site features and modifications. This housing element’s strategy is guided by a thorough understanding of Long Beach’s demographic and housing conditions and characteristics. These factors have come about through planning and policy decisions in the context of cycles of economic growth. Importantly, decades-long restrictive local land use regulations have contributed to lack of sufficient housing stock leading to high housing costs, overcrowded housing, with disproportionate impacts on lower-income households, and have in turn maintained geographic and racial segregation across Long Beach. This section provides a summary of the housing needs in the City of Long Beach. For the complete assessment, please see Appendix B.

Population Trends

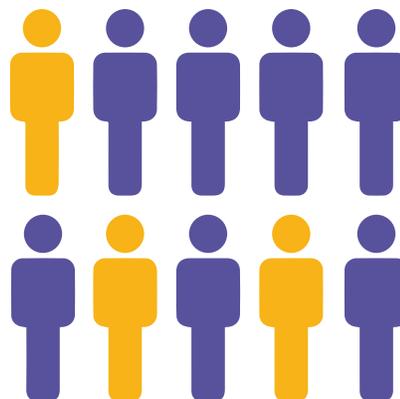
Based on population, Long Beach is the seventh largest City in California and the forty-third largest city in the US. The population of Long Beach is both growing and changing. For example, the proportion of young people is declining and the City is getting older. In 2019, the City’s median age was 34.9, up from 32.6 in 2010. While the City’s overall population size has changed little since 2010, the share of people under 18 years of age declined about 15% while people over 45 years of age increased by more than 20%. The City has continued to become more racially diverse. Over a span of 30 years, white, Non-Hispanic residents declined by more than half while Hispanic residents grew almost fourfold. Long Beach is a multi-racial, majority-minority city, in which no single race/ethnicity comprises more than 50% of the population.

Housing availability in Long Beach should reflect a number of shifting needs of its residents. While Long Beach as a whole is an ethnically diverse community, it remains segregated. White residents and residents of color are geographically concentrated. Areas with concentrations of minority residents often have different needs and a dearth of resources, particularly in areas where recent immigrants tend to reside. These geographic disparities also suggest a need to provide housing for historically marginalized communities in high-opportunity areas.

Age Characteristics



7 out of 10 Long Beach residents are non white.



Employment Trends

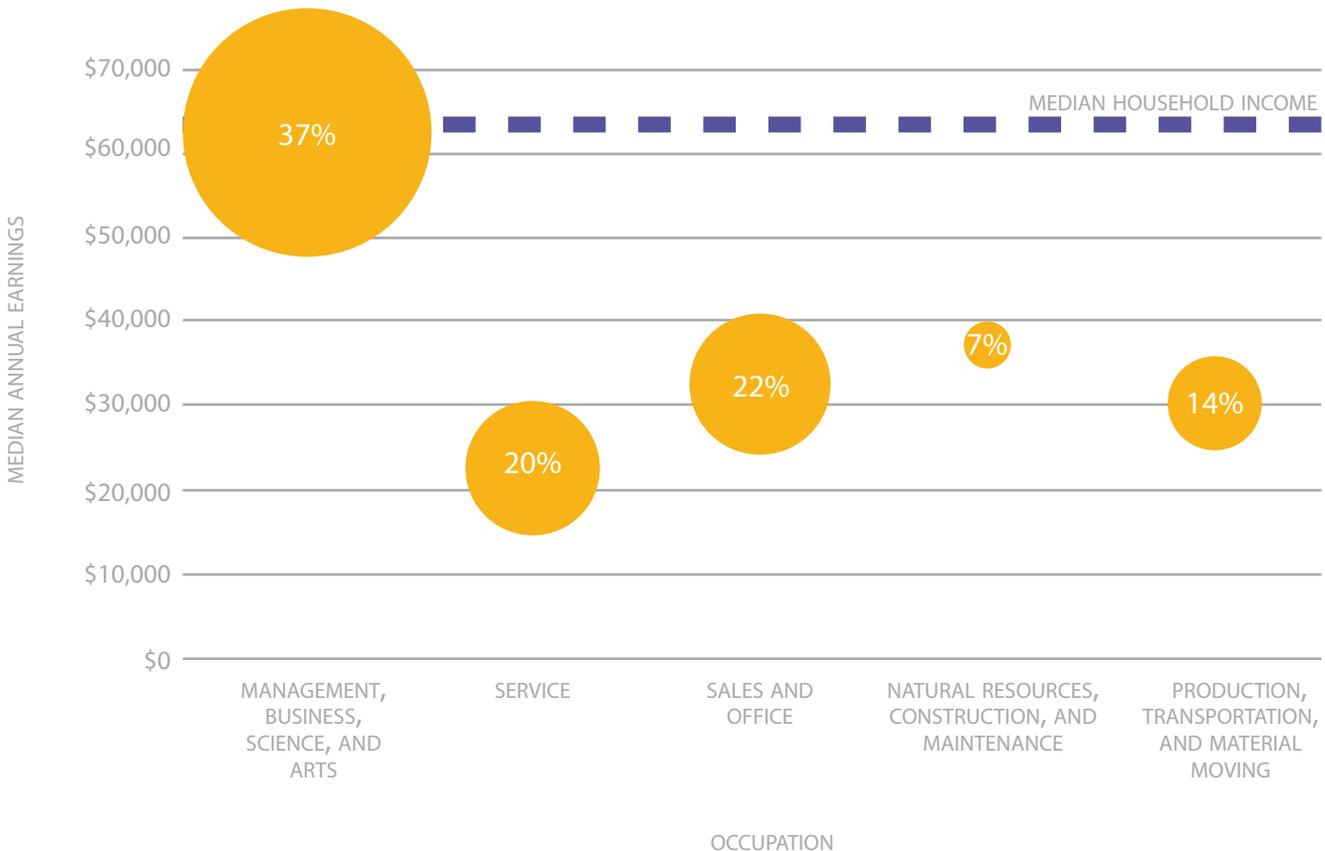
The City's housing development should in part be informed by the types of jobs available in Long Beach and be able to accommodate employees and their families. For example, a growing personal service sector indicates the need for more affordable housing to accommodate people earning lower wages. On the other hand, a rising professional services sector would create new jobs that offer a wide wage scale, resulting in the need for diverse housing options. Housing to meet the needs of local employees is important for increasing quality of life by reducing commute times for those who live closer to work. As described in the City's Climate Action & Adaptation Plan (CAAP), transportation accounts for nearly 50% of citywide greenhouse gases; consequently, creating housing opportunity for employees close to work is a critical strategy for helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing commute trip lengths and making it more feasible for people to walk, bike or take transit to work. Additionally, maximizing opportunities for affordable housing development and employment uses near transit, combined with renter protections, will help improve the accessibility of low-income residents to jobs while helping prevent displacement.

In 2019, the three largest industry sectors in Long Beach were educational services/healthcare/social services (23%), professional/scientific/management (13%), and arts/entertainment/food service (11%).

With regard to job type, 8 out of 10 jobs in Long Beach are in three main occupational categories (and their corresponding median wages): management/business (\$63,500), sales/office (\$32,000), and services (\$21,500). Since 2010, both management/business and service jobs grew, but sales/office jobs declined. The rising number of both high-wage and low-wage jobs indicate a bifurcating economy in which the middle-class is shrinking and both high- and low-income earners are expanding.

At the time of this element's drafting the final impacts of COVID-19 commuting, working and housing practices is not yet known. While many changes are speculated such as the need for larger units with in-home offices, or the potential for conversion of office use to residential, actual trends will not be known for many years. The City will continue to track annual progress of the Housing Element and other elements of the General Plan and make periodic adjustments to reflect changing trends and needs.

Occupation and Wage Comparison

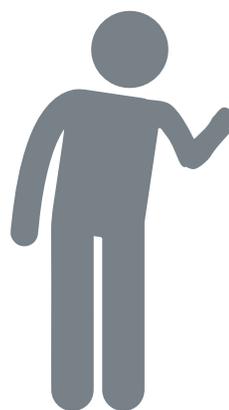


Housing Stock

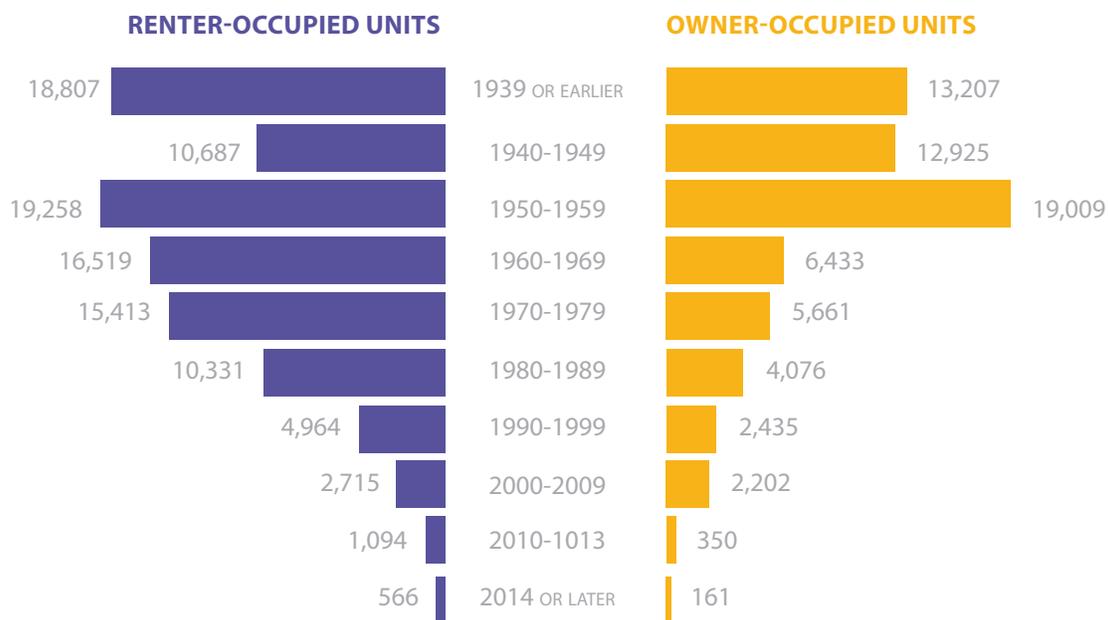
Available housing in Long Beach has not kept pace with demand. According to the California Department of Finance, since 1990, population has increased by 10 percent while the number of housing units has increased by only 4 percent. In 2018, vacancy rates for rental and ownership housing were both below the industry-standard rates considered “healthy” in a housing market (4.6 percent which is below the 5 percent healthy rate floor for rental housing and 0.4 percent which is below the 1.5 percent healthy rate floor for ownership). In addition, more than 80 percent of housing units in Long Beach are more than 50 years old. This aging housing stock indicates that a large portion of housing stock in Long Beach is likely in need for rehabilitation and repair.

“Finding affordable housing, especially on a fixed income, is one of the biggest challenges Long Beach residents are facing due to the highly competitive rental market and lack of affordable housing. You have to be first in line to put in an application.”

Long Beach Resident – Housing Advocates Focus Group Meeting



Housing Units by Year Built



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year Estimates

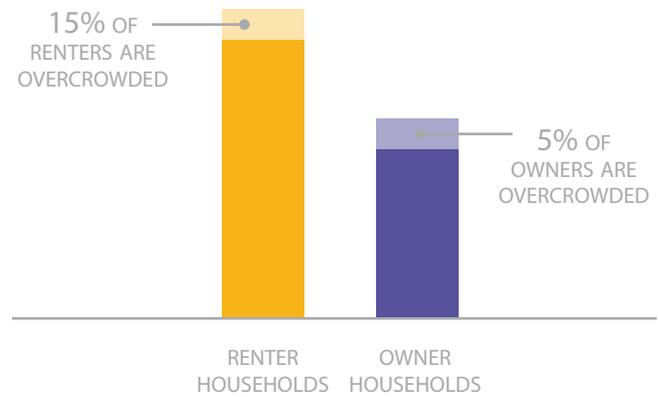
Household Characteristics

Household composition is also another factor that determines housing need. Compared to single individuals, families have different housing needs, typically requiring larger housing units. Though the number of households in Long Beach has remained fairly constant since 2010, the number of families with children declined by 10% while the number of single-person households increased 11%. This decline in families with children is likely due the rising cost of housing in Long Beach which makes it more difficult for family households with children present to find housing.

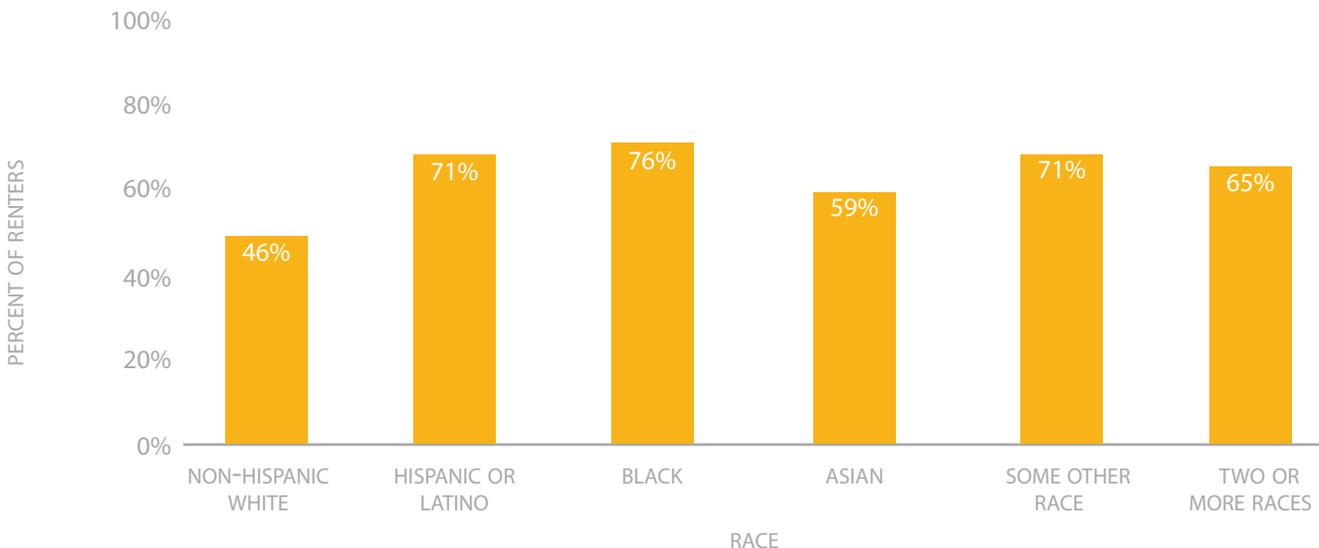
Long Beach is also a city of renters, as 61% of households rent their home. Renters are more economically vulnerable than homeowners, as renters do not build equity through asset ownership like homeowners do. Rents generally increase over time whereas homeowners lock-in their monthly payments for the duration of the mortgage while building equity. Additionally, incomes have generally not kept pace with rents over recent decades, exacerbating the racial wealth gap between renters and homeowners. Therefore, renters are more at-risk of losing their home in the event of a crisis or emergency.

Many households are forced to double-up or rent out rooms in an effort to alleviate high housing costs, which can result in overcrowding. Overcrowding occurs when more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens, and places households at risk of adverse health outcomes, such as increased exposure to infectious diseases or mental health problems. The lack of privacy can also put stress on relationships between members of the household and result in negative living experiences. Overcrowded situations can disproportionately impact children. Such housing can cause learning difficulties and lower health outcomes, leading to lower health and wellbeing and the perpetuation of intergenerational social inequities.

Percent of Overcrowded Renter and Owner Households



Renters by Race/Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year Estimates

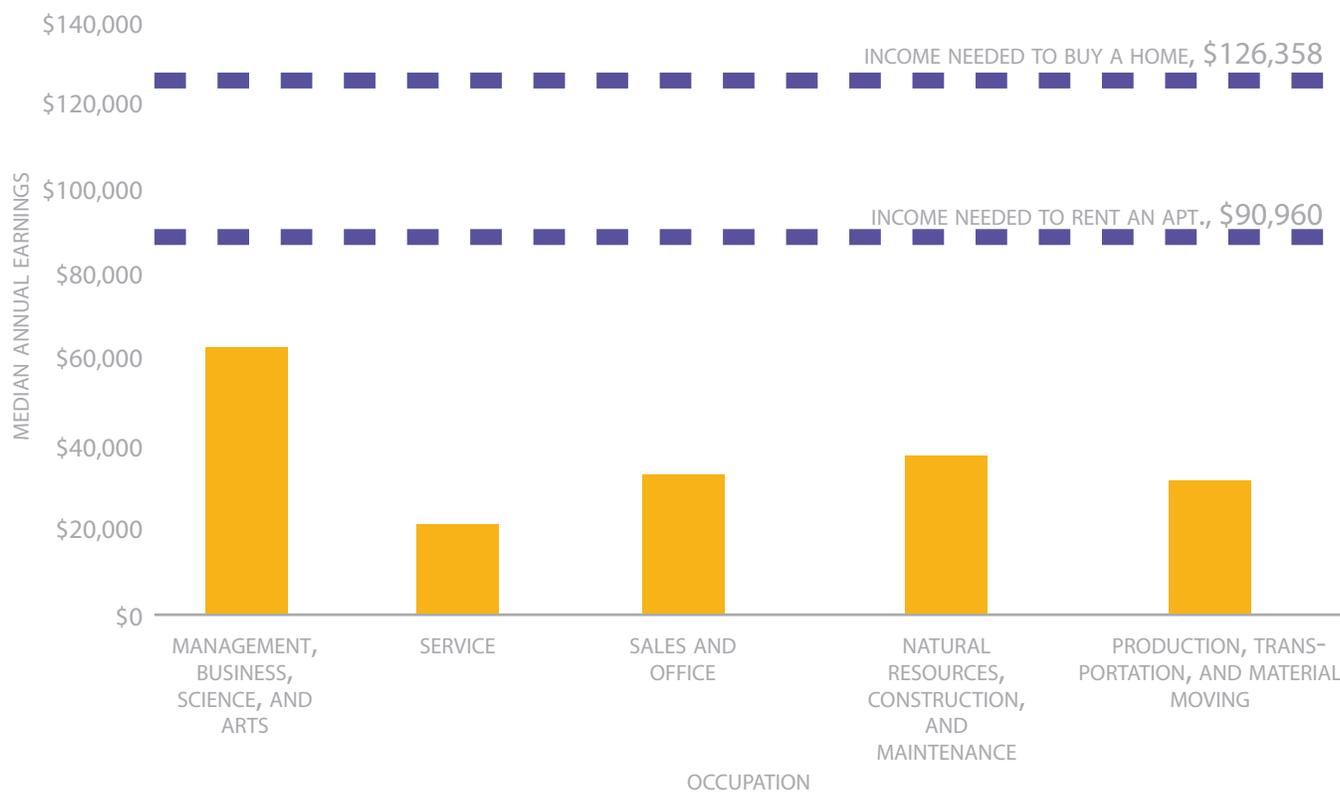
Housing Affordability

The median sales price of a home in Long Beach was \$640,284 and the median rent across all rental properties was \$1,895 per month. These costs are out of the reach for many Long Beach residents. As shown below, for residents earning near or below the median income levels for higher-paying jobs, or residents working lower-paying jobs, both rental and ownership housing is out of reach without pooling together multiple incomes, which can lead to overcrowding, unhealthy housing conditions, and lack of money to spend on other basic necessities such as food, education or medical care.

As a result of high rent and home values, residents are spending too much of their income on housing expenses. Housing is considered to be affordable when a household pays less than 30% of their pre-tax income towards rent or mortgage payments. If a household pays 30% or more of their income in housing costs, they are considered to be housing cost-burdened. Similarly, households paying 50%

or more of their income in housing costs are considered to be severely housing cost-burdened. A 2020 SmartAsset analysis found that Long Beach ranks fourth across the entire country with the highest proportion of residents who are severely housing cost-burdened.¹ Forty-three percent (43%) of all Long Beach households are housing cost burdened, however cost burden also impacts different groups differently. Eighty percent (80%) of very low-income renters are cost-burdened, compared to just 5% of renter households earning above-moderate income. Black and Hispanic renter households are 20% and 12% more likely to be housing cost-burdened than white renter households, respectively.

Income Needed to Afford Housing Compared with Median Income by Occupation



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year estimates; Veronica Tam and Associates, 2020.

¹ Most and Least Severely Housing Cost-Burdened Cities – 2020 Edition, Smart Asset

Special Groups

Certain segments of the population encounter more difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances. Special needs may be related to one's employment type and income, family characteristics, medical condition or disability, or household characteristics. These households may require special accommodations, such as on-site supportive services, unique building design, or spatial accommodations. Special considerations should be taken to ensure adequate housing for seniors, single-parent households, people with disabilities, people living below the poverty line, students, and people experiencing homelessness.



11%
OF RESIDENTS ARE
65 OR OLDER



12%
OF ALL RESIDENTS
**LIVE BELOW
THE POVERTY LEVEL**



10%
OF RESIDENTS
EXPERIENCE DISABILITY

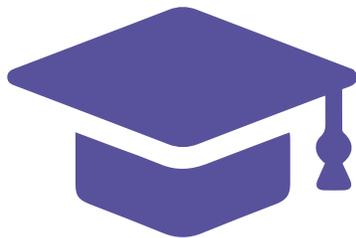


2,034
RESIDENTS ARE
EXPERIENCING HOMELESS,
OF WHICH **78% ARE**
UNSHeltered



7%
OF HOUSEHOLDS ARE **SINGLE**
PARENT HOUSEHOLDS
AND

34%
OF **FEMALE-HEADED**
HOUSEHOLDS LIVE IN
POVERTY



12.5% OF CSULB
STUDENTS **EXPERIENCED**
HOMELESSNESS AT
LEAST ONCE IN THE PAST YEAR²

² <https://www.csulb.edu/news/article/the-need-for-food-and-housing-continues-to-increase-among-students#:~:text=Crutchfield's%20research%20showed%20that%2012.5,in%20the%20last%2012%20months.>



Projected Housing Need

Meeting Future Demand

3

"Having more homes built near public transit stations, jobs, local businesses so people can commute less by car and use other ways to get around the city will help promote and build a sense of community."

Long Beach Resident - Local Businesses and Institutions Focus Group Meeting

3



Projected Housing Need

Meeting Future Demand

Introduction 25

PROJECTED HOUSING NEED

Introduction

State Housing Element law (Government Code § 65580 et. seq.) requires regional councils of governments to identify for each member jurisdiction its “fair share allocation” of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment provided by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). In turn, each city and county must demonstrate the capacity to accommodate their local share of regional housing needs in the community’s housing element. Each jurisdiction’s responsibility for meeting the overall regional housing need is established as a Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA).

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the council of governments for the Long Beach area, adopted its 6th cycle RHNA allocation methodology in March 2020. SCAG considered several factors in preparing the methodology, which weighed both projected and existing need. Projected need was informed by household growth, future vacancy need, and replacement need, while existing need considered transit accessibility, job accessibility, and residual need in disadvantaged communities such as due to overcrowding. The distribution of the RHNA across the four income categories factored in a social equity adjustment, which allocated a lower proportion of lower-income RHNA to jurisdictions that already had a high concentration of such households in comparison to the County, as well as the goal to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH), which adjusted the distribution of RHNA in jurisdictions considered either very low or very high resource areas.

The projected housing needs are broken down by income category based on definitions in the California Health and Safety Code (Section 50079.5). HCD calculates “extremely low”, “very low”, “low”, “median”, “moderate”, and “above moderate” income limits, and publishes these limits at the county level. Los Angeles County’s 2020 income limits are shown in **Table HE-1**.

Income Limits

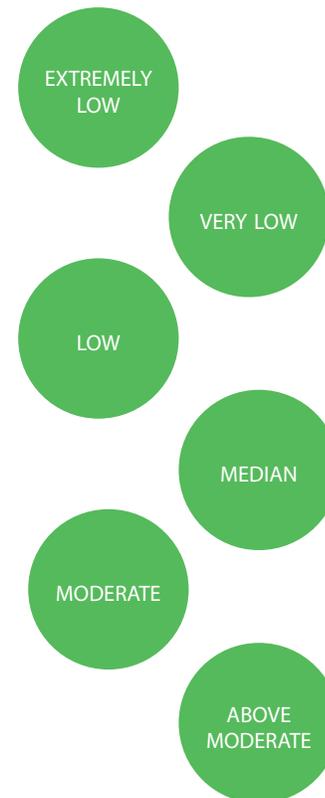


Table HE-1: Los Angeles County 2020 Income Limits

Number of Persons in Household	1	2	3	4
Extremely Low	\$23,700	\$27,050	\$30,450	\$33,800
Very Low	\$39,450	\$45,050	\$50,700	\$56,300
Low	\$63,100	\$72,100	\$81,100	\$90,100
Median	\$54,100	\$61,850	\$69,550	\$77,300
Moderate	\$64,900	\$74,200	\$83,500	\$92,750



SCAG adopted the final RHNA allocation in March 2021. The RHNA for Long Beach is shown in **Table HE-2**. The City has a total allocation of 26,502 units for the October 2021 to October 2029 planning period. In the prior planning period, Long Beach was allocated 7,048 units. The current 6th Cycle RHNA for the planning period of 2021-2029 represents an increase of 275%, which not only considers projected future demand for housing but existing need.

The City of Long Beach is not responsible for the actual construction of these units. Long Beach is, however, responsible for creating a regulatory environment in which the private market could build the number of units and unit types included in their State housing allocation. This includes the creation, adoption, and implementation of General Plan policies, zoning standards, and/or economic incentives to encourage the construction of various types of units.

Table HE-2: 6th Cycle RHNA

Area/Income	Long Beach		Los Angeles County		SCAG	
	Number of Units	Percent	Number of Units	Percent	Number of Units	Percent
Total	26,502	100%	812,060	100%	1,341,827	100%
Very Low	7,141	26.9%	217,273	26.8%	351,796	26.2%
Low	4,047	15.3%	123,022	15.1%	206,807	15.4%
Moderate	4,158	15.7%	131,381	16.2%	223,957	16.7%
Above Moderate	11,156	42.1%	340,384	41.9%	559,267	41.7%



Housing Resources

Addressing the Need

4

"There are apartments on the east side on major corridors and near the college and the university that are "old" and could be redeveloped to accommodate more student residents."

*Long Beach Resident - Housing Element
Community Meeting*



4



Housing Resources

Addressing the Need

Introduction	30
Land Resources	30
Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)	30
Entitled and Proposed Developments	30
Identification of Sites Suitable for Housing	30
Summary of Adequate Sites	33
Financial Resources	34
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds	34
HOME Investment Partnership Program	34
Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)	34
Housing Trust Fund	34
CDBG CV (Rounds 1 and 3)	34
Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP)	
– Rounds 1 and 2	35
Project Homekey	35
ESG-CV 1	36
ESG-CV 2	36
Coastal Replacement Housing Fund (Mello)	36
Inclusionary Housing In-Lieu Fee	36
SB2 Grants	37
Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) Grants	37
CalHome	37
Administrative Resources	38
Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC)	38
Long Beach Housing Authority	38
Greater Affordable Housing Development Community	38
Long Beach Continuum of Care (CoC)	38
Opportunities for Energy Conservation	39
City Efforts	39
Other Resources	40



Housing Resources

Addressing the Need

Administrative Resources	33
Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC)	38
Long Beach Housing Authority.....	62
Greater Affordable Housing Development Community.....	38
Long Beach Continuum of Care (CoC)	62
Opportunities for Energy Conservation	28
City Efforts	38
Other Resources	29

HOUSING RESOURCES

4

Housing Resources



Introduction

The following section provides an overview of the resources available to support the continued development, preservation, and rehabilitation of housing in Long Beach. It includes a summary of vacant land available to accommodate future housing in the City. The full site inventory analysis is in Appendix C. This section also includes a list of federal, state, and local programs that provide financial assistance to support the City in meeting its housing goals.

Land Resources

A critical part of the Housing Element is the site inventory, which identifies a list of sites that are suitable for future residential development. State law mandates that each jurisdiction ensure availability of an adequate number of sites that have appropriate zoning, development standards, and infrastructure capacity to meet its fair share of the regional housing need at all income levels. The inventory is a tool that assists in determining if the jurisdiction has enough land to meet its RHNA given its current regulatory framework.

The City's adopted Land Use Plan offers adequate capacity to accommodate the City's RHNA for all income categories. However, Zoning Code amendment is necessary to implement the Land Use Plan.

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

The City has seen an increase in ADU activity since new State laws passed in 2018 that facilitated the development of these secondary units. Given recent development trends of ADUs in Long Beach, this Housing Element assumes an annual average of 350 ADUs between 2021 and 2029, for a total of 2,800 units. This projected trend is based on the annual average number of ADUs permitted in Long Beach between 2018 and 2020. Appendix C provides the detailed methodology for estimating the projected trend of ADUs.

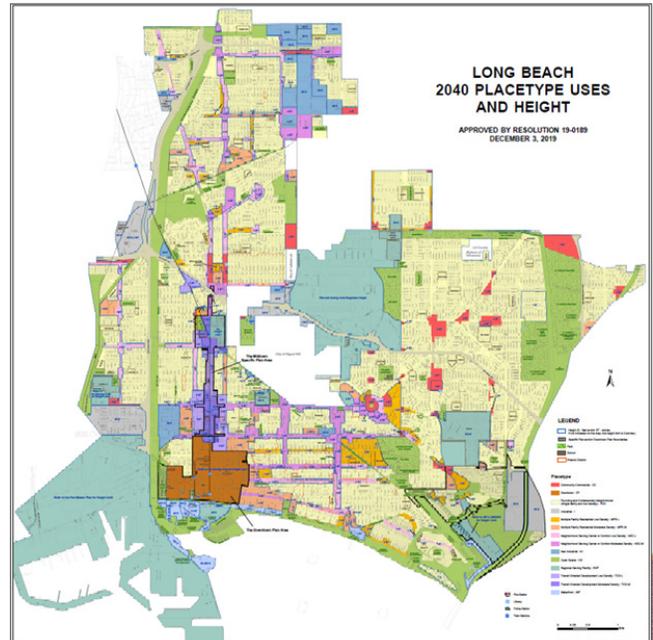
Entitled and Proposed Developments

The Housing Element can apply units in pipeline projects towards the RHNA if the housing development is expected to be issued building permits after the RHNA projection period begins. The City has identified 548 units in projects that have been approved, entitled, or proposed but not yet permitted.

Identification of Sites Suitable for Housing

The City recently updated its General Plan Land Use Element (LUE) in 2019, which uses PlaceTypes to designate allowable land uses. The PlaceTypes approach shifts from districts solely shaped by allowed land uses to a more hybrid perspective that also considers the physical characteristics (building form, design, and function) that contribute to neighborhood quality and characteristic. The City has since been incrementally amending its Zoning Code to modify its existing zoning districts to implement the new LUE, but current zoning regulations do not yet fully implement the LUE PlaceTypes. Because the LUE PlaceTypes cannot be implemented immediately without requiring rezoning, this Housing Element estimates dwelling unit capacity under two separate scenarios: 1) under the current Zoning Code; and 2) under the LUE PlaceType to be implemented with the updated Zoning Code. This Housing Element includes Program 1.1: Adequate Sites for RHNA, that commits the City to completing all Zoning Code updates to implement the LUE for sites in the site inventory, within three years of the Housing Element statutory deadline.

Land Use Element PlaceType Map



Dwelling Unit Capacity Under Current Zoning Code

Under the current Zoning Code, the City can accommodate a total of 14,418 units. There are 163 parcels (larger than 0.5 acre in size) for a total of 66.5 acres that can facilitate the

development of 7,731 lower income units based on current zoning. In addition, parcels zoned for lower intensities can potentially accommodate 457 above moderate-income units and 6,230 moderate-income units.

Table HE-3: Current Zoning - Dwelling Unit Capacity

Zone	Zone Name	Number of Units	Acres	Number of Parcels
Affordable (Lower Income)		7,731	66.51	163
PD-22	Pacific Railway District	23	0.57	1
PD-30	Downtown District	5,541	36.76	84
SP-1-CDR	Midtown Corridor District	1,226	17.46	43
SP-1-TN	Midtown Transit Node District	941	11.72	35
Market-Rate		6,687	178.80	678
<i>Above Moderate-Income</i>		457	63.92	138
PD-1	SEADIP District	234	39.2	11
R-1-M	Single-family Residential, moderate lot	7	0.8	1
R-1-N	Single-family Residential, standard lot	73	11.82	59
R-2-A	Two-family Residential, accessory second unit	11	0.88	6
R-2-N	Two-family Residential, standard lot	132	11.22	61
<i>Moderate-Income</i>		6,230	114.88	540
CCN	Community R-4-N Commercial	141	6.52	20
CCR	Community R-4-R Commercial	20	0.94	6
CNR	Neighborhood Commercial and Residential	274	24.25	107
CO	Office Commercial	58	2.72	11
PD-22	Pacific Railway District	11	0.27	1
PD-30	Downtown District	3,891	25.68	125
R-3-4	Low-density Multi-family Residential	59	2.98	18
R-3-S	Low-density Multi-family Residential, small lot	125	7.77	41
R-3-T	Multi-family Residential, Townhouse	106	9.3	50
R-4-N	Medium-density Multiple Residential	182	8.28	29
R-4-R	Moderate-density Multiple Residential	237	10.97	56
R-4-U	Dense Multiple Residential, urban	12	0.56	1
SP-1-CDR	Midtown Corridor District	446	6.28	38
SP-1-TN	Midtown Transit Node District	668	8.36	37
Total		14,418	245.31	841



Dwelling Unit Capacity Under PlaceTypes

Under the PlaceTypes land use policy, the City can accommodate a total of 28,212 units. There are a total of 498 parcels across 250.22 acres that can facilitate the

development of 13,701 lower income units based on the PlaceTypes approach. In addition, parcels zoned for lower intensities can potentially accommodate 14,511 market-rate units.

Table HE-4: PlaceTypes - Dwelling Unit Capacity

PlaceType	PlaceType Name	Number of Units	Acres	Number of Parcels
Affordable (Lower Income)		13,701	250.22	498
DT	Downtown	1,150	6.94	14
MFR-L	Multi-Family Residential - Low	176	5.80	11
MFR-M	Multi-Family Residential - Moderate	387	8.34	24
NSC-L	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Low	1,389	45.00	101
NSC-M	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Moderate	5,688	105.41	216
RSF	Regional Serving Facility	1,163	38.81	10
TOD-L	Transit-Oriented Development - Low	1,722	21.13	60
TOD-M	Transit-Oriented Development - Moderate	2,026	18.79	62
Market-Rate (Moderate/Above)		14,511	180.12	817
DT	Downtown	7,992	54.17	187
MFR-L	Multi-Family Residential - Low	233	7.56	39
MFR-M	Multi-Family Residential - Moderate	567	12.08	71
NSC-L	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Low	1,382	44.58	204
NSC-M	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Moderate	2,037	37.70	183
TOD-L	Transit-Oriented Development - Low	849	10.47	62
TOD-M	Transit-Oriented Development - Moderate	1,451	13.56	71
Total		28,212	430.34	1,315



Summary of Adequate Sites

The following table summarizes the City's strategy for meeting the RHNA. Based on current zoning, the City has a shortfall of 8,736 units (1,009 lower income units, 3,635 moderate-income units, and 4,092 above moderate units). The City commits to amending the Zoning Code within three years to fully implement the LUE PlaceTypes

for sites that are part of the site inventory. Dwelling unit capacity based on allowable densities under PlaceTypes can accommodate 13,701 lower income and 14,511 moderate and above moderate-income units, exceeding the remaining RHNA after considering the projected ADU trend and approved/pipeline projects.

Table HE-5: Residential Dwelling Unit Potential and RHNA

	Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate-Income	Above Moderate-Income	Total
RHNA	7,141	4,047	4,158	11,156	26,502
Approved Projects	53	34	1	0	88
Proposed/Pipeline Projects	293	161	6	0	460
Accessory Dwelling Units	658	1,249	59	834	2,800
Remaining RHNA	6,137	2,603	4,092	10,322	23,154
Zoning Capacity	7,731		457	6,230	14,418
(Shortfall)/Surplus	(1,009)		(3,635)	(4,092)	(8,736)
PlaceType Capacity	13,701		14,511		28,212
(Shortfall)/Surplus	4,961		97		5,058





Financial Resources

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds

Through the CDBG program, HUD provides funds to local governments for a range of community development activities. The eligible activities include but are not limited to: acquisition and/or disposition of real estate or property, public facilities and improvements, relocation, rehabilitation and construction (under certain limitations) of housing, homeownership assistance, and clearance activities. In addition, these funds can be used to acquire or subsidize at-risk units. Long Beach receives approximately \$6 million annually in CDBG funds.

Long Beach utilizes a Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) in the implementation of its CDBG programs. The place-based initiative is a strategic approach where resources are targeted to address issues at the neighborhood level. Five PBNIS Areas have been established in Long Beach based on their greatest cumulative need. Four of these areas are defined by HUD as Racial/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs). The fifth area is in North Long Beach and includes a business corridor.

HOME Investment Partnership Program

Long Beach also receives an annual entitlement under the HOME program. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and lower-income homeownership, including but not limited to: building acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, first-time homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based assistance. A federal priority for use of these funds is preservation of the at-risk housing stock. A city must also provide matching contributions on a sliding scale: 25% local share for rental assistance or rehabilitation, 33% for substantial rehabilitation, and 50% for new construction. The City receives about \$3 million in HOME funds annually. The City uses HOME funds primarily for new construction of affordable rental housing, residential rehabilitation, and acquisition/rehabilitation activities.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

In addition to CDBG and HOME funds, Long Beach is also entitled to receive Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) from HUD. ESG funds are used to support the operation of emergency shelters for the homeless. Annually, the City receives approximately \$500,000 in ESG funds.

Housing Trust Fund

The City has established a Housing Trust Fund (HTF) to assist in the delivery of affordable housing. The HTF is funded through the portion of the City's Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) generated from long-term stays (30 days or more) in local hotel and motels. As of December 2020, the HTF has a balance of \$55,987. However, the balance of the HTF is expected to grow substantially in the years to come due to receipts from the Inclusionary Housing Ordinance. The purpose of the HTF is to complement funding sources such as HOME funds. As such, the HTF will be used to provide affordable housing for extremely low-income households (with incomes at or below 30% AMI) and middle income households (with incomes between 120 and 150% AMI). Extremely low-income households are not specifically identified in the regulations that govern HOME funds. Middle income households in Los Angeles County do not earn adequate incomes to afford homeownership but they are not eligible for any State and federal housing programs. Therefore, the HTF is used to augment State and federal programs to expand affordable housing opportunities for these underserved groups.

CDBG CV (Rounds 1 and 3)

In March 2020, the U.S. Congress approved emergency funding to assist local governments and community residents to respond to economic and other impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic, through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The CARES Act included all jurisdictions already receiving federal grant funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The City of Long Beach was initially awarded \$3,618,830 from this program, known as CDBG-CV, and was subsequently awarded an additional \$4,585,285 through a third round of allocations, known as CDBG-CV3. It should be noted that of the CDBG-CV3 allocation, \$1,700,000 was dedicated to commercial rental assistance.

The first round CDBG-CV allocation supported the Long Beach CARES Program, an emergency rental assistance program which provided up to \$3,000 to households earning 80% Area Median Income (AMI) or below who had also experienced an economic hardship due to COVID-19. Additionally, this program was bolstered by a reallocation of \$2,000,000 in HOME Improvement Partnerships Program (HOME) funds. The LB CARES program assisted nearly 1,700 households.

CDBG-CV3 was applied to a variety of rental assistance and housing programs (Artist Relief program, LB CARES and eviction prevention assistance). These programs are still ongoing.

Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) – Rounds 1 and 2

On December 27, 2020, the Federal Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, authorized the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP), which provided funding directly to some local jurisdictions and at the state level. Long Beach received a direct allocation from the U.S. Treasury in the amount of \$13.8 million, as well as a State Block Grant in the amount of \$16.4 million (totaling \$30.2 million). These funds established the local ERAP, which in contrast to the LB CARES program, did not place a cap on the total amount of assistance that could be provided. Instead, the ERAP established six priority groups in order of greatest economic need and can offer up to 80% of a tenant's total averages, including utility debt.

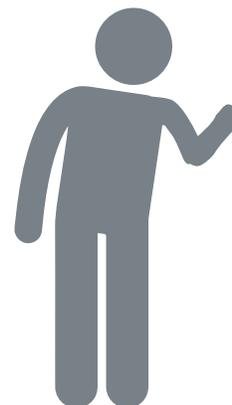
In May 2021, the U.S. Treasury announced a second round of ERAP funding (ERAP 2) in the amount of \$21.2 million, bringing the total ERAP assistance to \$51.4 million. These funds will supplement the current ERAP program to allow the City to support as many applicants as possible.

Project Homekey

On July 16, 2020, the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) released a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for approximately \$600 million in grants as part of the Homekey Program (Homekey). The program is a statewide effort to rapidly sustain and expand housing for persons experiencing homelessness and impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic by partnering with local entities to acquire and rehabilitate a variety of housing types. On October 20, 2020, the City Council adopted a Resolution to accept and expend grant funding from the HCD for the acquisition and operation of an existing hotel and conversion into interim housing options for persons experiencing homelessness. Through this funding, the City acquired a 102 room hotel for Homeless Services Housing and also contracted with an agency to provide services at the PHK location for people experiencing homelessness. This program has begun to fill a crucial gap in the City's Homeless Services. The 102 units represent 6.4 percent of the unsheltered population identified in the Long Beach 2020 homeless count and will ensure more effective transitions into permanent housing.

"Understand that the City is made up of different types of living environments, which is part of what makes Long Beach exciting."

*Long Beach Resident - Housing Element
Online Response*





ESG-CV 1

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was signed on March 27, 2020, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). The CARES Act made available \$4 billion in Emergency Solutions Grant Coronavirus (ESG-CV) funds. The City of Long Beach was awarded \$1,846,866 in the first round of funding. Through this funding, the City was able to erect and operate two temporary, congregate shelters to quickly house 115 people experiencing homelessness (PEH) to prevent the spread of COVID-19. These emergency shelters operated seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. Each person was provided daily meals and connected to the City's Multi-Service Center where they were given case management and access to services. Clients benefiting from the congregate shelters were screened and entered through the Coordinated Entry System (CES). This funding has also enhanced the City's overall outreach strategy for PEH and provided support for homeless prevention.

ESG-CV 2

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was signed on March 27, 2020, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). The CARES Act made available \$4 billion in Emergency Solutions Grant Coronavirus (ESG-CV) funds. The City of Long Beach was awarded \$13,496,694 in the second round of funding.

Funding will provide street outreach, emergency shelter, prevention, and rapid rehousing services.

Coastal Replacement Housing Fund (Mello)

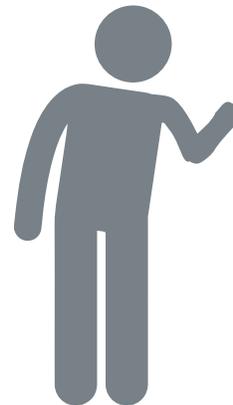
The City has established a one-to-one replacement policy within the coastal zone. Developers can pay an in-lieu fee to fulfill this requirement. The in-lieu fees are updated annually in accordance with the change in the Building Cost Index (BCI) from January to January. Currently, the fees range from \$127,000 to \$404,000 per removed unit depending on the unit's size and affordability level. Funding is used to create affordable housing in the coastal zone. Currently, there is a balance of \$113,212 in the Coastal Replacement Housing Fund. An update to the underlying ordinance and fee is pending at the time of this document's preparation. Because preservation of coastal housing is preferable to demolition and in the case of demolition full replacement is preferable to fee payment, this fund is not expected to accrue significant funds into the future.

Inclusionary Housing In-Lieu Fee

In July 2020, the City Council approved the Inclusionary Housing Program that requires, after a three-year phase-in period, 11 percent of a rental housing development be affordable to very low-income households and 10 percent of an ownership housing project be affordable to moderate-income households. An in-lieu fee between \$223,000 and \$383,000 per required affordable housing unit has been established. The total projected amount to be collected is unknown at this time and will depend on market activity. These fees are deposited within the Housing Trust Fund.

"There should be a stronger emphasis on conservation and keeping the construction of the houses sustainably and powered by green energy"

Long Beach Resident - Housing Element Online Response



SB2 Grants

In 2017, Governor Brown signed a 15-bill housing package aimed at addressing the State's housing shortage and high housing costs. Specifically, it included the Building Homes and Jobs Act (SB 2, 2017), which establishes a \$75 recording fee on real estate documents in order to increase the supply of affordable homes in California. Because the number of real estate transactions recorded in each county will vary from year to year, the revenues collected will fluctuate.

The first year of SB 2 funds are available as planning grants to local jurisdictions. The City of Long Beach received \$625,000 for planning efforts to facilitate housing production. The City used these funds to update the zoning code for the Anaheim Street corridor per the City's updated General Plan Land Use Element, as well as to update and conduct an environmental review of the Century Villages at Cabrillo Master Plan and the Atlantic Farms homeless shelter and services center master planning efforts.

For the second year and onward, 70 percent of the funding will be allocated to local governments for affordable housing purposes. A large portion of Year Two allocations will be distributed using the same formula used to allocate federal Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). Year Two funding is known as Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA). HCD is in the process of closing out the Year One planning grant allocations and has begun to allocate Year Two affordable housing funds. The City of Long Beach was allocated \$2.93 million in the first year of the PLHA program, and including this amount, expects to receive an estimated \$17.56 million to be allocated to the City through PLHA through the next five years. SB2 PLHA funds can be used to:

- » Increase the supply of housing for households at or below 60 percent of AMI
- » Increase assistance to affordable owner-occupied workforce housing
- » Assist persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- » Facilitate housing affordability, particularly for lower and moderate-income households
- » Promote projects and programs to meet the local government's unmet share of regional housing needs allocation

PHLA monies will be distributed by the City of Long Beach through a competitive NOFA process focused on construction of new lower-income housing units.

Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) Grants

In the 2019-20 Budget Act, Governor Gavin Newsom allocated \$250 million for all regions, cities, and counties to do their part by prioritizing planning activities that accelerate housing production to meet identified needs of every community. With this allocation, HCD established the Local Early Action Planning Grant Program (LEAP) with \$119 million for cities and counties. LEAP provides one-time grant funding to cities and counties to update their planning documents and implement process improvements that will facilitate the acceleration of housing production and help local governments prepare for their 6th cycle RHNA much like the SB2 Planning Grants. Long Beach was awarded \$750,000, which was used to fund the Housing Element update.

CalHome

On July 20, 2020, the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) was awarded a grant in the amount of \$4,940,000 from the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), CalHome Program. The purpose of the CalHome Program is to enable low- and very low-income households to become or remain homeowners. Locally, the CalHome Program is funding the following activities: \$1.1 million for first-time homebuyer mortgage assistance (MA), and \$3.84 million for accessory dwelling unit (ADU) or junior accessory dwelling unit (JADU) development assistance. Both activities will provide loans of up to \$100,000 to low-income households earning up to 80% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The LBCIC aims to serve up to 10 homebuyers under the MA activity, and up to 32 ADU/JADU units under the ADU activity.





Administrative Resources

Described below are public and non-profit agencies that have been actively involved in housing activities in the City of Long Beach. These agencies play important roles in meeting the housing needs of the City. In particular, they are critical in the improvement of the housing stock and the preservation of at-risk housing units in Long Beach.

Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC)

The Long Beach Housing Development Company (LBHDC) was recently disbanded and reconfigured as the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC). The LBCIC is a non-profit, public benefit corporation created by the City of Long Beach to aid in the support, financing and development of affordable housing based on needs identified, in part, by the Housing Element. The City advances money to the LBCIC from its Housing Development Fund (see above) for the production, improvement, or preservation of affordable housing throughout Long Beach.

Long Beach Housing Authority

The Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach receives funds from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide Section 8 rental assistance to low income individuals and families so that they can afford to rent decent, safe, and sanitary housing. The number of Section 8 vouchers provided by HUD do not meet the need in Long Beach.

Greater Affordable Housing Development Community

In addition, many affordable housing developers have expressed interested in providing affordable housing in Long Beach. These include:

- Abode Communities
- Amcal
- Bridge Housing
- Century Housing Corporation
- Clifford Beers Housing
- Habitat for Humanity
- Jamboree Housing
- LINC Housing
- Mercy Housing
- Menorah Housing
- Meta Housing Corporation
- National Community Renaissance (National CORE)

Long Beach Continuum of Care (CoC)

In accordance with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act (HEARTH Act), enacted into law on May 20, 2009, representatives from organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless individuals within the City of Long Beach have established a Continuum of Care to carry out planning, coordination, and implementation activities to address homelessness in Long Beach.

Opportunities for Energy Conservation City Efforts

Municipal Green Building Policy. This policy requires that the City:

- » Plan, design, construct, manage, renovate, and maintain facilities and buildings in a sustainable manner.
- » Consider use of the US Green Building Council LEED Rating System and achieve LEED Certification for all new City projects and additions of over 7,500 square feet. Other rating systems that promote sustainable buildings may be used as an alternative to LEED.
- » Apply it to City constructed and owned new construction & additions of over 7,500 square feet.
- » Budget appropriations for projects to include funding to meet the policy requirements.
- » The Policy also includes building remodel and retrofit goals, and green infrastructure goals.

Requirements for Private Development. All private development projects that meet the following criteria will be required prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, to 1) have registered their project with the U.S. Green Building Council with the intent to achieve a minimum level of LEED Certification in their final building design, or to 2) provide third-party verification or show through standardized checklist that they meet the equivalent of the minimum requirements of LEED Certification in the final building design.

- » Residential/Mixed Use: 50 or more housing units
- » Commercial/Industrial: 50,000 or more square feet building area

Construction and Demolition Recycling. The City also has a Construction and Demolition Recycling program that requires certain demolition and/or construction projects to divert at least 60% of waste from landfills through recycling, salvage or deconstruction.

CAAP & Buildings. The City's Climate Action & Adaptation Plan (CAAP) will be implemented during the 2021-2029 Housing Element Cycle. The CAAP includes actions that call on the City to:

- » Ensure that new municipal buildings are net-zero facilities constructed in accordance with the most up-to-date green building standards, and to the extent feasible. Apply these standards to the rehabilitation of existing municipal facilities when upgrades are undertaken.
- » Maximize to the extent feasible the attainment of green building standards that improve energy and water efficiency in municipal projects (BE-6.4).
- » Evaluate building codes to incentivize all-electric new residential and commercial buildings (BE-7).
- » Identify potential incentives and requirements for water reuse strategies, such as rainfall capture and harvesting in private developments (DRT-5.1).
- » Increase recycling and waste diversion in residential and commercial developments and properties (W-1 to W-4).



Other Resources

Utility-related costs can directly impact housing affordability. However, California's Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations) provide energy saving recommendations for residential and nonresidential buildings. These standards are updated periodically to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. The California Home Energy Guide, published by the California Energy Commission, satisfies the requirements under the Energy Efficiency Standards for builders to give new homeowners information on how to efficiently operate their new homes.

General residential energy conservation opportunities include: replacing standard incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent light bulbs; reducing water usage by installing faucet aerators, low-flow showerheads, and low-flush toilets; reducing use of air conditioners; using ENERGY STAR qualified appliances and equipment; turning off all unnecessary lighting; washing clothes in cold water; and testing for air leaks next to windows, doors and where there is a possible air path to the outside.

Southern California Edison offers the following Income Qualified Programs for payment assistance:

- » California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) Program, providing eligible low-income customers with discounts in monthly electric bills.
- » Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) Program, which offers discounted monthly electric rates for eligible families.

The City of Long Beach also offers the following utility payment assistance programs to qualified City residents:

- » Low-Income Discount Program for eligible low-income households and non-profit group living facilities.
- » Low Income Senior and Disabled Program, consisting of a Utility Users Tax Exemption Program and a Utility Users Tax Refund Program for eligible low-income senior citizens and disabled persons.
- » Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP), a federally funded program that assists qualified low-income households in winter gas and electric bill payments.
- » Additional Baseline Therm Allowance for Certain Medical Conditions, which allows residents with a qualifying medical condition to receive additional therms of gas at the baseline rate.
- » Third-Party Notification, which allows elderly, disabled, or eligible residents with special health risks or medically necessary equipment to designate an additional individual to be notified prior to termination of services for non-payment of a utility bill to provide additional time to pay.
- » Level Pay Plan, a bill-averaging program to assist City residents with high winter gas bills.

Other local programs include:

- » Grid Alternatives, a non-profit that provides no-cost solar installation for households qualifying as low-income.
- » Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) allows property owners to finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation upgrades to buildings without paying out-of-pocket, up front costs.



Housing Constraints

Removing Obstacles

5

"This plan needs to address homelessness, walkability, public transit, job opportunities near new developments, and neighborhood protections from the effects of gentrification."

*Long Beach Resident – Housing Element
Community Meeting*



5



Housing Constraints

Removing Obstacles

Introduction	43
Governmental Constraints.....	43
Land Use Controls	43
Permit, Processing, and Procedures	44
Market Constraints	45
Housing Context	45
Market Activity.....	46
Environmental and Infrastructure Constraints	46

HOUSING CONSTRAINTS

Introduction

The provision of decent, safe, and affordable housing is an important goal of the City of Long Beach. However, there are a variety of factors that encourage or constrain the development, maintenance, and improvement of the housing stock in the City. These include market mechanisms, government codes and regulations, and physical and environmental constraints. This section provides an overview of these potential constraints. For the complete analysis, see Appendix D- Constraints Analysis.

Governmental Constraints

Local policies and regulations can impact the availability of housing and, in particular, the provision of affordable housing. Land use controls, residential development standards, fees and exactions, and permit processing procedures among others may increase the cost of housing maintenance, development, and improvement.

Land Use Controls

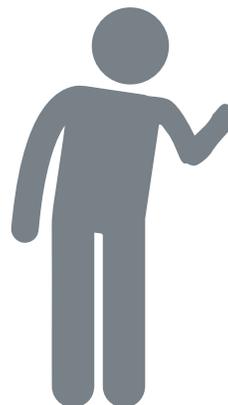
The City adopted a new General Plan Land Use Element (LUE) in 2019, which establishes a “PlaceTypes” approach to land use regulation. This innovative approach helps to facilitate the production of a variety of uses, including multi-family residential and mixed-use projects. The PlaceTypes approach is a shift of focus from strictly thinking about allowed land uses, to a more hybrid and form-based approach that also takes into consideration the physical characteristics (building form, design, and function) that contribute to the great neighborhoods, corridors, and districts that make up Long Beach. The PlaceTypes approach moves away from the Euclidean zoning approach of segregating land uses, which has historically favored single-family residential projects and discouraged multi-family product types, and instead emphasizes flexibility, context sensitive development, and allows for a mix of compatible uses.

The City’s Zoning Code (Code), Title 21 of the Long Beach Municipal Code, was last comprehensively updated more than 30 years ago. While it has been amended numerous times, including significant revisions in 1997 along with a number of recent and ongoing amendments, the Code does not align with current goals, the new LUE, new City priorities, or today’s realities.

Existing development standards, including parking requirements, density limits, and height restrictions, constrain new development, especially when combined. The cumulative effect of existing standards is to significantly disincentivize housing production in most areas of Long Beach. These regulatory constraints impact not only total housing production, but the affordability of housing as well, since housing supply has not kept up with rising demand. Most development is happening in the Downtown, which does not have the same zoning constraints but represents less than 2% of the City’s land area and has a unique real estate submarket. Market conditions result in more luxury product types than smaller projects on smaller sites, with more attainable units. In addition to the transit-rich downtown, the Midtown plan area along the Metro A-line similarly lacks the same zoning constraints and has resulted in hundreds of new affordable units over the past few years since the Plan’s adoption. Newly adopted zoning regulations in the North Long Beach (Uptown) Plan (UPLAN) area are the early steps in implementing the new LUE and the new mixed-use zones begin to address some of the regulatory constraints to residential development of the outdated Zoning Code outside the Downtown and

“We need to have increased homeownership opportunities. In order to do that, we need to stabilize renters and increase job opportunities and wages, so more renters can build enough savings and wealth to purchase a home.”

Long Beach Resident - Housing Element Community Forum



Midtown areas. The City is also underway on updating the zones in Central Long Beach per the LUE through its Anaheim Corridor Zoning Implementation Plan (ACZIP). Although the UPLAN and ACZIP codes are a sign of progress, the current Zoning Code continues to constitute a constraint to the production of housing for the vast majority of the City.

The City has also worked to facilitate affordable and special needs housing through ordinances implementing density bonuses, inclusionary zoning, emergency shelters, condominium conversion regulations, and other local programs and policies. The City offers the State mandated density bonus to facilitate the production of affordable housing, housing for seniors, and special group residences. In January 2021, the City adopted a new inclusionary housing policy requiring new residential projects in select portions of the City with 9 or more units to set aside 10-11 percent of units for affordable housing (depending on for sale or rental). The City has expanded allowances for emergency shelters for the homeless to many more zones, and continues to work with service providers to identify sites for and open new shelters. Since 2015, the City of Long Beach has housed more than 5,000 individuals experiencing homelessness, with an average of 1,000 individuals annually. Additionally, in response to the increased demand during the COVID-19 pandemic, the City has operated four temporary shelters which offer a variety of necessities and services. Beyond temporary shelter, the City has supportive policies regarding the conversion of low-income apartments to condominiums, which require potentially displaced low- or very low-income households to receive advance notice and relocation support.

Permit, Processing, and Procedures

The City's permit and approval process and timeframe vary depending on the type of project. Most residential projects require some degree of site plan review, either approval by the Site Plan Review Committee or the Planning Commission, which slows down the approval of new housing.

Residential projects with 5 or more units are subject to Site Plan Review, with Planning Commission approval required for projects with 50 or more units, or other approvals such as a Conditional Use Permit. A residential project of 50 or more units is also required to submit a conceptual site plan for staff review prior to formal site plan review. During Site Plan Review, the review committee (either staff or Planning Commission) can request reasonable conditions for approval of the site plan. During a 2019 audit of the City code and entitlement processes, stakeholders noted concern that the site plan review process is overly complicated and inconsistent. One reason for this may be because the threshold for site plan review is too low, which overburdens the SPRC and causes delays for all large projects.

There are additional permitting challenges within the City's control that can contribute to delays and costs to housing development. Most significantly, the majority of properties in the city have not yet been rezoned to implement the new 2019 LUE update, so development projects that are consistent with the LUE but inconsistent with the existing zoning require a discretionary zone change to move forward. This can lead to associated delay and cost of the corresponding entitlement process for said zone change, including a City Council hearing and potential appeals. Additionally, multiple logistical processes within the City's existing systems create further obstacles to housing development. These include plan check staffing vacancies and turnover, inadequate software resulting in submittal and processing delays for applicant and staff, automation roadblocks for electronic plan checks, and delays with construction inspection appointments.

Finally, permit and processing fees charged by local governments contribute to the cost of maintaining, developing, and improving housing. Long Beach collects fees to recover the costs of processing permits (permit fees) and providing the necessary services and infrastructure related to new development (impact fees). The City conducts an annual assessment of its fees to ensure that they reflect the cost of providing services and thereby attempt to keep fees in line with other communities, and minimize any undue constraint. Fees are generally not waived, because they represent the actual cost for service, are a relatively minor portion of the total building valuation, and therefore are not considered to be an undue constraint upon the production or maintenance of housing.

In addition to planning fees, the City charges various development impact fees upon new development. In contrast to service fees that recover the costs of providing services, impact fees are intended to fund the improvements in infrastructure and services needed to accommodate new housing development. Common examples include school fees, park and recreation fees, sewer fees, and transportation improvement fees. The City conducts a periodic nexus study that links service costs to the actual impacts of the development. To ensure that fees do not constrain the production of affordable housing, the City waives development impact fees – parks and recreation and transportation improvement fees – for housing that is dedicated as affordable to lower income households.

Market Constraints

The availability of financing, the price of land, and construction costs contribute to the cost of housing investment and can potentially hinder the production of affordable housing. Although many of these potential constraints are market-driven and generally outside of direct government control, jurisdictions have some options to address these constraints. This section analyzes these constraints as well as the activities that the City can take to mitigate their impacts.

Housing Context

In 2018, 48 percent of Long Beach's total housing units were single-family homes, 51 percent were multi-family, and 1 percent were mobile homes. Since 2010, overall housing stock in Long Beach has increased by 1 percent, or an average of 152 units per year. The stock of single-family homes remained constant, averaging just 19 new units per year, while the stock of multi-family homes, concentrated in the Downtown, grew by 1 percent, averaging about 137 units per year.

Overall, the City has an older housing stock. 71 percent of housing in Long Beach is over 50 years old, compared to just 61 percent across LA County. Cities with an aging housing stock need to ensure its housing does not fall into disrepair to continue to provide a healthy, safe living space. Older units have historically served as a source of market-rate naturally occurring affordable housing. This process, known as “filtering”, requires the construction of new housing to replace the aging stock. In markets with a lack of new construction, even older housing can continue to command premium rents. There are a number of factors that influence filtering that can contribute to a shortage of entry-level housing. This includes taxation benefits of long-term ownership due to Proposition 13, which results in overconsumption of housing. Because of patterns of urban development, older housing tends to be closer to employment locations. With increasing pressure on transportation systems, there is a premium on housing locations near employment.

Since 1990, the population in Long Beach increased by about 10 percent, while the housing units only grew by four percent. In the past 30 years, the City's population grew 2.5 times the pace of its housing stock, which leads to pressure on the housing market and increasing prices.





Market Activity

As of February 2020, the median home value for a single-family home in Long Beach was \$666,500. Since 2010, Long Beach home values are typically slightly above but have generally kept pace with LA County as a whole. Home values range widely across the City, from \$515,000 in 90810 to \$1.2 million in 90803. Home values are generally higher in the east side of Long Beach.

Rental housing rates for Long Beach have trended similarly to the County. As shown below, the median rental unit in Long Beach in 2019 is \$1,324. Since 2010, Long Beach rents grew by 28 percent while rents in LA County grew by 31 percent.

Higher rents can offset the cost of development. Thus, areas that command higher rents are more likely to attract private market-rate development. Above-average rents, in addition to greater developmental potential, has resulted in increased development interest in the Downtown and Midtown districts. However, the high cost of new construction (such as construction materials and labor) and expensive land costs throughout Southern California can constrain residential development in areas outside of these districts with more restrictive development standards and/or lower achievable market rents.

Environmental and Infrastructure Constraints

Environmental issues and infrastructure capacity or other limitations could possibly affect the type and amount of residential development in a given location. If not addressed, these types of constraints could preclude a jurisdiction from facilitating the development of housing that is needed to meet its RHNA assignment. Many sites in Long Beach have environmental issues, which require additional remediation before developing housing on-site. Many of the remaining vacant or underutilized sites in the City are former sites where oil drilling took place. Therefore, additional processes, requirements and costs related to remediation and permitting can constrain the ability for such sites to be developed. Other environmental conditions impacting the production of housing in Long Beach include vulnerability to flooding and seismic risk.

A detailed summary of environmental and infrastructure constraints can be found in Appendix D.



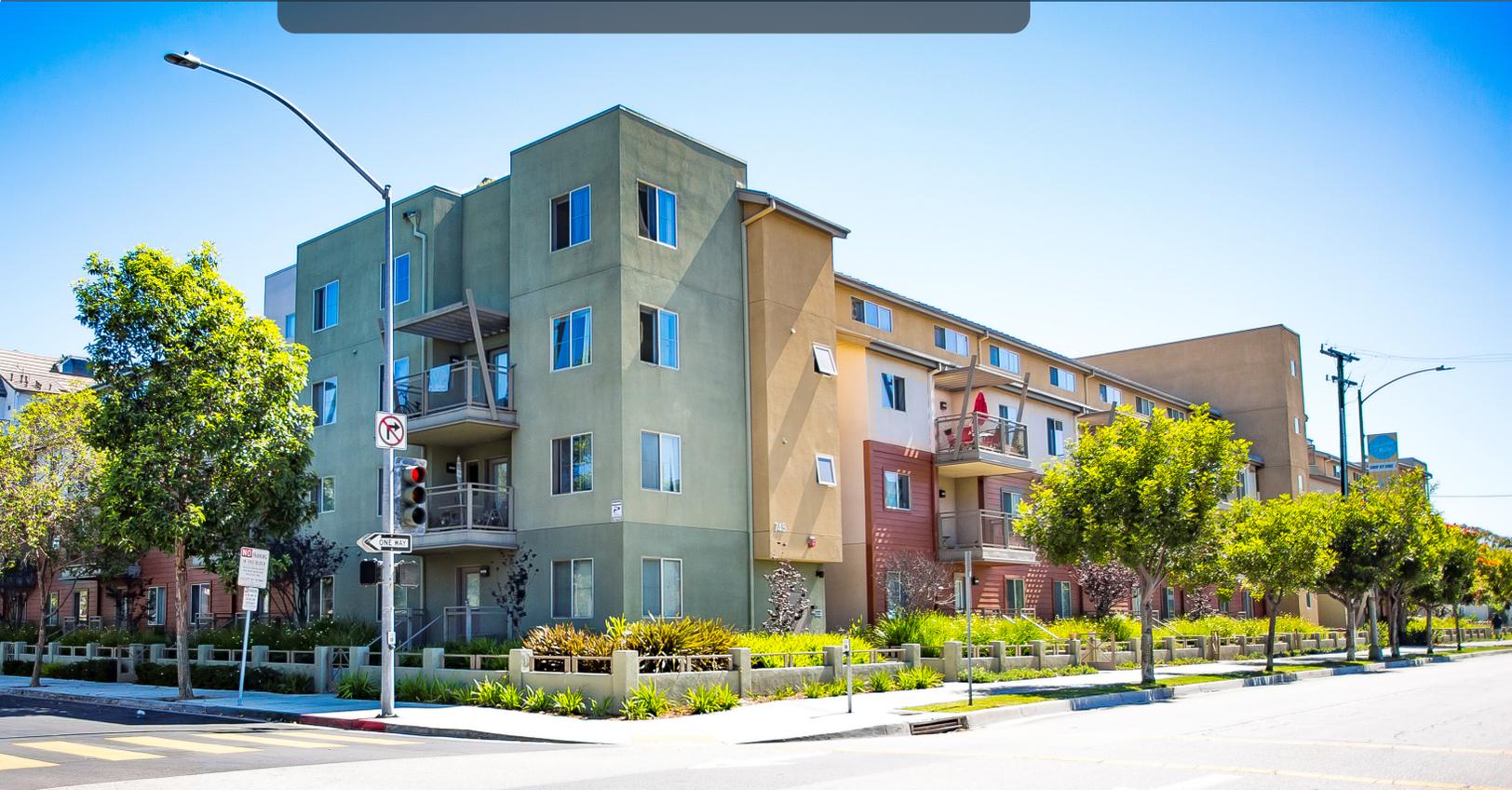
Housing Plan

Meeting Housing Needs

6

"The most important housing issue for me is to maintain my housing by all means. To maintain my housing, we need supportive services."

Century Villages at Cabrillo Resident



6



Housing Plan

Meeting Housing Needs

Introduction	51
Goals and Policies	51
Housing Production	51
Government Constraints to Housing Development	52
Housing Affordability	53
Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents	54
Housing and Neighborhood Improvement	55
Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	56
Administration	56
Housing Production	57
Program 1.1: Adequate Sites for RHNA	57
Program 1.2: By-Right Approval	58
Program 1.3: Monitoring of No Net Loss	58
Program 1.4: Public Land for Affordable Housing	59
Program 1.5: Religious Facility Housing Overlay	60
Program 1.6: Affordable Housing Development Assistance....	60
Program 1.7: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)	61
Mitigation of Government Constraints	62
Program 2.1: Development Incentives	62
Program 2.2: Adaptive Reuse	63
Program 2.3: A Variety of Housing Types.....	63
Program 2.4: Micro-Units Pilot Program.....	64



Housing Plan

Meeting Housing Needs

6

Housing Affordability.....	64
Program 3.1: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs.....	65
Program 3.2: Project-Based Vouchers.....	66
Program 3.3: Homeownership Assistance.....	67
Program 3.4: Funding Mechanisms for Affordable Housing....	68
Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents	69
Program 4.1: Continuum of Care	70
Program 4.2: Supportive Housing/Century Villages at Cabrillo	71
Program 4.3: Hotel/Motel Conversion	71
Housing Preservation and Neighborhood Improvements	71
Program 5.1: Preservation of At-Risk Units	71
Program 5.2: Tenant Protection	72
Program 5.3: Home Rehabilitation	73
Program 5.4: Comprehensive Code Enforcement.....	74

6



Housing Plan

Meeting Housing Needs

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	75
Program 6.1: Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement.....	75
Program 6.2: Visitability Ordinance	75
Program 6.3: Voucher Mobility.....	76
Program 6.4: Replacement Housing Requirements.....	76
Program 6.5: Tenants Right to Counsel.....	77
Program 6.6: Unpermitted Dwelling Unit Amnesty Program ..	77
Program 6.7: Inclusionary Housing.....	78
Program 6.8: Community Land Trust	78
Program 6.9: Monitoring of Housing Production	79
Program 6.10: Disadvantaged Communities	79
Program 6.11: Consolidated Plan Update	80
Program 6.12: Housing Rehabilitation	80
Program 6.13: Neighborhood Resources	81
Program 6.14: Neighborhood Leadership Development.....	81
Housing Administration.....	82
Program 7.1: Housing Action Plan	82
Program 7.2: Dedicated Rental Housing Staff.....	83
Quantified Objectives	84

HOUSING PLAN

Introduction

This section describes the City of Long Beach's housing strategy for the 6th Cycle planning period (2021-2029). The housing plan is organized by goals. Goals are aspirational purpose statements that indicate the City's direction on housing-related needs. Each goal encompasses several policies, statements that describe the City's preferred course of action among a range of other options. Each goal also includes programs, or efforts taken to achieve the City's goals. Each program is associated with actions, which are steps the City will take to implement the program and further the City's policies and goals.

The following goals, policies, and programs were developed to meet the needs of all economic segments of the City. They are informed by the technical assessments conducted throughout the Housing Element update, such as the housing needs assessment, governmental and non-governmental constraints assessment, and review of the prior Housing Element plan. Strategies in this plan were also informed by notable best practices in other jurisdictions, as well as feedback gathered from community members, local stakeholders and advocacy groups.

"Social services, workforce training centers, and grocery stores are needed near new housing developments."

Long Beach Resident - Housing Element Community Forum



Goals and Policies

Housing Production

Issue: The shortage of housing, particularly affordable housing, has risen to a crisis situation in Long Beach, as in many communities throughout the State. Facilitating the development of a diversity of housing to meet the needs of all residents is a City priority. Housing cost burden and overcrowding continue to disproportionately impact the City's lower income and minority households. Production is one of the key strategies for mitigating housing cost escalations and relieving overcrowding.

Goal 1: Provide Increased Opportunities for the Construction of High-Quality Housing

- » **HE Policy 1.1:** Implement the 2019 Land Use/Urban Design Element update through a comprehensive rezoning program citywide that will provide adequate sites, zoned at the appropriate densities and development standards, to facilitate the housing production and affordability goals set forth in the 2021-2029 RHNA.
- » **HE Policy 1.2:** Facilitate the development of affordable housing by streamlining the approval process for projects with substantial levels of affordable housing.
- » **HE Policy 1.3:** Achieve a balance of rental and homeownership opportunities, including apartments, townhomes, condominiums, single-family homes, and accessory dwelling units, micro-units and alternative housing options to accommodate the housing needs of all socioeconomic segments of the community, including large families.
- » **HE Policy 1.4:** Facilitate the development of medium density housing options such as duplex, triplex, fourplex, garden court apartments, and cottages to bridge the "missing middle" housing gap between high density apartments and condominiums and low density single-family homes.
- » **HE Policy 1.5:** Encourage new high-quality rental and ownership housing through the implementation of objective design standards, and architectural and green building standards in alignment with the Urban Design Element of the General Plan.
- » **HE Policy 1.6:** Facilitate adaptive reuse of existing structures for residential purposes.





- » **HE Policy 1.7:** Encourage residential development along transit corridors, in the downtown and close to employment, transportation and activity centers; and encourage infill and mixed-use developments in designated districts in alignment with the City's Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) to minimize carbon emissions by focusing new housing near transit and jobs.
- » **HE Policy 1.8:** Maintain a vacant and underutilized residential sites inventory, including City-owned sites, and assist residential developers in identifying land suitable for residential development.
- » **HE Policy 1.9:** Establish and maintain partnerships with nonprofit organizations, affordable housing builders, and for-profit developers, to provide greater access to affordable housing funds.
- » **HE Policy 1.10:** Support the development of housing that is technology-friendly and designed to meet the housing needs of the emerging information, remote learning and working, and technology industry workforce.
- » **HE Policy 1.11:** Utilize inclusionary housing and enhanced density bonuses that expand upon the density bonus and development standard concessions and incentives offered as tools to facilitate the development of more affordable housing, with a mix of affordability levels within mixed-income housing.
- » **HE Policy 1.12:** Provide incentives for housing that is accessible and affordable to lower income households, seniors, and disabled persons (including persons with developmental disabilities), such as through density bonus incentive programs that offer bonuses and concessions beyond those offered by the State Density Bonus Statute (Government Code Section 65915).
- » **HE Policy 1.13:** Promote mixed income and/or mixed-generation housing that fosters integration of residents of different socioeconomic backgrounds.
- » **HE Policy 1.14:** Expand partnerships with local colleges, universities, and vocational training programs to provide a well-trained workforce to construction trades.
- » **HE Policy 1.15:** Explore mechanisms to pay for the removal and remediation of oil and gas wells on vacant or underutilized sites, to increase the number of lots available for development.
- » **HE Policy 1.16:** Explore additional locations that may be suitable for housing, such as within the City's Tidelands area or on other publicly owned land.

Government Constraints to Housing Development

Issue: Market factors and government regulations can have a significant impact on the development, improvement and affordability of housing. Although market conditions are beyond the direct influence of any jurisdiction, communities can encourage housing investment by ensuring the reasonableness of local land use controls, development standards, permit-processing procedures, fees and exactions, and governmental requirements that will impact residential development. The City of Long Beach is committed to addressing governmental constraints through innovative and proactive land use planning and regulations.

Goal 2: Mitigate Government Constraints to Housing Investment and Affordability

- » **HE Policy 2.1:** Evaluate existing zoning and design policies, impact fees and other regulations for their impact on housing construction cost through unnecessary delays or logistical roadblocks.
- » **HE Policy 2.2:** Reform the Site Plan Review process to assure objectives, standardized reviews are done as quickly as possible while still upholding high-quality design and community standards.
- » **HE Policy 2.3:** Offer financial and/or regulatory incentives, such as density bonuses and fee reductions or waivers, where feasible, to reduce the costs and/or to remove impediments to developing affordable housing, particularly near transit.
- » **HE Policy 2.4:** Utilize hybrid zoning and other planning tools to allow flexible residential development standards in designated areas.
- » **HE Policy 2.5:** Explore removing minimum unit size requirements, based on results of the micro-unit pilot program, as a means to provide market-rate units that are affordable by virtue of their housing typology and can provide more affordable housing options for students and young professionals.
- » **HE Policy 2.6:** Provide density bonus incentives beyond those offered by the State Density Bonus Statute (Government Code Section 65915) to further facilitate the construction of affordable housing as part of mixed-income, multi-family housing development citywide, while also offering no net loss protections that exceed those required by the State and the City's local ordinance.

- » **HE Policy 2.7:** Provide for streamlined, timely and coordinated processing of development projects and associated environmental clearances to minimize project-holding costs.
- » **HE Policy 2.8:** Support the use of technology to improve communications between the City government and the community, and to facilitate housing development such as upgraded permit software to provide a streamlined planning and building review and inspection process.

Housing Affordability

Issue: Housing unaffordability has been a crisis in Long Beach even before COVID-19. The pandemic further exacerbated the situation, rendering many lower income households at risk of becoming homeless. The exact magnitude and duration of the economic impacts of this pandemic is unknown at this time, partly due to COVID-19 response and recovery measures (such as CARES Act funding and eviction moratorium) available. However, such measures are likely to ultimately expire. The City's priority is to address housing affordability issues for renters, who have limited to no last-resort options.

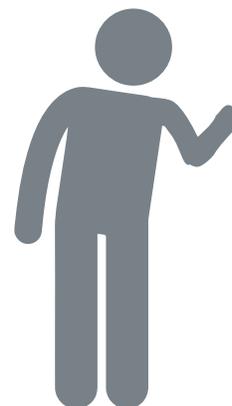
Goal 3: Provide Housing Assistance and Preserve Publicly Assisted Units

- » **HE Policy 3.1:** Leverage local financial assistance with other sources of funding for affordable housing to maximize the number of affordable units and to reach the deepest level of affordability.
- » **HE Policy 3.2:** Utilize a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) or other competitive application processes to solicit affordable development proposals that incorporate innovative designs and housing options.
- » **HE Policy 3.3:** Identify new funding sources and strategies to support affordable housing.
- » **HE Policy 3.4:** Continue implementing the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and other rent subsidies programs.
- » **HE Policy 3.5:** Provide emergency rental assistance for residents in greatest need as a strategy for preventing homelessness.
- » **HE Policy 3.6:** Work with property owners and nonprofit housing providers to preserve assisted multi-family units at risk of conversion to market rents and extend the affordability covenants in perpetuity whenever feasible.

- » **HE Policy 3.7:** Continue the City's rehabilitation loan and grant programs to assist in the preservation of affordable housing units.
- » **HE Policy 3.8:** Preserve and expand the stock of single room occupancy housing as a source of permanent, affordable housing.
- » **HE Policy 3.9:** Preserve mobile home parks as an important resource of affordable housing, especially to seniors.
- » **HE Policy 3.10:** Incentivize the development of for-sale housing that is priced for entry-level homeowners, including smaller units and affordable homeowner's association fees.
- » **HE Policy 3.11:** Assist first-time homebuyers with financial readiness, such as financial literacy and credit counseling.
- » **HE Policy 3.12:** Pursue opportunities to partner with lenders to provide a streamlined application process and favorable terms for mortgage financing to lower income households.
- » **HE Policy 3.13:** Pursue homeownership opportunities, with an emphasis on providing affordable options for lower and moderate-income households with a particular focus on black households and households of color who historically could not access homeownership.

"Low-income students, seniors, and single mothers need more housing assistance."

Long Beach Resident - Housing Element Community Forum



Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents

Issue: Certain groups face greater difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to their special circumstances. Special circumstances may relate to one's income, family characteristics, disability or health issues. Long Beach is home to a sizable population of persons with special needs including: people experiencing homelessness, elderly, disabled persons, single parents, large households, veterans, college students, and others.

Goal 4: Address the Unique Housing Needs of Special Needs Residents

- » **HE Policy 4.1:** Continue efforts to implement and expand the Long Beach Continuum of Care for people experiencing homelessness.
- » **HE Policy 4.2:** Provide housing that addresses the needs of the disabled (including persons with developmental disabilities), the mentally ill, persons with substance problems, persons with HIV/AIDS, veterans and other groups needing transitional and supportive housing.
- » **HE Policy 4.3:** Encourage universal design of housing products and environments, making them usable by a wide range of people with different physical and mental abilities.
- » **HE Policy 4.4:** Integrate and disperse special needs housing within the community and in close proximity to transit and public services.
- » **HE Policy 4.5:** Encourage California State University at Long Beach and other institutions of higher education to build student, staff, and faculty housing to meet the needs of their students and employees. Partner with educational institutions to expand on-campus and near-campus student housing, in order to relieve the strain on supply for the general city population/housing.
- » **HE Policy 4.6:** Proactively seek out new models and approaches for the provision of affordable housing, such as co-housing, micro units, motel/hotel conversions, and assisted living facilities.
- » **HE Policy 4.7:** Identify stable revenue sources for the Housing Trust Fund.

Housing and Neighborhood Improvement

Issue: Housing and neighborhood conservation and improvement in Long Beach is an important means to improving the quality of life for residents. As an older, highly urbanized and densely populated community, Long Beach is confronted with a range of community development issues, particularly in older neighborhoods where housing conditions, public improvements, community facilities, and neighborhood amenities (such as access to healthy food and open space) are either lacking or in need of upgrading or replacement. These conditions disproportionately impact the City's lower income residents and communities of color.

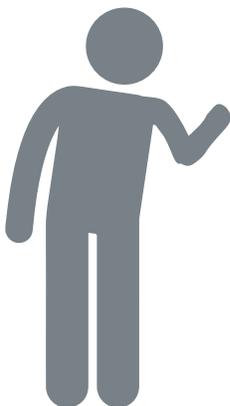
Goal 5: Retain and Improve the Quality of Existing Housing and Neighborhoods

- » **HE Policy 5.1:** Maintain and improve the housing stock and neighborhood conditions.
- » **HE Policy 5.2:** Ensure that City regulations support the ability for property owners to maintain and improve existing housing stock.
- » **HE Policy 5.3:** Promote continued maintenance of quality ownership and rental housing by offering assistance to encourage preventative maintenance and repair.
- » **HE Policy 5.4:** Prioritize public improvements (such as streets and drainage, sidewalks and alleys, green spaces and parks, street trees, and other public facilities, amenities and infrastructure) in neighborhoods with the greatest need, including neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty and limited existing resources and amenities.
- » **HE Policy 5.5:** Preserve and maintain the City's historical and architecturally significant buildings and neighborhoods by maintaining historic landmarks and districts.
- » **HE Policy 5.6:** Create healthy neighborhoods by performing ongoing property inspections, eliminating threats to the public health, and promoting business establishments that offer healthy food choices.
- » **HE Policy 5.7:** Encourage place-based strategies for neighborhood planning and improvements that incorporate biking, pedestrian, and public transit connections from lower-resource to higher-resource areas, enhancing access to amenities throughout the city.

- » **HE Policy 5.8:** Promote strong, on-site management of multi-family complexes to ensure the maintenance of housing and neighborhood quality.
- » **HE Policy 5.9:** Conduct education and outreach to tenants regarding the City's Code Enforcement program and their rights as a tenant to decent, safe, and sanitary housing.
- » **HE Policy 5.10:** Link affordable housing with programs and projects that complement other community development goals and resources.
- » **HE Policy 5.11:** Promote green building standards in the rehabilitation of existing housing.
- » **HE Policy 5.12:** Balance the need for safety with housing supply and affordability in any citywide mandatory seismic upgrade policy. Provide incentives for affordability in upgraded buildings

"We need to ensure that cities follow through on affirmatively furthering fair housing; not just rezoning for low-income housing but ensuring that it is funded. The City should create incentives for getting low-income housing built and make sure that a reasonable portion of it is allocated to high opportunity areas where people of lower incomes or historically disadvantaged groups have been excluded."

Long Beach Resident - Affordable Housing Developers Focus Group Meeting



Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing and Access to Resources

Issue: Systematic and structural barriers related to housing and employment have placed a disproportionate number of lower-income households and communities of color at a disadvantage in pursuing personal and economic advancements. Working to address these issues in pursuit of the fundamental right to equal access to decent and affordable housing is a guiding principle of this Housing Element.

Goal 6: Ensure Fair and Equal Housing Opportunity

- » **HE Policy 6.1:** Ensure planning policies and development regulations follow the principle of equal access to housing opportunities.
- » **HE Policy 6.2:** Avoid the overconcentration of lower income housing in neighborhoods of low resources.
- » **HE Policy 6.3:** Prioritize neighborhood conditions improvements in low income communities of color through coordinated community development efforts.
- » **HE Policy 6.4:** Require at minimum the replacement of housing units that are demolished because of proposed development at the same or greater levels of affordability based on deed restrictions or incomes of previous tenants.
- » **HE Policy 6.5:** Establish programs and actions to mitigate development impacts on displacement and gentrification and offer tenant protection.
- » **HE Policy 6.6:** Conduct fair housing outreach and education for Long Beach residents, property owners, and housing providers to ensure each understands their rights and responsibilities.
- » **HE Policy 6.7:** Identify mechanisms to increase production and access to housing in high resource areas through the City's 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan update.
- » **HE Policy 6.8:** Enforce notification and relocation assistance for low income households displaced due to demolition, condominium conversion, and persons displaced due to code enforcement activities of illegally converted or substandard residential dwellings.
- » **HE Policy 6.9:** Improve the regulatory pathway for legalizing unpermitted dwelling units to help protect tenants in those units and preserve the housing stock.





- » **HE Policy 6.10:** Support Community Land Trusts, neighborhood investment companies and/or other models for facilitating community ownership of affordable housing and to provide ways to empower community members to participate in community development.
- » **HE Policy 6.11:** Facilitate affordable housing in high opportunity areas, including through the provision of Accessory Dwelling Units and through acquisition, rehabilitation and conversion of existing housing units to be affordable.
- » **HE Policy 6.12:** Seek to expand the City's inclusionary housing program to additional neighborhoods.
- » **HE Policy 6.13:** Pursue funding opportunities to finance ADUs in high-resource areas with tenancy of the ADU restricted for low and moderate-income renters.
- » **HE Policy 6.14:** Increase housing stock accessible to all ability statuses.
- » **HE Policy 6.15:** Continue funding and explore expanding the HOME-funded CHDO program that provides smaller-scale affordable housing, including for those with disabilities, in all areas of the City.
- » **HE Policy 6.16:** Increase access to and knowledge of City resources for low-income neighborhoods.
- » **HE Policy 6.17:** Maximize the preservation and replacement of affordable housing units through no net loss and other strategies.

Administration

Issue: Implementing some of the programs outlined in this Housing Element would require legal and technical expertise in the housing field. The City may need to consider increasing its staffing capacity and provision of resources to meet this need.

Goal 7: Ensure Effective and Efficient Delivery of Housing Programs and Services

- » **HE Policy 7.1:** Dedicate staffing and resources necessary to deliver housing programs and services set forth in this Housing Element.

Programs

Housing Production

Program 1.1: Adequate Sites for RHNA

The City of Long Beach has a RHNA of 26,502 units:

- » 7,141 very low-income units
- » 4,047 low income units
- » 4,158 moderate-income units
- » 11,156 above moderate-income units

With anticipated approved/proposed/pipeline projects and projected ADUs, a total of 3,348 units can be credited toward the City’s RHNA. The remaining 23,154 RHNA units

(6,137 very low, 2,603 low, 4,092 moderate, and 10,322 above moderate-income units) must be accommodated through adequate sites planning.

The City of Long Beach updated its General Plan Land Use Element (LUE) in 2019, which uses PlaceTypes to designate allowable land uses. The City has been incrementally amending its Zoning Code to create or modify zoning districts to implement the new LUE PlaceTypes. Based on existing zoning, the City has adequate sites for 14,418 units, with a shortfall of 8,736 units (1,009 lower income, 3,635 moderate-income, and 4,092 above moderate-income units). The City is committed to amending the Zoning Code within three years from October 15, 2021 to fully implement the PlaceTypes, which would provide a total capacity of at least 28,212 units (13,701 lower income units and 14,511 moderate and above moderate-income units) as outlined in Appendix C.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 1.1.1: Continue to build out Title 22, the Transitional Zoning Code, to implement LUE Placetypes, prioritizing those PlaceTypes where residential dwelling unit capacity is identified for the RHNA through the site inventory.	Rezone all site inventory sites by October 15, 2024
Action 1.1.2: Begin the process of converting the City’s legacy Planned Development Districts (PDs) into Specific Plans or conventional zoning in order to implement the LUE, standardize and streamline future development and encourage the creation of new housing units.	By October 15, 2024
Action 1.1.3: Assess market and development trends and redefine mixed use to allow for flexibility relating to ground floor requirements.	By October 15, 2024
Action 1.1.4: Make sites inventory available online and assist developers in identifying additional opportunities for residential development.	By the end of 2021
Action 1.1.5: Provide technical and financial assistance to developers of low and moderate-income housing.	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau Long Beach Community Investment Company
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget State and Federal Grant Funds

Program 1.2: By-Right Approval for Projects with 20 Percent Affordable Units

Pursuant to AB 1397 (Adequate Sites) passed in 2017, the City will amend the Zoning Code to provide a by-right approval process for housing development that includes 20 percent of the units as housing affordable to lower income households, on sites being used to meet the 6th cycle RHNA if the sites meet the following conditions:

- » A vacant site for RHNA identified in the previous two Housing Element cycles;
- » A nonvacant site for RHNA identified in the previous one Housing Element cycle; or
- » A site rezoned for RHNA after the statutory deadline of the current Housing Element cycle

The “reuse” and rezone sites are specifically identified in the inventory (see Appendix C).

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 1.2.1: Amend Zoning Code to implement a by-right approval process pursuant to AB 1397.	Establish program in 2022
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 1.3: Monitoring of No Net Loss

Building upon SB 166 (No Net Loss) passed in 2017, SB 330 (the “Housing Crisis Act of 2019”), was adopted by the State on October 9, 2019 to, among other things, prevent the loss of existing housing and land available for future residential use unless such housing is replaced in other areas of the affected jurisdiction to ensure “no net loss” in residential capacity, and the City’s local ordinance adopted by City Council on February 2, 2021 and codified in LBMC Chapter 21.11 (No Net Loss) to ensure the City’s compliance with SB 330, the City will expand and improve upon the ongoing no net loss efforts to develop a procedure to track:

- » Unit count and income/affordability assumed on parcels included in the sites inventory.
- » Actual number of units achieved and income/affordability when parcels are developed.
- » Net change in capacity and summary of remaining capacity in meeting remaining Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA).

Unit count and income/affordability are identified in the inventory (see Appendix C).

The proposed Enhanced Density Bonus Ordinance, which provides greater incentives for including more affordable housing in mixed-income projects, includes a No Net Loss requirement that goes above and beyond those required by state law and instead incorporates consideration both of rent levels and income levels when determining whether a replacement affordable unit is required. The intension is to preserve naturally occurring affordable units, whether or not the unit was occupied by a lower income household, so that the maximum amount of affordable housing is preserved.

There is a significant amount of existing multi-family residential development in the City that is built at densities which exceed the allowances of today’s zoning or land use regulations because the development was built before the current zoning was in place. Such properties have “legal non-conforming” status and therefore not only have limited allowances for maintenance and improvements, but such legal non-conforming properties are not currently allowed to rebuild to the same densities should a developer wish to redevelop such a site. In the existing R-1 and R-2 zoning districts alone there are estimated to be over 24,000 units with said nonconforming status. This could create challenges related to no-net loss.



Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 1.3.1: Expand City of Long Beach Housing Dashboards to monitor RHNA progress and remaining sites capacity including No Net Loss provisions. http://www.longbeach.gov/lbds/planning/housing-dashboards/	Modify Dashboards in 2022
Action 1.3.2: Pilot expanded no net loss provisions through the Enhanced Density Bonus Ordinance	2022
Action 1.3.3: Update non-conforming regulations to reconcile no-net-loss provisions and allow for the rebuilding of unit density that may exceed the underlying zone.	Adopt ordinance by 2023
Action 1.3.4: Evaluate areas of where non-conforming units outnumber conforming properties for strategic plan designation change and up-zoning.	Complete analysis by 2024
Action 1.3.5: Explore an in-lieu fee program for developments that build below-targeted densities in specific neighborhoods	Explore program feasibility in 2023
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 1.4: Public Land for Affordable Housing

Public agencies (such as the City, school district, public utilities, County, State, and Federal agencies) may own surplus properties that could be appropriate for affordable housing development. Additionally, future development projects by public agencies could include the provision of affordable housing. The City will monitor the potential disposition and opportunity for affordable housing on these properties.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 1.4.1 : Maintain a list of publicly owned properties with potential for affordable housing.	Establish list in 2023 and update annually thereafter
Action 1.4.2: Explore a program or requirement that future public development projects incorporate the provision of affordable housing to the maximum extent feasible.	Explore program in 2024.
Action 1.4.3: Explore expanding allowable land uses in the Tidelands are to include housing in order to address the local and statewide need for housing including affordable housing.	Initiate discussion with State Lands Commission by 2026
Action 1.4.4: Explore the use of sovereign immunity for City-owned properties that could allow housing development regardless the zoning or General Plan designation.	Explore in 2025
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget



Program 1.5: Religious Facility Housing Overlay

AB 1851 (Religious Facility Housing) provides relief in parking requirements when a religious institution partners with a nonprofit organization to provide affordable housing on site. This new state law applies only to religious facility properties in residential zones or nonresidential zones that also allow residential uses. The City will explore an overlay that extends incentives and parking relief to religious facility properties in zones that do not normally permit residential uses.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 1.5.1: Explore an overlay that would provide incentives and relief for developing affordable housing on religious facility properties.	Explore in 2025.
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 1.6: Affordable Housing Development Assistance

The Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) provides assistance to non-profit and for-profit housing developers for the construction or acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable rental and for-sale ownership housing. LBCIC assistance usually takes the form of low-interest loans and all assisted units are deed-restricted for occupancy by lower income households. The LBCIC seeks out other sources of funding, including HOME, State, and Federal funds. Specifically, LBCIC will continue to utilize the 15 percent HOME Community Development Housing Organization (CHDO) set-aside funds to pursue affordable housing opportunities through new construction, substantial rehabilitation, and/or acquisition/rehabilitation.

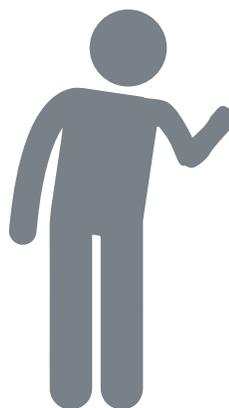
Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 1.6.1: Annually monitor availability of State and federal funding and partner with affordable housing developers, if necessary, in applying for additional funds.	Annually
Action 1.6.2: Identify qualified nonprofit developers for partnership in affordable housing construction and acquisition/rehabilitation projects.	Annually through the NOFA process
Action 1.6.3: Continue to provide funding to help gap-finance affordable housing. Priority in funding is granted to projects housing special needs groups (such as the elderly and the disabled, including those with developmental disabilities) and/or enriched with supportive services such as childcare, health programs, job training, and financial and legal counseling.	Assist in the development of 600 lower income units over eight years
Responsible Agency:	LBCIC Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services
Funding Sources:	HOME Inclusionary Housing In-Lieu fee

Program 1.7: Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) represent an important opportunity to create more affordable housing for lower and moderate-income households. The State has passed multiple bills in recent years to remove constraints to the development of ADUs (including AB 587, AB 671, AB 68, and SB 13, among others). The City's current ADU regulations do not comply with State law. As of January 2019, the City has locally implemented the State regulations and continues to assist applicants in the ADU application, permitting, and construction process. To facilitate ADU development, the City has dedicated a webpage to provide clear and concise information about ADU requirements and application/review process.

"I want to see the city collaborate with forward thinking design studios and architecture schools to develop innovative and low-cost construction solutions."

Long Beach Resident - Housing Element Community Forum



Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 1.7.1: Continue to expand City webpage on ADU requirements and resources. http://www.longbeach.gov/lbds/planning/adus/	Ongoing
Action 1.7.2: Pursue mechanisms to facilitate the construction of ADUs, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Expanding pre-approved ADU plan types and resources » Pursue funding to assist lower and moderate-income homeowners in constructing ADUs » Pursue funding and other incentives to assist in the development of ADUs restricted to low and moderate-income renters » Consider expanding/extending fee waivers for ADUs beyond State law 	Initiate efforts in 2022
Action 1.7.3: Monitor ADU development trends to determine if increased efforts are necessary to promote ADU development.	Monitor trend annually and assess and if necessary, revise strategy in 2025
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Mitigation of Government Constraints

Program 2.1: Development Incentives

The City of Long Beach utilizes various mechanisms to lessen the impact of government policies and regulations that may have an implication on the cost of housing development, especially affordable housing development. In Long Beach, some of these policies and regulations include residential development standards, fees or exactions paid for new residential development. Several programs designed to mitigate these constraints are as follows:

Density Bonus: While the local density bonus ordinance has not yet been updated to reflect the most recent changes to the State Density Bonus law, the City of Long Beach implements all state density bonus provisions. **Enhanced Density Bonus:** The City is in the process of adopting an Enhanced Density Bonus program that offers density increases beyond state law, up to 100 percent for areas near high quality transit in exchange for the inclusion of affordable housing units and more stringent no net loss provisions.

Fee Waivers and Financial Incentives: The Long Beach Municipal Code exempts new affordable housing units from payment of the City’s development impact fees for parks and recreation and transportation improvements if the

criteria on length of affordability and income/affordability levels are met. Additional financial incentives may also be available pursuant to the construction of a density bonus project as outlined in the City’s ordinance.

Streamlined Review: On April 16, 2020, the Planning Commission adopted a resolution that delegates review authority to Site Plan Review Committee (SPRC) for residential projects (regardless of the number of units) that are comprised of 100 percent affordable units or are interim housing projects. The recommended changes would streamline the review process and reduce the entitlement cost for residential projects that address the most critical housing need. The recommend delegation of review authority for affordable housing and interim housing projects is consistent with the guidance provided by state law. In addition, the City will develop a streamlined review procedure for projects that qualify for SB 35 processing.

Reasonable Accommodation: The City also has an ordinance allowing people with disabilities reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices and procedures that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing. The ordinance provides a process whereby persons with disabilities can make requests for reasonable accommodation in regard to relief from the various land use, zoning or building laws, rules, policies, practices or procedures of the City.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 2.1.1: Continue to offer regulatory incentives to accommodate the development of accessible and affordable housing.	Ongoing
Action 2.1.2: Assess the effectiveness of the Enhanced Density Bonus program in creating affordable housing and revise the program as necessary and appropriate.	Assess program in 2024
Action 2.1.3: Monitor development trends to determine the effectiveness of the City’s new LUE in facilitating development and if adjustments to the City’s housing production strategies are necessary.	See also Program 1.6: Monitoring of Housing Production
Action 2.1.4: Promote incentives to interested developers and provide technical assistance regarding the potential use of various incentives through pre-application meetings.	Ongoing
Action 2.1.5: As funding permits, provide financial assistance to affordable housing development.	600 lower income units over eight years (see also Program 1.6 : Affordable Housing Development Assistance)
Action 2.1.6: Develop a streamlined review procedure for projects that qualify for SB 35 processing	Develop procedure in 2022.
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget HOME



Program 2.2: Adaptive Reuse

The City has many older commercial and industrial buildings that are no longer being occupied by the highest and best uses or compatible uses with its surrounding neighborhoods. The economic impacts of COVID-19 have further accelerated the decline of these properties. The City will pursue amendments to the municipal code to establish alternative building regulations for the conversion of existing buildings to other uses.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 2.2.1: Evaluate, and if appropriate, amend Municipal Code to remove potential constraints for adaptive reuse, such as review/approval process and parking standards.	In 2024
Action 2.2.2: Promote adaptive reuse to property owners and interested developers.	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 2.3: A Variety of Housing Types

Through the comprehensive Zoning Code update, provide use and development regulations to reflect the intent of the LUE Founding and Contemporary Neighborhoods PlaceType to accommodate a variety of housing types to help increase access to housing in high opportunity neighborhoods as identified in the Long Beach Assessment for Fair Housing (AFH).

The size of housing units is very important as well. Construction and land costs are key cost factors that influence pricing and affordability. The City will explore alternative housing types such as tiny homes and cohousing that promote the efficient use of land and/or reduce construction costs. Additionally, the City will promote the development of housing units of various sizes and bedroom counts to help meet the needs of all family and household sizes.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 2.3.1: Amend the Zoning Code to facilitate a variety of housing types in low density zones.	2023
Action 2.3.2: Evaluate the effectiveness of current City policy on facilitating developments that include large units (with three or more bedrooms) and update City policy if appropriate. A potential policy update may be requiring a mix of unit sizes (number of bedrooms) for projects above a certain size.	2023
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget



Program 2.4: Micro-Units Pilot Program

In December 2020, the City Council approved a pilot program, amending the Zoning Code to provide for micro-units (typically less than 350 square feet). Specific revisions address the following:

- » Defer to Building Code for minimum unit size requirements
- » Allow micro-unit adaptive reuse
- » Remove barriers relating to required parking and open space requirements

This pilot program is available to the Downtown Plan (PD-30) and Midtown Plan (SP-1) areas, with a cap of 500 units (entitled).

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 2.4.1: Assess the effectiveness of the Micro-Unit pilot program to determine if the program should be made permanent and expanded to other locations.	2024
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Housing Affordability

Program 3.1: Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs

The City of Long Beach offers a number of tenant-based rental assistance programs:

COVID Relief: Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, many lower income renters are facing loss of employment and income. The City utilizes funding received from the CARES Act to provide temporary rental assistance to those impacted by COVID-19. The City's COVID-related rental assistance programs include: Residential Rent Payment Match Program; Lower Income Artist Rental Assistance

Housing Choice Vouchers: The tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program provides a portable form of housing assistance. Funded by HUD and administered by the Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach (HACLB), this program provides an income-qualified household a voucher that can be used everywhere. The HCV program is one of the most significant housing programs for extremely low-income households in the City. To further assist those households most in need, the City further subsidizes voucher holders through a program to provide a security deposit, using HOME funds.

Family Self-Sufficiency Program: The FSS program is designed to assist HCV participants in identifying and breaking down barriers that keep them from securing and maintaining employment that will eventually lead them to self-sufficiency. The basic goal of the program is to overcome these obstacles, provide opportunities that allow the participants to gain education and supportive services necessary to secure and maintain employment, and eventually transfer them off welfare services. During the program, the HACLB provides rent subsidies and administers an escrow savings account for each participant.

HOME Security/Utility Deposit: This program provides funding to close the gap for homeless individuals and families who have sources of income sufficient to pay modest monthly apartment rent but are unable to secure permanent housing because they could not save enough money for security deposit and utility hookup fees.

Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH): This program provides rental assistance to homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Long Beach Veterans Administration Medical Center. HACLB works closely with the VA office that provides referrals to the City’s rental assistance program.

HOPWA Long-Term Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program: This Housing Opportunity for Persons with Aids (HOPWA) program provides one to two years of Section 8 rental assistance, after which the assistance is rolled over into the HACLB Housing Choice Voucher program.

HOPWA Short-Term Assistance Program (STAP): This program provides periodic grants to help lower income tenants catch up with rent and utility payments and pay moving expenses. The grants provide two types of financial assistance, Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, Utilities (STRMU) assistance and Permanent Housing Placement (PHP) assistance.

- » STRMU: Provides assistance for up to 21 weeks during any 52-week period with rent, mortgage, and/or utilities (gas, electric, water and sewer), which may not be consecutive. Applicants must be living in permanent housing in Los Angeles County.
- » PHP (Move-In): Provides assistance with reasonable costs to move persons into permanent housing by covering the security deposit.

Flexible Funding Pool: This option explores establishing a funding pool, possibly through partnerships with other agencies and organizations, to provide funding that can be used flexibly to assist households and individuals experiencing homelessness. For example, funding can be used to provide rent subsidies for households that do not qualify for federal assistance under the Section 8 program due to previous immigration status or criminal records, or to provide interim assistance as households are awaiting federal assistance. An initial pilot program is being funded through COVID recovery dollars.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 3.1.1: Outreach and educate to potential tenants and landlords/ property management regarding the new State law that prohibits housing discrimination based on source of income, including public subsidies.	Annually
Action 3.1.2: Promote programs, including through City website, newsletters, and brochures at public counters.	COVID Relief: [Ongoing] Ongoing; to annually benefit: HCV: 6,300 households FSS: 80 households HOME: 65 households VASH: 800 households HOPWA: 50 households
Action 3.1.3: Explore more permanent funding sources and collaboration with other agencies in establishing a Flexible Funding Pool based on success of pilot funded through COVID recovery package.	Explore program in 2023.
Responsible Agency:	Long Beach Community Investment Company Long Beach Health and Human Services Department/Homeless Services Division
Funding Sources:	HUD CARES Act HUD Section 8 allocation HOME HUD-VASH Voucher Program HOPWA



Program 3.2: Project-Based Vouchers

The City utilizes project-based vouchers to provide affordable housing for extremely low and very low income households and special needs populations such as youth aging out of the foster care system, veterans, persons with disabilities, and people experiencing homelessness.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 3.2.1: Continue to expand project-based voucher use for extremely low/very low income households and special needs populations through increased partnership with nonprofit housing providers.	Ongoing; to annually benefit [households]
Responsible Agency:	HACLB
Funding Sources:	HUD Section 8 allocation



Program 3.3: Homeownership Assistance

With diminishing funding and increasing needs, the City has prioritized its funding to provide assistance to lower income renter-households who have limited options and are most at-risk of becoming homeless. However, homeownership remains a City goal, as it allows lower income households to build wealth through equity and eventually move toward financial independence.

Currently, the City offers homeownership assistance through Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Homeownership Program. This program allows households that are assisted under the HCV program to use their voucher to buy a home and receive monthly assistance in meeting homeownership expenses. To participate in the HCV homeownership program, the HCV household must meet specific income and employment requirements,

be a first-time homeowner, and attend and satisfactorily complete the pre-assistance homeownership and housing counseling program required by HACLB. A constraint to this program is that the HCV program cannot be used for down payment or closing costs.

The latest stimulus package from HUD provides funding for homeowner assistance to the State. The City anticipates receiving an allocation from the State.

Newer models such as neighborhood investment companies, which are a type of neighborhood-specific Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT), may provide an alternative way for community members to achieve ownership and build wealth by becoming a shareholder in a company that owns a portfolio of properties in a neighborhood.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 3.3.1: Pursue funding sources and other tools to reinstate homebuyer assistance programs such as updated lease-to-own options. Specifically, pursue funding that can complement the City’s HCV Homeownership Program by providing down payment and closing costs assistance.	2023 and annually thereafter
Action 3.3.2: Continue to offer HCV Homeownership Program and explore other ways to provide assistance to first-time homebuyers with a focus on low-income communities of color.	Ongoing; to benefit 20 households over eight years.
Action 3.3.3: Establish homeowner assistance programs with Recovery Act Stimulus funds.	In 2021-2022
Action 3.3.4: Provide supportive services to assist first-time homebuyers in achieving homeownership, such as financial readiness, credit counseling, and access to mortgage financing.	Upon reinstatement of homebuyer assistance programs.
Action 3.3.5: Pursue opportunities to partner with lenders to streamline mortgage application process and provide favorable terms to lower income homebuyers.	2023
Action 3.3.6 Explore newer models for accessing property ownership such as through a neighborhood investment company	2024
Action 3.3.7: Establish incentives to facilitate the development of for-sale housing that is priced for entry level homeowners.	2024
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget



Program 3.4: New Funding Mechanisms for Affordable Housing

Development of affordable housing requires substantial and multi-layered public assistance. With the elimination of redevelopment in California, the City of Long Beach lacks a substantive and steady source of revenue to support affordable housing. The City will pursue new funding mechanisms in the future. Options to be considered may include, but are not limited to, the following:

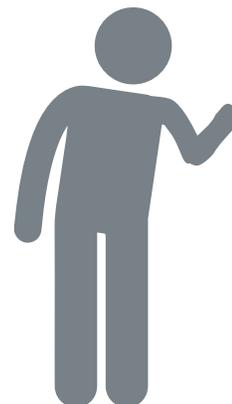
- » **Commercial Linkage Fee:** Explore the feasibility of commercial linkage fees or alternatives for businesses moving into adaptively reused spaces. Linkage fees can be assessed on new non-residential development, including retail centers, industrial or manufacturing facilities, and other commercial projects. These facilities stimulate the creation of jobs, but ordinarily do not include affordable housing for new workers in lower-wage jobs. The need to meet the demand for affordable housing created by new growth provides the justification for charging linkage fees, which are used to preserve or create affordable housing.
- » **Business Tax for Housing:** This option explores reallocation or increasing of business taxes collected by the City, to set aside a portion for affordable housing in recognition of the need for affordable housing to serve the local workforce needs of businesses.
- » **Parcel Tax:** This option explores increasing the parcel tax for the purpose of affordable housing development.
- » **Real Estate Transfer Tax:** California requires a transfer tax in the amount of \$1.10 per \$1,000 of property valuation. Local jurisdictions can levy an increased tax as a source of revenue (e.g. San Jose’s real estate transfer tax is set at \$3.30 per \$1,000).

- » **Short-Term Rental Taxes or Fees:** This option explores the collection of short-term rental taxes or fees and dedicating a portion of the collected revenues for affordable housing.
- » **CAAP Compliance Fees:** This option explores generating fees for affordable housing projects near transit paid for by development projects as a mechanism for meeting their GHG reduction requirements pursuant to the CAAP.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 3.4.1: Explore new mechanisms for funding affordable housing.	2025
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

“We need a dedicated local source of revenue to build affordable and supportive housing...”

Long Beach Resident - Housing Element Community Forum



Housing Opportunities for Special Needs Residents

Program 4.1: Continuum of Care

The Homeless Services Division is responsible for coordinating homeless services and addressing the impacts of homelessness citywide. Located within the Department of Health and Human Services (Long Beach Health Department), this division provides oversight of the Long Beach Continuum of Care (CoC), a coalition of homeless service providers funded by HUD. The City of Long Beach’s CoC program is responsible for coordinating more than \$7 million in federal funding each year. The City distributes over half of this money for homeless services to its partner community agencies.

The Long Beach community has also developed several innovative programs to engage the homeless:

- » **Multi-Service Center (MSC):** The MSC is a collaborative partnership between the City, the Port of Long Beach and non-profit agencies co-located on one site. Services provided at the MSC range from showers, laundry and mail/phone messaging to licensed childcare, medical clinic and employment assistance, drug/alcohol treatment, case management, shelter and housing placement assistance. The City plans to establish other mini service hubs similar to the MSC in other parts of the City.
- » **Century Villages at Cabrillo (CVC):** Located next to the MSC, the CVC is a collaborative partnership of multiple agencies providing the largest non-governmental housing/social services program for homeless veterans in the nation. Services provided range from emergency and transitional shelter to permanent affordable housing for singles, unaccompanied youth, families, Native Americans and veterans. Additional support services (childcare, employment counseling, mental health/medical) include a program to help children re-integrate into the public school system in Long Beach.

- » **Safe Parking:** Funding for a pilot Safe Parking program was secured through the State of California funding for the Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP). The goal of a Safe Parking program is to provide a safe place to park overnight for individuals who are residing in their cars, with access to basic amenities, and provide connection to social service programs that will assist with a transition to permanent housing. The pilot program allows for the operation of a lot that accommodates 13 vehicles. Additionally, as part of the Interim Housing Ordinance adopted in 2020, the City now allows for safe parking sites in specific zoning districts citywide.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 4.1.1: Continue to support services and programs that are part of the Continuum of Care system for the homeless through the City’s annual funding allocation process.	Ongoing
Action 4.1.2: Analyze service gaps or barriers to service, such as lack of convenient transportation to services, and identify strategies for helping address unmet needs	As part of the next COC program update
Action 4.1.3 Pursue funding to provide additional safe parking locations to help meet the excess demand.	Ongoing
Action 4.1.4: Explore feasibility of setting up sanctioned encampments to provide temporary shelters that enforce social distancing guidelines, improving upon the more crowded conditions in some encampments that previously left homeless people at greater risk for illness.	2021-2022
Action 4.1.5: Pursue the establishment of additional mini service hubs in other parts of the City, building upon the MSC model.	By 2024
Responsible Agency:	ESG CDBG HEAP Shelter Plus Care
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget



Program 4.2: Supportive Housing/Century Villages at Cabrillo

The Villages at Cabrillo is in the process of revising its master plan, with the goal of expanding the campus to provide additional supportive housing on site.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 4.2.1: Support the CVC’s master planning efforts in increasing supportive housing opportunities by adding a net increase of 515 new residential units onsite.	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau Health and Human Services Department/ Homeless Services Division
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 4.3: Hotel/Motel Conversion

The City adopted an ordinance in 2020 to allow the conversion of hotel/motel rooms to affordable housing on a non-permanent basis. The substantially curbed global traveling due to COVID-19 has opened up additional opportunities for the conversion of hotels/motels into permanent housing.

The City has been awarded nearly \$16.7 million in funding for Project Homekey, California’s program to purchase and rehabilitate housing - including hotels, motels, vacant apartment buildings and other properties - and convert them into permanent, long-term housing for people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Project Homekey will help serve adults experiencing homelessness as they prepare for permanent housing solutions. The program will focus primarily on people experiencing homelessness with extremely low income and who are prioritized for housing through the City’s Coordinated Entry System.

The City plans to convert an existing hotel into interim housing units, with a local operator selected by the City to help manage on-site operations. The City has acquired a Best Western, which will become operational as interim housing in 2021. The facility will operate as interim housing for the foreseeable future while the City identifies additional funds for full conversion to permanent supportive housing.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 4.3.1: Pursue funding to convert the acquired Project Homekey Best Western into permanent supportive housing and identify additional hotels/ motels to pursue funding for through Project Homekey or other state or federal resources.	Convert 100 units from interim housing to permanent supportive housing
Responsible Agency:	Long Beach Community Investment Company Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau
Funding Sources:	Project Homekey CDBG ESG

Housing Preservation and Neighborhood Improvements

Program 5.1: Preservation of At-Risk Units

Long Beach has a large inventory of rental complexes that receive government assistance in return for providing housing that is affordable to low-income households. Of this total, 2,089 units may be at risk of losing their affordability controls by October 15, 2031 (ten-year timeline of at-risk housing analysis) due primarily to the expiration of project-based Section 8 contracts.

Options to preserve affordability of these units are as follows:

- Provision of rental assistance to tenants using other funding sources including the HCV administered by HACLB;
- Refinancing the projects;
- Provision of staff or technical assistance; and
- Provision of financial incentives (if available) to maintain continued affordability.



Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 5.1.1: Monitor status of the 2,089 affordable housing units in 22 projects that are at risk of converting to market rate. Seek to preserve these affordable units for extremely low income households and very low income households.	Annually
Action 5.1.2: In the event that a property is scheduled for conversion, coordinate with the property owner to ensure that proper noticing is (three-year, one-year, six-month) circulated to the at-risk tenants and that tenant education is provided regarding their options, such as other affordable housing developments and City programs, and special HUD Section 8 vouchers for tenants displaced due to expiration of project-based Section 8 assistance.	Three years prior to potential project conversion
Action 5.1.3: In the event that a property is scheduled for conversion, contact qualified, non-profit entities, from the State’s qualified entities list, to inform them of the opportunity to acquire affordable units. Also inform them of financial assistance available through City, State, and federal programs.	Three years prior to potential project conversion
Action 5.1.4: In the event that a property is scheduled for conversion, explore the possibility of using available housing funds to acquire or facilitate the acquisition of the units to preserve affordability.	Three years prior to potential project conversion
Responsible Agency:	HACLB Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau
Funding Sources:	HOME CDBG HUD funds



Program 5.2: Tenant Protection

Lower income households displaced by development assisted with federal funds are required to adhere to the relocation and displacement requirements under the Uniform Relocation Act. The City has adopted an ordinance that provides a right of first refusal to tenants displaced due to condominium conversion. Tenants are given an exclusive right of 90 days to purchase or rent the new units under the same or more favorable terms and conditions that such units will be initially offered to the general public. Furthermore, the City of Long Beach has adopted a Local Housing Preference Policy that requires developers to give preference and priority to people who live and/or work in Long Beach when selling or renting affordable housing units created through the assistance of the LBCIC or the City.

In July 2020, the City adopted the Inclusionary Housing Program for the Downtown and Midtown subareas. The City will explore establishing first right of refusal for the inclusionary units for income-qualified residents displaced by developments in these areas.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 5.2.1: Expand current City policies on tenant protection by establishing first right of refusal (or similar policy) for inclusionary units for income-qualified residents displaced by developments in the Downtown and Midtown areas, as well as other areas if the Inclusionary Housing Program is expanded in the future.	To be adopted by the City by 2025
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 5.3: Home Rehabilitation

The City offers a number of rehabilitation assistance programs:

- » **Home Improvement Grant Program:** This program is scheduled to replace the existing Home Improvement Loan Program, which offers low-interest loans to homeowners to make improvements and repairs to their homes, generally up to a maximum of \$10,000 per unit at an interest rate of three percent. Instead, the new grant program will offer direct grants eligible applicants, including seniors and very low income homeowner-occupants. This program will be funded with CDBG.
- » **Multi-Family Rehabilitation Loan:** The Multi-Family Rehabilitation Loan Program provides zero percent interest loans to owners of rental properties with two or more units on a lot. The loans are used to make improvements and repairs to the property and grounds. To qualify for the rehabilitation loan, the property must be occupied by lower income tenants and the units maintained at affordable rents. A portion of the assistance will benefit extremely low income households. This program is funded with HOME funds.
- » **Lead-Based Paint Hazard Abatement:** In FY 2019, the City of Long Beach received \$4,100,000 from HUD for its Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program (LHC) for a 42-month period from May 1, 2019 through October 30, 2022. The LHC Program identifies low income residences (with a focus on families with children under six years old), and addresses lead poisoning hazards created by lead-based paint.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 5.3.1: Continue to provide housing rehabilitation assistance to lower income households.	Annually assist: Home Improvement Grant: 30 households Home Improvement Loan: 10 households Multi-Family Rehabilitation: 3 units Lead-Based Paint Hazard Abatement: 50 units
Action 5.3.2: Continue to pursue funding for lead hazard control.	Renewal application in 2021-2022
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau Health and Human Services Department/ Homeless Services Division
Funding Sources:	CDBG HUD Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control

Program 5.4: Comprehensive Code Enforcement

Code enforcement activities can help improve the quality of the current housing stock in order to sustain a suitable living environment for the City’s residents. Code Enforcement (using several funds including both federal and local funds) also helps address blight on private property along the City’s business corridors and in residential neighborhoods.

Development Services Department, Code Enforcement division also administers a proactive Multi-Unit Housing Inspection Program to ensure that sanitation, maintenance, use and occupancy standards are adhered to. Under this program, inspectors provide both routine proactive inspections through the Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program (PRHIP), as well as complaint driven inspections of residential buildings of four units or more. The program also has a comprehensive tenant education component which includes information on how to maintain a clean and healthful environment and addresses issues of indoor air pollution, asthma triggers and safety hazards.

Moving forward, the City will retool the Code Enforcement program to emphasize problem-solving and social service approaches to neighborhood improvement. Code enforcement activities will be complemented with connections to social service and economic support to assist households with addressing the Code Enforcement issues. Expanded training is needed to improve the capacity of staff to competently work with the City’s diverse communities, recognizing and being sensitive to cultural differences, language barriers, and financial constraints.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 5.4.1: Perform inspections with a focus on addressing life safety issues for the City’s housing stock.	Ongoing
Action 5.4.2: Connect City housing rehabilitation programs with code enforcement efforts to ensure assistance is provided to lower income households in making the code corrections and improvements.	Ongoing
Action 5.4.3: Provide training to improve capacity of code enforcement staff to work with diverse communities, in a culturally competent manner with a focus on problem solving and with connections to social and economic support services	Begin providing trainings by 2023
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Code Enforcement
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget CDBG

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

Pursuant to AB 686, the following programs aim to help the City meet its goal to affirmatively further fair housing and to foster inclusivity and equal housing opportunity for all residents. More detailed information on the City’s strategy is available in Appendix F.

Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement

Program 6.1: Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement

Long Beach contracts with the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF), a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan agency to promote enforcement of fair housing laws. The FHF encourages open housing opportunities through education, enforcement activities, counseling services and outreach programs. The FHF takes a proactive stance on random audit testing in underserved areas and employs a full-time bilingual counselor. FHF provides counsel and mediation for landlords, tenants, and home seekers; educates tenants, landlords, owners, realtors and property management companies on fair housing laws; promotes media and consumer interest; and secures grass roots involvement with the community.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.1.1: Continue to provide fair housing services, with increased outreach and education activities in identified communities.	Annually assist 2,000 persons
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau
Funding Sources:	CDBG

Housing Mobility

Program 6.2: Visitability Ordinance

Visitability is a growing trend nationwide. The term refers to single-family or owner-occupied housing designed in such a way that it can be lived in or visited by people who have trouble with steps or who use wheelchairs or walkers. A house is visitable when it meets three basic requirements:

- » One zero-step entrance
- » Doors with 32 inches of clear passage space
- » One bathroom on the main floor you can get into in a wheelchair

The City requires these standards to be met through a Visitability Ordinance that applies to City-assisted new construction of single-family homes and duplexes.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.2.1: Expand Visitability Ordinance to multi-family housing assisted by City funds.	2025-2026
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget



Program 6.3: Voucher Mobility

Use of Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) in Long Beach is concentrated in the City’s neighborhoods with older rental housing units. With the new State source of income protection (SB 329 and SB 222), the City has the opportunity to expand voucher use in other neighborhoods, including in single-family homes and Accessory Dwelling Units.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.3.1: Promote voucher mobility through awareness campaign targeted at high-opportunity neighborhoods with limited or no voucher use.	By 2023, conduct audit of spatial distribution of voucher use to inform a geographically targeted promotion campaign.
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Anti-Displacement Strategies

Program 6.4: Replacement Housing Requirements

Pursuant to AB 1397 (Adequate Sites) passed in 2017, the City will amend the Zoning Code to require the replacement of existing residential units on nonvacant RHNA sites as a condition of project approval. Specifically, sites that currently have residential uses, or within the past five years have had residential uses that have been vacated or demolished, that are or were subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of low or very low income, subject to any other form of rent or price control, or occupied by low or very low income households, will be subject to a policy requiring the replacement of all those units affordable to the same or lower income level as a condition of any development on the site. Replacement requirements should be consistent with those set forth in the State Density Bonus Law.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.4.1: Amend the Zoning Code to establish the replacement requirements pursuant to AB 1397.	Amend Zoning Code in 2022.
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 6.5: Tenants Right to Counsel

To implement SB 91 (COVID Rent Relief) passed in 2021, the City entered into an agreement with the Los Angeles Fair Housing Foundation to provide right to counsel and eviction prevention services to Long Beach tenants. Resources and services provided include assistance to at least 375 households with counseling, declaration statements and other forms, and education on applicable laws and programs through virtual workshops. As part of the City’s implementation plan for the Federal CARES Act, at least \$80,000 have been allocated for additional legal assistance to tenants affected by the COVID19 pandemic and advertising for said services.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.5.1: Provide right to counsel services for at least 375 households in Long Beach at risk of eviction.	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 6.6: Unpermitted Dwelling Unit Amnesty Program

The City adopted the Unpermitted Dwelling Unit Amnesty Program in January 2021 to provide a pathway for legalizing unpermitted dwelling units. Prior to this program, a property owner seeking legalization for an existing unpermitted unit was required to go through a discretionary process with approval by the Zoning Administrator at a public hearing. The eligible units captured by that program were limited to those created prior to 1964. The new amnesty program provides for the following:

- » Approval Process: Ministerial review by the Site Plan Review Committee
- » Review process to ensure fire, Life, and safety standards are met
- » Target Units: Units that do not qualify for legalization as Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)
- » Eligible Zones: All zones, excluding heavy industrial zones
- » Date of Occupancy: Occupied, as a residence, for more than 30 continuous days prior to December 31, 2016
- » Affordability Covenant: The lower of 1) the existing tenant’s income level or 2) moderate-income rent restriction for a period of 10 years, subject to an annual covenant monitoring fee

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.6.1: Assess the effectiveness of the Unpermitted Dwelling Unit Amnesty Program in creating affordable housing and revise the program as necessary and appropriate.	Assess program in 2024
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget



New Housing Choices in High Opportunity Areas

Program 6.7: Inclusionary Housing

On February 2, 2021, the City Council approved the Inclusionary Housing Program that requires, over a three-year phasing-in period, to reach 11 percent of a rental housing development be affordable to very low-income households and 10 percent of an ownership housing project be affordable to moderate-income households. Currently, the Inclusionary Housing Program applies only to the Downtown and Midtown submarkets of the City.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.7.1: Monitor the effectiveness of the current Inclusionary Housing Program to determine if modifications would be necessary. Modifications to be considered may include increases in affordability requirements or in-lieu options, such as allowing developers to provide land instead of paying an in-lieu fee.	2023 Also see Program 6.6: Community Land Trust
Action 6.7.2: Expand the Inclusionary Housing Program to other submarkets.	2024
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 6.8: Community Land Trust

Community land trusts are nonprofit, community-based organizations designed to ensure community stewardship of land. Community land trusts can be used for many types of development but are primarily used to ensure long-term housing affordability. New and evolving models, such as neighborhood investment companies, may also provide ways to empower community members to participate in community development.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.8.1: Provide technical assistance to community groups and other private organizations in pursuing/ establishing Community Land Trusts or other models for facilitating community ownership of affordable housing, including identifying and pursuing eligible funding pools.	2022
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 6.9: Monitoring of Housing Production

The Long Beach LUE seeks to provide a variety of housing types throughout the City, with the greatest opportunity for housing near transit stations and corridors throughout the City. The newly adopted inclusionary housing program in the Downtown and Midtown areas is a tool for providing affordable housing units in areas with the greatest opportunity for housing development.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.9.1: Monitor housing production to determine the geographic distribution of units, especially lower income units.	Ongoing
Action 6.9.2: If implementation of the LUE is not achieving the goal of expanding housing opportunities for all income in state-identified high opportunity areas, explore other land use strategies (such as an Affordable Housing Overlay) to be implemented in these areas.	Assess progress in 2025 and adjust land use strategies as necessary and appropriate.
Action 6.9.3: Monitor how long housing production takes by establishing a housing data dashboard showing average, minimum and maximum days to obtain any permits required for housing construction, including entitlements and building permits.	By 2028
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Place-Based Strategies for Community Improvement

Program 6.10: Zoning Code Updates Tailored to Disadvantaged Communities

The Uptown Planning Land Use and Neighborhood Strategy (UPLAN), is a collaborative effort between the City and the North Long Beach community to come up with laws and policies to guide future development and create a new vision in North Long Beach. UPLAN represents a planning process done through an equity framework that geographically prioritizes communities of color with the greatest need for new strategies from the LUE, including flexibility and incentives for community-prioritized needs. UPLAN is the first process for implementing the LUE through development of new zones tailored to meet the specific community goals prioritized by North Long Beach residents. UPLAN’s equity framework is focused on both the planning process and the changes in planning regulations. North Long Beach was prioritized first as a 93% person of color community with the largest number of black residents in the City. UPLAN has been grounded in a community empowerment and capacity building process in which communities most impacted by planning decisions, including young people and people of color, were prioritized in the process and had their voices and feedback uplifted, leading to special regulations incentivizing grocery stores, banks, more affordable housing, locally-serving jobs, civic institutions and other identified needs. UPLAN also includes strategies to help residents, workers, and businesses to remain in North Long Beach. Similar processes are being planned for Central and West Long Beach.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.10.1: Identify and mitigate negative environmental, neighborhood, housing and health impacts associated with undesirable land uses in disadvantaged communities.	By 2025, adopt new zoning districts for Central, West and North Long Beach to correspond with the new LUE to incentivize more desirable and sustainable uses in disadvantaged communities such as housing and grocery stores.
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget



Program 6.11: Consolidated Plan Update

The Long Beach Consolidated Plan describes and prioritizes the City’s housing and community development needs, as well as activities to address those needs as defined and funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The current Plan will be updated in 2022 to strategically align with and help implement the 2021-2029 Housing Element and strengthen place-based strategies to expand housing mobility and housing supply in high-opportunity areas. The update will also seek to improve areas of concentrated poverty in the City through targeted investment and programming, including West, Central, and North Long Beach.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.11.1: Identify mechanisms to increase production and access to housing in high resource areas, such as through acquisition, rehabilitation and conversion of existing housing units to be affordable, or through the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units	Adopt consolidated plan update in 2022
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau/Housing and Neighborhood Services Bureau
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 6.12: Housing Rehabilitation

To strategically align with the City’s place-based approach to improving neighborhoods of concentrated poverty and disproportionate housing needs (West, Central, and North Long Beach), the City will consider establishing a targeted housing rehabilitation program with dedicated funding.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.12.1: Pursue State and federal funding to establish a housing rehabilitation program that dedicates funding and staff resources to targeted neighborhoods. Establish program components and guidelines that are appropriate for the nature and extent of housing rehabilitation needs and income/affordability levels of the neighborhood residents.	In 2022 and as funding is needed thereafter
Responsible Agency:	
Funding Sources:	

Program 6.13: Neighborhood Resources

The City’s Neighborhood Resource Center (NRC) offers free assistance to neighborhood and community groups to increase their effectiveness. The NRC provides free access to a library of neighborhood improvement resource materials, and hosts a variety of training workshops on relevant community topics . Grant announcements and grant writing technical assistance are provided to help groups leverage neighborhood improvement funds from multiple sources. The NRC is being phased out from a physical location to a virtual resource center, which could potentially increase its impacts to neighborhoods citywide.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.13.1: As funding permits, continue to support neighborhood and community groups with services and technical support.	Annually assist 10,000 residents
Action 6.13.2: Through the City’s Digital inclusion initiative, expand access to online resources for neighborhood groups in disadvantaged communities impacted by the digital divide.	Continue to implement the 2021 Digital Inclusion Roadmap through 2025 to provide quality household internet access to at least 95% of the City.
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau
Funding Sources:	CDBG

Program 6.14: Neighborhood Leadership Development

The Neighborhood Leadership Program is a six-month program that trains residents in CDBG Target Areas the principles of effective leadership and provides examples of how to solve neighborhood problems. Each student must complete a community project to “graduate” from the program.

The City has been developing additional models for catalyzing and supporting community leadership and capacity building through the Uptown Planning Land Use and Neighborhood Strategy (UPLAN) process. UPLAN represents a planning process done through an equity framework that geographically prioritizes communities of color with the greatest need for new strategies from the LUE, including flexibility and incentives for community-prioritized needs. UPLAN is the first process for implementing the LUE through development of new zones tailored to meet the specific community goals prioritized by North Long Beach residents. UPLAN’s equity framework is focused on both the planning process and the changes in planning regulations.



North Long Beach was prioritized first as a 93% person of color community with the largest number of black residents in the City. UPLAN has been grounded in a community empowerment and capacity building process in which communities most impacted by planning decisions, including young people and people of color, were prioritized in the process and had their voices and feedback uplifted, leading to special regulations incentivizing grocery stores, banks, more affordable housing, locally-serving jobs, civic institutions and other identified needs. UPLAN also includes strategies to help residents, workers, and businesses to remain in North Long Beach.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 6.14.1: As funding permits, continue to support neighborhood and community groups with training, services and technical support.	Annually assist 30 persons
Action 6.14.2: Catalyze community leadership and collaborative decision-making processes for land use policies through capacity-building engagement and planning.	By 2023 establish Department policies for community engagement that prioritize power-sharing and capacity-building.
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau
Funding Sources:	CDBG

Housing Administration

Program 7.1: Housing Action Plan

The Housing Action Plan has been a planning tool used by the City to outline specific, short-term actions to be undertaken with City resources available, including available funds and city-owned properties available for housing. This Housing Element has included several programs that incorporate a monitoring component. In addition, the State HCD will also conduct a mid-term review in 2025 for the purpose of determining SB 35 (Streamlined Review) eligibility. Therefore, the City will prepare and implement a Housing Action Plan (HAP) in 2025 to align with HCD review and make any necessary adjustments to the Housing Element commitments and strategies. The HAP will cover a range of topics, including the following:

- » Address the potential uses of a variety of funding sources available to the City (see also Program 3.6: New Funding Mechanisms for Affordable Housing).
- » Establish target populations for various programs, i.e. senior, disabled, veterans, families, etc.
- » Devise appropriate strategies for different neighborhoods.

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 7.1.1: Prepare Housing Action Plan (HAP)	In 2025
Responsible Agency:	Development Services Department/ Planning Bureau Development Services Department/ Housing & Neighborhood Services Bureau Rental Housing Division (see Program 7.2)
Funding Sources:	Departmental Budget

Program 7.2: Dedicated Rental Housing Staff

Many of the potential new housing programs outlined in this Housing Plan, and others that the City may explore during this planning period, require significant staffing resources in terms of technical and legal expertise to research program feasibility, to establish program implementation framework, to deliver programs and services, and to monitor compliance and effectiveness. A dedicated Rental Housing team—either within Development Services or the Housing Authority or across multiple departments—that focuses on all matters related to rental housing may be necessary to effectively implement some of the more complex and labor intensive programs. These may include:

- » Improved and expanded rental housing inspections
- » Expanded protections against sudden, substantial rent increases which can destabilize households, such as through rent stabilization policies
- » Requiring covenants in perpetuity when feasible
- » Preference Policy for Inclusionary Units
- » Renter Resource Center to provide information on rights of tenants under state and local laws.
- » Tenant protection and anti-displacement policies
- » Housing Legislation Lobbying
- » First Right of Refusal (Program 5.2)

Actions	Objectives and Timeframe
Action 7.2.1: Consider establishing a separate Rental Housing Division.	2023-2025
Action 7.2.2: Explore additional housing programs such as Rent Stabilization and tenant/landlord mediation services.	2023-2025
Action 7.2.3: Conduct intergovernmental relations to pursue legislation that can assist Long Beach in addressing housing affordability and availability issues.	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	City Council action would be needed to establish such a division and to provide the necessary resources to staff it
Funding Sources:	General Fund

Quantified Objectives

Table HE-6 presents the City’s quantified objectives for construction, preservation, and rehabilitation for the 2021 – 2029 planning period that will be achieved through the policies and programs described above.

Table HE-6 Quantified Objectives

	Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate-Income	Above Moderate-Income	Total
RHNA	7,141	4,047	4,158	11,156	26,502
New Construction	800	800	1,500	4,000	7,100
ADU	476	1,204	168	952	2,800
Rehabilitation	332	332	0	0	664
Preservation	1,045	1,044	0	0	2,089
Total	2,653	3,380	1,668	4,952	12,653



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Section 5	Long Beach Development Services
Section 6	Long Beach Development Services
Back	Long Beach Development Services
Section 7	Long Beach Development Services
B-4	Long Beach Development Services



Long Beach Development Services

411 W. Ocean Blvd., 3rd Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Visit us at longbeach.gov/lbds
Email us at lbds@longbeach.gov

   @LongBeachBuilds

To request this information in an alternative format or to request a reasonable accommodation, please contact the Development Services Department at longbeach.gov/lbds and 562.570.3807. A minimum of three business days is requested to ensure availability; attempts will be made to accommodate requests with shorter notice.



Appendix

7

“This plan needs to address homelessness, walkability, public transit, job opportunities near new developments, and neighborhood protections from the effects of gentrification.”

Long Beach Resident - Housing Element
Community Meeting



7



Appendix

Appendix A: Public Participation Report	A-1
Appendix B: Housing Needs Assessment	B-1
Appendix C: Sites Inventory	C-1
Appendix D: Housing Constraints	D-1
Appendix E: Review of Past Accomplishments.....	E-1
Appendix F: Fair Housing Assessment.....	F-1

Appendix A: Public Participation Report

Section A.1 Introduction

The City of Long Beach is currently in the process of updating its Housing Element, for the planning period of 2021-2029, and aims to meet the housing needs of all Long Beach residents. The Housing Element is a chapter of the City's General Plan that provides the City with a roadmap for accommodating the projected number of housing units needed to safely and affordably house existing and future residents.

A key component of the Housing Element update process is robust public engagement to solicit information and feedback that will inform the City's housing context and strategies. In-person public meetings have not been possible due to COVID-19 public assembly restrictions, but opportunities to provide virtual feedback began in summer 2020, including citywide virtual workshops and telephone town halls that were open to the public and available in both English and Spanish. A virtual open house in English and Spanish has been available on the project website, providing detailed information about the project and opportunities to provide feedback anytime. The virtual open house was developed using ArcGIS Storymaps which allows the public access to project materials and information in a similar manner as traditionally provide in-person via information poster boards. Additionally, the City has been conducting targeted outreach with residents, businesses, affordable housing developers and advocates, homeless services providers, neighborhood associations, and property owners. Additional outreach meetings will take place virtually in Spring 2021 and outreach efforts will continue until the Housing Element is adopted.

This report summarizes both the outreach efforts and comments received on the project. It includes five main sections, as described below:

- » **Outreach Strategy:** Provides an overview of the outreach strategy throughout the key milestones of the Housing Element Update.
- » **Outreach Process:** Provides information on notification methods, materials developed, and summary of outreach methods conducted. Materials prepared during the Housing Element Update are included in the last section of this report (Attachment 1).
- » **Public Participation and Outcomes:** Provides individual overviews of participation at the virtual meetings and workshops.
- » **Summary of Outreach Meetings and Events:** Provides an overview of the public comments received and who participated in the outreach efforts.
- » **Attachment 1: Documentation:** Provides copies of the City's noticing materials, a copy of the digital workshop presentation, and other documents produced to support the outreach efforts.

The goal of the outreach process is to provide an opportunity for the public to provide feedback on all components of the Housing Element. Information gathered during this time directly inform the development of the City's housing strategy during this planning period. Each comment (verbal and written) and experience shared by the public was taken into consideration. City staff reviewed each suggestion to determine if it is an action the City: 1) is undertaking or is planning to undertake, 2) would consider undertaking, or 3) is unable to consider during this planning period. City staff endeavored to incorporate as many suggestions in the housing plan as possible. To support longer-term goals, such as housing affordability, the City plans to incorporate a suite of policies and programs that can comprehensively achieve these objectives. Some suggestions could not be considered during this eight-year planning period, typically due to local funding constraints or misalignment with other City strategies.



Section A.2 Outreach Strategy

Prior to conducting outreach meetings and engaging with the public, the Housing Element team (Team), consisting of City Staff and the Consultant team, developed a community engagement plan that identifies a strategic process to facilitate optimal public engagement and outreach among diverse stakeholders, including hard-to-reach populations. Given the COVID-19 pandemic and stay-at-home orders, the Team shifted prioritization of traditional in-person outreach methods to virtual engagement tools, including online and telephone meetings and workshops, online interactive presentation materials and storytelling opportunities, and one-on-one interactions to allow flexibility in stakeholders' schedules. Additionally, to reach stakeholders during the pandemic, notifications were increased to provide critical information on COVID-19 relief assistance and opportunities on how to be involved in the Housing Element Update process. Mailers were distributed during the early phase of the update process to over 25,000 households and provided in four languages of English, Spanish, Khmer and Tagalog to ensure this process was as accessible as possible.

Since August 2020, the Team held public workshops, community forums, focus group meetings, and key stakeholder meetings, as well as provided online presentation materials on the project website. Long Beach has held a total of six (6) community workshops and forums, four (4) focus group meetings, and participated in five (5) stakeholder meetings and events, with the goal of informing the public of the Housing Element purpose, the update process, and the city's housing needs context. These efforts were also intended to gather input on housing goals and policies and hear community concerns. The timeframe of each type of outreach activity is listed below:

- » English Digital Workshop: Saturday, August 8, 2020
- » Community Forum: Wednesday, August 12, 2020
- » Spanish Digital Workshop: Saturday, August 15, 2020
- » Community Forum: Wednesday, August 19, 2020
- » Local Businesses and Institutions Focus Group Meeting: Tuesday, October 13, 2020

- » Affordable Housing Developer Focus Group Meeting: Thursday, October 15, 2020
- » Housing Advocates Focus Group Meeting: Thursday, October 15, 2020
- » Homeless Services Advisory Committee Meeting: Wednesday, January 6, 2021
- » Continuum of Care Meeting: Tuesday, January 12, 2021
- » Affordable and Workforce Housing Working Group Meeting: Thursday, February 11, 2021
- » Century Villages at Cabrillo Youth Focus Group: Tuesday, March 23, 2021
- » Long Beach Aging Services Collaborative Meeting: Wednesday, April 7, 2021
- » Community Meeting: Wednesday, April 28, 2021
- » Community Meeting: Saturday, May 1, 2021
- » Capacity Building (Underway)

Throughout this engagement effort, the Team gathered feedback about housing needs, opportunities, constraints, and priorities for community members and key stakeholders. The Team also solicited general comments regarding the Housing Element Update process, the current housing crisis, feedback on proposed goals, and related City policies and programs to successfully guide the draft Housing Element. The outreach campaign also incorporated feedback received during other recent housing-related discussions in Long Beach. It is important that the Housing Element goals and actions align with other interconnected initiatives in the City, such as Everyone Home, Everyone In, and the Racial Equity and Reconciliation Initiative. Leveraging information gathered from these parallel efforts allows the Housing Element to reflect a broader range of views and is as inclusive as possible.

This summary documents the outreach activities completed to support the draft Housing Element. Sample outreach materials, including notification eblasts, postcards, billing inserts, presentations, and boards for the community meetings are included for reference as Attachment 1, at the end of this Appendix.



Section A.3 Outreach Process

As part of the outreach process, the Team developed a stakeholder database, collateral materials, a project website, notifications, and contact methods to engage the public and provide ongoing opportunities for community involvement and feedback.

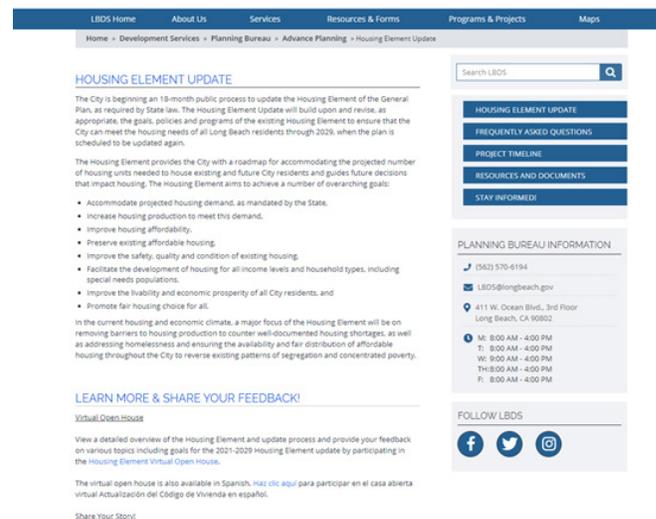
A.3.1 Stakeholder Database

The Team developed a stakeholder database of over 200 people representing 180 organizations related to housing advocacy, affordable housing development, homeless services, local businesses and community-based organizations, to initiate and coordinate communication with stakeholders in Long Beach. The stakeholder database for the project consisted of community leaders and key stakeholders, including agencies, neighborhood and community groups, civic clubs/organizations, businesses and business groups, faith based and religious institutions, elected officials, schools and key opinion leaders and other individuals within the Long Beach and regional community. They included interested parties from recent housing related initiatives and policy development processes. The database has continued to grow, as additional residents and individuals sign up for notifications via the project website. The database will be updated throughout the duration of the Housing Element Update with new contacts from the website, stakeholder meetings, and community meetings and any other public interface.

A.3.2 Housing Element Update Web Page

The Housing Element Update website (www.longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate) was used as an avenue for notifying stakeholders about the meetings, providing a resource for housing element information (meeting presentation, fact sheet, and meeting notices), accessing comment forms, and providing contact information. The landing page is shown in **Figure A-1**. The project website will be updated throughout the duration of the Housing Element Update to post new information about key milestones, reports, presentation materials, among other Housing Element-related items.

Figure A-1: Housing Element Update Web Page





A.3.3 Presentation

The Team prepared a PowerPoint presentation for each of the digital workshops, community forums, and focus groups. Each presentation was tailored to the purpose of each individual meetings, and included background information on the Housing Element Update, the current housing crisis, housing needs and assessment, current Housing Element goals and related policies and programs. A version of the presentation can be found in Attachment 1.

A.3.4 FAQs

The Team prepared a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Fact Sheet that was provided on the Housing Element Update website and referenced in communication materials. The FAQs will be updated at key milestones during the update to provide the most current information on the Housing Element, goals, and next steps. A copy of the FAQs can be found in Attachment 1.

A.3.5 Housing Element Update E-mail Box

Comments submitted via the Housing Element Update email address, housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov, were documented for project consideration. A total of X comments were received via email.

A.3.6 Housing Element Virtual Open House

A virtual open house was developed using ArcGIS Storymaps to provide the public with an opportunity to use traditional meeting poster boards in an online setting. The virtual open house provides a detailed overview of the Housing Element, the update process, current Housing Element goals and policies, with opportunities for feedback nested throughout the virtual open house. A page from the virtual open house is shown in **Figure A-2**.

Figure A-2: Virtual Open House Web Page



What is the Housing Element?

Housing Element Requirements in California

- ▶ Assesses the condition of the City's housing and the housing needs of its residents
- ▶ Establishes a road map for accommodating projected housing unit demand for existing and future residents over the next eight years

Long Beach Housing Element Goals

- ▶ Accommodate projected housing demand, as mandated by the State
- ▶ Increase housing production to meet this demand
- ▶ Improve housing affordability



A.3.7 Notifications

Email notices (e-blasts) were sent out prior to and after the Digital Workshops, Community Forums and Focus Group Meetings to notify stakeholders about the availability of the virtual open house and to share their housing stories. Utilizing the project database and LinkLB, the e-blasts reached approximately 3,200 stakeholder contacts with known or functional email addresses. The e-blasts announcing the Digital Workshops and Community Forums were available in Spanish, Tagalog, and Khmer. The e-blasts provided a link to the project website and contact information.

A mailer was developed and mailed to over 25,000 targeted addresses in Long Beach areas with a high share of renters, high share of households with limited or no English proficiency, and low median household income averages. The mailer was available in English and Spanish and QR codes were included for access to versions in Khmer and Tagalog. The mailer provided information on the Housing Element, upcoming community workshops and forums, and opportunities for further involvement and feedback. See Attachment 1.

A bill insert was mailed with the City's utility bills to approximately X addresses in Long Beach that provided background information on the Housing Element Update and opportunities to access the virtual open house, how the public can share their housing story, how to access the project website and additional contact information. See Attachment 1.

Major project updates are shared more broadly through LinkLB, the city's e-notification system, as well as through the project website, social media, through Council District Office newsletters, and through the Neighborhood Resource Center listserve which reaches every neighborhood association in the City.

Section A.4 Public Participation and Outcomes

Due to the COVID-19 Safer at Home orders, the format for all meetings were held virtually to ensure a safe format for attendees and staff. The general format for meetings consisted of a PowerPoint presentation given by the Team, followed by opportunities for written and verbal feedback and/or discussions. Further information on the individual meetings and summaries can be found in the Summary of Outreach Meetings and Events section. **Table A-1** describes the dates, locations, and approximate attendance at the community workshops, forums and focus groups. **Table A-2** summarizes the number of comments received at each meeting.

Table A-1: Community Meetings

Meeting Type	Meeting Date	Location	# of Attendees
English Digital Workshop	August 8, 2020, 10AM- 12PM	Zoom	36
Community Forum	August 12, 2020, 6-7:30PM	Zoom	43
Spanish Digital Workshop	August 15, 2020, 10AM-12PM	Zoom	7
Community Forum	August 19, 2020, 6-7:30PM	Zoom	28
Local Businesses and Institutions Focus Group Meeting	October 15, 2020, 9-10:30AM	Zoom	2
Affordable Housing Developer Focus Group Meeting	October 15, 2020, 11AM-12:30PM	Zoom	4
Housing Advocates Focus Group Meeting	October 22, 2020, 11AM-12:30PM	Zoom	8

Table A-1: Community Meetings (continued)

Meeting Type	Meeting Date	Location	# of Attendees
Homeless Services Advisory Committee Meeting	January 6, 2021, 3:30PM	Virtual	N/A
Continuum of Care Meeting	January 12, 2021, 2:45PM	Virtual	N/A
Affordable and Workforce Housing Working Group Meeting	February 11, 2021, 11AM-12PM	Virtual	11
Century Villages at Cabrillo Youth Focus Group Meeting	March 23, 2021, 3PM-4PM	Zoom	8
Long Beach Aging Services Collaborative Meeting	April 7, 2021, 3PM-4PM	Zoom	122
Community Meeting	April 28, 2021, 5PM-7:00PM	Zoom	72
Community Meeting	May 1, 2021, 11AM-1PM	Zoom	22

Table A-2: Summary of Community Meeting Comments

Meeting Type	Meeting Date	Location	Approximate Comments Received
English Digital Workshop	August 8, 2020, 10AM-12PM	Zoom	60
Community Forum	August 12, 2020, 6-7:30PM	Zoom	109
Spanish Digital Workshop	August 15, 2020, 10AM-12PM	Zoom	4
Community Forum	August 19, 2020, 6-7:30PM	Zoom	80
Local Businesses and Institutions Focus Group Meeting	October 15, 2020, 9-10:30AM	Zoom	Verbal feedback provided
Affordable Housing Developer Focus Group Meeting	October 15, 2020, 11AM-12:30PM	Zoom	Verbal feedback provided
Housing Advocates Focus Group Meeting	October 22, 2020, 11AM-12:30PM	Zoom	Verbal feedback provided
Homeless Services Advisory Committee Meeting	January 6, 2021, 3:30PM	Virtual	Verbal feedback provided
Continuum of Care Meeting	January 12, 2021, 2:45PM	Virtual	Verbal feedback provided
Affordable and Workforce Housing Working Group Meeting	February 11, 2021, 11AM-12PM	Virtual	Verbal feedback provided



Table A-2: Summary of Community Meeting Comments
(continued)

Meeting Type	Meeting Date	Location	Approximate Comments Received
Century Villages at Cabrillo Youth Focus Group Meeting	March 23, 2021, 3PM-4PM	Zoom	Verbal feedback provided and 5 poll responses
Long Beach Aging Services Collaborative Meeting	April 7, 2021, 3PM-4PM	Zoom	Verbal feedback provided
Community Meeting	April 28, 2021, 5PM-7:00PM	Zoom	Verbal feedback provided and 96 written comments
Community Meeting	May 1, 2021, 11AM-1PM	Zoom	Verbal feedback provided and 44 written comments

Section A.5 Summary of Outreach Meetings and Events

A.5.1 Digital Workshop #1 - English

Saturday, August 8, 2020

Zoom Webinar from 10:00am – 12:00pm

Attended by approximately 36 members of the public, the first Digital Workshop focused on presenting background information and received feedback on the state of housing in Long Beach, policies and programs, City demographics, housing needs and housing affordability, among other items.

Overview

A formal presentation led by the Long Beach Development Services Team was followed by opportunities for the public to provide questions and comments through the webinar Q&A and chat functions. Additionally, poll questions were implemented throughout the presentation to engage with participants and receive input on background housing information.

During the presentation, participants were encouraged to use the Q&A and chat functions to provide feedback on the content presented and as a guide for discussion topics. During the presentation written questions and comments were directly responded to via the Q&A and chat functions. Upon completion of the presentation, written questions were responded to verbally by the Housing Team members and participants were able to ask questions and provide comments verbally as well. The polls were primarily used to gain background information on attendees and help facilitate discussions.

Notifications of the Digital Workshop and other meetings were distributed electronically via LinkLB, the City's email notification system, to over 3,000 email addresses for people who have signed up for notifications for latest news or initiatives and programs from Development Services, or for notifications related to general plan updates. The events were also promoted through a memo to the Mayor and City Council, and through social media via Facebook events hosted and promoted by both the City and Development Services Department's Facebook accounts. Brochures were mailed to over 25,300 addresses in areas identified as having high housing need and high risk related to COVID-19. The mailers shared information on the Housing Element update, outreach meetings and resources for individuals affected by COVID-19 in all four City languages of English, Spanish, Tagalog and Khmer.

The questions and feedback received during the workshop are categorized below:

- » Q&A Input
- » Chat Input
- » Poll Results

Sixty (60) questions and comments were received during the digital workshop through the Q&A and Chat features. The pages below illustrate the themes and input captured.

Q&A Input

(41 Questions/Comments)

- » Questions about Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) and permitting.
- » Several residents raised questions and comments about recent and potential legislation, including SB 1120, SB 743, AB 1279 and zoning changes in Long Beach.
- » Many comments and questions were raised regarding SCAG and RHNA numbers, including the increase in housing needs, affordability needs, student housing, SCAG requirements, among others.
- » Several comments and questions included how the City may achieve providing the additional RHNA units through measures such as new construction, overcrowding, and adequate city services to meet demand.
- » Residents expressed questions and concerns regarding up-zoning and changes to single-family residential communities to allow multi-family apartments.
- » Some participants raised questions about Long Beach residents vs. individuals that work in Long Beach, and how the Housing Element takes that into consideration.
- » Questions and comments were raised about how parking is accommodated with increased housing density and how is parking included in the Housing Element Update.
- » One resident raised a question regarding vacant lots, if they are being tracked and how they could be used to promote housing.
- » Comments and questions were raised about the availability and location of affordable housing, including Downtown.
- » One resident questioned how those experiencing homelessness are included in the update.
- » One resident raised concerns of gentrification with new market rate housing being developed.
- » One resident questioned how segregation and income disparity will be discussed during the meeting.
- » Some residents raised outreach questions regarding the availability of materials shared during the meeting and future meetings.

Chat Input

(19 Comments/Questions)

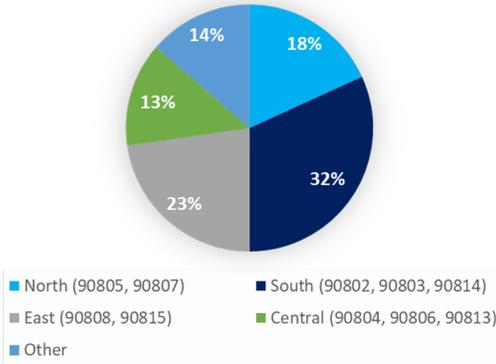
- » Many comments and questions were raised regarding SCAG and RHNA numbers, including the reasons for the increase and the efficacy of the 30% housing cost burden rule.
- » Residents voiced concerns about affordable housing being concentrated in downtown Long Beach as opposed to all over the City.
- » One resident questioned the percentage of residents that work in Long Beach.
- » One resident voiced concerns about the Housing Element Update superseding the recent Land Use Element.
- » Some residents are concerned about the availability of parking and/or the provision of car-alternative incentives.
- » Some residents are concerned that the City does not have proper infrastructure or public service to accommodate new growth.
- » New construction should prioritize residents currently experiencing overcrowding or homelessness.
- » Residents are interested in the City's strategy to incentivize the development of housing, especially in light of the lack of Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) resources.
- » Concerns were raised about the 5th cycle RHNA underestimating housing needs.

Poll Results

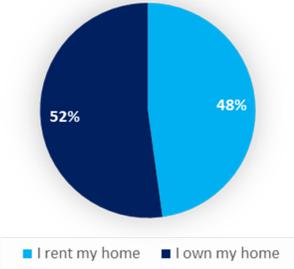
Poll #1: How long have you lived in the City?



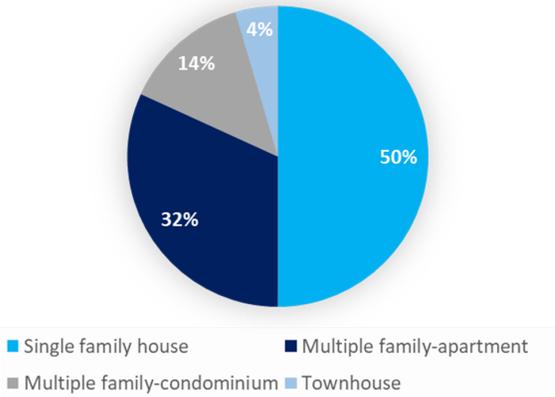
Poll #2: Which Long Beach ZIP Code do you currently live in?



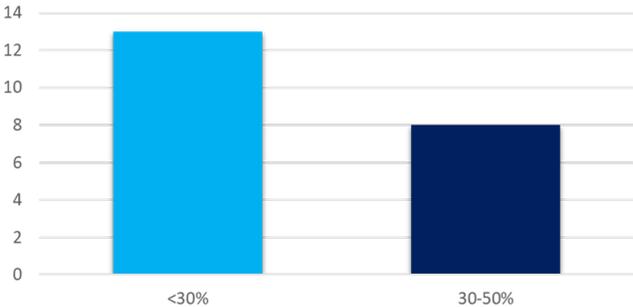
Poll #3: Do you rent or do you own your home?



Poll #4: What kind of housing do you live in?

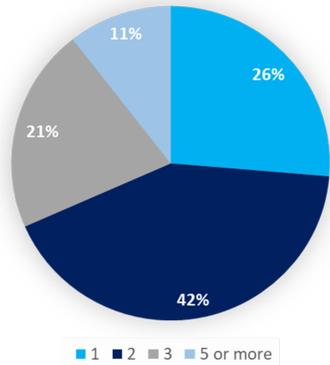


Poll #5: How much of your monthly income goes to housing?

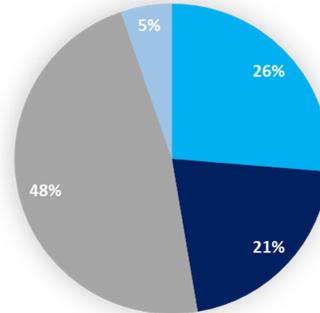




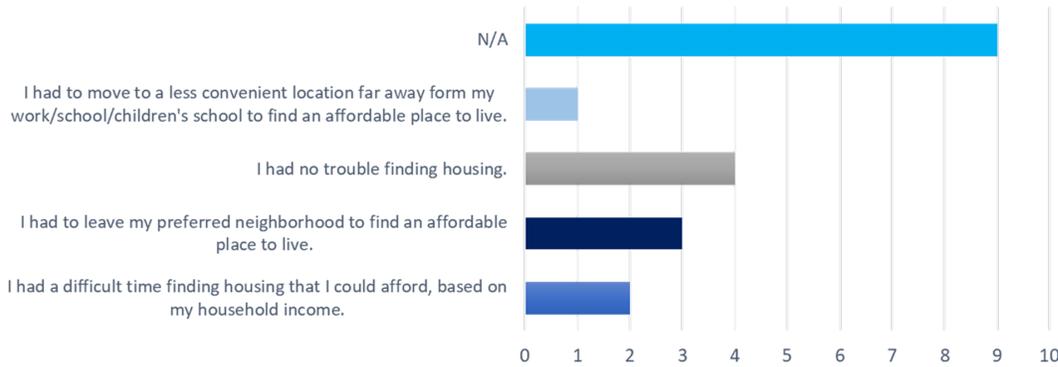
Poll #6: How many people live in your household including you?



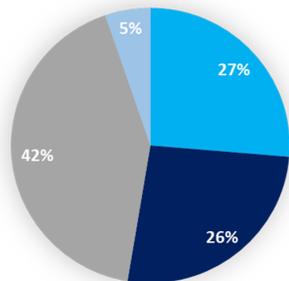
Poll #7: With whom do you share your household?



Poll #8: Have you recently had to look for a new place to live in the City? If so, which statement best describes your experience?



Poll #9: Which statement best describes your experience finding and securing housing in the time you've lived in the City?



- It has gotten harder to find a place to live over the years.
- It's easy to find housing in the City.
- It has gotten harder to find an affordable place to live over the years.
- It's never been easy to find housing in the City.



A.5.2 Digital Workshop #1 - Spanish

Saturday, August 15, 2020

Zoom Webinar from 10:00am – 12:00pm

Attended by approximately 7 members of the public, the first Spanish Digital Workshop focused on presenting background information and received feedback on the state of housing in Long Beach, policies and programs, City demographics, housing needs and housing affordability, among other items.

Overview

A formal presentation led by the Long Beach Development Services Team was followed by opportunities for the public to provide questions and comments through the webinar Q&A and chat functions. Additionally, poll questions were implemented throughout the presentation to engage with participants and receive input on background housing information.

During the presentation, participants were encouraged to use the Q&A and chat functions to provide feedback on the content presented and as a guide for discussion topics. During the presentation written questions and comments were directly responded to via the Q&A and chat functions. Upon completion of the presentation, written questions were responded to verbally by the Housing Team members and participants were able to ask questions and provide comments verbally as well. The polls were primarily used to gain background information on attendees and help facilitate discussions.

Notifications of the Digital Workshop and other meetings were distributed electronically via LinkLB, the City's email notification system, to over 3,000 email addresses for people who have signed up for notifications for latest news or initiatives and programs from Development Services, or

for notifications related to general plan updates. The events were also promoted through a memo to the Mayor and City Council, and through social media via Facebook events hosted and promoted by both the City and Development Services Department's Facebook accounts. The Spanish language workshop was shared with community based organizations serving the Spanish speaking community for help spreading the word, including Latinos in Action, Long Beach Immigrant Rights Coalition (LBIRC), Long Beach Community Action Partnership, Washington Neighborhood Association, Long Beach Forward, Puente Latino Association, LBRE, Housing Long Beach and Centro Cha. Brochures were mailed to over 25,300 addresses in areas identified as having high housing need and high risk related to COVID10. The mailers shared information on the Housing Element update, outreach meetings and resources for individuals affected by COVID-19 in all four City languages of English, Spanish, Tagalog and Khmer.

The questions and feedback received during the workshop are categorized below:

- » Q&A Input
- » Poll Results

Four (4) questions and comments were received during the digital workshop through the Q&A and Chat features. The pages below illustrate the themes and input captured.

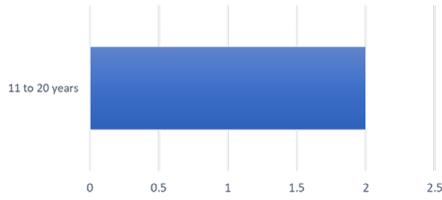
Q&A

(3 Questions/Comments)

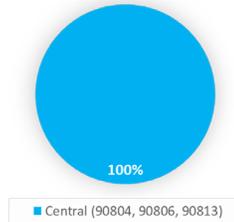
- » A question was raised whether new constructions home will include parking.
- » A question was voiced to provide clarity on what increased units means, whether new buildings or individual units.

Poll Results

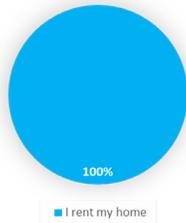
Poll #1: How long have you lived in the City?



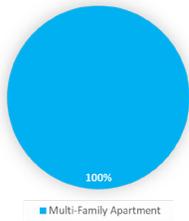
Poll #2: Which Long Beach ZIP Code do you currently live in?



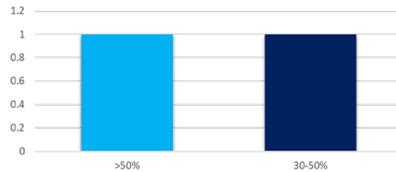
Poll #3: Do you rent or do you own your home?



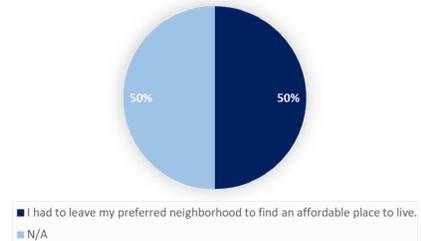
Poll #4: What kind of housing do you live in?



Poll #5: How much of your monthly income goes to housing?



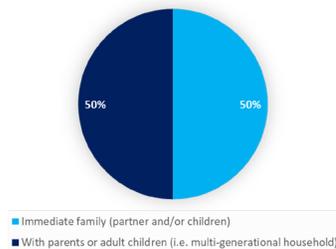
Poll #8: Have you recently had to look for a new place to live in the City? If so, which statement best describes your experience?



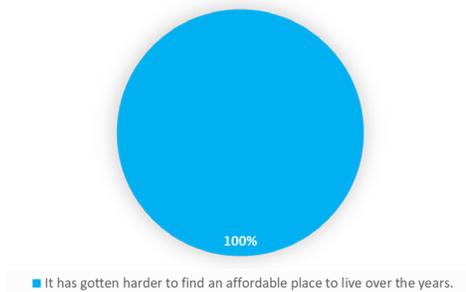
Poll #6: How many people live in your household including you?



Poll #7: With whom do you share your household?



Poll #9: Which statement best describes your experience finding and securing housing in the time you've lived in the City?





A.5.3 Community Forum #1

Wednesday, August 12, 2020

Zoom Webinar from 6:00pm – 7:30pm

Attended by approximately 43 members of the public, the first Community Forum focused on presenting an overview of the Housing Element Update, understanding the current housing crisis and strategies for the City to address the Housing Crisis.

Overview

A formal presentation led by the Long Beach Development Services Team was followed by opportunities for the public to provide questions and comments through the webinar Q&A and chat functions. Additionally, poll questions were implemented throughout the presentation to engage with participants and receive input on background housing information.

During the presentation, participants were encouraged to use the Q&A and chat functions to provide feedback on the content presented and as a guide for discussion topics. During the presentation written questions and comments were directly responded to via the Q&A and chat functions. Upon completion of the presentation, written questions were responded to verbally by the Housing Team members and participants were able to ask questions and provide comments verbally as well. The polls were primarily used to gain background information on attendees and help facilitate discussions.

Notifications of the Digital Workshop and other meetings were distributed electronically via LinkLB, the City's email notification system, to over 3,000 email addresses for people who have signed up for notifications for latest news or initiatives and programs from Development Services, or for notifications related to general plan updates. The events were also promoted through a memo to the Mayor and City Council, and through social media via Facebook events hosted and promoted by both the City and Development Services Department's Facebook accounts. Brochures were mailed to over 25,300 addresses in areas identified as having high housing need and high risk related to COVID-19. The mailers shared information on the Housing Element update, outreach meetings and resources for individuals affected by COVID-19 in all four City languages of English, Spanish, Tagalog and Khmer.

The questions and feedback received during the workshop are categorized below:

- » Q&A Input
- » Chat Input
- » Poll Results

One hundred and nine (109) questions and comments were received during the digital workshop through the Q&A and Chat features. The pages below illustrate the themes and input captured.

Q&A Input

(52 Questions/Comments)

- » Questions about Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU), micro-units and permitting.
- » Several questions regarding density bonus, the percentage and areas in the City where its allowed were raised.
- » Some comments were raised regarding no net loss ordinance in the City.
- » Several attendees raised questions and comments about recent and potential legislation, including SB 1120 and zoning changes in Long Beach.
- » Some comments and questions were expressed regarding community land trusts and other housing trusts or funding source for affordable housing.
- » Several comments and questions were raised in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the need for improved code enforcement, right to counsel, rental housing division and how to address the increase in evictions.
- » Several comments were raised in relation to transportation, parking and to not consider the mobility element in the housing element update.
- » Many comments and questions were raised regarding SCAG and RHNA numbers, including the increase in housing needs, affordability needs, SCAG requirements and validation, shared practices, among others.
- » Some participants asked questions about vacancy rates, how they're calculated, incentives for building on vacant lots and overcrowding affecting vacancy rates.
- » Questions and comments were raised about rent and wages, and how those are tracked by zip code and if they are adjusted for inflation.
- » Questions and comments were raised regarding increased property taxes and other taxes to pay for increased housing.

- » A question was voiced about AirBnB and how that affects the housing shortage.
- » Questions were raised about how other General Plan elements are coordinated with the Housing Element, including the Land Use Element.
- » Outreach questions were raised regarding availability of materials and future meetings.

Chat Input

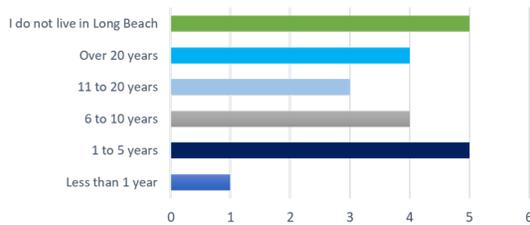
57 Questions/Comments)

- » Many comments and questions were raised regarding Community Land Trusts (CLTs) and “CLRs”. Residents suggested including CLTs in the Housing Element as a means to increase affordable housing.

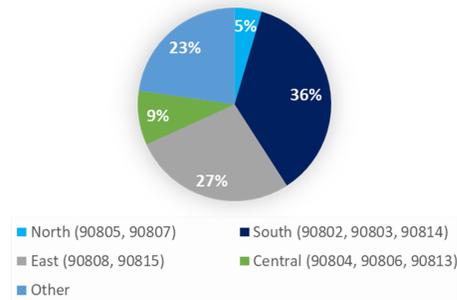
- » Some residents were concerned about the lack of funds in the City’s Housing Trust Fund, its income targeting, and how it helps build affordable housing.
- » Questions were raised about priority for Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) as means to house the homeless.
- » Some residents had questions about the impacts and requirements for micro-units, and how they fit into the RHNA.
- » General concerns about how the City plans to meet the RHNA target given the economic impacts of the COVID pandemic.
- » Some participants expressed concerns regarding density bonus and the percentage allowed.
- » Some concerns were raised regarding parking included (or excluded) with affordable housing.
- » One resident asked about potential plans for north-south bike lane infrastructure.

Poll Results

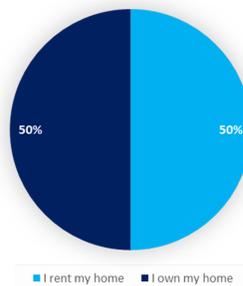
Poll #1: How long have you lived in the City?



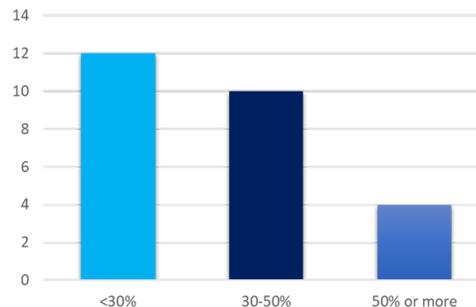
Poll #2: Which Long Beach ZIP Code do you currently live in?



Poll #3: Do you rent or do you own your home?



Poll #4: How much of your monthly income goes to housing?





A.5.4 Community Forum #2

Wednesday, August 19, 2020

Zoom Webinar from 6:00pm-7:30pm

Attended by approximately 28 members of the public, the second Community Forum focused on presenting background information relevant to the Housing Element update and the housing crisis in Long Beach and received feedback on the Housing Element Goals.

Overview

A formal presentation led by the Long Beach Development Services Team was followed by opportunities for the public to provide questions and comments through the webinar Q&A and chat functions. Additionally, poll questions were implemented throughout the presentation to engage with participants and receive input on the proposed goals for the Housing Element.

During the presentation, participants were encouraged to use the Q&A and chat functions to provide feedback on the content presented and as a guide for discussion topics. During the presentation written questions and comments were directly responded to via the Q&A and chat functions. Upon completion of the presentation, written questions were responded to verbally by the Housing Team members and participants were able to ask questions and provide comments verbally as well. The polls were primarily used to gain background information on attendees and help facilitate discussions about the goals of the Housing Element.

Notifications of the Digital Workshop and other meetings were distributed electronically via LinkLB, the City's email notification system, to over 3,000 email addresses for people who have signed up for notifications for latest news or initiatives and programs from Development Services, or for notifications related to general plan updates. The events were also promoted through a memo to the Mayor and City Council, and through social media via Facebook events hosted and promoted by both the City and Development Services Department's Facebook accounts. Brochures were mailed to over 25,300 addresses in areas identified as having high housing need and high risk related to COVID-19. The mailers shared information on the Housing Element update, outreach meetings and resources for individuals affected by COVID-19 in all four City languages of English, Spanish, Tagalog and Khmer.

The questions and feedback received during the workshop are categorized below:

- » Q&A Input
- » Chat Input
- » Poll Results

Eighty (80) questions and comments were received during the digital workshop through the Q&A and Chat features. The pages below illustrate the themes and input captured.

Q&A Input

(33 Questions/Comments)

- » Questions about the long term impacts of COVID-19 in terms of potential rezoning of commercial spaces.
- » Several attendees raised questions and comments about the ratio of rental properties to owned properties and whether or not there is legislation aiming to increase the percentage of homeowners.
- » Many comments and questions were raised regarding what defines micro-units, their requirements, and dimensions.
- » Questions regarding the definition of publicly assisted units and whether or not money from the CARES Act is being directed towards housing in Long Beach.
- » Comments suggesting community Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) to assist with home ownership and the housing supply in general.
- » Questions regarding dimension requirements for units as per the California Building Codes.
- » Comments and questions were raised in favor of providing more affordable units for sale to increase the number of homeowners in Long Beach by building more housing and increasing homeownership opportunities, such as rent/own balances.

Chat Input

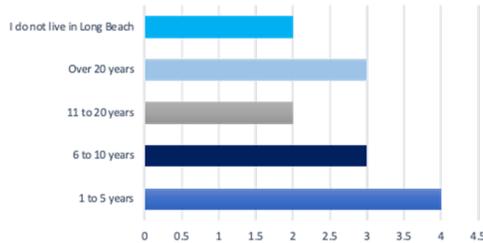
(47 Questions/Comments)

- » Concerns about an influx of evictions once the COVID moratoriums expire, especially for people of color, and the need for the right to counsel as a result.
- » Suggestions that Goal 1, provide housing assistance and preserve publicly assisted units, should prioritize extremely low income groups first.
- » Several comments regarding the need for local revenue to build affordable and supportive housing as well as community owned units.

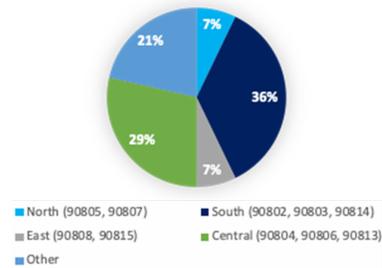
- » Some residents suggested Community Land Trusts and other cooperative ownership models in addition to tenant protections for permanent affordable, community-owned units.
- » Suggestion to use a bond measure as a local source of revenue for affordable and supportive housing.
- » Several residents suggested to convert excess commercial spaces and unused parking lots into affordable residential units.
- » Several general outreach suggestions to have other answers for the polls besides Yes/No.
- » Comments suggesting that redlining maps and race-based deed restrictions in Long Beach should be produced to illustrate the effects on systemic racism on the Long Beach community, especially in terms of rent burden, zoning, etc.
- » Several comments supporting the increased production of condominium buildings.
- » Several residents stated that there needs to be more homeownership opportunities in Long Beach as a result of renter stabilization and additional job opportunities.
- » Questions about the definition of a “publicly assisted unit”.
- » One resident voiced the need for additional programs like the Century Village at Cabrillo.
- » Residents suggested several ordinances to protect and preserve affordable housing.
- » Some residents suggested all Long Beach residents have a right to counsel.
- » Several suggestions for the City of Long Beach to create a rental housing division.

Poll Results

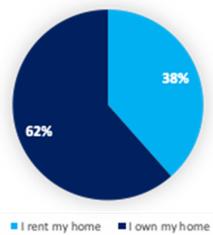
Poll #1: How long have you lived in the City?



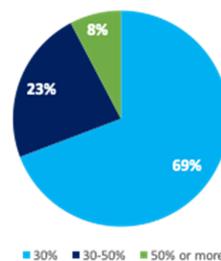
Poll #2: Which Long Beach ZIP Code do you currently live in?



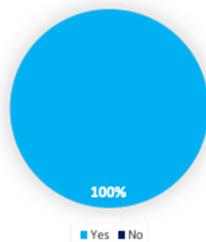
Poll #3: Do you rent or do you own your home?



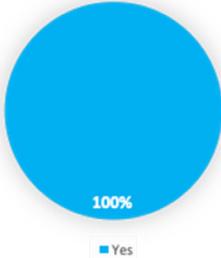
Poll #4: How much of your monthly income goes to housing?



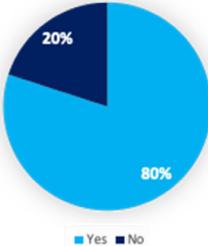
Do you agree with Goal 1: Provide Housing Assistance and Preserve Publicly Assisted Units?



Do you agree with Goal 2: Address the Unique Housing Needs of Special Residents?



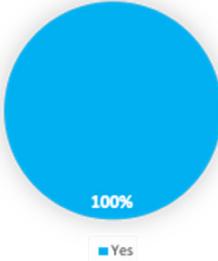
Do you agree with Goal 3: Retain and Improve the Quality of Existing Housing and Neighborhoods?



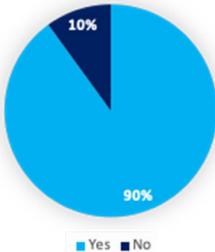
Do you agree with Goal 4: Provide Increased Opportunities for the Construction of High Quality Housing?



Do you agree with Goal 5: Mitigate Government Constraints to Housing Investment and Affordability?



Do you agree with Goal 6: Provide Increased Opportunities for Home Ownership?



A.5.5 Focus Group #1 – Local Businesses and Institutions

Tuesday, October 13, 2020

Zoom Webinar from 9:00am – 10:30am

The focus group was attended by two representatives from the City's business community.

The focus group meeting included a brief presentation on the Housing Element Update and process and was followed by a discussion with the Team. The discussion was focused on understanding housing impacts, opportunities and priorities for businesses and business leaders in Long Beach.

Overview

A brief presentation led by the Consultant Team was followed by a discussion between the attendees and the Team. Attendees were asked specific questions and given ample time to provide thorough answers and follow-up questions and answers.

Notifications of the focus group meeting were distributed to key stakeholders in the City's email database. The email blasts were distributed twice to approximately 30 email addresses.

The attendees were asked six (6) questions and provided the feedback outlined below.

The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » Expressed the need for housing for different populations, including senior housing, and mixed-income housing. Additionally, voiced the need for housing built closer to jobs for less commute times and promoting public transit options.
- » Would like to see more single units in larger unit developments with more amenities, especially with remote working likely to continue after the COVID-19 pandemic.

- » Temporary housing for contract workers should be considered in the Housing Element. Additionally, remote working should be considered in the Housing Element, especially for younger populations.
- » Concerns regarding availability and affordability for Seniors, especially homes with amenities for Seniors.
- » Homelessness should be a top priority for the City and would like to see more policies and concepts for homeless housing, including mental health services, motel conversion and partnering with other agencies.
- » The City should prioritize Long Beach residents and business opportunities when considering new developments.

A.5.6 Focus Group #2 – Affordable Housing Developers

Thursday, October 15, 2020

Zoom Webinar from 9:00am – 10:30am

The focus group was attended by four representative of affordable housing developers, including:

- » Habitat for Humanity Greater Los Angeles
- » Abundant Housing
- » LINC Housing

The focus group meeting included a brief presentation on the Housing Element Update and process and was followed by a discussion with the Team. The discussion was focused on understanding housing impacts, opportunities and priorities for Affordable Housing Developers in Long Beach.

Overview

A brief presentation led by the consulting team was followed by a discussion between the attendees and the Housing Team. Attendees were asked specific questions and given ample time to provide thorough answers.

Notifications of the focus group meeting were distributed to key stakeholders in the City's email database. The email blasts were distributed twice to approximately 20 email addresses.

The attendees were asked eleven (11) questions and provided the feedback outlined on the next page.



The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » Questions and concerns were addressed for providing housing for the diverse population in Long Beach without displacing the local population. Housing developers can help increase the housing stock by building affordable housing.
- » Concerned about barriers that deter affordable housing developers from building in high-opportunity and transit-oriented communities, including resident opposition and ensuring requirements recommendations from the City and State align with developers' goals.
- » Questions and concerns about policies allowing affordable housing in high-opportunity zones and consider rezoning and density bonuses in the Housing Element.
- » Concerns about approval processes and policies that affect further development of affordable housing, including challenges with financing projects due to competition.
- » Concerned about barriers to new housing or rebuilding housing developments, including differences in the City for inclusionary housing and politics, approval delays and high permit fees. An 'over-the-counter' approach may be better suited to improve approval processes.
- » The Midtown Specific Plan is a good example for future development plans. The Washington neighborhood and CNA and industrial zoning are areas being looked at for future development.
- » Partnerships with faith communities and religious institutions are being considered for future affordable housing opportunities. Adaptive reuse, including religious institutions, is an exciting option.
- » Regulatory capacity and expected units built capacity need to be kept separate and make estimates realistic.

A.5.7 Focus Group #3 – Housing Advocates

Thursday, October 15, 2020

Zoom Webinar from 9:00am – 10:30am

The focus group was attended by representatives from 8 housing advocate organizations, including:

- » Long Beach Forward
- » Bridge Housing
- » Everyone In
- » Legal Aid Foundation
- » ECR Communities
- » LiBRE

- » Long Beach Lines for Clean Energy
- » United Cambodian Community

The focus group meeting included a brief presentation on the Housing Element Update and process and was followed by a discussion with the Team. The discussion was focused on understanding underserved demographics and areas, priorities and challenges and opportunities for Advocates in Long Beach.

Overview

A brief presentation led by the consulting team was followed by a discussion between the attendees and the Housing Team. Attendees were asked specific questions and given ample time to provide thorough answers.

Notifications of the focus group meeting were distributed to key stakeholders in the City's email database. The email blasts were distributed 3 times to approximately 50 email addresses.

The attendees were asked four (4) questions and provided the feedback outlined below.

The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » The following underserved communities should be considered with the Housing Element Update: west/central/north neighborhoods, historically redlined and racially segregated communities, low income, communities of color, limited English proficiency communities, historically environmental pollution and poor air quality neighborhoods, and renters. Concerns that there isn't enough support for renters, especially during the pandemic.
- » Most organizations in attendance focus on low income, communities of color and environmental justice.
- » Concerns and questions with receiving data from public utilities to optimize utility policies and provide subsidies
- » Some of the top priorities for the City and Housing Element include strategic investments for housing that prioritizes extremely low-income residents, better renters' protections, strategies for helping residents move from the low-income housing to middle-income housing, anti-gentrification and anti-displacement measures, dedicated revenue sources for affordable housing, affordable housing covenants with life terms, mandated affordable housing and not just incentives like density bonus, more supportive housing, and increase areas in Long Beach that can accommodate affordable housing.

A.5.8 Homeless Services Advisory Committee Meeting

Wednesday, January 6, 2021
Virtual Webinar from 3:30pm

The Team provided an update on the Housing Element and solicited feedback from members of the Homeless Services Advisory Committee (HSAC).

A brief presentation on the Housing Element Update and process was provided and followed by a discussion with the Team. The discussion was focused on types of affordable housing included, funding mechanisms and future outreach.

The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » Tiny home villages and small lot subdivisions can be explored to more effectively and affordably build housing for people experiencing homelessness.
- » City should consider expanding the Safe Parking program.
- » City should provide technical support for Community Land Trusts can support the development of affordable housing.
- » City should provide building incentives for mixed-use retail and housing, specifically for locally owned businesses.

A.5.9 Continuum of Care Meeting

Tuesday, January 12, 2021
Virtual Webinar from 2:45pm

The Team provided an update on the Housing Element and solicited feedback from members of the Continuum of Care Board (CoC).

A brief presentation on the Housing Element Update and process was provided and followed by a discussion with the Team. The discussion was focused on types of affordable housing options included and code enforcement.

The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » City should continue exploring hotel/motel acquisition and conversion to affordable housing.
- » To better understand underutilization of property, the City should have a list of vacant commercial spaces, rather than just a list of vacant lots.
- » Tiny home villages is a good option to efficiently provide housing.
- » Safe Parking program should be open to RVs.
- » The City can remove barriers to affordable housing through building code relief (e.g., fire exits/stairs requirements).

A.5.10 Affordable and Workforce Housing Working Group Meeting

Thursday, February 11, 2021
Zoom Meeting from 11:00am – 12:00pm

The working group meeting was attended by approximately 11 representatives from the affordable housing and workforce housing developer sector.

The working group meeting included a brief presentation on the Housing Element Update and policies considered for the Housing Plan and was followed by a discussion with the City team. The discussion and feedback were focused on opportunities in location and type of affordable housing in Long Beach, revenue sources for affordable housing and policies the City should consider in the Housing Plan.

Overview

A brief presentation led by the City team was followed by an opportunity for feedback from the attendees.

Notifications of the focus group meeting were distributed to a list of key stakeholders in the City's email database. The emails were distributed to approximately 11 email addresses.

The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » City should consider expanding housing opportunity on religious facilities and adaptive re-use of commercial land.
- » There is a need for a local recurring revenue source, such as linkage fees, property tax assessments, or utility fees, to fund affordable housing.



- » New development should be balanced and include incentives for workforce housing, which is attractive to major employers.
- » Public land should be prioritized for housing development.
- » An affordable housing overlay can be considered in areas of the city with very low residential densities in the underlying zones.

A.5.11 Century Villages at Cabrillo Youth Focus Group

Tuesday, March 23, 2021

Zoom Webinar from 3:00pm – 4:00pm

Attended by approximately eight youth residents and one adult resident from Century Villages at Cabrillo, the Team provided an update on the Housing Element and solicited feedback.

A brief presentation on the Housing Element Update, process and poll questions were provided and followed by a discussion with the Team. The discussion, questions and presentation were focused on addressing housing needs for younger generations in Long Beach and community needs and services. Additionally, the presentation was tailored to provide educational information on housing, the housing element and how youth and young adults can contribute to the City's housing processes.

The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » The most important issues from the youth group are the fairness of housing and employment opportunities available in Long Beach.
- » The maintenance of housing, especially for those that are experiencing chronic homelessness and mental illness, needs to be supported by services, such as food delivery and mental health services.

A.5.12 Long Beach Aging Services Collaborative Meeting

Wednesday, April 7, 2021

Zoom Meeting from 3:00pm – 4:00pm

The working group meeting was attended by approximately 122 representatives within the Long Beach community representing community organizations, housing advocates, aging services, affordable housing developers, agencies and institutions, among others.

The working group meeting included a brief presentation on the Housing Element Update and process and was followed by a discussion with the City team. The discussion and feedback was focused on potential opportunities for additional affordable housing, senior housing and housing in general.

Overview

A brief presentation led by the City team was followed by an opportunity for feedback from the attendees. Notifications of the focus group meeting were distributed to a list of key stakeholders in the City's email database. The emails were distributed to approximately 122 email addresses.

The following key takeaways were received from the focus group meeting:

- » The City could consider an affordable housing development specifically for LGBTQ populations.
- » "Green" housing units should be incentivized near transportation.
- » Familial wealth can be built through increased pathways for homeownership.
- » Cohousing is a good model for affordable housing, as seniors do not require as much space.
- » Universal design standards for senior housing should be implemented.
- » The City should commit to an ongoing revenue source to fund community ownership of land.

A.5.13 Community Meeting #1

Wednesday, April 28, 2021

Zoom Webinar from 5:00pm – 7:00pm

Attended by approximately 72 members of the public, the community meeting focused on presenting an overview of the Housing Element Update, understanding the current housing crisis, and policies and strategies for the City to include in the Housing Plan.

Overview

The City team gave a formal presentation on the Housing Element Update and implemented poll questions throughout the presentation to engage with participants and receive input on background housing information. During the presentation, participants were encouraged to use the chat functions to provide feedback on the content presented.

The presentation was followed by a breakout session where participants were split up into smaller groups and given an opportunity to answer a series of housing-related questions prepared by the City as well as provide any additional feedback.

Each breakout room had an assigned notetaker and facilitator that gathered feedback from the group for approximately forty-five minutes. Upon closing the breakout rooms, participants re-joined the general meeting where facilitators shared their group's feedback summary with the larger group. Additionally, one of the breakout rooms was facilitated and discussed in Spanish with approximately 10 community members.

Notifications of the Community Meeting were distributed electronically via LinkLB, the City's email notification system, to over 3,000 email addresses for people who have signed up for notifications for latest news or initiatives and programs from Development Services, or for notifications related to general plan updates. The events were also promoted through a memo to the Mayor and City Council, and through social media via Facebook events hosted and promoted by both the City and Development Services Department's Facebook accounts. The meetings were advertised in all four City languages of English, Spanish, Tagalog and Khmer.

The questions and feedback received during the workshop are categorized below:

- Chat Input
- Poll Results
- Breakout Rooms Summary

Chat Input

(96 Comments/Questions)

- » Comments about what residents love about Long Beach – diversity, parks, proximity to ocean and sense of community.
- » Comments about housing needs – more affordable housing, quality of housing and less high-density housing.
- » Comments raised about eviction concerns, racist housing practices and extremely high rent prices that eat up more than half of a salary.
- » Need for low-income housing that is accessible to people without legal status or insurance.
- » Concerns about landlords blaming tenants for rodent infestations and dilapidated buildings where landlords refuse to make improvements or force tenants to pay for them.
- » Requests to end single family zoning, rent stabilization at mobile home parks to prevent space rent gouging, and regulations to limit predatory landlords from taking advantage of tenants.
- » Some concerns were raised regarding parking included (or excluded) with affordable housing.
- » Comments disputing RHNA data reporting accuracy.
- » Concern that AB1482 is not a permanent solution.
- » Concerns about SB9 and SB10.
- » Specific questions:
 - How do we make sure the bonuses don't all go to market rate builders?
 - Why does the City continue to remove the affordability element from units downtown?
 - Shouldn't housing be affordable instead of resorting to "micro-units"?
 - How will the City's planning and building departments handle increased housing demand?

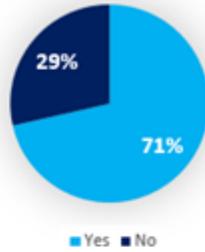


Breakout Rooms Summary

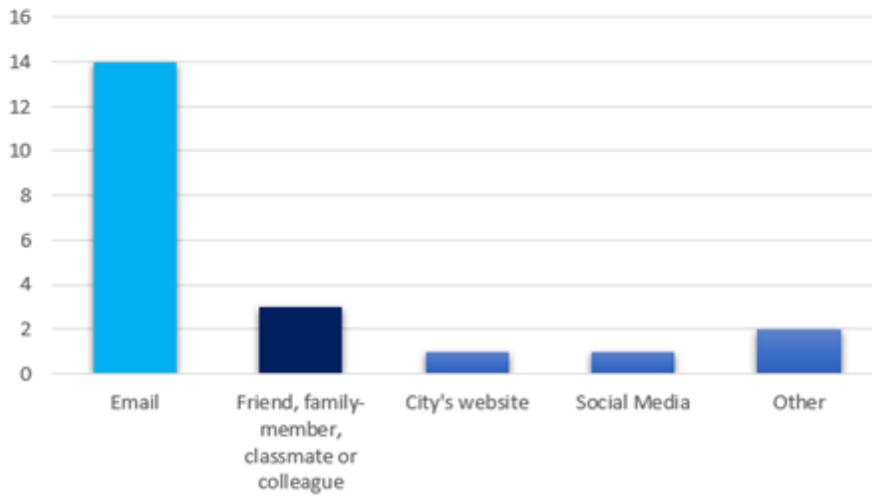
1. We reviewed data and information related to housing needs in LB during the first portion of this meeting. Are there additional housing needs that should be considered for this plan?
 - General consensus that there is a need for more senior housing as well as senior housing protections.
 - Participants identified a need for renter protections to avoid evictions and subsequent higher rents.
 - The rental market is highly competitive and rent prices are significantly higher, making it difficult to find affordable housing in Long Beach, especially with the income requirements.
 - Unequal distribution of open space and buildings across Long Beach.
 - Concerns about neighborhood conservation and building preservation efforts.
2. Has anyone looked for housing in LB recently? Can you share how that experience was and how you found your housing?
 - Gentrification/expensive residential units developed at the expense of the rest of the city; hard to find somewhere that feels safe and comfortable with open space.
 - You must be ready and the first in line if you put in an application because it's a very competitive market.
 - Difficulty finding pet-friendly housing.
3. Would anyone like to share about either their personal housing situation or any friends or family's housing situations in LB that you think we should consider as we work on the housing plan? (follow up if they need more prompting: How does housing impact people's lives? Are the housing needs of everyone you know being met?)
 - Friend who is a social worker and can barely afford her place in LB; would like to take care of her mother but can't afford a larger space to share with her; makes aging in place and keeping families together very difficult.
 - New development, redistricting, and rezoning has raised prices of affordable housing. These disparities have grown tremendously in the last 3-5 years, and especially now since COVID-19.
 - A resident expressed that when there is a non-urgent fix in the apartment, the landlord raises their rent or tells them that they must pay for it.
- One resident is currently looking for an apartment but does not have a paystub that is more than 3x the rent. She pays \$1550 for a one-bedroom apartment and the owner does not want to fix the apartment without raising the price.
- Resident contacted the code enforcement department when her bathroom ceiling fell through and they told her they don't have enough staff to make a visit. The manager fixed it in the end, but he raised the rent price by \$100.
4. What is the most important housing issue to you, your family, and/or your community?
 - Housing the homeless.
 - Allocate new housing to people with low income.
 - Preventing developers from creating development monopolies.
 - Prioritizing neighborhood improvements and community spaces.
5. What should be prioritized for the housing element?
 - Keeping people house and meeting goals for each housing population.
 - Supporting tenants to become homeowners.
 - How to prevent homelessness and help the homeless.
 - RHNA numbers should be reassessed for accuracy.
 - Build and preserve where it makes sense.
6. Where is more housing need in the City?
 - Eastside of Long Beach
7. Are there any suggestions for how to increase housing production to meet the community need?
 - Use of decommissioned cruise ships docked in Long Beach for residential space.
 - Up-zoning lots that are single family to allow for possibility of creating more housing (building duplexes and multifamily units).
 - Converting commercial spaces to residential or adding residential space to a commercial space; more creative approaches aside from up-zoning.
 - County has established design guidelines examples for new housing and infrastructures that can be considered.
 - Manage the infrastructural component related to housing development, including utilities and materials.
 - SB9 & SB10 – Legislation coming from the State that needs to be closely watched.

Poll Results

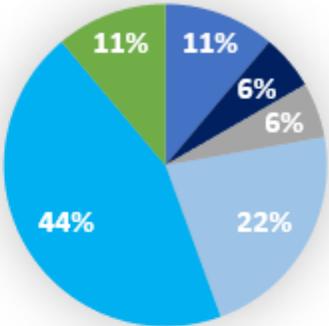
Poll: Is this your first time participating in a meeting about the housing element?



Poll: How did you hear about today's meeting?

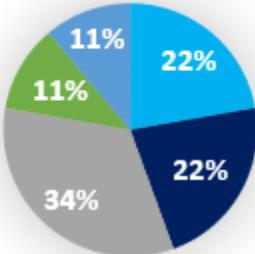


Poll: How long have you lived in the City of Long Beach?



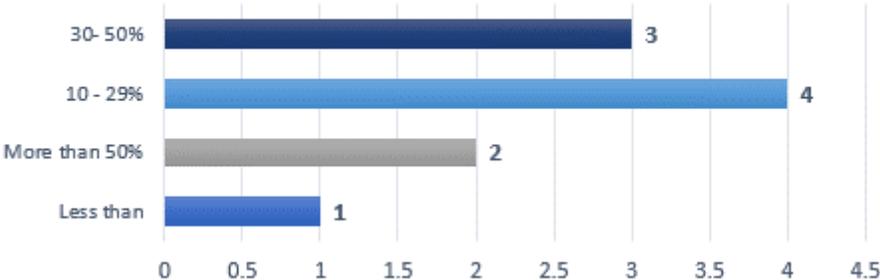
- Less than 1 year
- 1 - 5 years
- 6 - 10 years
- 11 - 20 years
- Over 20 years
- I do not live in Long Beach

Poll: What area of Long Beach do you currently live in?



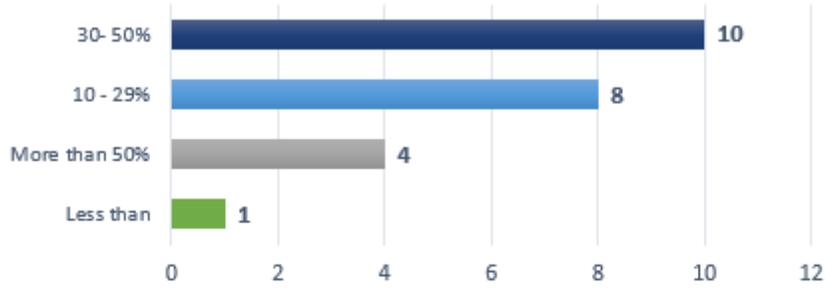
- North (90805, 90807)
- East (90808, 90815)
- South (90802, 90803, 90814)
- Central (90804, 90806, 90813)
- Other

Poll: How much of your approximate monthly household income goes to housing (i.e. rent or mortgage payment)?

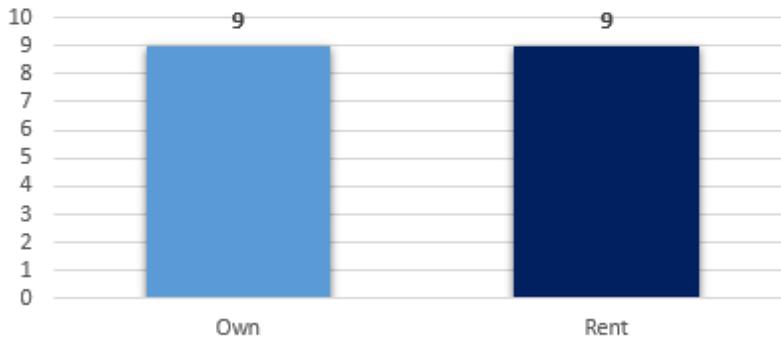




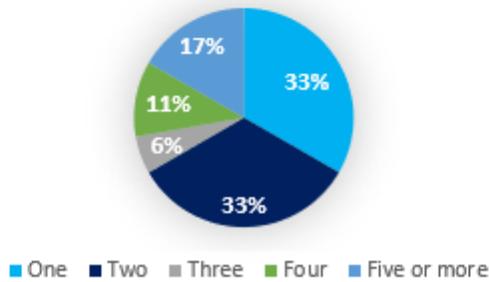
Poll: How much of your approximate monthly household income goes to housing (i.e. rent or mortgage payment)?



Poll: Do you own or rent your home?

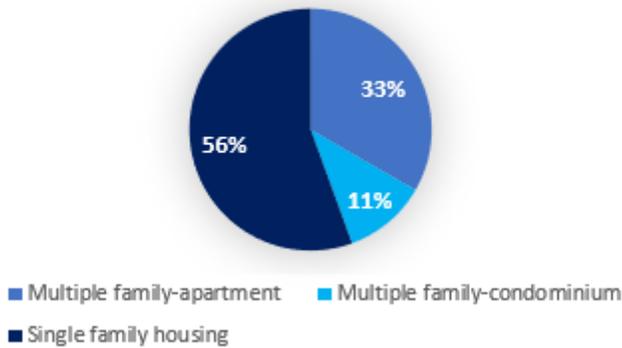


Poll: How many people live in your household including you?

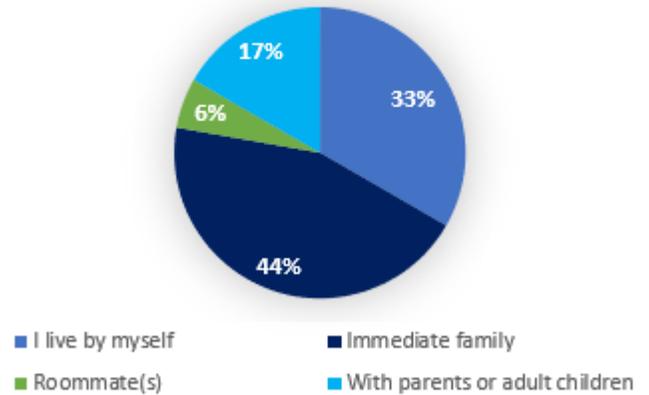




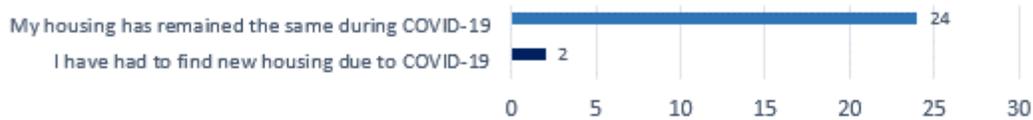
Poll: What kind of housing do you live in?



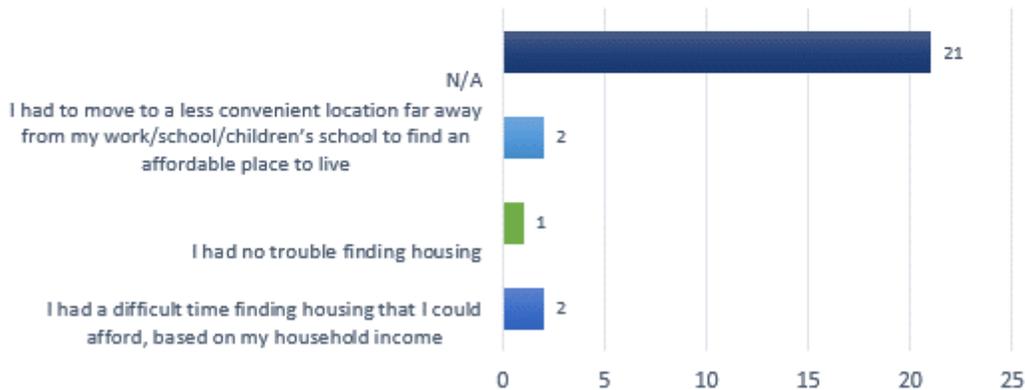
Poll: With whom do you share your household?



Poll: Has your housing accommodated your needs during the COVID-19 pandemic?

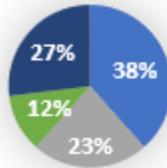


Poll: Have you recently had to look for a new place to live in the City? If so, which statement best describes your experience?



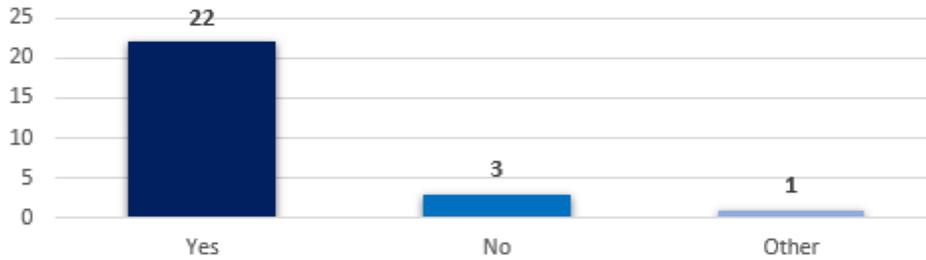


Poll: Which statement best describes your experience finding and securing housing in the time you've lived in Long Beach?

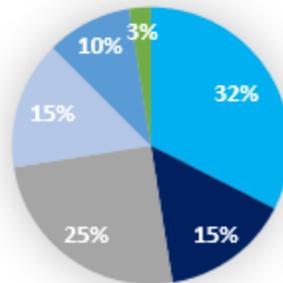


- N/A
- It's never been easy to find housing in the City
- It's easy to find housing in the City
- It has gotten harder to find an affordable place to live over the years

Poll: Does your current housing meet your needs?



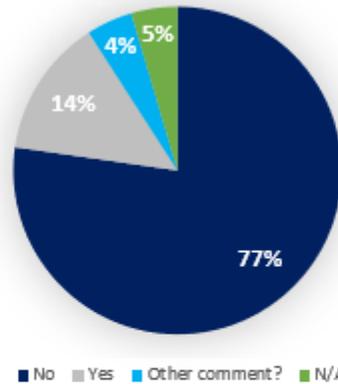
Poll: Where is housing needed most in Long Beach?



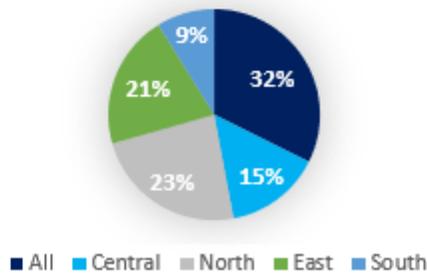
- All
- Central (90804, 90806, 90813)
- North (90805, 90807)
- East (90808, 90815)
- South (90802, 90803, 90814)
- Other



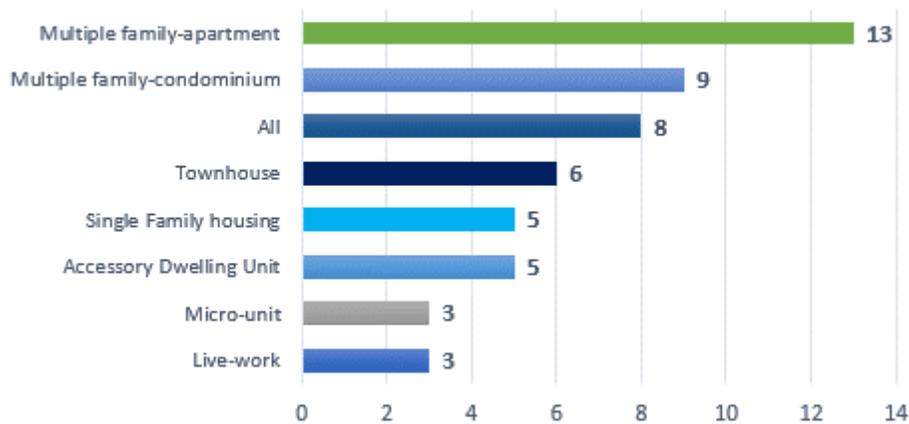
Poll: Do you believe the City’s housing stock currently accommodates the diverse needs of Long Beach households such as seniors, people with disabilities, homeless housing, transitional and/or group housing, large families, multigenerational households



Poll: Where is affordable housing needed most in Long Beach?



Poll: What kind of housing is needed most in Long Beach?



A.5.14 Community Meeting #2

Saturday, May 1, 2021

Zoom Webinar from 11:00am – 1:00pm

Attended by approximately 22 members of the public, the community meeting focused on presenting an overview of the Housing Element Update, understanding the current housing crisis, and policies and strategies for the City to include in the Housing Plan. This meeting was held on a Saturday morning to provide an opportunity consistent with community members varying schedules.

Overview

The City team gave a formal presentation on the Housing Element Update and implemented poll questions throughout the presentation to engage with participants and receive input on background housing information. During the presentation, participants were encouraged to use the chat functions to provide feedback on the content presented.

The presentation was followed by a breakout session where participants were split up into two breakout sessions, one facilitated in English and one facilitated in Spanish, and given an opportunity to answer a series of housing-related questions prepared by the City as well as provide any additional feedback.

Each breakout room had an assigned notetaker and facilitator that gathered feedback from the group for approximately forty-five minutes. Upon closing the breakout rooms, participants re-joined the general meeting where facilitators shared their group's feedback summary with the larger group.

Notifications of the Community Meeting were distributed electronically via LinkLB, the City's email notification system, to over 3,000 email addresses for people who have signed up for notifications for latest news or initiatives and programs from Development Services, or for notifications related to general plan updates. The events were also promoted through a memo to the Mayor and City Council, and through social media via Facebook events hosted and promoted by both the City and Development Services Department's Facebook accounts. The meetings were advertised in all four City languages of English, Spanish, Tagalog and Khmer.

The questions and feedback received during the workshop are categorized below:

- » Chat Input
- » Poll Results
- » Breakout Rooms Summary

Chat Input

(44 Comments/Questions)

- » Comments about what residents love about Long Beach – proximity to job, walkability, access to shopping and schools.
- » Comments about why housing is important – stability, growing families, safety, investment, saving, a place to live, plan, play, dream.
- » Request for affordable housing on the westside.
- » Request for free housing for low-income college students.
- » Concerns about extremely high housing costs and housing equity.
- » Request for City to look beyond exclusionary zoning and take a more hands on approach to housing, whether that's a "housing first" approach for unhoused individuals, or piloting communal/new kinds of public housing.
- » Request for workforce training centers or community centers with housing development units.

Breakout Rooms Summary

1. Are there additional housing needs that should be considered for this plan?
 - Senior, assisted living opportunities and open up single living housing.
 - Example in OC of single living/senior living with access to transit.
 - Multi-level housing that's cost effective.
 - Housing for families.
 - Community service housing.
2. Has anyone looked for housing in LB recently? Can you share how that experience was and how you found your housing?
 - Challenge to find affordable housing in LB like everywhere else in SoCal.
 - Challenge for residents with fixed income to find housing.
 - Lack of parking for apartment buildings.



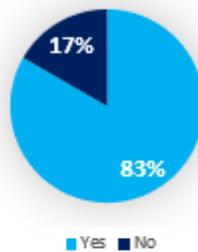
3. Would anyone like to share about either their personal housing situation or any friends or family's housing situations in LB that you think we should consider as we work on the housing plan? (follow up if they need more prompting: How does housing impact people's lives? Are the housing needs of everyone you know being met?)
 - More assistance for single mothers.
4. What is the most important housing issue to you, your family, and/or your community?
 - Homeless community.
 - Walkability/public transit.
 - Job opportunities closer to housing. Protect neighborhoods from changing drastically.
5. What should be prioritized for the housing element?
 - More social services: childcare facilities/schools .
 - Workforce training centers near housing developments.
 - Combination housing/workforce structures such as micro apartments.
 - Grocery stores and other resources near housing developments.

A.5.15 Capacity Building (Underway)

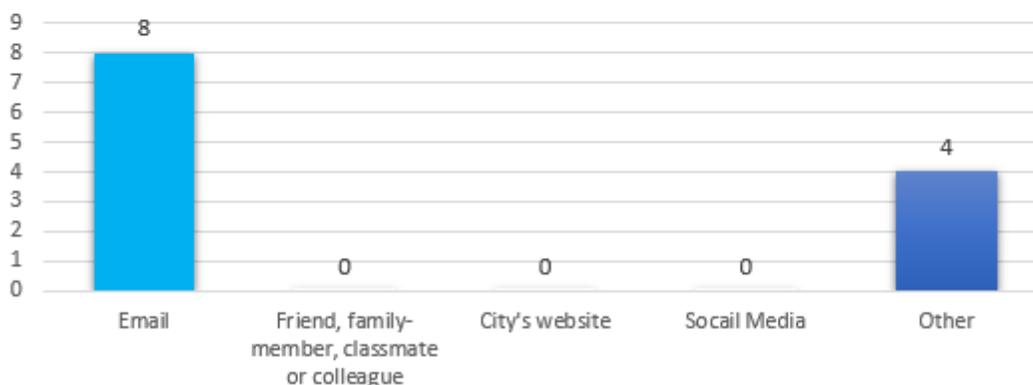
The City is currently underway with organizing and coordinating with Long Beach Forward and other groups on developing a unique partnership to help organize further outreach and reach historically underserved and multi-lingual communities. The City team is developing workshops to be conducted with Long Beach Forward and identified community organizations and members' capacity to support the outreach and awareness of the Housing Element Update through a series of skills-building workshops and other empowerment trainings. This process will help ensure that messaging is inclusive and transparent while expanding trusted partners and community stakeholders.

Poll Results

Poll: Is this your first time participating in a meeting about the housing element?

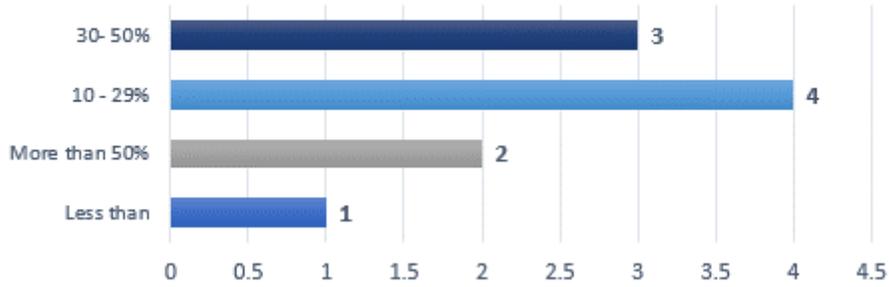


Poll: How did you hear about today's meeting?

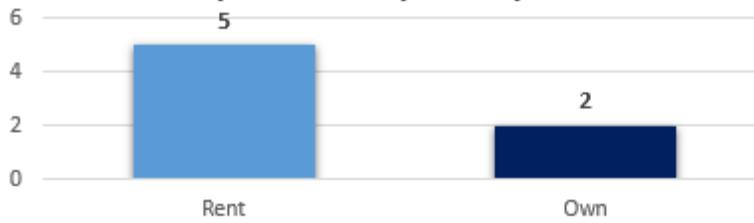




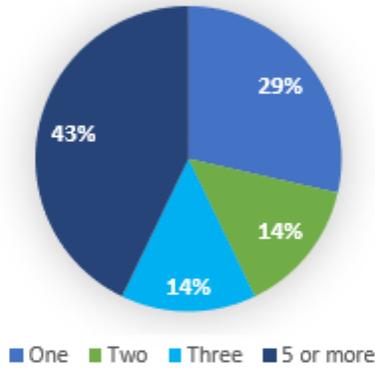
Poll: How much of your approximate monthly household income goes to housing (i.e. rent or mortgage payment)?



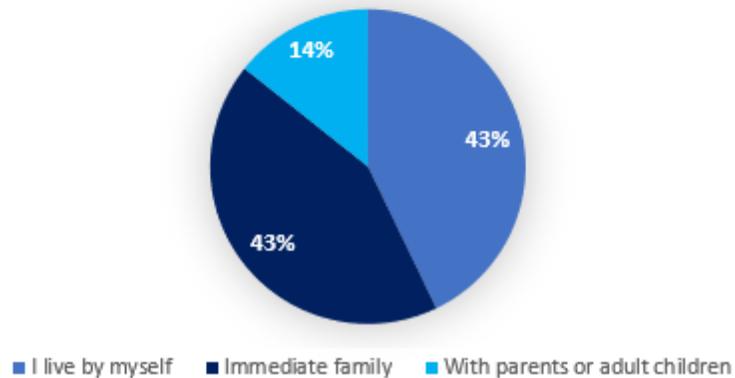
Poll #4 Do you rent or do you own your home?



Poll: How many people live in your household including you?

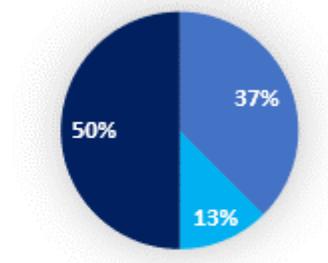


Poll: With whom do you share your household?



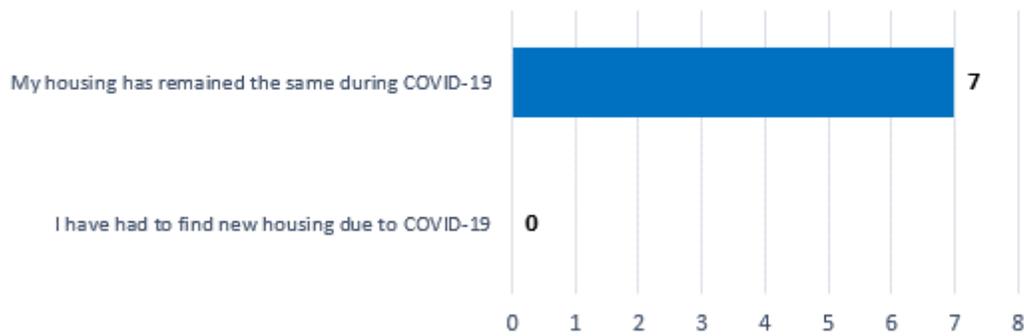


Poll: What kind of housing do you live in?

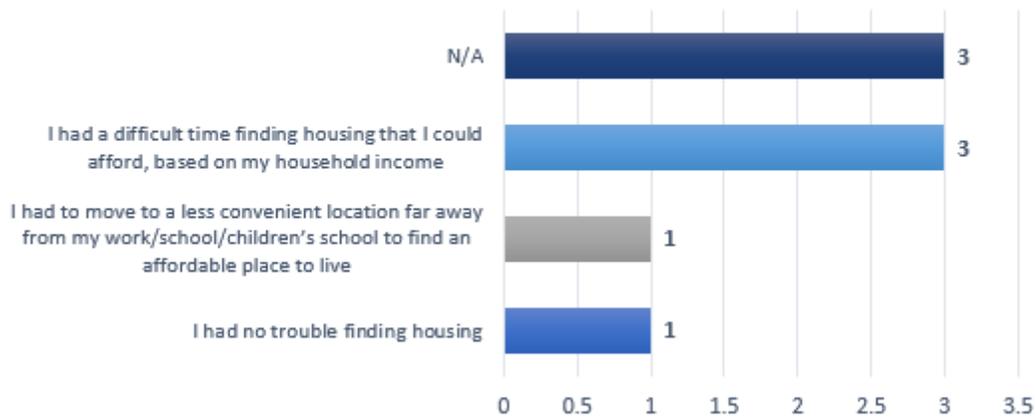


- Multiple family-apartment
- Multiple family-condominium
- Single family housing

Poll: Has your housing accommodated your needs during the COVID-19 pandemic?

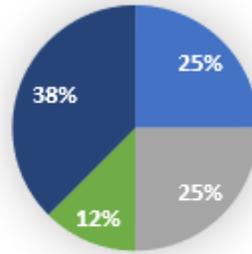


Poll: Have you recently had to look for a new place to live in the City? If so, which statement best describes your experience?



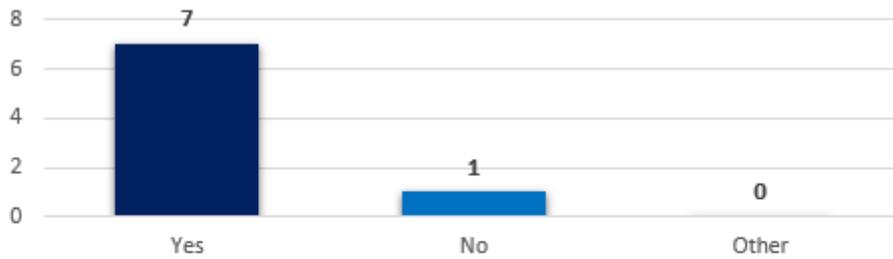


Poll: Which statement best describes your experience finding and securing housing in the time you've lived in Long Beach?

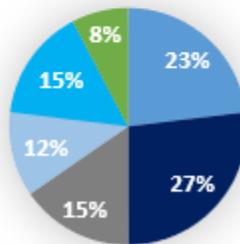


- N/A
- It's never been easy to find housing in the City
- It's easy to find housing in the City
- It has gotten harder to find an affordable place to live over the years

Poll: Does your current housing meet your needs?



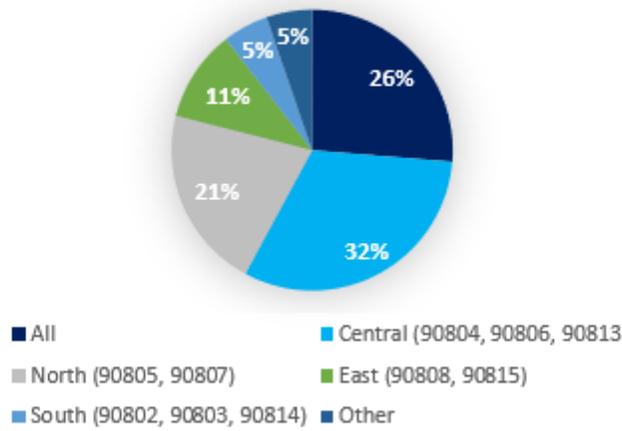
Poll: Where is housing needed most in Long Beach?



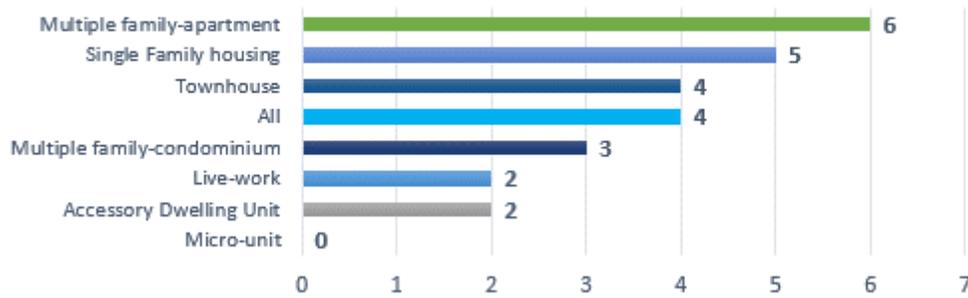
- All
- Central (90804, 90806, 90813)
- North (90805, 90807)
- East (90808, 90815)
- South (90802, 90803, 90814)
- Other



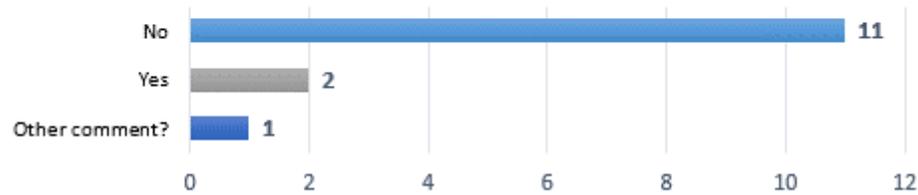
Poll: Where is affordable housing needed most in Long Beach?



Poll: What kind of housing is needed most in Long Beach?

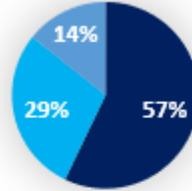


Poll: Do you believe the City's housing stock currently accommodates the diverse needs of Long Beach households such as seniors, people with disabilities, homeless housing, transitional and/or group housing, large families, multigenerational households?



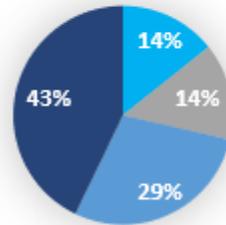


Poll: How long have you lived in the City of Long Beach?



■ Over 20 years ■ 1 - 5 years ■ 11 - 20 years

Poll: What area of Long Beach do you currently live in?



■ Other ■ North (90805, 90807)
■ South (90802, 90803, 90814) ■ Central (90804, 90806, 90813)



Section A.6 Attachment 1: Documentation

A.6.1 E-Blast Notification

Subject: The City of Long Beach Upcoming Housing Engagement Opportunities

Subtitle: The Future of Housing in Long Beach Depends on Your Input

The City of Long Beach is updating its Housing Element and needs your help. The Housing Element sets goals, policies and programs to ensure that the City can meet the housing needs of all Long Beach residents and households over the next eight years, as required by state law.

The Housing Element provides the City with a roadmap for accommodating the more than 26,000 units needed to adequately house existing and future City residents through the year 2029 and guides future decisions that impact housing. In the current housing and economic climate, a major focus of the Housing Element will be on:

- » Removing barriers to housing production to offset current housing shortages,
- » Addressing homelessness and displacement, and
- » Ensuring the availability and fair distribution of affordable housing throughout the City.

The upcoming cycle, the 6th Cycle of the Housing Element (2021-2029) is required to be adopted by City Council and submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for approval by Fall 2021. You can view the current Housing Element, the 5th cycle, [here](#).

Make yourself heard!

This is your chance to share your experience and ensure that Long Beach plans for the housing needs of all of its residents. Due to COVID-19, we've changed the way in which we go about conducting public meetings and have come up with alternative ways for you to participate in the process.

Please join us for any of the upcoming virtual community meetings.

English Digital Housing Element Workshop

Saturday, August 8, 2020

10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Link to Join Webinar on Computer or Zoom App:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82613771879>

If you would like to attend by telephone only, please dial the number listed below at the start of the meeting.

Dial-In Number: (346) 248-7799

Webinar ID: 826 1377 1879#

Spanish Digital Housing Element Workshop

Saturday, August 15, 2020

10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Link to Join Webinar on Computer or Zoom App:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81035751166>

If you would like to attend by telephone only, please dial the number listed below at the start of the meeting.

Dial-In Number: (346) 248 7799

Webinar ID: 810 3575 1166#

Community Forum #1: Understanding The Housing Crisis in Long Beach

Wednesday, August 12, 2020

6:00 to 7:30 PM

Webinar Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84273333941>

Community Forum #2: What is the Housing Element and How Can It Help Address the Housing Shortage?

Wednesday, August 19, 2020

6:00 to 7:30 PM

Webinar Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87191068776>

The meetings will include a presentation and Q&A portion. If you have questions at any point during the meeting, you can use the “Raise Hand” function on Zoom or press *9 on your phone. For the Q&A, you will have the option type in questions you may have for the presenters. We recommend you join via the Zoom app or on a desktop so you can participate in the Q&A more easily.

You can find more information on how to participate in the meeting as well as the meeting rules on our website: longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate. For additional language interpretation, please call (562) 570-6194 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting.

Thank you and stay safe.

Contact Us:

CALL: (562) 570-6194

E-MAIL: housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov

WEB: longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate

FACEBOOK: “Like” the Development Services Facebook page

TWITTER: Follow us on Twitter @LongBeachBuilds

INSTAGRAM: Follow us in Instagram @LongBeachBuilds

This information is available in alternative format by request at (562) 570-3807.

A.6.2 Flyer

The Future of Housing in Long Beach Depends on Your Input

The City of Long Beach is updating its Housing Element and needs your help. The Housing Element sets goals, policies and programs to ensure that the City can meet the housing needs of all Long Beach residents and households over the next eight years, as required by state law.

The Housing Element provides the City with a roadmap for accommodating the more than 26,000 units needed to adequately house existing and future City residents through the year 2029 and guides future decisions that impact housing. In the current housing and economic climate, a major focus of the Housing Element will be on:

- » Removing barriers to housing production to offset current housing shortages,
- » Addressing homelessness and displacement, and
- » Ensuring the availability and fair distribution of affordable housing throughout the City.

Make yourself heard!

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Please join us for any of the upcoming virtual community meetings.



English Digital Housing Element Workshop #1

Saturday, August 8, 2020

10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Link to Join Webinar on Computer or Zoom App:

tinyurl.com/y82d53fz

If you would like to attend by telephone only, please dial the number listed below at the start of the meeting.

Dial-In Number: (346) 248-7799

Webinar ID: 826 1377 1879#

Community Forum #1: Understanding The Housing Crisis in Long Beach

Wednesday, August 12, 2020

6:00 to 7:30 PM

Webinar Link: tinyurl.com/y77dpbsl

Spanish Digital Housing Element Workshop #1

Saturday, August 15, 2020

10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Link to Join Webinar on Computer or Zoom App:

tinyurl.com/yb94okft

If you would like to attend by telephone only, please dial the number listed below at the start of the meeting.

Dial-In Number: (346) 248-7799

Webinar ID: 810 3575 1166#

Community Forum #2: What is the Housing Element and How Can It Help Address the Housing Shortage?

Wednesday, August 19, 2020

6:00 to 7:30 PM

Webinar Link: tinyurl.com/y77q4s62

You can find more information on how to participate in the meeting as well as the meeting rules on our website: longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate. For additional language interpretation, please call (562) 570-6194 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting.

Contact Us:

CALL: (562) 570-6194

E-MAIL: housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov

WEB: longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate

FACEBOOK: "Like" the Development Services Facebook page

TWITTER: Follow us on Twitter @LongBeachBuilds

INSTAGRAM: Follow us in Instagram @LongBeachBuilds

This information is available in alternative format by request at (562) 570-3807.

A.6.3 Mailer: English and Spanish

The Future of Housing in Long Beach Depends on Your Input

The City of Long Beach is updating its Housing Element and needs your help. The Housing Element sets goals, policies and programs to ensure that the City can meet the housing needs of all Long Beach residents and households over the next eight years, as required by state law.

The Housing Element provides the City with a roadmap for accommodating the more than 25,000 units needed to adequately house existing and future City residents through the year 2029 and guides future decisions that impact housing, in the current housing and economic climate, a major focus of the Housing Element will be on:

- Removing barriers to housing production to offset current housing shortages.
- Addressing homelessness and displacement, and
- Ensuring the availability and fair distribution of affordable housing throughout the City.

El futuro del sistema de vivienda en Long Beach depende su aporte

La ciudad de Long Beach está actualizando el Código de Vivienda y necesita de tu ayuda. El Código de Vivienda establece iniciativas y políticas para asegurarse de que la ciudad pueda cumplir con las necesidades de vivienda de todos los residentes de Long Beach por los próximos ocho años, tal como lo requieren las leyes estatales.

El Código de Vivienda le brinda a la ciudad un método para poder construir las más de 25,000 unidades de vivienda necesarias para poder alojar a los residentes actuales y a futuro hasta el año 2029. Además, el Código guiará las futuras decisiones relacionadas a la vivienda. Debido a las condiciones actuales de la vivienda, los objetivos del nuevo Código serán:

- Eliminar los obstáculos a la construcción de vivienda para abastecer la falta de vivienda.
- Reducir la indigencia y combatir los desalojos.
- Asegurarse de que haya disponibilidad y distribución equitativa de vivienda asequible en toda la ciudad.

longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate

To request this information in an alternative format or to request a reasonable accommodation, please contact the Development Services Department at longbeach.gov/bds and 562-570-3807. A minimum of three business days is requested to ensure availability; attempts will be made to accommodate requests with shorter notice.



Return Service Requested

If you or someone you know needs assistance due to COVID-19, please reach out to us at 562-570-3807 or visit longbeach.gov/covid19. Thank you and stay safe!





Make yourself heard!

This is your chance to share your experience and ensure that Long Beach plans for the housing needs of all of its residents. Please join us for one of the upcoming community meetings.

English Digital Housing Element Workshop 1

Saturday, August 8, 2020, 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Link to join webinar on computer or Zoom app: tinyurl.com/y82d53fz

If you would like to attend by telephone only, please dial the number listed below at the start of the meeting.

Dial-In number: **346-248-7799**
Webinar ID: **862 6662 6667#**

Spanish Digital Housing Element Workshop 1

Saturday, August 15, 2020, 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Link to join webinar on computer or Zoom app: tinyurl.com/yb94okft

If you would like to attend by telephone only, please dial the number listed below at the start of the meeting.

Dial-In Number: **346-248-7799**
Webinar ID: **810 3575 1166#**

Community Forum 1: Understanding the Housing Crisis in Long Beach

Wednesday, August 12, 2020, 6:00 to 7:30 PM

Link to join English webinar on computer or Zoom app: tinyurl.com/y77dpbst

Dial-In Number: **346-248-7799**
Webinar ID: **842 7333 3941#**

Community Forum 2: What is the Housing Element and How Can it Help Address the Housing Shortage?

Wednesday, August 19, 2020 6:00 to 7:30 PM

Link to join English webinar on computer or Zoom app: tinyurl.com/y77q4s62

Dial-In Number: **346-248-7799**
Webinar ID: **871 9106 8776#**

You can find more information on how to join the virtual meetings and other ways to participate in the Housing Element Update process by visiting longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate. For additional language interpretation, please call 562-570-6194 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting.

¡Hágase escuchar!

Esta es su oportunidad de compartir su experiencia y de asegurarse de que Long Beach planifique un sistema de vivienda para las necesidades de todos sus residentes. Por favor, símese a nuestras próximas reuniones comunitarias.

Taller digital en inglés sobre el Código de Vivienda nro. 1

Sábado, 8 de agosto de 10:00 AM a 12:00 PM

Enlace para participar de la reunión con la computadora o la aplicación Zoom: tinyurl.com/y82d53fz

Si solo le interesa participar telefónicamente, por favor, marque el número siguiente al comienzo de la reunión.

Número de llamada: **346-248-7799**
Id. de la reunión: **862 6662 6667#**

Taller digital en español sobre el Código de Vivienda nro. 1

Sábado 15 de agosto de 2020 de 10:00 am a 12:00 pm

Enlace para participar de la reunión con la computadora o la aplicación Zoom: tinyurl.com/yb94okft

Si solo le interesa participar telefónicamente, por favor, marque el número siguiente al comienzo de la reunión.

Número de llamada: **346-248-7799**
Id. de la reunión: **810 3575 1166#**

Foro comunitario 1: Descripción de la crisis del vivienda en Long Beach

Miércoles, 12 de agosto de 2020 de 6:00 a 7:30 PM

Enlace para participar de la reunión con la computadora o la aplicación Zoom: tinyurl.com/y77dpbst

Número de llamada: **346-248-7799**
Id. de la reunión: **842 7333 3941#**

Foro comunitario 2: ¿Qué es el Código de Vivienda y cómo puede ayudar a solucionar la escasez de viviendas?

Miércoles, 19 de agosto de 2020 de 6:00 a 7:30 PM

Enlace para participar de la reunión con la computadora o la aplicación Zoom: tinyurl.com/y77q4s62

Número de llamada: **346-248-7799**
Id. de la reunión: **871 9106 8776#**

Puede encontrar más información sobre cómo unirse a las reuniones virtuales y otras maneras de participar en la actualización del proceso del sistema de vivienda visitando longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate. Para obtener interpretación en otros idiomas, por favor, comuníquese al 562-570-6194, 72 horas antes de la reunión.

Contact Us • Comuníquese con nosotros

- 562-570-6194
- housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov
- longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate
- @LongBeachBuilds
- @LongBeachBuilds
- @LongBeachBuilds



Khmer



Tagalog

longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate

To request this information in an alternative format or to request a reasonable accommodation, please contact the Development Services Department at longbeach.gov/lbds and 562-570-3807. A minimum of three business days is requested to ensure availability; attempts will be made to accommodate requests with shorter notice.





A.6.5 Mailer: Tagalog



Pagbabago ng Elemento ng Pabahay

longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate

Ang Hinaharap ng Pabahay sa Long Beach Ay Nasa Inyong Pagtulong

Binabago ng lungsod ng Long Beach ang Elemento ng Pabahay at kailangan ang inyong tulong. Ang Elemento ng Pabahay ay siyang nagtatakda ng mga layunin, patakaran at programa para siguruhin na magampanan ng lungsod ang mga pangangailangan nito sa pabahay ng lahat na nakatira sa Long Beach at ang sambayanan sa susunod na walong taon, bilang kahilingan ng batas ng estado.

Ang Elemento ng Pabahay ay nagbibigay sa lungsod ng daan para matulungan ang mahigit na 26,000 na bahay na kakailanganin para mabigyan ng bahay ang mga naninirahan ngayon dito at ang mga maninirahan

dito hanggang taong 2029 at magbibigay gabay sa pagpapasiya sa pabahay sa hinaharap. Sa kasalukuyang lagay ng pabahay at kabuhayan, tatalakayin ng Elemento ng Pabahay ang mga sumusunod:

- Tanggalin ang mga hadlang sa paggawa ng mga bahay para humabol sa kakulangan ng mga bahay sa kasalukuyan;
- Pag-usapan ang problema ng mga taong walang tirahan at mga taong napa-alis sa kanilang tirahan;
- Siguraduhin na mayroong mga bahay na matitirahan at ang makatarungang pamahagi ng abot-kayang pabahay sa buong lungsod.

Dapat Pakinggan Kayo!

Ito na ang inyong pagkakataon na ibahagi ang inyong karanasan at masigurado na makapagplano ang Long Beach sa lahat na mga pangangailangan ng kanyang

mga residente. Halina at sumali sa isa sa aming mga darating na pagpupulong sa komunidad.

Ang Unang Workshop ng Elemento ng Pabahay sa Wikang Ingles

Sabado, Ika 8 ng Agosto 2020, alas 10:00 ng umaga hanggang alas 12:00 ng tanghali

Pumasok sa Webinar na ito sa pamamagitan ng inyong kompyuter o sa ZOOM: tinyurl.com/y82d53fz

Kung gusto ninyong sumali sa telepono lamang, maari po kayong tumawag sa teleponong nakalista sa ibaba kung magsisimula na ang pagpupulong.

Ang idadaya ay: **346-248-7799**

Ang Webinar ID ay: **862 6662 6667#**

Ang Unang Workshop ng Elemento ng Pabahay sa Wikang Espanyol

Sabado, Ika 15 ng Agosto, 2020, alas 10:00 ng umaga hanggang alas 12:00 ng tanghali

Pumasok sa Webinar sa inyong computer o sa Zoom App: tinyurl.com/yb94okft

Kung nais ninyong makinig sa telepono lamang, idaya ninyo ang numero na nakalista sa ibaba pagsimula ng pagpupulong.

Numero na Idadaya: **346-248-7799**

Webinar ID: **810 3575 1166#**

Nagpatuloy sa susunod na pahina.



**Community Forum No. 1:
Unawain Natin ang Krisis sa Pabahay
sa Long Beach**

Miyerkoles, Ika 12 ng Agosto, 2020, alas 6:00 ng hapon
hanggang alas 7:30 ng gabi

Webinar: tinyurl.com/y77dpbsl

Ang idadaya ay: 346-248-7799

Ang Webinar ID ay: 842 7333 3941#

**Community Forum No. 2:
Ano ba itong Elemento ng Pabahay
at Paano Nito Pananagutan ang Kakulangan
sa Pabahay**

Miyerkoles, Ika 19 ng Agosto, 2020 alas 6 ng hapon
hanggang sa 7:30 ng gabi

Webinar: tinyurl.com/y77q4s62

Ang idadaya ay: 346-248-7799

Ang Webinar ID ay: 871 9106 8776#

Kayo ay makakatagpo ng karagdagang impormasyon kung paano sumali sa mga pagpupulong gamit ang kompyuter at iba pang mga paraan upang makasali sa proseso ng pagbabago ng Elemento ng Pabahay sa pamamagitan ng pagbisita sa website longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate. Para sa karagdagang pagsalin sa ibang wika, tumawag lamang sa 562-570-6194 ng mga pitumput dalawang oras 72 bago mag-umpisa ang pagpupulong.



Makipag-alam sa amin sa

562-570-6194

housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov

longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate

@LongBeachBuilds

@LongBeachBuilds

@LongBeachBuilds

Kung kayo o may kakilala kayo na nangangailangan ng tulong dahil sa COVID-19, tumawag lamang sa 562-570-INFO o (4636) o bumisita lamang sa longbeach.gov/COVID19. Maraming salamat at panatilihin ninyong ligtas ang inyong sarili.

longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate





A.6.6 Bill Insert

The Future of Housing in Long Beach Depends on Your Input

The City of Long Beach is updating its Housing Element and needs your help. The Housing Element sets goals, policies, and programs to ensure that the City can meet the housing needs of all Long Beach residents and households over the next eight years, as required by state law.

The Housing Element provides the City with a roadmap for accommodating the more than 26,000 units needed to adequately house existing and future City residents through the year 2029. It guides future decisions that impact housing and is essential to addressing the City's housing affordability and supply crisis.

Make Yourself Heard!

This is your chance to provide input on the Housing Element by:

- Participating in the digital workshop (Available on the project website)
- Sharing your housing story via video (Coming soon)
- Completing the housing questionnaire (Coming soon)

You can find more information about the Housing Element Update and opportunities to participate: longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate.

Contact Us

- 📞 562-570-6194
- ✉️ housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov
- 🌐 longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate
- 📱 @LongBeachBuilds



El futuro del código de vivienda en Long Beach depende su aporte

La ciudad de Long Beach está actualizando su código de vivienda y necesita de su ayuda. El código de vivienda establece objetivos, políticas y programas para asegurarse de que la ciudad pueda cumplir con las necesidades de vivienda de todos los residentes de Long Beach por los próximos ocho años, tal como lo requieren las leyes estatales.

El código de vivienda proporciona a la ciudad un esquema para construir las más de 26,000 unidades necesarias para albergar adecuadamente a los residentes de la ciudad existentes y futuros hasta el año 2029. Guía las decisiones futuras que impactan la vivienda y es esencial para abordar la asequibilidad de la vivienda y la crisis de suministro de la ciudad.

¡Hágase escuchar!

Esta es su oportunidad para dar su opinión sobre el código de vivienda:

- Participando en el taller digital (disponible en el sitio web del proyecto).
- Compartiendo su historia de vivienda por video (disponible en breve).
- Completando el cuestionario sobre vivienda (disponible en breve).

Puede encontrar información sobre la actualización del código de vivienda y las oportunidades para participar en: longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate.

Comuníquese con nosotros

- 📞 562-570-6194
- ✉️ housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov
- 🌐 longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate
- 📱 @LongBeachBuilds



A.6.7 Social Media Posts

Post 1



The City recently launched an initiative to update the Housing Element within the General Plan to meet the housing needs of everyone in the City.

www.lbds.info/housingelement

Post 2

A HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE... LONG BEACH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Develops goals, policies, objectives and programs to preserve, improve and develop housing.

Identifies demographic profiles, underserved populations and housing stock characteristics.

Updates the City's Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA).

Identifies existing and projected housing needs for all income levels within the City.

Ensures a sufficient number of sites are adequately zoned and available for development.

Is consistent with other aspects of the General Plan, such as the Land Use Element and other planning and housing related polices

www.lbds.info/housingelement

Post 3



The HEU Process

Step 1: Determine housing needs through the allocation of Long Beach's Regional Housing Need Assessment (RHNA)

Step 2: Engage the community to better understand the nature of housing needs and how best to meet those needs

Step 3: Develop a draft HEU for public review

Step 4: Send to the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for review and approval



lbds.info/housingelement





A.6.8 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

(Spanish) (Khmer) (Tagalog)

What is a Housing Element?

The Housing Element is one required element or chapter of the City's [General Plan](#). The Housing Element provides an assessment of the City's housing needs and how best to accommodate those housing needs. State Law requires that all cities in California accommodate their share of the regional housing need for households of all income levels. Additionally, the State mandates that land use plans and policies facilitate the construction of housing for a range of income levels and do not unduly constrain housing development.

Why update the Housing Element?

Housing Elements are a mandatory part of the General Plan in California because providing housing for all Californians is of vital statewide importance. The state requires that jurisdictions update their Housing Elements every eight years in order to adequately plan for meeting the community's housing needs and monitor progress in achieving housing production goals. The upcoming update, the 6th Cycle of the Housing Element for 2021-2029, is underway and the updated Element is required to be adopted by City Council and submitted for approval to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) by Fall 2021.

In this update cycle, unlike past years, the City has to provide a more detailed roadmap of how the Housing Element will meet our RHNA allocation by income level. The Housing Element must be completed and compliant with State law by the deadline in order to avoid penalties, such as fines and the loss of transportation and affordable housing funding.



What is the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)?

The Regional Housing Needs Assessment or RHNA, is a state mandate set by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) which determines the total number of new housing units needed for each region in California. The City of Long Beach is a member of the six-county Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region, which includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial. SCAG, as the regional planning body, is responsible for distributing the RHNA among its member cities and counties, so that each City and County is accommodating its share of the regional need. The RHNA allocation for the overall region and for each jurisdiction, including Long Beach, is broken down into four income levels - very low, low, moderate, and above moderate. Each jurisdiction must demonstrate in its Housing Element that, through its land use policies and zoning capacity, it can accommodate its total RHNA number as well as the allocation by income level. The bar chart below demonstrates that more than half, 57%, of the total housing units must be affordable units. In particular, 27% of total housing units must be for households with the greatest need, i.e. whose incomes are below 50% of area median income (AMI).

Long Beach Cycle 6 Regional Housing Needs Assessment 2021–2029





What is affordable housing?

The City is required to facilitate the production of housing that is affordable to households across various income levels. These income categories are defined by the state and are based on varying percentages of the Area Media Income (AMI), in which earning 30% of AMI is considered extremely low income, 50% of AMI is considered very low income, 80% of AMI is considered low income and between 80-120% is considered moderate income. For each income category, housing is considered "affordable" if occupants pay no more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

The chart below shows 2020 income limits and affordable rents for a family of four in LA County as set by the State.

Family of Four Persons	Income Limit	Affordable Rent
Extremely Low Income	\$33,800	\$845
Very Low Income	\$56,300	\$1,408
Low Income	\$90,100	\$2,253
Moderate Income	\$92,750	\$2,319

What are the benefits to updating the Housing Element?

Updating the Housing Element is not only legally required, but it helps the City comprehensively update housing policies and strategies to address the growing housing crisis in Long Beach. The Housing Element will provide the framework and guidance on how to address housing policies within the City. An updated Housing Element benefits City residents by:

- Documenting the demand for housing and planning for future housing needs.
- Identifying strategies for preserving existing affordable housing, increasing housing production and improving the quality of housing.
- Developing strategies for providing supportive housing for seniors, veterans and other special needs residents.
- Improving renter protections and instituting strategies to help minimize displacement.
- Offering assistance to residents such as rehabilitation loans and grants.
- Promoting fair housing.



– How does this relate to the General Plan and other policies?

The Housing Element is one of twelve chapters within the [Long Beach General Plan](#) and is the only Long Beach General Plan Element required to be updated every eight years. The updated Housing Element will build upon the other chapters outlined in the General Plan and identify housing policies and programs that are consistent with the goals and objectives of the entire General Plan.

In addition to updating the Housing Element, the General Plan is required by State law to be updated periodically. Long Beach recently adopted a revised Land Use Element and an Urban Design Element to guide the development of the City over the next 20 years. For more information, please visit, www.longbeach.gov/lbds/planning/advance/general-plan/.

For more information on other related ongoing Long Beach planning and housing policies, please visit, www.longbeach.gov/lbds/programs--projects.

– How can I get involved in the process?

Please sign-up for our [email list](#) to be notified of opportunities for community engagement. We will be hosting virtual workshops, focus groups, community listening sessions, surveys, and capacity building activities focused on communities most impacted by the housing crisis, as well as other opportunities for engagement and education beginning summer 2020. If you would like more information or to request a presentation for your organization, please send us an email at housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov.

– Who will decide the components to the Housing Element Update?

Many of the components within the Housing Element Update are determined by State law, and include reviewing and revising the current Housing Element; determining housing needs; identifying constraints to housing production, including resource and land use constraints; and developing goals and policies as well as programs to implement them.

In the current housing and economic climate, a major focus of the Housing Element will be on removing barriers to housing production to counter well-documented housing shortages; addressing homelessness; and ensuring the availability and fair distribution of affordable housing throughout the City to reverse existing patterns of segregation and concentrated poverty.



A.6.9 Community Forum Presentation (Sample)

Housing Element Update Workshop 1

August 8, 2020

1

Introductions

2

Meet The Team

<p>Patricia Diefenderfer City of Long Beach patricia.diefenderfer@longbeach.gov</p>	<p>David Bergman Lisa Wise Consulting, Inc.</p>
<p>Alejandro Sanchez-Lopez City of Long Beach alejandro.sanchez-lopez@longbeach.gov</p>	<p>Veronica Tam Veronica Tam & Associates, Inc.</p>

3

Agenda and Presentation Outline

- Team Introduction
- What is the Housing Element
- The State of Housing in Long Beach
- Existing Housing Affordability
- Housing Supply
- Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)
- Process and Next Steps

4

Participating in the Public Outreach Meeting

- Participants are automatically muted when joining.
- Throughout the meeting, share your questions through the "Q&A" function.
- If you would like to leave a comment and/or have technical difficulties, please use the "Chat" function.
- Poll questions will be used throughout the meeting to get input from participants and the poll function will pop-up at that time.
- To ask a verbal question during designated times of the meeting, please use the "Raise Hand" function or "9" if dialing in by phone. When it's your turn to speak, we'll call on you to share your question and unmute you.

5

What is the Housing Element (And Why Does It Matter)?

6

What is the Housing Element?

Required Elements

- Required element or chapter of the City's General Plan
- Assesses the condition of the City's housing and the housing needs of its residents
- Establishes a roadmap for accommodating projected housing unit demand for existing and future residents over the next eight years.
- Sets citywide goals, objectives and policies for housing.
- Shows how the City will meet demand for housing at all income levels, per State Law

7

Housing Element Goals

- The Housing Element Update aims to achieve these overarching goals:
 - Accommodate projected housing demand, as mandated by the State;
 - Increase housing production to meet this demand;
 - Improve housing affordability;
 - Preserve existing affordable housing;
 - Improve the safety, quality and condition of existing housing;
 - Facilitate the development of housing for all income levels and household types, including special needs populations;
 - Improve the livability and economic prosperity of all City residents; and
 - Promote fair housing choice for all.

8



The "Big Picture" Goal

To evaluate and update the Long Beach roadmap to accommodate the more than

26,000 new units
needed over the next
8 years.

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

9

The State of Housing in Long Beach

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

10

Community Poll #1

How long have you lived in the City?

- Less than 1 year
- 1 to 5 years
- 6 to 10 years
- 11 to 20 years
- Over 20 years
- I do not live in Long Beach.

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

11

Community Poll #2

Which Long Beach ZIP Code do you currently live in?

- South (90802, 90803, 90814)
- East (90808, 90815)
- Central (90804, 90806, 90813)
- West (90810)
- North (90805, 90807)
- Other

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

12

Long Beach Today-Context

Races/Ethnicities of Long Beach 1980-2017

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

13

Long Beach Today-Context

- Long Beach today is a city of renters.
- Citywide, 61% of households rent their home.
- People of color in Long Beach are statistically more likely to be renters.

Renter Rate by Race/Ethnicity in Long Beach

Race/Ethnicity	Percentage	Count
Non-Hispanic White	44%	48,899
Hispanic or Latino	46%	24,796
Black or African American	66%	26,897
Asian	54%	19,612
Some other race	73%	28,178

Total State: 4,437

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

14

Community Poll #3

Do you rent or do you own your home?

- I rent my home
- I own my home

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15

Long Beach Today-Context

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

16



Community Poll #4

What kind of housing do you live in?

- Multiple family-apartment
- Multiple family-condominium
- Townhouse
- Single family house
- Group home or institutional housing

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17

Housing in Long Beach

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

18

Existing Housing Affordability

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

19

What is "Affordable Housing"?

Median household income in Long Beach is \$77,900

- These income categories are defined by the state and are based on varying percentages of the Area Media Income (AMI)
- Housing is considered "affordable" if occupants pay no more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

20

Housing Affordability in Long Beach

Housing Cost Burden by Income & Tenure

Income	Number of Long Beach Households	Percent of Total Long Beach Households	Percent of Total Long Beach Population
Extremely Low Income (\$0-\$10,000)	32,100	10%	10%
Very Low Income (\$10,000-\$15,000)	40,000	12%	12%
Low Income (\$15,000-\$25,000)	50,000	15%	15%
Moderate Income (\$25,000-\$40,000)	60,000	18%	18%
High Income (\$40,000-\$75,000)	40,000	12%	12%
Very High Income (\$75,000+)	20,000	6%	6%

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

21

Housing Affordability in Long Beach

Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Renters Rent-Burdened
AA (White)	55%
AB (Black)	51%
AC (Latino)	61%
AD (Asian/Pacific Islander)	57%
AE (Other)	50%
AF (Hispanic)	47%

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

22

Poll Question #5

How much of your monthly income goes to housing?

- <30%
- 30-50%
- 50% or more

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

23

Improving Housing Affordability through the Housing Element

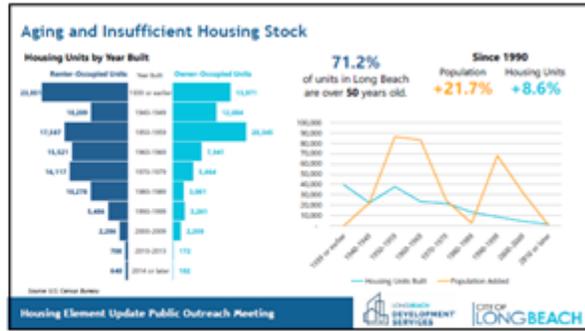
- Policies and programs in place to help create and conserve housing, especially that which is affordable.
- Ordinances implement the policies of the Housing Element
- Some examples:
 - Recent Zoning Code amendment to allow "interim" and permanent supportive housing in commercial and institutional zones to address homelessness
 - Other policies and ordinance currently in development include: Enhanced Density Bonus and Inclusionary Zoning

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

24



25



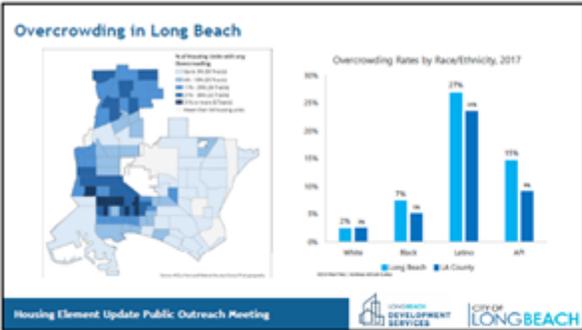
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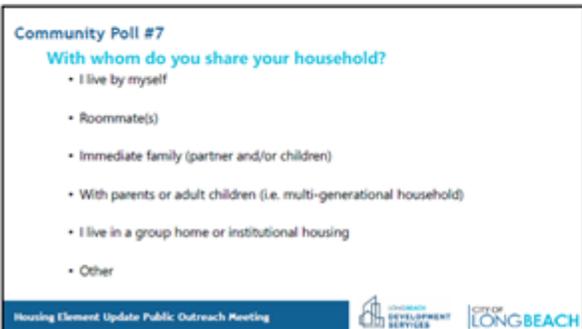
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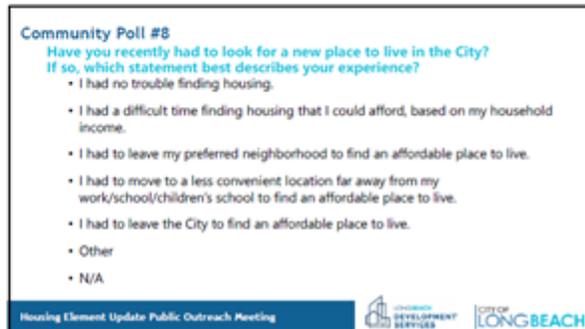
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30



31



32



Community Poll #9

Which statement best describes your experience finding and securing housing in the time you've lived in the City?

- It's easy to find housing in the City.
- It has gotten harder to find a place to live over the years.
- It has gotten harder to find an affordable place to live over the years.
- It's never been easy to find housing in the City.
- It's easier to find housing in neighboring cities.

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

33

Why does the Housing Element Update (HEU) Matter?

- Providing housing for all Californians is of vital statewide importance
 - Housing Elements are a mandatory part of the General Plan
 - Must be updated every 8 years
- Housing availability and affordability affects the people's health, quality of life and the economy
- Detailed roadmap of how the City will meet its RHNA allocation by income level:
 - Lay out the City's plan for removing barriers to housing production to counter well-documented housing shortages
 - Ensure that the City is planning for its "fair share" of affordable housing;

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

34

Why Update the Housing Element (Continued)?

- Address homelessness and housing for special needs populations
- Ensure the availability and fair distribution of affordable housing throughout the City
- Alleviate existing patterns of segregation and concentrated poverty
- City can face fines and loss of transportation and affordable housing funding for not complying.

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35

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

36

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

- Number of new housing units needed
- Each jurisdiction must show it can accommodate its total RHNA number, and its allocations by income level.
- Mandated by State law

Income Category	5th Cycle RHNA (2013-2021)	6th Cycle RHNA (2021-2029)
Above Moderate (>120% AMI)	1,000	11,131
Moderate (80-120% AMI)	1,000	4,149
Low (50-80% AMI)	1,000	4,018
Very Low (30-50% AMI)	1,000	7,122
Total	7,048	26,440

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

37

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

Income Category	Long Beach		Los Angeles County		Southern California	
	5th Cycle RHNA (2013-2021)	6th Cycle RHNA (2021-2029)	5th Cycle RHNA (2013-2021)	6th Cycle RHNA (2021-2029)	5th Cycle RHNA (2013-2021)	6th Cycle RHNA (2021-2029)
Above Moderate (>120% AMI)	3,039	11,131	43,672	217,492	190,632	351,637
Moderate (80-120% AMI)	1,170	4,149	27,469	123,141	64,947	205,747
Low (50-80% AMI)	1,066	4,018	30,043	131,523	72,053	223,941
Very Low (30-50% AMI)	1,773	7,122	76,697	340,976	174,505	659,509
Total	7,048	26,440	179,881	813,072	412,137	1,440,834

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

38

Expanding the housing supply through the Housing Element

- Develop an inventory of sites sufficient to meet the City's RHNA allocation
- Establish additional policies to incentivize both market-rate and affordable housing development such as
- Identify additional strategies to expand housing production
 - Enhanced Density Bonus
 - Legalization of unpermitted dwelling units
 - Micro-unit pilot project

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39

Next Steps/What to Expect

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40



What is the Process?

- Conduct community outreach to obtain input from residents and stakeholders
- Prepare Draft Housing Element
 - Assess housing needs in Long Beach
 - Identify constraints and resources available
 - Develop goals, policies, actions, and objectives
- Review Draft Housing Element with the community
- Submit Draft Housing Element to State for review and approval
- Adopt the State-approved Housing Element
- Begin implementation

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41

Next Steps (continued)

Project Timeline

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42

Next Steps

- Housing Needs Assessment and Constraints Analysis
- Development of Housing Sites Inventory
- Develop Housing Element Goals and Policies
- This is the first of many opportunities for community feedback

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

43

Goal: Update the existing Housing Element to ensure that the City can meet the housing needs of all Long Beach residents through 2029 and balances the needs and concerns of residents and their neighborhoods.

We welcome your feedback!

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

44

More opportunities will be available to provide your comments and hear more information as it is released.

Upcoming Community Forums:

- **Community Forum #1: Understanding The Housing Crisis in Long Beach**
 - Date & Time: **Wednesday, August 12, 2020, 6:00 to 7:30 PM**
 - Webinar Link: tinyurl.com/y77q6b6d
 - Dial-In Number: 346-248-7799
 - Webinar ID: 842 7333 3941#
- **Community Forum #2: What is the Housing Element and How Can It Help Address the Housing Shortage?**
 - Date & Time: **Wednesday, August 19, 2020 6:00 to 7:30 PM**
 - Webinar Link: tinyurl.com/y77q6b6d
 - Dial-In Number: 346-248-7799
 - Webinar ID: 871 9526 8776#

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

45

Other Important Initiatives

- **Census 2020**

Be Counted Long Beach!

<https://www.longbeach.gov/census/>

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

46

Questions?

housingelementupdate@longbeach.gov
 (562) 570-6194
longbeach.gov/housingelementupdate

Housing Element Update Public Outreach Meeting

47



Appendix B: Housing Needs Assessment

Section B.1 Background

The Housing Needs Assessment for the Housing Element analyzes important population and housing characteristics to identify the City's specific housing needs. This evaluation also serves as the basis for the City's goals, policies and programs detailed in the Housing Plan that will be implemented over the 2021-2029 planning period of the Housing Element.

Important characteristics to consider include:

- » Demographic characteristics including of age, race/ethnicity and employment
- » Household type, age and income
- » Special housing needs present in the community
- » Housing type, cost, condition and affordability; and
- » Evaluation of the City's share of the region's housing needs

The events of 2020 underscored both the urgency and inequities related housing need nationally and in Long Beach. Prior to the COVID19 pandemic, housing was already considered the most influential social determinant of health in Long Beach. Housing became even more critical of a health issue as it related to housing affordability for already struggling populations and the tens of thousands in the City who lost their jobs due to the pandemic. Housing quality was important as people spent more time at home, particularly for children and older adults who are the most vulnerable to poor air quality and health dangers associated with heat waves. The issue of household overcrowding turned out to be a significant vulnerability factor for community spread of COVID19 in Long Beach and across the country. Due to the housing crisis, overcrowding impacts more than 12% of all households in Long Beach, but it is most predominant in Long Beach neighborhoods with the least access to parks and open space, and the worst environmental health indicators, creating a situation where overcrowded households also have the least access to safe spaces to spend time outdoors.

On May 25, 2020, George Floyd, a 46-year-old Black man, was killed by four Minneapolis Police Officers. The incident was captured on video for the world to see. Across the nation, including in Long Beach, people took to the streets in public outcry to condemn the violence and racial inequities that have systematically and historically impacted Black people. In June 2020, the Long Beach City Council engaged in a conversation about racism as a public health crisis, the need to restore public trust in City government, and how to reconcile the enormous gap in the experiences and health outcomes of impacted and vulnerable people with current City policies, especially the Black community. During the listening process conducted in the summer of 2020 to inform the Long Beach Framework for Reconciliation, Long Beach community members expressed outrage over inequities causally related to our land use system, including from lack of access to quality and affordable housing, well-paying jobs, environmentally safe neighborhoods, and healthy food. The community survey conducted as part of that process actually found that "housing discrimination/redlining" was the top way in which people in Long Beach who responded to the survey have experienced racism.

The socioeconomic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic further illustrate the existing inequalities. Health is impacted by various social determinants, including barriers to quality housing and education, lack of safe places to recreate, and high pollution levels. Due to these factors, communities of color are more likely to have underlying health conditions that increase their risk of contracting a severe case of the virus. For example, in Los Angeles County in December 2020, Black residents were nearly twice as likely to be hospitalized after contracting the virus than White residents. Many Latino residents are employed in the service industry as essential workers, where they are not only at higher risk of exposure to the virus, but also more vulnerable to layoffs and lost wages due to business closures. In Los Angeles County in December 2020, Latino residents were more than twice as likely to contract the virus and three times as likely to be hospitalized after contracting the virus as White residents.

Much of the data in the following section illustrates the disparities in income, unemployment, and access to housing and opportunities based on race and ethnicity in Long Beach. These trends are perpetuated as households with low incomes are unable to move into high opportunity areas with better jobs access and better schools due to the lack of affordable housing in these areas.

The events of 2020 and subsequent national and local policy discussions have made clear that racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic inequities have far-reaching impacts, from access to affordable housing and jobs to health outcomes. Equitable access to housing for all communities, particularly communities of color, must be a key consideration in the development of this Housing Element. To that end, the goal of the analysis within this section is to clarify the type and extent of housing needs of residents in Long Beach to inform the goals, policies and programs detailed in the Housing Plan to be implemented over the 2021-2029 planning period.

Section B.2 Population Characteristics

Population characteristics affect the type and amount of housing need in a community. Issues such as population growth, age characteristics, race/ethnicity and employment trends combine to influence the type of housing needed and ability to afford housing. This section details the various population characteristics affecting housing needs.

B.2.1 Population Trends

Currently, the City of Long Beach is the seventh largest city in the State of California. The past seventy years have seen extensive growth, with population increasing from approximately 250,000 persons in 1950 to over 472,000 by 2020. Over this period, Long Beach has experienced several cycles of growth – each bringing with it changes in population characteristics that affect housing need. **Table B-1** summarizes population changes in Long Beach since 1950.

Long Beach experienced significant population growth during the World War II era, driven by wartime jobs associated with the military and port. This growth continued in the 1950s and 1960s, as many who had located in Long Beach to support the war effort decided to stay permanently. Economic and population growth was further stimulated by the emergence of the aerospace and defense industries in Long Beach. As a result, the City's population increased significantly, from approximately 251,000 in 1950 to a peak of 344,000 by 1960 – a total of 37 percent over the decade. This unprecedented growth led to significant suburban development and City annexation of areas such as Los Altos in East Long Beach. It also led to the long-term use of temporary worker housing as permanent housing as housing growth struggled to keep pace with population growth.

The 1960s and 1970s were characterized by more modest population growth. Population increased approximately five percent over two decades, rising from 344,000 in 1960 to 361,000 persons by 1980. This period of stability was related to the emergence of suburban communities around the City, the relocation of the navy, the decline in federal contracts for the aerospace industry, and the economic decline of the downtown. Without job growth, housing demand and population growth was minimal.

The 1980s signaled a return of rapid population growth. From 1980 to 1990, population increased 19 percent from 361,000 to 429,000. In particular, between 1984 and 1988, the City's population increased 2.5 percent annually – growing more than the previous 24-year period (1960-1984). Several factors contributed to the population growth during this time. Employment growth, particularly in the defense and aerospace sector, drew many new residents to the City. The City also saw a significant increase in immigration from Southeast Asia, Mexico, Central America, and South America. Additionally, inexpensive new housing production (the so-called “cracker box” developments) not only provided housing for the City's new residents but drew even more households to the City. An increase family formation also contributed to the decade's rapid growth.



The population boom of the 1980s eventually slowed. Significant federal cutbacks in defense budgets, the shutting down of shipbuilding and naval facilities, and reduction in the aerospace workforce downsized the defense industry in Long Beach occurred in the 1990's. Meanwhile, a local real estate market decline in the 1990s coupled with economic restructuring also reduced housing demand. As a result, housing construction and population growth slowed considerably during the 1990s.

The City's population increased by less than one percent between 2000 and 2010, reflecting a relatively stagnant economy between 2006 and 2010. Population growth has remained relatively flat since 2010, with an estimated population of 466,776 in 2019, representing an increase of one percent.

Although the share of the City's foreign born population has declined since 1980s, this population still makes up a significant portion of the City's residents. The 2015-2019 American Community Survey estimates that 117,414 Long Beach residents were foreign born, comprising approximately 25 percent of the population. Additionally, it has been estimated that approximately 26 percent of immigrants (30,775 persons) residing in Long Beach are were undocumented in 2016.¹ Recent immigrants, who often have limited resources, can face difficulties in acquiring adequate housing. The undocumented population faces further barriers to affordable housing as they are ineligible for key federal programs, such as Housing Choice Vouchers. American Community Survey estimates that 117,414 Long Beach residents were foreign born, comprising approximately 25 percent of the population. Additionally, it has been estimated that approximately 26 percent of immigrants (30,775 persons) residing in Long Beach are were undocumented in 2016. Recent immigrants, who often have limited resources, can face difficulties in acquiring adequate housing. The undocumented population faces further barriers to affordable housing as they are ineligible for key federal programs, such as Housing Choice Vouchers.

Table B-1: Population Growth in Long Beach

Year	Population	Change	% Change
1950	250,767	--	--
1960	344,168	93,401	37%
1970	358,633	14,465	4%
1980	361,334	2,701	< 1%
1990	429,433	68,099	19%
2000	461,522	32,089	7%
2010	462,257	735	< 1%
2019	466,776	4,519	1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950-2010 Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019.

¹City of Long Beach and New American Economy. "New Americans in Long Beach", 2016.

B.2.2 Age Characteristics

Housing demand is affected by the age characteristics of residents in a community. Different age groups are often distinguished by important differences in lifestyle, family type, housing preferences and income levels. Because the community's housing needs change over time, this section analyzes changes in the age distribution of Long Beach residents and how these changes affect housing need. **Table B-2** summarizes the age characteristics of the City's population from 1990 through 2019.

As illustrated in **Table B-2**, the City's population under age 18 has been in slow decline since 2000, from 29 percent of the population in 2000 to 23 percent of the population in 2018. Long Beach's share of college age (18-24 years) residents has remained relatively stable, hovering between 11 and 13 percent of the total population. The City's middle age population (ages 45-64) has increased steadily, comprising 15 percent of the population in 1990 and 25 percent of the population in 2019. The proportion of senior residents in the City declined in the 1990s; however, the number of senior residents began to increase in the early 2000s, with a sharper increase occurring over the last decade. Given the City's large number of middle age residents, Long Beach's senior population will likely continue to grow significantly over the coming decade.



Table B-2: Age Characteristics

Age Groups	1990		2000		2010		2019	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
< 5	37,669	9%	38,587	8%	32,474	7%	30,438	7%
5-17	71,798	17%	96,052	21%	82,669	18%	73,998	16%
18-24	57,199	13%	50,158	11%	54,163	12%	48,263	10%
25-44	153,939	36%	151,884	33%	140,910	30%	145,299	31%
45-64	62,365	15%	82,939	18%	109,206	24%	115,467	25%
65+	46,463	11%	41,902	9%	42,835	9%	53,311	11%
Total	429,433	100%	461,522	100%	462,257	100%	466,776	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1990-2010, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019.



B.2.3 Race and Ethnicity

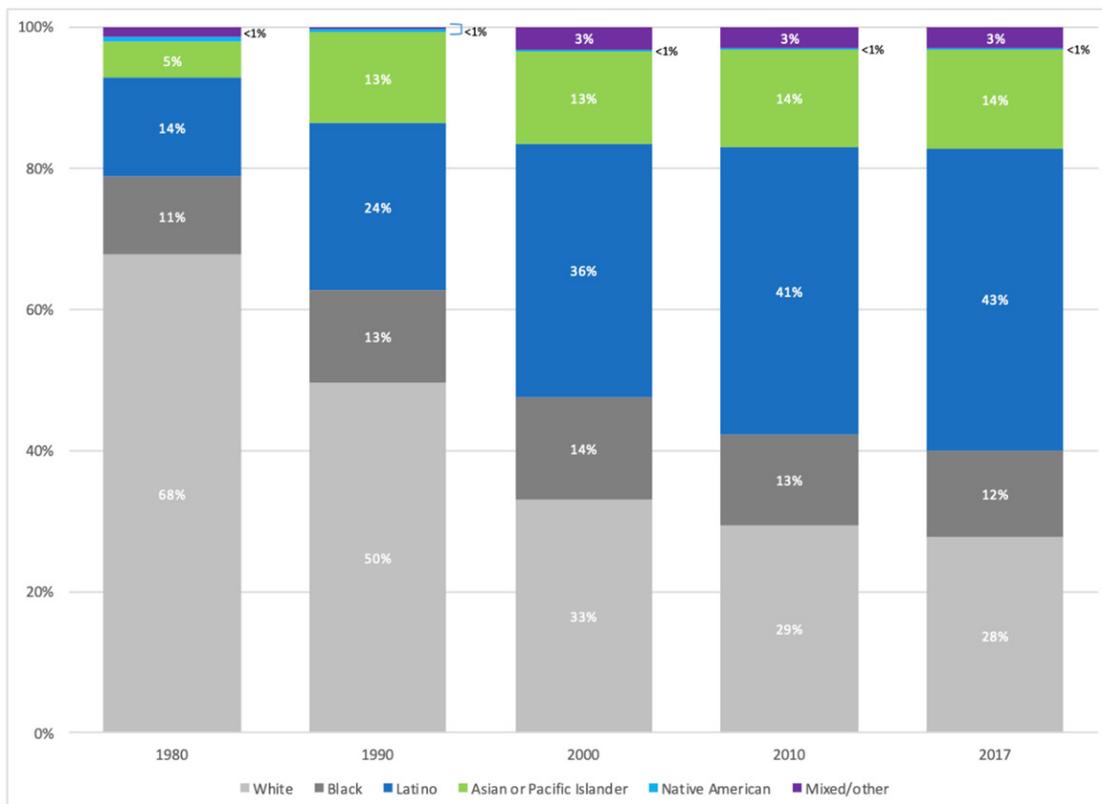
Currently, Long Beach is considered to be one of the most racially and ethnically diverse major cities in the United States. During the 1970s and 1980s, Long Beach was an important destination for thousands of immigrants fleeing wars and political turmoil in Southeast Asia, especially from Cambodia, Vietnam and the Philippines, along with those from various Latin American countries. During the 1980s, the City’s foreign-born population doubled to over 100,000 persons, with the majority of the immigrants coming from Mexico and Central America. As shown in **Figure B-1**, this marked the beginning of the City’s transformation to being a multi-racial and multi-ethnic community.

Figure B-1 displays the racial/ethnic composition of Long Beach’s population from 1980 through 2017. Since 1980, the White population declined from 68 percent to 28 percent of the population in 2017. During that same time frame, the Hispanic population has nearly quadrupled and

comprised 43 percent of the City’s total population by 2017. The proportion of the City’s population that is Asian or Pacific Islander saw the most significant increase in the 1980s, consistent with the immigration trends discussed above. The proportion of Asian and Pacific Islander residents has remained stable over the last two decades at 14 percent.

The proportion of Black residents peaked at 14 percent in 2000. However, since 2000 the proportion of Black residents has reduced to 12 percent of the population in 2017. As Asian and Latino residents have continued to move into the City, they have become the largest populations neighborhoods in central Long Beach where the Black population had been the largest in the past. The City’s Black population has relocated to North Long Beach and other neighboring cities such as Paramount, Lakewood, and Compton, as well as other suburbs such as the Inland Empire and Antelope Valley.²

Figure B-1: Races and Ethnicities of Long Beach



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980-2010 Census; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., National Equity Atlas

²Norman, Alex and Hollie, Lydia. "The State of Black Long Beach: A Call to Action for a Black Agenda", Long Beach, CA, 2013.

Concentrations of Racial and Ethnic Groups in Long Beach

While Long Beach as a whole is an ethnically diverse community, it remains a very segregated city, and both White residents and non-White residents tend to be concentrated geographically. Areas with concentrations of minority residents may have different needs, particularly in areas where recent immigrants tend to reside.

Figure B-2 maps the percent of non-white residents by census tract within the City of Long Beach. As shown on the map, there are 37 census tracts within the City with populations that are over 90 percent non-white, comprising over one-third of the City's census tracts. The areas with the highest concentrations of non-whites are located in North Long Beach, Central Long Beach north of Downtown, and the Westside.

Although Hispanic residents have always been present in Long Beach, during the 1990s this group became the City's largest racial/ethnic community (See **Figure B-1**). During this time the Hispanic population grew significantly throughout the, including the Gateway cities South LA, in addition to Long Beach. The migrants to Long Beach in the 1990s were typically linguistically isolated young families who were able to find housing in many of the same Long Beach neighborhoods that had housed the city's Cambodian and Black population. As the number of Hispanics within Long Beach has continued to increase since the 1990s, the Hispanic population of the city has increased in other areas in addition to Central Long Beach, particularly Wrigley, the Westside, and North Long Beach.

The Black community in Long Beach was historically restricted to the areas northeast of Downtown in the vicinity of the Pacific Coast campus of the Long Beach City College at the intersection of the Pacific Coast Highway and Alamitos, in the part of Long Beach that was formerly redlined as documented through FHA maps. Since this area was one housing mainly lower income households in the mid-1970s, it soon accommodated many impoverished Cambodians beginning to arrive in the City. According to "Roots/Raíces", a report on the dynamic of Hispanic immigrants settling in the historically African American area of South LA, many Black families began to move out

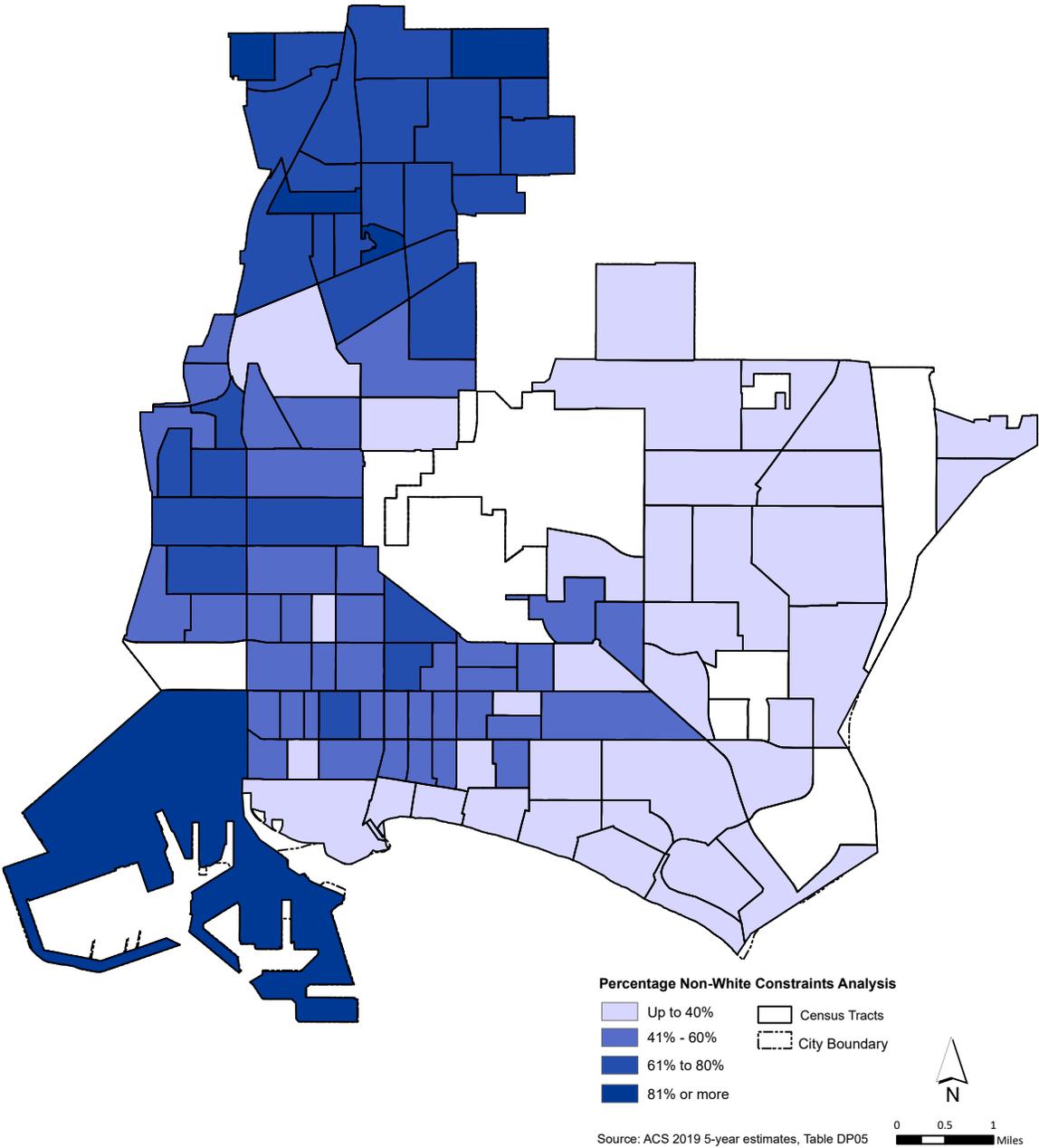
of these neighborhoods during the 1980s and 1990s in response to excessive/militarized policing and safety and security issues in these areas, opening housing for other populations to move in.³ However, housing options for Black households continued to be limited by the lasting effects of redlining and other discriminatory housing policies, coupled with lower access to jobs (as illustrated by higher rates of unemployment and lower incomes), and higher rental rates. Many Black households relocated to neighboring cities as previously discussed.

Long Beach's ethnically Filipino population traditionally settled in the West Side near the naval facilities. As ethnic Filipino residents acculturated and become more affluent, the population increasingly located across the Los Angeles River into the Wrigley neighborhood. The City's highest concentration of ethnic Cambodians has historically been at the Anaheim/Cherry Avenue corridors. More recently, the ethnic Cambodian population has also begun relocating to apartments in North Long Beach.

As shown in **Figure B-2**, areas of high White concentration remain in much of East Long Beach. Discriminatory housing policies and housing market practices such as redlining historically excluded communities of color from these areas and though these policies and practices are now illegal, the effects are still apparent. This area is the highest resourced area within the City, with the best schools, best access to jobs, and least pollution burden, according to the City's Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). Residents of high opportunity areas such as East Long Beach continue to benefit from better access to education, jobs, and quality housing. With little affordable housing available in East Long Beach, and resistance to the development of new affordable housing in the area, communities of color are effectively kept from accessing these benefits. Further discussion on this topic can be found in the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing section of this assessment, as well as in the City's AFH.

³ Pastor, Manuel; Hondagneu-Sotelo, Pierrette; Sanchez-Lopez, Alejandro; Stephens, Pamela; Carter, Vanessa; and Thompson-Hernandez, Walter. "Roots/Raíces: Latino Engagement, Place Identities, and Shared Futures in South Los Angeles", USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, 2016.

Figure B-2: Percent Non-White Population by Census Tract, 2018



B.2.4 Employment Market

Employment is an important factor in determining access to housing. Higher paying jobs allow households greater choice in housing while lower income can severely limit a household's housing options.

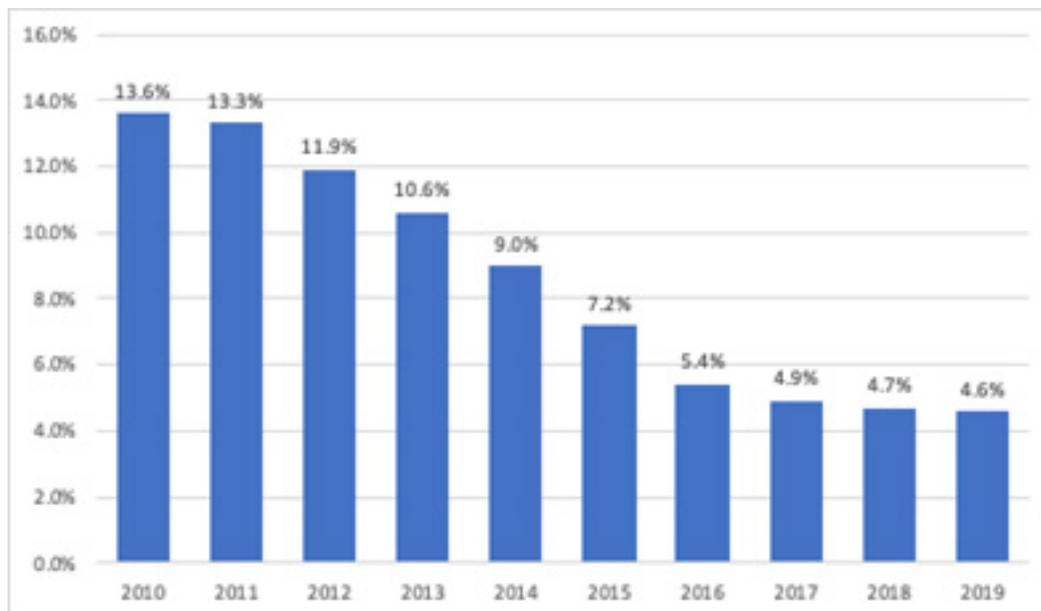
The Long Beach-Los Angeles metropolitan region, like other metropolitan areas across the southland, underwent significant economic changes during the 1990s. Military base closures, defense industry layoffs, a slowdown in the manufacturing and construction sectors and rising levels of unemployment characterized the regional economy through the early 1990s. During the Great Recession of the late 2000s, the City's unemployment rate peaked at 13.6 percent in 2010, according to the State Economic Development Department.

Figure B-3 shows unemployment rates for the City of Long Beach from 2010 to 2019. Unemployment rates declined steadily after the 2010 Great Recession peak. Between 2017 and 2019, the City's unemployment rate remained under five percent.

Figure B-4 illustrates unemployment rates by race and Hispanic or Latino origin. As shown, rates of unemployment are consistently higher for Long Beach residents that are Black or of Hispanic/Latino origin. Unemployment also tends to be higher among residents that identify as "some other race". Higher unemployment rates among these groups may also create additional roadblocks in finding affordable housing due to lack of consistent income. Overall, unemployment was lowest among the White population, with the exception of 2018 when the lowest unemployment rate was among Asian residents.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, unemployment rates in the City have skyrocketed in 2020. The unemployment rate increased from a low of 4.6 percent in January and February to a peak of 21.0 percent in May 2020, according to the California Economic Development Department. Since the peak in May, unemployment rates have dropped slightly (17.2 percent in August); however, the long-term impact of the pandemic on employment is still unknown.

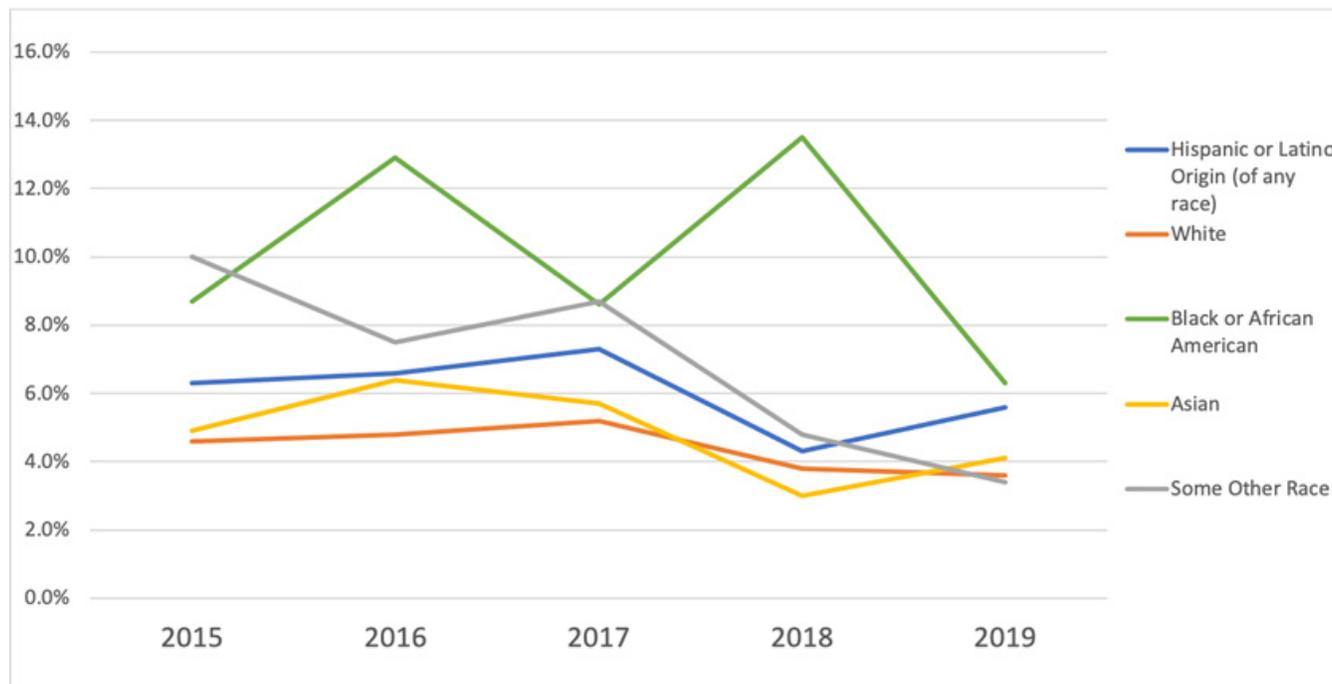
Figure B-3: Unemployment Rates, 2010-2019



Source: California Economic Development Department



Figure B-4: Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity (2015-2019)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 (1-year Estimates)

Table B-3 shows the types of jobs held by Long Beach residents in 2000, 2010, and 2019. As shown, the proportion of residents employed in each occupational category has not changed significantly since 2000. There has been a slight increase in the proportion of residents employed in Management and Business occupations from 34 percent in 2010 to 37 percent in 2019. The proportion of Service occupations has also increased, from 16 percent in 2000 to 21 percent in 2019. Between 2010 and 2019, the only occupational category that experience a decrease was Sales and Office occupations. Sales and Office occupations comprised 27 percent of employment in 2010 and 20 percent in 2019.

The total number of residents employed in service occupations has risen dramatically (66 percent) since 2000. Employment in Management and Business Occupations has also risen significantly (33 percent increase since 2000). The steady increase of both these occupational types is evidence that Long Beach exhibits an increasingly bifurcated economy with one segment of the population in higher paying management occupations while an increasing segment of the population remains in lower wage service jobs with fewer benefits and opportunities for upward mobility. This increase in residents in lower wage service occupations may indicate a need for additional affordable housing units in the future.



Table B-3: Employment Profile

Occupation of Residents	2000		2010		2019		% Change	
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent	2000-2010	2010-2019
< 5	37,669	9%	38,587	8%	32,474	7%	30,438	7%
5-17	71,798	17%	96,052	21%	82,669	18%	73,998	16%
18-24	57,199	13%	50,158	11%	54,163	12%	48,263	10%
25-44	153,939	36%	151,884	33%	140,910	30%	145,299	31%
45-64	62,365	15%	82,939	18%	109,206	24%	115,467	25%
65+	46,463	11%	41,902	9%	42,835	9%	53,311	11%
Total	429,433	100%	461,522	100%	462,257	100%	466,776	100%

Notes:

- Farming/Forestry/Fishing is a subcategory of Natural Resources/Construction/Maintenance
- Total = Civilian employed population 16 years and over

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 (5-year Estimates)

Change in Employment Base

Table B-4 details the changes in Long Beach's employment base between 2000 and 2019. Employment base refers to the industries that provide jobs within the City. Over this time period, the manufacturing, wholesale trade, and information sectors declined. While the retail sector experienced significant growth between 2000 and 2010, retail sector jobs experienced a six percent decline between 2010 and 2019. The arts/entertainment/recreation sector experienced the a 61 percent increase between 2000 and 2019. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining sector also experience growth (72 percent increase); however, this sector only makes up 1 percent of the total. Jobs in the transportation and warehousing sector also increased in number (48 percent increase between 2000 and 2019). Between 2010 and 2019, the City added a net total of 16,106 jobs (7 percent increase).

In 2019, the education/health/social services sector made up the largest proportion of Long Beach's economy, employing 23 percent of the City's labor force. Professional/scientific/management jobs made up 13 percent of the labor force, followed by arts/entertainment/recreation at 11 percent, manufacturing at 10 percent, and retail trade at 9 percent.



Table B-4: Change in Employment Levels

Employment Sector	2000	2010	2019	Percent Change 2000-2010	Percent Change 2010-2019
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	748	1,020	1,288	36%	26%
Construction	9,627	11,573	12,297	20%	6%
Manufacturing	27,248	24,797	22,366	-9%	-10%
Wholesale trade	8,675	8,142	6,459	-6%	-21%
Retail trade	19,445	23,210	21,907	19%	-6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	12,578	14,651	18,664	16%	27%
Information	6,173	5,189	5,520	-16%	6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	11,246	12,781	12,815	14%	0%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	20,240	25,169	29,975	24%	19%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	39,982	46,826	52,773	17%	13%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	16,272	22,547	26,131	39%	16%
Other services, except public administration	10,192	11,605	11,682	14%	1%
Public administration	7,061	8,010	9,749	13%	22%
Total	189,487	215,520	231,626	14%	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 (5-year Estimates)

According to the California Employment Development Department Local Long-Term Employment Projections, the Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale Metropolitan Statistical Area is projected to see a ten percent growth in jobs between 2016 and 2026, according to the most recent data available. However, the highest increases are projected to be for personal care and service occupations (30 percent increase), food preparation and serving occupations (21 percent increase), and healthcare support occupations (21 percent increase). These are generally lower wage occupations with median annual wages ranging from \$24,851 to \$32,833, according to the Employment Development Department.

Section B.3 Household Characteristics

Household composition, income, and other characteristics determine the type of housing needed by residents. The following sections discuss household and housing stock characteristics affecting housing needs in Long Beach, as well as the housing problems experienced by the City's residents.

B.3.1 Household Type

A household is defined as all persons living in a housing unit. Families are a subset of households and include those persons living together that are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. A single person living alone is also a household, but a household does not include persons in group quarters or dormitories. Other nonfamily households are unrelated people residing in the same dwelling unit, such as roommates and two families sharing housing arrangements.

According to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, there are 166,813 households residing in Long Beach. **Table B-5** displays Long Beach households by type. The majority of households in Long Beach have a single householder (53 percent). This includes single householders who live alone (which comprise 31 percent of total households), as well as single householders living with children or others. Married couple households make up 38 percent of the total, while other cohabiting couples make up 9 percent of total households. It is also important to note that 31 percent of all households contained one or more person under the age of 18.

Table B-5: Households by Type (2015-2019)

Household Type	Number of Households	Percent of Total Households
Married Couple Family	63,720	38%
With own children	27,853	17%
Cohabiting Couple Household	14,567	9%
With own children	4,828	3%
Single Householder, no spouse/partner present	88,526	53%
With own children	12,360	7%
Householder Living Alone	51,639	31%
Householder Living Alone (65+)	13,798	8%
Total Households	166,813	100%

Table B-6 illustrates the changes in household type from 2000 to 2018. There has only been a 2 percent increase in total households since 2000. The proportion of family households has remained relatively unchanged since 2000. However, the distribution of family households did change noticeably between 2000 and 2018. Since 2000, the proportion of families with children decreased by 20 percent, while the proportion of families without children increased by 25 percent. Some evidence attributes the decline in the proportion of families with children to the rising costs of housing, stagnant or decreasing wages, and lack of sufficient access. The number of single-person households has also increased, with an 11 percent increase between 2010 and 2018. While the number of non-family households increased significantly between 2000 and 2010 (17 percent), it decreased by 12 percent between 2010 and 2018.



Table B-6: Changes in Household Type

Household Type	2000		2010		2018		% Change	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	Households	Percent	2000-2010	2010-2018
Families	99,663	61%	99,229	61%	99,152	60%	0%	0%
With children	57,080	35%	50,794	31%	45,797	28%	-11%	-10%
With no children	42,583	26%	48,435	30%	53,355	32%	14%	10%
Singles	48,207	30%	46,536	28%	51,673	31%	-3%	11%
Other non-families	15,218	9%	17,766	11%	15,635	9%	17%	-12%
Total Households	163,088	100%	163,531	100%	166,460	100%	0%	2%
Average Household Size	2.7 persons		2.8 persons		2.76 persons		--	--

Note: The household types are categorized has changed with the 2015-2019 ACS. Therefore, 2014-2018 ACS data is utilized in this table in order to provide a direct comparison to past years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2014-2018 (5-year Estimates)

B.3.2 Household Size

Another important housing characteristic affecting housing need is household size⁴. The average household size has changed little since 2000, from 2.7 persons in 2000 to 2.74 persons in 2019 (2019 ACS 1-year estimates). The average family size in the City has also remained relatively stagnant (3.52 persons in both 2010 and 2019). The City's average household size and family size are smaller than that of LA County as a whole, which had an average household size of 2.96 and average family size of 3.63 (per the 2019 ACS).

Recent Census Bureau data does not divide household and family size by race/ethnicity; however, 2010 Census data shows that household and family size varies widely by racial/ethnic group (**Table B-7**). In 2010, Hispanic households had the largest household size (3.73) and family size (4.16), followed by Asian households and families.

Table B-7: Household Size and Family Size by Race/Ethnicity (2010)

	Total	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Average Household Size	2.78	2.08	2.50	3.20	3.73
Average Family Size	3.52	2.80	3.20	3.80	4.16

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

These differences in household and family size suggest that housing needs and issues vary by race and ethnicity. For instance, a high proportion of large Asian and Hispanic households may indicate that overcrowding or cost burden are issues for those communities.

⁴ A household is an occupied housing unit and includes all persons residing in that unit. A household can consist of a single person, a family, multiple families, unrelated individuals living together, and any combination of these groups.

B.3.3 Household Income

Household income is the most important factor affecting housing opportunity, determining a family's ability to afford a place to live, and to balance housing costs with basic necessities of life. Income levels can vary considerably among households, based upon tenure, household type, location of residence, and race/ethnicity among other factors.

According to the 2015-2019 ACS, households in Long Beach earned a median household income of \$63,017 – below the \$68,044 median household income for Los Angeles County. The median family income in Long Beach (\$72,206) was also below the County's family median income of \$76,673.

Table B-8 indicates the proportion of Long Beach residents who work in various occupations and the median income associated with those occupations for Long Beach and Los Angeles County. It should be noted that a significant proportion of Long Beach residents (20 percent) are employed in Service Occupations, which has the lowest median income (\$21,495) of all the occupation groups.

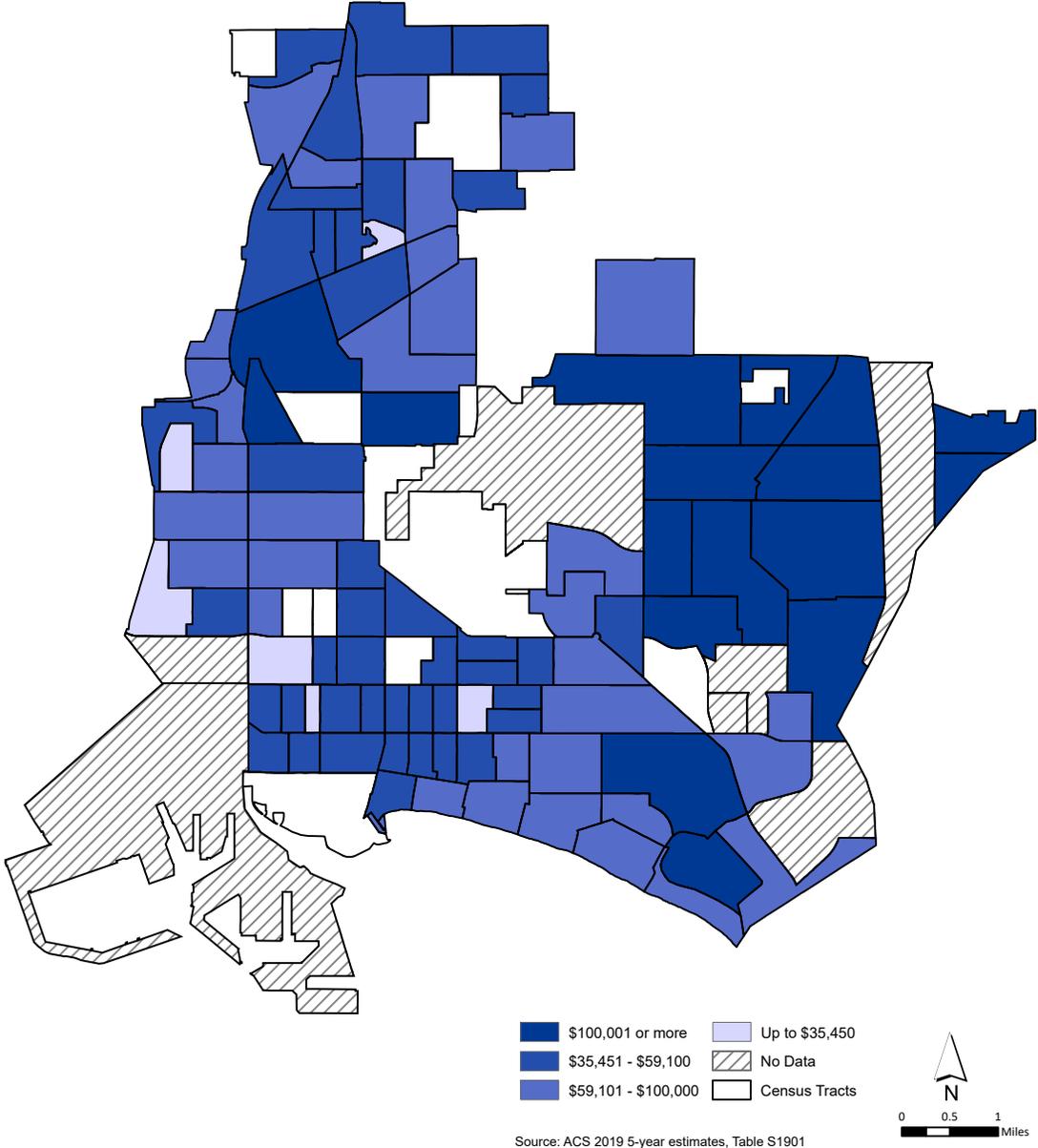
Analyzing median household income by geographic area provides important information about where the need for affordable housing may be the most critical.

Figure B-5 maps the median household income by Census Tract in the City. As shown on the map, areas with the lowest median household income are concentrated on the West side of the City, in Central Long Beach, near Downtown, as well as in North Long Beach.

Table B-8: Occupation and Wage Comparison

Occupation	# LB Residents Employed	Percent LB Residents Employed	Median Annual Earnings – Long Beach	Median Annual Earnings – LA County
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	86,623	37.4%	\$63,543	\$63,886
Service Occupations	46,678	20.2%	\$21,495	\$21,450
Sales and Office Occupations	49,233	21.3%	\$31,950	\$31,615
Natural Resources, Construction, and Maintenance Occupations	16,925	7.3%	\$37,489	\$32,859
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	32,167	13.9%	\$30,515	\$27,213
Total	231,626	100.00%	\$37,095	\$36,039
Note: Civilian employed population 16 years and over.				
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year estimates.				

Figure B-5: Median Household Income by Census Tract



To facilitate the analysis of income distribution among households in communities, the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) groups households into categories by income. Income categories are determined as a percentage of the Area Median Income (AMI) and then adjusted for household size in the following manner:

- » Extremely Low Income - less than 30 percent of the AMI
- » Very Low Income - between 31 and 50 percent of the AMI
- » Low Income - between 51 and 80 percent of the AMI
- » Moderate Income - between 81 and 120 percent of the AMI
- » Above Moderate Income - greater than 120 percent of the AMI

Collectively, extremely low, very low, and low income households are referred to as lower income households (up to 80 percent AMI).

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) tabulates information on the number of households belonging to each of the income categories in the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data, although it should be noted that HUD's definitions vary slightly from HCD's definitions described above. As shown in **Table B-9**, between 2013 and 2017, approximately 52 percent of the City's households earned lower incomes (80 percent or less of the AMI), while 48 percent earned moderate or above moderate incomes (over 80 percent of the AMI).

Table B-9: Income Distribution

Income Group	Number of Long Beach Households	Percent of Total Long Beach Households	Percent of Total Los Angeles County
30% or less of AMI	32,590	20%	19%
31 to 50% of AMI	24,055	15%	15%
51 to 80% of AMI	28,575	17%	18%
81 to 100% of AMI	17,495	11%	9%
Over 100% of AMI	62,285	38%	39%
Total	165,000	100%	100%

Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), based on 2013-2017 ACS

Household Income by Race/Ethnicity

Although aggregate information on income levels is useful for looking at trends over time or comparing income levels for different jurisdictions, income levels can vary significantly by other factors, including household type, size, and race/ethnicity.

Race/ethnicity is a characteristic that is often linked to housing need because income often varies by race/ethnicity, as do homeownership trends, due to racially discriminatory policies, practices and systems such as redlining, criminalization, and hiring practices. As shown in **Table B-10**, Whites had the lowest proportion of lower income households (39 percent). By contrast, Hispanics (64 percent) and Blacks (61 percent) were much more likely to be lower income. Because lower income households have less income for housing, tradeoffs in expenditures to afford other living essentials may result in a greater incidence of overpayment and/or overcrowding for these households as well as greater vulnerability to substandard or precarious housing conditions.



Table B-10: Income by Household Race/Ethnicity

Income Level	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Mixed/ Other	Total
30% or less of AMI	14%	23%	28%	19%	34%	16%	20%
31 to 50% of AMI	11%	20%	14%	12%	9%	13%	15%
51 to 80% of AMI	14%	20%	19%	17%	15%	21%	17%
81 to 100% of AMI	10%	12%	11%	10%	3%	9%	11%
Over 100% of AMI	51%	24%	28%	41%	39%	41%	38%
Total Households	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Note: HUD income categories differ from HCD.							
Source: HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2013-2017 ACS.							

B.3.4 Special Needs Groups

Certain segments of the population have greater difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances. Special circumstances may be related to one's employment and income, family characteristics, ability status, and household characteristics among others. As a result, certain groups within Long Beach may experience a higher prevalence of lower income, overpayment, overcrowding, or other housing problems.

These "special needs" households, as they are defined by HCD, include large households, seniors, single-parent households, persons with disabilities, people living in poverty, farmworkers, and the homeless. Because Long Beach is home to two City Colleges and a State University, the City also hosts a large number of college students. **Table B-11** summarizes the special needs groups in Long Beach.

Table B-11: Special Needs Populations

Special Needs Groups	Number of Households/ Persons	Owners		Renters		Percent of Total Households/ Persons
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Large Households	20,587	8,356	41%	12,231	59%	12%
Households with at Least One Senior (person age 65 or older)	37,967	--	--	--	--	23%
Senior-Headed Households	31,150	19,630	63%	11,520	37%	19%
Senior Living Alone	13,798	6,873	50%	6,925	50%	8%
Single-Parent Households	12,360	--	--	--	--	7%
Female-Headed Households with Children	10,117	--	--	--	--	6%
Persons with Disabilities	47,306	--	--	--	--	10%
Families below Poverty Level	12,239	1,750	14%	10,478	86%	12%
Persons below Poverty Level	77,396	--	--	--	--	17%

Table B-11: Special Needs Populations (continued)

Special Needs Groups	Number of Households/ Persons	Owners		Renters		Percent of Total Households/ Persons
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Farmworkers (persons)	723	--	--	--	--	.31%
Homeless	1,894	--	--	--	--	0.4%
College Students	45,847	--	--	--	--	10%
Notes:						
1. -- = Data not available.						
2. -- = Farmworkers = all persons with farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.						
Sources:						
a. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019 5-year Estimates						
b. City of Long Beach, Dept. of Health and Human Services, 2020 Homeless Count.						

Large Households

Large households consist of five or more persons. These households are considered a special needs population due to the limited availability of affordable adequately sized housing for this group. The lack of large units is especially evident among rental units in Long Beach. Large households often live in overcrowded conditions, due to both the lack of large enough units and insufficient income to afford available units of adequate size. Los Angeles researchers found that “several dimensions of children’s wellbeing suffer when exposed to crowded living conditions even after controlling for socioeconomic status. The negative effects on children raised in crowded homes can persist throughout life, affecting their future socioeconomic status and adult wellbeing.”⁵

According to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, approximately 20,587 large households reside in Long Beach, representing 12 percent of all households in the City. Of these large households, the majority (59 percent) are renters. Census data further documents the mismatch between the demand for larger rental units and the City’s supply of these units. Approximately 2,307 rental units in Long Beach contain four or more bedrooms. The City, however, is home to 12,231 large renter-households. This imbalance between supply and demand may contribute to overcrowding for large renter-households.

Resources Available

Large households in Long Beach can benefit from a range of services provided by the City and local agencies. The City’s Department of Health and Human Services operates the Center for Families and Youth, which offers a variety of family support programs, including job training/employment, developmental services, housing assistance, and child care. In addition, the Central Facilities Center serves the community by providing childcare services and public health services. The Center also links residents directly to a range of services offered by local nonprofit agencies. These services include counseling, education, youth programming and nutritional and health services.

Elderly and Frail Elderly

In 2019, approximately 11 percent of Long Beach residents were over age 65, and about 19 percent of all households were headed by seniors. Almost two-thirds of senior-headed households owned their homes (63 percent) while one-third (37 percent) rented their homes. Approximately 26 percent of the City’s elderly live alone and about 34 percent of elderly residents in Long Beach suffer from at least one disability.

The elderly have a number of special needs including housing, transportation, health care, and other services. Housing is a particular concern due to the fact that many of the elderly are on fixed incomes. As housing expenses rise, they may have less money available for medical costs and other vital services.

⁵Source: Solari, C. D., & Mare, R. D. (2012). Housing crowding effects on children’s wellbeing. *Social science research*, 41(2), 464–476. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2011.09.012>



Resources Available

As shown later in **Table B-20** Long Beach is home to 31 senior housing projects, providing more than 3,400 affordable units to lower income seniors.

The special needs of seniors can be met through a range of services, including congregate care, rent subsidies, shared housing, and housing rehabilitation assistance. According to Community Care Licensing Division records, 49 licensed residential care facilities for the elderly are located in Long Beach with a total capacity to serve 2,126 persons. Twelve adult day care facilities (with a total capacity to serve 427 persons) and 44 adult residential facilities (with a total capacity to serve 463 persons) are also located in the City.

Single-Parent Households

Single-parent households often require special consideration and assistance as a result of their greater need for affordable housing and accessible day care, health care and other supportive services. According to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, there were 12,360 single-parent households in Long Beach, representing 7 percent of all households.

Single-mother households, in particular, tend to have lower incomes, and as a result have a greater need for affordable housing and childcare. In 2019, there were 10,117 female-headed households with children in Long Beach. Of those households, approximately 34 percent lived in poverty. Without access to affordable housing, many of these households may be at risk of becoming homeless. Affordable housing with childcare centers, or in close proximity to schools, public transportation and recreation facilities can address the critical needs of lower-income single-parent families.

Another vulnerable sub-group of single-parent families are “subfamilies” with children, which is defined as single parents/grandparents with children who live with another family. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, Long Beach had

5,572 mother-child subfamilies and 1,604 father-child subfamilies. Many subfamilies double up with other families in living arrangements to save income for basic necessities. In some cases, subfamilies double up to share child-rearing responsibilities.

Resources Available

Single-parent households in Long Beach can benefit from a range of services accessible to residents. The City’s Department of Health and Human Services operates the Center for Families and Youth, which offers a variety of family support programs, including job training/employment, developmental services, housing assistance, and child care. The Central Facilities Center serves the community by providing childcare and public health services and by linking residents directly to services offered by other local nonprofit agencies.

Persons with Disabilities (including Development Disabilities)

Physical, mental, and/or developmental disabilities may prevent a person from working, restrict one’s mobility, or make it difficult to care for oneself. Thus, persons with disabilities often have special housing needs related to limited earning capacity, a lack of accessible and affordable housing, and higher health costs associated with a disability. An additional segment of residents suffer from disabilities that require living in an institutional setting. Because of these conditions, persons with disabilities have special housing needs.

According to 2015-219 ACS data, approximately 10 percent of Long Beach residents suffered from at least one disability (47,306 persons) (**Table B-12**). The ACS also tallied the number of disabilities by type for residents with one or more disabilities. Among the disabilities tallied, ambulatory difficulties were most prevalent (51 percent), while cognitive (40 percent) and independent living (39 percent) difficulties were also common. Approximately 34 percent of seniors have one or more disabilities, with ambulatory difficulties impacting 67 percent of seniors with disabilities. Additionally, 49 percent of seniors with one or more disabilities have an independent living difficulty.



Table B-12: Disability Status (2015-2019)

Disability Type	Persons with Disability	Percent of Total	Persons with Disability, Age 65+	Percent of Total
With a hearing difficulty	11,615	24.6%	6,647	36.1%
With a vision difficulty	10,628	22.5%	4,256	23.1%
With a cognitive difficulty	18,876	39.9%	5,208	28.3%
With an ambulatory difficulty	24,262	51.3%	12,251	66.6%
With a self-care difficulty	12,171	25.7%	5,762	31.3%
With an independent living difficulty	18,541	39.2%	8,992	48.9%
Total persons with disabilities	47,306	100.%	18,391	100%
Note: Persons may have multiple disabilities				
Source: Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019 5-year Estimates				

The living arrangement of persons with disabilities depends on the severity of the disability and the person's finances. Many persons live at home in an independent arrangement or with other family members. To maintain independent living, persons living with disabilities may need assistance. Four factors – affordability, design, location, and discrimination – significantly limit the supply of housing available to households of persons with disabilities. The most obvious housing need for persons with disabilities is housing that is adapted to their needs. State and federal legislation mandate that a percentage of units in new or substantially rehabilitated multi-family apartment complexes be made accessible to individuals with limited physical mobility. Most single-family homes, however, are inaccessible to people with mobility and sensory limitations. Housing may not be adaptable to widened doorways and hallways, access ramps, larger bathrooms, lowered countertops, and other features necessary for accessibility. Location of housing is also an important factor for many persons with disabilities, as they often rely upon public transportation to travel to necessary services and shops.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

State law requires that the Housing Element discuss the housing needs of persons with developmental disabilities. As defined by the Section 4512 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, “developmental disability” means “a disability that originates before an individual attains age 18 years, continues, or can be expected to continue, indefinitely, and constitutes a substantial disability for that individual. As defined by the Director of Developmental Services, in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, this term shall include intellectual disability, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. This term shall also include disabling conditions found to be closely related to intellectual disability or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with an intellectual disability, but shall not include other handicapping conditions that are solely physical in nature.”

Many developmentally disabled individuals need a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.



According to the State's Department of Developmental Services, as of June 2019, there were 11,345 individuals with developmental disabilities residing in Long Beach. Approximately one-third of these individuals were residing in a private home with their parent of guardian and almost 40 percent of persons with developmental disabilities were under the age of 18.

Many developmentally disabled persons can live and work independently within a conventional housing environment. More severely disabled individuals require a group living environment where supervision is provided. The most severely affected individuals may require an institutional environment where medical attention and physical therapy are provided. Because developmental disabilities exist before adulthood, the first issue in supportive housing for the developmentally disabled is the transition from the person's living situation as a child to an appropriate level of independence as an adult.

Resources Available

Many disabled persons receive Social Security Income (SSI) assistance, however, benefit payments are well below the level necessary to afford market rate apartments in the Long Beach community. In order to assist with this need, the City provides a number of affordable housing opportunities for persons with disabilities. There are currently 23 affordable housing developments in the City that have units specifically set aside for disabled persons.

In addition, the City has a number of residential care facilities that provide supportive housing and services to persons with disabilities. According to the California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division, there are 15 adult day care facilities, 62 adult residential facilities, and 49 residential care facilities for the elderly located in Long Beach.

Residents Living Below the Poverty Level

The Census Bureau defines poverty thresholds at the national level. Poverty thresholds are based on annual income and take into account family size and number of related children. While poverty thresholds are updated annually to account for inflation, they are set at the national level and do not vary geographically. For 2019, poverty thresholds ranged from \$12,261 for an individual living alone to \$56,895 for a large family. Families with incomes below the poverty level, typically those households with extremely low and very low incomes, are at greatest risk of becoming homeless and typically require special programs to assist them in meeting their rent and mortgage obligations so as to not become homeless. The 2015-2019 ACS found that 12.3 percent of Long Beach families were living below the poverty level, equating to a total of 16.8 percent of the population. These households need assistance with housing subsidies, utility allowances and other living expense subsidies, as well as supportive services.

Resources Available

Most affordable housing programs in the City will benefit persons living in poverty. Additionally, the City's Department of Health and Human Services operates the Center for Families and Youth, which offers a variety of family support programs, including job training/employment, developmental services, housing assistance, and child care. In addition, the Central Facilities Center serves the community by providing childcare services and public health services. The Center also links residents directly to a range of services offered by local nonprofit agencies. These services include counseling, education, youth programming and nutritional and health services.

Farmworkers

Farmworkers are traditionally defined as persons whose primary incomes are earned through permanent or seasonal agricultural labor. Permanent farm laborers work in the fields, processing plants, or support activities on a generally year-round basis. When workload increases during harvest periods, the labor force is supplemented by seasonal labor, often supplied by a labor contractor. For some crops, farms may employ migrant workers, defined as those whose travel distance to work prevents them from returning to their primary residence every evening.

The City of Long Beach is a fully urbanized and built-out community. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, only 723 Long Beach residents were employed in the farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, representing less than one percent of the City's residents in 2019. The City has no agriculturally designated land. Therefore, no special programs are warranted for this group in Long Beach.

Students

College students in a community can affect housing demand and housing costs. Although students represent a temporary housing need, the heightened demand for rentals around colleges can impact the housing market with higher rent levels, particularly when there is not a sufficient supply of rental housing. A large student population is also associated with higher mobility and turnover rates. The 2015-2019 ACS reported that Long Beach had 45,847 residents who were college students, some attending college in Long Beach, some attending college elsewhere.

Long Beach is home to two public (two-year) city colleges and a public university with large student populations. The city colleges are estimated to have approximately 24,500 full and part-time students attending classes. In keeping with the intent of the community college system to serve local needs, approximately 60 percent of these students are part-time, many of whom are younger persons living with parents. Thereby, the housing need of city college students is not necessarily considered significant.

However, Long Beach is also home to the nationally renowned California State University. Current enrollment is estimated at approximately 39,360 full-time and part-time students. CSULB is an urban commuter campus with only about 2,400 beds in 20 on-campus residence halls. Most students live in the surrounding communities and commute to campus. Research completed in 2019 as part of the California State University Basic Needs Initiative found that 12.5 percent of students attending CSULB had experienced homelessness in the previous 12 months. Statewide, 10.9 percent of students in the CSULB system had experienced homelessness in the past 12 months, indicating that the need for affordable housing for students is more acute in Long Beach.

It is also important to note that because students typically are lower-income and occupy rental units, they influence the overall demand for apartments in the Long Beach and surrounding communities. However, for purposes of many housing programs and public subsidies, students do not typically qualify as low income.

Resources Available

Housing programs that expand affordable rental housing opportunities and improve housing conditions will benefit students in general. Furthermore, new State law provides density bonus incentives for student housing meeting certain criteria.

CSULB also operates the Basic Needs Program as a resource for students that are experiencing food insecurity, homelessness, and other crisis situations. The program connects students with the Beach Pantry (perishable and non-perishable items specifically for CSULB students), small emergency grants, emergency meal assistance, and other programs.



People Experiencing Homelessness

State law (Section 65583(a)(7)) mandates that Housing Elements address the special needs of people experiencing homelessness. “Homeless” as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), means:

- » An individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
- » An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground;
- » An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including hotels and motels paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, congregate shelters, and transitional housing);
- » An individual who resided in a shelter or place not meant for human habitation and who is exiting an institution where he or she temporarily resided;
- » An individual or family who-
 - Will imminently lose their housing, including housing they own, rent, or live in without paying rent, are sharing with others, and rooms in hotels or motels not paid for by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals or by charitable organizations, as evidenced by-
 - ◇ A court order resulting from an eviction action that notifies the individual or family that they must leave within 14 days;
 - ◇ The individual or family having a primary nighttime residence that is a room in a hotel or motel and where they lack the resources necessary to reside there for more than 14 days; or
 - ◇ Credible evidence indicating that the owner or renter of the housing will not allow the individual or family to stay for more than 14 days, and any oral statement from an individual or family seeking homeless assistance that is found to be credible
 - Has no subsequent residence identified; and
 - Lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing;

- » Unaccompanied youth and homeless families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes who-
 - have experienced a long term period without living independently in permanent housing,
 - have experienced persistent instability as measured by frequent moves over such period, and
 - can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time because of chronic disabilities, chronic physical health or mental health conditions, substance addiction, histories of domestic violence or childhood abuse, the presence of a child or youth with a disability, or multiple barriers to employment.
 - Any individual or family who is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or other dangerous or life-threatening conditions in the individual’s or family’s current housing situation, including where the health and safety of children are jeopardized, and who have no other residence and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

This definition does not include persons living in substandard housing, (unless it has been officially condemned); persons living in overcrowded housing (for example, doubled up with others), persons being discharged from mental health facilities (unless the person was homeless when entering and is considered to be homeless at discharge), or persons who may be at risk of homelessness (for example, living temporarily with family or friends.)

⁶ Source: California State University, Comprehensive Study of College Student Basic Needs, April 2019.

The size, diversity and geographic location in a major population center have made Long Beach a service hub to people experiencing homelessness. The City of Long Beach, Department of Health and Human Services had been conducting homeless enumerations biennially; however, the City began conducting the homeless count annually beginning in 2019:

- » 2009 – 3,909 people
- » 2011 – 4,290 people
- » 2013 – 4,387 people
- » 2015 – 2,345 people
- » 2017 – 1,863 people
- » 2019 – 1,894 people
- » 2020 – 2,034 people

This process of quantifying the homeless population has provided important data to comprehensively understand the demographics of Long Beach people experiencing homelessness. This data has been used to evaluate existing service availability and determine gaps in resources citywide.

Among the 2020 homeless, 1,582 persons (78 percent) were unsheltered. Homelessness affects all people, regardless of household size, age, race or ethnicity. However, one factor that seems to have remained constant is that the great majority of people experiencing homelessness are single adults (87 percent in 2020). **Table B-13** indicates the percent of people experiencing homelessness by race and ethnicity. According to the 2020 survey, the largest proportion of people experiencing homelessness are white (51 percent), followed by Black/African American (38 percent). 32 percent of people experiencing homelessness identified as Hispanic or Latino. Males account for 72 percent of the homeless population, females account for 27 percent, less than 1 percent are transgender, and less than 1 percent are gender non-conforming.

Table B-13: Homelessness by Race and Ethnicity

	Percent of Total
Race	
White	50.8%
Black/African American	37.9%
Asian or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.9%
Multiple Races Reported or Other	3.0%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	32%
Non Hispanic or Latino	68%
Source: City of Long Beach, Dept. of Health and Human Services, 2020 Homeless Count.	

Table B-14 and **Table B-15** summarizes the continuum of care gap analysis. Based on the current inventory of housing available to serve the homeless, the gap analysis documents an unmet need of 1,437 beds for individuals and 143 beds for families experiencing homelessness.



Table B-14: Continuum of Care Gaps Analysis - Homeless Population and Subpopulations

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Part 1: Homeless Population			
1. Homeless Individuals	329	1,437	1,766
2a. Homeless Families with Children (Total Number of Persons in these Households)	120	143	263
Total Persons	452 (249 Emergency/203 Transitional)	1,582	2,034
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations			
1. Chronically Homeless	80	585	665
2. Severely Mentally Ill	148	351	499
3. Substance Use Disorder	116	444	560
4. Veterans	99	76	175
5. Adults with HIV/AIDs	27	31	58
6. Victims of Domestic Violence	124	217	341
7. Unaccompanied Youth (Ages 18-24 without parent or guardian)	3	2	5
Source: City of Long Beach, Dept. of Health and Human Services, 202 Homeless Count.			



Table B-15: Continuum of Care Gaps Analysis Chart

	Current Inventory in 2020	Unmet Need/Gap
Individuals		
Emergency Shelter Beds		
Transitional Housing Beds		
Permanent Supportive Housing Beds		
Rapid Rehousing Bed		
Total Persons		
Persons in Families with Children		
Emergency Shelter Beds		
Transitional Housing Beds		
Permanent Supportive Housing Beds		
Rapid Rehousing Bed		
Total Beds		
Source: City of Long Beach, Dept. of Health and Human Services, 202 Homeless Count.		

Resources Available

Homeless persons are distinguished by a range of health needs. About a third suffer from mental illness and it is estimated that at least half of homeless persons suffer from some type of substance abuse problem. Homeless people also experience a range of medical conditions associated with the rigors of living on the street. Addressing the range of services needed by homeless persons requires a comprehensive strategy.

The City’s Department of Health and Human Services established a Continuum of Care (CoC) Program to assist homeless people to exit the streets, become stable and achieve self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible. Following is a description of the stages in the CoC Program.

» Outreach/Assessment – The City has established an outreach and assessment program to reconnect a homeless person to public benefits, rent assistance, employment counseling, health care and other support services. The City’s Multi-Service Center is the entry point into the Continuum of Care. The Health Department, Los Angeles County Mental Health Association, and Boys Town Long Beach provide outreach for different groups of the homeless population.

- » Emergency Shelter – Long Beach provides emergency shelter beds for homeless persons and one year-round program for single homeless males. Hotel and motel vouchers are provided for persons living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.
- » Transitional Housing – Transitional housing is the second phase of the program, where clients are provided a more structured environment. Clients are linked to rehabilitative services, such as substance abuse, mental health, employment, counseling and life-skills training to prepare them for transition to service-enriched housing or more independent settings.
- » Supportive Services – Long Beach offers an array of supportive services for the homeless to ease their transition into shelter. These include mental health and substance treatment, job and life-skills training, medical care, childcare and transportation services. The City has also developed a Standard of Care to standardize case management services for homeless people citywide.



- » Permanent Housing – This phase is designed to transition homeless persons into permanent housing with childcare, drug treatment, job training and other supportive skills needed to reintegrate into community life.

Residents experiencing homelessness can utilize services offered at the City's Multi-Service Center for the Homeless (MSC), including outreach, intake and assessment, referrals to shelters and other social service programs. The City distributes a Pocket Guide Resource Directory to residents that details agencies that offer services to individuals and families in the Long Beach area. Additionally, the City maintains a weekly schedule of meal, food bank, and clothing services offered by providers throughout the City.

The Villages at Cabrillo is a residential community established to break the cycle of homelessness. As a nonprofit affiliate of Century Housing, Century Villages at Cabrillo (CVC) is the community development organization that owns, develops, and manages this unique campus. The Villages at Cabrillo provides short-term and permanent housing to more than 2,000 people annually, including nearly 1,000 veterans. More than 96 percent of the residents in permanent housing at CVC reached the one-year Housing Stability milestone in 2019.

CVC features a collaboration with nonprofit and government agencies that collectively provides residents with safe, affordable housing and access to the skills, tools, and services needed to establish self-sufficiency. CVC's supportive housing paradigm consists of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing all complemented with wrap around social services. This "continuum of care" approach encourages formerly homeless individuals and families to move progressively through various levels of housing and increasing independence.

Section B.4 Housing Stock Characteristics

The characteristics and condition of Long Beach's housing stock, combined with household characteristics discussed earlier, affect the wellbeing of residents. This section begins with an examination of the gap between housing production and need in the region and the City of Long Beach, followed by an evaluation of local housing characteristics - including: housing stock changes and types, tenure and vacancy rates, age and condition, and housing costs.

B.4.1 Housing Growth

Table B-16 below compares housing growth to population growth by decade. Since 1990, population has increased by 10 percent while the number of housing units has increased by only four percent. (Note: this comparison uses CA Department of Finance data while other population and housing analyses use Census data.) Historically, new housing construction peaked in the 1950s. Since then, the number of units constructed each decade has declined steadily as the City is built out and new development is limited to infill sites.

Table B-16: Population vs. Housing

	Percent of Total	Housing Units
1990	429,321	170,355
2000	461,522	171,632
2010	462,257	176,032
2020	472,052	177,783
Unit Change: 1990 - 2020	+ 42,731	+ 7,428
Percent Change: 1990 - 2020	+ 10%	+ 4%
Source: CA Department of Finance Table E-5 for 2020, Table E-8 for 1990, 2000, and 2010		

B.4.2 Housing Type

A certain level of diversity in the housing stock is an important factor in ensuring adequate housing opportunity for all Long Beach residents. A diverse housing stock helps ensure that all households, regardless of their income, age, and/or family size, have the opportunity to find housing that is best suited to their lifestyle needs. This section briefly details the housing stock characteristics in Long Beach.

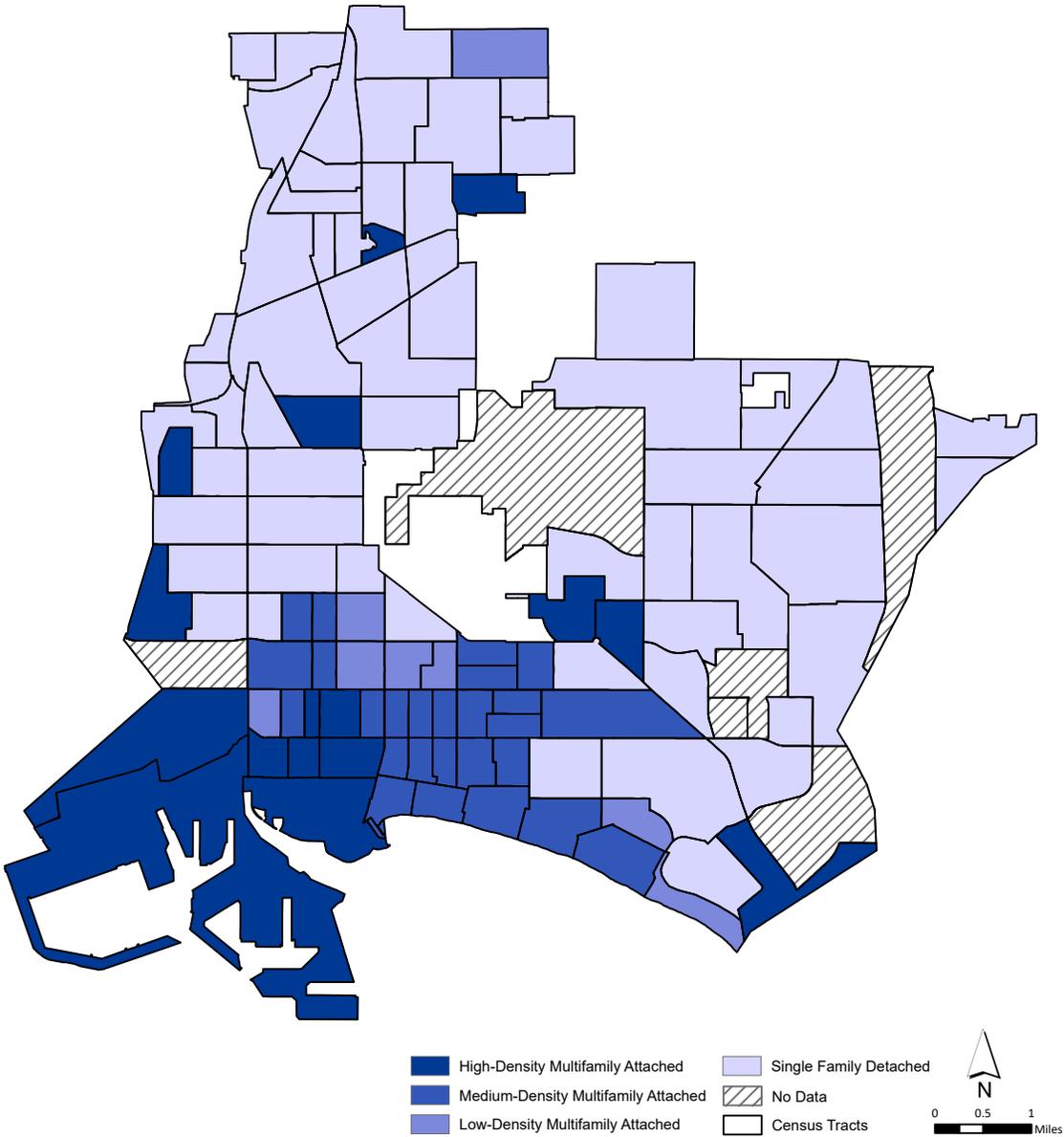
The ACS documented a total of 175,869 housing units in Long Beach in 2019. Since 2010, housing growth has shifted towards multi-family units and away from single-family units. From 2010 to 2019, the number of multi-family units increased from 89,028 units to 95,607 units, while the number of single-family units decreased from 84,362 units to 77,798 units. The majority of single-family units are detached units (90 percent). Multi-family complexes containing five or more units comprise the majority of multi-family units (75 percent). The number of mobile home and other unit types has stayed relatively constant since 2000.

Table B-17: Housing Type (2000-2019)

Unit Type	2000		2010		2019	
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Single-Family (SF) Detached	69,014	40%	74,257	42%	70,123	40%
SF Attached	10,093	6%	10,105	6%	7,675	4%
Total Single-Family	79,107	46%	84,362	48%	77,798	44%
2 to 4 Units	23,286	14%	21,610	12%	23,821	14%
5 or more Units	66,637	39%	67,418	38%	71,786	41%
Total Multi-Family	90,023	53%	89,028	51%	95,607	55%
Mobile Homes & Other	2,529	1%	2,342	1%	2,464	1%
Total Housing Units	171,659	100%	175,732	100%	175,869	100%
Total Occupied	163,088	95%	161,893	92%	166,813	95%
Owner-Occupied	66,928	41%	68,437	39%	66,459	40%
Renter-Occupied	96,160	59%	93,456	53%	100,354	60%
Vacant	8,544	5%	13,839	8%	9,056	5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, American Community Survey (ACS), 2006-2010, 2015-2019, 5-year Estimates.

Figure B-6: Predominant Housing Typology



Source: ACS 2019 5-year estimates, Table DP04



B.4.3 Housing Tenure and Vacancy

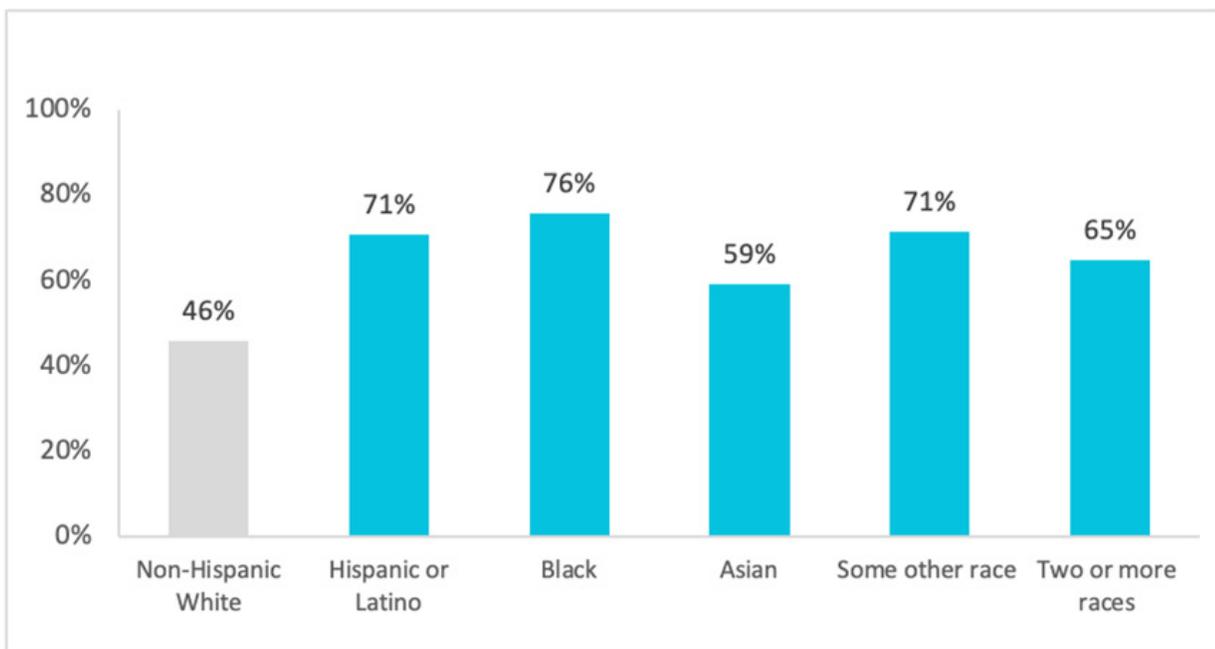
The tenure of housing refers to whether a housing unit is owned, rented, or vacant. Tenure is an important indicator of wellbeing in a community because it reflects the cost of housing and the ability of residents to own or rent a unit. Moreover, tenure often affects several other aspects of the local housing market, including turnover rates and overall housing costs.

Citywide, 60 percent of households rent their home; however, tenure varies significantly by race/ethnicity. **Figure B-7** shows that people of color are statistically more likely to be renters. The renter rate for Non-Hispanic White households is 46 percent, the lowest of all groups represented. Black households have the highest renter rate at 76 percent. Hispanic or Latino households and households identifying as “Some other race” also have high renter rates (71 percent for both categories). Homeownership rates can be predicted by race not only in Long Beach but throughout the Country, due to the legacy and continued impact of racially discriminatory policies, practices and systems such as redlining and exclusionary zoning practices.

Figure B-8 maps the percent of renter occupied housing units by census tract. As shown, the highest levels of renter occupancy occur in the areas north and east of downtown, along the Anaheim St. corridor and in North Long Beach, which are predominantly lower-income communities of color. The highest rates of owner occupancy are in the east side of the City, between the airport and El Dorado Park.

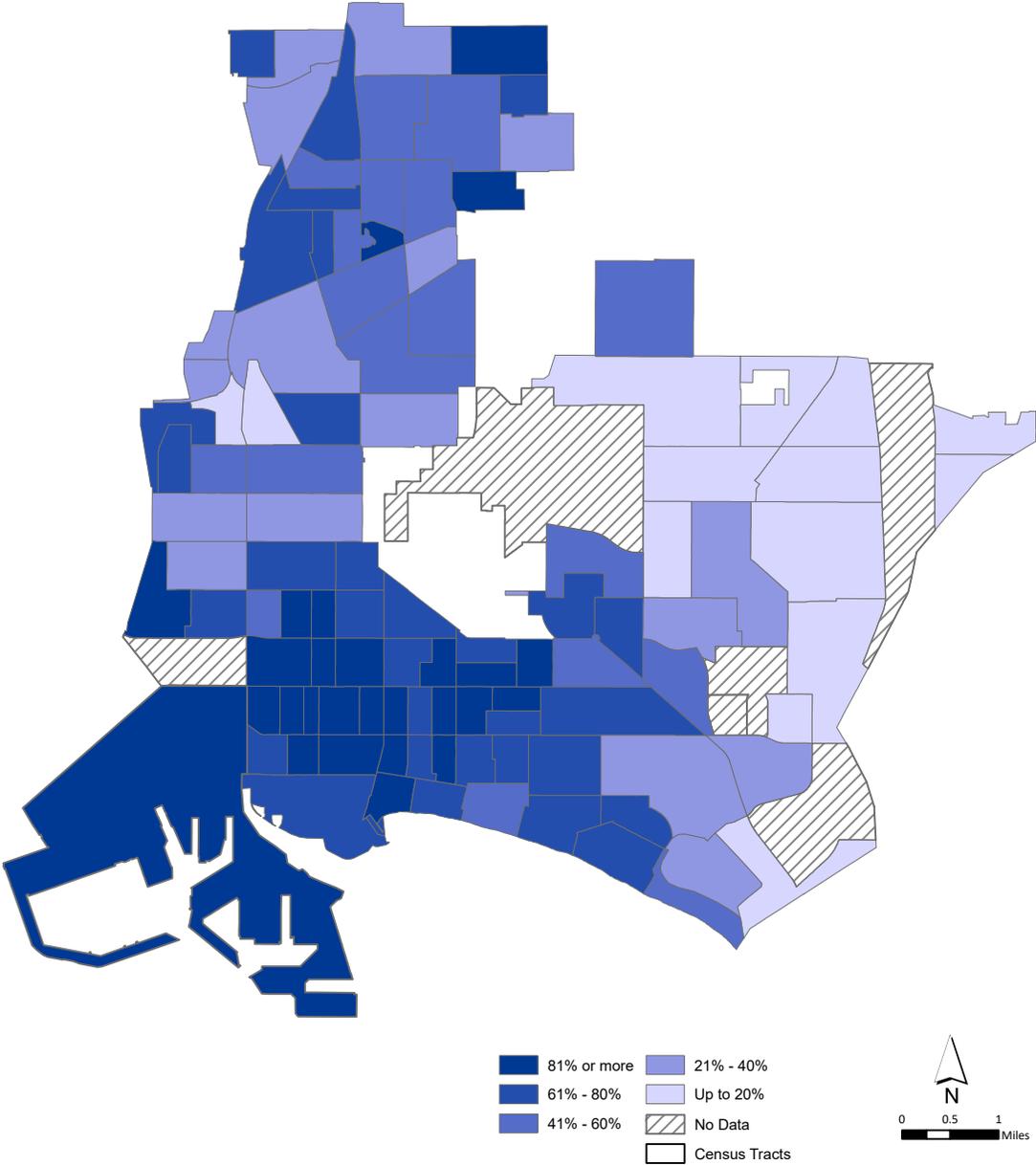
Residential vacancy rates are a good indicator of how well the current supply of housing is meeting the demand for various types of units. A certain number of vacant housing units are needed in any community to moderate the cost of housing, allow for sufficient housing choices, and provide an incentive for landlords and owners to maintain their housing. Vacancy rates of five to six percent for rental units and two to three percent for ownership units are generally considered healthy.

Figure B-7: Renter Rates by Race/Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year Estimates

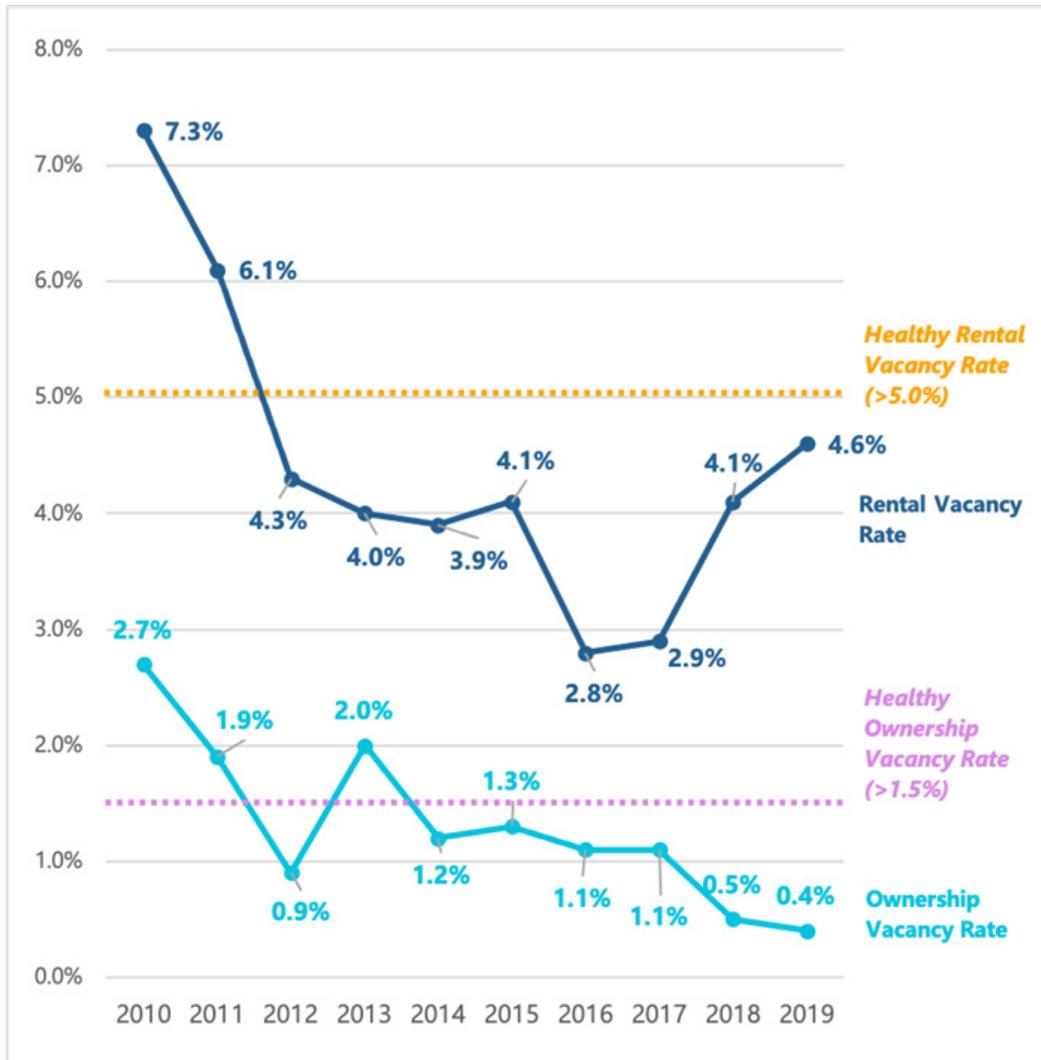
Figure B-8: Renter-Occupied Housing by Census Tract



Source: ACS 2019 5-year estimates, Table DP04

As shown in **Figure B-9**, vacancy rates have fallen below healthy levels since the 2008 recession. However, as of 2019, the rental vacancy rate was nearing a healthy rate of 5 percent, at 4.6 percent. This is an increase from a low of 2.8 percent in 2016. At 0.4 percent in 2019, the ownership vacancy rate was at its lowest point since 2010. A low vacancy rate indicates that there are too few units to meet the demand for housing by both renters and homebuyers, resulting in higher rental and home prices.

Figure B-9 Renter Occupied Housing



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2010-2019, 1-year Estimates



B.4.4 Housing Age and Condition

The age of a community’s housing stock can be an indicator of overall housing conditions. If not well maintained, housing can deteriorate and depress property values, discourage reinvestment, and negatively affect the quality of life in a neighborhood. Typically, housing over 30 years in age is likely to have rehabilitation needs that may include new plumbing, roof repairs, foundation work and other repairs. If not well maintained, housing over 50 years in age may require total building replacement.

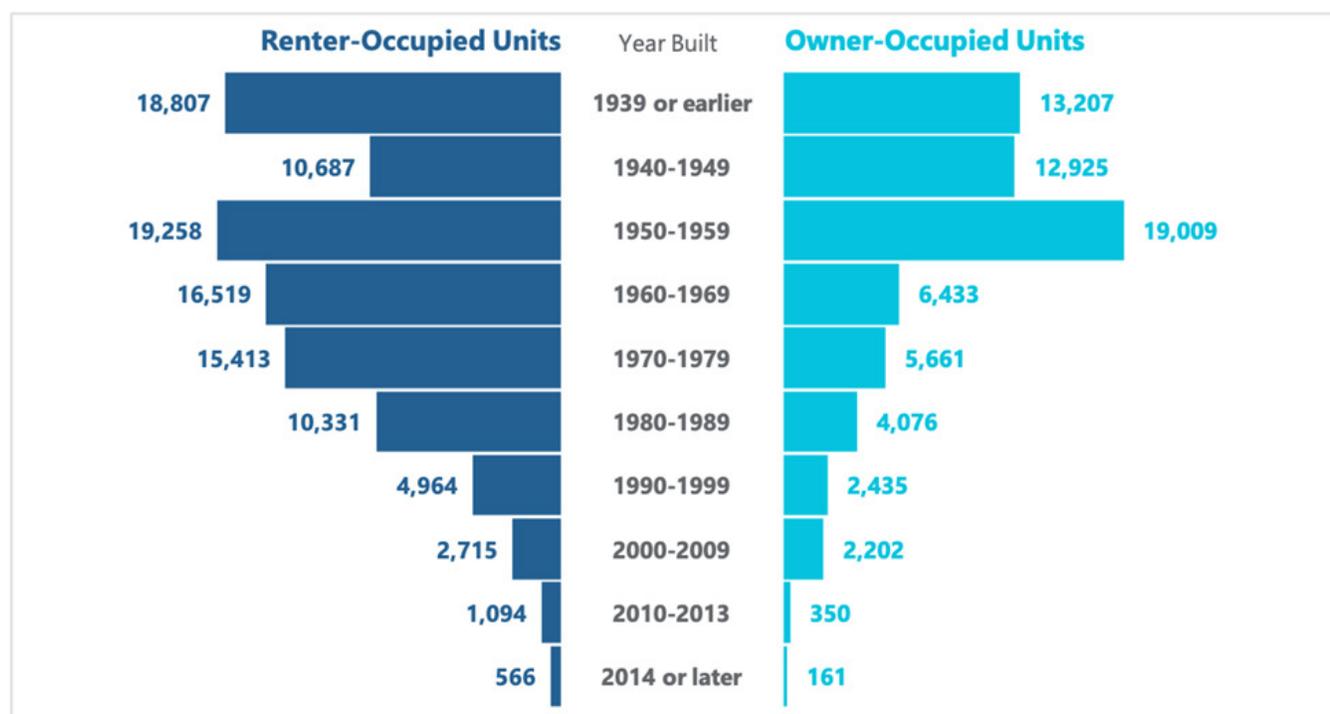
Figure B-10 summarizes the age distribution of Long Beach’s occupied housing stock by tenure. The largest proportion of housing units, regardless of tenure, were constructed in the decade following World War II (1950-1959) at 23 percent (29 percent of all owner-occupied units and 19 percent of all renter occupied units). 88 percent of owner-occupied units are more than 50 years old and 81 percent of renter-occupied units are over 50 years old. As

described above, this indicates that a significant proportion of the Long Beach housing stock is likely to need substantial rehabilitation or needs to be replaced. The prevalence of housing built prior to 1978 is also of concern because of lead-based paint hazards, discussed in greater detail later in this section.

Given the advanced age of the majority of Long Beach’s housing stock and the dangers of sub-standard housing, there is a significant need for continued code enforcement, property maintenance and housing rehabilitation programs to stem housing deterioration. Additionally, overcrowding can lead to faster deterioration of housing. Given the high rates of overcrowding in Long Beach, which are concentrated in areas of the City with the oldest housing stock, safety and health issues related to the advanced age of housing stock are even more urgent.

The vast majority, approximately 97 percent of both the City’s rental units and owner-occupied units, were constructed prior to 1990 and are more than 30 years old.

Figure B-10: Housing Units by Year Built



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year Estimates

While a Citywide survey of housing stock conditions is not available, information from the City's Code Enforcement program provides a good indicator of the extent of housing deterioration. During FY 2020 (October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020), the City had opened 4,382 code enforcement cases (**Table B-18**). The majority of these were for property maintenance issues such as abandoned vehicles, deteriorated paint or roof covering, broken windows, overgrown vegetation, or other similar maintenance issues not directly related to the structural condition of the unit. Less than one percent was for unpermitted construction, with a similarly low proportion for substandard buildings.

Table B-18: Code Enforcement Case Statistics (FY 2020)

FY 2020 10-1-2019 TO 9-30-2020				
Case type	Classification	Open	Close	Active
Abandoned Vehicle Abatement - CEAV	Property Maintenance	2	1	0
Administrative Citation - CEAC	Property Maintenance	3,060	2,839	864
CE Multi Housing Citation - CEPH & CEHC	Property Maintenance	1,112	1,301	263
Vacant Building Monitoring - CEVB	Property Maintenance	16	27	13
Weed Abatement - CEWA	Property Maintenance	150	164	21
Open and Accessible - CEOA	Substandard Building	20	27	4
Substandard Building - CESB	Substandard Building	1	1	3
Summary Abatement - CESA	Substandard Building	2	2	1
Violations NO CASE TYPE	Unpermitted Construction			
Garage Conversion - CEGC	Unpermitted Construction	19	25	4
Total		4,382	4,387	1,173
Source: City of Long Beach				

B.4.5 Housing Costs and Affordability

The cost of housing is directly related to the extent of housing problems in a community. If housing costs are relatively high in comparison to household income, there will be a correspondingly higher prevalence of overpayment and overcrowding. This section summarizes costs for housing in Long Beach and evaluates the affordability of the City's housing stock to low and moderate-income households.

Ownership Costs

Home values for single-family homes and condominiums within the 11 Long Beach zip codes are presented in **Table B-19** and **Table B-20**. Home values presented are based on the Zillow Home Value Index, a smoothed seasonally adjusted measure of the typical home value for homes in the 35th to 65th percentile range within each zip code.

Home values increased significantly for all Long Beach zip codes during the previous planning period. For single family homes, home value increases in Long Beach zip codes ranged from 22 percent to 39 percent between 2013 and 2017. Between 2017 and 2020, values for single family homes increased between 11 percent and 31 percent, depending on zip code. The increase in condominium values has been similarly dramatic since 2013, with even more significant increases in values in some zip codes. Condo values increased between 12 percent and 51 percent from 2013 to 2017. While increases were somewhat less pronounced during the second half of the planning period, they were still significant, ranging from 11 percent to 28 percent.



It should be noted that while values have increased in all zip codes, the largest percent increases have been in the zip codes have generally been the most affordable. This includes the 90802, 90813, 90805, and 90810 zip codes (Downtown, Central Long Beach, North Long Beach, and the Westside). Proportionately, home values in East Long Beach (90803 and 90815) have increased less. For example, the single family home value in Downtown (90802) increased 79 percent from 2013 to 2020, compared to 37 percent in Belmont Shore (90803). Similarly, condo values in the Westside (90810) increased almost 94 percent from 2013 to 2020, while increasing 28 percent in Belmont Shore (90803).

Based on the Zillow Home Value Index, the value of a typical home in Long Beach (including single family residences and condos in all zip codes) in September 2020 was \$640,284.

Table B-19: Long Beach Home Values - Single Family Residences

Long Beach Zip Code	September 2013 Home Value	September 2017 Home Value	September 2020 Home Value	Percent Change 2013-2017	Percent Change 2017-2020
90802	\$281,771	\$386,301	\$504,922	37.1%	30.7%
90803	\$866,105	\$1,065,006	\$1,185,581	23.0%	11.3%
90804	\$437,704	\$534,845	\$629,833	22.2%	17.8%
90805	\$327,534	\$437,006	\$524,925	33.4%	20.1%
90806	\$387,592	\$510,068	\$598,460	31.6%	17.3%
90807	\$529,232	\$645,896	\$734,181	22.0%	13.7%
90808	\$538,880	\$665,071	\$746,754	23.4%	12.3%
90810	\$334,198	\$439,174	\$533,797	31.4%	21.5%
90813	\$305,748	\$423,599	\$535,179	38.5%	26.3%
90814	\$557,383	\$750,562	\$943,800	34.7%	25.7%
90815	\$555,798	\$675,250	\$769,174	21.5%	13.9%

Source: Zillow Housing Data, 2021.



Table B-20: Long Beach Home Values - Condominiums

Long Beach Zip Code	September 2013 Condo Value	September 2017 Condo Value	September 2020 Condo Value	Percent Change 2013-2017	Percent Change 2017-2020
90802	\$255,674	\$353,716	\$422,647	38.3%	19.5%
90803	\$509,068	\$571,534	\$649,167	12.3%	13.6%
90804	\$239,996	\$331,385	\$388,026	38.1%	17.1%
90805	\$181,895	\$249,262	\$317,154	37.0%	27.2%
90806	\$286,611	\$378,094	\$442,362	31.9%	17.0%
90807	\$233,963	\$329,757	\$400,545	40.9%	21.5%
90808	\$332,603	\$407,092	\$450,917	22.4%	10.8%
90810	\$181,295	\$237,715	\$350,874	51.0%	28.2%
90813	\$209,232	\$303,932	\$376,227	45.3%	23.8%
90814	\$301,360	\$383,652	\$458,028	27.3%	19.4%
90815	\$298,338	\$381,210	\$434,905	27.8%	14.1%

Source: Zillow Housing Data, 2021.

Rental Costs

Rental listings from Zillow were reviewed during November 2020. As presented in **Table B-21**, rental costs advertised on Zillow ranged from \$1,000 for a studio apartment to \$16,000 for a five-bedroom single-family house. The documented median rent for all available units was \$1,895 per month. The majority of rentals in the City are one-bedroom and two-bedroom units, comprising 73 percent of available units. Only 12 percent of available units had three or more bedrooms. Additionally, the median cost of a three-bedroom unit is approximately 34 percent more than a two-bedroom unit. These factors indicate that affordable, appropriately sized rental housing may be difficult to obtain for large households.

Table B-21: Median Market Rents by Number of Bedrooms

Number of Bedrooms	Available Units	Minimum Rent	Maximum Rent	Median Rent
0	96	\$1,000	\$3,250	\$1,295
1	255	\$1,075	\$3,100	\$1,675
2	239	\$1,295	\$3,265	\$2,095
3	68	\$1,650	\$7,500	\$2,800
4+	15	\$2,600	\$16,000	\$3,825
Total	673	\$1,000	\$16,000	\$1,895

Source: Zillow Rental Listings, Accessed November 11, 2020



B.4.6 Housing Affordability

The costs of home ownership and renting can be compared to a household's ability to pay for housing to determine the general affordability of a community's housing stock. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) conducts annual household income surveys nationwide to determine a household's eligibility for federal housing assistance. Based on this survey, HCD developed income limits that can be used to determine the maximum price that could be affordable to households in the upper range of their respective income category. Households in the lower end of each category can afford less by comparison than those at the upper end. **Table B-22** illustrates maximum affordable mortgage payments and rents for various household sizes in Los Angeles County earning the top end of their respective income categories.

For homeownership, **Table B-22** assumes a 30-year mortgage at a three-percent interest rate and a ten percent down payment. When the affordable home prices shown in **Table B-22** are compared with the home and condominium values listed in **Table B-19**, it is evident that ownership housing is beyond the financial reach of lower income households and even moderate income households. Larger low and moderate income households may be able to purchase a condominium, but finding adequately sized affordable housing still poses a challenge for these households. Rental housing is generally unaffordable for extremely low and very low income households, based on the median market rents presented in **Table B-21**. There are available one and two bedroom units affordable for low and moderate income households; however larger units tend to be priced too high to be affordable even for moderate income households.

Table B-22: Estimated Affordable Housing Price by Income and Household Size (2020)

Income Category	Annual Income	Affordable Monthly Housing Costs	Renter Utilities	Ownership Utilities	Taxes/ Insurance	Affordable Prices	
						Rent	Home Price
Extremely Low Income							
1-Person	\$23,700	\$593	\$122	\$135	\$207	\$471	\$65,919
2-Person	\$27,050	\$676	\$117	\$146	\$237	\$559	\$77,367
3-Person	\$30,450	\$761	\$139	\$175	\$266	\$622	\$84,285
4-Person	\$33,800	\$845	\$167	\$217	\$296	\$678	\$87,562
5-Person	\$36,550	\$914	\$195	\$256	\$320	\$719	\$89,061
Very Low							
1-Person	\$39,450	\$986	\$122	\$135	\$345	\$864	\$133,370
2-Person	\$45,050	\$1,126	\$117	\$146	\$394	\$1,009	\$154,453
3-Person	\$50,700	\$1,268	\$139	\$175	\$444	\$1,129	\$171,007
4-Person	\$56,300	\$1,408	\$167	\$217	\$493	\$1,241	\$183,921
5-Person	\$60,850	\$1,521	\$195	\$256	\$532	\$1,326	\$193,128

Table B-23: Estimated Affordable Housing Price by Income and Household Size (2020) (continued)

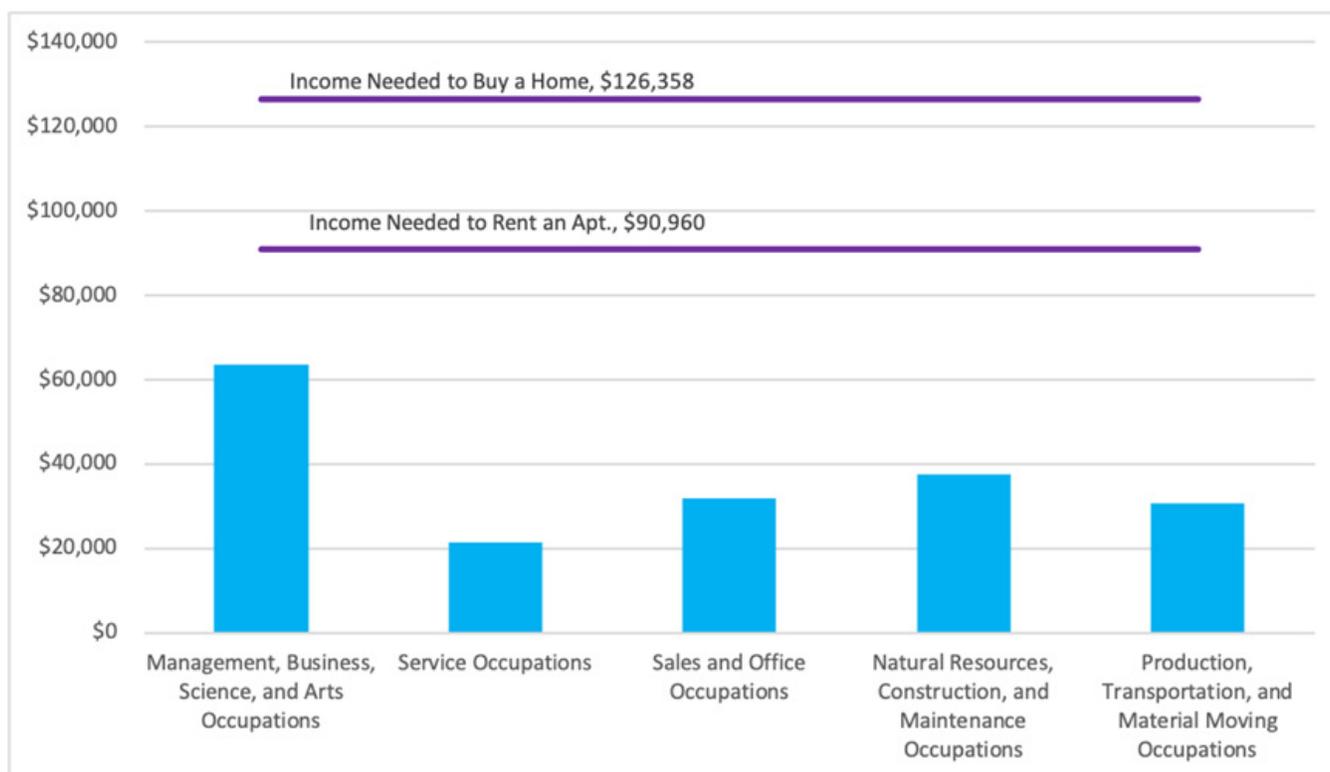
Income Category	Annual Income	Affordable Monthly Housing Costs	Renter Utilities	Ownership Utilities	Taxes/ Insurance	Affordable Prices	
						Rent	Home Price
Low Income							
1-Person	\$63,100	\$1,578	\$122	\$135	\$552	\$1,456	\$234,653
2-Person	\$72,100	\$1,803	\$117	\$146	\$631	\$1,686	\$270,297
3-Person	\$81,100	\$2,028	\$139	\$175	\$710	\$1,889	\$301,198
4-Person	\$90,100	\$2,253	\$167	\$217	\$788	\$2,086	\$328,672
5-Person	\$97,350	\$2,434	\$195	\$256	\$852	\$2,239	\$349,443
Medium Income							
1-Person	\$54,100	\$1,353	\$122	\$135	\$473	\$1,231	\$196,109
2-Person	\$61,850	\$1,546	\$117	\$146	\$541	\$1,429	\$226,401
3-Person	\$69,550	\$1,739	\$139	\$175	\$609	\$1,600	\$251,734
4-Person	\$77,300	\$1,933	\$167	\$217	\$676	\$1,766	\$273,855
5-Person	\$83,500	\$2,088	\$195	\$256	\$731	\$1,893	\$290,129
Moderate Income							
1-Person	\$64,900	\$1,623	\$122	\$135	\$568	\$1,501	\$242,361
2-Person	\$74,200	\$1,855	\$117	\$146	\$649	\$1,738	\$279,290
3-Person	\$83,500	\$2,088	\$139	\$175	\$731	\$1,949	\$311,476
4-Person	\$92,750	\$2,319	\$167	\$217	\$812	\$2,152	\$340,021
5-Person	\$100,150	\$2,504	\$195	\$256	\$876	\$2,309	\$361,434
<p>Note: In 2013, the State of California passed the Hold Harmless Policy as a result of the discontinuation of HUD's long-standing Hold Harmless Policy in 2009. The purpose of the Hold Harmless Policy is to not allow decreases to county area median income and household size income limit figures. This policy therefore, allows more low and moderate income households to qualify for housing programs. With the area median income being developed by HUD, which repealed the Hold Harmless policy, a unique situation often occurs whereby the low income limits exceed the median income levels. Assumptions: 2020 HCD income limits; 30.0% gross household income as affordable housing cost; 35.0% of monthly affordable cost for taxes and insurance; 5.0% downpayment; and 4.0% interest rate for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage loan. Utilities based on Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach, Utility Allowance Schedules for Standard Single-Family and Multi-Family, 2020.</p>							
Sources: HCD (2020); Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach; and Veronica Tam and Associates (2020).							



To afford a home in Long Beach valued at \$640,284 (based on the Zillow Home Value Index discussed previously), a household income of \$126,358 would be needed, based on the assumptions utilized in **Table B-23**. Renting an apartment at the median rent of \$1,895 per month (**Table B-21**) requires an annual household income of \$90,960. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, approximately 70 percent of Long Beach households earn less than \$100,000 per year; therefore, over 70 percent (over 117,000 households) cannot afford to purchase a house in Long Beach. With 57 percent of households earning less than \$75,000 annually, at least 95,000 Long Beach households cannot afford a market rate apartment at the median rent.

Figure B-11 shows these incomes compared with the 2019 median annual earnings in Long Beach for various occupational categories. For residents earning incomes near or below the median income levels indicated, both rental and ownership housing is unaffordable without pooling multiple incomes, which often results in overcrowding and unhealthy housing conditions.

Figure B-11: Income Needed to Afford Housing Compared with Median Income by Occupation



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year estimates; Veronica Tam and Associates, 2020

Section B.5 Inventory of Affordable Housing

The City of Long Beach works to provide a range of affordable housing opportunities in the community, through new construction and substantial rehabilitation of rental housing, and assistance to first-time homebuyers and rehabilitation assistance to existing homeowners.

B.5.1 Ownership Housing

Through the City's residential rehabilitation and homebuyer assistance programs, the City has deed restrictions on more than 1,000 single-family and mobile home units. These homes are scattered throughout the City.

B.5.2 Rental Housing

State law requires the City to identify, analyze, and propose programs to preserve existing multi-family rental units that are currently restricted to low income housing use and that will become unrestricted and possibly be lost as low income housing (i.e., "units at risk" or "at-risk units"). State law requires the following:

- » An inventory of rent-restricted low income housing projects in the City and their potential for conversion;
- » An analysis of the costs of preserving and/or replacing the units at risk and a comparison of these costs;
- » An analysis of the organizational and financial resources available for preserving and/or replacing the units "at risk"; and
- » Programs for preserving the at-risk units.

The following discussion satisfies the first three requirements of State law listed above pertaining to the potential conversion of assisted housing units into market rate housing between October 15, 2021, and October 15, 2031. The Housing Plan section includes a program for preserving the at-risk units, which meets the final requirement of State law.

Long Beach has a sizable stock of publicly assisted rental housing. This housing stock includes all multi-family rental units assisted under federal, state, and local programs, including HUD, state/local bond programs, and density bonus housing units. Assisted rental projects include both new construction, as well as rehabilitation projects with affordability covenants. A total of 5,456 publicly assisted multi-family units are located in the City. **Table B-24** summarizes multi-family projects in Long Beach, which are rent restricted as affordable to lower-income households.

From time to time, restricted units lose their affordability controls and revert to non-low-income use due to expiration of subsidy contracts and/or affordability covenants. For example, projects receiving City assistance, primarily through HOME and Former Redevelopment Set-Aside funds, carry long-term affordability covenants of 30-55 years. However, many of the HUD-assisted projects have much shorter affordability controls and may be at risk of conversion to market-rate housing due to the expiration of Section 8 contracts.

During the ten-year at-risk housing analysis period, Overall, 22 projects totaling 2,089 affordable units may be considered at risk. The projects are primarily at risk of becoming market-rate housing due to the potential expiration of the Section 8 contracts. These contracts are project based – attached to the specific project – rather than vouchers, which move with the individual tenant. Project-based Section 8 contracts can be renewed for up to 20 years. Renewals are subject to annual appropriations by Congress. For this reason, projects with Section 8 contracts are considered at risk of losing their affordability annually.



Table B-24: Inventory of Assisted Rental Housing Developments

Project Name and Address	Tenant Type	Affordable & Total Units	Funding Source(s)	Expiration of Affordability
At-Risk				
American Gold Star Manor 3021 Goldstar	S	139 of 348	Section 8	5/1/2015 (Current & Overall) Nonprofit Owned
Belmeno Manor 2441 Belmont	D	6 of 6	Section 811	8/31/2020 (Current & Overall) Nonprofit Owned
Casa Corazon 408 Elm Avenue	S/D	24 of 24	Section 8	7/31/2020 (Current & Overall)
			Section 202/811/162 LBCIC	9/1/2034 Nonprofit Owned
Merit Hall Apts. 1035 Lewis Ave	S/D	19 of 20	Section 811	9/2/2020 (Current) 9/2/2021 (Overall)
			LBCIC	Nonprofit Owned
Northpointe Apartment Homes 5441 Paramount	S/F	167 of 528	Section 8	8/31/2020 (Current) 8/31/2032 (Overall)
		526 of 528	City of Long Beach	1/1/2032
Pacific Coast Plaza & Villa 690-700 E. PCH	F	50 of 50	Section 8	12/31/2020 (Current) 12/31/2020 (Overall)
Plymouth West 240 Chestnut	S	137 of 196	Section 8	12/31/2020 (Current) 12/31/2039 (Overall)
			Section 202	Nonprofit Owned
Beach-Wood Apts. 475 W. 5th St. 505 W. 6th Street	Non-elderly Disabled	44 of 45	Section 8	7/31/2021 (Current) 7/31/2037 (Overall)
			Section 202	Nonprofit Owned
Casitas Del Mar I-IV - 1324 Hellman Ave. - 1030 Olive St. - 1430 E. 17th St. - 851 MLK Blvd.	F	12 of 12	Section 8	1/27/2021 (Current & Overall) Non Profit Owned
Covenant Manor 600 E 4th Street	S/ Mobility Disabled	100 of 100	Section 8	2/28/2021 (Current) 2/28/2034 (Overall)
			Section 202	Nonprofit Owned
Long Beach Manor 2209-11 Clark Street	D	6 of 6	Section 811	1/31/2021 (Current & Overall) Nonprofit Owned

Table B-24: Inventory of Assisted Rental Housing Developments (continued)

Project Name and Address	Tenant Type	Affordable & Total Units	Funding Source(s)	Expiration of Affordability
Lutheran Towers 2340 4th Street	S/D	92 of 93	Section 8	1/3/2021 (Current)
			Section 202/811	1/3/2034 (Overall) Nonprofit Owned
New Hope Home 1150 New York St.	S	140 of 140	Section 8 LMSA	5/31/2021 (Current) 5/31/2031 (Overall) Nonprofit Owned
Park Pacific Towers 714 Pacific Ave.	S/D	157 of 183	Section 8 LMSA	3/31/2021 (Current) 3/21/2023 (Overall) Nonprofit Owned
Providence Gardens 1011 Pine Avenue	S	157 of 200	Section 8 LMSA	6/30/2021 (Current) 6/30/2031 (Overall) Nonprofit Owned
Seamist Tower 1451 Atlantic Blvd.	S/D	74 of 75	Section 8	2/28/2021 (Current) 2/28/2035 (Overall)
			Section 202 LBCIC	Non Profit Owned
St. Mary's Tower 1100 Atlantic	S/D	148 of 148	Section 8	6/30/2021 (Current) 6/30/2036 (Overall)
			Section 207/223(f)	Nonprofit Owned
Atlantic Apts 814 Atlantic Ave.	D	13 of 13	HOME	12/23/2023
Sara's Apts. 240 W. 7th	D	29 of 29	HOME	12/23/2023
Brethen Manor 3333 Pacific Place	S	295 of 296	Section 202	2024 Nonprofit owned
Northside Apts. 128-30 E. 8th	F	47 of 47	LBAHC / CHFA	2030
Lois Apartments 321 W. 7th St.	S	24 of 24	LBCIC	1/25/2031 Nonprofit Owned
Not At-Risk				
Springdale West I, II, & III 2095 W. Spring St	F	364 of 410	Section 8 LMSA	7/31/2037 (Current & Overall)
Federation Tower 3799 E. Willow St.	S	50 of 50	Section 8	4/30/2039 (Current & Overall)
			Section 202	Nonprofit Owned
Seagate Village 1450 Locust	S/D	44 of 44	Tax Credit	2050



Table B-24: Inventory of Assisted Rental Housing Developments (continued)

Project Name and Address	Tenant Type	Affordable & Total Units	Funding Source(s)	Expiration of Affordability
Cambridge Place 421 W. 33rd St	F	24 of 24	LBAHC / Tax Credit	2050
Beechwood Terr. 1117 Elm Ave	F	25 of 25	LBAHC / Tax Credit	2050
Grisham Community Housing 11 W. 49th St. #B	F	94 of 96	LBCIC /Tax Credit	12/1/2057
Pacific City Lights Apts. 1601 Pacific Ave	F	41 of 42	HOME / Tax Credit	11/9/2059
Alamitos Apartments 1034 Alamitos Avenue	F	30 of 30	HOME	1/1/2061
Artesia Courts Apartments 3281-3283 Artesia Blvd.	F	36 of 36	HOME	1/1/2061
Cedar Court Apartments – North 1855, 1865, & 1895 Cedar Ave	F	16 of 16	HOME / Tax Credits / Multi-Family Revenue Bond	1/1/2061
Cedar Court Apartments – South 1843-1849 Cedar Ave.	F	16 of 16	HOME / Tax Credits / Multi-Family Revenue Bond	1/1/2061
Linden Garden Court Apts. 6371 Linden / 531 E. 64th St,	F	24 of 24	HOME	1/1/2061
Ocean Gate Apts 1070 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.	F	20 of 20	HOME	1/1/2061
Orange Ave. Apts. 1000 Orange Ave.	F	19 of 19	HOME	1/1/2061
Ocean Breeze Senior Apts. 854 Martin Luther King Blvd.	S	16 of 16	HOME	1/1/2061
Valentine Garden Apts. 6185, 6191, 6195 Linden Ave.	F	18 of 18	HOME	1/1/2061
Cerritos Court Apartments 842-858 Cerritos Ave.	F	12 of 12	HOME	1/1/2061
Seabreeze Apts. 745 Alamitos Ave.	S	44 of 44	HOME / Density Bonus	1/1/2061
Elm Ave. Apts. 530 Elm Ave.	D	16 of 17	Tax Credit	1/1/2063
Menorah Senior Housing 575 E. Vernon	S	65 of 66	Section 202	1/31/2064 (Current & Overall) Nonprofit Owned

Table B-24: Inventory of Assisted Rental Housing Developments (continued)

Project Name and Address	Tenant Type	Affordable & Total Units	Funding Source(s)	Expiration of Affordability
Long Beach and Burnett Apartments 2355 Long Beach Blvd.	F	36 of 46	LBCIC / Tax Credit	1/1/2064
Villages at Cabrillo - Family Commons 2001 River Ave.	F	80 of 81	Tax Credit Section 8	3/31/2064
Courtyards Apartments 1027 & 1045 Redondo Ave. 1134 Stanley Ave. 350 East Esther St.	D/A	44 of 46	LBCIC	1/1/2066
The Palace 2642 East Anaheim St.	Y	14 of 14	LBCIC	4/30/2067
Collage Apartments 1893-1911 Pine Ave.	F	14 of 14	Set-Aside / HOME / NSP1	1/1/2067
The Sage at Evergreen Apts 1801 E. 68th St.	F	26 of 26	LBCIC / HOME	2067
The Palm at Evergreen Apts 1823 E. 68th St.	F	36 of 36	LBCIC / HOME	2067
The Jasmine at Evergreen Apts. 1528-32 Freeman	F	19 of 19	LBCIC / HOME	2067
Senior Arts Colony & The Annex 202 E. Anaheim St.	S	198 of 200	LBCIC	7/1/2068
Ramona Park Senior Apartments	S	60 of 61	Low-Income Housing Bond	12/2069
Belwood Arms Apartments 6301 Atlantic Ave.	F	33 of 34	Low-Income Housing Bond	6/2069
Lime Street Apartments 1060 Lime Ave.	F	16 of 16	HOME / Tax Credits / Multi-Family Revenue Bond / Set-Aside	1/1/2099
Renaissance Terrace 926 Locust Ave	S/F S	61 of 102 29 of 102	Housing Authority Density Bonus	Perpetuity
Redondo Plaza 645 Redondo	S/D	40 of 59	Density Bonus	Perpetuity
Magnolia Manor 1128 E. 4th St	S	54 of 54	Density Bonus	Perpetuity
Vintage Senior Apts. 1330 Redondo	S	20 of 20	Density Bonus	Perpetuity



Table B-24: Inventory of Assisted Rental Housing Developments (continued)

Project Name and Address	Tenant Type	Affordable & Total Units	Funding Source(s)	Expiration of Affordability
1542 Orizaba	S	16 of 16	Density Bonus	Perpetuity
City Terrace 425 E. 3rd St.	S/D	93 of 98	Density Bonus	Perpetuity
3485 Linden	S	29 of 29	Density Bonus	Perpetuity
3945 Virginia	S	25 of 25	Density Bonus	Perpetuity
Village Chateau 518 E. 4th St.	S	28 of 28	Density Bonus	Perpetuity
Carmelitos Public Housing 1000 Via Wanda	S/F	713 of 713	Housing Authority	Perpetuity
Vistas Del Puerto Apts	F/H	48 of 48	LBCIC	
Las Ventanas	F	101 of 101	LBCIC AHSC	
The Spark at Midtorn	F/H	95 of 95	LBCIC	
The Beacon	S/V	160 of 160	LBCIC	
Washington Homes	D	1 of 1	LBCIC	
Redondo Homes	D	5 of 5	LBCIC	
469 West Apartments	H	40 of 40	LBCIC	
1500 E. Anaheim	F	88 of 88	LBCIC	
Woodbridge Apartments	F	49 of 49	LBCIC	
9th Street Homes	D	1 of 1	LBCIC	
Sunfield Homes	D	1 of 1	LBCIC	
Keystone Homes	D	1 of 1	LBCIC	
Clark Apartments	D	7 of 7	LBCIC	
Assisted	5,356			
Total	5,692			
Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC), 2020; Long Beach Affordable Housing Corporation (LBAHC), 2020; Tenant Type: S = Senior; F = Family; D = Disabled; Y = At-Risk Youth; A = Adults; H = Homeless; V = Veterans Note: Status of Section 8 contracts is based on HUD database, which is only updated periodically.				
Sources: HUD Inventory of Section 8 projects, 2013; Low Income Housing Tax Credit database at www.huduser.org, 2020				

B.5.3 Preservation and Replacement Options

Preservation or replacement of at-risk projects in Long Beach can be achieved in several ways: 1) provision of rental assistance to tenants using other funding sources; 2) replacement or development of new assisted multi-family housing units; and/or 3) purchase of affordability covenants. These options are described below, along with a general cost estimate for each. The City has been successful in preserving many of the affordable housing projects, extending the affordability covenants by:

- » Providing additional subsidies
- » Coordinating with HUD
- » Assisting in funding applications

Rental Assistance

In the unlikely event that Section 8 subsidies are no longer available or projects are converted to market-rate, a preservation option is to provide rent subsidies using other funding sources. **Table B-25** provides a general estimate of the cost of subsidizing the rents to Fair Market Rent (FMR) level. This estimate is only intended to demonstrate the magnitude of needs and does not represent a precise calculation of the costs involved.

Table B-25: Rent Subsidies Required

Unit Size/Household Size ¹	Number of Units	Fair Market Rent ²	Household Annual Income	Affordable Housing Cost ⁴	Monthly per Unit Subsidy ⁵	Total Monthly Subsidy
Very Low Income (50% AMI) ³						
1 Bedroom/ 2-person household	1,813	\$1,517	\$45,050	\$1,009	\$508	\$921,004
2 Bedroom/ 3-person household	276	\$1,956	\$50,700	\$1,129	\$827	\$228,252
Total Monthly	2,089	\$1,149,256				
Total Annual Subsidy		\$13,791,072				
Assumptions:						
1. Family units are assumed to be 2-bedrooms and other special needs units are assumed to be one-bedrooms						
2. Fair Market Rent (FMR) is determined by HUD. These calculations use the 2020 HUD FMR for the Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach Small Area Demonstration.						
3. Rents are restricted to 50% AMI in these buildings, which puts residents in the Very Low Income Category, set by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).						
4. The affordable housing cost is calculated based on 30% of the AMI, minus utilities for rentals.						
5. The monthly subsidy covers the gap between the FMR and the affordable housing cost.						
Source: Veronica Tam and Associates, 2020.						



Construction of Replacement Units

The construction of new low income housing units as a means of replacing currently at-risk units is an option for Long Beach. The cost of developing housing depends upon a variety of factors including the density and size of the units (i.e. square footage and number of bedrooms), location, land costs and type of construction. Based on general assumptions for average construction costs, it would cost approximately \$300 million to construct 2,089 affordable replacement units, excluding land costs and other soft costs (such as architecture and engineering). Including land costs, the total costs to develop replacement units would be significantly higher.

Purchase of Affordability Covenants

Another option to preserve the affordability of at-risk projects is to provide a lump sum financial package to maintain the projects as low-income housing, including writing down the interest rate on or paying off the remaining loan balance, and/or supplementing the Section 8 subsidy received with cash flow for other expenses. By providing lump sum financial assistance or an on-going subsidy in rents or reduced mortgage interest rates, the City could ensure that some or all of the assisted units remain affordable.

Section B.6 Housing Problems

The SCAG data estimating the number of households at each income level presented earlier does not provide any detail on the specific housing needs and problems faced by the City's lower income households. The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) developed by the Census Bureau for HUD, however, provides detailed information on housing needs by income level for different types of households in Long Beach. Housing problems considered by CHAS include:

- » Units with physical defects (lacking complete kitchen or bathroom);
- » Overcrowded conditions (housing units with more than one person per room);
- » Housing cost burden, including utilities, exceeding 30% of gross income; or
- » Severe housing cost burden, including utilities, exceeding 50% of gross income.

B.6.1 Overcrowding

Overcrowding is a significant issue in Long Beach. Overcrowding is defined by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) as a household with more than one person per room (excluding bathrooms and kitchen). Severe overcrowding is defined as a household with more than 1.5 persons per room. Overcrowding typically occurs when housing costs are so high relative to income that families double-up or take on roommates or boarders to devote income to other basic needs, such as food and medical care. The current housing crisis resulting from an inventory shortage and high costs of housing also necessitates many families or individuals to share housing arrangements, leading to potential overcrowding.

Table B-25 indicates the level of overcrowding by tenure. Overall, 15 percent of the renter-households and 5 percent of the owner-households in the City were considered overcrowded. Further, 7 percent of renter households and 2 percent of owner households were severely overcrowded.

Table B-25: Overcrowding by Tenure (2019)

	Owner Occupied Units		Renter Occupied Units	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Not Overcrowded (1.00 or Less Occupants/Room)	62,906	94.7%	85,682	85.4%
Overcrowded				
1.01 to 1.50 Occupants/Room	2,422	3.6%	8,150	8.1%
1.51 or More Occupants/Room	1,131	1.7%	6,522	6.5%
Total Units	66,459	100.0%	100,354	100.0%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year estimates.				



Overcrowding rates also vary significantly by race and ethnicity as illustrated in **Figure B-14**. Rates of overcrowding are significantly higher for Hispanic/Latino households, with 24 percent of households being overcrowded. Households categorized as “some other race”, including American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, also experience a higher likelihood of overcrowding at 25 percent. Approximately 12 percent of Asian households in the City live in overcrowded conditions.

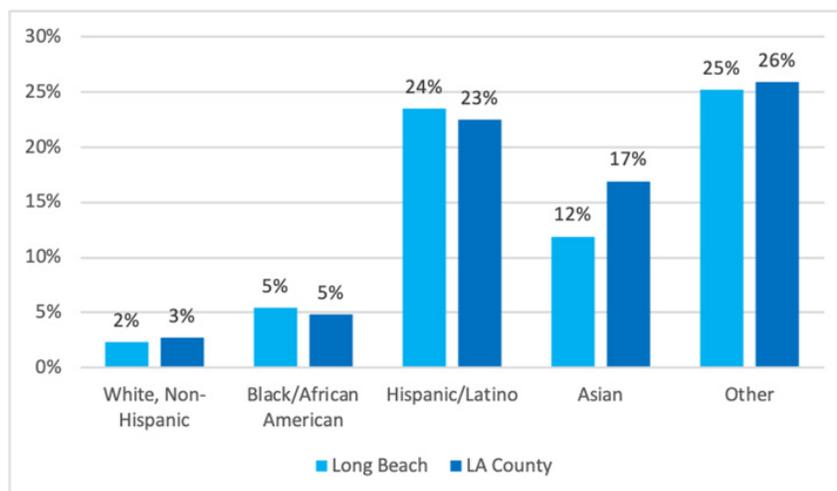
The desire for multi-generational living or living with extended family members can also create overcrowded conditions due to a lack of affordable larger units within the City. Multi-generational living tends to be most common in Hispanic and Asian cultures, indicating that it may be a contributing factor in higher rates of overcrowding for these groups. As noted previously in this section, the majority of Hispanic households are renters, and there is a severe lack of larger rental units within the City. These factors, coupled with lower income levels, constraints related to immigration status, and discrimination make it difficult for multi-generational households to find appropriately sized, affordable housing.

Overcrowded situations can disproportionately impact children, leading to the perpetuation of intergenerational social inequities. The lack of comfortable space can lead to difficulty learning and poorer quality sleep. Children in overcrowded housing are also more likely to catch an illness.

Figure B-13 illustrates overcrowding rates in the City by Census Tract. Areas with the highest rates of overcrowding are located Central Long Beach, along the Anaheim Street corridor. Wrigley and North Long Beach also had higher levels of overcrowding. Higher rates of overcrowding correspond with higher percentages of non-White population as shown in **Figure B-2**, consistent with the data presented in **Figure B-12** illustrating that households of color experience higher rates of overcrowding. Households of color have more limited access to jobs and are more likely to be employed in lower paid occupations (i.e., service occupations), which contribute to a lack of choice in housing and the need to pool multiple incomes to afford housing. When coupled with limited affordable housing in the City in general, and a lack of affordable housing development in predominantly white areas, such as East Long Beach, concentrations of overcrowding result in communities of color.

The Covid-19 pandemic has created additional issues for households living in overcrowded conditions. The contagiousness of the disease means that it is easier for it to spread amongst households that are living in more crowded conditions. Additionally, these households may find it difficult for one member to isolate if they get sick, due to lack of space, leading to other household members getting sick.

Figure B-12: Overcrowding Rates by Race/Ethnicity (2019)

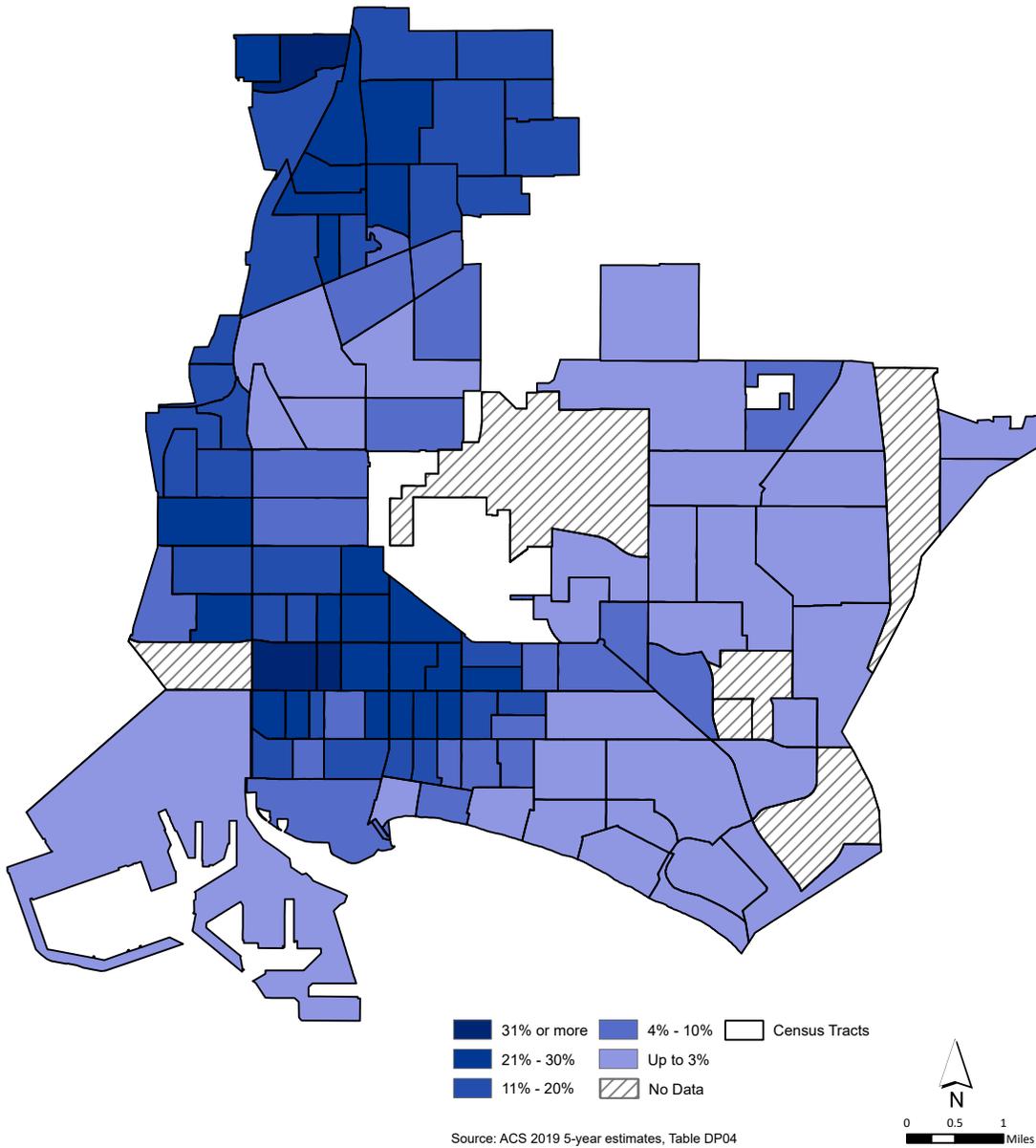


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2015-2019, 5-year estimates.

Note: Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander



Figure B-13: Overcrowding by Census Tract





B.6.2 Lack of Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities

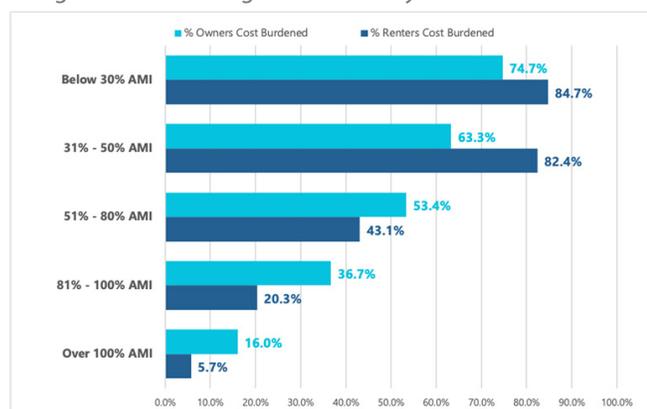
Very few households are impacted by a lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. According to CHAS data, less than one percent of owner households lacked complete facilities and just over two percent of renter households lacked complete facilities. Where this issue exists, it likely is related to the age of the structure and lack of necessary maintenance over time.

B.6.3 Cost Burden

Most lower income households cope with housing cost issues either by assuming a cost burden, or by occupying a smaller than needed or substandard unit. Specifically, according to CHAS data based on the 2013-2017 American Community Survey, 83 percent of the City’s extremely low income households and 78 percent of very low income households were housing cost burdened. Overall, 43 percent of all Long Beach households were housing cost burdened.

Figure B-14 illustrates cost burden broken down by income category and tenure. As shown, a higher proportion of extremely low and very low income renter households are cost burdened when compared to owner-occupied households. However, a higher proportion of owner-occupied households in the low, moderate, and above moderate categories are impacted by cost burden.

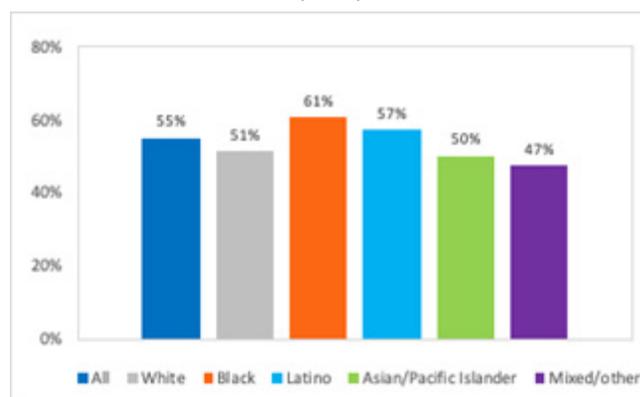
Figure B-14: Housing Cost Burden by Income and Tenure



Source: HUD Comprehensive Affordability Strategy (CHAS), based on American Community Survey (ACS), 2013-2017.

Figure B-15 look specifically at cost burden for renter households. As shown in **Figure B-17**, cost burden is highest among Black renter households; however, cost burden impacts all renters at a similar rate, with little distinction by race/ethnicity in terms of proportion of renters burdened, although again a larger proportion of black people and people of color are renters compared to white people.

Figure B-15: Percent of Rent-Burdened Renter Households (2017)



Source: IPUMS USA, National Equity Atlas

Section B.7 Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

In January 2019, Assembly Bill 686 (AB 686) introduced an obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) into California state law. AB 686 defined “affirmatively further fair housing” to mean “taking meaningful actions, in addition to combatting discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity” for persons of color, persons with disabilities, and other protected classes. The Bill added an assessment of fair housing to the Housing Element which includes the following components: a summary of fair housing issues and assessment of the City’s fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity; an analysis of segregation patterns and disparities in access to opportunities, an assessment of contributing factors, and an identification of fair housing goals and actions.

The City of Long Beach completed an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH) in 2017. In conducting the AFH, the City of Long Beach identified the fair housing issues that affect individual and household access to housing in the City, identified the leading contributing factors to these fair housing issues, and developed goals and milestones to address each fair housing issue and the related contributing factors. Analysis in this section is taken primarily from the AFH.

B.7.1 Summary of Fair Housing Issues

The City of Long Beach AFH summarizes fair housing issues in Long Beach under the following key topics:

- » **Disproportionate Housing Needs of Protected Classes and Lack of Affordable Housing:** Minority, elderly, and disabled households in Long Beach are disproportionately represented in the low-income group, which subsequently leads to a lack of housing choice. While the City has been working to expand the affordable housing inventory diminished funding and limited vacant and underutilized properties with development potential have been limiting factors, and the needs in the community remain unmet.
- » **Lack of Sufficient Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8):** Almost 7,000 households in Long Beach rely on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program to afford decent and adequate housing. The HCV program is in high demand with a long waiting list of applicants. Not only do applicants have to wait a long time to receive a voucher, once a voucher is available, it often takes a long time to find a landlord that is willing to accept it. Voucher use is primarily concentrated in the City’s older multi-family neighborhoods. Few single-family property owners are willing to accept vouchers.
- » **Need to Provide Affordable Housing Opportunities throughout the City:** The need to offer affordable housing opportunities Citywide, rather than being concentrated in specific neighborhoods, was a recurring theme throughout the community outreach and data analysis process for developing the AFH. One possible strategy is increasing density in high-opportunity areas.
- » **Displacement:** Similar to many other local communities, the City faces the dilemma of needing to improve deteriorating neighborhoods, such as areas defined as Racial/Ethnic Concentrated Areas of Poverty or R/ECAPs, and the unintended consequence of economically displacing existing residents after improvements are made. As the cost of housing continues to rise, low-income residents, particularly low-income renters who are predominantly communities of color, disproportionately face displacement and threats of displacement for the reasons described above.



B.7.2 Fair Housing Analysis

Patterns of Segregation and Minority Concentrations

In Long Beach, racial and economic disparities are manifested spatially across the City, as evidenced by the segregated housing patterns in the City described below. When assessing the location of residents by race, the areas where minority populations reside are those areas with somewhat lower housing costs compared to other parts of the City due to the age and quality of housing stock, historic underinvestment in neighborhoods of color, as well as disproportionately high pollution burdens. Tools such as CalEnviroScreen help identify the California communities that are most affected by many sources of pollution and the areas where people are often especially vulnerable to pollution's effects. For Long Beach, CalEnviroScreen shows how Central, West and North Long Beach experience some of the highest cumulative burdens in California. It reveals that many areas are worse off than 95 percent of the state. Only 2.2 miles away, neighborhoods in eastern Long Beach face a lower cumulative burden than 85 percent to 90 percent of the State.

It is no coincidence that the populations living in these areas tend to be low income persons of color. These geographic patterns exist due to socioeconomic inequality caused by long-standing discriminatory practices in education, housing, employment, local political representation, and access to resources. Low income persons of color were historically excluded from neighborhoods with less environmental pollution and greater public investment through policies and practices such as redlining and exclusionary zoning, the impacts of which are still evident today in the high levels of housing segregation by race in Long Beach.

Therefore, one of the most pressing issues regarding segregation in the City is the lack of access to opportunity areas and resources – including quality education, environmental health, and employment – for residents of color who have been historically excluded from high opportunity areas due to lack of access to housing, particularly affordable housing.

Dissimilarity Index

The Long Beach AFH utilized the Dissimilarity Index as a measurement of housing segregation. The index, presented in **Table B-26** represents the percentage of one group that would have to move into a new neighborhood to achieve perfect integration with another group. An index score can range in value from 0, indicating complete integration, to 100, indicating complete segregation. A value of 60 (or above) is considered very high, values of 40 or 50 are usually considered a moderate level of segregation, and values of 30 or below are considered to be fairly low. A high value indicates that the two groups tend to live in different census tracts.

In Long Beach, the dissimilarity indices reveal that the City has high to very high levels of segregation in which people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds live in relative isolation to one another. **Table B-26** shows how these levels of segregation have been increasing over time. Segregation between White and non-White groups is high to very high for all groups, but is slightly lower between White and Asian or Pacific Islanders compared to other non-White groups.

Table B-26: Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	City of Long Beach		
	1990	2000	2010
Non-White/White	52.53	57.27	57.85
Black/White	56.60	58.09	59.51
Hispanic/White	54.65	60.92	60.19
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	51.71	52.93	53.95
Sources: AFFHT Data Table 3; Decennial Census			



Segregation Trends

Researchers evaluate the degree of racial and ethnic integration as an important measure or evidence of fair housing opportunity. Segregation levels in the City have changed over time (since 1990). According to the dissimilarity index values measured between 1990 and 2010, Long Beach has generally seen increases in its concentrations of all racial/ethnic groups throughout the City (**Table B-25**). This may indicate increasing segregation of racial/ethnic groups in the City of Long Beach. While today, there are more minority residents residing in historically White neighborhoods, this increase is only a result of an overall increase in minority population in the City.

Segregation by Protected Class

The following section identifies areas in the City with high levels of segregation by race/ethnicity, national origin, and LEP group. Additional analysis and documentation can be found in the City's AFH.

Race and Ethnicity

While Long Beach as a whole is an ethnically diverse community, patterns of ethnic concentration are present within particular areas. Concentrations of Hispanic residents are evident in numerous Long Beach neighborhoods, including the majority of Central Long Beach, Downtown, North Long Beach, and the Westside. The majority of neighborhoods with a concentration of Hispanic residents also exhibit concentrations of Black residents.

There is a clear pattern of concentration of White residents living in the eastern parts of the City. These eastern Census tracts with concentrations of White residents also evidence the highest for-sale housing values in Long Beach. Census data shows that the City has become increasingly diverse, from 68 percent White in 1980 to just 29 percent White in 2010. The east side of the City is experiencing similar trends, although at a slower pace due to the generally higher costs of housing in the area that are inaccessible to low-income communities of color which continue to suffer from the legacy and continued impacts of exclusionary and discriminatory policies and systems that are reinforced by market forces. Furthermore, turnover rates in east Long Beach neighborhoods are lower.

National Origin

According to the AFH, persons of Mexican, Guatemalan, and Salvadoran national origin appear to be concentrated in western and central parts of the City just south of the Pacific Coast Hwy, and in North Long Beach just above 48th Street.

Limited English Proficient

Residents who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) may face additional challenges with becoming integrated throughout more varied areas in the City. With limited English language abilities, they face potential barriers to employment and adequate housing, which may dictate where they may choose or be able to settle and locate. Residents who have the most limited abilities to read, speak, write or understand English, are concentrated in western parts of the City, primarily north of Downtown and Central Long Beach, and to a lesser extent North Long Beach and the Westside. Reflective of the City's overall demographics, the majority of these individuals speak Spanish (15 percent), Khmer (two percent), and Tagalong (one percent). All LEP residents, regardless of language spoken at home, are notably concentrate in these areas.



Contributing Factors of Segregation

Table B-27 lists the contributing factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation in Long Beach, as identified in the AFH. Additional discussion, supporting data and analysis in regards segregation and these contributing factors can be found in the City of Long Beach AFH.

Table B-27: Contributing Factors of Segregation

Contributing Factors of Segregation	
√	Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
√	Lack of regional cooperation
√	Lending discrimination
√	Location and type of affordable housing
√	Private discrimination
√	Source of income discrimination*
* Source of income discrimination: a property owner cannot choose to reject an applicant based on where their income comes from as long as it is a lawful source (e.g., alimony, child support or other compensation). This also includes Section 8 housing subsidies.	

Access to Opportunities

HUD has developed a series of indices to help inform communities about segregation in their jurisdiction and region, as well as disparities in access to opportunity. HUD-provided index scores are based on nationally available data sources and assess City residents' access to key opportunity assets in Long Beach. **Table B-28** provides index scores or values (the values range from 0 to 100) for the following opportunity indicator indices:

- » **Low Poverty Index:** The low poverty index captures poverty in a given neighborhood. The poverty rate is determined at the census tract level. The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood.
- » **School Proficiency Index:** The school proficiency index uses school-level data on the performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.

- » **Labor Market Engagement Index:** The labor market engagement index provides a summary description of the relative intensity of labor market engagement and human capital in a neighborhood. This is based upon the level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract. The higher the score, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.

- » **Transit Trips Index:** This index is based on estimates of transit trips taken by a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region (i.e. the Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA)). The higher the transit trips index, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit.

- » **Low Transportation Cost Index:** This index is based on estimates of transportation costs for a family that meets the following description: a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region/CBSA. The higher the index, the lower the cost of transportation in that neighborhood.

- » **Jobs Proximity Index:** The jobs proximity index quantifies the accessibility of a given residential neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations within a region/CBSA, with larger employment centers weighted more heavily. The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.

- » **Environmental Health Index:** The environmental health index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. The higher the index value, the less exposure to toxins harmful to human health. Therefore, the higher the value, the better the environmental quality of a neighborhood, where a neighborhood is a census block-group.

Table B-28: Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

City of Long Beach	Low Poverty Index	School Proficiency Index	Labor Market Index	Transit Index	Low Transportation Cost Index	Jobs Proximity Index	Environmental Health Index
Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	64.93	65.24	67.55	81.52	83.01	50.00	4.59
Black, Non-Hispanic	32.07	40.94	33.56	85.47	88.43	41.75	3.71
Hispanic	30.76	42.50	31.65	85.53	88.22	39.96	3.67
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	41.42	47.24	39.11	83.75	85.79	43.52	3.65
Native American, Non-Hispanic	42.32	49.42	46.46	84.71	87.29	44.75	4.06
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	50.99	56.34	58.06	84.73	87.59	48.25	4.62
Black, Non-Hispanic	20.93	38.60	24.96	87.26	90.71	38.34	3.55
Hispanic	18.75	38.29	23.31	87.90	91.15	38.47	3.75
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	29.16	45.62	32.25	87.04	89.58	40.73	4.16
Native American, Non-Hispanic	23.25	40.84	26.55	87.30	90.80	46.07	4.47
Note: American Community Survey Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability.							
Source: AFFHT Data Table 12; Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA							



Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

This section discusses overarching patterns related to inequitable access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community-level factors based on race/ethnicity, national origin or family status. The City of Long Beach AFH contains a more in depth discussion of disparities in access to opportunity, including mapping of opportunity indicators.

Race/Ethnicity

In the City's overall population, Black and Hispanic residents are the racial/ethnic groups most negatively impacted by their exposure to adverse community-level factors in Long Beach. Black and Hispanic residents experience the worst poverty rates, the worst environmental health indicators and the lowest school proficiency scores (**Table B-28**).

According to the AFH, in the City of Long Beach, Black and Hispanic residents disproportionately face more barriers to employment based on the neighborhoods in the City in which they reside. Black and Hispanic residents are located in areas in Long Beach that have scored the lowest in the job proximity and labor force engagement indices. In comparison, White residents in Long Beach generally reside in areas with the highest index scores, representative of greater access to employment opportunities.

According to HUD's transit trips index (**Table B-28**), in the City of Long Beach, regardless of race/ethnicity, City residents have high transit trip index scores (between 81 and 85 points). Hispanic and Black residents have slightly higher index scores when compared to those of other race/ethnicities, while White residents have the lowest scores. When comparing transit trip index scores by race/ethnicity for residents below the federal poverty line, all residents have similar scores except White residents who again have the lowest index scores. This might reflect that generally White residents are less likely to use public transportation than their neighboring counterparts.

National Origin

In the City, those Long Beach foreign-born residents originating from Mexico, the Philippines, or Cambodia typically reside in areas with the lowest school proficiency index scores. They are also located in areas in the City that reflect the lowest job proximity index scores and therefore the least access to employment, and also generally reside in areas with low index scores for labor force engagement. According to the AFH those of Mexican, Cambodian, and Guatemalan national origin reside in areas that have high scores for transit trips and also for low transportation cost.

The majority of the foreign-born population found in the City of Long Beach, regardless of national origin, is located in the City's areas with the lowest poverty index scores (highest areas of poverty). Notable also is a correlation between high concentrations of minority residents and high levels of poverty in the City.

Familial Status

Access to proficient schools is particularly important to a community with high proportions of families with children. In Long Beach, families with children may be facing additional hardships in obtaining quality education. According to the AFH, 60 to 100 percent of households in areas that generally received low scores in the school proficiency index (less than 50 index points) are families with children. The highest performing schools in Long Beach are located in parts of the City with the fewest children.

When comparing household access to employment centers and engagement in the labor force based on familial status, large proportions of households with children reside in areas with the lowest index scores.

Census tracts with a high percentage of families with children are also areas that receive high index scores for transit trips and high index scores for low transportation cost. This could reflect a trend that family households with children prioritize access to public transportation when locating in the City.

Families with children are heavily exposed to high poverty rates. In some tracts with the highest poverty rates, as many as 80 to 100 percent of all families in the area are families with children.



Conclusion

The findings of the City's Assessment of Fair Housing will play a significant role in the development of the Housing Plan for the Housing Element. The AFH clearly shows that Long Beach's communities of color are disproportionately impacted by higher poverty rates, limited of access to jobs, high levels of pollution, and lower quality schools, which have been perpetuated by systemic discriminatory practices in zoning, employment, and education, and lack of access to resources and political representation. This information must be kept at the forefront as goals, policies, and programs are developed for the Housing Plan.



Appendix C: Site Inventory

This section describes and analyzes the land resources available for development, rehabilitation, and preservation of housing in the City of Long Beach. This includes the adequate sites inventory and other manners employed by the City to satisfy its share of the region's future housing needs, as well as a detailed overview of the site inventory analysis methodology and assumptions used to develop the adequate sites inventory.

Section C.1 Regional Housing Needs Assessment

State law mandates that jurisdictions provide sufficient land to accommodate a variety of housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community. The number of new units that must be accommodated is determined by each jurisdiction's share of the region's projected housing needs for the current planning period. This share, called the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), is important because compliance with this requirement is measured by the jurisdiction's ability to provide adequate development capacity through appropriate land use policies and development regulations to accommodate the RHNA.

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), as the regional planning agency, is responsible for allocating the RHNA to individual jurisdictions within the six-county region, including the County of Los Angeles.¹ The RHNA is distributed by income category. For the 2021 Housing Element update, the City of Long Beach is allocated a RHNA of 26,502 units as follows:

- » Extremely Low Income (up to 30% of AMI): 3,570 units² (13.5%)
- » Very Low Income (31% to 50% of AMI): 3,571 units (13.5%)
- » Low Income (51% to 80% of AMI): 4,047 units (15.3%)

¹Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) covers a six-county region, which includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Imperial.

²The City has a RHNA allocation of 7,141 very low income units (inclusive of extremely low income units). Pursuant to State law (AB 2634), the City must project the number of extremely low income housing needs based on Census income distribution or assume 50% of the very low income units as extremely low. Therefore, the City's RHNA of 7,141 very low income units may be split accordingly into 3,570 extremely low (50%) and 3,571 very low income (50%) units. However, for purposes of identifying adequate sites for the RHNA, State law does not mandate the separate accounting for the extremely low income category.

- » Moderate Income (81% to 120% of AMI): 4,158 units (15.7%)
- » Above Moderate Income (more than 120% of AMI): 11,156 units (42.1%)

The RHNA for this planning period commences on June 30, 2021 and covers through October 15, 2029. The City must ensure the availability of residential sites at adequate densities and appropriate development standards to accommodate these units. An important component of Long Beach's Housing Element is the identification of sites for future residential development, and evaluation of the adequacy of these sites in fulfilling the City's share of regional housing needs as determined by SCAG.

Section C.2 Future Residential Dwelling Unit Potential

Future residential development will focus on several planned development districts and areas of the city that are intended to accommodate higher density residential development according to the city's General Plan. .

C.2.1 Accessory Dwelling Units

New State laws that have been effective since January 1, 2018 substantially relax the development standards and procedures for the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). As a result, the City has seen significant increases in ADU applications across Long Beach. Production of ADU has more than tripled between 2018 and 2020, as shown below:

- » 2018: 144 units
- » 2019: 219 units
- » 2020: 485 units

While this three-year period yields an annual average of 283 units, given the progressively upward trend and an emerging trend of Junior ADUs in Long Beach, the City anticipates that the construction of ADUs will continue to increase. Junior ADUs are attached accessory units that occupy the existing square footage of a housing unit and therefore, are typically smaller in size, less expensive to construct, and a more affordable housing option.

Based on the observed development trends in the City, the Housing Element assumes an annual average of 350 ADUs between 2021 and 2029, for a total of 2,800 units.

ADUs in Long Beach tend to be smaller. A survey of the most recent 100 ADU applications that were being processed in 2020 indicated that 47 were for new construction of ADUs and 53 were for conversion from existing spaces, primarily garage, storage, and existing living spaces. New construction ADUs average 682 square feet, ranging in size from 309 to 1,000 square feet. For ADUs from converted spaces, the average size was 522 square feet with the smallest unit at 240 square feet and largest at 899 square feet. Specifically, 53 of the 100 ADUs reviewed were below 600 square feet and 34 ADUs are between 601 and 800 square feet. Only 13 ADUs were over 800 square feet.

In 2020 SCAG prepared a Regional Accessory Dwelling Unit Affordability Analysis based on a rent survey of ADUs across the region. This Affordability Analysis has been approved by HCD for use in the SCAG region to establish the potential affordability levels of ADUs expected to be constructed during the Housing Element planning period. Long Beach belongs to the Los Angeles County II subregion in this study, which consists of ADUs with the following income/affordability distribution:

- » Extremely Low Income: 15.0 percent
- » Very Low Income: 8.5 percent
- » Low Income: 44.6 percent
- » Moderate Income: 2.1 percent
- » Above Moderate Income: 29.8 percent

C.2.2 Entitled and Proposed Developments

Because the RHNA for this 2021-2029 Housing Element begins on June 30, 2021, housing developments that have been proposed or have received entitlements but are not expected to be issued building permits until after July 1, 2021 can be credited toward the 2021-2029 RHNA.

Table C-1 lists the projects that have received approval or entitlement but are not yet permitted. In addition, pipeline projects (proposed or upcoming) are also included. All of the approved/proposed/pipeline projects provide affordable housing units to lower income households, including those with special needs. HOME and Housing Asset Funds are used as leverage to improve the feasibility of these affordable housing projects.



Table C-1: Approved, Entitled, and Proposed Developments

Name	Address	Developer	Units	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Upper	Target Population
Approved								
Anaheim/Walnut	1500 E. Anaheim	Bridge Housing	88	53	34	1	0	Family
Proposed/Pipeline Projects								
Union Apartments	1401 LB Blvd	Skid Row Housing	160	88	71	1	0	Family/
Long Beach Senior Housing	901-941 E. PCH	Mercy Housing	68	58	9	1	0	Senior
26 Point 2 Apartments	3590 E. PCH	Excelebrate Housing Group	77	61	15	1	0	Homeless
The Cove	2121 W. William St.	Century Affordable Development	90	72	17	1	0	Homeless Vet
Armory Arts Collective	854 E. 7th Street	Daylight/Gundry/Howard	65	14	49	2	0	Family
Subtotal:			460	293	161	6	0	
Total:			548	346	195	7	0	

C.2.3 Placetype Potential vs. Zoning Potential

The City of Long Beach updated its General Plan Land Use Element (LUE) in 2019, which uses PlaceTypes to designate allowable land uses. The City has been incrementally amending its Zoning Code to create or modify zoning districts to implement the new LUE PlaceTypes. Specifically, the zoning districts for the mixed-use, higher density Neighborhood Serving Center or Corridor (NSC) PlaceTypes were adopted into a new title of the Long Beach Municipal Code (Title 22, Transitional Zoning Code) through the Uptown Planning Land Use and Neighborhood Strategy (UPLAN) process in 2020, while the Multi-Family Residential (MFR) PlaceTypes and additional NSC PlaceTypes are planned to be adopted as part of UPLAN Phase 2 by the end of 2021. The remaining residential PlaceTypes (other than the low-density Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood (FCN) PlaceType) are planned to be adopted through the Anaheim Corridor Zoning Improvement Plan (ACZIP), which is set to begin in early 2021 with anticipated completion by the end in 2022 .

Table C-2: Schedule for Adopting Implementing Zoning Districts

PlaceType	Adopted in 2020	To be Adopted in 2022	To be Adopted in 2024	To be Adopted later (TBD)
NSC-L	X			
NSC-M	X			
MFR-L		X		
MRF-M		X		
TOD-L			X	
TOD-M			X	
FCN				X

Along with adoption of zones to implement each PlaceType, staff will rezone specific properties to the new zones, including for parcels within the UPLAN and ACZIP areas. Other parcels outside those geographies would require the additional step of rezoning the parcel before it could be developed under the new zone. Because not all sites in some PlaceTypes can be developed under the new zones immediately without requiring rezoning, this Housing Element estimates dwelling unit potential under two separate scenarios: 1) under the current Zoning Code; and 2) under the LUE PlaceType to be implemented with the Zoning Code when updated. This Housing Element includes a program that commits the City to rezone all parcels listed on the Housing Element site inventory to implement the LUE, within three years of adoption of the updated Housing Element, as required by state law.

Site Selection Criteria

Long Beach is primarily built out with little vacant land remaining for development. In identifying the sites available for accommodating the 2021-2029 RHNA, the City developed a comprehensive, elaborate, and iterative methodology in screening over 86,000 parcels throughout the City (excluding condominium developments) for near-term redevelopment potential. Contiguous parcels were then combined to create sites of appropriate size. Selected sites for inclusion in the inventory were then disaggregated to obtain parcel-level details with site data.

Parcel-Level Screening

Parcels were included or excluded based on the following criteria:

- » Exclude: Parcels that contain a park, a school, or waterway, or parcels that were included in the 5th cycle Housing Element; or parcels with a recently completed or approved large housing development project (as of May 2021)
- » Dwelling Unit Potential: A feasibility index was developed using a number of variables. The variables considered included:
 - Improvement-to-land value ratio < 1 (100%), or is null (i.e. no value recorded)
 - One of the following:
 - ◇ Lot size is greater than 5,000 square feet
 - ◇ Address data indicates a vacant parcel
 - One of the following:
 - ◇ Existing lot coverage <= 60% if allowed height is 3 stories and under
 - ◇ Existing lot coverage <= 80% if allowed height is higher than 3 stories
 - ◇ Improvement-to-land value ratio < 0.25 (25%)
 - ◇ Improvement-to-land value ratio < 0.5 (50%) if allowed height is 4 stories and over
 - ◇ Either percent of lot built or improvement to land value ratio is null (i.e. no value recorded)
 - One of the following:
 - ◇ Existing density (du/ac) <= 50 in Downtown PlaceType
 - ◇ Existing density (du/ac) <= 30 outside of Downtown PlaceType
 - ◇ Existing density (du/ac) is null (i.e. no value recorded)

However, parcels in the following zones or PlaceTypes, or current uses with limited growth opportunities or other complications are excluded:

- » Zoning is one of: Park, Public Right of Way
- » PlaceType is either low-density residential or does not allow residential:
 - FCN (Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood)
 - CC (Community Commercial)
 - I (Industrial)
 - RSF (Regional-Serving Facility), except if in PD-1 (SEASP)
 - WF (Waterfront)
 - OS (Open Space)
 - NI (Neo Industrial)
- » Use (from Los Angeles County Assessor Use Code) is one of: Petroleum & Gas, Hospital, Cemetery, Police and Fire Station, Public Storage
- » Historic landmark or PD-30 identified historic property

Site-Level Screening

Given the high-density limits established for certain areas by the City's zoning and PlaceType regulations, certain small sites could accommodate residential developments of a feasible size. The second step to the site selection process is to assemble smaller but contiguous parcels to sites of 0.25 acre or larger, if either each individual site does not involve more than three property owners or site size is larger than 20 acres; or is red-flagged as not developable in visual reviews using aerial photos.

Achievable Densities and Development Capacity

In estimating dwelling unit potential, two sets of density assumptions were developed:

- » Existing Zoning Density Assumption
- » PlaceType Density Assumption

Existing Zoning Density and Affordability Assumptions

For zones outside of PD-30 and SP-1, the achievable density under existing zoning was derived from the maximum density allowed under zoning regulations and then adjusted to be 75% of the maximum given additional development standards (e.g. parking requirements, open space requirements, setbacks, etc.) (See **Table C-3**). Density for PD-30 and SP-1 were derived from recent project averages in said areas. If a site is at least 0.5 acre and has a zoning density of 30 units per acre or higher (default density for lower income housing established by State law), the site is presumed to be feasible for facilitating lower income housing. Otherwise, sites are presumed to be feasible for market rate housing, with the R-1, R-2, and PD-1 districts primarily for above moderate-income housing based on densities achieved.





Table C-3: Zoning Density Assumptions

Name	Height Limit (ft)	Story Limit	Final City Density Assumption (du/acre)
R-1-S	24	2	13.6
R-1-M	25	2	9.1
R-1-L	25	2	2.7
R-1-N	25	2	5.4
R-1-T	25	2	10.9
R-2-S	24	2	27.2
R-2-I	32	3	32.6
R-2-L	35	2	8.2
R-2-N	25	2	10.9
R-2-A	25	2	10.9
R-3-S	25	2	16.3
R-3-4	25	2	19.2
R-3-T	28	2	10.9
R-4-R	28	2	21.8
R-4-N	38	3	21.8
R-4-H	-	-	21.8
R-4-U	65	5	21.8
RM	30	2	13.6
R-4-M	20	-	10.5
CNR	28	2	10.9
CCN	38	3	21.8
CCR	28	2	21.8
CO	-	-	21.8
PD-1	30	3	6
PD-2	25	2	60.8
PD-5	45	4	40.5
PD-6	375	-	131.3
PD-10	26	2	21.8

Table C-3: Zoning Density Assumptions (continued)

Name	Height Limit (ft)	Story Limit	Final City Density Assumption (du/acre)
PD-17	30	3	12.8
PD-22	30	2	39.8
PD-30	-	-	150
SP-1-TN	83	-	80
SP-1-CDR	-	-	70

Under existing zoning, a total of 163 parcels (larger than 0.5 acre in size) that total 66.5 acres can facilitate the development of 7,731 lower income units (**Table C-4**). In addition, parcels zoned for lower intensities can potentially accommodate 457 above moderate-income units and 6,230 moderate income units. A total of 14,418 units can be accommodated under the existing zoning.



Table C-4: Current Zoning – Dwelling Unit Capacity

Zone	Zone Name	Number of Units	Acres	Number of Parcels
Affordable (Lower Income)		7,731	66.51	163
PD-22	Pacific Railway District	23	0.57	1
PD-30	Downtown District	5,541	36.76	84
SP-1-CDR	Midtown Corridor District	1,226	17.46	43
SP-1-TN	Midtown Transit Node District	941	11.72	35
Market-Rate		6,687	178.80	678
<i>Above Moderate Income</i>		457	63.92	138
PD-1	SEADIP District	234	39.2	11
R-1-M	Single-family Residential, moderate lot	7	0.8	1
R-1-N	Single-family Residential, standard lot	73	11.82	59
R-2-A	Two-family Residential, accessory second unit	11	0.88	6
R-2-N	Two-family Residential, standard lot	132	11.22	61
<i>Moderate Income</i>		6,230	114.88	540
CCN	Community R-4-N Commercial	141	6.52	20
CCR	Community R-4-R Commercial	20	0.94	6
CNR	Neighborhood Commercial and Residential	274	24.25	107
CO	Office Commercial	58	2.72	11
PD-22	Pacific Railway District	11	0.27	1
PD-30	Downtown District	3,891	25.68	125
R-3-4	Low-density Multi-family Residential	59	2.98	18
R-3-S	Low-density Multi-family Residential, small lot	125	7.77	41
R-3-T	Multi-family Residential, Townhouse	106	9.3	50
R-4-N	Medium-density Multiple Residential	182	8.28	29
R-4-R	Moderate-density Multiple Residential	237	10.97	56
R-4-U	Dense Multiple Residential, urban	12	0.56	1
SP-1-CDR	Midtown Corridor District	446	6.28	38
SP-1-TN	Midtown Transit Node District	668	8.36	37
Total		14,418	245.31	841

PlaceType Density and Affordability Assumptions

These assumptions (**Table C-5**) were derived from average densities for recent entitlement and building permit projects for the corresponding height limit and PlaceType as shown in the table. Certain projects that are known to be outliers were excluded, most notably greenfield or vacant lot single-family home/townhome developments. The project averages were then adjusted based on additional criteria, including LUE PlaceType regulations, PlaceType characteristics, and UPLAN Zoning District regulations.

Within the Downtown area (equivalent to PD-30), the minimum density allowed far exceeds the State-established default density of 30 units per acre. However, based on recent trends, development in the Downtown does not provide a high level of affordability despite the density. An inventory of all recent entitlement projects in PD-30 shows that about 8% of all sites were entitled as 100% affordable and, and all sites that were developed with 100% affordable housing were between 1 acre and 2.5 acres in size. Therefore, for properties within the Downtown, the same size criteria was applied, yielding affordable units of just under 7% of all Downtown sites, which aligns with the entitlement data.

Table C-5: PlaceType Density Assumptions

PlaceType	Height	Assumptions (du/acre)	Notes
DT	150 Feet	170	Assumed overall PD-30 average applies to highest density areas
DT	38 Feet	40	Based on entitled recent projects (none permitted yet), assumes 3 story height limit
DT	80 Feet	140	Based on entitled recent projects (most permitted already), assumes 7 story height limit
DT	Ht Incentive Dist	170	Assumed overall PD-30 average applies to highest density areas
MFR-L	3 Stories and under	30	Based on recently entitled/permitted projects all at 3 stories or less, excluding vacant/greenfield single-family home/townhome development but including DTLB projects <4 stories
MFR-L	4 to 5 Stories	40	Based on recently entitled/permitted projects all at 4-5 stories, excluding DTLB projects & the Spark at Midtown. Actual average is higher (47 du/ac) but assume downward adjustment from PlaceType dev standards (e.g. parking, setbacks) limiting unit density
MFR-M	3 Stories and under	35	Upwards adjustment from MFR-L based on more intense PlaceType
MFR-M	4 to 5 Stories	50	Upwards adjustment from MFR-L based on more intense PlaceType
NSC-L	3 Stories and under	30	Same assumptions as MFR-L at 3 stories or less
NSC-L	4 to 5 Stories	45	Same assumptions as MFR-M at 4-5 stories
NSC-L	Over 5 stories	70	Based on recent projects at 6-7 stories and significantly adjusted downward (actual average is 150, mostly driven by PD-30/WF projects)
NSC-M	3 Stories and under	35	Upwards adjustment from NSC-L based on more intense PlaceType



Table C-5: PlaceType Density Assumptions (continued)

PlaceType	Height	Assumptions (du/acre)	Notes
NSC-M	4 to 5 Stories	55	Upwards adjustment from NSC-L based on more intense PlaceType
NSC-M	Over 5 stories	80	Based on recent projects at 6-7 stories and significantly adjusted downward (actual average is 150, mostly driven by PD-30/WF projects)
TOD-L	4 to 5 Stories	80	Upwards adjustment from NSC-M based on more intense PlaceType (actual avg is 80 from 2 recent permitted projects at 4-5 stories)
TOD-L	Over 5 stories	100	Upwards adjustment from TOD-L at 4-5 stories based on higher height limit (only project outside of DTLB at this height came in at 127 du/ac for 6 stories)
TOD-M	4 to 5 Stories	85	Upwards adjustment from TOD-L at 4-5 stories based on more intense PlaceType (so far projects have come in at 82 du/ac for this PT and height)
TOD-M	150 Feet	120	Upwards adjustment from TOD-L based on more intense PlaceType
TOD-M	Over 5 stories	120	Upwards adjustment from TOD-L based on more intense PlaceType
<p>DT = Downtown MFR = Multi-Family Residential NSC = Neighborhood-Serving Centers and Corridors TOD = Transit-Oriented Development L = Low M = Moderate</p> <p>*Outside of PD-30, affordable housing projects had average density of 90 units per acre, compared to 40 units per acre for market rate projects (excluding single-family greenfield development on Norwalk)</p>			

Under PlaceTypes, a total of 498 parcels (larger than 0.5 acre in size) that total 250.22 acres can facilitate the development of 13,701 lower income units (**Table C-6**). In addition, 817 parcels across 180.12 acres can potentially accommodate 14,511 moderate and above moderate-income units. A total of 28,212 units can be accommodated under PlaceTypes.

Table C-6: PlaceTypes – Dwelling Unit Capacity

PlaceType	PlaceType Name	Number of Units	Acres	Number of Parcels
Affordable (Lower Income)		13,701	250.22	498
DT	Downtown	1,150	6.94	14
MFR-L	Multi-Family Residential - Low	176	5.80	11
MFR-M	Multi-Family Residential - Moderate	387	8.34	24
NSC-L	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Low	1,389	45.00	101
NSC-M	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Moderate	5,688	105.41	216
RSF	Regional Serving Facility	1,163	38.81	10
TOD-L	Transit-Oriented Development - Low	1,722	21.13	60
TOD-M	Transit-Oriented Development - Moderate	2,026	18.79	62
Market-Rate (Moderate/Above)		14,511	180.12	817
DT	Downtown	7,992	54.17	187
MFR-L	Multi-Family Residential - Low	233	7.56	39
MFR-M	Multi-Family Residential - Moderate	567	12.08	71
NSC-L	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Low	1,382	44.58	204
NSC-M	Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor - Moderate	2,037	37.70	183
TOD-L	Transit-Oriented Development - Low	849	10.47	62
TOD-M	Transit-Oriented Development - Moderate	1,451	13.56	71
Total		28,212	430.34	1,315



Section C.3 Adequacy of Residential Sites in Meeting RHNA

The following table summarizes the City's strategy for meeting the RHNA (**Table C-7**). Based on current zoning, and taking into account ADU estimates, the City has a shortfall of 8,736, units (1,009 lower income units, 3,635 moderate income units, and 4,092 above moderate income units). The City commits to amending the Zoning Code within three years to fully implement the LUE PlaceTypes for sites in the site inventory. Development capacity based on allowable densities under PlaceTypes can accommodate 13,701 lower income and 14,511 moderate and above moderate-income units, exceeding the RHNA.

Table C-7: Residential Development Potential and RHNA

	Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income	Above Moderate Income	Total
RHNA	7,141	4,047	4,158	11,156	26,502
Approved Projects	53	34	1	0	88
Proposed/Pipeline Projects	293	161	6	0	460
Accessory Dwelling Units	658	1,249	59	834	2,800
Remaining RHNA	6,137	2,603	4,092	10,322	23,154
Existing Zoning Capacity	7,731		457	6,230	14,418
(Shortfall)/Surplus: Zoning	(1,009)	(3,635)	(4,092)	(8,736)	(8,822)
PlaceType Capacity	13,701		14,511		28,212
(Shortfall)/Surplus: PlaceType	4,961		97		5,058

Section C.4 Maps of Sites under PlaceTypes

The following maps depict the sites selected in the site inventory under the PlaceTypes scenario.

Figure C-1: Sites Inventory - Citywide

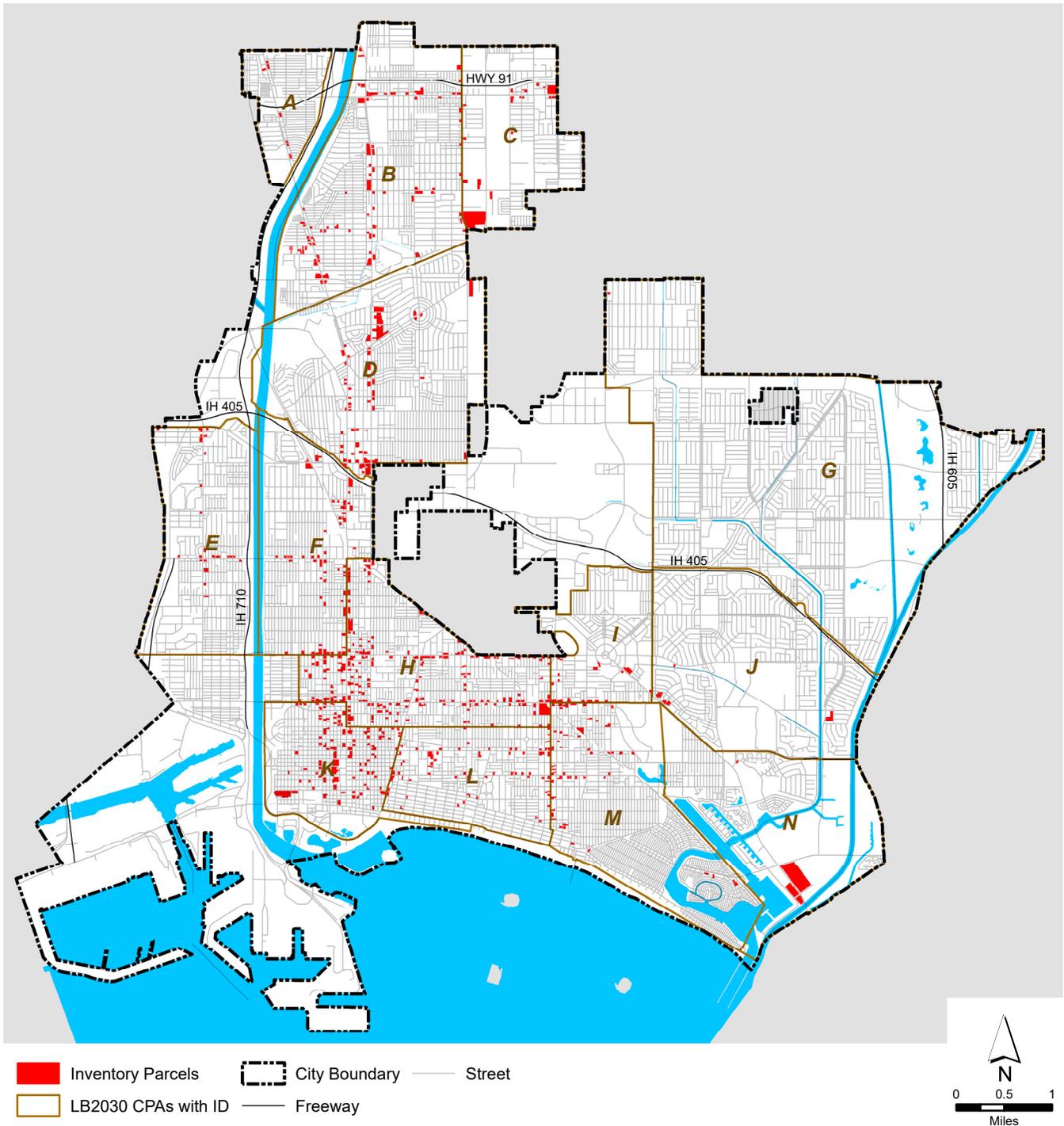


Figure C-2: Sites Inventory - CPA A, B, and C

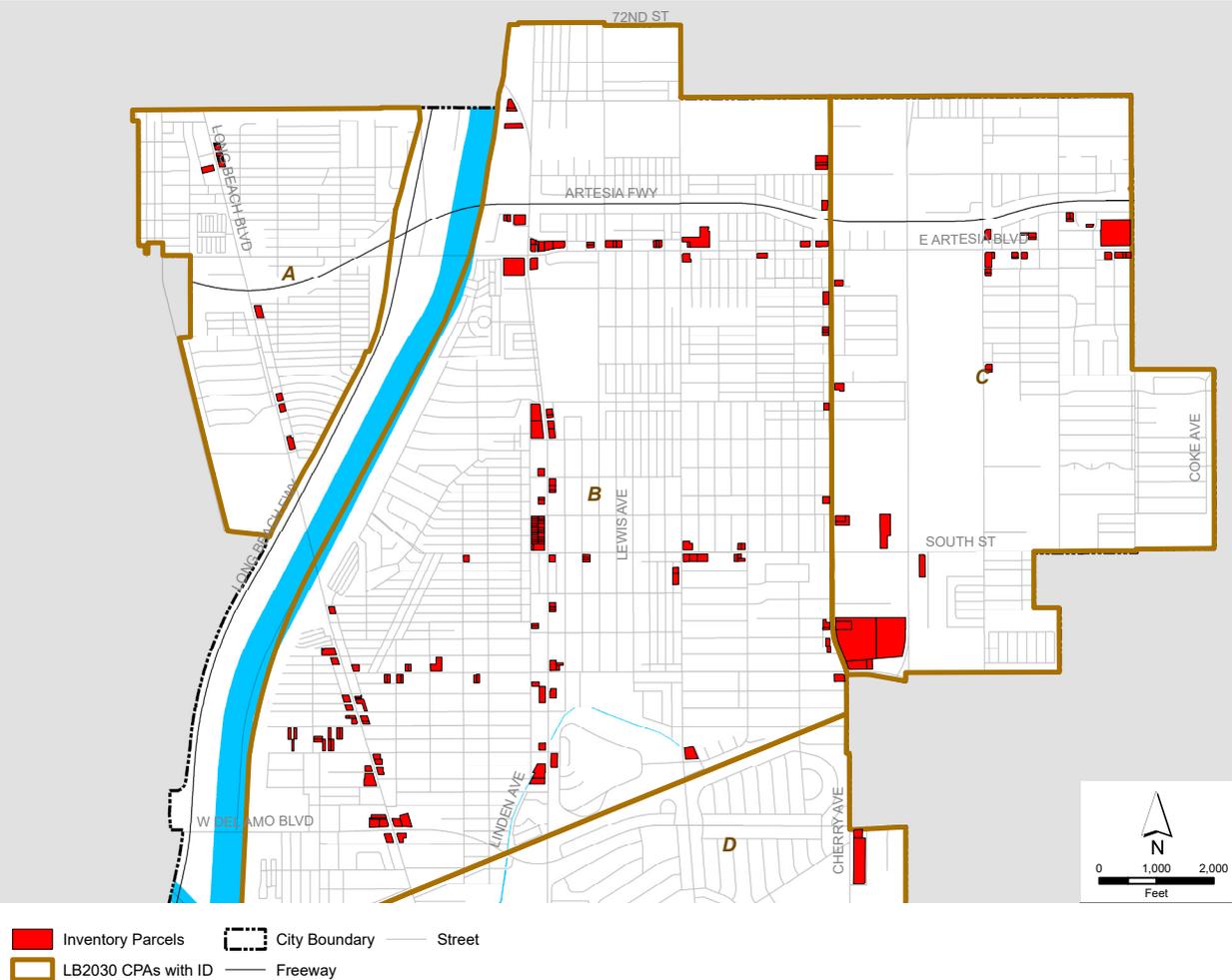
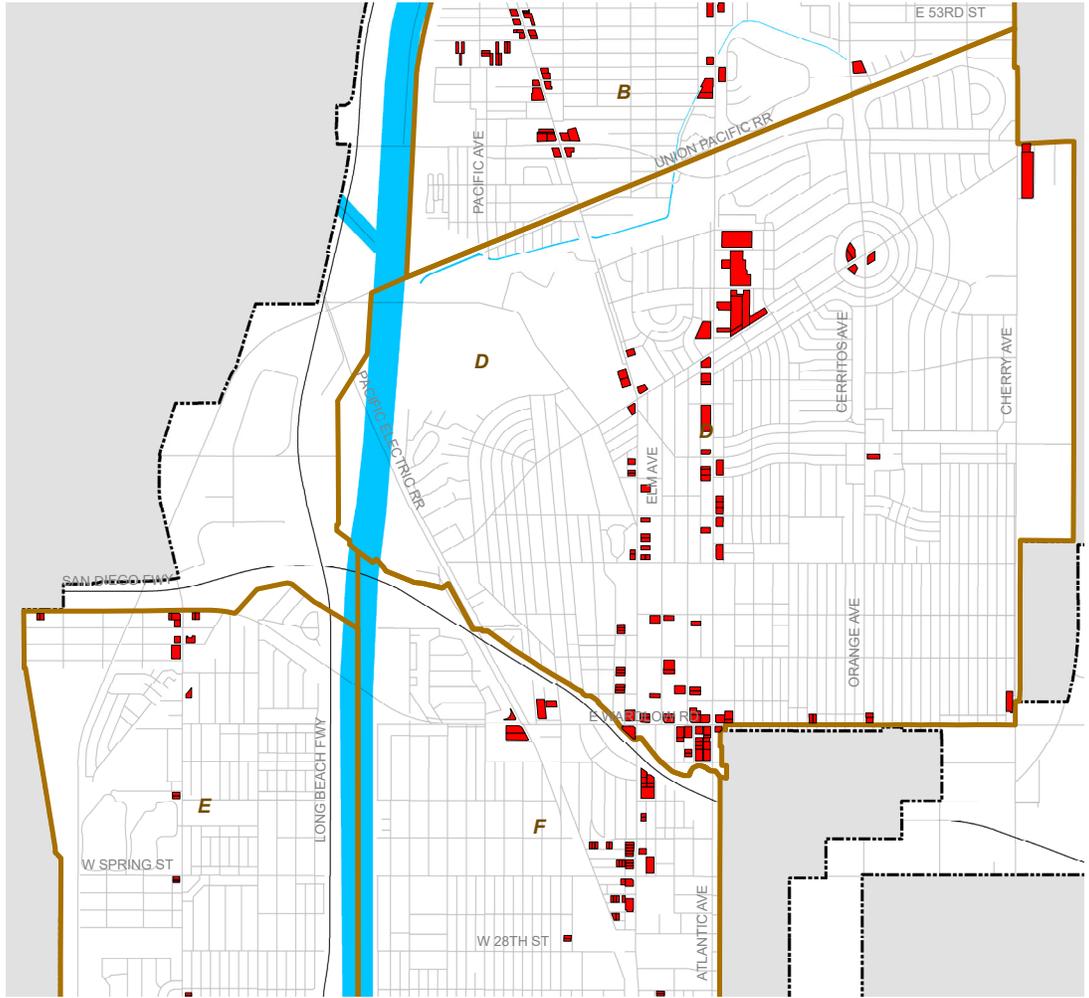


Figure C-3: Sites Inventory - CPA D



- Inventory Parcels
- City Boundary
- Street
- LB2030 CPAs with ID
- Freeway

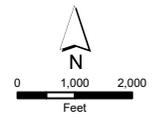


Figure C-4: Sites Inventory - CPA E and F

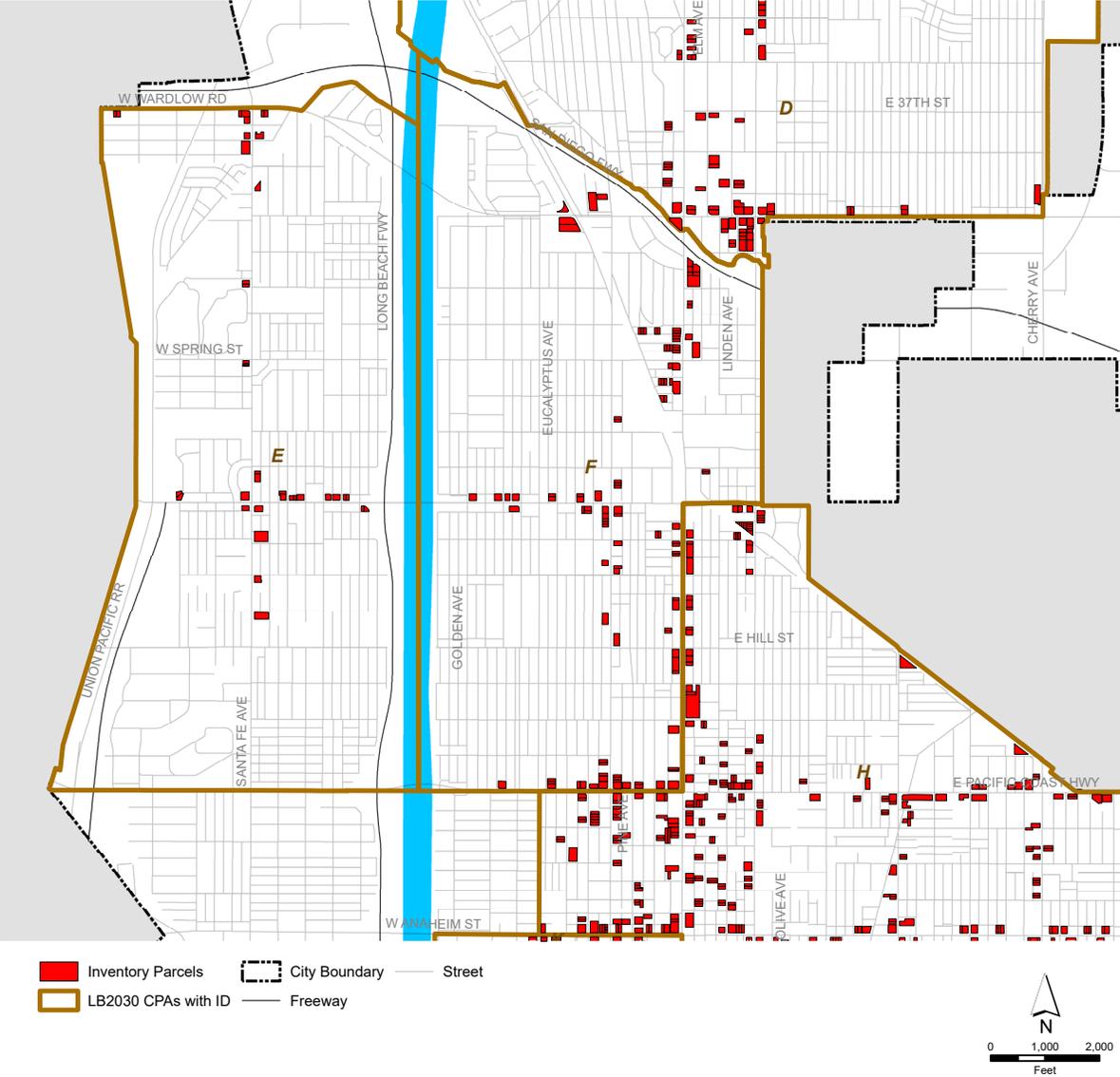


Figure C-5: Sites Inventory - CPA G

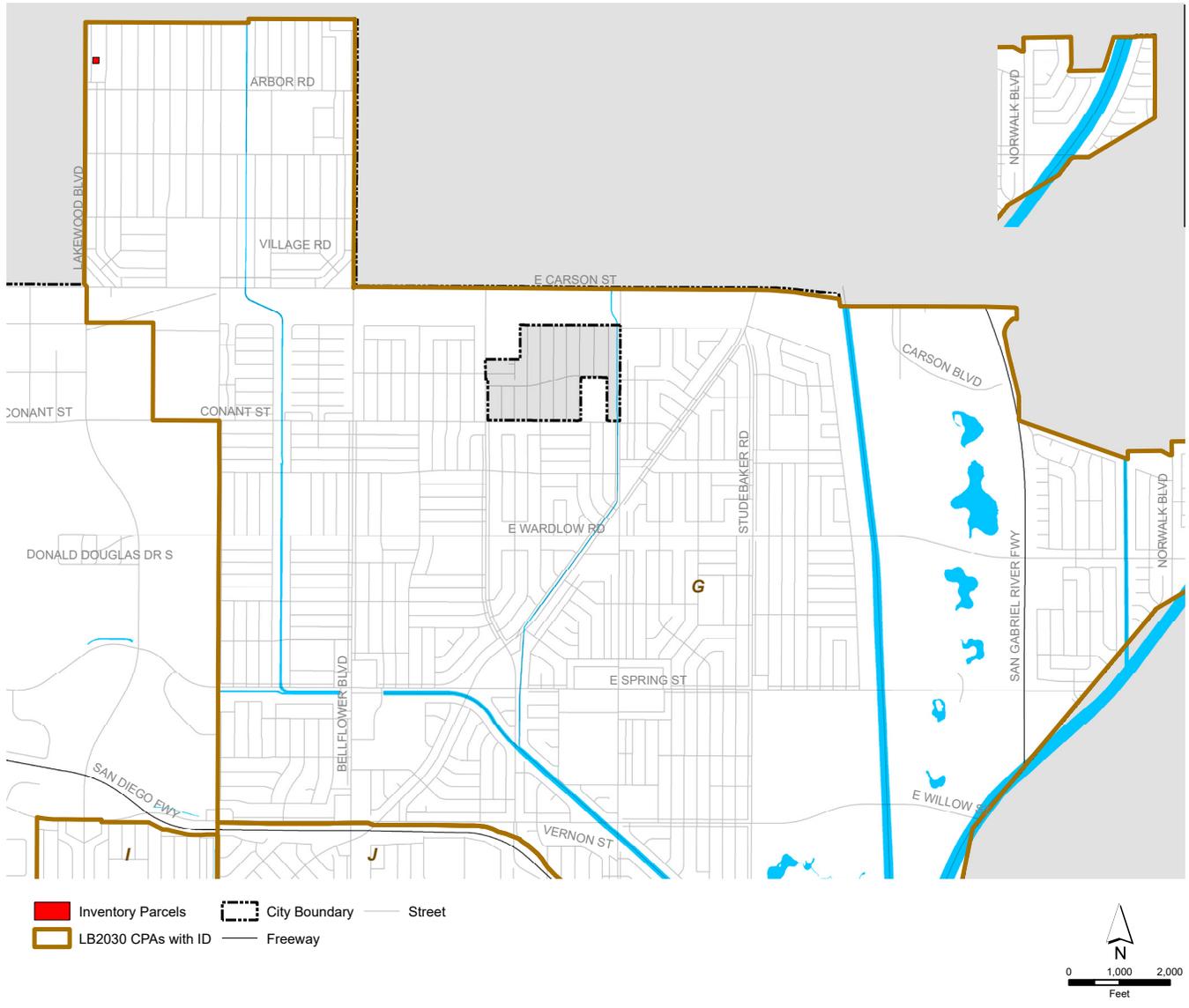
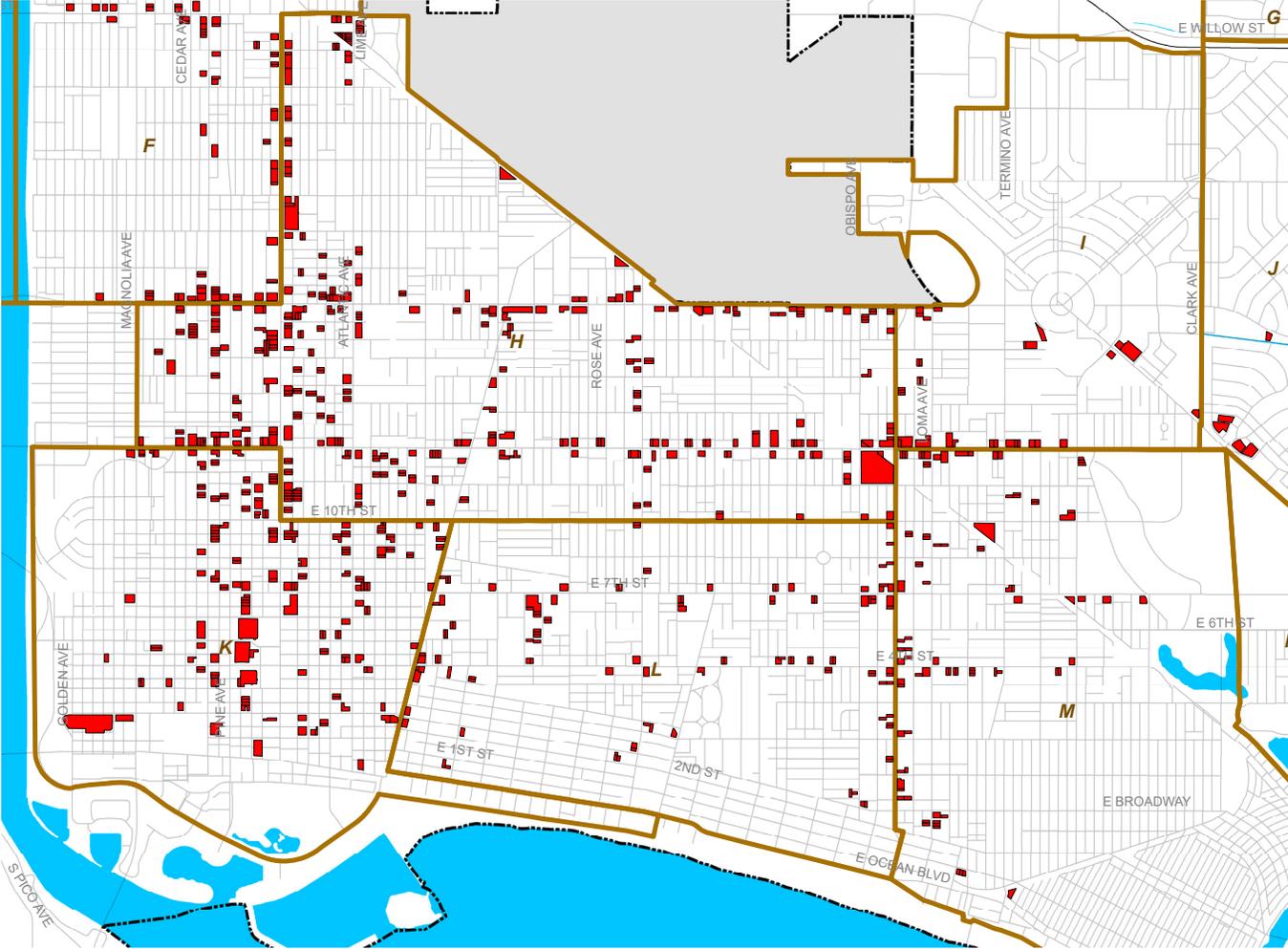


Figure C-5: Sites Inventory - CPA H, I, K, and L



■ Inventory Parcels City Boundary — Street
 LB2030 CPAs with ID — Freeway

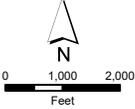
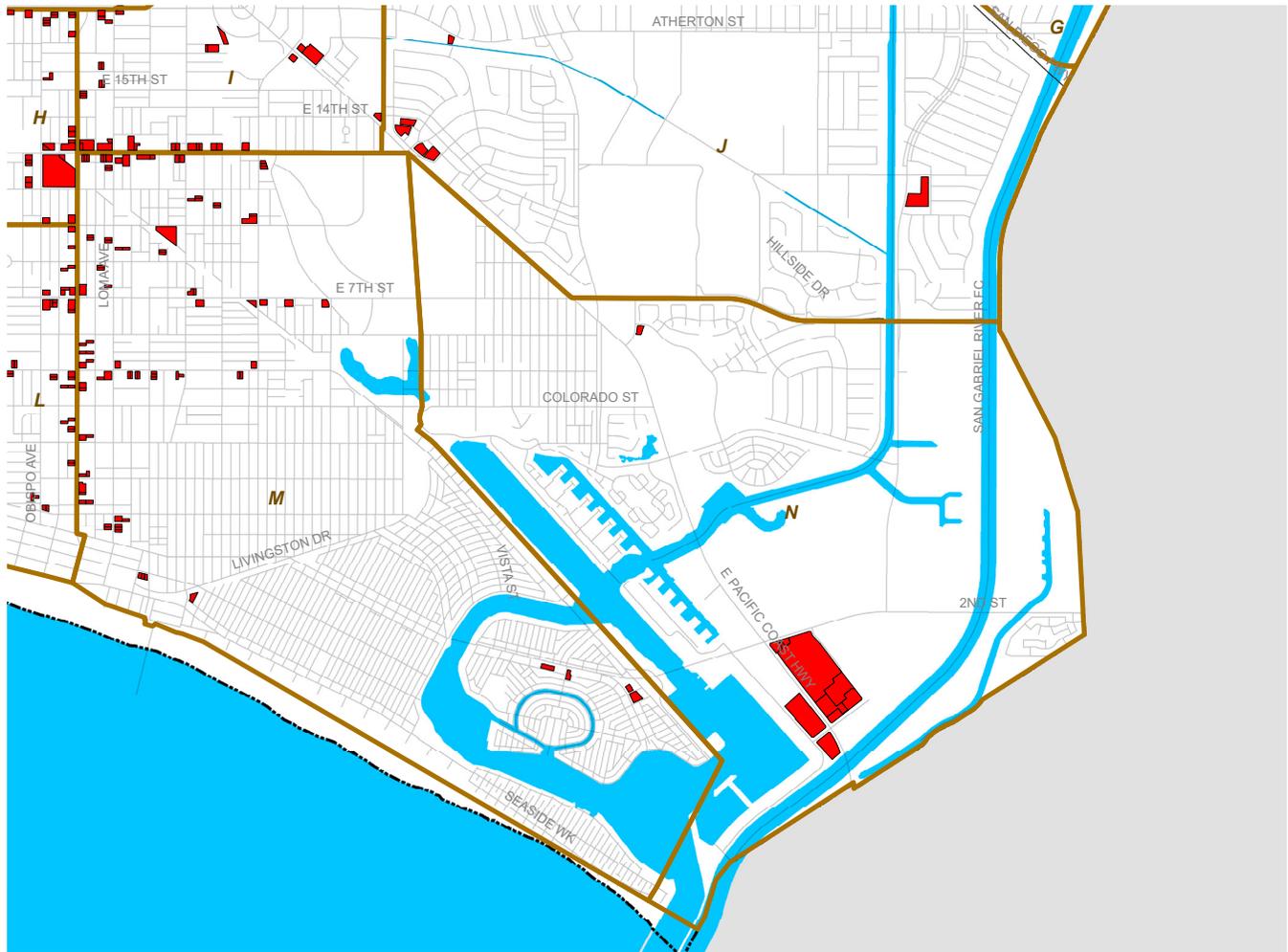
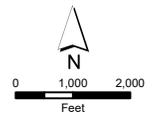


Figure C-5: Sites Inventory - CPA J, M, and N



- Inventory Parcels
- City Boundary
- Street
- LB2030 CPAs with ID
- Freeway





Section C.5 Table of Sites under PlaceTypes

The following table depicts the sites selected in the site inventory under the PlaceTypes scenario.

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7101017004		0.36	NSC-M	IL	0	25
7114001030	1221 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.11	NSC-L	CCA	0	4
7114001058	1313 E ARTESIA BLVD	2.33	NSC-L	CCA	0	87
7114005057	1833 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.38	NSC-L	CCA	11	0
7114005058	1965 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.48	NSC-L	CCA	14	0
7114009037	1600 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.35	NSC-L	CCA	11	0
7114013025	1200 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.48	NSC-L	CCA	14	0
7114018052	6465 CHERRY AVE	0.52	NSC-L	CCA	0	20
7114020037	6395 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7114020038		0.11	NSC-L	CCA	3	0
7114020039	6377 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7115002004	6685 ATLANTIC AVE	0.78	NSC-M	IL	0	54
7115002006	570 E 67TH ST	0.14	NSC-M	IL	8	0
7115002009	590 E 67TH ST	0.16	NSC-M	IL	9	0
7115005011	6616 OLIVE AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7115005012	801 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.15	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7115006031	1009 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	0	5
7115006032	1011 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.28	NSC-L	CCA	0	11
7115006039	901 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.38	NSC-L	CCA	0	14
7115007037	1115 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7115007038	1117 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7115007039	1133 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.13	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7115026038	6580 ATLANTIC AVE	0.6	NSC-M	CCA	0	41
7115027012	6597 ATLANTIC AVE	2.54	NSC-M	CCA	0	175
7116006046	6819 CHERRY AVE	0.35	NSC-M	CCA	0	24
7116006047	6821 CHERRY AVE	0.25	NSC-M	CCA	0	17
7116006048	6825 CHERRY AVE	0.59	NSC-M	CCA	0	41
7116007053	6701 CHERRY AVE	0.4	NSC-M	CCA	22	0
7116018021		0.23	NSC-M	IL	0	16
7116018023	6935 ATLANTIC AVE	0.6	NSC-M	IL	0	41
7118013004	6193 CHERRY AVE	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7119001004	6510 CHERRY AVE	0.34	NSC-L	CCA	10	0

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7119014035	6242 CHERRY AVE	0.46	NSC-L	CCA	14	0
7119018030	2311 E SOUTH ST	2.25	NSC-M	CHW	0	155
7119018900	5898 CHERRY AVE	0.41	NSC-M	CHW	0	28
7119018901		0.52	NSC-M	CHW	0	36
7120001012		0.02	NSC-M	CNR	1	0
7120001021	6542 N PARAMOUNT BLVD	0.19	NSC-L	CCA	6	0
7120001022	6532 N PARAMOUNT BLVD	0.12	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7120001035		0.02	NSC-M	CNR	1	0
7120001036	2990 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.23	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7120001037	6574 N PARAMOUNT BLVD	0.71	NSC-L	CCA	0	27
7120001038	6542 N PARAMOUNT BLVD	0.12	NSC-M	CCA	0	5
7120002033	3012 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.28	NSC-M	CNR	10	0
7120014049	6650 N PARAMOUNT BLVD	0.4	NSC-M	CCA	22	0
7120015046	6634 ORIZABA AVE	0.12	NSC-M	R-3-T	7	0
7120015053	6621 HAMMOND AVE	0.12	NSC-M	R-4-N	7	0
7120015054	6629 HAMMOND AVE	0.24	NSC-M	R-4-N	13	0
7120016030	3240 E 67TH ST	0.15	NSC-M	R-1-N	8	0
7120016031	3230 E 67TH ST	0.14	NSC-M	R-1-N	8	0
7120016032	6681 CORONADO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-1-N	8	0
7120016042	6661 INDIANA AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-1-N	8	0
7120017024	3303 E ARTESIA BLVD	5.34	NSC-M	CCA	0	367
7120018031	3350 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.36	NSC-M	CCA	13	0
7120018072	3490 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.22	NSC-M	CCA	0	10
7120018073		0.12	NSC-M	CCA	0	5
7120018077	3430 E ARTESIA BLVD	0.35	NSC-M	CCA	0	15
7121014001	2800 E 63RD ST	0.25	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7121014002		0.12	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7123013042	5925 CHERRY AVE	0.33	NSC-L	CCA	10	0
7123019028	1517 E SOUTH ST	0.15	MFR-M	CNR	5	0
7123019029	1535 E SOUTH ST	0.18	MFR-M	CNR	6	0
7123022029	1201 E SOUTH ST	0.52	NSC-M	CNR	0	36
7124001021	6176 ATLANTIC AVE	0.12	NSC-L	CNA	4	0
7124001022	6184 ATLANTIC AVE	0.25	NSC-L	CNA	8	0
7124001024	6142 ATLANTIC AVE	0.35	NSC-L	CNA	0	13



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7124001025	6108 ATLANTIC AVE	0.4	NSC-L	CNA	0	15
7124017031	5966 ATLANTIC AVE	0.21	NSC-L	CNA	0	8
7124017032	5990 ATLANTIC AVE	0.32	NSC-L	CNA	0	12
7124017033	5960 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-L	CNA	0	4
7125033031	5892 LINDEN AVE	0.12	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033032	5886 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033033	5878 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033034	5874 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033035	5866 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033036	5860 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033037	5852 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033038	5850 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033039	5844 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033040	5836 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033041	5826 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033042	5822 LINDEN AVE	0.11	NSC-M	R-3-T	0	8
7125033043	501 E SOUTH ST	0.1	NSC-M	CCA	0	7
7125033044	5801 ATLANTIC AVE	0.49	NSC-M	CCA	0	34
7125033045	5893 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125033046	5887 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125033047	5879 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125033048	5869 ATLANTIC AVE	0.21	NSC-M	CNA	0	14
7125033049	5869 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125033050	5855 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125033051	5845 ATLANTIC AVE	0.21	NSC-M	CNA	0	14
7125033052	5835 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125033053	5827 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125033054	5823 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-M	CNA	0	8
7125034032	5941 ATLANTIC AVE	0.11	NSC-L	CNA	3	0
7125034033	5927 ATLANTIC AVE	0.21	NSC-L	CNA	6	0
7125035032	6001 ATLANTIC AVE	0.35	NSC-L	CNA	11	0
7126001024	302 E SOUTH ST	0.26	MFR-L	CNR	8	0
7126017037	5588 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.29	NSC-L	CCA	9	0
7126034025	201 E MARKET ST	0.82	NSC-L	CNR	0	31

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7126035020	127 E MARKET ST	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7126035041	135 E MARKET ST	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7126036056	13 E MARKET ST	0.3	NSC-L	CNR	9	0
7127004002	5694 OLIVE AVE	0.13	MFR-M	CNR	5	0
7127004003	5690 OLIVE AVE	0.12	MFR-M	CNR	4	0
7127004038	800 E SOUTH ST	0.14	MFR-M	CNR	5	0
7127006036	5738 ATLANTIC AVE	0.29	NSC-M	CNP	10	0
7127008011	5518 LINDEN AVE	0.13	NSC-L	R-3-T	4	0
7127008012	5510 LINDEN AVE	0.13	NSC-L	R-3-T	4	0
7127009005	5574 ATLANTIC AVE	0.2	NSC-L	CCA	6	0
7127009035	5564 ATLANTIC AVE	0.1	NSC-L	CCA	3	0
7127009036		0.1	NSC-L	CCA	3	0
7127020012	5400 ATLANTIC AVE	0.46	NSC-M	CCA	0	20
7127020025	5417 LIME AVE	0.13	NSC-M	CNR	0	6
7127020027	621 E MARKET ST	0.13	NSC-M	CNR	0	6
7128006008	5689 ORANGE AVE	0.23	MFR-L	R-3-T	0	9
7128006016	5601 ORANGE AVE	0.47	MFR-L	R-3-T	0	18
7128007001	5742 ORANGE AVE	0.33	NSC-M	CNR	0	23
7128007002	1224 E SOUTH ST	0.42	MFR-M	CNR	0	18
7128007003	1314 E SOUTH ST	0.54	MFR-M	CNR	0	24
7128008006	1516 E SOUTH ST	0.12	MFR-M	CNR	4	0
7128008008	5727 WALNUT AVE	0.14	MFR-M	CNR	5	0
7128008022	1510 E SOUTH ST	0.19	MFR-M	CNR	7	0
7128031001	5519 CHERRY AVE	0.12	NSC-M	CCA	7	0
7128031030	5531 CHERRY AVE	0.31	NSC-M	CCA	17	0
7128032001	5465 CHERRY AVE	0.24	NSC-M	CCA	13	0
7128032019	5449 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7129003029	5365 CHERRY AVE	0.52	NSC-M	CCA	0	36
7129013017	5204 ORANGE AVE	0.91	NSC-L	CNA	0	34
7130002032	5390 LINDEN AVE	0.23	NSC-M	I	0	10
7130002034	5361 ATLANTIC AVE	0.72	NSC-M	CCA	0	32
7130006043	5205 ATLANTIC AVE	0.33	NSC-M	CCA	12	0
7130010017	5117 ATLANTIC AVE	1.07	NSC-M	CCA	0	47
7130010018	5115 ATLANTIC AVE	0.56	NSC-M	CCA	0	25



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7130022041	5146 ATLANTIC AVE	0.65	NSC-M	CCA	0	28
7130025031	5350 ATLANTIC AVE	0.4	NSC-M	CCA	14	0
7131001025	54 E MARKET ST	0.16	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7131001026	58 E MARKET ST	0.17	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7131002003	114 E MARKET ST	0.13	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7131002030	100 E MARKET ST	0.26	NSC-L	CNR	8	0
7131004006	330 E MARKET ST	0.16	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7131004007	336 E MARKET ST	0.17	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7131009025	5324 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.39	NSC-L	CNP	0	15
7131009027	5340 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.07	NSC-L	CNP	0	3
7131009028	5336 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.06	NSC-L	CNP	0	2
7131010025	5278 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.13	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7131010026	5284 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.28	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7131025030	5190 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	0	10
7131025031	5170 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.28	NSC-L	CCA	0	11
7131025032	5140 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.31	NSC-L	CCA	9	0
7131038015	5020 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.8	NSC-L	CCN	0	30
7131038017	5000 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.44	NSC-L	CCN	0	17
7132005033	31 W LOUISE ST	0.62	NSC-L	CNP	0	23
7132007024	5425 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.32	NSC-L	CNP	10	0
7132011030	12 W PLYMOUTH ST	0.33	NSC-L	CNP	10	0
7132011902	5301 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.26	NSC-L	CNP	8	0
7132012002	5277 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.07	NSC-L	CCA	2	0
7132012030		0.13	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7132012035	5281 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.2	NSC-L	CCA	6	0
7132014014	47 W 52ND ST	0.23	MFR-M	R-3-S	0	10
7132014015	51 W 52ND ST	0.23	MFR-M	R-3-S	0	10
7132014017	59 W 52ND ST	0.23	MFR-M	R-3-S	0	10
7132014018	5230 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	MFR-M	R-3-S	0	7
7132014028	5234 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	MFR-M	R-3-S	0	7
7132014031	42 W MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	0.23	MFR-M	R-3-S	0	10
7132014034	30 W MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	0.23	MFR-M	R-3-S	8	0
7132014035	26 W MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	0.23	MFR-M	R-3-S	8	0
7132015009	125 W 52ND ST	0.16	MFR-M	R-3-S	6	0

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7132015027	128 W MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	0.23	MFR-M	R-3-S	8	0
7132015029	120 W MOUNTAIN VIEW ST	0.22	MFR-M	R-3-S	8	0
7132016900	5151 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7132017900	5115 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.9	NSC-L	CCA	0	34
7132028017		0.32	NSC-L	CCA	0	12
7132028019	5005 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.45	NSC-L	CCA	0	17
7132028039		0.17	NSC-L	CCA	0	6
7132028040	15 W DEL AMO BLVD	0.54	NSC-L	CCA	0	20
7133003033	4990 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.44	NSC-L	CCA	13	0
7133035056	4991 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.44	NSC-L	CCA	13	0
7134005039	4251 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.51	NSC-M	CCA	0	35
7134005040	4231 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.51	NSC-M	CCA	0	35
7134016029	4200 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.38	NSC-M	CCA	21	0
7134016900	4310 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.35	NSC-M	CCA	19	0
7134023043	4425 ATLANTIC AVE	1.41	NSC-M	CCA	0	97
7135013053	4570 ATLANTIC AVE	3.28	NSC-M	CCA	0	226
7135014027		3.94	NSC-M	CCA	0	271
7135014033		0.52	NSC-M	CCA	0	36
7135019017	1145 E SAN ANTONIO DR	0.28	NSC-L	CCN	0	11
7135019020	1155 E SAN ANTONIO DR	0.53	NSC-L	CCN	0	20
7135021081	901 E SAN ANTONIO DR	0.81	NSC-M	CCA	0	56
7135022028		0.42	NSC-M	CCA	0	29
7135022029		2.56	NSC-M	CCA	0	176
7135022030		1.82	NSC-M	CCA	0	125
7135022031		0.3	NSC-M	CCA	0	21
7135022050	4426 ATLANTIC AVE	0.39	NSC-M	CCA	0	27
7135022054	4480 ATLANTIC AVE	0.8	NSC-M	CCA	0	55
7135027002	1140 E SAN ANTONIO DR	0.35	NSC-L	CCA	11	0
7136014018	4550 ORANGE AVE	0.44	NSC-M	CCA	24	0
7137016019	4056 ORANGE AVE	0.39	NSC-L	CCA	12	0
7138016036	4040 ATLANTIC AVE	0.74	NSC-L	CNP	0	28
7138017019	3918 ATLANTIC AVE	0.28	NSC-L	CNP	0	11
7138017022	3900 ATLANTIC AVE	0.31	NSC-L	CNP	0	12
7138017023	3908 ATLANTIC AVE	0.29	NSC-L	CNP	0	11



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7138030015	3850 ATLANTIC AVE	0.44	NSC-L	CNP	13	0
7138031024	3804 ATLANTIC AVE	0.73	NSC-L	CNP	0	27
7139001018	4385 ATLANTIC AVE	0.54	NSC-L	CNP	0	20
7139001030	4335 ATLANTIC AVE	0.56	NSC-L	CNP	0	21
7139001900	4325 ATLANTIC AVE	0.19	NSC-L	CNP	0	7
7139002030	4101 ATLANTIC AVE	0.28	NSC-L	CNP	8	0
7139002031	4215 ATLANTIC AVE	1.68	NSC-L	CNP	0	63
7139003002	4019 ATLANTIC AVE	0.19	NSC-L	CNP	0	7
7139003003	4001 ATLANTIC AVE	0.37	NSC-L	CNP	0	14
7139003004	3981 ATLANTIC AVE	0.37	NSC-L	CNP	0	14
7139004004	3839 ATLANTIC AVE	0.38	NSC-L	CNP	11	0
7139011026	3932 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.48	NSC-L	CCA	14	0
7139012001	3860 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.27	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7139012006	3834 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	0	10
7139012007	3832 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	0	10
7139012009	3818 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7139012011	301 E BIXBY RD	0.16	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7139012012	323 E BIXBY RD	0.16	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7139014005	4001 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7139014006	4017 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7139014009	4047 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.3	NSC-L	CCA	9	0
7139016027	4155 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.37	NSC-L	CCA	11	0
7139020012	3811 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7139020030	3801 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.21	NSC-L	CCA	6	0
7141002009	4216 ROSE AVE	0.16	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7141002010		0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7141002011	3642 LOCUST AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7141003014	3500 LOCUST AVE	0.19	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	7
7141003015		0.19	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	7
7141003016	3500 LOCUST AVE	0.18	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	7
7141003020		0.19	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	7
7141003021		0.18	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	7
7141003022		0.18	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	7
7141004035	3377 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.78	NSC-M	CCA	0	54

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7145006015	3400 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.31	NSC-M	CCA	0	21
7145006026	3491 ELM AVE	0.29	MFR-M	R-4-N	15	0
7145006096	3414 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.27	NSC-M	CCA	0	19
7145007052		0.56	MFR-L	R-4-U	0	21
7145010001	3650 ELM AVE	0.34	MFR-L	R-3-S	10	0
7145011003		0.31	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	19
7145011014	3429 ELM AVE	0.3	NSC-M	CCN	0	21
7145011015	433 E WARDLOW RD	0.38	NSC-M	CCA	0	26
7145011033	3590 ELM AVE	0.7	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	44
7145011036	3515 LINDEN AVE	0.62	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	39
7145012021	577 E WARDLOW RD	0.52	NSC-M	CCA	0	36
7145012022	577 E WARDLOW RD	0.57	NSC-M	R-4-N	0	39
7145012028	3426 LINDEN AVENUE	0.44	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	28
7145013008	3516 LINDEN AVE	0.3	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	19
7145013009	3510 LINDEN AVE	0.29	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	18
7145014002		0.26	MFR-L	R-3-S	8	0
7145019014	3402 ATLANTIC AVE	0.5	NSC-M	CCA	0	34
7145019018	675 E WARDLOW RD	0.48	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	18
7145019020		0.18	NSC-L	CCA	0	7
7146022013	1069 E WARDLOW RD	0.22	NSC-L	CCA	7	0
7146022031	1061 E WARDLOW RD	0.22	NSC-L	CCA	7	0
7146028009	3416 ORANGE AVE	0.22	NSC-L	CCA	7	0
7146028010	3400 ORANGE AVE	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7147026017	3431 CHERRY AVE	0.9	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	34
7148012033	3390 ATLANTIC AVE	0.26	NSC-M	CCA	14	0
7148013014	500 E WARDLOW RD	0.56	NSC-M	CCA	0	39
7148013015		0.19	NSC-M	CCA	0	13
7148013025	3325 LINDEN AVE	0.19	NSC-M	CCA	10	0
7148013026		0.2	NSC-M	CCA	11	0
7148013028	550 E WARDLOW RD	0.41	NSC-M	CCA	23	0
7148013030		0.19	NSC-M	CCA	0	13
7148013031		0.2	NSC-M	CCA	0	14
7148013032		0.2	NSC-M	CCA	0	14
7148013033	3301 ATLANTIC AVE	0.59	NSC-M	CCA	0	41



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7148013034	3395 ATLANTIC AVE	0.41	NSC-M	CCA	0	28
7148013035	3385 ATLANTIC AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CCA	0	10
7148013036	3355 ATLANTIC AVE	0.16	NSC-M	CCA	0	11
7148013037	3333 ATLANTIC AVE	0.36	NSC-M	CCA	0	25
7148013038	3301 ATLANTIC AVE	0.54	NSC-M	CCA	0	37
7148013042	530 E WARDLOW RD	0.58	NSC-M	CCA	0	40
7152001016	4700 CHERRY AVE	3.7	NSC-M	CHW	0	254
7152001127	2002 E DEL AMO BLVD	0.5	NSC-M	CHW	0	34
7157012016	2440 E SOUTH ST	0.9	NSC-M	CCA	0	62
7157015017	5540 CHERRY AVE	0.96	NSC-M	IL	0	66
7157015023	2141 E MARKET ST	0.39	NSC-M	IL	0	27
7157015025	5450 CHERRY AVE	10.21	NSC-M	IL	0	702
7157015026	5400 CHERRY AVE	1.23	NSC-M	IL	0	85
7157015901	5500 CHERRY AVE	7.98	NSC-M	IL	0	549
7181002007	4750 N LAKEWOOD BLVD	0.34	MFR-L	R-3-4	10	0
7201023025	641 W WILLOW ST	0.26	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7201023027	601 W WILLOW ST	0.35	NSC-L	CCA	11	0
7201024025	701 W WILLOW ST	0.39	NSC-L	CCA	12	0
7201025025	855 W WILLOW ST	0.39	NSC-L	CCA	12	0
7202015002	600 W WILLOW ST	0.41	NSC-L	CCA	12	0
7202040022	623 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.42	NSC-L	CHW	13	0
7204006049	3401 PACIFIC PL	0.31	TOD-L	CNA	25	0
7204008003	3431 PACIFIC AVE	0.42	TOD-L	R-4-R	34	0
7204008011	245 W WARDLOW RD	1.08	TOD-L	R-4-R	0	108
7204015010	3355 PACIFIC PL	1.04	TOD-L	I	0	104
7204015017	350 W WARDLOW RD	0.87	TOD-L	I	0	87
7205003004	2575 CEDAR AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	6
7205003006	320 W WILLOW ST	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	0	5
7205003030	300 W WILLOW ST	0.25	NSC-L	CCA	0	9
7205004005	2565 PACIFIC AVE	0.26	NSC-L	CNP	0	10
7205004007	2551 PACIFIC AVE	0.13	NSC-L	CNP	0	5
7205004009	2545 PACIFIC AVE	0.12	NSC-L	CNP	0	5
7205004011	2535 PACIFIC AVE	0.13	NSC-L	CNP	0	5
7205004025	200 W WILLOW ST	0.33	NSC-L	CCN	0	12

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7205005021	2572 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	SP-1-TN	0	17
7205005027	190 W WILLOW ST	0.46	TOD-L	SP-1-TN	0	46
7205008019	2418 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	NSC-L	CNP	5	0
7205008026	2400 PACIFIC AVE	0.26	NSC-L	CNP	8	0
7205008029		0.28	NSC-L	CNP	8	0
7205009017	2429 PACIFIC AVE	0.27	NSC-L	CNP	8	0
7205020033	2200 PACIFIC AVE	0.55	NSC-L	CNP	0	21
7205021030	2299 PACIFIC AVE	0.53	NSC-L	CNP	0	20
7206005020	2836 PACIFIC AVE	0.15	MFR-L	SP-1-CDR	6	0
7206005021	2830 PACIFIC AVE	0.14	MFR-L	SP-1-CDR	6	0
7206010008	112 E 31ST ST 000B	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206010009	114 E 31ST ST	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206010010	116 E 31ST ST	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206011013	222 E 31ST ST	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206011014	226 E 31ST ST A	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206011031	3061 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	10
7206011038		0.17	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	12
7206011039	3075 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	12
7206011040	3069 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.16	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	11
7206011041	3063 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.16	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	11
7206021003	220 E ELDRIDGE ST	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206021004	236 E ELDRIDGE ST	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206021005	240 E ELDRIDGE ST	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-4	5	0
7206021011	3039 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	8	0
7206021012	3031 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	8	0
7206021013	3015 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	8	0
7206023011	162 E 29TH ST	0.16	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	14	0
7206023012	204 E 29TH ST	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	13	0
7206023021	162 E CANTON ST	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7206023022	170 E CANTON ST	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7206023023	212 E CANTON ST	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7206023025	220 E CANTON ST	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	16
7206023059	2901 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.7	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	74
7206023067	2995 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.41	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	44



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7206023072		0.19	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	20
7206025027	2654 PACIFIC AVE	0.15	TOD-L	SP-1-TN	12	0
7206025028	2650 PACIFIC AVE	0.15	TOD-L	SP-1-TN	12	0
7206025029	2632 PACIFIC AVE	0.15	TOD-L	SP-1-TN	12	0
7206026010	2620 CHESTNUT AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7206026011	329 W WILLOW ST	0.31	NSC-L	CCA	9	0
7206026034	2627 PACIFIC AVE	0.51	NSC-L	CCN	0	19
7206028014	455 W WILLOW ST	0.24	NSC-L	CCA	7	0
7206028015	2621 EUCALYPTUS AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7207001027		0.3	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	21
7207001028	3250 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.23	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	16
7207001029	3248 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	10
7207001031	3247 ELM AVE	0.41	NSC-M	CCA	0	28
7207001032		0.2	NSC-M	CCA	0	14
7207001035	3200 LONG BEACH BLVD	1.06	NSC-M	CCA	0	73
7207002025	3150 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.14	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	8	0
7207002026	3144 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.14	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	8	0
7207011032	2666 ELM AVE	0.13	TOD-M	SP-1-M	16	0
7207011033	2690 ELM AVE	0.12	TOD-M	SP-1-M	14	0
7207019068	3060 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.29	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	16	0
7207019076		0.87	NSC-M	SP-1-CDR	0	38
7208002008	227 E 25TH ST	0.15	TOD-L	R-2-N	12	0
7208002010	233 E 25TH ST	0.15	TOD-L	R-2-N	12	0
7208002033	2525 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.34	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	41	0
7208003013	2500 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.42	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	50	0
7208005018	540 E 25TH ST	0.12	TOD-L	R-1-N	10	0
7208005019	544 E 25TH ST	0.12	TOD-L	R-1-N	10	0
7208005020	550 E 25TH WAY	0.12	TOD-L	R-1-N	10	0
7208006009	590 E WILLOW ST	0.28	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	34	0
7208006055	558 E WILLOW ST	0.21	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	25	0
7208006056	540 E WILLOW ST	0.28	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	34	0
7208007008	2485 ATLANTIC AVE	0.23	MFR-M	PD-25	0	14
7208007026	2403 ATLANTIC AVE	0.26	MFR-M	PD-25	13	0
7208007027	2467 ATLANTIC AVE	0.35	MFR-M	PD-25	0	22

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7208010019	2490 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.14	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	14
7208010023	2450 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.68	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	68
7208010024	2400 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.83	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	83
7208011011	2491 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.13	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	10	0
7208011012	2485 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7208011015	2461 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.15	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7208011016	2453 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.13	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	10	0
7208014025	2335 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.13	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	13
7208014028	2301 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.52	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	52
7208015009	2330 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.24	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	24
7208022006	2250 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.14	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	11	0
7208022024	2238 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.29	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	23	0
7208023007	2246 LOCUST AVE	0.13	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	10	0
7208023008	2234 LOCUST AVE	0.13	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	10	0
7208026022	2129 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.14	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	14
7208026028	2185 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.43	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	43
7208026029	2145 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.72	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	72
7208027011	2160 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.34	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	34
7208027014	2148 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	17
7208027036	2196 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.34	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	34
7209004004	1928 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-L	R-1-N	11	0
7209004005	1922 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-L	R-1-N	11	0
7209004022	1901 ATLANTIC AVE	0.13	TOD-L	PD-25	10	0
7209004023	1909 ATLANTIC AVE	0.13	TOD-L	PD-25	10	0
7209005003	1876 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-L	R-1-N	11	0
7209005004	1870 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-L	R-1-N	11	0
7209006004	1824 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-L	R-1-N	11	0
7209006005	1816 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	17	0
7209006006	1812 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	17	0
7209006008	525 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	21
7209006010	533 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	21
7209006011	534 E DAYMAN ST	0.15	TOD-L	R-1-N	12	0
7209006013	540 E DAYMAN ST	0.15	TOD-L	R-1-N	12	0
7209006018	567 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	21



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7209006022	1825 ATLANTIC AVE	0.13	TOD-L	PD-25	10	0
7209006025	555 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.41	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	62
7209006026	595 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.35	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	42	0
7209007007	1825 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	17	0
7209007027	1819 PASADENA AVE	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	17	0
7209007036	1840 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.44	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	53	0
7209008010	340 E 19TH ST	0.13	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	11	0
7209008012	342 1/2 E 19TH ST	0.13	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	11	0
7209010001	1990 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.34	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	27	0
7209010006	344 E 20TH ST	0.14	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	11	0
7209010007	408 E 20TH ST	0.14	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	11	0
7209011004	2070 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.24	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	24
7209011020	2090 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.33	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	33
7209011030	2000 LONG BEACH BLVD	2.65	TOD-L	SP-1-CDR	0	265
7209014905	1965 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.61	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	65
7209015012		0.2	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	24	0
7209015014		0.1	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	12	0
7209015028	1801 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.64	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	96
7209015031	209 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.47	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	56	0
7209016034	1814 PINE AVE	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	18	0
7209016035	101 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.24	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	29	0
7209021017	1832 PACIFIC AVE	0.16	TOD-L	CCA	0	20
7209021019	1826 PACIFIC AVE	0.16	TOD-L	CCA	0	20
7209021021	1820 PACIFIC AVE	0.16	TOD-L	CCA	0	20
7209021029	127 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.41	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	62
7209021034	101 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.39	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	47	0
7209022005	1887 PACIFIC AVE	0.18	TOD-L	CCA	18	0
7209022008	1875 PACIFIC AVE	0.18	TOD-L	CCA	18	0
7209022016	1845 PACIFIC AVE	0.18	TOD-L	CCA	0	23
7209022023	245 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.29	TOD-L	CHW	29	0
7209022028	201 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.47	TOD-L	CHW	0	59
7209022900	1827 PACIFIC AVE	0.37	TOD-L	CCA	0	46
7209027011	311 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.32	NSC-M	CHW	0	22
7209027012	321 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.18	NSC-M	CHW	0	12

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7209028021	1816 HENDERSON AVE	0.17	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	12
7209028022	431 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.28	NSC-M	CHW	0	19
7209028027	1826 HENDERSON AVE # A	0.17	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	12
7210009011	1954 ATLANTIC AVE	0.28	TOD-L	PD-25	22	0
7210009027	1934 ATLANTIC AVE	0.14	TOD-L	PD-25	11	0
7210014023	1825 MYRTLE AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-1-N	8	0
7210014024	1821 MYRTLE AVE	0.12	NSC-M	CHW	7	0
7210016027	1870 ATLANTIC AVE	0.23	TOD-L	PD-25	0	23
7210016904	1858 ATLANTIC AVE	0.34	TOD-L	PD-25	0	34
7210032040	1101 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.39	NSC-M	CHW	21	0
7210041030	2150 ORANGE AVE	0.8	MFR-L	R-1-M	0	30
7211001003	2572 ATLANTIC AVE	0.29	TOD-M	PD-25	0	44
7211001004	2560 ATLANTIC AVE	0.15	TOD-M	PD-25	0	23
7211001005	2556 ATLANTIC AVE	0.14	TOD-M	PD-25	0	21
7211001006	2546 ATLANTIC AVE	0.15	TOD-M	PD-25	0	23
7216012001	1851 E 19TH ST	0.57	NSC-M	PD-22	0	39
7216032021	1911 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.55	NSC-M	CHW	0	38
7216032023	1835 CHERRY AVE	0.13	NSC-M	CNR	7	0
7216032025	1845 CHERRY AVE	0.13	NSC-M	CNR	7	0
7216033001	1601 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.26	NSC-M	CHW	14	0
7216033026	1801 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.25	NSC-M	CHW	14	0
7216033027	1629 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.26	NSC-M	CHW	14	0
7216033028	1843 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.41	NSC-M	CHW	23	0
7220002034	4545 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.33	NSC-M	CHW	0	23
7220002142	4625 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	1.72	NSC-M	CHW	0	118
7220004001	5095 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.31	MFR-L	CCA	9	0
7220005003	4500 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.31	NSC-M	CCA	17	0
7237020022	6401 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.71	RSF	PD-1	0	27
7237020024	6405 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.33	RSF	PD-1	0	12
7237020040	6695 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.87	RSF	PD-1	0	33
7237020041	6621 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	1.86	RSF	PD-1	0	70
7237020050	6615 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	2.59	RSF	PD-1	0	97
7237020051	6411 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	18.18	RSF	PD-1	0	682
7237020904		3.84	RSF	PD-1	0	144



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7237028013		0.39	MFR-L	PD-1	12	0
7238015021	1000 N STUDEBAKER RD	3.06	NSC-L	CNA	0	115
7240001023	5270 E ATHERTON ST	0.32	MFR-L	I	10	0
7240011006	5124 E ANAHEIM RD	0.69	MFR-L	R-4-R	0	26
7240011024	5251 E LAS LOMAS ST	0.92	NSC-L	CCA	0	35
7240011030	5155 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.9	NSC-L	CCA	0	79
7240011032	5201 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.74	NSC-L	CNP	0	28
7241002040	4350 E 7TH ST	0.27	NSC-L	PD-22	8	0
7241010003		0.12	NSC-L	CCN	4	0
7241010004	1215 PARK AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-4-N	4	0
7241010005	1201 PARK AVE	0.16	MFR-L	R-4-N	5	0
7241012129	1025 XIMENO AVE	0.13	MFR-L	CNR	0	5
7241012140	4313 E 10TH ST	0.69	MFR-L	CNR	0	26
7241015031	4400 E 7TH ST	0.3	NSC-L	CCA	9	0
7241016025	4540 E 7TH ST	0.42	NSC-L	CCA	13	0
7241018032	4740 E 7TH ST	0.38	NSC-L	CCA	11	0
7242011013	6500 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	6.17	RSF	PD-1	0	231
7242012006	6700 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	2.54	RSF	PD-1	0	95
7243004015	5871 E NAPLES PLZ	0.63	NSC-L	CNP	0	24
7243004019	5865 E NAPLES PLZ	0.26	NSC-L	CNP	8	0
7243013035	5700 E 2ND ST	0.28	NSC-L	CNP	8	0
7244010032	5630 E 2ND ST	0.44	NSC-L	CNP	13	0
7253001001	3600 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.23	NSC-M	CO	13	0
7253009010	3655 E ANAHEIM ST	0.67	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	29
7253009034	3701 E ANAHEIM ST	0.2	NSC-M	CCP	0	14
7253010033	3909 E ANAHEIM ST	0.24	NSC-M	CCP	13	0
7253010035	3925 E ANAHEIM ST	0.21	NSC-M	CCP	12	0
7253016900		0.6	NSC-M	I	0	26
7253016902		0.12	NSC-M	I	0	5
7253017900		0.52	NSC-M	R-4-N	0	52
7253025019	4021 E ANAHEIM ST	0.16	NSC-M	CCN	0	11
7253025020	4023 E ANAHEIM ST	0.16	NSC-M	CCN	0	11
7253025026	4133 E ANAHEIM ST	0.32	NSC-M	CCN	0	22
7253025031	4001 E ANAHEIM ST	0.47	NSC-M	CCN	0	32

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7253025035	4127 E ANAHEIM ST	0.32	NSC-M	CCN	0	22
7253028029	4315 E ANAHEIM ST	0.41	NSC-M	CCN	23	0
7254001016	3636 E ANAHEIM ST	0.59	NSC-M	CCP	0	41
7254001027	1228 LOMA AVE	0.29	NSC-M	CCP	16	0
7254002001	3800 E ANAHEIM ST	0.17	NSC-M	CCP	0	12
7254002022	3720 E ANAHEIM ST	0.44	NSC-M	CCP	0	30
7254004031	3922 E ANAHEIM ST	0.26	NSC-M	CCP	14	0
7254004033	3942 E ANAHEIM ST	0.25	NSC-M	CCP	14	0
7254007017	1055 ROSWELL AVE	0.13	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254007018	1043 ROSWELL AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254008010	1062 TERMINO AVE	0.13	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254008022	1065 BELMONT AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254008023	1067 BELMONT AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254014023	830 LOMA AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254014025	831 EUCLID AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254016002	825 MIRA MAR AVE	0.13	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254016003	817 MIRA MAR AVE	0.13	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7254017013	3842 E 10TH ST	1.77	MFR-L	CNR	0	66
7254021012	4001 E 7TH ST	0.23	NSC-L	CCA	7	0
7254021013	4017 E 7TH ST	0.14	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7254028029	4020 E 7TH ST	0.42	NSC-L	CCA	13	0
7255002007	3601 E 4TH ST	0.3	NSC-L	CNR	9	0
7255003006	3640 E 4TH ST	0.14	NSC-L	R-3-T	4	0
7255003007	3646 E 4TH ST	0.14	NSC-L	R-3-T	4	0
7255003020	3714 E 4TH ST	0.14	NSC-L	R-3-T	4	0
7255003021	3708 E 4TH ST	0.14	NSC-L	R-3-T	4	0
7255014001	3800 E 4TH ST	0.12	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7255014002		0.12	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7255014003	386 GRAND AVE	0.12	NSC-L	R-1-N	4	0
7255015017	3932 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7255015019		0.12	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7255036013	4240 E 4TH ST	0.16	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7255036015	4300 E 4TH ST	0.16	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7255037028	4337 E 4TH ST	0.29	NSC-L	CNR	9	0



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7256003003	3702 E 1ST ST	0.13	MFR-M	R-4-R	7	0
7256003004	3712 E 1ST ST	0.13	MFR-M	R-4-R	5	0
7256003005	65 GRAND AVE	0.13	MFR-M	R-4-R	5	0
7256006003	221 EUCLID AVE	0.16	NSC-L	R-4-R	7	0
7256006004	220 LOMA AVE	0.31	NSC-L	R-1-N	9	0
7256006008	216 LOMA AVE	0.16	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7256006010	214 LOMA AVE	0.16	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7256006012	212 LOMA AVE	0.14	NSC-L	R-1-N	4	0
7256038036	76 S TERMINO AVE	0.33	MFR-L	CNP	10	0
7257002007	525 NEWPORT AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-4	7	0
7257002008	512 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	6	0
7257002014	440 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	6	0
7257002015	441 NEWPORT AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-4	7	0
7257002021	419 NEWPORT AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-4	7	0
7257002023	404 REDONDO AVE	0.3	NSC-L	CNR	14	0
7257005018	3017 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7257005019	3027 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7257008015	2805 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7257008016	2811 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7257008022	2909 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7257008023	2919 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7257011001	396 ORIZABA AVE	0.15	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7257011002	392 ORIZABA AVE	0.15	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7257013004	391 CORONADO AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-2-A	5	0
7257013007	387 CORONADO AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-2-A	5	0
7257014006	387 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7257014011	375 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7257014012	374 CORONADO AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-2-A	5	0
7257014028	389 REDONDO AVE	0.3	NSC-L	CNR	9	0
7257015014	372 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	6	0
7257015029	374 REDONDO AVE	0.29	NSC-L	CNR	13	0
7257016005	388 NEWPORT AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	6
7257016027	3540 E 4TH ST	0.48	NSC-L	I	0	18
7257018022	305 NEWPORT AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7257018025	300 REDONDO AVE	0.3	NSC-L	CNR	9	0
7257019012	327 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7257019014	324 CORONADO AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-2-A	5	0
7257019017	317 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7257019020	315 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7257029020	271 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7257029021	269 REDONDO AVE	0.14	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7257030011	250 REDONDO AVE	0.15	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7257030025	3425 E VISTA ST	0.14	NSC-L	R-1-N	4	0
7258001025	2841 E 10TH ST	0.3	MFR-L	R-2-N	9	0
7258005011	1010 OBISPO AVE	0.3	MFR-L	CNP	9	0
7258006026	1001 REDONDO AVE	0.43	NSC-M	CNR	24	0
7258009019	909 LOMA AVE	0.15	MFR-L	R-3-S	5	0
7258009020	901 LOMA AVE	0.15	MFR-L	R-3-S	5	0
7258010010	915 NEWPORT AVE	0.14	NSC-M	R-3-S	8	0
7258010012	909 NEWPORT AVE	0.14	NSC-M	R-3-S	8	0
7258011028	835 REDONDO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7258011036	929 REDONDO AVE	0.29	NSC-M	CNR	16	0
7258017026	2801 E 7TH ST	0.32	NSC-M	CNR	18	0
7258021005	3201 E 7TH ST	0.28	NSC-M	CNR	15	0
7258022005	785 REDONDO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7258022006	776 CORONADO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	5	0
7258022021	3303 E 7TH ST	0.17	NSC-M	CCP	0	12
7258022027	701 REDONDO AVE	0.32	NSC-M	CCP	0	22
7258022028	720 CORONADO AVE	0.18	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	8
7258023031	700 REDONDO AVE	0.54	NSC-M	CNR	0	37
7258024004	780 NEWPORT AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7258024006	776 NEWPORT AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7258024021	723 LOMA AVE	0.14	MFR-L	R-3-S	4	0
7258027102	659 REDONDO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	CNR	0	10
7258027103	3322 E 7TH ST	0.54	NSC-M	CNR	0	37
7258028001	3250 E 7TH ST	0.12	NSC-M	CNR	0	8
7258028004	3222 E 7TH ST	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	0	10
7258028005	675 CORONADO AVE	0.17	NSC-M	R-3-S	0	7



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7258028028	3200 E 7TH ST	0.59	NSC-M	R-3-S	0	41
7258031013	2918 E 7TH ST	0.16	NSC-M	CNR	9	0
7258031014	2926 E 7TH ST	0.16	NSC-M	CNR	9	0
7259001004	1768 OBISPO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7259001005	1760 OBISPO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7259001006	1750 OBISPO AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7259001015		0.15	NSC-M	CH	8	0
7259001016		0.15	NSC-M	CH	8	0
7259002002	3344 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.14	NSC-M	CH	8	0
7259002011	1719 REDONDO AVE	0.29	NSC-M	R-3-T	16	0
7259002034		0.14	NSC-M	R-3-T	8	0
7259003007	3500 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.34	NSC-M	CO	0	23
7259003010		0.19	NSC-M	R-4-R	0	13
7259003012	1771 LOMA AVE	0.19	NSC-M	R-4-R	10	0
7259005018	3507 E RANSOM ST	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7259005019	3517 E RANSOM ST	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7259006003	1520 OBISPO AVE	0.12	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7259006005	3222 E RANSOM ST	0.18	NSC-M	R-2-N	10	0
7259006047	3507 E 15TH ST	0.16	NSC-M	R-2-N	9	0
7259006048	3515 E 15TH ST	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7259008031	3201 E ANAHEIM ST	0.19	NSC-M	CCA	0	13
7259008032	3229 E ANAHEIM ST	0.44	NSC-M	CCA	0	30
7259009028	1355 REDONDO AVE	0.29	NSC-M	CNR	0	20
7259009031	1347 REDONDO AVE	0.29	NSC-M	CNR	0	20
7259009036	3339 E ANAHEIM ST	0.75	NSC-M	CCA	0	52
7259009037	1325 REDONDO AVE	0.16	NSC-M	CNR	0	11
7259010031	3401 E ANAHEIM ST	0.19	NSC-M	CCA	0	13
7259010083	3411 E ANAHEIM ST	0.95	NSC-M	CCA	0	65
7259011030	1327 LOMA AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	10
7259011062	3543 E ANAHEIM ST	0.81	NSC-M	CCP	0	56
7259012039	1450 REDONDO AVE	0.13	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7259012040	1456 REDONDO AVE	0.13	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7259012041	1466 REDONDO AVE	0.13	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7259013003	3408 E ANAHEIM ST	0.13	NSC-M	CCA	7	0

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7259013004	3416 E ANAHEIM ST	0.15	NSC-M	CCA	8	0
7259013005	3422 E ANAHEIM ST	0.12	NSC-M	CCA	7	0
7259014001	3512 E ANAHEIM ST	0.15	NSC-M	CCP	0	10
7259014011	3530 E ANAHEIM ST	0.33	NSC-M	CCP	0	23
7259014013	1205 LOMA AVE	0.15	MFR-L	R-4-R	5	0
7259014014	1201 LOMA AVE	0.15	MFR-L	R-4-R	5	0
7259014022	3522 E ANAHEIM ST	0.15	NSC-M	CCP	0	10
7259015012	3300 E ANAHEIM ST	0.18	NSC-M	CCA	0	12
7259015013	3204 E ANAHEIM ST	6.99	NSC-M	CCA	0	481
7259016001	3102 E ANAHEIM ST	0.3	NSC-M	CCP	0	21
7259016002	1220 FREEMAN AVE	0.14	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	10
7259016003	1208 FREEMAN AVE	0.14	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	10
7259016010	1100 FREEMAN AVE	0.29	NSC-M	I	0	20
7259016026	1116 FREEMAN AVE	0.29	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	20
7259017002	2916 E ANAHEIM ST	0.15	NSC-M	CCP	0	10
7259017023	2938 E ANAHEIM ST	0.48	NSC-M	CCP	0	33
7259019027	2888 E ANAHEIM ST	0.27	NSC-M	CCP	15	0
7259020013	2809 E ANAHEIM ST	0.13	NSC-M	CCP	0	9
7259020014	2821 E ANAHEIM ST	0.13	NSC-M	CCP	0	9
7259020015	2829 E ANAHEIM ST	0.27	NSC-M	CCP	0	19
7259020016	2841 E ANAHEIM ST	0.13	NSC-M	CCP	0	9
7259020026	1375 GLADYS AVE	0.4	MFR-M	IL	20	0
7259021015	2901 E ANAHEIM ST	0.4	NSC-M	CCP	0	28
7259021022	2923 E ANAHEIM ST	0.13	NSC-M	CCP	0	9
7259031017	1767 GLADYS AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	10
7259031029	2800 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.27	NSC-M	CH	0	19
7259031035	2838 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.25	NSC-M	CH	0	17
7259031036		0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	0	10
7259032022	3000 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.26	NSC-M	CH	14	0
7259033043	3100 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.4	NSC-M	CH	22	0
7260001015	2100 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.14	NSC-M	CHW	8	0
7260001016	1786 SHERMAN PL	0.19	NSC-M	CHW	10	0
7260002010	2300 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.53	NSC-M	CH	0	36
7260002020	2340 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.51	NSC-M	CH	0	35



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7260003014	2434 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.26	NSC-M	CH	14	0
7260005001	2500 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.14	NSC-M	CH	8	0
7260005010	1770 STANLEY AVE	0.12	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7260005011	1774 STANLEY AVE	0.12	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7260007003	1776 OHIO AVE	0.19	NSC-M	R-2-N	10	0
7260007004	1743 TEMPLE AVE	0.19	NSC-M	R-2-N	10	0
7260021026	2215 E ANAHEIM ST	0.14	NSC-M	CCP	8	0
7260021027	2219 E ANAHEIM ST	0.14	NSC-M	CCP	8	0
7260021028	2235 E ANAHEIM ST	0.14	NSC-M	CCP	8	0
7260022024		0.14	NSC-M	CCP	8	0
7260022028	2325 E ANAHEIM ST	0.28	NSC-M	CCP	15	0
7260024014	2501 E ANAHEIM ST	0.26	NSC-M	CCP	14	0
7260025009	1336 MOLINO AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-2-N	0	9
7260025029	2625 E ANAHEIM ST	0.72	NSC-M	CCP	0	50
7260026025	2701 E ANAHEIM ST	0.95	MFR-M	R-2-N	0	59
7260027026	2700 E ANAHEIM ST	0.28	NSC-M	CCP	15	0
7260031031		0.29	NSC-M	CCP	16	0
7261001022	1600 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.71	NSC-M	CHW	0	49
7261005007	1701 CHERRY AVE	0.31	NSC-M	CNR	17	0
7261006029	2054 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.34	NSC-M	CHW	19	0
7261007028	1600 1/2 CHERRY AVE	0.2	NSC-M	CNR	11	0
7261007029	1600 CHERRY AVE	0.2	NSC-M	CNR	11	0
7261008001	1640 GARDENIA AVE	0.13	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7261008011	1536 GARDENIA AVE	0.14	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7261008012	1530 GARDENIA AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7261008020	1535 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261008023	1519 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261008024	1505 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261017024	1441 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261017025	1437 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261017026	1433 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261017030	1409 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261017031	1403 CHERRY AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7261021028	2101 E ANAHEIM ST	0.33	NSC-M	CCP	18	0

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7261022014	2021 E ANAHEIM ST	0.15	NSC-M	CCP	8	0
7261022015	2041 E ANAHEIM ST	0.34	NSC-M	CCP	19	0
7261026012	1731 E ANAHEIM ST	0.14	NSC-M	CCP	0	10
7261026013	1733 E ANAHEIM ST	0.17	NSC-M	CCP	0	12
7261026014	1735 E ANAHEIM ST	0.21	NSC-M	CCP	0	14
7261027009	1601 E ANAHEIM ST	0.4	NSC-M	CCP	22	0
7261028003	1600 E ANAHEIM ST	0.3	NSC-M	CCP	17	0
7261031001	1942 E ANAHEIM ST	0.14	NSC-M	CCP	0	10
7261031005	1908 E ANAHEIM ST	0.13	NSC-M	CCP	0	9
7261031028	1934 E ANAHEIM ST	0.4	NSC-M	CCP	0	28
7261032007	1134 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7261032008	1132 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7261032031		0.27	NSC-M	CCP	15	0
7261033027	2130 E ANAHEIM ST	0.54	NSC-M	CCP	0	37
7262004008	1028 JUNIPERO AVE	0.15	MFR-L	R-2-N	5	0
7262004009	1006 JUNIPERO AVE	0.3	MFR-L	R-2-N	9	0
7262008020	1040 CHERRY AVE	0.13	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7262008021	1048 CHERRY AVE	0.13	NSC-M	R-2-N	7	0
7262017024	2709 E 7TH ST	0.15	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7262017025	2717 E 7TH ST	0.15	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7262021011	2337 E 7TH ST	0.27	NSC-M	CNR	15	0
7262024010	760 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7262024012	754 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7262027001	2200 E 7TH ST	0.16	NSC-M	CCA	0	11
7262027002	2212 E 7TH ST	0.16	NSC-M	CCA	0	11
7262027003	620 DAWSON AVE	0.14	NSC-M	CCA	0	10
7262027016	600 DAWSON AVE	0.33	NSC-M	CCA	0	23
7262032001	2700 E 7TH ST	0.2	NSC-M	CNR	11	0
7262032003	670 OHIO AVE	0.12	NSC-M	CNR	7	0
7263004001	2000 E 4TH ST	0.37	NSC-L	CNP	11	0
7263007001	294 CHERRY AVE	0.14	MFR-M	R-2-N	7	0
7263007004	2016 E 3RD ST	0.19	MFR-M	R-2-N	10	0
7263007046	275 JUNIPERO AVE	0.27	MFR-M	R-2-N	14	0
7263013014	392 JUNIPERO AVE	0.32	NSC-L	CNP	10	0



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7263020009	2425 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7263020010	2429 E 4TH ST	0.15	NSC-L	R-3-T	5	0
7263023024	2741 E 4TH ST	0.27	NSC-L	CNR	8	0
7263023026	419 TEMPLE AVE	0.13	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7264001014	238 REDONDO AVE	0.11	NSC-L	CNR	0	4
7264001020	230 REDONDO AVE	0.19	NSC-L	CNR	6	0
7264001021	231 NEWPORT AVE	0.2	NSC-L	R-1-N	6	0
7264001056	244 REDONDO AVE	0.5	NSC-L	CNR	0	19
7264002024	217 LOMA AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7264002025	215 LOMA AVE	0.15	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7264004019	226 OBISPO AVE	0.15	NSC-L	CNR	5	0
7264004020	3215 E BROADWAY	0.12	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7264005017	231 OBISPO AVE	0.11	NSC-L	R-2-A	3	0
7264005019	3131 E CORTO PL	0.17	NSC-L	R-2-A	5	0
7265003008	1054 E 1ST ST	0.19	MFR-M	R-4-R	10	0
7265003011	27 CERRITOS AVE	0.12	MFR-M	R-4-R	6	0
7265010024	1100 E BROADWAY	0.26	NSC-M	R-4-R	14	0
7265020024		0.07	NSC-M	CNR	4	0
7265020025	1821 E 2ND ST	0.12	MFR-M	R-4-R	6	0
7265020028	1831 E 2ND ST	0.12	MFR-M	R-4-R	6	0
7266001034	1577 E 7TH ST	0.45	NSC-L	CNR	14	0
7266003033	1155 E 7TH ST	0.37	NSC-M	CCP	20	0
7266015001	541 NEBRASKA AVE	0.16	MFR-L	R-3-T	5	0
7266015002	535 NEBRASKA AVE	0.16	MFR-L	R-3-T	5	0
7266015003	525 NEBRASKA AVE	0.16	MFR-L	R-3-T	5	0
7266015005	515 NEBRASKA AVE	0.15	MFR-L	R-3-T	5	0
7266015016	468 ALMOND AVE	0.16	MFR-L	R-3-T	5	0
7266015023	1327 E 4TH ST	0.19	NSC-L	CNR	6	0
7266015024	1337 E 4TH ST	0.12	NSC-L	CNR	4	0
7266016023	581 NEBRASKA AVE	0.15	MFR-L	R-3-T	0	6
7266016036		0.15	MFR-L	R-3-T	0	6
7266016037	1340 E 7TH ST	1.44	NSC-M	CCA	0	99
7266016038	620 ALMOND AVE	0.16	MFR-L	R-3-T	0	6
7266017025	572 NEBRASKA AVE	0.17	MFR-L	R-3-T	5	0

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7266017026	564 NEBRASKA AVE	0.17	MFR-L	R-3-T	5	0
7266017071	1500 E 7TH ST	0.41	NSC-M	CCP	23	0
7266026045	1949 E 4TH ST	0.44	NSC-L	CNR	13	0
7267003002	1200 E ANAHEIM ST	0.21	NSC-M	CCP	12	0
7267003003	1250 ORANGE AVE	0.28	NSC-M	CCP	15	0
7267003015		0.06	NSC-M	CCP	3	0
7267003042	1340 E ANAHEIM ST	0.23	NSC-M	CCP	13	0
7267005010	1060 ALAMITOS AVE	0.18	MFR-M	R-4-N	9	0
7267005012	1054 ALAMITOS AVE	0.19	MFR-M	R-4-N	10	0
7267014018	1043 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7267014019	1035 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7267015014	1942 E 10TH ST	0.15	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7267015015	935 CHERRY AVE	0.15	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7267030004	1829 E 7TH ST	0.14	NSC-M	CNR	8	0
7267030005	1837 E 7TH ST	0.17	NSC-M	CNR	9	0
7268003038	904 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.52	NSC-M	CHW	0	36
7268006908		0.74	TOD-L	R-3-T	0	74
7268006918		0.12	TOD-L	R-3-T	10	0
7268006919		0.12	TOD-L	R-3-T	10	0
7268006920		0.12	TOD-L	R-3-T	10	0
7268016028	1101 E ANAHEIM ST	0.12	NSC-M	CHW	7	0
7268016047	1111 E ANAHEIM ST	0.21	NSC-M	CHW	12	0
7268017020	1155 E ANAHEIM ST	0.43	NSC-M	CHW	24	0
7268018018	1329 ORANGE AVE	0.14	NSC-M	R-4-R	8	0
7268018024	1199 E ANAHEIM ST	0.5	NSC-M	CCA	0	34
7268018031	1333 ORANGE AVE	0.16	NSC-M	R-4-R	9	0
7268019018	1404 ALAMITOS AVE	0.13	MFR-M	R-4-R	7	0
7268019019	1403 ORANGE AVE	0.12	MFR-M	R-4-R	6	0
7268019020	1401 ORANGE AVE	0.13	MFR-M	R-4-R	7	0
7268019024	1480 ALAMITOS AVE	0.46	MFR-M	R-4-R	23	0
7268025003	1783 LEMON AVE	0.15	NSC-M	CHW	8	0
7268025005	1773 LEMON AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-3-S	8	0
7268027002	1782 CERRITOS AVE	0.15	NSC-M	CHW	8	0
7268027005	1776 CERRITOS AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-3-S	8	0



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7268027008	1771 ORANGE AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-3-4	0	10
7268027013	1742 CERRITOS AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-3-S	8	0
7268027027	1736 CERRITOS AVE	0.12	NSC-M	R-3-S	7	0
7268027035	1190 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.41	NSC-M	CHW	0	28
7268028039	1250 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	1.32	NSC-M	CHW	0	91
7268028040		0.33	NSC-M	CHW	18	0
7268029045	1520 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.34	NSC-M	CHW	19	0
7268029061	1400 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.56	NSC-M	CHW	0	39
7268030002	1226 E ESTHER ST	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7268030013	1708 ALAMITOS AVE	0.15	NSC-M	R-3-4	8	0
7268030016	1225 E 17TH ST	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7268030027	1234 E ESTHER ST	0.15	NSC-M	R-2-N	8	0
7268035022	1504 ORANGE AVE	0.13	MFR-M	R-3-4	7	0
7268035023	1508 ORANGE AVE	0.13	MFR-M	R-3-4	7	0
7268040024	1525 E ANAHEIM ST	0.14	NSC-M	CCP	8	0
7268040031	1569 E ANAHEIM ST	0.32	NSC-M	CCP	18	0
7268042032	1332 ORANGE AVE	0.67	NSC-M	CCA	0	46
7269001030	1726 CEDAR AVE	0.18	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	11
7269001031	1724 CEDAR AVE	0.18	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	11
7269001032	1720 CEDAR AVE	0.18	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	11
7269001033		0.18	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	11
7269001034		0.2	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	13
7269004020	219 W ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-L	CCA	0	17
7269004021	213 W ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-L	CCA	0	17
7269004022	1319 PACIFIC AVE	0.06	TOD-L	CCA	0	6
7269004023	1311 PACIFIC AVE	0.05	TOD-L	CCA	0	5
7269004024	201 W ANAHEIM ST	0.06	TOD-L	CCA	0	6
7269004030	225 W ANAHEIM ST	0.71	NSC-M	CCA	0	49
7269005011	133 W ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	26
7269005028		0.34	TOD-L	CCR	0	34
7269005029		0.33	TOD-L	R-4-R	0	33
7269005030		0.21	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	32
7269007014	1550 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	R-4-R	14	0
7269007022	1548 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	R-4-R	14	0

APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7269008008	1618 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	R-4-R	0	17
7269008010	1608 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	R-4-R	0	17
7269008013	1602 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	R-4-R	0	17
7269008014	1629 PINE AVE	0.34	TOD-L	R-4-R	27	0
7269009016	1720 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	CCA	0	17
7269009017	1724 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	CCA	0	17
7269009020	1750 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	CCA	0	17
7269009022	1770 PACIFIC AVE	0.17	TOD-L	CCA	0	17
7269009026	124 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.48	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	72
7269009027	1740 PACIFIC AVE	0.35	TOD-L	CCA	0	35
7269010011	110 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.3	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	36	0
7269013001	1470 PINE AVE	0.12	TOD-L	R-4-R	10	0
7269013003	1460 PINE AVE	0.13	TOD-L	R-4-R	10	0
7269013004	1452 PINE AVE	0.17	TOD-L	R-4-R	14	0
7269013019	1420 PINE AVE	0.12	TOD-L	R-4-R	10	0
7269013020	1410 PINE AVE	0.12	TOD-L	R-4-R	10	0
7269013035		0.19	TOD-L	R-4-R	15	0
7269014001	1351 LOCUST AVE	0.27	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	32	0
7269014008	131 E ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	20	0
7269014009	141 E ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	20	0
7269014012	1324 PINE AVE	0.45	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	54	0
7269014014	1310 PINE AVE	0.31	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	37	0
7269015004	1335 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	26
7269015017	NO SITUS ON FILE	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	26
7269015018	233 E ANAHEIM ST	0.34	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	51
7269015022	1343 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.3	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	45
7269015035	1333 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.66	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	99
7269017013	1525 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.57	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	61
7269017037	227 E 15TH ST	0.16	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	17
7269018002	1633 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	18
7269018003	1621 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	18
7269018006	233 E 16TH ST	0.28	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	30
7269018007	229 E 16TH ST	0.28	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	30
7269018012	1610 LOCUST AVE	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	14	0



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7269018016	1647 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.32	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	34
7269018017	1604 LOCUST AVE	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	14	0
7269019028	228 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.16	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	24
7269019033	1637 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.31	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	33
7269019037	1722 LOCUST AVE	0.28	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	24	0
7269019043	1701 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.45	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	0	48
7269019050	220 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.47	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	71
7269020009	1750 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.13	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	16	0
7269020014	402 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	21
7269020020	343 E ESTHER ST	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	23
7269020041	1760 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.28	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	34	0
7269020053	304 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.66	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	99
7269020900	333 E ESTHER ST	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	23
7269021014	345 E 17TH ST	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	13	0
7269021019	318 E ESTHER ST	0.16	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	24
7269021020	1730 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.13	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	20
7269021028	1723 LINDEN AVE	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7269021029	1733 LINDEN AVE	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7269021042	351 E 17TH ST	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	13	0
7269021046	1700 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.55	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	83
7269022004	1640 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.29	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	25	0
7269022016	415 E 16TH ST	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7269022018	419 E 16TH ST	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	12	0
7269023011	1567 ELM AVE	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	14	0
7269023012	1561 ELM AVE	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-CDR	14	0
7269024012	1565 LINDEN AVE	0.15	TOD-M	R-2-N	13	0
7269024013	1559 LINDEN AVE	0.15	TOD-M	R-2-N	13	0
7269025008	1478 ELM AVE	0.17	TOD-M	R-3-S	14	0
7269025017	1471 LINDEN AVE	0.15	TOD-M	R-2-N	13	0
7269025018	1465 LINDEN AVE	0.15	TOD-M	R-2-N	13	0
7269025023	1423 LINDEN AVE	0.15	TOD-M	R-2-N	13	0
7269025024	1415 LINDEN AVE	0.15	TOD-M	R-2-N	13	0
7269025035	1484 ELM AVE	0.22	TOD-M	R-3-S	19	0
7269026008	1411 ELM AVE	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	18	0

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7269026025	1498 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.31	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	47
7269026028	1487 ELM AVE	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	18	0
7269026029	1483 ELM AVE	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	20	0
7269026033	1429 ELM AVE	0.16	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	19	0
7269026034	1425 ELM AVE	0.15	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	18	0
7269026037	1476 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.14	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	21
7269026038	1480 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.16	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	24
7269027023	1350 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.88	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	132
7269028020	437 E ANAHEIM ST	0.25	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	30	0
7269029019	543 E ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	26
7269029020	541 E ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	26
7269029021	535 E ANAHEIM ST	0.17	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	26
7269029022	501 E ANAHEIM ST	0.5	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	0	75
7269030013	1420 LINDEN AVE	0.16	TOD-L	R-2-N	13	0
7269030014	505 E 14TH ST	0.28	TOD-L	R-2-N	22	0
7269031017	1491 ATLANTIC AVE	0.16	TOD-L	CO	13	0
7269031018	1487 ATLANTIC AVE	0.13	TOD-L	CO	10	0
7269031020	1475 ATLANTIC AVE	0.14	TOD-L	CO	11	0
7269031021	1473 ATLANTIC AVE	0.16	TOD-L	CO	13	0
7269032906	1535 ATLANTIC AVE	0.55	TOD-L	I	0	55
7269035001	500 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.11	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	13	0
7269035003	1774 LINDEN AVE	0.12	TOD-L	CHW	10	0
7269035004	1770 LINDEN AVE	0.15	TOD-L	R-3-S	12	0
7269035010	530 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.13	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	16	0
7269035011	538 E PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.13	TOD-M	SP-1-TN	16	0
7269036001	300 W PACIFIC COAST HWY	0.27	NSC-M	CHW	15	0
7269036003	1777 CEDAR AVE	0.17	NSC-M	R-4-N	9	0
7269036023	1719 CEDAR AVE	0.17	MFR-M	R-4-N	9	0
7269036024	1709 CEDAR AVE	0.17	MFR-M	R-4-N	9	0
7269038025	1615 CHESTNUT AVE	0.17	MFR-M	R-4-N	9	0
7269038026	1607 CHESTNUT AVE	0.17	MFR-M	R-4-N	9	0
7269039010	1548 CHESTNUT AVE	0.86	MFR-M	R-4-N	0	54
7269042003	1300 MAGNOLIA AVE	0.29	NSC-M	CCA	16	0
7269042019	1339 CEDAR AVE	0.14	MFR-M	R-4-N	7	0



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7269042020	1335 CEDAR AVE	0.14	MFR-M	R-4-N	7	0
7269042028	305 W ANAHEIM ST	0.51	NSC-M	CCA	0	35
7272001034	240 W ANAHEIM ST	0.34	NSC-M	CCA	19	0
7272002011	490 W ANAHEIM ST	0.2	NSC-M	CCA	11	0
7272002012	1244 MAGNOLIA AVE	0.1	NSC-M	CCA	6	0
7272002022	456 W ANAHEIM ST	0.14	NSC-M	CCA	8	0
7272002037	440 W ANAHEIM ST	0.26	NSC-M	CCA	14	0
7272002039	500 W ANAHEIM ST	0.44	NSC-M	CCA	24	0
7273002004	1234 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-M	PD-30	14	0
7273002005	1226 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-M	PD-30	14	0
7273002008	1200 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-M	PD-30	14	0
7273002009	1118 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.17	TOD-M	PD-30	14	0
7273008016	1077 ELM AVE	0.15	TOD-L	I	0	15
7273008017	1069 ELM AVE	0.17	TOD-L	I	0	17
7273008018	1063 ELM AVE	0.17	TOD-L	I	0	17
7273008019	1053 ELM AVE	0.17	TOD-L	I	0	17
7273008020	1051 ELM AVE	0.14	TOD-L	I	0	14
7274001016	550 E ANAHEIM ST	0.11	TOD-L	CCA	9	0
7274001017	556 E ANAHEIM ST	0.13	TOD-L	CCA	10	0
7274001018	1225 ATLANTIC AVE	0.18	TOD-L	CCA	14	0
7274002031	602 E ANAHEIM ST	0.41	TOD-L	CCA	33	0
7274003003		0.15	NSC-M	CHW	8	0
7274003005	700 E ANAHEIM ST	0.18	NSC-M	CHW	10	0
7274003006	1227 OLIVE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274003007	1224 LIME AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274003009	1218 LIME AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274003018	1127 OLIVE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274003035	1130 LIME AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274003036		0.14	MFR-M	R-4-R	7	0
7274003038	1122 LIME AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274004004	1220 OLIVE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274004005	1208 OLIVE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274004023	1133 MYRTLE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274004024	1125 MYRTLE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0

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7274005001	900 E ANAHEIM ST	0.3	NSC-M	CHW	17	0
7274005016	1116 MYRTLE AVE	0.13	MFR-M	R-4-R	7	0
7274005021	1100 MYRTLE AVE	0.29	MFR-M	R-4-R	15	0
7274006001	1038 E ANAHEIM ST	0.16	NSC-M	CHW	0	11
7274006002	1024 E ANAHEIM ST	0.16	NSC-M	CHW	0	11
7274006003	1020 E ANAHEIM ST	0.16	NSC-M	CHW	0	11
7274006004	1006 E ANAHEIM ST	0.16	NSC-M	CHW	0	11
7274006023	1217 ALAMITOS AVE	0.3	MFR-M	R-4-N	15	0
7274007013	1027 E 11TH ST	0.16	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274007037	1019 E 11TH ST	0.16	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274009007	1052 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE	0.16	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274009016	1044 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE	0.16	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274011018	1069 MYRTLE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274011019	1067 MYRTLE AVE	0.15	MFR-M	R-4-R	8	0
7274013007		0.14	TOD-L	CO	11	0
7274013008	1036 ATLANTIC AVE	0.14	TOD-L	CO	11	0
7274013030	1066 ATLANTIC AVE	0.28	TOD-L	CO	0	28
7274013032	1078 ATLANTIC AVE	0.47	TOD-L	CO	0	47
7275005004	332 CERRITOS AVE	0.13	MFR-M	R-3-S	7	0
7275005005	326 CERRITOS AVE	0.14	MFR-M	R-3-S	7	0
7275016050	1800 E 4TH ST	0.4	NSC-L	CNR	12	0
7275019030	245 CHERRY AVE	0.23	MFR-M	R-2-N	12	0
7275019031	1923 E BROADWAY	0.12	NSC-M	CNR	7	0
7304004008		0.06	NSC-L	CCA	2	0
7304004009	6916 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.06	NSC-L	CCA	2	0
7304004027	6900 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.18	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7304005002	6890 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.12	NSC-L	CCA	0	5
7304005003	6880 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.06	NSC-L	CCA	0	2
7304005004		0.06	NSC-L	CCA	0	2
7304005005		0.06	NSC-L	CCA	0	2
7304005006		0.06	NSC-L	CCA	0	2
7304005007	6850 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.23	NSC-L	CCA	0	9
7304027030	6857 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.48	NSC-L	R-3-S	14	0



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7305004033	6432 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.59	NSC-L	CCA	0	22
7307012005	6230 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.3	NSC-L	CCA	9	0
7307013001	6172 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.31	NSC-L	CCA	9	0
7307016002	6090 LONG BEACH BLVD	0.52	NSC-L	CCA	0	20
7311019052	3510 SANTA FE AVE	0.27	NSC-L	R-3-T	8	0
7311021016	3646 SANTA FE AVE	0.02	NSC-L	R-1-N	1	0
7311021018	3640 SANTA FE AVE	0.36	NSC-L	R-1-N	11	0
7311022015	1608 W WARDLOW RD	0.14	NSC-L	CNA	4	0
7311022016	1600 W WARDLOW RD	0.21	NSC-L	CNA	6	0
7313029023	1339 W WILLOW ST	0.13	NSC-L	R-1-N	4	0
7313029024	1335 W WILLOW ST	0.14	NSC-L	R-1-N	4	0
7313030028	1395 W WILLOW ST	0.27	NSC-L	R-1-N	8	0
7313030029	1355 W WILLOW ST	0.35	NSC-L	R-1-N	11	0
7313032015	1545 W WILLOW ST	0.15	NSC-L	CCA	5	0
7313032037	1517 W WILLOW ST	0.33	NSC-L	CCA	10	0
7313032038	1521 W WILLOW ST	0.12	NSC-L	CCA	4	0
7313033018	2629 BALTIC AVE	0.16	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7313033031	1553 W WILLOW ST	0.27	NSC-L	CCA	8	0
7313034003	2686 SANTA FE AVE	0.13	NSC-L	R-3-4	0	5
7313034044		0.38	NSC-L	R-3-4	0	14
7314004020	3195 SANTA FE AVE	0.2	NSC-L	R-1-N	6	0
7314004021	3191 SANTA FE AVE	0.16	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7314006029	1718 W SPRING ST	0.15	NSC-L	CNA	5	0
7314006030		0.07	NSC-L	CNA	2	0
7314006031		0.06	NSC-L	CNA	2	0
7314021001	2056 W WILMA PL	0.24	NSC-L	R-1-N	7	0
7314021002	2615 WEBSTER AVE	0.17	NSC-L	R-1-N	5	0
7314032016	2601 SANTA FE AVE	0.5	NSC-L	CCA	0	19
7317002006	2410 W WARDLOW RD	0.13	NSC-L	R-1-N	4	0
7317002007	2400 W WARDLOW RD	0.2	NSC-L	R-1-N	6	0
7317005013	1730 W WARDLOW RD	0.13	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	5
7317005014	1700 W WARDLOW RD	0.4	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	15
7317005034	3665 SANTA FE AVE	0.29	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	11
7317006026	3631 SANTA FE AVE	0.27	NSC-L	CNA	8	0



APN	Address	Site in Acres	Placetype Designation	Current Zoning	Potential Units - Market Rate	Potential Units - Below Market Rate
7317014020	3621 SANTA FE AVE	0.85	NSC-L	R-1-N	0	32
7401001022	2520 SANTA FE AVE	1.08	NSC-L	R-3-T	0	41
7401001024	2594 SANTA FE AVE	0.37	NSC-L	CCA	11	0
7401007001	1292 W WILLOW ST	0.12	NSC-L	CCR	4	0
7401007018		0.15	NSC-L	CCR	5	0
7401016017	2380 SANTA FE AVE	0.34	NSC-L	R-3-T	10	0
7401031001	2290 SANTA FE AVE	0.76	NSC-L	I	0	29
7402004027	1700 W WILLOW ST	0.27	NSC-L	CCA	8	0



Appendix D: Housing Constraints

The provision of decent, safe, and affordable housing is an important goal of the City of Long Beach. However, there are a variety of factors that facilitate or constrain the development, maintenance, and improvement of the housing stock in the City. These include government codes and regulations, market mechanisms (such as real estate trends and construction costs), and physical and environmental constraints. This section reviews and analyzes these potential constraints, in terms of a) governmental constraints, b) non-governmental including market constraints, and c) environmental and infrastructural constraints

Section D.1 Governmental Constraints

Local policies and regulations can impact the availability of housing and, in particular, the provision of affordable housing. Land use controls, residential development standards, fees and exactions, and permit processing procedures among others may increase the cost of housing maintenance, development, and improvement. This section discusses these potential constraints and actions taken to mitigate them.

D.1.1 Land Use Controls

A. General Plan PlaceType Designations

Adopted in 2019, the Land Use Element (LUE) of the Long Beach General Plan sets forth the City's policies for guiding local development. It establishes the distribution and intensity of land that is allocated for different uses. The General Plan LUE uses an innovative approach called "PlaceTypes," which emphasizes flexibility and allows for a mix of compatible uses. This approach provides regulating guidance on land use, form, and character-defining features. Though many of the PlaceTypes allow for greater density and mix of uses, particularly near transit stations and along transit and commercial corridors, nearly half (47.3%) of the City's land area comprises non-residential PlaceTypes such as Industrial, Commercial, and Regional Serving Facility which cover the Port of Long Beach, the airport, and institutional uses. Another 40.9% of the City's land area is comprised of the Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood (FCN) PlaceType, which is a low-density residential PlaceType reflective of much of the existing

single-family areas in Long Beach. The remaining 11.8% of the City's geography is designated with higher-density residential or mixed-use PlaceTypes that can accommodate densities, and more appropriate to accommodate housing. These areas include the Neighborhood Serving, Multi-Family, Downtown, Transit Oriented Development, and Waterfront PlaceTypes.

The nine PlaceTypes in the LUE that allow residential uses are detailed in **Table D-1**. As shown on **Figure D-1**, these PlaceTypes are generally concentrated in areas closest to Metro A line stations and high-quality transit corridors in the southern part and western half of the City.

While the City's LUE identifies a variety of PlaceTypes which allow a full range of residential development types (single-family, duplexes, apartments, etc.) at a variety of intensities as noted above, the PlaceTypes with the most development potential are applied in a limited extent. Over 40% of the City is reserved for low-density development with maximum two-stories in the FCN PlaceType. This PlaceType covers a variety of contexts, typically areas currently developed as single-family, however the PlaceType is also applied in older central City neighborhoods which are developed with multi-family and currently non-conforming under existing R-1 and R-2 Zones (see below) due to downzoning from multi-family to single-family in the late 1980s. Since the FCN PlaceType does allow for other types of low-density housing at densities up to 18 units per acre, it will be important to keep this in mind as the City develops zoning regulations to implement the FCN PlaceType, instead of maintaining existing regulations which are more restrictive than what is already built in some areas. The City has already demonstrated how the LUE PlaceTypes are flexible and can be implemented through more progressive zoning tools (see discussion of UPLAN, in the section below). Taking a flexible approach to FCN is particularly important given the City's focus on equity and increasing community access to high quality schools, parks, and housing options. The LUE is adaptable enough to support the City's goals of removing barriers to housing production to help combat the City's well-documented housing shortages and ensuring the availability and fair distribution of affordable housing throughout the City to reverse existing patterns of segregation and concentrated poverty. To help ensure the LUE PlaceTypes are not a barrier to residential development, the City has proposed Program 2.3: A Variety of Housing Types in Low Density Zones, to update the Code to provide



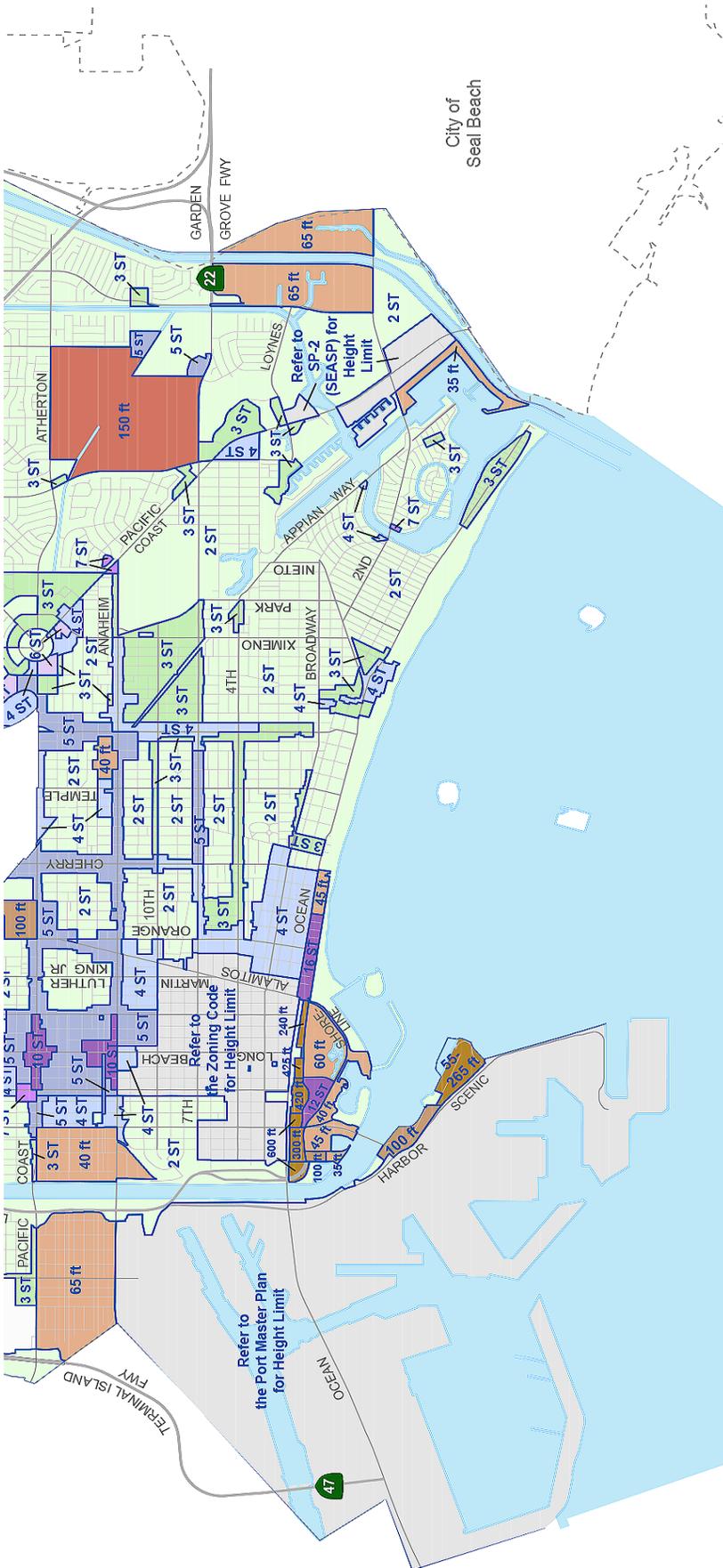
Table D-1: General Plan Residential PlaceTypes

PlaceType	Density (max.)	Height	Primary Residential Uses
Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood	7-18 du/ac	2 stories max; varies by area	Single-family and low-density housing
Multi-Family Residential-Low	Up to 29 du/ac based on lot size	4 stories max	Duplex, triplex, and garden apartment housing
Multi-Family Residential-Moderate	Up to 62 du/ac based on lot size	6 stories max	Moderate-density apartment and condominium buildings on larger parcels of land
Neighborhood-Serving Centers and Corridors-Low	Up to 44 du/ac based on lot size	4 stories max	Low-density apartment and condominium buildings
Neighborhood-Serving Centers and Corridors-Moderate	Up to 54 du/ac based on lot size	7 stories max	Moderate-density apartment and condominium buildings on larger parcels of land
Transit-Oriented Development-Low	No max. density; 5 stories max.	5 stories max.	Low urban density apartment and condominium buildings
Transit-Oriented Development-Moderate	No max. density; 10 stories max.	10 stories max.	Moderate urban density apartment and condominium buildings
Downtown	38-500 ft (with incentives) max. height	38-500 ft (with incentives) max. height	Ranges from smaller-scale residential units to medium-scale and high-rise residential towers
Waterfront	35-600 ft max. height	35-600 ft max. height	Ranges from low-rise multi-family residential buildings to mid-rise and high-rise housing developments

use and development regulations that reflect the intent of the Founding and Contemporary Neighborhoods to accommodate a variety of housing types.

In addition to controlling density and the type of uses, the LUE also establishes maximum heights Citywide. Each PlaceType has a maximum height limit (See **Table D-1**) which is superseded by the LUE PlaceType Height Limits Map (see **Figure D-2**) which may provide more restrictive height limits depending on geography. The added layer of restriction further limits the development potential afforded under the PlaceTypes, in some cases reducing multi-family or mixed-use area height limits by one or two stories. Height is commonly a limiting factor in

development feasibility, especially when combined with other zoning regulations such as setbacks and parking. For further discussion of height, see Section C.2, below. The City will need to ensure LUE height limits do not constraint development potential by augmenting other development regulations to help ensure maximum densities are achievable.



Legend

Maximum Building Heights

- 2 Stories
- 3 Stories
- 4 Stories
- 5 Stories
- 6 Stories
- 7 Stories
- 10-16 Stories
- 35 - 75 Feet
- 80 - 100 Feet
- 135 - 150 Feet
- 240 Feet and Over

Building Height Boundary

40 FT
4 ST
Building Height (Feet and/or Stories)

Please refer to height number for maximum building height



B. Zoning Districts

The Zoning Code implements LUE policies by specifying detailed development regulations that accomplish the General Plan's goals. These include specific use types (such as residential, retail, office, and industrial) that are allowed and not allowed by the corresponding zoning district and building development standards (such as height and placement on a site). State law requires that zoning be consistent with maps and policies in the General Plan, so when the LUE establishes maximum densities and height limits, the zoning code can only allow development underneath this cap. Since uses and densities/intensities may only be permitted if they are consistent with both the General Plan land use designation and the zoning of the property, limitations of the General Plan (as noted above) translate to limitations of the Zoning Code. The Long Beach Zoning Code is contained within the City's Municipal Code and implements the general policies contained in the General Plan.

While it has been amended numerous times, including significant revisions in 1997 and a number of recent and ongoing amendments in an effort to make minor improvements pending more significant updates, the existing Zoning Code hasn't been comprehensively updated in more than 30 years. The Zoning Code should ideally be updated periodically to respond to new land use trends, economic and environmental conditions, and evolving community needs and priorities while also becoming more accessible and easier to understand for the general public. As a result, the Code, as it is currently written, no longer aligns with current goals, new City priorities, or today's realities and it is not consistent with the new LUE. This incongruity is a major impediment to the development of new housing in most of the City, especially outside of the areas that have had recent code updates, or are regulated by Specific Plans or Planned Districts, such as the Downtown and Midtown areas, as well as the newly adopted UPLAN and Code.

In 2019, the City performed an audit of the Zoning Code (Code Audit) to identify inconsistencies between the existing Code and the newly adopted LUE. Findings from the Code Audit that are relevant to this discussion on housing constraints are incorporated into this analysis, as appropriate. In a future phase, the City is expected to amend the Code to address constraints identified in the Code Audit and fully implement the policies of the LUE.

The Zoning Code delineates the following six basic residential zones, with 20 subcategories:

R-1: Single Family (plus suffix S, M, N, L, or T)

R-2: Two Family (plus suffix S, I, N, A, or L)

R-3: Low Density Multi-Family (plus suffix S, 4, or T)

R-4: High Density Multi-Family (plus suffix R, N, H, U, or M)

RM: Mobile Home (no suffix attached)

RP: Residential Planned Unit Development (no suffix attached)

In addition, the following commercial zones also allow residential uses:

CNR: Neighborhood Commercial and Residential

CCR: Community R-4-R

CNN: Community R-4-N

CHW: Regional Highway District

Residential zoning districts are defined in the Code as follows:

R-1-S: The R-1-S District is a single-family residential district with small lots. The District recognizes the existing subdivision pattern and is established to accommodate the requirements of a modern home on existing small lots. This Zone is only appropriate in high open space amenity areas such as the Coastal Zone.

R-1-M: The R-1-M District is a single-family residential district with moderate sized lots. This District recognizes the difficulty of developing odd sized and shaped parcels with normal sized lots. It also recognizes the City's objective of providing more affordable ownership housing and the effect of lot size on housing costs.



R-1-N: The R-1-N District is a single-family residential district with standard lots. This District recognizes the outdoor lifestyle characteristic of Southern California and is established to protect such areas from overcrowding and conversion to higher densities.

R-1-L: The R-1-L District is a single-family residential district with large lots. This District recognizes the need for an open, uncrowded living environment within metropolitan centers.

R-1-T: The R-1-T District is a single-family district of townhouses.

R-2-S: The R-2-S District is a two-family residential district with small lots. This District recognizes existing subdivision and use patterns in distinct portions of the City and is established to accommodate such patterns without crowding and congestion. This Zone is generally not suitable outside of the Coastal Zone.

R-2-I: The R-2-I District is a two-family residential district with intensified development on the lots. This District recognizes existing subdivision and use patterns in distinct portions of the City and allows an intensity of development appropriate only in areas within immediate proximity to public open space.

R-2-N: The R-2-N District is a two-family residential district with standard lots. This District recognizes the need for two-family, moderate density housing with outdoor living space.

R-2-A: The R-2-A District is a two-family residential district with standard lots. This District restricts one (1) unit to a small accessory unit. This District recognizes the desire to maintain the existing character of a community by retaining single-family dwellings while adding a second unit to the rear.

R-2-L: The R-2-L District is a two-family residential district with large lots. It recognizes the use pattern of two-family dwellings in older, large lot subdivisions. It also encourages the preservation of these neighborhoods and also provides opportunity for spacious, well-designed, two-family developments.

R-3-S: The R-3-S District is a three-family residential district. This District recognizes the constraints small lots place on multifamily developments and the adverse consequences related to large scale multifamily development in existing neighborhoods of single-family use.

R-3-4: The R-3-4 district is a four-family residential district. The district recognizes the constraints lot size places on multifamily development and the adverse consequences related to large scale multifamily uses development in single-family neighborhoods.

R-3-T: The R-3-T district is a townhouse or row house residential district on small (especially shallow) lots. It is intended for residential lots located along significant traffic arteries where a lot line to lot line, high lot coverage, inward-oriented dwelling is appropriate. This district is typically appropriate in areas in transition from commercial to residential use.

R-4-R: The R-4-R district is a moderate density, multifamily residential district with restrictions on building height. It is intended to provide a moderate density use consistent in scale with existing older and lower density developments. The district is designed to encourage full development in established moderate density neighborhoods.

R-4-N: The R-4-N district is a high density, multifamily residential district. It is intended to meet the demand of a broad segment of the population which provides a diversity of housing choices.

R-4-H: The R-4-H district is a high-rise, high density, multifamily residential district. The district is intended to encourage residential development with a distinctive urban living environment.

R-4-U: The R-4-U district is a high-density, multifamily residential district. It is intended to provide housing opportunities in an urban context and design style to support downtown activity center employment with adjoining housing.

RM: The RM district is a single-family residential district for mobile homes and manufactured housing. This district recognizes the significant contribution that mobile home housing developments can make toward providing a diversity of housing choices. This district is established to encourage such development on large sites.

R-4-M: The R-4-M district is a moderate density subdivided mobile home park development district. The district recognizes the wishes of mobile home owners in rental mobile home parks to be given the opportunity to own the space on which their mobile home is located. Such subdivisions of mobile home parks to resident ownership is encouraged by the State of California as an appropriate method of preserving low-income housing stock.

RP: The RP district is a residential Planned Unit Development (PUD) district. It is intended to encourage innovative, creative developments according to good urban planning principles, across a range of potential densities providing new and diverse housing opportunities, with integrated community facilities and benefits. The district is designed to reduce or eliminate rigidity that otherwise may result from the application of traditional development standards, and to encourage the development or recycling of larger parcels of land as coherent, integrated projects. The zoning symbol "RP" must be followed by a number indicating the approved density in DU/ac, such as "RP-12" or "RP-18."

Despite the variety of zones that allow multi-family the actual area of land covered by these zones is only xx% of the City. Therefore, the potential for Long Beach to develop multi-family at the appropriate intensities to meet desired housing goals is limited to the minimal areas of City land located along some major corridors. Also, these multi-family areas have their own constraints, because of the required consistency with density and height limits of the LUE.

Commercial zoning districts that allow residential uses are established as follows:

CNR: The Neighborhood Commercial and Residential (CNR) District is a mixed-use district permitting small scale commercial uses and/or moderate density residential development at R-3-T densities.

CCR: The Community R-4-R (CCR) District is similar to the Community Auto-Oriented District, but also permits moderate density residential development at R-4-R densities.

CNN: The Community R-4-N (CCN) District is similar to the Community Auto-Oriented District, but also permits medium density residential development at R-4-N densities.

CHW: The Regional Highway District (CHW) is a commercial use district for mixed scale commercial uses located along major arterial streets and regional traffic corridors.

Planned Development Districts (PDs)

The Planned Development (PD) district allows flexible development standards for areas with unique land uses that would benefit from special design policies and standards not otherwise possible under conventional zoning district regulations. The PD district is designed to promote a compatible mix of land uses, allow for planned commercial/business parks, and encourage a variety of housing styles and densities. Many of the PD districts have provided the primary opportunities for infill development during the past decade, specifically in PDs 5, 6, 25, and 30. The City has several PD districts that have not been updated and do not have improved standards to facilitate housing production, such as higher allowable density, which has limited new development in these older districts, compared to the more recent PD30 and SP1, which incorporate more flexible standards to promote residential development. The new LUE identifies opportunities to update existing PDs to better implement the PlaceTypes, such as updating PD-2 to better align with the intent of the Waterfront and Regional-Serving Facility PlaceTypes.



The PD districts with significant potential for residential development are noted below, as defined in the Code:

PD-1 Southeast Area Development and Improvement

Plan: Established residential neighborhoods continue to anchor the area and are complemented by businesses, restaurants, hospitality uses, and recreational amenities. The proposed land use plan for the area accommodates a mix of single-family residential, mobile homes, and multi-family residential uses.

PD-25 Atlantic Avenue: The Atlantic Avenue PD-25 area is transitioning from conditions such as vacant, underutilized, and deteriorated commercial and residential structures and incompatible land uses, to include new schools, banks, residences, and shopping opportunities. PD-25 aims to ensure that recycling and reinvestment results in high-quality development and compatible uses that complement and serve the adjoining residential neighborhoods. New workforce, senior, and family housing developments are developing in this corridor.

PD-30 Downtown: PD-30 is designed to develop the downtown into a multi-purpose activity center of regional significance and to connect the various districts of downtown into a cohesive and functional whole. PD-30 residential districts include the: Mixed Use District, East Village Mixed Use District, West End Residential District, and East Village Residential District. Typical densities range from 31 to 54 units per acre, with unlimited higher densities available to high-rise buildings in the Downtown Core.

Uptown Long Beach- UPLAN

As part of the earliest Land Use Element implementation efforts, the City of Long Beach in collaboration with the North Long Beach community, developed and completed Phase 1 of the Planning Land Use & Neighborhood Strategy in Uptown (UPLAN) in 2019. The rezoning to implement the land use vision was adopted in December 2020. The zoning included the following zones:

RMU3 and RMU3 A-Series Residential Mixed-Use 3 zones are residentially focused and permit a range of residential configurations with limited neighborhood-serving non-residential uses. Use may be configured in a horizontal or vertical mixed-use format.

RMU4 and RMU4 A-Series Residential Mixed-Use 4 zones are residentially focused and permit higher density residential uses in areas where multi-family housing is currently dominant use. These zones permit intensification of existing residential areas to increase housing opportunities and introduce neighborhood-serving, non-residential uses in proximity to residents.

MU-1 and MU-1 A-Series Mixed-Use 1 zones provide for medium-scale, mixed-use development as a transition between residential and mixed-use nodes. These zones permit mixed residential and non-residential uses in a wide variety of configurations.

MU-2 and MU-2 A-Series Mixed-Use 2 zones provide for neighborhood activity centers in proximity to bus routes and multi-modal corridors. These zones permit horizontal and vertical mixed-use appropriately scaled for adjacent neighborhoods.

MU-3 and MU-3 A-Series Mixed-Use 3 zones provide for the highest intensity neighborhood activity centers in proximity to bus routes and multi-modal corridors. These zones permit horizontal and vertical mixed-use scaled for the highest intensity uses that benefit from transit proximity and pedestrian activity.

While UPLAN is an example of the implementation opportunities available under the new LUE, as noted above, consistency requirements between the zoning code and the LUE may impact development feasibility if density and height limits in the LUE are overly restrictive.



C. Development Standards

These zoning districts and associated development standards provide for the development of a variety of housing types in the City. **Tables D-2** and **D-3** summarize the development standards for each zone, including the UPLAN zones. **Table D-4** summarizes the residential densities allowed for multi-family districts. These tables are followed by an analysis of constraints of major categories of standards, such as parking, lot requirements, and height.

Currently, a majority of higher density residential development occurs in areas with Planned Development (PD) zoning, due to the flexibility in development standards built into the PD regulations, as well as other market related factors such as the desirability of residential in PD areas, such as Downtown. As demonstrated later in Section IV, Housing Resources, and Appendix C, most development anticipated in PD zones is intended as high-density multi-family and/or mixed-use developments, at densities 30 units per acre or higher. This assumes a rezoning program (Program 1.1) to align the zoning regulations with the new Land Use Element PlaceTypes, which allow higher densities in PD-1 and PD-25. For example, in PD-30 (Downtown Core), there are no limits to height or density. The requirement for parking is one space per unit, without distinction by the number of bedrooms, a significant reduction from the 1.5 to two spaces that are generally required for units of one or more bedrooms in the City. With the reduced requirement for parking and no limit to height or density, developments have exceeded 200 units per acre in this area.

As shown in **Table D-3**, the City is developing new zones to implement the LUE, specifically new context sensitive mixed-use zones which allow for a variety of uses, standards which promote more urban and walkable development patterns, and reduced parking requirements (see **Table D-7**).



Table D-2: Residential Development Standards

District	Max. Units Per Lot	Density		Min. Lot Area (sq. ft.)	Max. Height	Max. Lot Coverage (% of Lot)	Min. Usable Open Space	Floor Area Ratio
		Min. Lot Area Per Unit (sq. ft.)	Max. Dwelling Unit/Acre					
R-1-S	1	2,400	18	2,400	28 ft.	N/A	6%	1.2
R-1-M	1	3,600	12	3,600	25 ft.	N/A	6%	0.67
R-1-N	1	6,000	7	6,000	25 ft.	50%	16%	0.6
R-1-L	1	12,000	4	12,000	25 ft.	40%	23%	0.6
R-1-T	1	3,000	15	3,000	25 ft.	N/A	6%	1.2
R-2-S	2	1,200	36	4,800	28 ft.	N/A	2%	1.3
R-2-I	2	1,000	44	4,800	35 ft.	N/A	2%	N/A
R-2-N	2	3,000	15	6,000	25 ft.	60%	6%	0.6
R-2-A	2	3,000	15	6,000	25 ft.	60%	6%	0.6
R-2-L	2	4,000	11	8,000	35 ft.	40%	8%	N/A
R-3-S	3	2,100	21	6,300	25 ft.	N/A	250 sq. ft./ unit	N/A
R-3-4	4	1,700	26	4,500	25 ft.	N/A	200 sq. ft./ unit	N/A
R-3-T	N/A	See Table D-4		3,000	28 ft.	N/A	250 sq. ft./ unit	N/A
R-4-R	N/A	See Table D-4		18,000	28 ft.	N/A	150 sq. ft./ unit	N/A
R-4-N	N/A	See Table D-4		18,000	38 ft. (3 stories)	N/A	150 sq. ft./ unit	N/A
R-4-H	N/A	See Table D-4		18,000	Varies (5-24 stories)	50%	150 sq. ft./ unit	N/A
RM	N/A	2,400	18	18,000	30 ft. (2 stories)	65%	200 sq. ft./ unit	N/A
R-4-U	N/A	See Table D-4		22,500	65 ft. (5 stories)	N/A	150 sq. ft./ unit	3.0
R-4-M	1	3,100	14	3,100	20 ft.	75%	10%	N/A
RP	-	1,200	36	2,400	25 ft: within 50 ft. of R-1, R-2, or R-3 zoning district; 38 ft: other area within PUD	N/A	6%	1.3
Suffix denotes: S = small lot; M = moderate lot; N = standard lot, L = large Lot; T = townhomes; I = intensified development; A = accessory unit; H= high rise; U = urban; RM = mobile homes								
Source: Municipal Code, City of Long Beach								

Table D-3: UPLAN Development Standards

Development Standard	Zones				
	RMU3/RMU3-A	RMU4/RMU4-A	MU-1-/MU-1-A	MU-2-/MU-2-A	MU-3-/MU-3-A
Minimum Lot Size ¹	3,000 sq. ft.				
Maximum Number of Stories	3	4	3	3	4
Maximum Building Height	45 ft.	60 ft.	45 ft.	45 ft.	60 ft.
Building Placement and Activation					
Primary Frontage (min. required public realm > building setback – measured from curb face to building face (ft.)) ^{2,3,4}					
Residential Stories 1-3	15 ft. ⁵				
Non-Residential Stories 1-3	10 ft.				
Upper Stories 4th Story and Above	N/A	5 ft. greater than the average setback of the lower floors	N/A	N/A	5 ft. greater than the average setback of the lower floors
Secondary/All Other Street Frontages	10 ft.	8 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
Balconies	10 ft.				
Interior Building Setbacks ³					
Alley	12 ft. from the centerline of the alley Adjacent to existing single-family homes within R1 zones, where not separated by an alley				
Floor 1-2	15 ft.				
Floor 1-2	20 ft. ⁶				
Upper Floors	0 ft. ⁶				
Active Ground Floor Condition, Min. Required Per Lot/Development					
Primary Frontage ⁷	25%	25%	25%	25%	50%
Secondary Frontage ⁷	-	-	-	25%	50%
Notes:					
1 Minimum only applies to new subdivisions of existing lots.					
2 Due to the variable existing right-of-way dimension, setbacks from streets (primary, secondary, and other frontages) shall be measured from curb face to building face.					
3 Projections are permitted in the required setbacks in accordance with Section 21.32.220(C).					
4 When street dedications, street improvements and/or easements are required that would alter the location of the curb, setbacks shall determine to the satisfaction of the Director of Development Services or the Director of Public Works. Where not additional dedication is anticipated and narrow sidewalk conditions occur, the depth of the setback shall allow for an adequate minimum unobstructed path of travel and other pedestrian amenities, when combine with the public sidewalk, and balance the objective of maintaining the development feasibility of shallow lots. Alignment of front building facades should be also be maintained and should be within two feet of abutting properties.					
5 A minimum depth of 5-feet of the setback area shall be hardscaped and/or landscaped. Stoops are required for residential units facing a street.					
6 Measured parcel line to building face; adjacent to single-family homes within R1 zones.					
7 See Map Atlas, and Section 8 for standards.					
Source: City of Long Beach, Title 22 (Uplan Zoning Code)					



Table D-4: Residential Densities for Multi-Family Districts

District	Site Area (sq. ft.)	Site Width (ft.)	Permitted Density by Site Area (sq. ft.) Per Unit	Density Range (units per acre)
R-3-T	0-3,200 3,201-15,000 15,001 or more	0-25 26-120 121 or more	1 unit per lot 1 unit per 3,000 sq. ft. 1 unit per 2,400 sq. ft.	13-18
R-4-R	0-3,200 3,201-15,000 15,001 or more	0-25 26-120 121 or more	1 unit per lot 1 unit per 1,500 sq. ft. 1 unit per 1,450 sq. ft.	13-30
R-4-N	0-3,200 3,201-15,000 15,001-22,500 22,501 or more	0-25 26-120 121-180 181 or more	1 unit per lot 1 unit per 1,500 sq. ft. 1 unit per 1,200 sq. ft. 1 unit per 975 sq. ft.	13-45
R-4-H	0-3,200 3,201-15,000 15,001-22,500 22,501 or more	0-25 26-120 121-180 181 or more	1 unit per lot 1 unit per 1,500 sq. ft. 1 unit per 1,200 sq. ft. 1 unit per 175-310 sq. ft.	13-249
R-4-U	0-3,200 3,201-15,000 15,001-22,500 22,501-30,000 30,001 or more	0-25 26-120 121-180 181-240 241 or more	1 unit per lot 1 unit per 1,500 sq. ft. 1 unit per 975 sq. ft. 1 unit per 500 sq. ft. 1 unit per 400 sq. ft.	14-109
Suffix denotes: N = standard lot, T = townhomes; H = high rise; U = urban Note: The density allowed shall be that provided in the row corresponding to the site width and area. If the site width and area are in ranges located in different rows, then the higher of the two (2) densities is allowed.				
Source: Municipal Code, City of Long Beach				

C.1 Parking Requirements

Parking requirements for residential districts vary by the number of bedrooms in a housing unit, location of the development, type of permitted use, and other criteria associated with the demand for parking generated by the particular development. **Table D-5** details parking requirements by residential type citywide and in Downtown Long Beach.

Except for Downtown, the UPLAN area, and the Coastal Zone, the City's parking regulations do not vary depending on context, which prevents the City from reducing required off-street parking in instances where appropriate based on anticipated demand. (In Los Angeles, for instance, the Cornfield Arroyo Specific Plan does not mandate parking minimums in the area covered by the specific plan, which is pedestrian-friendly and adjacent to public transit.) In addition, only garage parking is permitted to satisfy requirements for residential units. The existing parking regulations encourage and maintain an auto-centric development pattern, requiring dedication of developable land to surface parking instead of other uses, such as housing, or forcing construction of expensive structured parking to meet minimum requirements, a cost which is typically passed on to the renter. Parking requirements have been a problem especially in applications for a change of use, as there is inadequate space in older developments to accommodate additional parking requirements. As part of interviews conducted during the 2019 Code Audit commissioned by the City, stakeholders noted current parking requirements, when coupled with other constraints such as height and density, can hinder new residential development if parking area takes up a significant portion of developable land and reduces development capacity, thus rendering projects financially infeasible. This is especially true for smaller lots and for projects targeting 'missing middle' product types or obtainably priced units.

The City does offer some incentives in an attempt to prevent parking standards from constraining the development of certain types of housing. For example, the Planning Commission may reduce parking requirements to one space per three bedrooms for residential projects for lower income seniors and disabled residents in areas with available on-street parking or near transit. However, in several parts of the City on-street parking is limited in supply, making this finding difficult to achieve. Parking is also reduced for special group residences to one space per two beds. These parking incentives do not take into consideration reduced parking demand for other (non-senior) lower income households, or how the cost of parking may impact the affordability of rental housing when the cost of onsite parking is coupled with the rental price of the unit.

In the coastal zone, the California Coastal Act encourages the City to preserve public coastal access. To ensure more on-street parking is maintained for public use, in areas already facing limited parking availability, the City requires an additional 0.5 spaces per one-bedroom unit and all other unit sizes have the same parking requirements as citywide (except in PD-30, where one space per unit is required regardless of unit size). Given the desirable location, even small units (especially in the Belmont Shore area) are often occupied by households with two cars. Specifically, the City conducted a parking study in Belmont Shore to identify appropriate parking standards for the area. To balance the need for parking for coastal access, business uses, and housing, the Zoning Code allows several incentives: tandem parking for low-income housing units when projects include 10% or more of the units on-site as low-income units and for projects of 20 units or more to satisfy the parking requirements for one-bedroom units in the PD-30 and the PD-5 districts. Moreover, PD districts also allow for shared use guest parking for mixed-use projects.



The UPLAN code adopted in December 2020 includes context sensitive parking regulations (see **Table D-7**), which result in a significant reduction in minimum parking required for residential units of all sizes as compared to citywide standards. In addition, parking may be “unbundled” from the unit, parking is rounded down when performing calculations, there is no new parking required for a change of use of an existing structure, and parking are subject to future affordable housing incentives (in progress).

To address parking constraints citywide, the City proposes Program 2.3, to adjust development regulations to facilitate a variety of housing types consistent with the LUE.

Table D-5: Parking Requirements

Use	Required Number of Spaces	
	Citywide	Coastal Zone
Residential Use		
0 bedroom (< 450 sq. ft.):	1.0 space/unit	1.0 space/unit
1 or more bedroom	1.5 spaces/unit	2.0 spaces/unit
2 bedrooms or more	2.0 spaces per unit	2.0 spaces per unit
Guest parking	1.0 space/four units	1.0 space/four units
Special Residential Uses	Market Rate Unit	Below Market Rent
Handicapped ¹	1 space/1 bedroom	1 space/2 bedrooms
Senior Citizen ¹	1 space/1 bedroom	1 space/2 bedrooms
Congregate Care ¹	1 space/1 bedroom	1 space/2 bedrooms
Residential Care Facility	1 space/bed	
Fraternity, Sorority, Dormitory	1 space/bed	
Other Special Group Residences	1 space/2 beds	
Downtown Plan		
Dwelling Unit, Shopkeeper Unit, or Live/Work Unit	1.0 space/unit 1.0 guest parking space/4 units (half of the guest parking can be shared with commercial use)	
Special Group Residence	1.0 space/3 bedrooms	
Note:		
1 The Planning Commission may further reduce the parking standards to 1 space per 3 bedrooms if it finds that the neighborhoods in which the facility is proposed has ample, readily available on-street parking or is well-served by public transportation and a concentration of senior services.		
Source: Municipal Code, City of Long Beach		

Table D-6: Required Parking for Limited and Conforming Accessory Dwelling Units and Primary Dwellings

Use	Required Number of Spaces	
Coastal Zone and/or Parking Impacted Area		
ADU	1 spot in addition to the required parking for the primary dwelling	
Primary Dwelling	Same as existing number of spaces	
Other Permitted Area		
ADU	0	1.0 space/four units
Primary Dwelling	Same as existing number of spaces	Below Market Rent
Source: Municipal Code, City of Long Beach,		

Table D-7: UPLAN Vehicular Parking Requirements

Use	Minimum Zone Requirement	
	RMU3/RMU3-A; RMU4/RMU4-A	MU-1-/MU-1-A; MU-2-/MU-2-A; MU-3-/MU-3-A
Residential		
0 – 1 Bedroom	0.75 ¹	0.5 ¹
2 Bedrooms	1.25 ¹	1 ¹
3 or more bedrooms	1.5 ¹	1.25 ¹
Special group residence, assisted living, congregate care	0.33 ²	0.25 ²
Senior Housing	0.5 ³	0.33 ³
Live-work Units	1.5 ⁴	1 ⁴
Guest Parking	1.5 ⁵	1 ⁵
Notes:		
1 Per unit; See parking incentives for inclusion of affordable housing		
2 Per bed		
3 Per bed; See parking incentives for inclusion of affordable housing		
4 Per unit; See parking incentives for inclusion of affordable housing		
5 See parking incentives for inclusion of affordable housing		
Source: City of Long Beach, Title 22 (Uplan Zoning Code)		



Table D-8: UPLAN Parking Setback Standards

	Zones				
	RMU3/RMU3-A	RMU4/RMU4-A	MU-1-/MU-1-A	MU-2-/MU-2-A	MU-3-/MU-3-A
Required Minimum Parking Setback (Measured Parcel Line to Parking (Feet), applicable to surface or structured parking)					
Primary Frontage, Surface Parking	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	25 ft.
Primary Frontage, Parking Structure	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	15 ft.
Secondary Frontage	6 ft. landscape setback required between sidewalk and parking and shall be landscaped or decoratively hardscaped (not asphalt)				
Alley	0 ft.				
Adjacent to:					
Residential District	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.
Non-residential or Mixed-Use District	0 ft.	0 ft.	0 ft.	0 ft.	
Source: City of Long Beach, Title 22 (Uplan Zoning Code)					



C.2 Site Requirements

In general, density, maximum height, and lot coverage standards determine the number of units that can be constructed on a given lot.

Density

Density regulations establish the allowed level of intensity in certain areas of the city. The existing Code establishes a variety of density requirements for high density multi-family residential zoning districts (See **Table D-4**) The density requirements have variable thresholds that change depending on the size of a lot, so as the lot size increases, more units are allowed onsite. While unit size impacts the overall density of a project, the general emphasis on large development on large lots does significantly and unnecessarily restricts appropriately scaled multi-family infill on small or medium size lots in the same context, which also significantly impacts affordability. The net result is to disincentivize the production of smaller, and potentially lower cost, units.

Additionally, the density regulations do not effectively implement the City's Land Use Element, which allows for and accommodates a variety of uses and densities in the Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood PlaceType. The majority of the City's older, central neighborhoods are zoned R-1 (single-family) or R-2 (two-family). These neighborhoods are built at a higher density than is allowed by the zone itself, resulting in large amounts of non-conformities in existing residential neighborhoods. As of 2019, the City estimates there are over 4,200 parcels and over 24,000 units that are non-conforming, which limits the ability of property owners to make improvements, potentially impacting the quality of housing for existing tenants.

There is no residential density limit in the UPLAN mixed-use zones, and mixed-use projects with residential are not subject to the minimum FAR requirements of the zone. Areas of the City with residential PlaceType designations (such as Multi-Family Residential-Low) are limited to the allowed density of the PlaceType. The MFR-L PlaceType, for example, has a maximum density of 29 units per acre. While affordable housing projects may be feasible at these densities, HCD typically assumes a minimum density of 30 units per acre is needed to facilitate affordable housing.

As mentioned in Section D.1.1., the existing zones under the FCN PlaceType continues to perpetuate development limitations across a wide area of the city. While these zones do fall under the umbrella density allowed in the FCN PlaceType, appropriately implementing the full flexibility of the FCN PlaceType can alleviate some of the development constraints resulting from the existing restrictive density standards in R1 and R2 Zones.

While the Code establishes maximum density, projects are not always able to develop under the maximum allowed because of the combination of site development requirements (such as lot size, height, and parking requirements). A majority of development activity occurs in areas, such as Downtown, that are not subject to density restrictions. To address the potential for projects outside of these areas this to develop under the maximum allowed density, the City proposes Program 2.3, to adjust development regulations to facilitate a variety of housing types consistent with the LUE.

Height

In Long Beach, the maximum building height ranges from two stories in the low-density R-1 zone to five stories in the R-4-U zone. High rises are allowed in the core of Downtown PD-30 and along the Downtown Shoreline in PD-5 and PD-6. The R-4-H zone offers a height incentive up to 24 additional stories if certain lot width and height standards are met.

Additionally, the existing zoning districts which allow mixed-use development (CNR, CCR and CCN) only allow a maximum 44 units/acre and three stories in the densest of the three zoning districts, CCN.

While the regulations allow a variety of heights, much of the city is currently zoned for a 2-story height limit, which impacts developmental feasibility of medium and higher density residential product types. Additionally, though the LUE provides more height flexibility by PlaceType, as noted above, the LUE imposes additional height limitations on much of the city despite higher maximum height allowances outlined for each PlaceType. For example, the Neighborhood-Serving Center or Corridor – Moderate (NSC-M) PlaceType allows for a maximum of 7 stories, but much of the area covered under this PlaceType is restricted to 3-4-5 stories per the LUE Height Limits map.



The new UPLAN mixed-use zones allow up to 4 stories, and 60 feet in the RMU4-A and MU3-A Zones. Combined with reduced parking requirements, this additional height can help ensure development feasibility in the UPLAN area.

Lot Coverage

Maximum lot coverage standards vary from “none” in some residential zones, to 40% in the R-1-L and R-2-L zones, and no maximum in R-3 and R-4 zones.

When considered alone height and lot coverage standards don't seem overly restrictive. However, when combined, current standards substantially limit the achievement of maximum allowed height and density in the zone, and this impacts ability of the City to achieve housing development

goals. The principal issue encountered when meeting all three of these standards is inefficient site utilization.

To address this, the City proposes Program 2.3, to adjust development regulations to facilitate a variety of housing types consistent with the LUE.

Table D-9: Housing Types by Residential Zone

	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	RM	CNR	CCR	CCN	CHW
Single-Family Detached	P	P	P1	P	P	P	P	P	X
Single-Family Attached	P ²	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	X
Duplex (2 units)	P ²	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	X
Three-Family Dwelling	X	P ³	P1	P	X	P	P	P	X
Four-Family Dwelling	X	X	P1	P	X	P	P	P	X
Multi-Family (5 or more)	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	P	X
Townhouse	X	P ³	P	P	X	P	P	P	X
Manufactured Home	P	P ⁴	X	X	P	P	P	P	X
Mobile Home Park	C	C	C	C	C	X	X	X	X
Secondary Units	A	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Small Group Home	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Special Group Residence ⁵	X	X	X	C	X	X	C	C	C
Transitional Housing	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Supportive Housing	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Shelters	X	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	X
P = Permitted C = Conditionally Permitted A = Permitted Accessory Use (by right) X = Not Permitted Notes: 1 Except the R-3-T zone 2 Except the R-1-S, R-1-M, R-1-N, and R-1-L zones 3 Except the R-2-S, R-2-I, R-2-N, and R-2-L zones 4 Except the R-2-A zone 5 Special Group Residence includes residential care facilities, convalescent hospital, senior housing, housing for persons with disabilities, halfway housing, and communal housing.									
Source: Municipal Code, City of Long Beach									

Table D-10: UPLAN Residential Uses by Zone

Use	Residential Mixed-Use Zones		Residential Mixed-Use Zones (A Series)		Mixed-Use Zones			Mixed-Use Zones (A Series)		
	RMU3	RMU4	RMU3-A	RMU4-A	MU-1	MU-2	MU-3	MU-1-A	MU-2-A	MU-3-A
Single-Family Detached	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Accessory Dwelling Unit	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Live/Work Units	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Multi-Family ¹	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Senior and/or Handicapped Housing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Group Home (1-6 Persons)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Special Group Residence	N	N	N	N	C	C	C	C	C	C
Emergency Shelter	C	C	N	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Transitional Housing	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supporting Housing	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Note:										
1. Residential development shall be limited to attached configurations (rowhomes, townhomes) and detached courtyard-style multifamily development such as bungalows; single-family detached homes are prohibited.										
Y – Yes, the use is permitted N – No, the use is not permitted C – Conditional use permit required N/A – Not applicable to the zone										
Source: City of Long Beach, Title 22 (Uplan Zoning Code)										

D. Provisions for a Variety of Housing

Housing Element law specifies that jurisdictions must identify adequate sites to be made available through appropriate zoning and development standards to encourage the development of various types of housing for all economic segments. This includes single and multi-family housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, emergency shelters, transitional housing, supportive housing, and single-room occupancy (SRO) units, among others. **Table D-9** summarizes the housing types permitted within Long Beach’s primary residential zone districts. **Table D-10** lists the permit requirements for residential uses in the City’s UPLAN area. An analysis of these uses follows **Table D-10**.

In addition to single-family residential opportunities, the following housing types are available for all economic segments of the community, including lower income residents, seniors, students, homeless people, and other residents of the City.



D.1 Multi-Family

Multi-family housing comprises approximately half of the City's housing stock. The City's Zoning Code sub-categorizes multi-family housing units into duplexes, three-family dwellings, four-family dwellings, and multi-family dwellings with five or more units. Duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, and four-family dwellings are allowed in R-2, R-3, and R-4 zones. Multi-family dwellings with five or more units are permitted in the R-4 zones. Additionally, residential uses are allowed in the CNR, CCR, and CCN districts.

Outside of Downtown and the UPLAN area, additional standards for multi-family residential uses are restrictive, limiting output of multi-family projects. For example, the Code requires 20-to-40-foot rear and side setbacks on the upper floors of buildings on lots in the highest density residential zoning district (R-4) if they abut any lower density zoning district. While this type of development standard can help with neighborhood compatibility and break down the massing of structure, the 40-foot requirement has the effect of reducing the overall development potential on a site. This combined with other use requirements such as the courtyard standard requirements, can make higher density multi-family developments difficult to design and potentially infeasible to build. These limitations are compounded by the other constraints imposed by development standards for each zone, mentioned in Section C, such as height, density, parking, and lot coverage.

D.2 Mixed-Use Development

Housing can be developed in mixed-use commercial zones, provided it complies with the specified density and development standards. Single-family detached, single-family attached, duplexes, three-family dwellings, four-family dwellings, multi-family, townhouses, manufactured homes, and small group homes are allowed in CNR, CCR, and CCN zones. Special group residences are allowed by CUP in CCR, CCN, and CHW zones.

The current zoning regulations for multi-family (above) combined with the limited number of zones which allow mixed-use, reduce the ability to build mixed-use projects; however, the new LUE opens up more of the City to residential development by allowing residential uses in most of the PlaceType designations except those strictly reserved for commercial and industrial uses.

The recently adopted UPLAN code further promotes mixed-use development consistent with the new LUE, creating new Residential Mixed Use 3 (RMU3 and RMU3 A-series), Residential Mixed Use 4 (RMU4 and RMU4 A-series), Mixed Use 1 (MU1 and MU1 A-series), Mixed Use 2 (MU2 and MU2 A-series), and Mixed Use 3 (MU3 and MU3 A-series) zones. While these zones do require active ground floor uses, lobbies, common areas, and units with porches, patios, and stoops can satisfy this requirement. Other ground floor design requirements, such as entrance and windows are not overly restrictive.

D.3 Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

ADUs are permitted in all zoning districts which allow residential uses. ADUs are not allowed in zones that do not allow residential uses, even if a nonconforming residential use is present. The Zoning Code permits ADUs, provided the following:

- » The unit cannot exceed 50% of the primary dwelling's floor area or 800 square feet, whichever is more, up to a limit of 850 square feet for 0-1 bedroom, and 1,000 square feet for 2 or more bedrooms; and
- » The unit is subject to minimum housing code compliance and the principal unit must be brought into compliance before occupancy of the secondary unit is allowed.

The existing regulations for ADUs are not compliant with state law and will need to be updated. (see Program 1.7)

D.4 Single-Room Occupancy

Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) units are one of the most traditional forms of affordable private housing for lower income individuals, including seniors, and persons with disabilities. An SRO unit is usually small, between 80 and 250 square feet. These units provide a valuable source of affordable housing and can serve as an entry point into the housing market for formerly homeless people.

In 2015, the City adopted an ordinance to include SROs as a Special Group Residence. SROs are limited to occupancy by two persons per unit and shall have on-site management. Conditions for approval are similar to those required for other special group residence uses in the same zone.

D.5 Mobile/Manufactured

Mobile and manufactured homes make up an important contribution to the housing stock, especially regarding housing choice and affordability, in the City of Long Beach. According to the Department of Finance, the City had 2,346 mobile homes in 2019. The RM district allows for mobile home parks. In addition, mobile home parks are conditionally permitted in all residential zones provided that the specified requirements are met.

Manufactured or modular housing placed on a permanent foundation is explicitly permitted in the R-1, R-2 (except R-2-A), and RM zones. Mobile/manufactured homes and mobile parks have must also comply with supplemental regulations related to density, parking, recreation areas, and setbacks.

D.6 Emergency Shelter/Low Barrier Navigation Centers

Senate Bill No. 2 (2007) amended Sections 65582, 65583, and 65589.5 of the Government Code relating to local planning. This bill added emergency shelters to these provisions and required that the Housing Element identify zones in the City where emergency shelters are allowed as a permitted use without a Conditional Use Permit. State law defines an emergency shelter as a means of housing with minimal supportive services for homeless persons that is limited to 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.

The City allows emergency shelters in IL, IM, and IP zones, subject to specific use requirements such as maximum number of beds and maximum duration of stay, allowed with an Administrative Permit in the IG zone, and with a Conditional Use Permit in the CCR and CCN zones. Primary reasons for permitting emergency shelter in these zones are: 1) these zones/areas already contain a concentration of primary, necessary support services for individuals and families experiencing emergency, transitional, and sometimes permanent housing needs; 2) they have ample capacity to bridge the gap between what is currently needed in emergency shelter beds and what is currently provided; and 3) homeless service centers in the IP zones are close to each other and easily accessible along bus service routes.

The Continuum of Care Program, Program 4.1 in the Housing Plan section of the Element discusses the services and facilities available at Century Villages at Cabrillo (CVC) and the City's Health and Human Services Multi-Service Center (MSC). CVC and the MSC are connected along Santa Fe Avenue via a north/south bus connection. Bus shelters and bus benches are found along Pacific Coast Highway, Santa Fe Avenue, and Anaheim Street. According to the City's Press Release # 100120, since 2015, the City of Long Beach has housed more than 5,000 individuals experiencing homelessness, with an average of 1,000 individuals annually.

The CVC, located nearby in PD-31, is a collaborative partnership of over a dozen agencies, providing housing and social services program for homeless people, children, and families. Built on a former naval housing site, new housing here ranges from emergency and transitional shelters to permanent-affordable housing for singles, families, Native Americans and veterans. Additionally, support services include childcare, employment counseling, mental health, and medical care. They also have a program to help homeless children re-integrate into the public school system in Long Beach. In 2019, the CVC served over 2,100 residents in a variety of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing settings, including over 500 children and over 1,000 veterans. Since 1997, the Multi-Service Center, a collaborative partnership between the City of Long Beach, the Port of Long Beach, and twelve public and private partner agencies has been located at 1301-1327 W. 12th Street. Services at the Center include: showers, laundry, mail, medical clinic, employment assistance, case management, and shelter and housing placement assistance. The MSC serves almost 13,000 client visits every year.

In October 2020, the City opened the Atlantic Farms Bridge Housing Community (ABC) at 6841-6845 Atlantic Ave. in North Long Beach- the first of a two-phase project that will include a state-of-the-art campus for housing, services, and a variety of supportive housing targeting individuals experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, homelessness. According to the City's press release, "the village-style development will help address a critical gap in the City's Continuum of Care and offer a safe place and supportive



resources for individuals experiencing homelessness.” The 2.28-acre adult community contains dormitory style units with a total capacity of 125, with a temporary limit of 100 persons due to Covid-19. ABC is The site is operated by the non-profit organization, Volunteers of America, Los Angeles (VOALA). Access to the site will be provided through the Multi-Service Center (1301 W. 12th St.) or through outreach services.

The Atlantic Farms Bridge Housing Community is a low-barrier facility designed to allow people access whenever they are ready for support. The campus will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, year-round. It features:

- » Intake, security and COVID-19 health screening space.
- » Spacious common areas, including:
 - A kitchen
 - A dining room
 - A lounge
 - Laundry facilities
- » Gender-specific and gender-neutral restrooms and showers.
- » Case management/service connection offices.
- » A family respite room (for emergency overnight use).
- » Several outdoor amenities, including:
 - A dining area
 - A dog run and pet relief area
 - Charging station
 - Storage and parking

Additionally, throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the City has operated four temporary shelters offering a variety of necessities and services, including medical and mental health assessments and resources, and transportation for essential errands such as medical appointments, pharmacy and laundromats. There are nearly 250 guests currently residing at the City’s shelters, which are providing a safe place for those most in need during this unprecedented public health crisis. The City has also instituted a number of new measures to protect persons experiencing homelessness from COVID-19, including installing soap dispensers, handwashing stations or hand sanitizer stations at strategic locations throughout the city, distributing sanitation kits, and conducting outreach in the community.

D.7 Transitional Housing and Supportive Housing

In compliance with Chapter 633 of Statutes 2007 (SB 2), jurisdictions are required to consider and treat transitional and supportive housing as residential use subject only to those restrictions that apply to other residential dwellings of the same type in the same zone. Section 50675.2(h) of Health and Safety Code defines transitional housing as 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. Section 50675.14(b) of Health and Safety Code defines supportive housing as housing with no limit on length of stay, that is occupied by the target population as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 53260, 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.

The City of Long Beach continues to support the conversion of surplus naval property to one of transitional housing facilities for homeless persons. The Century Villages at Cabrillo (CVC), as mentioned above, provides over 300 beds of transitional housing and services for men, women, and unaccompanied youth. The City of Long Beach regulates transitional and supportive housing as a residential use in the same manner as similar uses in the same zone, as:

- » Residential Care Facilities – if they meet the State definition under the Lanterman Disability Services Act;
- » Dwelling Units – if they meet the California Building Code definition of a dwelling unit; or
- » Special Group Residence – if they do not meet either of the above definitions.

In 2013, the City codified a Zoning Administrator Interpretation to ensure that transitional and supportive housing is regulated as a residential use and subject to the same conditions for similar uses in the same zone.

In 2020, the City updated its Interim Housing Zoning Code to expand allowable use of transitional and supportive housing across the city.

D.8 Farmworker/Workforce Housing

California Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5 and 17021.6 requires agricultural employee (farmworker) housing for six or fewer persons to be permitted by-right in single-family zones and by right for 12 units or 36 beds in agricultural zones. Since the City does not have an agricultural zoning district, the City must only allow farmworker employee housing for six or fewer persons by right in single-family zones.

The City does not currently have specific zoning regulations for farmworker housing.

See program 2.5 regarding workforce housing.

D.9 Residential Care Facilities

The Long Beach Zoning Code defines residential care facility as “any family home, group care facility or similar facility as determined by the Director of the State Department of Social Services. A residential care facility provides twenty-four (24) hour non-medical services, supervision or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual. Residential care facility includes board and care facilities, halfway houses, housing for wards of the juvenile court and the like.”

Residential care facilities are included under special group residences and are allowed in R4, CCR, CCN, and CHW districts with a Conditional Use Permit. Residential Care facilities for 7 or more persons is allowed with a Conditional Use Permit in the CCR and CCN Zones.

In Long Beach, a “Group home” means any residential care facility for six (6) or fewer persons who are mentally disordered or otherwise handicapped or supervised. A group home must be licensed by the State under the provisions of Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1400) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code. Group home does not include any facility for wards of the juvenile court. The definition of “Single-Family” includes group homes, and therefore residential care facilities for six or fewer persons are allowed in any location where single-family units are allowed, with the same development standards and permit requirements.

D.10 Housing for Persons with Disabilities

The City recognizes the need for housing for persons with disabilities (including developmental disabilities). The City facilitates the development of housing for persons with disabilities via provisions for special group residences and group homes, depending on the size.

- » **Small Group Care Facilities.** Facilities serving six or fewer persons are regulated under a “group home”, as defined above. In compliance with the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Services Act, the City of Long Beach permits the siting of State-licensed small group homes serving six or fewer persons by right in all residential zones.
- » **Special Group Residences.** The Zoning Code defines special group residences to include (but not be limited to): residential care facilities, convalescent hospitals, senior citizen housing, housing for persons with disabilities, halfway houses, and communal housing. Special group residences are allowed in R4, CCR, CCN, and CHW districts with a Conditional Use Permit.

Social services in support of housing for persons with disabilities are classified in the Zoning Code as Institutional uses. Social services with food distribution are allowed with a Conditional Use Permit in the CNA, CHW, and CCN Zones. Social services without food distribution are permitted in the CNP, CNA, CNR, CCA, CCP, and CCR zones with an Administrative Use Permit and the CCN and CHW zones by right.

The City of Long Beach encourages the development of special group residences as noted below:

- » Special group residences are eligible for a density bonus incentive of up to 100% above the density allowed in the underlying zone district. In a non-residential zone, density shall be limited to one unit per 200 square feet of lot area, which translates into a density of approximately 217 units per acre.
- » Handicapped housing, senior housing, and congregate care facilities that are low rent have a reduced parking requirement of only one parking space per two bedrooms. Residential care facilities require only one space per bedroom.
- » Over concentration of uses is prevented by Code Section 21.52.271, requiring 1 ½ mile distance between special group uses.



The City contains several housing and supportive uses, including 14 privately owned housing complexes for elderly or non-elderly persons with disabilities.

Definition of Family

In 2015, the City of Long Beach revised the definition of family to “two or more persons that occupy a dwelling unit and live together as a single housekeeping unit. A family has established ties and familiarity with each other; jointly uses common areas, interacts with each other, shares meals, household activities and chores, expenses and responsibilities. Membership in a family is fairly stable as opposed to transient. Family members have some control over who becomes a member of the family, and the residential activities of the family are conducted on a non-profit basis. Typically, each member of a family has access to all parts of the dwelling unit and the members of the family have close social, economic, and psychological commitments to one another.”

The definition of family does not present a constraint to housing for persons with disabilities.

Building Code

The City adopted the 2019 California Building Code, effective on January 1, 2020. No unique restrictions are in place that would constrain the development of housing for persons with disabilities. Compliance with provisions of the Building Code is reviewed and enforced by the Building Division of the Development Services Department as a part of the building permit submittal.

Planning/Processing Fees

Group homes are permitted by right and no permit fees are required. Special group care facilities (for more than six persons) require a CUP and a processing fee. However, given the number of large residential care facilities located in the City, the City’s processing fee is not seen as a constraint to the development of housing for persons with disabilities.

Reasonable Accommodation

It is the policy of the City, pursuant to the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, to provide people with disabilities reasonable accommodation in rules, policies, practices, and procedures that may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing. The City has adopted specific procedures in the Zoning Code (Chapter 21.25, Division XIII) for processing reasonable accommodation requests.

In order to make specific housing available to persons with disabilities, a disabled person or representative may request reasonable accommodation relating to the various land use, zoning, or building laws, rules, policies, practices and/or procedures of the City. If an individual needs assistance in making the request for reasonable accommodation, or appealing a determination regarding reasonable accommodation, the Development Services Department will provide the assistance necessary to ensure that the process is accessible to the applicant or representative. The applicant is entitled to be represented at all stages of the proceeding by a person designated by the applicant.

A request for reasonable accommodation in laws, rules, policies, practices and/or procedures may be filed on an application form provided by the Development Services Department at any time that the accommodation may be necessary to ensure equal access to housing.

When a request for reasonable accommodation is filed with the Development Services Department, it will be referred to the Zoning Administrator or Building Official for review and consideration. The Zoning Administrator or Building Official will issue a written determination within 30 days and may (1) grant the accommodation request; (2) grant the accommodation request subject to specified nondiscriminatory conditions; or (3) deny the request. All written determinations will give notice of the right to appeal and the right to request reasonable accommodation on the appeals process, if necessary.



The following findings must be analyzed, made, and adopted before any action is taken to approve or deny a request for reasonable accommodation:

- ◇ The housing will be used by an individual protected under the Fair Housing Act.
- ◇ The request is necessary to make the housing available to an individual protected under the Fair Housing Act.
- ◇ The requested accommodation will not impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the City.
- ◇ The requested accommodation will not require a fundamental alteration of the zoning or building laws, policies and/or procedures of the City.
- ◇ For housing located in the coastal zone, a request for reasonable accommodation will be approved by the City if it is also consistent with the certified Local Coastal Program (LCP). Where a request is not consistent with the LCP, the City may waive compliance if the City finds:
 - The requested accommodation is consistent, to the maximum extent feasible, with the LCP; and,
 - There are no feasible alternative means for providing an accommodation at the property that would provide greater consistency with the LCP.

The City defines a group home as one for no more than six persons. A request for reasonable accommodation relating to increased occupancy of a group home can be filed with the Zoning Administrator. A hearing with the Zoning Administrator or the Planning Commission is required to act on a request to increase the number of occupants for a group home. A decision must be made within 30 days by the Zoning Administrator or within 60 days by the Planning Commission.

E. Incentives for Affordable Housing

To encourage the development and conservation of affordable housing, the City has adopted several ordinances – a density bonus ordinance, State coastal zone law, as well as various other incentives. These ordinances encourage higher density housing that is affordable to special needs populations and remove potential constraints to development, while preserving affordable units in the coastal zone.

- » **Density Incentives** – Long Beach has adopted the State density law to provide up to 35% of density bonus to facilitate the development of lower income housing, moderate-income condominiums, and housing for seniors. The City is in the process of adopting an Enhanced Density Bonus program that offers density increases up to 100 percent (beyond State law) if certain criteria are met.
- » **Waiver of Fees** – In addition to the density bonus, parks and recreation and transportation development fees are waived for affordable housing if the criteria on length of affordability and income/affordability level are met.
- » **Relaxed Standards** – In conjunction with the density bonus ordinance, certain development standards may be relaxed if increased density cannot be physically accommodated on the site. This provision follows a priority order specified in the Zoning Code and the applicant must show that the density bonus cannot be achieved with each sequential waiver before the next waiver is allowed. The priority order is:
 - Percentage of compact parking
 - Tandem parking design limitations;
 - Privacy standards;
 - Private open space;
 - Common open space;
 - Height;
 - Distance between buildings;
 - Side yard setbacks;
 - Rear yard setbacks;
 - Number of parking spaces (but not less than one space per unit); and
 - Front setbacks.



If the developer believes that with the density bonus and the additional incentives, the provision of lower income housing, moderate income condominiums, or senior citizen housing units is not financially feasible, then the developer may submit a project pro forma demonstrating the deficiency.

- » **Long Beach Emergency Rental Assistance Program (LB-ERAP)** – In early 2021, the State legislature passed SB-91 to extend the COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act. In addition to providing a five-month extension on the State’s eviction moratorium, SB-91 also developed a rental assistance program funded by Federal stimulus funds. LB-ERAP implements tenant protection laws enacted by SB-91. This program provides rental and utility assistance to income-qualified tenants, for both past-due bills and future payments. The program prioritizes lower-income tenants who have been unemployed for 90 days or more and more likely to be at risk of housing instability.
- » **Inclusionary Housing** – In January 2021, the City adopted a new inclusionary housing policy, requiring new residential projects with 9 or more units to set aside 10-11% of units for affordable housing (depending on for sale or rental). The requirements apply in select portions of the City, such as Downtown and the Midtown corridor, which follows the Long Beach Boulevard corridor north to Wardlow Road, where the majority of residential development is occurring. Developers have the option to build on-site, within 2 miles of the site, or pay an in-lieu fee, contributing to a City affordable housing fund for new construction. The requirements are only triggered in remaining portions of the City when site plan review is required. Affordability would be mandated for 55-years, consistent with affordability requirements for lower income units, such as units receiving Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC). The City approved a phased approach, with the most stringent affordability requirements and in-lieu fees beginning in 2023.

Although compliant with State Law, the City should continue to monitor the incentives provided to maintain and ensure effectiveness, including the recently adopted ADU Amnesty Ordinance.

See Program 1.10: Unpermitted Dwelling Unit Amnesty Program and Program 2.1 Development Incentives.

F. Replacement Policies

State Housing Element law requires a review of the City’s success in maintaining affordable units in the coastal zone. Pursuant to Government Code (GC) Section 65590, “the conversion or demolition of existing residential dwelling units occupied by persons and families of low or moderate income...shall not be authorized unless provision has been made for the replacement of those dwelling units with units for persons and families of low or moderate income.” However, the GC further stipulates several exemptions to the replacement requirement. Specifically, GC 65590(b)(3) provides the following exemption:

“The conversion or demolition of a residential structure located within the jurisdiction of a local government which has within the area encompassing the coastal zone, and three miles inland therefrom, less than 50 acres, in aggregate, of land which is vacant, privately owned and available for residential use.”

The City of Long Beach is primarily built out with limited vacant, privately owned, residential land in or within three miles of the Coastal Zone. The most significant opportunities for residential use within three miles of the Coastal Zone are parking lots in the Downtown area, which are owned by the City, not privately held.

Nevertheless, the City of Long Beach adopted its own ordinance (MC 21.61 - Maintenance of Low Income Housing in the Coastal Zone), providing for one-for-one replacement for very low, low and moderate income housing units removed by new construction or conversion to other non-residential uses. Affordable units may be replaced on site in a new housing development, off site, or through the payment of in lieu fees. These fees range from \$10,000 to \$30,000 per displaced unit. According to the 2017 Report “Revenue Tools And Incentives For The Production Of Affordable And Workforce Housing”, staff began working on an update to this policy.

Funds collected are deposited into a special account administered by the City within the City's dedicated Housing Fund. Chapter 21.61 stipulates requirements for how in-lieu fees are to be used, including requirements for housing to be built within 36 months of receipt. Depending on the market conditions and the specific opportunities available for affordable housing development at the time (such as new construction vs. rehabilitation), the amount of subsidies required to provide affordable housing varies. Therefore, the City's ordinance assumes the payment of in-lieu fees according to the City's established fee schedule to have met the one-to-one replacement requirement.

G. Condominium Conversion

In Long Beach, conversion of low-income apartments to condominiums is regulated by LBMC 21.60, which requires that low- or very low-income households that would be displaced be given 18-months prior written notice of the intended displacement. A developer can reduce the noticing requirements to only 3 months' notice if they set aside at least 10% of the converted apartments to be affordable to low-income households or at least 5% affordable for very low-income households, for a period of 10 years. Additionally, existing residents are given an opportunity to purchase a converted unit, and lower-income households may receive relocation assistance of up to \$8,441 for relocation costs.

D.1.2 Building Codes and Enforcement

Long Beach has adopted building and safety codes in order to preserve public health, safety, and welfare. To implement these codes, the City has various code enforcement programs designed to address building and neighborhood conditions. These building codes and their enforcement have the potential to significantly increase the cost of development, maintenance, and improvement of housing.

- » **Building Codes** - Long Beach has adopted and enforces the California Building Code (CBC) that establishes standards pertaining to the construction of housing and inspection at various stages of construction to ensure code compliance.
- » **Accessibility Codes** - The Federal Fair Housing Act of 1998 and the American Disabilities Act (ADA) are federal laws that are intended to assist in the provision of safe and accessible housing. These regulations were codified in Title 24, Part 2, known as the California Building Code and apply to newly constructed multi-family dwelling units in building with three or more units or in condominium projects with four or more units. The City of Long Beach has adopted and enforces compliance with these standards to comply with federal law.
- » **City Code Enforcement** - The City's Development Services Department enforces State and local regulations governing the maintenance of residential buildings. The Code Enforcement Division administers programs to facilitate neighborhood upgrading, including property maintenance, weed abatement, and other citywide programs. In addition, the City implements a Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (NIS). The NIS program aims to improve the quality of life in specific CDBG-targeted areas through a partnership of City staff, other agencies and neighborhood residents.



- » **Community Code Enforcement** - The Community Code Enforcement program is designed to customize actions to fit the needs of a specific neighborhood. Target areas under the program are selected upon the presence of established, active community groups, and the need for code enforcement to assist in stabilizing and improving the neighborhood. The City provides the community with an individual point of contact and City staff members who can coordinate with various governmental agencies in addressing multi-faceted problems.

Building codes and their enforcement increase the cost of housing investment and can impact the viability of rehabilitating older properties required to be upgraded to current code standards. To the extent this makes the cost of housing production or rehabilitation economically infeasible, it could serve as a constraint. However, these regulations are similar to cities in the region, provide minimum standards for safe and accessible housing, and thus are not considered to be an undue constraint upon housing investment.

Furthermore, the 2021 International Building Code (IBC) contains three new construction types that allow the use of mass timber and cross-laminated timber (a type of mass timber) for buildings of taller heights, more stories above grade, and greater allowable areas compared to existing provisions. This update will alleviate the financial burden of expensive construction materials for taller product types, as timber is more affordable than steel.

Some nearby communities are considering making modifications to the the building code and limiting the use of combustible materials contradicting the above allowance of wood for more products, especially in fire-prone areas. These types of local motions supplement the state and national building code, a trade-off which can further constrain housing development.

D.1.3 Permit, Processing, Procedures

A. Permits and Procedures

Communities can encourage needed reinvestment in the housing stock by reducing the time and uncertainty involved in obtaining development permits. Pursuant to the State Permit Streamlining Act, governmental delays are recommended to be reduced by: (1) limiting processing time in most cases to one year; and (2) by requiring agencies to specify the information needed to complete an acceptable application. **Table D-11** provides an overview of the permits, approvals, and review authority.

A.1 Site Plan Review

The requirements and process for site plan review are clearly specified in the City's Zoning Code. Residential projects of less than five housing units typically do not require committee review. Projects with 5 to 49 units that comply with all standards and have no other zoning entitlements are only subject to Staff Site Plan Review. Planning Commission Site Plan Review is required for developments with 50 or more units, and projects that require a Negative Declaration or Conditional Use Permit.

A residential project of 50 or more units is also required to submit a conceptual site plan for review by staff prior to formal site plan review.

At the Site Plan Review, the review committee (either staff or Planning Commission) can request reasonable conditions for approval of the site plan, including:

- » A revised site plan;
- » Reduced building height, bulk or mass;
- » Increased setbacks;
- » Changes in building material;
- » Changes in rooflines;
- » Increased usable open space;
- » Increased screening of garages, trash receptacles, motors or mechanical equipment;
- » Increased landscaping;
- » Increased framing, molding or other detailing;
- » Change in color; or
- » Other changes or additions that are necessary to further the goals of the site plan review process.

Table D-11: Zoning Approval Procedures

Type of Procedure	Responsible Hearing Body				Notice Required	Hearing Required	Chapter/ Division
	SPRC	ZA	PC	CC			
Zoning Regulations Amendment			Recommend	Decision	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division I)
Zone Change			Recommend	Decision	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division I)
Conditional Use Permit			Decision	Appeal	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division II)
Variance		Decision	Appeal ¹	Appeal ¹	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division III)
Administrative Use Permit		Decision	Appeal ¹	Appeal ¹	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division IV)
Site Plan Review (Initial Hearing)	Decision		Decision/ Appeal ²	Appeal ²	No	No	Chapter 21.25 (Division V)
Classification of Uses		Recommend	Decision		No	No	Chapter 21.25 (Division V)
Establishment of Planned Development District			Recommend	Decision	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division VII)
Special Setback Lines			Recommend	Decision	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division VIII)
Local Coastal Development Permit		Decision	Appeal ¹	Appeal ¹	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division IX)
Density Bonus (General Plan)			Decision	Appeal	Yes	Yes	
Determination of Applicable Law (Initial Hearing)			Decision	Appeal	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division XI)
Interim Park Use Permit				Decision	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division XII)
Establishment of Specific Plans			Recommend	Decision	Yes	Yes	Chapter 21.25 (Division VII)
Key:							
SPRC- Site Plan Review Committee ZA- Zoning Administrator PC- Planning Commission CC- City Council							
Notes:							
1 The Zoning Administrator may refer such application to the Planning Commission for consideration. In this case, the City Council shall serve as the appeal body.							
2 Planning Commission establishes types of projects subject to Planning Commission review. Such projects can be appealed to the City Council							
Source: Table 21-1 (Discretionary Review Responsibilities)							



According to the process flowchart provided by LBDS on the Department website, projects which require Planning Commission approval take approximately 9.5 months without continuances or appeals, and at least 14.5 months with continuances and appeals.

Most projects go through site plan review, and as reported in the Code Audit Report, there are concerns that the site plan review process, via the Site Plan Review Committee (SPRC), “is unnecessarily complicated, inconsistent, requires too many potentially duplicative review meetings, and exercises too much discretion regarding architecture and design.” One reason for these problems may be because the threshold for site plan review is too low, which overburdens the SPRC caseload causing delays in review and response to applicant questions. The conceptual site plan review process may not be working as intended, may be duplicative of the pre-application process, and should be evaluated for effectiveness and impact on project approval.”

To facilitate multi-family residential and mixed-use developments, the City offers pre-application study sessions with the Planning Commission at no cost to the applicants. These pre-application study sessions allow the applicants to gain an understanding in the City’s goals and objectives for the project site, and therefore be able to craft a project that can take advantage of the flexibility offered through the PD zoning regulations and address City issues and concerns.

In addition, the SPRC has authority to waive certain development standards, including standards that may make a critical difference to the feasibility of a project. The list of possible waivers includes requirements for open space, courtyard dimensions, and guest parking, among others. Specific findings are necessary for such waivers, in addition to the required findings for approval.

A.2 Development Services Center

Pursuant to the Permit Streamlining Act, the Permit Center serves as a one-stop processing counter staffed with representatives from various City departments. In particular, the Planning Counter processes the following: coastal permits, standards variances, conditional use permits, subdivision maps, certificates of compliance, lot line adjustments, and condominium conversion permits. Permits issued by other counters at the Center include sewer permits, health permits, and all building, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical permits for new buildings and additions/alterations to existing buildings. In many cases, developers can apply for permits via the City’s website. By offering a consolidated services center and web access, the City can effectively reduce the costs of processing routine permits and facilitate and encourage housing production.

The City of Long Beach is committed to governance transparency by providing all Plans, Zoning Code, Building Code online. Additionally, the Department provides informational bulletins, online applications and forms, as well as publishes a variety of data and documentation publicly online, including status of site plan committee project reviews.

A.3 Review and Approval Timelines

The Long Beach Department of Development Services (LBDS) defines the development review process from application submission until the Notice of Final Action. According to the process flowchart provided by LBDS on the Department website in 2020, projects which require Planning Commission approval take approximately 9.5 months without continuances or appeals, and at least 14.5 months with continuances and appeals. Project timelines can vary and are, in part, dictated by the level of environmental analysis required. Projects requiring an EIR can take longer; projects eligible to take advantage of CEQA streamlining provisions can experience, shortened estimated timeline.

The general procedure for processing a Planning Permit application begins by speaking with Planning staff to find out what planning discretionary actions and environmental clearances are required, calculating the fees based off the required permits and approvals, and preparing the necessary plans. Once the plans are submitted and the fees are paid, staff will review the submission materials and stay in contact with the applicant if any corrections are necessary. If the project requires a public hearing, staff will provide the applicant with a laminated 30" x 40" Notice of Public Hearing poster which must be displayed

on site no later than 14 days before the hearing and will provide public notice of the hearing according to the Code requirements. The number of hearings required varies but once an approval is granted, there is a 10-day appeal period before the applicant can apply for building permits.

Lengthy review periods, multiple application revisions, and delays in approval can increase the time it takes to process development applications, increasing cost of development. As noted above, the City complies with permit streamlining requirements and has developed a

Table D-12: Development Services Fees

Services Provided	Single- and Multi-Family Units ¹
Administrative Use Permit	\$3,380.22/permit
Conditional Use Permit – Major	\$7,812.42 / permit
Conditional Use Permit – Minor	\$4,485.60/ permit
Local Coastal Development Permit – With Other Planning Permit Required	\$1,105.38/ application
Local Coastal Development Permit – No Other Planning Permit Required	\$2,824.86/ application
Modifications – No Hearing (SSPRC approval)	\$1,660.74/ modification
Modifications – Zoning Administrator hearing	\$3,380.22/ modification
Modifications – Planning Commission hearing	\$4,485.60/ modification
Site Plan Review: Conceptual	\$5,537.58/ application plus \$3.20/ 100 sq. ft.
Committee (staff) Approval	\$6,648.30/ application plus \$3.20/ 100 sq. ft.
Planning Commission Approval	\$10,028.52/ application plus \$3.20 / 100 sq.
Standard Variance	\$4,485.60/ application
Zoning Amendments: Zoning Ordinance (map)	\$12,741.24/ zone change
Tentative Maps: Condo Conversion	\$10,012.50 plus \$181.56/ unit
Final Maps: Condo Conversion	\$2,256.68/ application plus \$175.15/ unit
Vesting Final Map	\$2,256.68/ application plus \$175.15/ unit or lot
General Plan Amendment	\$12,741.24/ amendment
Note:	
1 All fees include 6.8% surcharge	
Source: City of Long Beach, Development Services Department, June 2020	



one-stop-shop for applications in effort to reduce delays. However, there are additional factors within the City's control that can contribute to delays and increased costs to housing development. Most significantly, the majority of properties in the city have not yet been rezoned to implement the 2019 LUE PlaceTypes. In these cases, development projects that are consistent with the LUE but inconsistent with the existing zoning require a discretionary zone change to move forward. This additional zone change can lead to associated delays from a City Council hearing and potential appeals, as well as an increase in the cost of the corresponding entitlement process (for further discussion, see Sections D.1.1.A and D.1.1.B). Program(s) 1.1 in the Housing Plan directs the City to update the zoning

regulations consistent with the LUE, eliminating this constraint. Also, SB330 The Housing Crisis Act, authorizes approval of projects consistent with the General Plan, if the zoning regulations are in conflict with the General Plan. This will help reduce delays in approving projects under the LUE while the City updates the zoning code.

Delays can also occur through the City's processing system. The City's Development Permit Center accepts applications both in person and online. Certain minor construction projects can be reviewed in person at the public counter by appointment only, and all construction projects can be submitted by email for plan check. According to the City's website, processing times for plan submittal

Table D-13: Development Impact Fees

Services Provided	Fee
School Impact Fee*	
Level 1	\$3.79 / sq. ft.
Level 2 (New Construction)	\$4.14 / sq. ft.
Sewer Capacity Fee	
Required on new residential, nonresidential, or change of use (when additional sewer capacity is required) development for the purpose of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and operation of the Sewer System.	\$108.93
Required on new residential, nonresidential, or change of use (when additional sewer capacity is required) development as outlined in the Douglas Park Development Agreement for the purpose of construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of the Sewer System.	\$67.82
Fire Facilities Fee	
Single-Family	\$496 / dwelling unit
Multi-Family	\$378 / dwelling unit
Accessory Dwelling Unit	\$241.74 / dwelling unit
Police Facilities Fee	
Single-Family	\$703 / dwelling
Multi-Family	\$537 / unit
Accessory Dwelling Unit	\$342.86 / dwelling unit

Table D-13: Development Impact Fees (continued)

Services Provided	Fee
Park and Recreation Facilities Impact Fee**	
Single-Family	\$4,613.04 / dwelling unit
Multi-Family	\$3,562.78 / dwelling unit
Mobile Home Dwelling	\$2,619.63 / unit pad
Accessory Unit (Artist Studio, Caretakers Unit, Personage, ADU)	\$1,781.39 / dwelling unit
Transportation Improvement Fee**	
Residential	\$1,125.00 / dwelling unit
Accessory, up to 220 sq.ft.	\$236.25 / dwelling unit
Secondary, up to 640 sq.ft	\$663.75 / dwelling unit
Senior Citizen	\$663.00 / unit
Notes:	
* Not assessed or collected by the City of Long Beach	
** Exempt for housing that is affordable to low-income households	
Source: Development Services Department, City of Long Beach, 10/1/19	

intake up through inspection request for construction projects will vary depending on the project type, size, and complexity, and take on average 2 to 4 months for most construction projects that are submitted by email. The City offers faster permitting times for minor projects, such as minor additions. Multiple logistical processes within the City's existing review systems contribute to obstacles in housing project approval. For example: staffing vacancies and turnover can lead to inconsistency in comment and approval or delays in plan check; the existing software is inadequate and results in submittal and processing delays for applicant and staff; the inability to automate electronic plan checks increases processing time; and the difficulty in obtaining construction inspection appointments can result in occasional work site delays.

B. Permit and Development Fees

B.1 Planning Fees

Development service fees charged by local governments contribute to the cost of maintaining, developing, and improving housing. Long Beach collects fees to recover the costs of processing permits and providing the necessary services and infrastructure related to new development. **Table D-12** summarizes the common planning fees charged for providing associated services for new housing development.

The City conducts an annual assessment of its service fees to ensure that they reflect the cost of providing services and attempts to keep fees in line with other communities. Fees are generally increased based on a comparative survey and increase in the Consumer Price Index. Fees are generally not waived, because they represent the actual cost for service, are a relatively minor portion of the total building valuation, and therefore are not considered to be an undue constraint upon the production or maintenance of housing.



B.2 Impact Fees

In addition to planning fees, the City of Long Beach charges various development impact fees upon new development. In contrast to service fees that recover the costs of providing services, impact fees are intended to fund the improvements in infrastructure and services needed to accommodate new housing development. For instance, common examples include school fees, park and recreation fees, sewer fees, and transportation improvement fees. **Table D-13** below details these impact fees. School fees are set by the Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) pursuant to State legislation. The City does not assess or collect the fees on behalf of LBUSD.

To ensure that development impact fees are reasonably related to the costs to extend infrastructure, public services, and facilities, the City conducts a periodic nexus study that links service costs to the actual impacts of the development. However, to ensure that fees do not constrain the production of affordable housing, the City waives development impact fees – parks and recreation and transportation improvement fees – for housing that is dedicated as affordable to lower income households.

D.1.4 Site Improvements

Site improvements are an important component of new development and include water, sewer, circulation, and other infrastructure needed to support development. Long Beach requires pro-rata payments for off-site extension of the water, sewer and storm drain systems, and pro-rata payments for traffic signals. It requires the developer to construct all internal streets, sidewalks, curb, gutter, affected off-street arterials, and landscaping. New residential construction will occur as infill, where infrastructure is in place. While these impact affordability, these requirements are deemed necessary to maintain the quality of life desired by City residents, and are consistent with the City's General Plan goals to ensure that public services and facilities are in place at the time of need, thus avoiding the overloading of existing urban service systems.

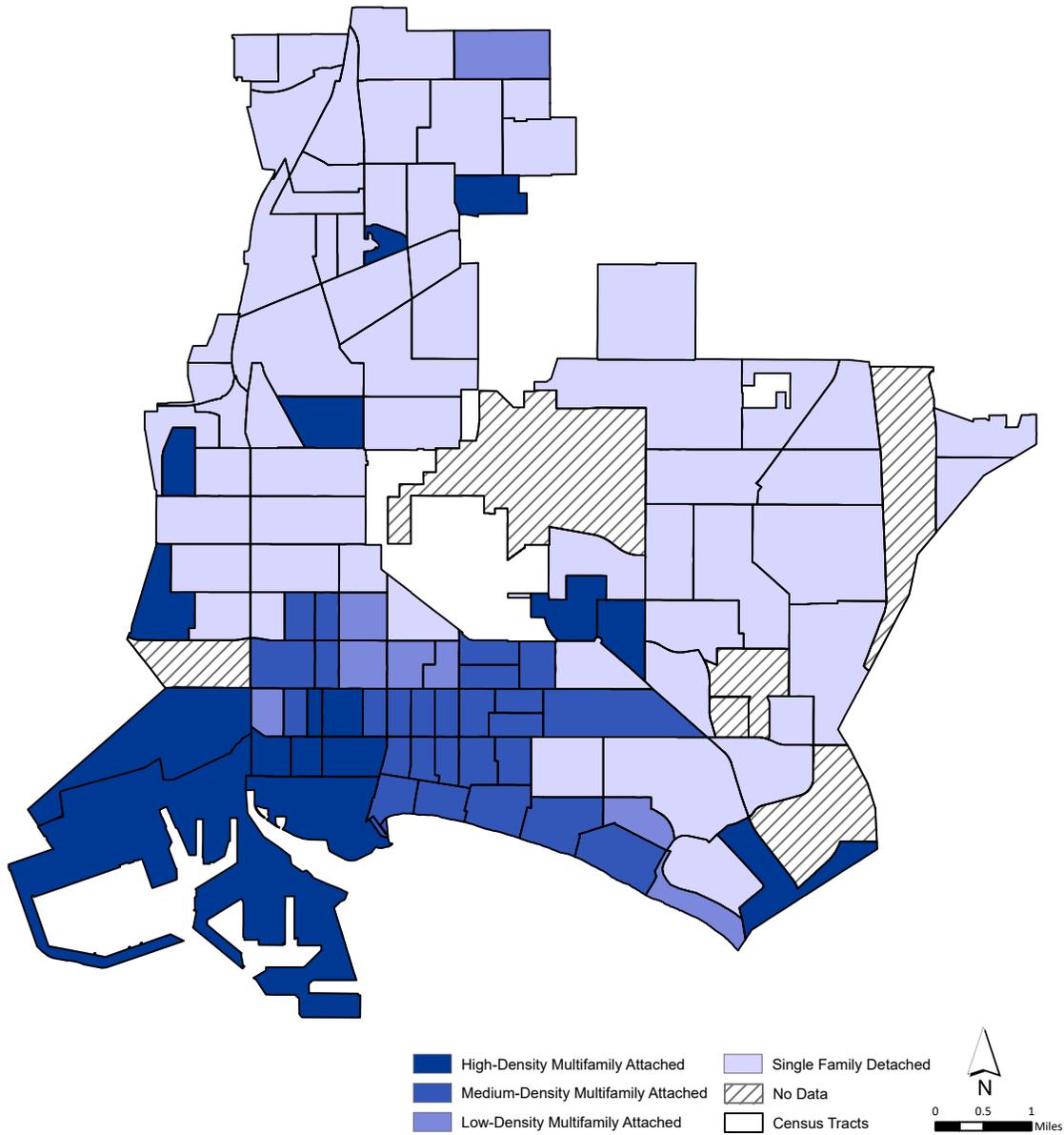
Table D-14: Housing Type (2010-2019)

Unit Type	2000		2010		2019	
	Units	Percent	Units	Percent	Units	Percent
Single Detached	69,014	40%	74,257	42%	70,123	40%
Single Attached	10,093	6%	10,105	6%	7,675	4%
Total Single-Family	79,107	46%	84,362	48%	77,798	44%
Two to Four	23,386	14%	21,610	12%	23,821	14%
Five Plus	66,637	39%	67,418	38%	71,786	41%
Total Multi-Family	90,023	53%	89,028	51%	95,607	55%
Mobile Homes & Other	2,529	1%	2,342	1%	2,464	1%
Total Housing Units	171,659	100%	175,732	100%	175,869	100%

Source: Department of Finance, Table E-5, City/County Population and Housing Estimates



Figure D-3: Housing Type by Census Tracts



Source: ACS 2019 5-year estimates, Table DP04



Section D.2 Non-Governmental Constraints

The City is dedicated to helping meet the housing needs of all residents in Long Beach. The City's housing stock, however, is impacted by a number of factors that can either incentivize or limit the development, maintenance, and improvement of housing. In order to achieve its housing goals, the City reviewed these factors, which can consist of both non-governmental (i.e. market) constraints and governmental constraints, which are within the City's ability to influence. This section provides a summary of the review of these non-governmental constraints.

D.2.1 Housing Context

A. Housing Types in Long Beach

The City's housing consists of a variety of housing types. In 2019, Long Beach has a total of 175,869 housing units in the city, 44% of which were single-family homes, 55% of which were multi-family, and 1% of which were mobile homes.

Since 2010, overall housing stock in Long Beach has not changed, though the housing mix has shifted to fewer single-family homes and more multi-family units. The stock of single-family homes decreased by 8%, while the stock of multi-family homes, concentrated in the Downtown, grew by 7%, averaging about 731 new units per year citywide. Across the City's single-family homes, the majority are single-family detached. Less traditional forms of housing, such as mobile homes, consisted of approximately 1% of the City's housing stock.

B. Housing Type by Geography

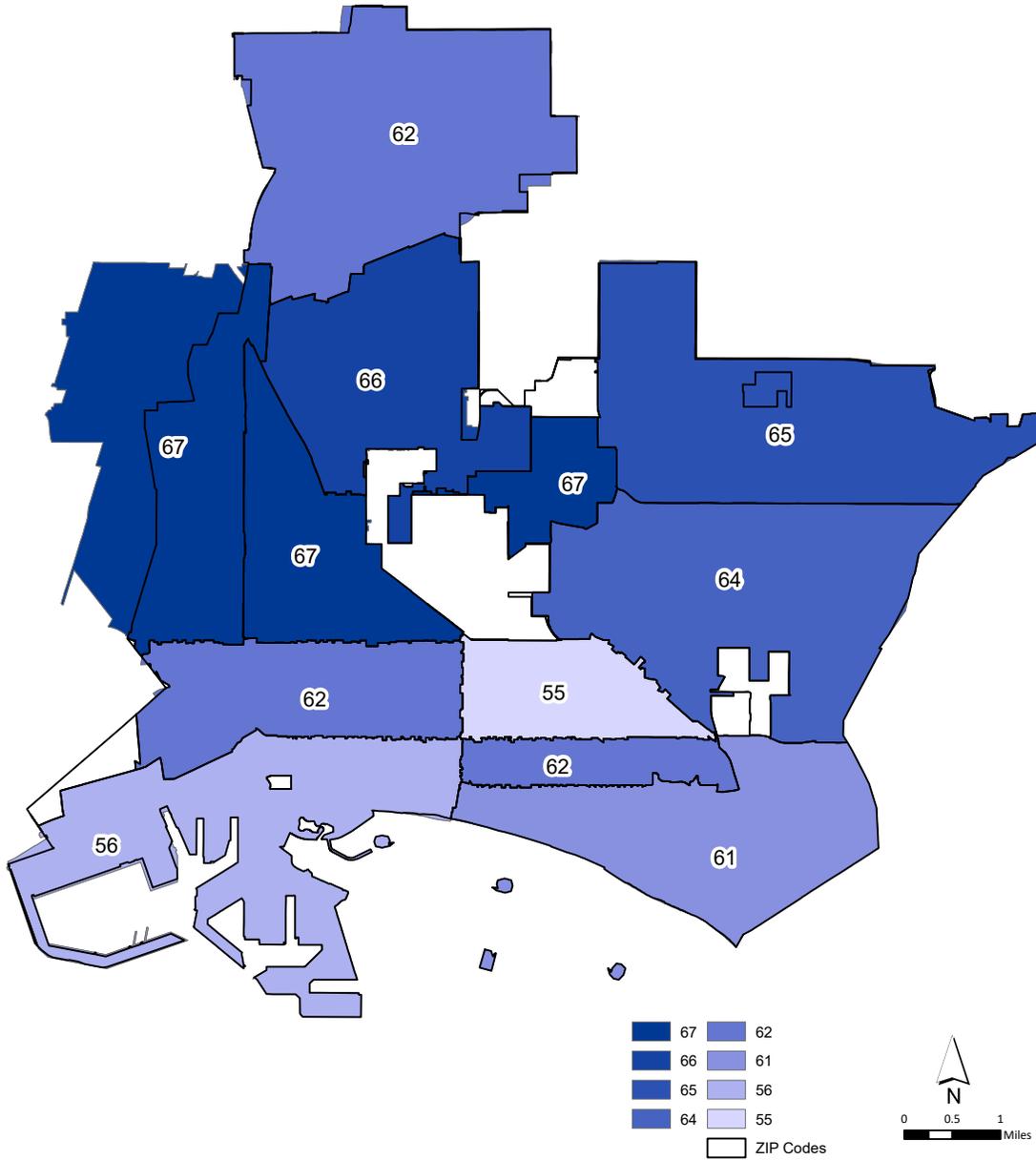
Given current and historical zoning and real estate investment patterns, certain types of housing are more prevalent in certain areas of the city. High-density multi-family housing is concentrated in the Downtown, the Traffic Circle Area, and along Marina Pacifica. Medium- and low-density multi-family housing surrounds the Downtown in the southern part of the city. Single family housing is largely located in the northern portion and eastern half of the city as depicted in **Figure D-3**.

C. Age of Housing Stock

Overall, the City has an older housing stock. 70% of housing in Long Beach is over 50 years old, compared to just 61% across LA County. Cities with an aging housing stock need to ensure its housing does not fall into disrepair to continue to provide a healthy, safe living space. Older units have historically served as a source of market-rate naturally occurring affordable housing. This process, known as "filtering", requires the construction of new housing to replace the aging stock. In markets with a lack of new construction, even older housing can continue to command premium rents. There are a number of factors that influence filtering that can contribute to a shortage of entry-level housing. This includes taxation benefits of long-term ownership of Proposition 13, which results in overconsumption of housing. Because of patterns of urban development, older housing tends to be closer to employment locations. With increasing pressure on transportation systems, there is a premium on housing locations near employment.



Figure D-4: Average Age of Units by Zip Code



Source: ACS 2019 5-year estimates, Table B25035

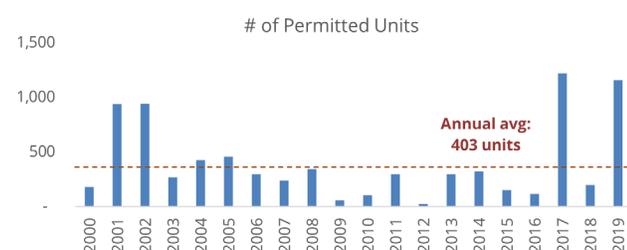


Table D-15: Housing Units by Year Built

Year Built	Housing Units Added	Total Housing Units	% of Housing
1939 or earlier	39,822		23%
1940-1949	22,293	62,115	36%
1950-1959	37,932	100,047	58%
1960-1969	23,462	123,509	71%
1970-1979	21,781	145,290	84%
1980-1989	13,279	158,569	91%
1990-1999	8,747	167,316	96%
2000-2009	4,494	171,810	99%
2010 or later	1,622	173,432	100%

Source: ACS 2018 1-year Estimates, Table B25036

Figure D-5: Number of Building Permits



Source: Census Building Permits Survey

D. Building Permit Activity

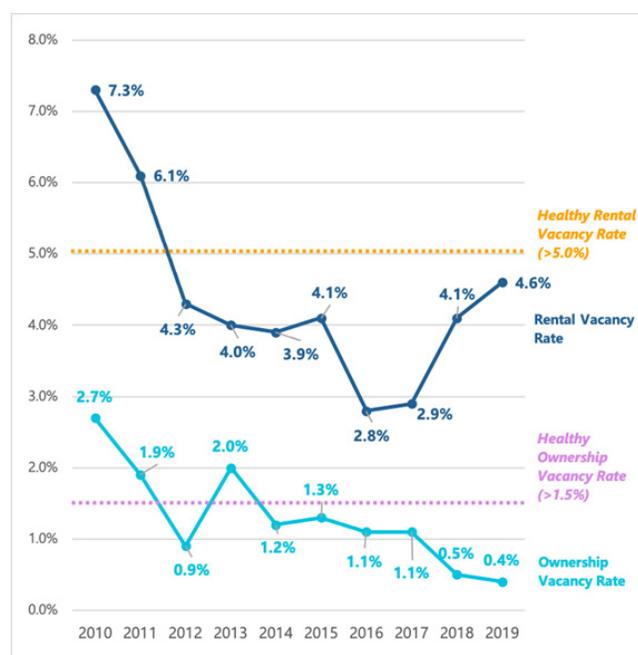
Since 2000, Long Beach has permitted a total of 8,065 units, or an average of 403 units per year. (Note: building permit figures are distinct from the number of housing units physically constructed.) Much of the permits were issued from 2017 to 2019, during which over 2,500 units have been permitted in Long Beach, with the majority for projects permitted in the Downtown area.

E. Vacancy Rate

Despite strong housing production in the past several years, the housing market in Long Beach continues to be strained. Evidence of increased housing pressure can be seen in the city's vacancy rate. A low vacancy rate indicates there are too few units to meet the demand for housing. Per real estate industry standards, healthy housing markets have a vacancy rate of 5% for rental properties and 1.5% for ownership properties. In 2018, Long Beach's vacancy rate was 4.1% for rental properties and 0.5% for ownership properties, suggesting low inventory and greater demand for housing.

Since the 2008 Recession, vacancy rates for both ownership and rental properties have fallen below what is considered a healthy vacancy rate. As a result, prices increase and make housing unaffordable for many.

Figure D-6: Vacancy Rates



Source: ACS 1-year Estimates, Table DP04



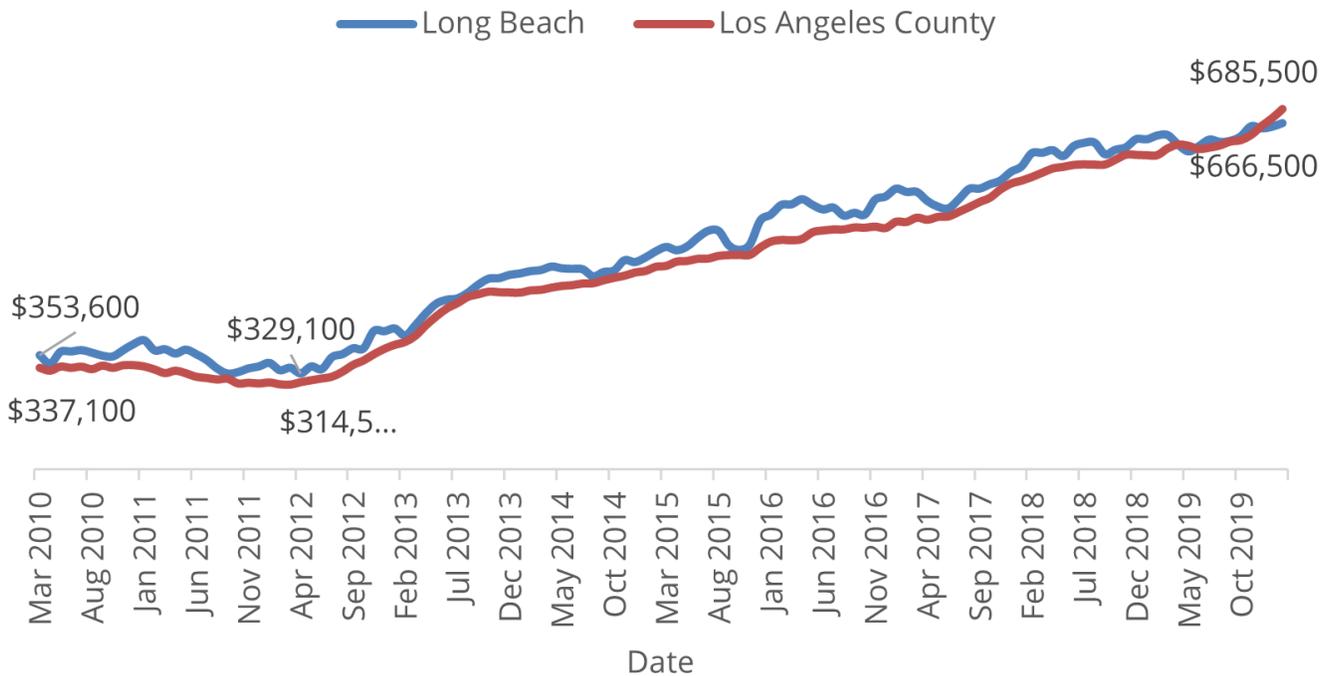
D.2.2 Market Activity

A. Market Overview: Home Value Single Family

As of February 2020, the median home value for a single-family home in Long Beach was \$666,500. After dropping \$329,100 in April 2012, Long Beach home values have rebounded and continued rising. Since 2010, Long Beach home values are typically slightly above but have generally kept pace with the County as a whole.

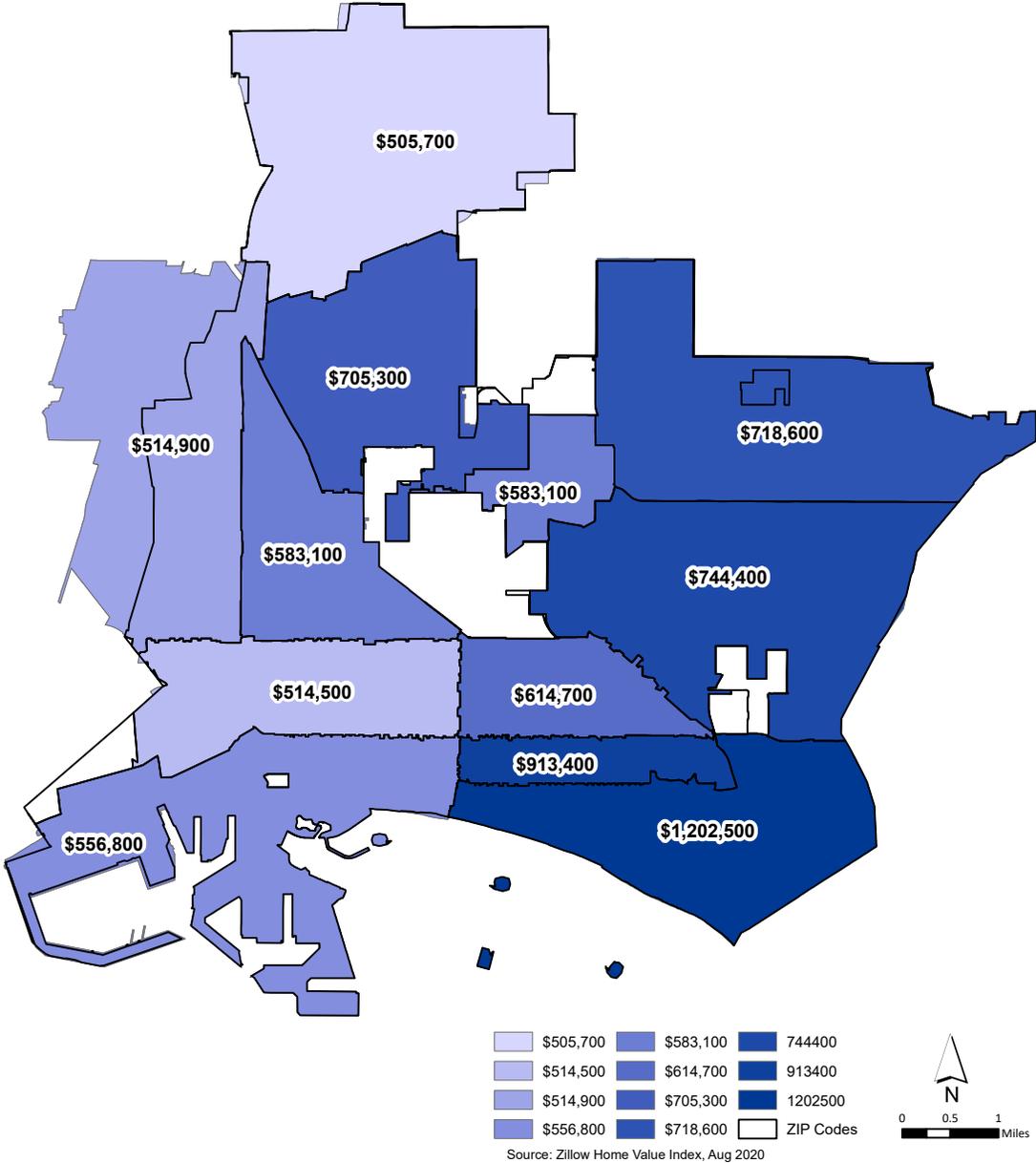
Home values range wildly across the city, from \$515,000 in 90810 to \$1.2 million in 90803. Home values are generally higher in the east side of Long Beach, which includes the 90803 neighborhoods of Belmont Shores and Marina Pacifica.

Figure D-7: Median Home



Source: Zillow Home Value Index, Aug 2020

Figure D-8: Zillow Home Value Index by Zip Code



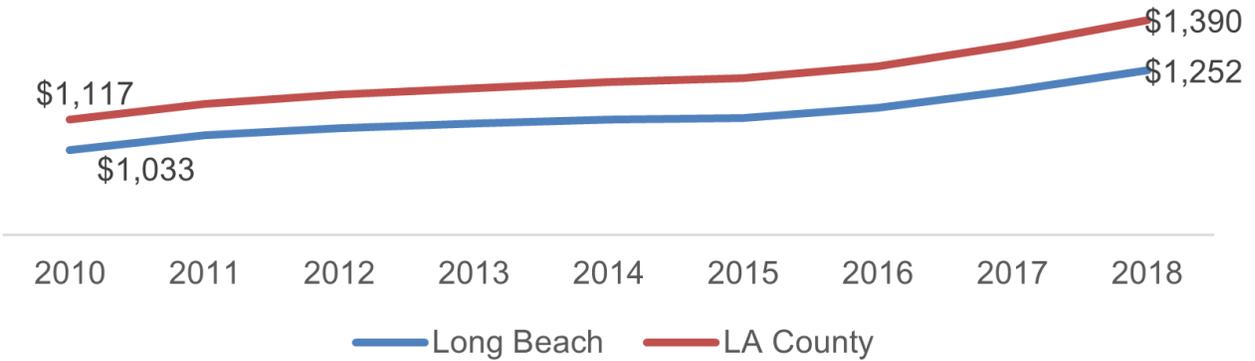


B. Market Overview: Rental

Rental housing rates for Long Beach have trended similarly to the County. As shown below, the median rental unit in Long Beach in 2018 is \$1,252. Since 2010, Long Beach rents grew by 21% while rents in LA County grew by 24%.

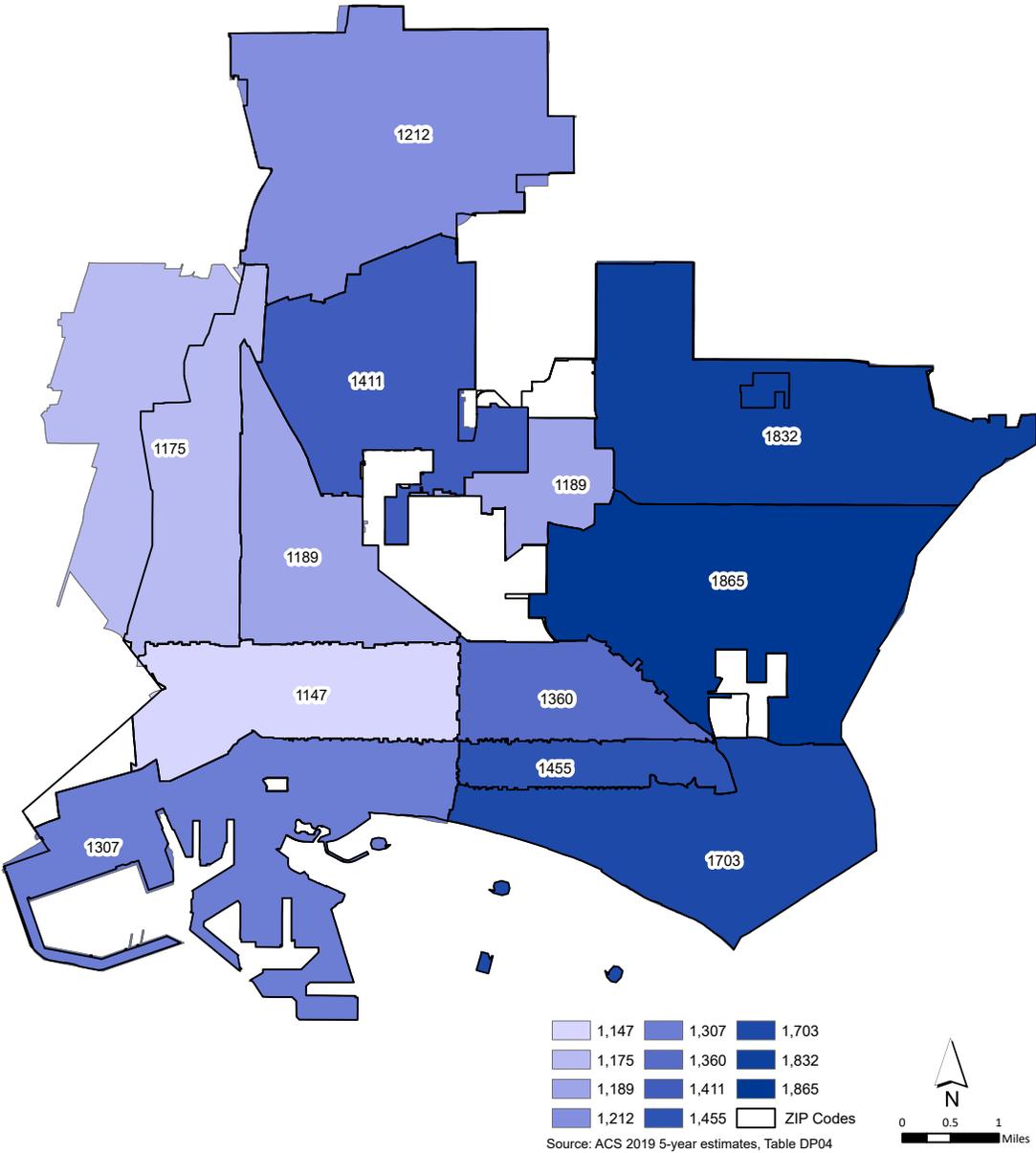
Higher rents can offset the cost of development. Thus, areas that command higher rents are more likely to attract private market-rate development. Areas with the highest rents are located in the east side, which include 90815 (Los Altos), 90803 (Belmont Shore and Marina Pacifica), and 90808 (Lakewood Village and Rancho Estates).

Figure D-9: Median Rents Over Time



Source: ACS 5-year Estimates, Table DP04

Figure D-10: Median Rent by Zipcode



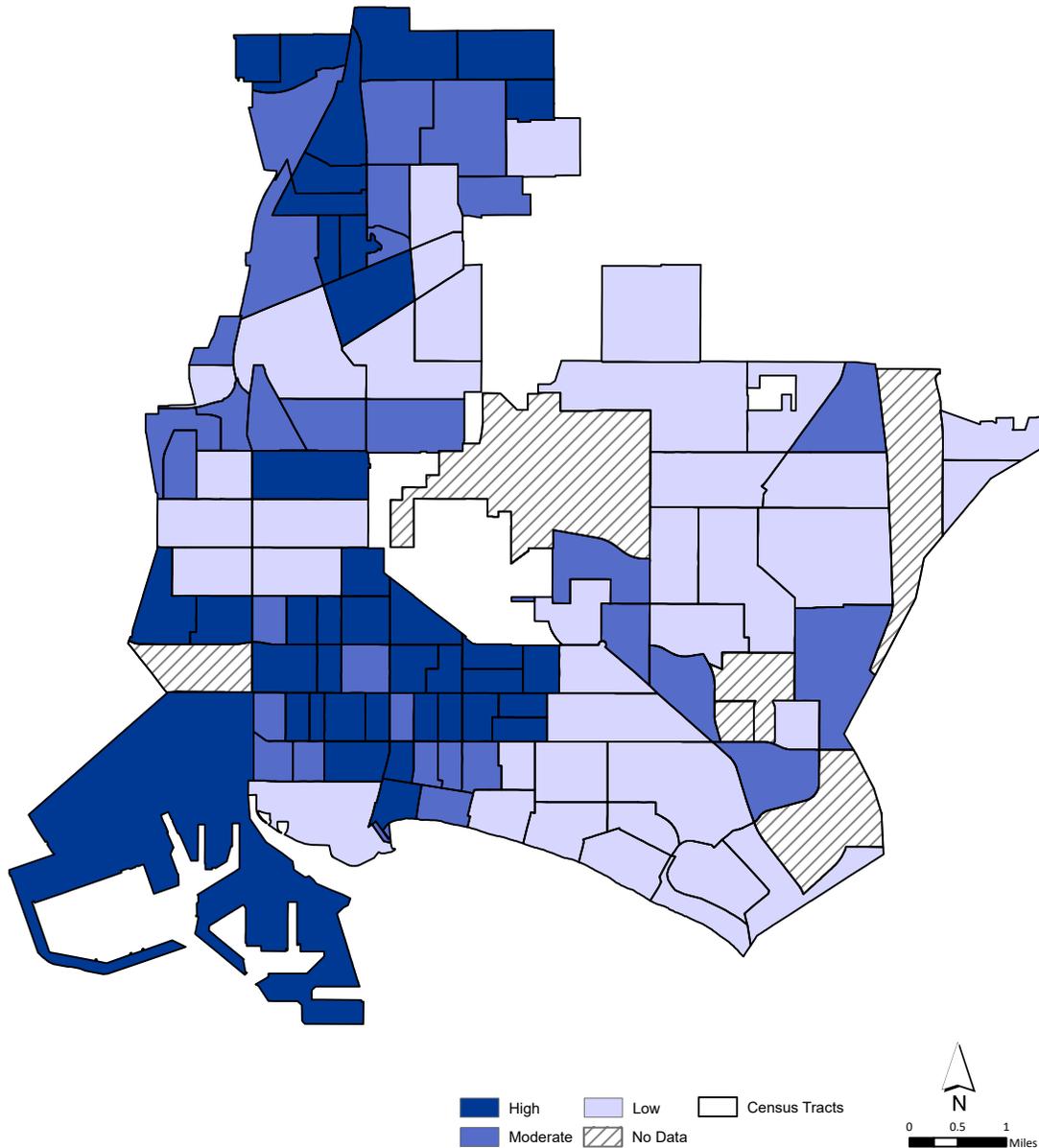
C. Risk of Displacement

Governmental and market constraints on new development have continually stymied housing supply, especially affordable housing. Low levels of housing result in greater demand for available units and ultimately higher market rents. With rapidly rising rental rates across the city, residents in some areas are more at risk of displacement relative to others. The following graph depicts the displacement risk of residents by census tract. This risk is measured through two variables: the proportion of renters paying 30% or more of their income in rent, and the

proportion of households earning 70% or less of AMI. Each census tract is grouped into three categories:

- » **High risk** of displacement, relative to others: These census tracts were above the median for both variables
- » **Moderate risk** of displacement, relative to others: These census tracts were above the median for one of the variables
- » **Low risk** of displacement, relative to others: These census tracts were below the median for both variables

Figure D-11: Displacement Risk by Census Tract





Census tracts with the highest risk of displacement (where households scored above the median on both housing cost burden and the percentage of households earning 70% or less of the AMI) are on the west side of Long Beach, particularly in North Long Beach, Cambodia Town, Eastside, and East Village. This assessment generally overlaps with the geographic segregation of communities of color in Long Beach (as shown in the Needs Assessment **Figure D-2**).

D. Development Costs

The cost of development is one of the biggest factors influencing the rate and type of housing produced. Major development costs include construction costs, soft costs (such as permitting costs, impact fees, and contractor fees), and the cost of land.

D.1 Capital Costs: Hard

According to a March 2020 report published by the Turner Center for Housing Innovation at UC Berkeley, construction costs for multifamily housing in California have climbed 25% between 2009 and 2018. This increase is in part due to the higher cost of building materials, such as wood, concrete, and steel, as well as prevailing wage requirements. Construction costs can vary depending on the type of development, ranging from the most expensive steel-frame Type I construction to the more affordable wood-frame Type V. Due to the smaller scale, single family homes tend to be more expensive to construct on a PSF basis than multi-family. The cost of construction in the Long Beach area is about \$168 per square foot. This cost can fluctuate depending on the type and quality of amenities to the property, such as expensive interior finishes, fireplace, swimming pool, etc. In addition, hard costs can also include a demolition expense if there are existing structures on-site, or costs for land improvements that must be made before development, such as remediation or infrastructure. The cost of parking can also have a large impact on the total cost of development.

The cost of labor has also soared. The construction sector has not been able to expand to meet the demand for new housing. The Turner Center found that, between 2009 and 2018, the number of permitted units has increased by 430 percent while the number of workers in the construction industry has only grown by 32%. In addition to the worker shortage, projects with prevailing wage requirements cost an average of \$30 more per square foot. The Turner Center found that it is more expensive to build in Los Angeles (and its surrounding areas) and in the Bay Area than in other regions of California, even for similar projects.

Overall, construction costs are similar across the region, so it is not considered a constraint that is particular to the City of Long Beach. They are, however, a relevant constraint to development in the Southern California region, impacting both market-rate and below market-rate housing.

D.2 Capital Costs: Soft

Soft costs are the costs that are not directly incurred by the physical construction of the development. These costs include services for architectural, consultant, and legal services, as well as permitting requirements and impact fees. They generally range from 15-30% of total development costs, but can fluctuate depending on local fees and exactions.

For a more detailed list of permit and exactions, please refer to **Table D-12** and **D-13**.

D.3 Land Costs

The cost of land can often constrain development, particularly if future market rents are not expected to be high enough to justify the land sale or redevelopment opportunity. In the past, the Long Beach Redevelopment Agency would write-down the cost of Agency-owned land for developers in exchange for affordable housing. Since its dissolution in 2012 and the subsequent loss of funding, the City has not had a mechanism by which to reduce the cost of land for development.

Typical land cost estimates in Long Beach range between \$30 to \$70 per square foot. The cost of land is similarly high across the Southern California region. In Long Beach, much of the land cost is driven by the reverence of single-family home development, constraining net new housing supply and propelling property values. Higher land costs can impede development feasibility to produce lower cost housing due to prevailing rental rates.

F. Availability of Financing

The availability of financing can impact rates of home ownership. The ability to secure financing can be influenced by several factors, including creditworthiness, debt-to-income ratio, and the restrictiveness of mortgage lending standards. Reviewing data collected through the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) can reveal the role the lending market has had on local home sales.

The total number of government-backed and conventional loan applications in 2019 is similar to the total in 2011. However, the economic recovery since the Recession has led to an uptick in the number of conventional loans and a lessened reliance on government ones. Compared to the home loan data collected in the prior housing element, the number of government-backed mortgage applications more than halved, from 1,899 in 2011 to 791 in 2019. During the same period, conventional loans increased 41% from 2,737 in 2011 to 3,863 in 2019. The increased number of conventional loans may also be due to the maximum allowable mortgage delineated by the federal government that may be lower than the market rate-cost of housing in Long Beach.

The approval rates of both the government-backed and conventional loans is about 75%, which is comparable to the rates in 2011.

Table D-16: Home Loan Approvals

	2019				2011			
	Total Applications	% Approved	% Denied	% Withdrawn or Incomplete	Total Applications	% Approved	% Denied	% Withdrawn or Incomplete
Government-backed	791	74%	9%	17%	1,899	72.2%	13.1%	14.6%
Conventional	3,863	75%	7%	18%	2,737	75.7%	12.2%	12.1%
Refinancings	11,380	64%	14%	22%	10,962	66.8%	19.2%	14.0%
Home Improvement	1,289	42%	44%	14%	464	57.3%	29.5%	13.1%

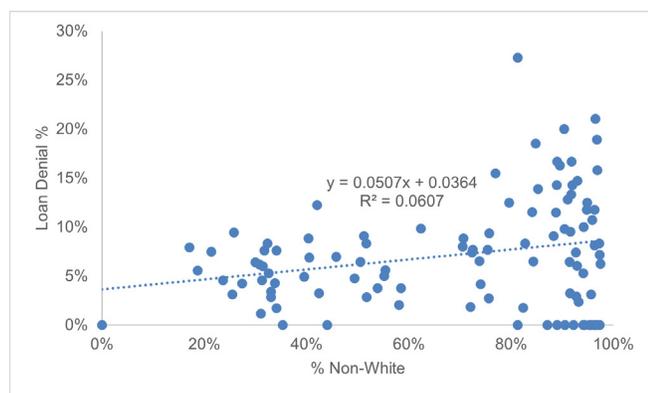
Source: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, 2019



In competitive housing environments when purchasing a new home may be out of reach for some, home renovations can be a desirable and more affordable way to add value to property. The number of home improvement applications rose 178% from 464 in 2011 to 1,289 in 2019. Despite the larger appetite, approval rates dropped to just 42% from 67% eight years ago.

The HMDA data suggests a lack of a linear relationship between the percentage of non-white population in a community and the rate of home loan denials in the city of Long Beach. When subjected to an ordinary least squares regression, the data indicated a correlation coefficient (R-squared) of 6%. Note: the demographic data reflects the area for which a home loan was applied, and not demographic data of the applicant.

Figure D-12: Home Loan Denials vs. Non-White Population by Census Tract



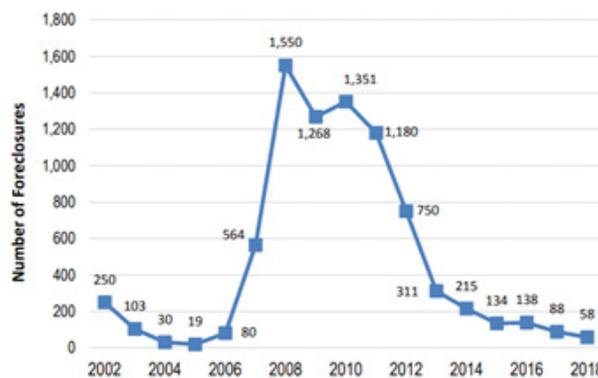
Source: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, 2019

While HMDA data was initially collected to determine the extent of racial discrimination in the mortgage lending industry, much of the discrimination now is more subtle than the use of racial covenants and redlining by financial institutions from decades prior. Today, many minority applicants face higher interest rates and refinance fees than white borrowers. This type of discrimination may not be visible in the HMDA data.

G. Foreclosures

Foreclosures have declined since its peak in 2008. In 2018, Long Beach had 58 foreclosures.

Figure D-13: Foreclosures in Long Beach since 2000



Source: CoreLogic/DataQuick, 2002-2018

The impact of COVID-19 on the housing market is as of yet to be determined, but the number of foreclosures may increase in tandem with the high rates of unemployment or the high rates of rent non-payment across the country, which could prevent borrowers from paying their mortgage on-time.

Section D.3 Environmental and Infrastructure Constraints

Environmental issues and infrastructure capacity or other limitations could possibly affect the type and amount of residential development in a given location. If not addressed, these types of constraints could preclude a jurisdiction from facilitating the development of housing that is needed to meet its RHNA assignment. None of the sites being used to address the City's new RHNA targets have environmental or infrastructure constraints. Nevertheless, this section addresses the environmental and infrastructure constraints in the City of Long Beach and the actions that have been taken to mitigate these constraints with regard to the potential development of housing.

D.3.1 City Infrastructure

Long Beach was incorporated 133 years ago in 1888. Today, the City is highly urbanized and fully developed. The only remaining theoretically developable parcels (assuming that parks, beaches, and wetlands will be preserved) are either brown fields or other lands that can be recycled for new uses. No new streets are needed; water, sewer and power lines service all properties. There are no known constraints with respect to needed infrastructure able to support additional housing development. However, like most developed communities, one of the City's major challenges is to maintain this infrastructure in good condition and working at optimal levels to serve the needs of residents and businesses. The long and short term Capital Improvement Programs are designed to address these maintenance concerns.

D.3.2 Geologic Conditions

Located directly adjacent to and between the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers, with eight miles of coastline, the City is situated on a coastal plain with relatively unstable soils (i.e., terrace deposits). The potential for flooding and liquefaction are an ongoing concern for the City, and steps have been taken to mitigate these hazards. For instance, following the discovery of oil here in the 1920s, by the 1950s areas along the downtown and in the port experienced severe subsidence when oil and gas resources were extracted. In 1958, a full-scale water injection system was initiated to repressurize and stabilize these areas.

With this Wilmington Oil Field underlying the coastline a very important national resource, and oil operations continuing for the foreseeable future, this water injection system is maintained to protect the developments on the surface above – including a lot of new housing recently constructed in the City's downtown. Similarly, following severe storms and flooding in the City's early history, an extensive breakwater was constructed to protect lives and properties situated on the peninsula and along the shoreline. Although studies are planned to examine the reconfiguration of this breakwater in order to allow more surf and better offshore water quality, it is not expected that alterations to the breakwater would impact any potential development sites.

Although potential land subsidence is an issue, the most pervasive geologic hazard in Long Beach is that of an earthquake. The City is bisected diagonally across the center by the Newport Inglewood Fault Zone. Again, because of the relatively unstable soils beneath the surface in some areas, a major earthquake along this fault could cause widespread devastation. In fact, the City experienced such a quake in 1933 where lives were lost and many buildings destroyed. Learning from that episode, the City has developed a reputation for applying strict building standards, and initiating and supporting State legislation to protect lives and property from potential earthquake damage. The Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone Act of 1973 was adopted to mitigate the potential impacts from an earthquake by requiring buildings to be set back from the fault zone. Further, several years ago levees along both the San Gabriel and Los Angeles Rivers were raised and improved to mitigate exposure to flooding should an earthquake occur. Portions of Long Beach have been evaluated for flood risk.



Appendix E: Review of Past Accomplishments

Table E-1 below reviews the City’s progress in implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element. **Table E-2** at the end summarizes the City’s progress toward the quantified objectives established in the 2013-2021 Housing Element.

Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Assistance to, and Preservation of, Affordable Units			
Preservation of At-Risk Unit	<p>Annually monitor status of the 1,600 affordable housing units in 21 projects that are at risk of converting to market rate. Seek to preserve these affordable units for extremely low income households and very low income households.</p> <p>In the event that a property is scheduled for conversion, coordinate with the property owner to ensure that proper noticing is circulated to the at-risk tenants and that tenant education is provided regarding their options, such as other affordable housing developments and City programs, and special HUD Section 8 vouchers for tenants displaced due to expiration of project-based Section 8 assistance.</p> <p>In the event that a property is scheduled for conversion, contact qualified, non-profit entities, from the State’s qualified entities list, to inform them of the opportunity to acquire affordable units. Also inform them of financial assistance available through City, State, and federal programs.</p> <p>In the event that a property is scheduled for conversion, explore the possibility of using available housing funds to acquire or facilitate the acquisition of the units to preserve affordability.</p> <p>Support the property owners’ application for tax credits or other funding sources that would extend the properties’ affordability period.</p> <p>Support the property owners’ application for Section 8 contract renewal with HUD.</p>	Ongoing	<p>Since 2014, a total of 1,017 affordable units in the following projects has been preserved and extended for an additional 55 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » New Hope Home: Preservation of 140 Senior Units. Development Services (DS) supported and assisted with funding applications. » Sea Mist Tower, 1451 Atlantic: Preservation of 75 Senior Veteran Units. DS amended previous agreements, and supported and assisted with funding applications. » Covenant Manor, 600 E. 4th Street: Preservation of 100 Senior Units. DS amended previous agreements, and supported and assisted with funding applications. » Brethren Manor, 3333 Pacific: Preservation of 295 Senior Units. Health and Human Services (HHS) provided tenant protection vouchers and coordinated with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). DS supported and assisted with funding applications. » American Goldstar Manor, 3021 Goldstar Drive: Preservation of 283 Senior Veteran Units. HHS provided tenant protection vouchers and coordinated with HUD.



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Assistance to, and Preservation of, Affordable Units (continued)			
<p>Preservation of At-Risk Unit</p>	<p>Extend affordability through acquisition/rehabilitation efforts.</p> <p>Provide tenant education and information on special Section 8 voucher assistance set aside by the HACLB for residents displaced or impacted by the conversion of federally assisted housing projects.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Beachwood Apartments, 475 W. 5th Street and 505 West 6th Street: Preservation of 45 Family and Disabled Units. Rehabilitation began in December 2017. DS/The LBCIC provided \$2.1 million in funding, amended previous agreements, supported and assisted with funding applications, and provided \$246,522 in Developer Impact Fee waivers. » Sara’s Apartments, 240 W. 7th Street: Preservation of 29 Disabled and Senior Units. DS amended previous agreements, supported and assisted with funding applications, and facilitated the provision of Project-Based Vouchers for the project. » Federation Tower Apartments, 3799 E. Willow Street: Preservation of 50 Disabled and Senior Units. DS supported and assisted with funding applications. <p>The City maintains a list of all assisted housing developments within the City and continues to work with property owners to renew their participation in the Section 8 program.</p>
<p>Housing Choice Voucher (aka Section 8 Rental Assistance)</p>	<p>Encourage property owners to accept Housing Choice Vouchers, including working with owners of new rental developments.</p> <p>Seek to raise the payment standard to expand the stock of eligible rentals, when necessary.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The Housing Authority currently has an allocation of 6,713 Housing Choice Vouchers. Average utilization of allocated vouchers was 85 percent in 2017 and 2018 and over 90 percent in 2019, and funds in excess of 100 percent of the Authorized Budget Authority were spent. Efforts to encourage owner acceptance are ongoing.</p> <p>For the 2021-2029 Housing Element, Outreach and education will be expanded to promote the new State law on source of income protection (SB 329 and SB 222).</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Assistance to, and Preservation of, Affordable Units (continued)			
First Right of Refusal for Displaced Lower Income Households	<p>By 2016, explore local options to extend first right of refusal to lower income households displaced by private development. Survey other cities to benchmark their requirements for first right of refusal. Report findings to the Planning Commission and City Council in 2017 as part of the Annual Report to HCD for Housing Element Implementation. Factors to be evaluated may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Applicable projects (minimum size of projects subject to the requirement); » Income levels of displaced tenants and if priority should be established; » Terms and conditions offered; and » Length of offer. 	2016	<p>In 2017, Development Services (DS) staff began working with the City Attorney's office to include first right of refusal for displaced lower-income households in pending updates to the Coastal Zone In-Lieu Fee Ordinance and the Condominium Conversion Ordinance. In 2019, DS conducted public outreach relating to the pending updates, including surveys of other cities' coastal zone lower-income housing ordinances. The update to this policy was recommended by the Planning Commission on October 1, 2020 and was presented before the City Council January 19, 2021. The item will be brought back to the Council after 90 days with additional study relating to consistency with the City's inclusionary housing program. With the passage of AB 1482 in 2019, the City Council instructed staff to work on a new Tenant Relocation Assistance Ordinance that will be consistent with state law.</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing for Special Needs Residents			
Continuum of Care	<p>Develop new efficiency units on remaining land at the Villages at Cabrillo with at least half of these units targeted to extremely low income households and the remainder targeted to very low income households.</p> <p>Continue to support services and programs that are part of the Continuum of Care system for the homeless through the City's annual funding allocation process.</p>	Ongoing	<p>The City and its community partners continue to provide 1,679 Emergency/ Transitional program beds, Permanent Supportive Housing with a capacity of 854 persons (beds), and Rapid Rehousing for 28 persons. Overall, the City's housing inventory for the homeless is 2,561 beds. Furthermore, the Century Village at Cabrillo is the process of updating its master plan to expand housing on site.</p> <p>In June 2017, DS received a \$491,233 grant from HUD for the FY 2017/2018 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program to increase the effectiveness of the ESG program and facilitate the connection with the Long Beach CoC, DS coordinates with HHS to administer and oversee the program. ESG funds provide support to two emergency shelter programs, street outreach and Rapid Rehousing services for homeless households.</p> <p>In February 2019, HHS was awarded \$8,467,853 in 2018 CoC grant funding by HUD. The 2018 CoC award provided one-year funding to support 20 currently operating projects providing a mixture of housing and supportive services and two projects for strategic planning and enhanced monitoring activities.</p> <p>In 2020, the City also received \$8.1 million in CDBG-CV and \$15.3 million in ESG-CV funds from HUD to address the impacts of the Coronavirus. Initial funding focuses on providing emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness. Implementation of these programs are underway.</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing for Special Needs Residents (continued)			
<p>Zoning Code Update for Special Needs Housing</p>	<p><i>Emergency Shelters:</i> In 2013, the City amended the Zoning Code to permit emergency shelters by right via a ministerial approval process in the Port – IP zone and in PD-31 (Villages at Cabrillo). The City will explore additional opportunities for allowing emergency shelters in PD-29 and the IL (Light Industrial) zone. Potential inclusion of sites for emergency shelters will be evaluated as part of the PD-29 Specific Plan update in 2014. Inclusion of emergency shelters in the IL zone or as an overlay in portions of the IL zone will be recommended in 2015. Factors to consider include availability of vacant and underutilized properties, access to supportive services and public transportation, as well as compatibility with surrounding uses. Annually, monitor the effectiveness of the various zones for by-right emergency shelters and pursue alternative strategies as necessary.</p> <p><i>Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Housing:</i> By the end of 2014, amend the Zoning Code to incorporate SRO housing under the provisions for Special Group Residence. Conditions for approval will be objective and pertain to performance standards such as parking, management, and security. Such conditions will be similar to those required for other Special Group Residence uses in the same zone.</p> <p><i>Definition of Family:</i> Amend the Zoning Code by the end of 2014 to revise the definition of family to “any group of individuals living together based on personal relationships.”</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>Emergency shelters are allowed by right in the Port-Related Industrial Zoning District.</p> <p>The City continues to monitor its zoning regulations to ensure the provision of a range of housing options to the City’s special needs population.</p> <p>In 2020, the City adopted a zoning code update to increase the areas where emergency shelters and other interim housing uses are permitted. Additionally, the City has recently updated the zoning code to add new definitions, as well as update existing ones, for uses related to interim housing and allow said uses in more districts. Examples of these include safe parking sites and social service offices.</p> <p>In 2015, the Zoning Code was amended to include a definition of SRO and include SRO housing under the definition of Special Group Residence.</p> <p>In 2015, the Zoning Code was amended to revise the definition of family.</p> <p>The City has also recently updated its Zoning Code to address the provision of special needs housing relating to Low Barrier Navigation Center (AB 101), Emergency Shelter (AB 139), and Supportive Housing (AB 2162).</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing for Special Needs Residents (continued)			
Family Self Sufficiency	<p>Continue to implement the Family Self-Sufficiency Program.</p> <p>Promote program at City website, newsletters, and brochures at public counters.</p>	Ongoing	In 2019, 17 participants graduated from the program, and a total of \$857,159 in escrow funds were disbursed. A total of 484 participants have completed this program to date. This program can serve up to 674 participants.
HOPWA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	<p>Continue to provide assistance to 108 households through the HOPWA Long-Term Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and 120 households through the Short-Term Assistance Program.</p> <p>Petition for increased funding for program.</p> <p>Promote program at City website, newsletters, and brochures at public counters.</p>	Ongoing	In 2019, the HACLB was awarded \$1.25 million in grant funds for the HOPWA program. There are currently a total of 46 households receiving rental assistance and supportive services/case management.
Universal Design	Evaluate the feasibility of providing additional density bonuses or other incentives for new developments that include universal design (beyond required ADA standards) by 2017 as part of the tri-annual update of the Building Code.	2017	The updated Land Use Element and Urban Design Element, adopted in 2019, integrate universal design into the policy framework for future development of the City. The City will further evaluate bonuses or requirements for universal design through building code updates to occur as a result of Land Use and Urban Design Elements implementation.
HOME Security Deposit Assistance	<p>Provide security deposit assistance to 350 homeless households. This program benefits primarily extremely low income households.</p> <p>Promote program to nonprofit service providers.</p>	Ongoing	This program assists between 20 and 40 households annually over the last four years. While the number of households assisted annually has decreased in recent years due to funding availability and difficulty in locating affordable housing, this program remains an important component of the City's overall housing strategy.



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing for Special Needs Residents (continued)			
VASH (Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing)	Lease up all 495 allocated vouchers by 2014 and pursue additional funding in the future.	2014 / Ongoing	HACLB continues to work closely with the local VA office that provides referrals to the rental assistance program. HACLB currently administers 830 VASH vouchers with an average lease rate of 80 percent. For the 2021-2029 Housing Element, Outreach and education will be expanded to promote the new State law on source of income protection (SB 329 and SB 222).
Continuum of Care Permanent Supportive Housing	Continue to provide voucher assistance to disabled veterans and pursue additional funding in the future.	Ongoing	HACLB continues to work closely with US Veterans Initiative and Mental Health America placing hard to serve persons with disabilities through Continuum of Care grants. Of the 94 rental assistance vouchers allocated for SPC and SNAP, 32 of these vouchers have been designated to US Vets and 62 vouchers to Mental Health America. Specifically, 75 units were leased in 2019, and the lease up rate for the COC program was 80 percent.
Project-Based Vouchers	Continue to utilize project-based vouchers to provide affordable housing for youth aging out of the foster care system, homeless households, and lower income households.	Ongoing	HACLB continues to award project-based vouchers in the following projects: American Gold Star Manor (Seniors & Veterans), Cabrillo Gateway (Homeless & Disabled), Long Beach & 21st (Seniors), Palace Apartments (Emancipated Foster Youth 18-23 yrs. old)



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing and Neighborhood Improvement			
Home Rehabilitation	<p>Provide rehabilitation assistance to 3,032 households (up to 80% AMI) as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 250 households with Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Loans » 350 households with Multi-Family Rehabilitation Loans » 2,000 households with Home Improvement Rebates » 32 households with Mobile Home Repair Grants » 400 households with Tool Rental Assistance <p>Promote programs via City newsletters, website, and brochures at public counters. Pursue additional funding at State and Federal levels to support rehabilitation activities.</p>	Ongoing	<p>As of FY 2019, the City assisted over 300 single-family and mobile home owners with rehabilitation loans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 245 Single-Family Rehabilitation Loans completed » 54 Mobile Home Rehabilitation Loans completed <p>In June 2017, the State withdrew remaining funds for the CalHome Rehabilitation Loan Program. The City continued processing applicants who were approved before this time and completed all loans through FY19.</p> <p>Since 2014, a total of 156 units in 13 projects have been rehabilitated through the Multi-Family Rehabilitation Loan Program.</p> <p>All funding was expended for the Mobile Home Repair Grant program as of 2019. In total, 20 mobile home repair grants were completed.</p> <p>The City no longer provides a direct Tool Rental Assistance Program and instead allows property owners to request a reimbursement for rented tools as part of the Home Improvement Rebate Program.</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing and Neighborhood Improvement (continued)			
Neighborhood Resources	As funding permits, continue to support neighborhood and community groups with services and technical support. Advertise services available via City website and newsletter.	Ongoing	<p>The City continues to provide annual funding to the Neighborhood Resource Center. Annually, close to 40,000 residents are assisted with a variety of programs and services. Specifically, through the Neighborhood Resource Center, the City assists neighborhood associations and community groups. Services included providing neighborhood publication assistance, neighborhood project assistance, providing supplies for neighborhood projects and events, access to meeting room space, and the community computer lab.</p> <p>The City's Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) will be incorporated into the 2021-2029 Housing Element.</p>
Comprehensive Code Enforcement	<p>Continue to perform inspections and train residents in nuisance abatement procedures. Inspect an average of 5,500 multi-family units annually to correct code violations.</p> <p>Connect City housing rehabilitation programs with code enforcement efforts to ensure assistance is provided to lower income households in making the code corrections and improvements.</p> <p>Conclude research on rental escrow program, Franchise Tax Board Substandard Housing program, and other alternative approaches, and report findings to the City Council by the end of 2014. Research should include an analysis on the nature and extent of code violations and extent of persistent non-compliance. Each program option will be evaluated based on factors such as cost implications, effectiveness, and administrative burden. By the end of 2015, develop a strategy to implement one or more of the program options that focus on addressing habitability issues.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2014-2015</p>	<p>The Proactive Rental Housing Inspection Program ordinance has been in place since 2015. This ordinance addresses habitability issues through a proactive approach in which the City identifies issues without residents having to call to complain.</p> <p>The City's Intensive Code Enforcement programs work with the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy to address blighting conditions in these neighborhoods.</p> <p>The City's Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) will be incorporated into the 2021-2029 Housing Element.</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing and Neighborhood Improvement (continued)			
Neighborhood Improvement Services	Continue to implement various neighborhood improvement programs, such as Neighborhood Partners, Urban Forestry, Home Improvement Rebates, Neighborhood Clean Up, and Neighborhood Leadership.	Ongoing	<p>Annually, the Home Improvement Rebate Program completed exterior repairs and upgrades for about 130 to 150 households. The Neighborhood Leadership Program creates a substantial leverage of CDBG funding in additional human capital and community support. This investment in the capacity building of residents, primarily from CDBG-eligible neighborhoods, continues to pay dividends in the form of residents' enhanced ability to improve their neighborhoods even ten years after graduation from the program.</p> <p>The Neighborhood Partners Program was rolled into the Place-Based Neighborhood Improvement Strategy (PBNIS) as part of 2017-2021 HUD Five Year Consolidated Plan. PBNIS leverages existing CDBG programs and new funding to implement thoughtful infrastructure and beautification projects in five selected areas of the City.</p> <p>The Housing and Neighborhood Services Bureau's Urban Forestry program continues to implement the "I Dig Long Beach – 6,000 Trees by 2020" initiative and has expanded the initiative with a \$1.26 million grant from CAL FIRE.</p>
Foreclosure Registry	Ongoing implementation of the Foreclosure Registry Ordinance.	Ongoing	With the unknown long-term economic impacts of COVID-19, foreclosures may increase in the upcoming years, requiring continued efforts in foreclosure prevention. However, this registry is not included in the Housing Element as a specific housing program.



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing and Neighborhood Improvement (continued)			
Lead-Based Paint Hazard Abatement	<p>The LHC Program has established the following work program for FY 2012 – FY 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enroll 205 housing units into the program and obtain owner consent to inspect units for lead hazards. » Conduct assessment on 195 units. » Complete abatement for 185 units. » Conduct 20 outreach events. 	Ongoing	<p>The LHC Program completed the FY 2015 – FY 2018 program and was awarded a new grant of \$4.1 million for lead hazard control in low-income housing throughout the City for FY 2019-2022. In the last program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Cumulative lead assessments were conducted in 207 low-income residential units for the 2015-2018 grant period, 44 assessments in 2018. » Lead abatement was completed in 198 units for the 2015- 2018 grant period, 69 units were abated in calendar year 2018. » To build public awareness regarding the lead abatement program, staff participated in more than 50 outreach events. <p>The LHC Program has established the following work program for FY 2019 – FY 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enroll 205 housing units into the program and obtain owner consent to inspect units for lead hazards. » Conduct assessments on 205 units. » Complete abatements on 200 units. » In 2019, 21 units were enrolled and abatement on 2 units was completed.



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Production			
Affordable Housing Development Assistance	<p>Annually monitor availability of State and federal funding and partner with affordable housing developers, if necessary, in applying for additional funds. Identify qualified nonprofit developers for partnership in affordable housing construction and acquisition/rehabilitation projects.</p> <p>Prepare and implement a Housing Action Plan (HAP) in 2015. The HAP will cover a range of topics, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Address the potential uses of a variety of funding sources available to the City (see Program 4.4, Housing Funds). Specifically, establish a priority in which the City should use available funds to assist in the rehabilitation of existing housing stock or for investing in new construction projects » Establish a strategy for the development of sites currently owned by the LBCIC, particularly those in transit-oriented neighborhoods. » Establish target populations for various programs, i.e. senior, disabled, veterans, families, etc. » Devise appropriate strategies for different neighborhoods. » Incorporate a priority for funding to preserve and promote housing affordable to lower income households in transit rich neighborhoods and other targeted growth areas, and update the HAP every five years or as needed thereafter to reflect changes in conditions and new opportunities. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2015</p>	<p>The City completed the Housing Action Plan (HAP) in 2016, which outlined the priority in utilizing the Housing Successor Agency funds and agency-owned properties. All six properties identified in the HAP have been disposed for residential development.</p> <p>The City's Housing Assets funds have been allocated. The City will be developing a plan, specifically on the use of inclusionary housing in-lieu fee.</p> <p>Staff continued to monitor federal and state funding programs, specifically the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program, CalHOME program, and Permanent Local Housing Allocation program. The Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC) continues to provide assistance to housing developers.</p> <p><u>Recent Projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Vistas Del Puerto Apartments - 48 units for families & homeless households. LBCIC provided \$2.825M in funding. » Las Ventanas - 101 units for low- and very-low income households. LBCIC provided \$3.5M in funding and assisted in successful application for \$13.976M in AHSC funding. » The Spark at Midtown - 95 units for homeless & family households. LBCIC provided \$3 million in funding. » The Beacon - 160 units for veteran/ senior households. LBCIC provided \$12.3M in funding. » Washington Homes - Acquisition and rehabilitation of a single-family residence housing three individuals with developmental disabilities earning up to 50% of AMI. DS/LBCIC provided \$252,800 in funding.



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Production (continued)			
<p>Affordable Housing Development Assistance (continued)</p>	<p>Continue to provide funding to help gap-finance affordable housing. Priority in funding is granted to projects housing special needs groups (such as the elderly and the disabled, including those with developmental disabilities) and/or enriched with supportive services such as childcare, health programs, job training, and financial and legal counseling.</p>		<p><u>Recent Projects (continued):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Redondo Homes - Acquisition and Rehabilitation of five units for individuals with developmental disabilities earning 50% AMI. DS/LBCIC provided \$875,920 in funding. <p><u>Underway</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 14th Street between Pine/Pacific – 11 Units (For Sale – Family). The LBCIC approved a Disposition and Development Agreement with Habitat for Humanity and a loan in the amount of \$990,000 to the project. » 469 West Apartments (Magnolia & PCH) – 40 units of homeless/extremely low- income housing proposed. The LBCIC approved a Disposition and Development Agreement with LINC Housing and a loan in the amount of \$2,250,000 to the project. » 1500 E. Anaheim Street – 88 Units (Rental – Family & Special Needs). The LBCIC approved a \$4,000,000 Loan Agreement with BRIDGE Housing. » Woodbridge Apartments (1117 Elm Avenue and 421 W. 33rd Street) – 49 Units (Rental – Family). The LBCIC approved a \$1,100,000 Loan Agreement with Century Affordable Housing Development. » 9th Street Homes - Acquisition of a single-family residence housing four individuals with developmental disabilities earning 50% AMI. DS/LBCIC to provide \$151,676 in funding. » Sunfield Homes - Acquisition of a single-family residence housing four individuals with developmental disabilities earning 50% AMI. DS/LBCIC to provide \$150,000 in funding. » Keynote Homes - Acquisition of a single-family residence housing four individuals with developmental disabilities earning 50% AMI. DS/LBCIC to provide \$150,000 in funding.



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Production (continued)			
Affordable Housing Development Assistance (continued)			<p><u>Underway (continued)</u></p> <p>» Clark Apartments - 7 units (Rental - Special Needs) - LBCIC approved a \$1,180,000 loan agreement with HOPE to provide housing to individuals with developmental disabilities earning 50% AMI.</p>
Adequate Sites	<p>Maintain an adequate sites inventory for the remaining RHNA of 7,048 units (886 extremely low income units; 887 very low income units; 1,066 low income units; 1,170 moderate income units; and 3,039 above moderate income units).</p> <p>Identify additional opportunities for housing through updates to the following: Land Use Element and PD-29 by 2014.</p> <p>Monitor development trends to ensure availability of sites for residential uses.</p> <p>Provide sites inventory to interested developers and to assist in identifying additional opportunities for residential development.</p> <p>Provide technical and financial assistance to developers of low and moderate income housing.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2014</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The City continues to track and maintain an adequate sites inventory for the remaining RHNA. The Long Beach Housing Dash Boards track the City's progress in meeting its Housing Element targets.</p> <p>In 2017, the City Council adopted a set of 29 policy recommendations relating to revenue tools and incentives for the production of affordable and workforce housing, after a public outreach and policy development process led by the Mayor's Affordable and Workforce Housing Study Group and assisted by City staff.</p> <p>The Land Use Element update, adopted in December 2019, includes potential new housing opportunities along commercial corridors as well as increased density opportunities within some existing multifamily housing areas. The Midtown Specific Plan was adopted in 2016 (an update of PD-29), and encourages medium to high-density transit-oriented development along Long Beach Boulevard, particularly surrounding Metro Rail (A-Line) stops. These efforts will increase housing opportunities and locate housing near transportation, employment, goods and services.</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Production (continued)			
Adequate Sites (continued)		Ongoing	<p>In July 2020, the City Council adopted an Inclusionary Housing Policy which will apply to residential projects starting construction after January 1, 2021 within the Downtown area.</p> <p>As part of the 2021-2029 Housing Element update, the City undertook a comprehensive and elaborate review of its vacant and underutilized sites with potential for residential development.</p>
Adaptive Reuse	Adopt revisions to the Municipal Code in 2014 to encourage adaptive reuse and once adopted, promote adaptive reuse to property owners and interested developers.	2014	The adaptive reuse program became effective January 1, 2014, as part of the new Building Standards Code. The Adaptive Reuse Program and Ordinance streamlines the development process for the adaptive reuse of existing historic structures. Reuse of the Edison building is a recent example of adaptive reuse in Long Beach. The City aggressively markets the program and assists developers through the process.
Affordable Housing Funding Opportunities	<p>On an annual basis as part of the City's budget process, the City will regularly evaluate opportunities to direct funding to the Housing Fund.</p> <p>In accordance with AB 1484, establish an amortization schedule to repay approximately \$16.3 million in debt owed the Housing Fund from the Downtown Project area related to deferred housing set-aside payments by early 2014, subject to approval by the State Department of Finance.</p> <p>In accordance with AB 1484, establish an amortization schedule by the end of 2014 to repay approximately \$8.1 million in debt owed the Housing Fund from the former Redevelopment Agency related to the advance of funds as allowed by AB x4 26 (SERAF), subject to approval by the State Department of Finance.</p>	<p>2014</p> <p>2014</p>	<p>As of 2016, all of the SERAF debt has been repaid to the Housing Fund. In FY 2016, the final payment was made on the Downtown Project Area debt, providing a full repayment to the Housing Fund.</p> <p>In FY 2016, the Successor Agency and Oversight Board authorized the former Redevelopment Agency Debt to the City as an enforceable obligation, and submitted it to the State Department of Finance for approval. Twenty percent of any repayments of the City debt must be deposited into the Housing Fund. Disbursements have been deposited into the Housing Fund in FY16 and FY17 and will continue through 2019.</p>



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Housing Production (continued)			
Affordable Housing Funding Opportunities (continued)	AB 1484 allows a former redevelopment agency to repay loans received from its host city. Under AB 1484, when this debt is reestablished and payments begin, a portion of the loan repayment, no less than 20%, must be used for low and moderate income housing purposes. The City of Long Beach intends to reestablish this debt by 2020, subject to approval by the State Department of Finance.	2020	In December 2018, the City Council adopted recommendations prepared by the Everyone Home Task Force to address homelessness in the City, including directing staff to explore the feasibility of dedicated funding for housing for homeless and precariously housed people, including a bond measure, parcel tax, and tax incentives.
	By the end of 2015, research potential redirection of condominium conversion fees for deposit into the Housing Trust Fund. On an annual basis, research eligible funding sources, including State Prop 1C programs, for deposit into the Housing Trust Fund.	2015	DS has conducted a nexus study to update fees for the Coastal Zone In-Lieu Fee Program which was presented before the City Council for adoption on January 19, 2021 and will be brought back after 90 days with additional study relating to consistency with the City's inclusionary housing program.
	By the end of 2015, conduct a financial analysis and nexus study to review the viability of the Coastal Zone in-lieu fee and consider revisions to the fee structure, if necessary, as part of the FY2016-2017 budget process and master fee schedule update.	Ongoing 2015	Staff reviews all available state and federal funds for housing on an ongoing basis. In FY17, the City was a joint applicant for two applications for Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program funding. One project was awarded \$13.95 million in AHSC funds.
	Annually monitor the availability of State and federal funding and pursue additional funding as appropriate. Continue to partner with affordable housing developers and other supportive service providers in funding applications.	Ongoing	The Inclusionary Housing Ordinance, adopted in January 2021, includes in-lieu fees for developers that choose not to include affordable units within a project that falls under the requirements of the ordinance.



Table E-1: Review of Progress in Implementing the 2013-2021 Housing Element (continued)

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status
Homeownership Opportunity			
City First-Time Homebuyer Assistance	<p>Assist 25 lower income households with homebuyer assistance.</p> <p>Promote programs via City newsletters, website, and brochures at public counters. Pursue additional funding from State housing programs; annually explore funding opportunities with State HCD.</p> <p>Promote program to City residents by providing information on City website, public counters, and other community locations.</p>	Ongoing	<p>The LBCIC has provided 16 second mortgage loans to very low- and low-income first- time homebuyers. This program is currently discontinued.</p> <p>Information on state and county programs is promoted on the DS website, to interested homebuyers, realtors, and lenders.</p>
Mitigation of Government Constraints			
Development Incentives	<p>Continue to offer regulatory incentives to accommodate the development of accessible and affordable housing.</p> <p>Monitor development trends to determine the continued adequacy of incentives in facilitating affordable housing and augment incentives as necessary.</p> <p>Promote incentives to interested developers and provide technical assistance through pre-application meetings in the use of various incentives.</p>	Ongoing	<p>DS continues to offer a pre-application process whereby developers can gain early-input on potential development projects and have any fees paid applied to their future Site Plan Review fees. This process provides early input to developers at minimal cost. The City also tracks development activity and assists developers with both the planning and building application and funding process. The adoption of the Midtown Specific Plan also incentivizes and streamlines TOD development.</p>
Fair and Equal Housing Opportunity			
Fair Housing	<p>Continue to participate in fair housing programs and support fair housing services and tenant/landlord counseling services.</p> <p>Promote programs via City newsletters, website, and brochures at public counters.</p>	Ongoing	<p>DS has renewed its contract with the Long Beach Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing services and tenant/landlord consulting services. In 2016, DS prepared an updated Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), which was approved by HUD in April 2017.</p> <p>The 2021-2029 Housing Element will incorporate the findings and recommendations of the AFH.</p>
Monitoring and Review			
Annual Report	Present annual progress report to the City Council and submit to HCD.	Ongoing	DS continues to present the Annual Progress Report to City Council and submit it to HCD.

Table E-2: Accomplishments vs. Objectives

	New Construction		Rehabilitation		Preservation		Housing Assistance	
	RHNA (1/1/14- 10/1/21)	Constructed (1/1/14- 12/31/19)	Objectives	Rehabilitated	Objectives	Preserved	Objectives	Households Assisted
Extremely Low Income (0-30% MFI)	886	410	1,010		800	1,017	4,656	
Very Low Income (31-50% MFI)	887		1,060				4,308	
Low Income (51-80% MFI)	1,066	177	1,167		0	0	71	
Moderate Income (81-120% MFI)	1,170	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above Moderate Income (>120% MFI)	3,039	2,592	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notes: Housing rehabilitation includes: Housing Rehabilitation LBP Abatement Housing assistance includes the following programs: Housing Choice Vouchers Family Self-Sufficiency HOPWA Tenant-Based Rental Assistance HOME Security Deposit Assistance VASH Project Based Vouchers First-Time Homebuyers Programs								



Appendix F: Fair Housing Assessment

A. Introduction and Overview of AB 686

In 2017, Assembly Bill 686 (AB 686) introduced an obligation to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) into California state law. AB 686 defined “affirmatively further fair housing” to mean “taking meaningful actions, in addition to combat discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity” for persons of color, persons with disabilities, and other protected classes. The Bill added an assessment of fair housing to the Housing Element which includes the following components:

- » A summary of fair housing issues and assessment of the jurisdiction’s fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity;
- » An analysis of segregation patterns and disparities in access to opportunities,
- » An assessment of contributing factors; and
- » An identification of fair housing goals and actions.

B. Assessment of Fair Housing Issues

1. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach

The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) provides fair housing services to southern Los Angeles County jurisdictions including Long Beach. FHF provides services related to discrimination complaint intake and investigation, education and outreach, and general housing services.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The mission of the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) is to eliminate housing discrimination, promote economic opportunity, and achieve diverse, inclusive communities by leading the nation in the enforcement, administration, development, and public understanding of federal fair housing policies and laws. FHEO offers the following programs:

- » **Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP):** The Fair Housing Initiatives Program provides funding to public and private organizations that develop programs that are designed to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices.
- » **Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP):** The Fair Housing Assistance Program strengthens nationwide fair housing efforts by helping individual State and local governments administer laws of their own that are consistent with the Federal Fair Housing Act.
- » **Economic Opportunities (Section 3):** The Section 3 program requires that recipients of certain HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent possible, provide job training, employment, and contract opportunities for low or very low income residents in connection with projects and activities in their neighborhoods.

Fair Housing Act Enforcement Activity

HUD investigates complaints of housing discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or familial status. At no cost to the complainants, HUD will investigate the complaint and try to conciliate the matter with both parties. According to the City’s 2017 Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), from January 1, 2010 to March 8, 2016, 135 fair housing complaints in Long Beach were filed with HUD. Overall, disability-related discrimination (51 allegations), familial status discrimination (37 allegations), and race discrimination (37 allegations) were the most commonly reported.

Among the 135 complaints filed, 112 complaints have been closed, with 23 complaints still under investigation. The disposition of these 112 closed complaints was as follows:

- » 60 complaints were determined to have no probable cause
- » 23 complaints withdrawn by the complainants or closed due to lack cooperation from the complainants
- » 23 complaints reached were successfully conciliation or settlement
- » 3 complaints dismissed for lack of jurisdiction
- » 2 complaints received FHAP judicial dismissal
- » 1 complaint received Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) judicial consent order

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing

The mission of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) is to protect Californians from employment, housing and public accommodation discrimination, and hate violence. To achieve this mission, DFEH keeps track of and investigates complaints of housing discrimination, as well as complaints in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and hate violence.

State Fair Housing Laws Enforcement Activities

According to the City's 2017 AFH, between 2010 and 2015, 132 fair housing complaints in the City of Long Beach have been filed with DFEH. Most of these complaints (50 complaints) involved disability, followed by national origin (39 complaints) and familial care (16 complaints).

Fair Housing Foundation

Since 1969, the City of Long Beach has contracted with the Fair Housing Foundation to affirmatively further fair housing through a comprehensive fair housing program. The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) was founded in Long Beach in 1964 by a diverse group of citizens who organized against Proposition 14, a state ballot initiative seeking to nullify California's fair housing laws. For 50 years, FHF has operated a private, nonprofit, education agency dedicated to promoting the enforcement of fair housing laws and encouraging an atmosphere of open housing regardless of the protected classes of age, arbitrary, color, familial status, gender, gender identity, marital status, mental disability, national origin, physical disability, race, religion, sexual orientation, or source of income. The mission of FHF is "Dedicated to eliminating discrimination in housing and promoting equal access to housing choices for everyone." The services offered by FHF and provided for the City of Long Beach are described below.

Discrimination Complaint Intake and Investigation

Federal and State fair housing laws prohibit discrimination in the sale, rental, lease, negotiation, insurance, or financing of housing based on race, religion, sex, marital status, familial status, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, source of income or other arbitrary reason. FHF provides fair housing services to tenants, home-seekers and housing providers, which include:

- » Responding to discrimination inquiries and complaints - screening and counseling
- » Documenting discrimination complaints - opening fair housing cases
- » Investigating discrimination complaints - extensive testing
- » Resolving discrimination complaints - conciliation, mediation, administrative agency referrals, and litigation

According to the 2017 AFH, from April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2015, FHF received 849 complaints alleging housing discrimination in Long Beach. Consistent with recent statewide trends, the top three discrimination biases are physical disability 389 (46 percent), followed by race 154 (18 percent), and familial status 95 (11 percent). Persons of low and very low income accounted for 782 (92 percent) of discrimination complaints. Racially, Black residents reported for 345 (41 percent) of complaints, White residents reported for 248 (29 percent), and Hispanic residents, within ten race categories, reported for 198 (23 percent) complaints. These levels have remained relatively stable during the past five years.

Not every allegation of housing discrimination results in a fair housing case. After thoroughly screening and counseling the 849 complaints, FHF opened 375 bona fide fair housing cases. Consistent with recent statewide trends, the top three discrimination biases were physical disability (41 percent), race (22 percent), and familial status (14 percent). Racially, Black residents accounted for 166 complaints (44 percent), White residents made 100 complaints (27 percent), and Hispanic residents reported 83 complaints (23 percent). Persons of low and very low income accounted for 347 (93 percent) of discrimination complaints. Issues concerning disability have also remained steadily the largest area of fair housing complaints annually and resulting at 41 percent of all complaints over the past five years.



FHF conducted 632 investigations on the 375 cases, utilizing 11 forms of investigations. Depending upon numerous variables, including allegation and prior complaints, an individual case may only utilize one type of investigation or multiple types of investigations. Of all cases investigated, FHF found evidence of discrimination in 133 cases (36 percent).

Nearly 25 percent of the cases with evidence of discrimination closed as successfully conciliated resulting from both the complainant and respondent agreeing to a resolution; two percent of those were resolved with a monetary settlement recovered for the complainants when the cases were filed in State and Federal Courts. Of the remaining cases, three percent were either referred to an attorney for litigation, to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH), or the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

General Housing (Tenants and Landlords) Services

FHF counsels tenants, landlords, and housing providers on their rights and responsibilities, which includes:

- » Responding to general housing inquiries - screening and counseling
- » Documenting general housing inquiries - maintaining data on every client, the problem and the resolution
- » Resolving general housing inquiries - counsel, pursue habitability cases, provide unlawful detainer assistance, conduct mediations, and provide appropriate referrals

FHF provides a comprehensive, extensive and viable education and outreach program. The purpose of this program is to educate tenants, landlords, owners, Realtors, and property management companies on fair housing laws; to promote media and consumer interest; and to secure grass roots involvement within communities which includes:

- » Increasing public awareness - participating in community and school events, attending conventions, providing staff and information at trainings, staffing clinics, and media exposure
- » Conduct training sessions for consumers - conducting two-hour Tenant Workshops, staffing booths, and conducting community presentations
- » Conducting training sessions for housing providers - conducting two-hour Landlord Workshops, four-hour Certificate Management Trainings, and Realtor trainings

FHF specifically targets outreach to the persons and protected classes that are most likely to encounter housing discrimination. The types of activities conducted fall into the follow four basic categories:

- » **Increase Public Awareness:** FHF has developed new, dynamic, and more effective approaches for bringing fair housing information to residents, including brochures that focus on specific fair housing issues.
- » **Training Sessions to Consumers:** FHF provides fair housing training opportunities throughout the City. Trainings to housing consumers include:
 - » **Tenant Workshops:** A two-hour training that generally covers an overview of fair housing laws, leases and notices, rules and regulations, a tenant's obligations, and guidelines and specific concerns regarding families with children, occupancy standards, and discrimination rules.
 - » **Booths:** Staff booths and provide fair housing literature at every opportunity available. Typically fair housing booths are staffed at community centers, fairs, festivals, youth centers, colleges, trade shows, and carnivals.
 - » **Presentations:** A scheduled synopsis of fair housing services and statistics to staff and employees of the City or community-based organizations.
 - » **Services for Housing Providers:** Trainings are provided to landlords, managers, realtors, and other housing providers:
 - **Landlord Workshops:** A two-hour training that covers an review of fair housing laws, rental process, selection criteria, rental agreement, rules and regulations, obligations, and guidelines regarding late fees, security deposit, rent increases, and termination. The training also covers specific concerns regarding families with children, occupancy standards, and reasonable accommodations and modifications.
 - **Certificate Management Trainings:** A four-hour training that gears toward property owners, managers, management companies, and real estate professions. Agenda includes a review of federal and state fair housing laws, general guidelines, housing for families with children, people with disabilities, advertising guidelines, sexual harassment, prohibited practices, and hate crimes.
 - **Realtor Trainings:** A four-hour training that includes a summary of fair housing laws, general guidelines, policies and practices, equal treatment needs and examples, and guidelines to showing properties.

2. Integration and Segregation

Race and Ethnicity

Ethnic and racial composition of a region is useful in analyzing housing demand and any related fair housing concerns, as it tends to demonstrate a relationship with other characteristics such as household size, locational preferences, and mobility. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, approximately 72 percent of the Long Beach population belongs to a racial or ethnic minority group, a slight increase since 70.6 percent during the 2006-2010 ACS.

HUD tracks racial or ethnic dissimilarity trends for Long Beach and the Los Angeles County region. Dissimilarity indices show the extent of distribution between two groups, in this case racial/ethnic groups, across census tracts. The following shows how HUD views various levels of the index:

- <40: Low Segregation
- 40-54: Moderate Segregation
- >55: High Segregation

The indices for Long Beach and Los Angeles County Region from 1990 to 2020 are shown in **Table F-1**. Dissimilarity between non-White and White communities in Long Beach and throughout the Los Angeles County region has worsened since 1990. In Long Beach, dissimilarity between all non-White and White communities has worsened. Based on HUD's definition of the various levels of the index, segregation between Asian or Pacific Islander/White Long Beach and Los Angeles County communities is moderate, while segregation between non-White/White, Black/White, and Hispanic/White communities is high.

Ethnic and racial composition of a region is useful in analyzing housing demand and any related fair housing concerns, as it tends to demonstrate a relationship with other characteristics such as household size, locational preferences, and mobility. **Figure F-1** compared racial or ethnic minority concentrations in 2010 and 2018. In a majority of the northern, central, and western tracts, racial/ethnic minorities account for over 81 percent of the population. The tracts on the eastern end of the City have lower concentrations of racial/ethnic minority populations, though the concentration has increased in several tracts since 2010.

Table F-1: Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index

	1990	2000	2010	2020
Long Beach				
Non-White/White	53.14	57.5	55.84	58.13
Black/White	56.98	58.56	57.39	59.93
Hispanic/White	55.15	61.04	59.28	60.54
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	52.37	53.19	50.08	53.81
Los Angeles County				
Non-White/White	56.66	56.72	56.55	58.53
Black/White	73.04	67.4	64.99	68.24
Hispanic/White	60.88	63.03	63.35	64.33
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	46.13	48.19	47.62	51.59
Source: HUD AFFH Database, 2020.				



Figure F-1: (A) Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentrations (2010)

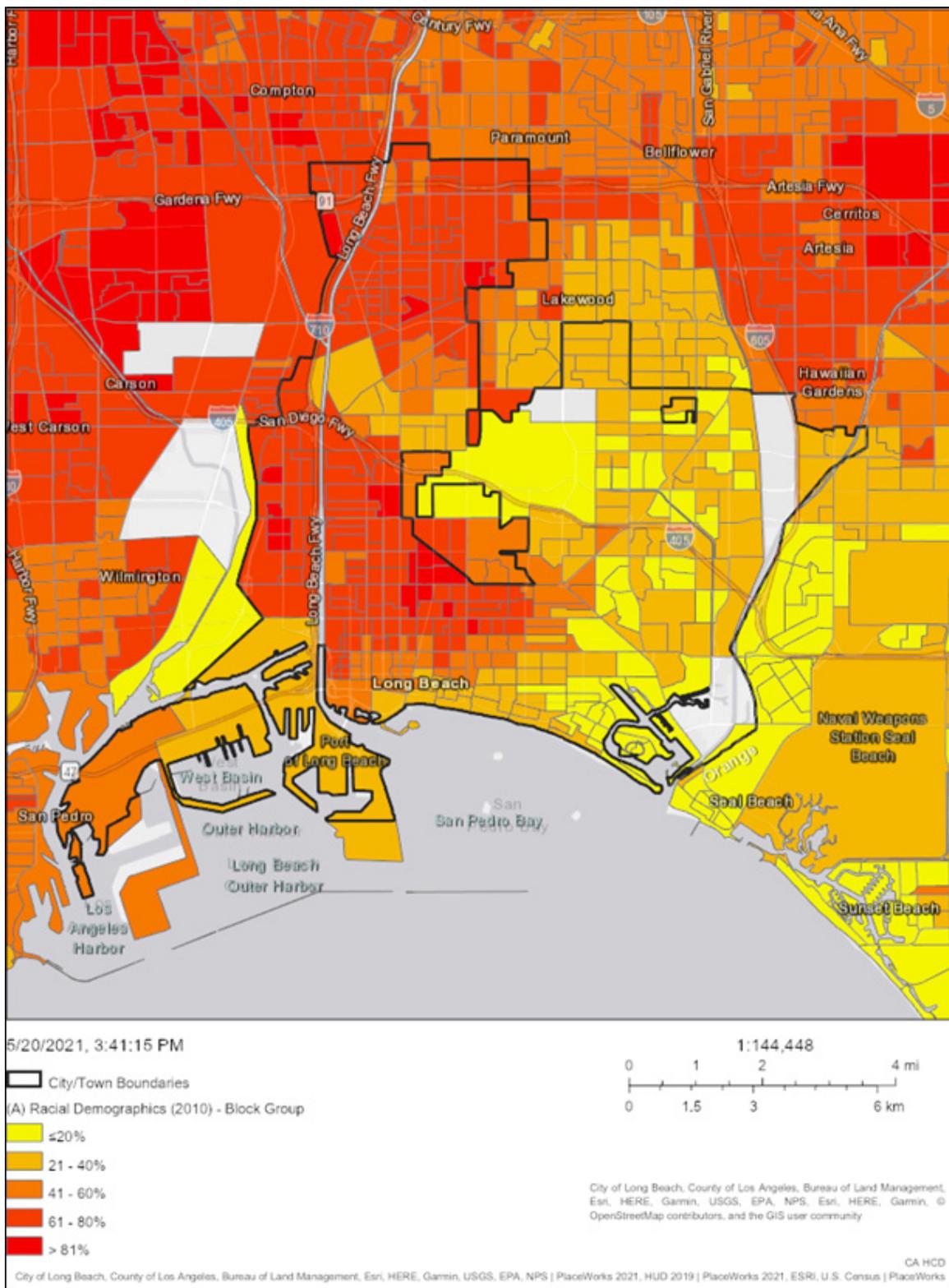
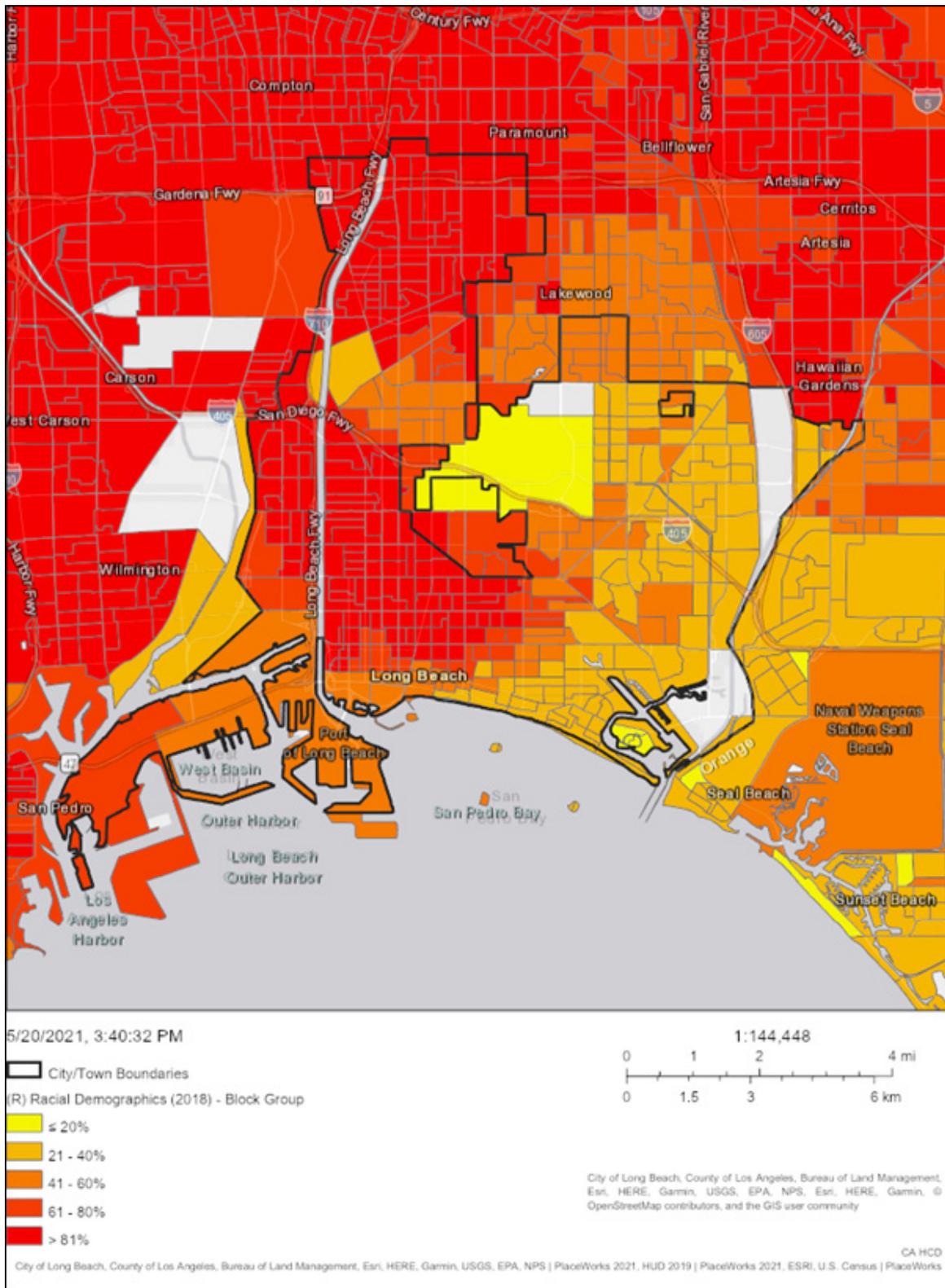


Figure F-1: (B) Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentrations (2018)





Disability

According to the 2015-2019 ACS, approximately 10.2 percent of Long Beach residents experience a disability, compared to 9.9 percent Countywide. Since the 2008-2012 ACS, the disabled population in Long Beach has increased slightly from 10 percent, but decreased throughout the County (9.4 percent). As shown in **Figure F-2** Census tracts with a high percentage of persons with disabilities are more concentrated in the south western section of the City surrounding the Port of Long Beach. The percentage of persons with disabilities in this area has increased since 2010.

Familial Status

Familial status refers to the presence of children under the age of 18, whether the child is biologically related to the head of household, and the marital status of the head of households. Families with children may face housing discrimination by landlords who fear that children will cause property damage. Some landlords may have cultural biases against children of the opposite sex sharing a bedroom. Differential treatments such as limiting the number of children in a complex or confining children to a specific location are also fair housing concerns. Approximately 31 percent of Long Beach households have one or more child under the age of 18. The City's share of households with children is lower than the County (33 percent), and the neighboring cities of Carson (36.4 percent), Cerritos (32.6 percent), Compton (49.9 percent), and Lakewood (37.3 percent), but the same as Torrance (31 percent).

Single parent households are also protected by fair housing law. Approximately 7.4 percent of households in the City are single-parent households. Female-headed households with children require special consideration and assistance because of their greater need for affordable housing and accessible day care, health care, and other supportive services. Over 6 percent of households in Long Beach are single female-headed households with children. As shown in **Figure F-3** and **Figure F-4** the eastern side of the City has higher concentrations of children in married couple households, while the tracts in the southwestern section of the City have higher concentrations of children in female-headed households.

Figure F-2: (A) Concentration of Persons with Disabilities (2010-2014)

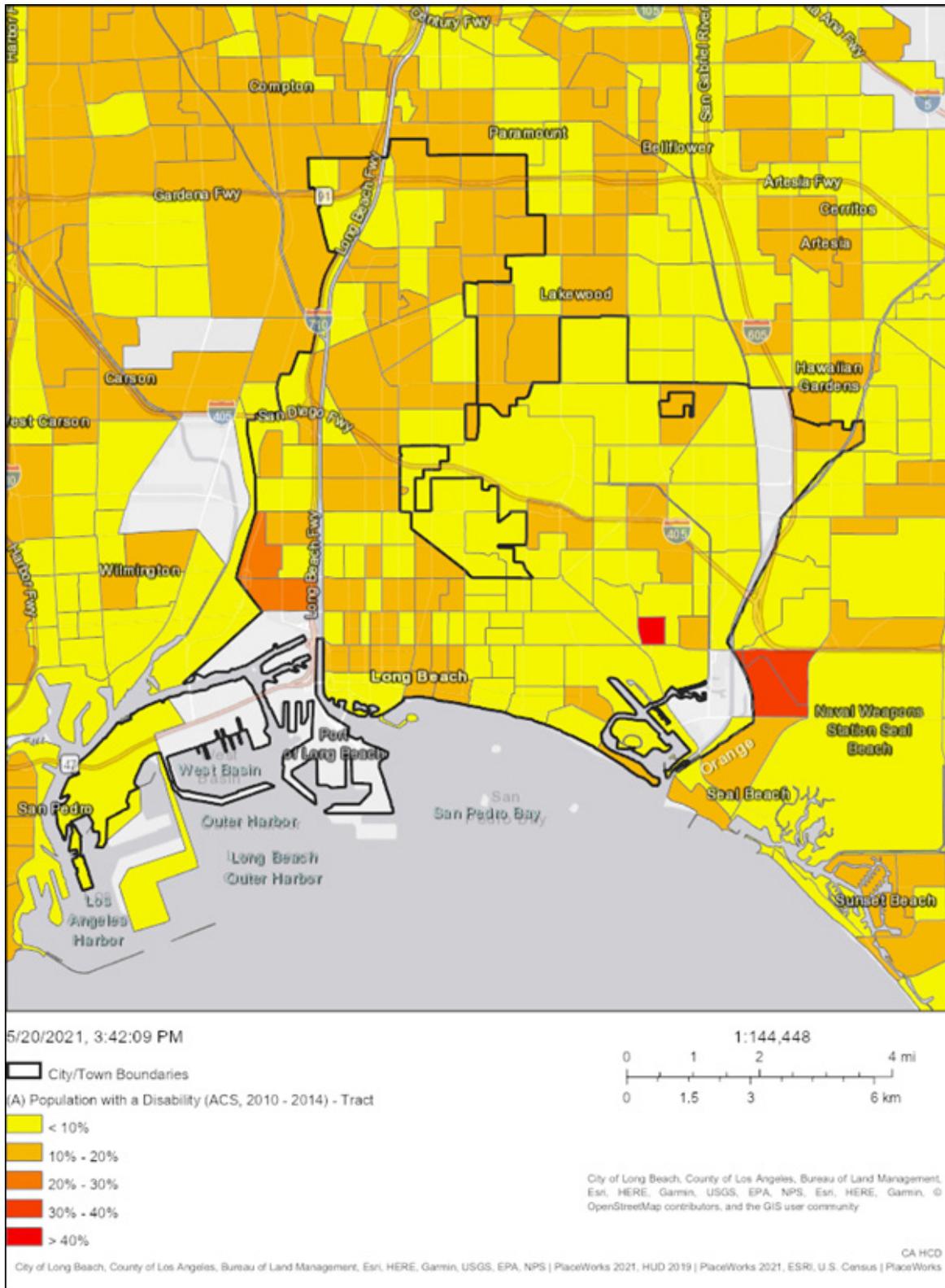
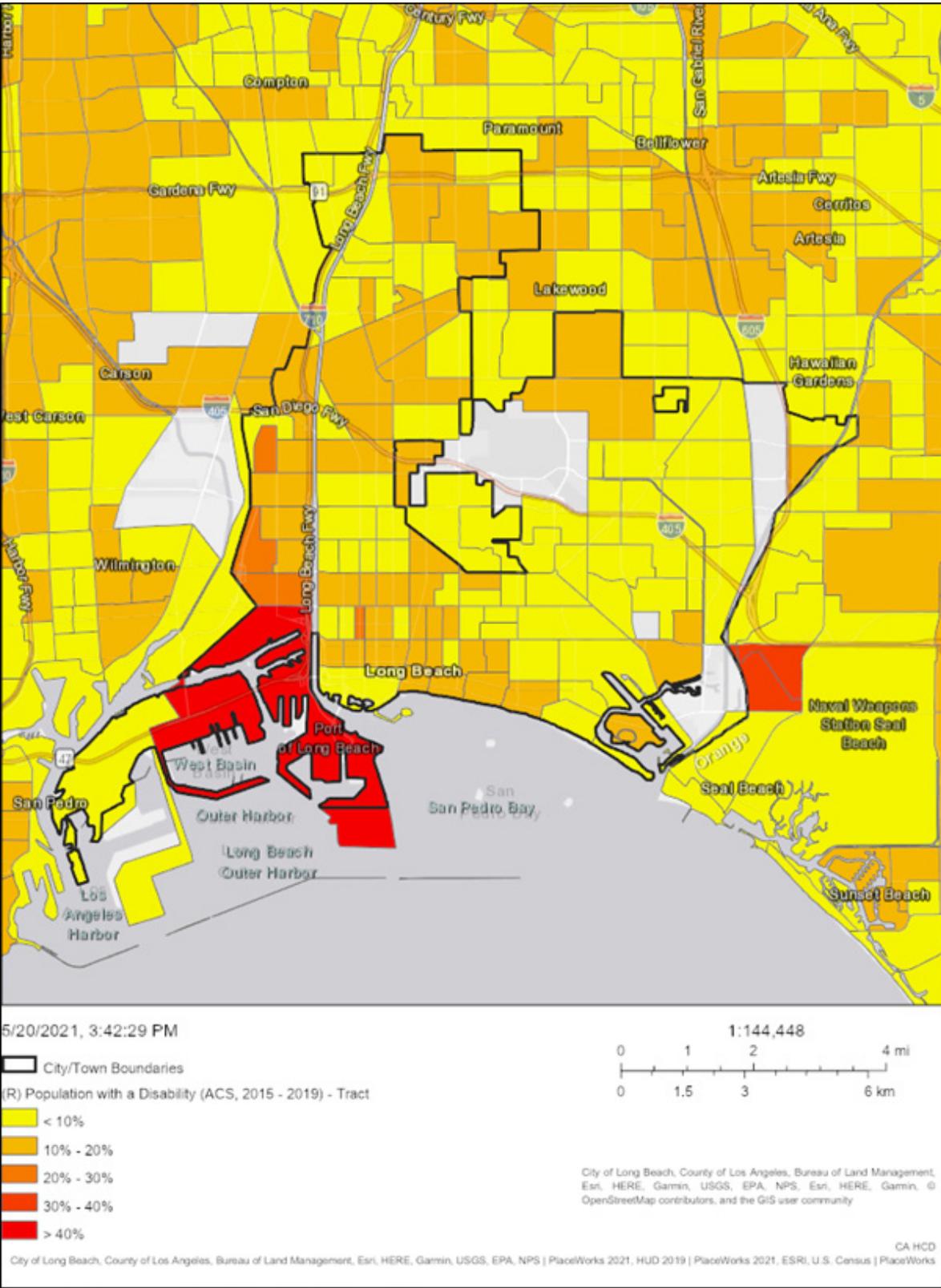
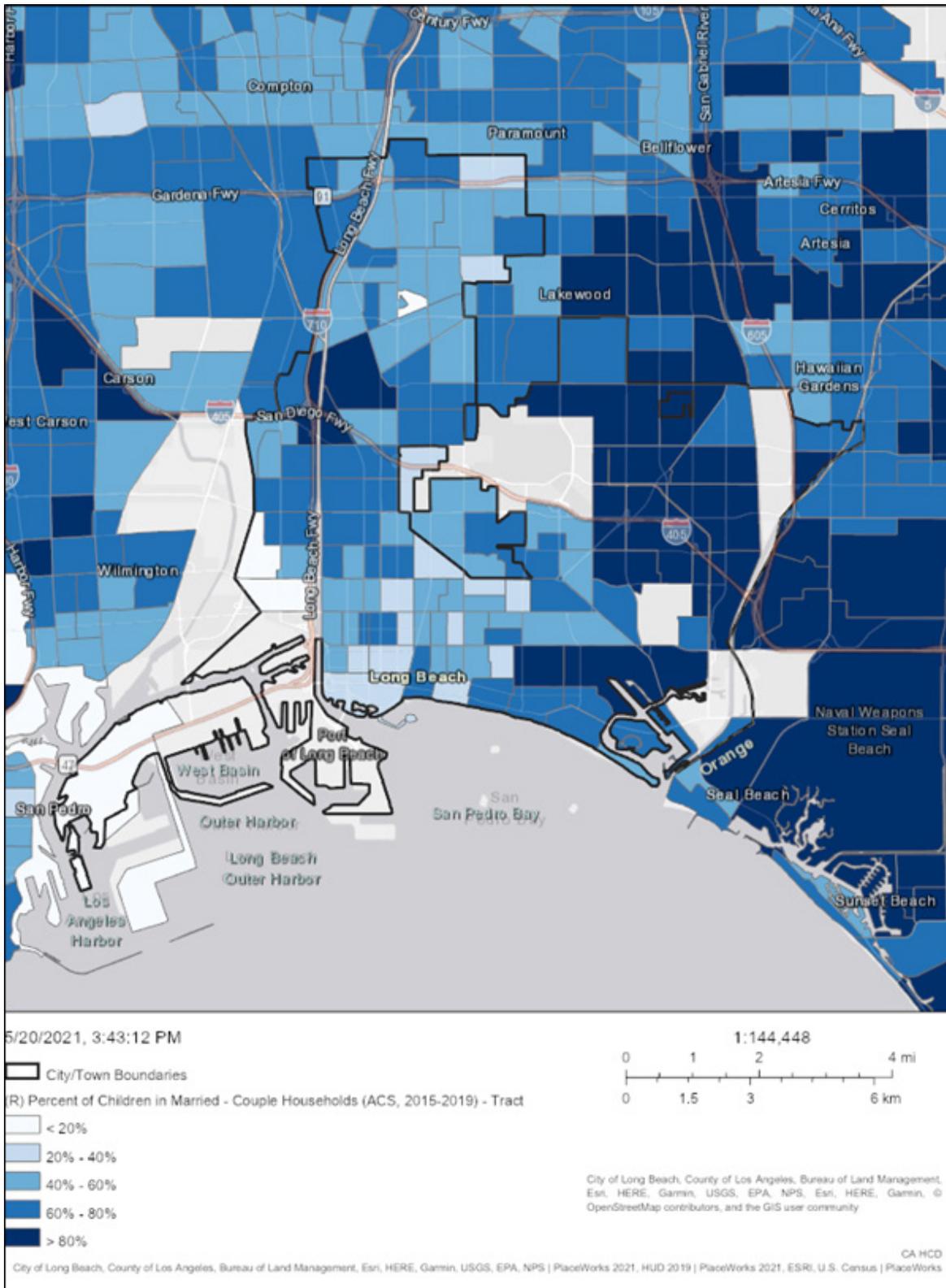


Figure F-2: (B) Concentration of Persons with Disabilities (2015-2019)



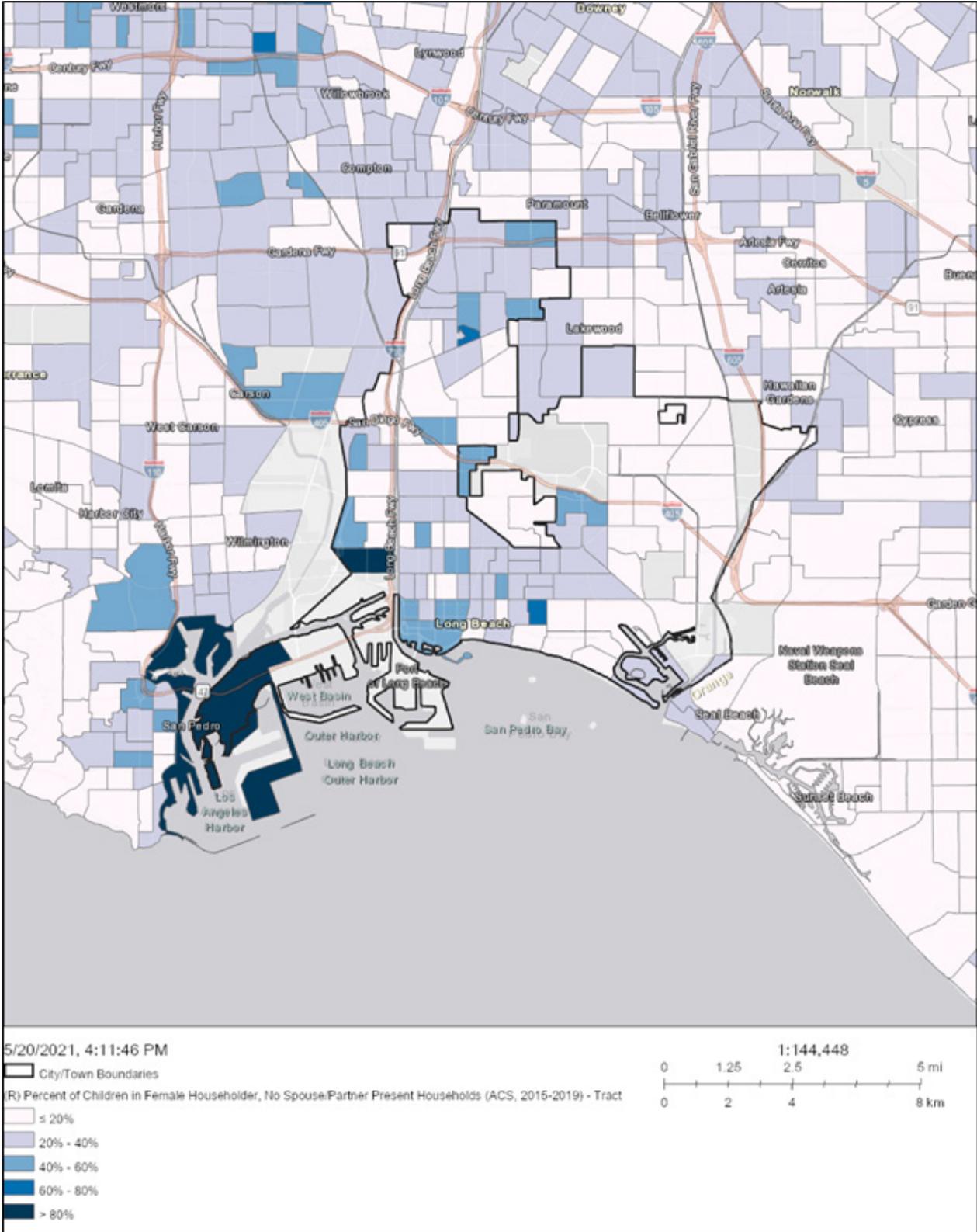
Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019 ACS, 2021.

Figure F-3: Percent of Children in Married Couple Households



Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2015-2019 ACS, 2021.

Figure F-4: Percent of Children in Female-Headed Households



Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2015-2019 ACS, 2021.

Income

Identifying low- or moderate-income (LMI) geographies and individuals is important to overcome patterns of segregation. HUD's 2013-2017 CHAS data (**Table F-2**) shows that 51.6 percent of Long Beach and Los Angeles County Households earn 80 percent or less than the area median family income and are considered lower income. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, the median household income in Long Beach is \$63,017, lower than \$68,044 for the County.

Table F-2: Income Level Distribution

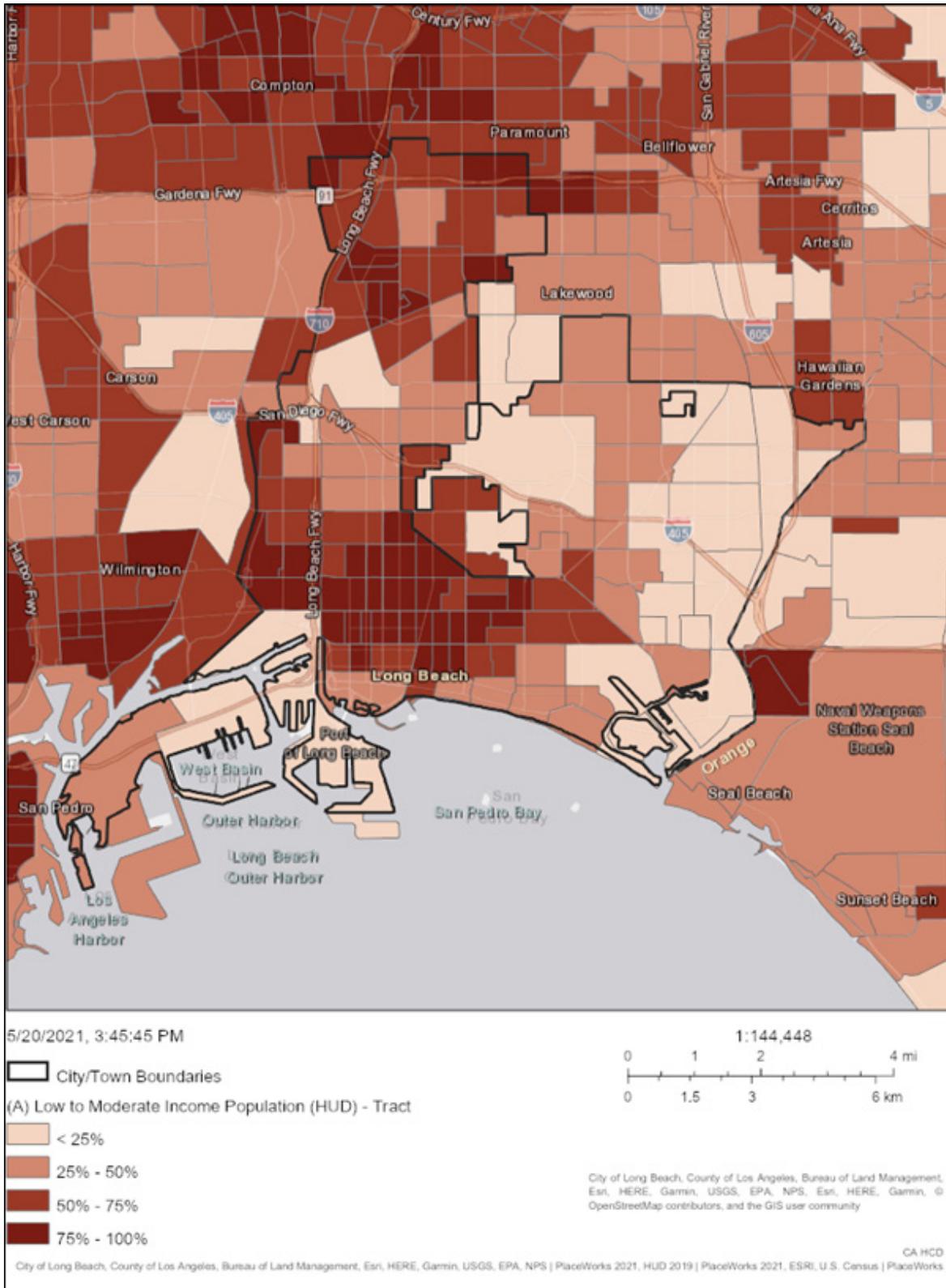
Income Category	Long Beach		Los Angeles County	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
<30% HAMFI	32,590	19.8%	641,055	19.5%
31-50% HAMFI	24,055	14.6%	482,070	14.6%
51-80% HAMFI	28,575	17.3%	578,285	17.5%
81-100% HAMFI	17,495	10.6%	312,595	9.5%
>100% HAMFI	62,285	37.7%	1,281,195	38.9%
Total	165,000	100.0%	3,295,200	100.0%

Source: HUD AFFH Database, 2020.

Figure F-5 shows the Lower and Moderate Income (LMI) areas in the City by census tract. HUD defines a LMI area as a census tract or block group where over 51 percent of the population is LMI. Tracts with higher LMI populations are most concentrated in the central and northern sections of the City, where LMI households account for 75 to 100 percent of the total population.



Figure F-5: Concentration of LMI Households



Source: HCD Data Viewer, HUD LMI Database, 2021.

3. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty

Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

In an effort to identify racially/ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has identified census tracts with a majority non-White population (greater than 50 percent) with a poverty rate that exceeds 40 percent or is three times the average tract poverty rate for the metro/micro area, whichever threshold is lower. According to HUD's 2020 R/ECAP mapping tool based on the 2009-2013 ACS, there are currently 13 R/ECAPs in Long Beach. These R/ECAPs are shown in **Figure F-6** below. These areas include tracts in the City's Westside, South Wrigley, Sunrise and Central neighborhoods. R/ECAP areas are generally distributed south of Wardlow Road and west of Redondo Avenue, but are also located in northern Long Beach in the Carmelitos neighborhood (Census Tract 5716) and one other is located in Southeast Long Beach, partially in the City's Southeast Area Development and Improvement Plan area. However, the R/ECAP located in the City's southeast area is a wetland with no residential population.

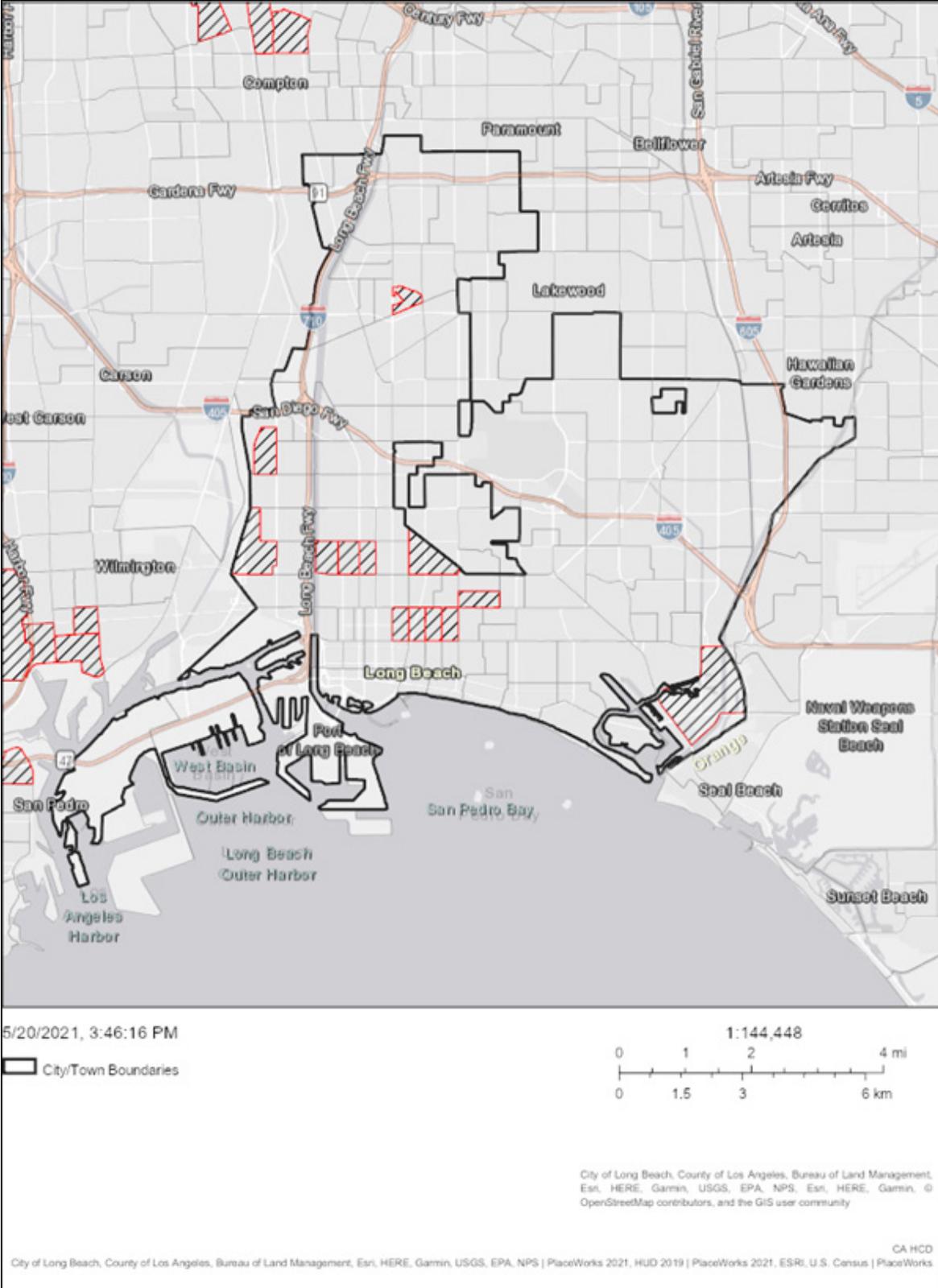
Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Affluence (RCAAs)

While racially concentrated areas of poverty and segregation (R/ECAPs) have long been the focus of fair housing policies, racially concentrated areas of affluence (RCAAs) must also be analyzed to ensure housing is integrated, a key to fair housing choice. A HUD Policy Paper defines racially concentrated areas of affluence as affluent, White communities. According to this report, Whites are the most racially segregated group in the United States and "in the same way neighborhood disadvantage is associated with concentrated poverty and high concentrations of people of color, conversely, distinct advantages are associated with residence in affluent, White communities." Based on their research, HCD defines RCAAs as census tracts where 1) 80 percent or more of the population is white, and 2) the median household income is \$125,000 or greater (slightly more than double the national median household income in 2016).

Figure F-7 shows predominantly White populations by census tract and **Figure F-8** shows median income by block group. The eastern, southern, and southwestern areas of the City tend to have larger populations of White residents. Several of the block groups in the eastern side of the City also have median incomes exceeding \$125,000. White predominant areas in the center of the City also have higher median incomes compared to the surrounding areas.

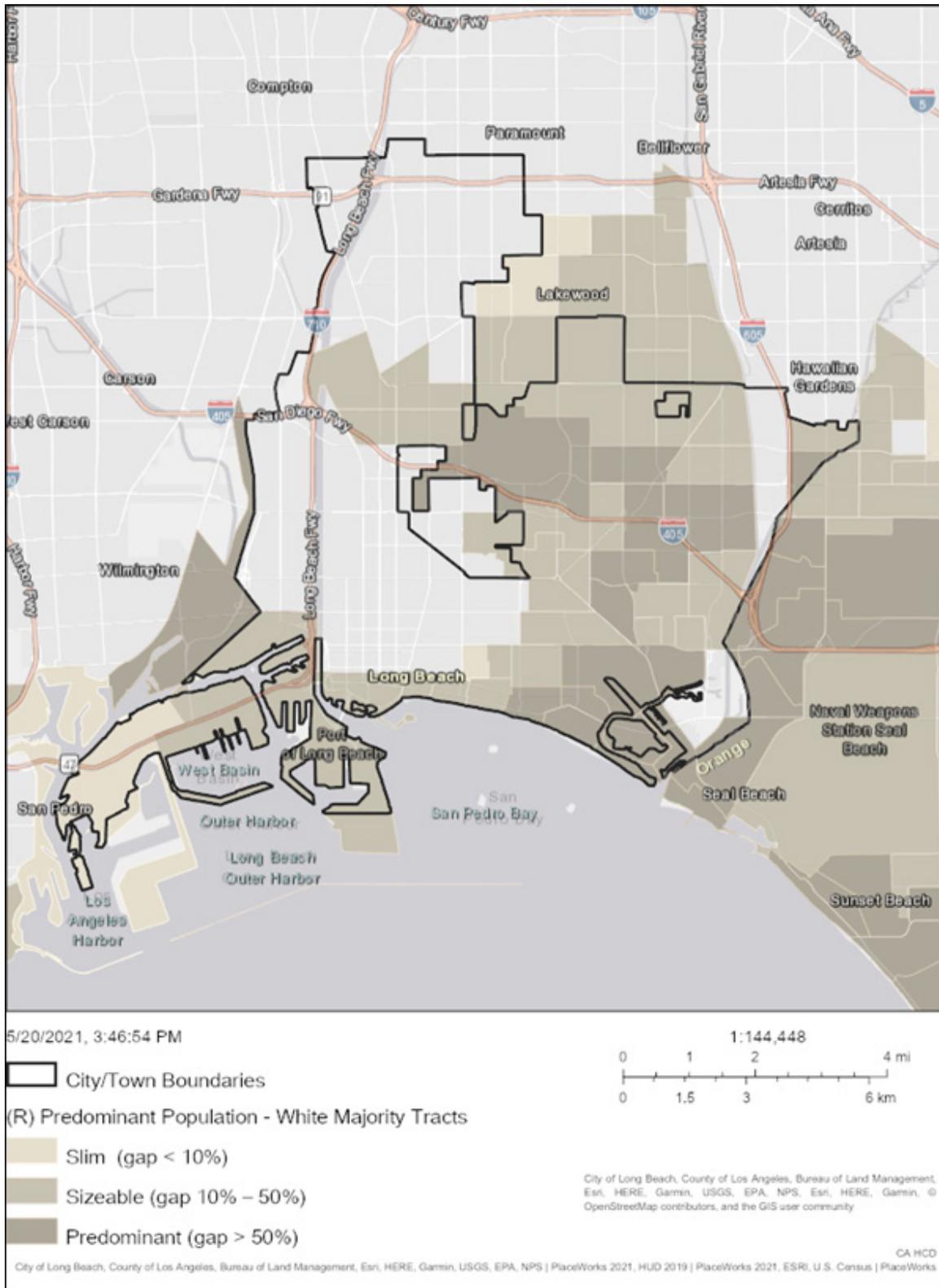
¹Goetz, Edward G., Damiano, A., & Williams, R. A. (2019) Racially Concentrated Areas of Affluence: A Preliminary Investigation. Published by the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research* (21,1, 99-124).

Figure F-6: Racially/Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty



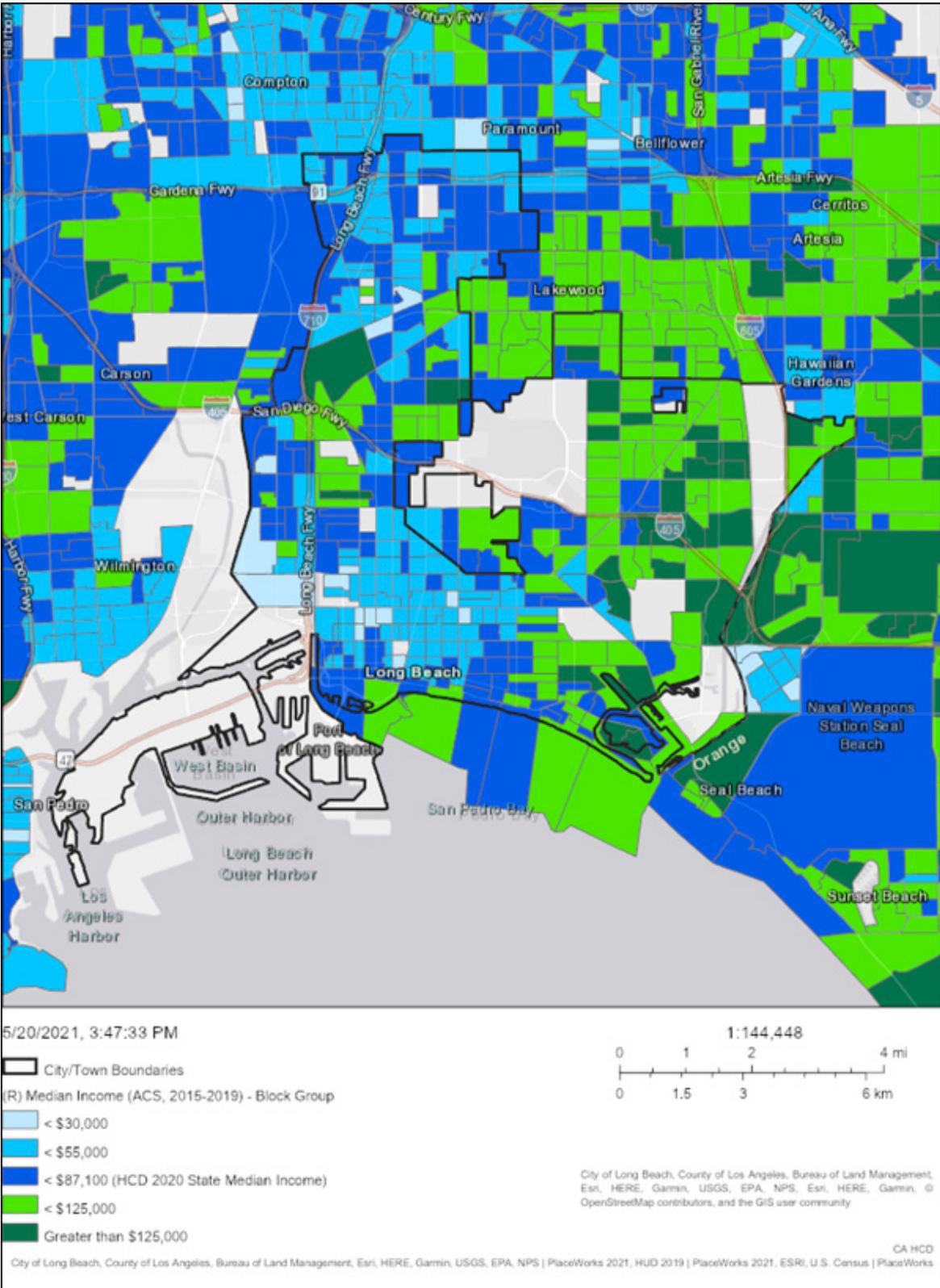
Source: HCD Data Viewer, HUD R/ECAP Database, 2021.

Figure F-7: White Predominant Areas



Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2021.

Figure F-8: Median Income



Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2015-2019 ACS, 2021.

4. Access to Opportunities

HUD developed an index for assessing fair housing by informing communities about disparities in access to opportunity based on race/ethnicity and poverty status.

Table F-3 shows index scores for the following opportunity indicator indices (values range from 0 to 100):

- » **Low Poverty Index:** The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood.
- » **School Proficiency Index:** The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.
- » **Labor Market Engagement Index:** The higher the score, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.
- » **Transit Trips Index:** The higher the trips transit index, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit.
- » **Low Transportation Cost Index:** The higher the index, the lower the cost of transportation in that neighborhood.
- » **Jobs Proximity Index:** The higher the index value, the better access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.
- » **Environmental Health Index:** The higher the value, the better environmental quality of a neighborhood

In Long Beach, Hispanic residents were most likely to be impacted by poverty, low school proficiency, low labor market participation, and fewer accessible employment opportunities. White residents in Long Beach and throughout the County were least likely to be exposed to poverty. White residents also had the greatest access to high quality school systems and the highest labor market participation rates in both the City and County.

Long Beach residents, regardless of race or ethnicity, had better access to transit and lower transportation costs than residents Countywide. Long Beach has significantly lower environmental health indices for all racial/ethnic groups and income levels than the County.

To assist in this analysis, the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) convened in the California Fair Housing Task Force (Task Force) to “provide research, evidence-based policy recommendations, and other strategic recommendations to HCD and other related state agencies/departments to further the fair housing goals (as defined by HCD).” The Task force has created Opportunity Maps to identify resources levels across the state “to accompany new policies aimed at increasing access to high opportunity areas for families with children in housing financed with 9% Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs)”. These opportunity maps are made from composite scores of three different domains made up of a set of indicators. Based on these domain scores, tracts are categorized as Highest Resource, High Resource, Moderate Resource, Moderate Resource (Rapidly Changing), Low Resource, or areas of High Segregation and Poverty. **Table F-4** shows the full list of indicators.



Table F-3: HUD Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

	Low Poverty	School Proficiency	Labor Market	Transit	Low Transportation Cost	Jobs Proximity	Environmental Health
Long Beach Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	64.67	65.78	66.41	89.24	79.21	37.61	0.94
Black, Non-Hispanic	32.09	41.60	32.99	92.02	83.39	36.91	1.31
Hispanic	30.69	41.23	31.19	92.01	82.72	35.55	1.05
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	40.91	46.69	37.55	90.45	80.45	37.35	1.21
Native American, Non-Hispanic	41.89	48.67	45.33	91.58	82.65	37.67	0.98
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	51.18	54.65	56.68	91.19	83.09	38.75	0.74
Black, Non-Hispanic	21.70	38.71	24.12	93.51	85.58	37.11	1.12
Hispanic	19.45	35.82	23.30	93.61	85.16	37.24	0.70
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	29.08	42.78	31.64	92.42	83.67	31.44	0.71
Native American, Non-Hispanic	23.43	38.32	25.28	92.62	84.98	34.08	1.13
Los Angeles County Total Population							
White, Non-Hispanic	62.59	65.09	65.41	82.63	74.09	55.80	18.99
Black, Non-Hispanic	34.95	32.37	34.00	87.70	79.18	40.13	11.66
Hispanic	33.91	38.38	33.18	87.19	77.74	41.53	11.91
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	53.57	59.34	55.94	86.52	76.45	51.82	12.16
Native American, Non-Hispanic	45.04	46.90	44.50	83.17	75.65	44.24	16.74

Table F-3: HUD Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity (continued)

	Low Poverty	School Proficiency	Labor Market	Transit	Low Transportation Cost	Jobs Proximity	Environmental Health
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	50.68	57.49	58.06	86.42	79.48	57.52	16.66
Black, Non-Hispanic	23.45	25.52	27.16	88.65	81.18	36.59	11.62
Hispanic	23.66	27.66	32.87	89.45	81.02	42.84	10.30
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	42.97	50.06	54.52	89.62	81.49	54.19	9.84
Native American, Non-Hispanic	29.85	32.02	35.12	85.23	78.70	46.35	16.01

Source: HUD AFFH Database, 2020.

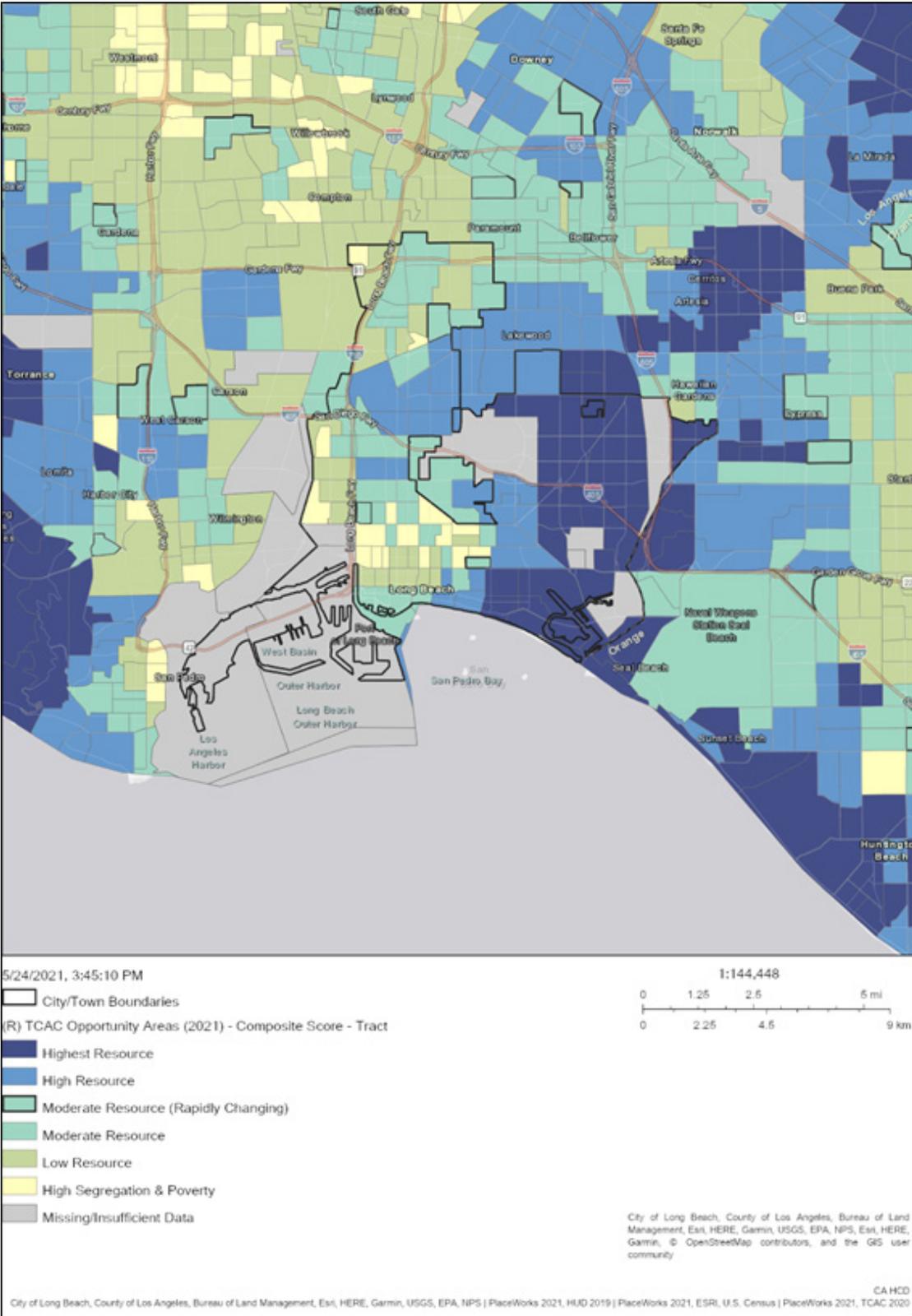
Table F-4: Domains and List of Indicators for Opportunity Maps

	Job proximity Median home value
Environmental	CalEnviroScreen 3.0 pollution Indicators and values
Education	Math proficiency Reading proficiency High School graduation rates Student poverty rates
Poverty and Racial Segregation	Poverty: tracts with at least 30% of population under federal poverty line Racial Segregation: Tracts with location quotient higher than 1.25 for Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, or all people of color in comparison to the County

Source: CA Fair Housing Task Force, Methodology for TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps, December 2020.

Opportunity map scores for Long Beach census tracts are presented in **Figure F-9**. Approximately 20.9 percent of tracts in the City are characterized as Highest Resource, 15.5 as High Resource, 22.7 as Moderate Resource, 2.7 percent as Moderate Resource (Rapidly Changing), 16.4 percent as Low Resource, and 14.5 percent as areas of High Segregation and Poverty. The remaining 7.3 percent were not calculated. A majority of the tracts in the eastern section of the City are highest resource areas. The western section of the City is made up of moderate and low resource areas and areas of high segregation and poverty.

Figure F-9: TCAC Opportunity Areas - Composite Score



Source: HCD Data Viewer, TCAC Opportunity Maps, 2021.



Economic

As described previously, the Fair Housing Task Force calculates economic scores based on poverty, adult education, employment, job proximity, and median home values. According to the 2021 Task Force maps presented in **Figure F-10**, tracts with the lowest economic scores are most concentrated in the southwestern and northern sections of the City. There are a few tracts with low economic scores scattered throughout the eastern side of Long Beach, however generally the eastern section of the City has higher economic scores.

Education

As described above, the Fair Housing Task Force determines education scores based on math and reading proficiency, high school graduation rates, and student poverty rates. Areas with lower education scores, shown in **Figure F-11**, are generally concentrated in the southwestern section of the City near the Port of Long Beach. The tracts with the lowest education scores in the eastern section of the City also have the lowest economic scores (see **Figure F-10**). Generally, the eastern side of the City has higher education scores compared to the rest of Long Beach.

Environmental

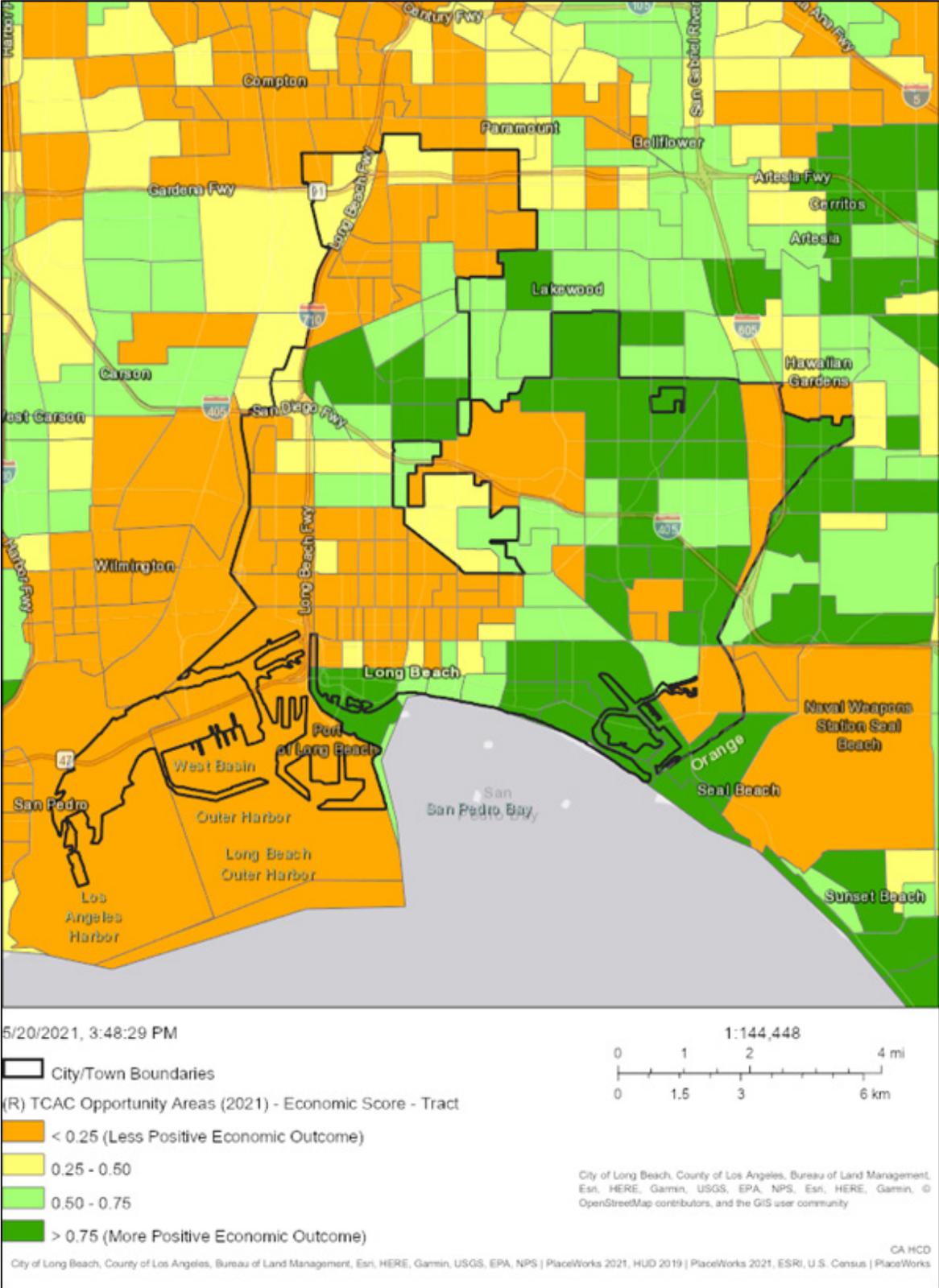
Environmental health scores are determined by the Fair Housing Task Force based on CalEnviroScreen 3.0 pollution indicators and values. **Figure F-12** shows that the southwestern section of the City has the highest concentration of tracts with the lowest environmental score. A few tracts along the northern and eastern City border also have the lowest environmental scores.

Transportation

Availability of efficient, affordable transportation can be used to measure fair housing and access to opportunities. SCAG developed a mapping tool for High Quality Transit Areas (HQTAs) as part of the Connect SoCal 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS). SCAG defines HQTAs as areas within one-half mile from a major transit stop and a high-quality transit corridor. **Figure F-13** shows that most of Long Beach is considered an HQTA. As discussed previously, Long Beach also scored higher than the County average in access to transit and low transportation cost (see **Table F-3**).

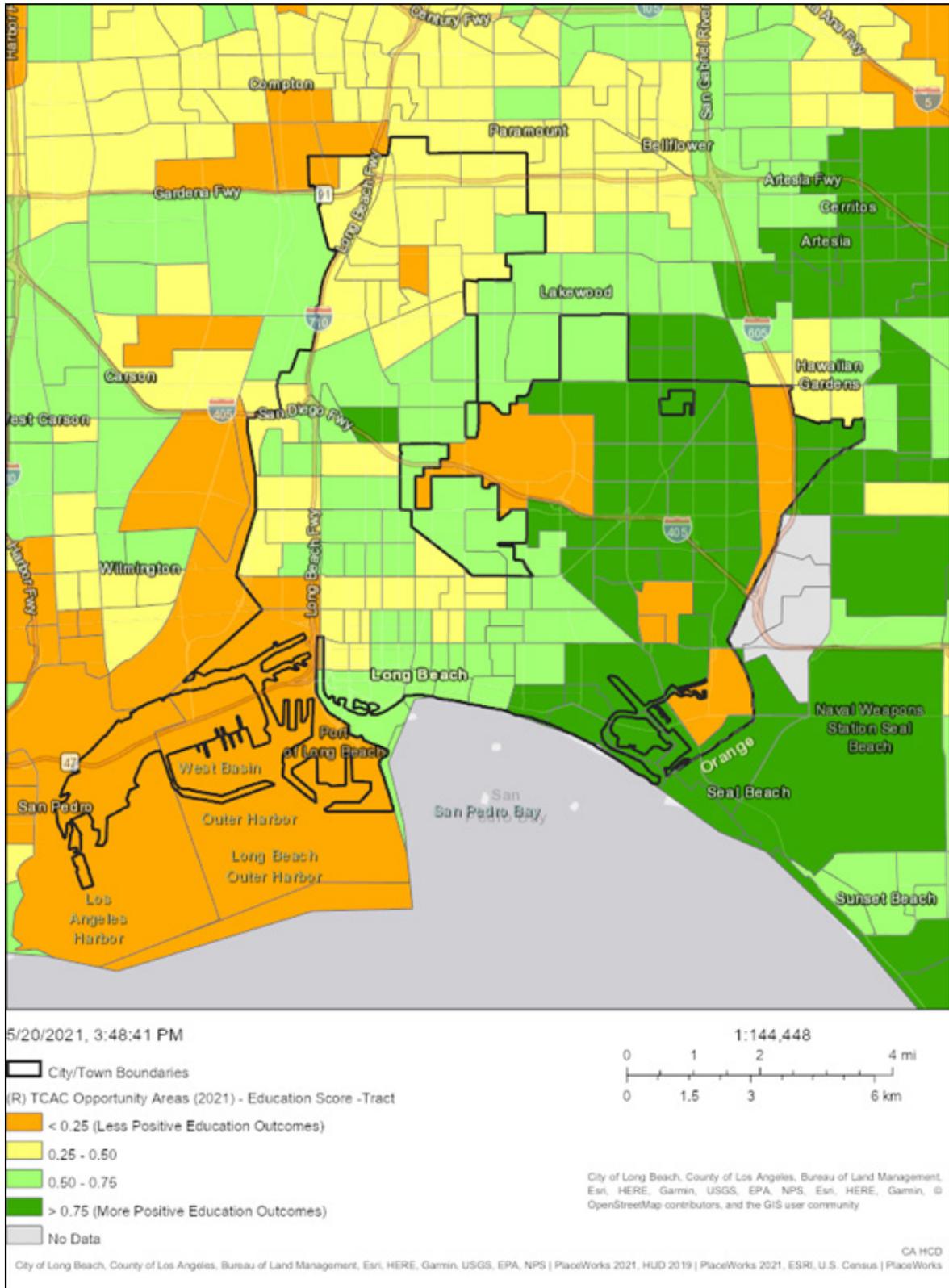
HUD's Job Proximity Index, described previously, can be used to show transportation need geographically. Block groups with lower jobs proximity indices are located further from employment opportunities and have a higher need for transportation. As shown in **Figure F-14**, census block groups in the southwestern and central areas of the City have the greatest access to employment opportunities, while the eastern and northern sections of the City have least access to employment opportunities.

Figure F-10: TCAC Opportunity Areas - Economic Score



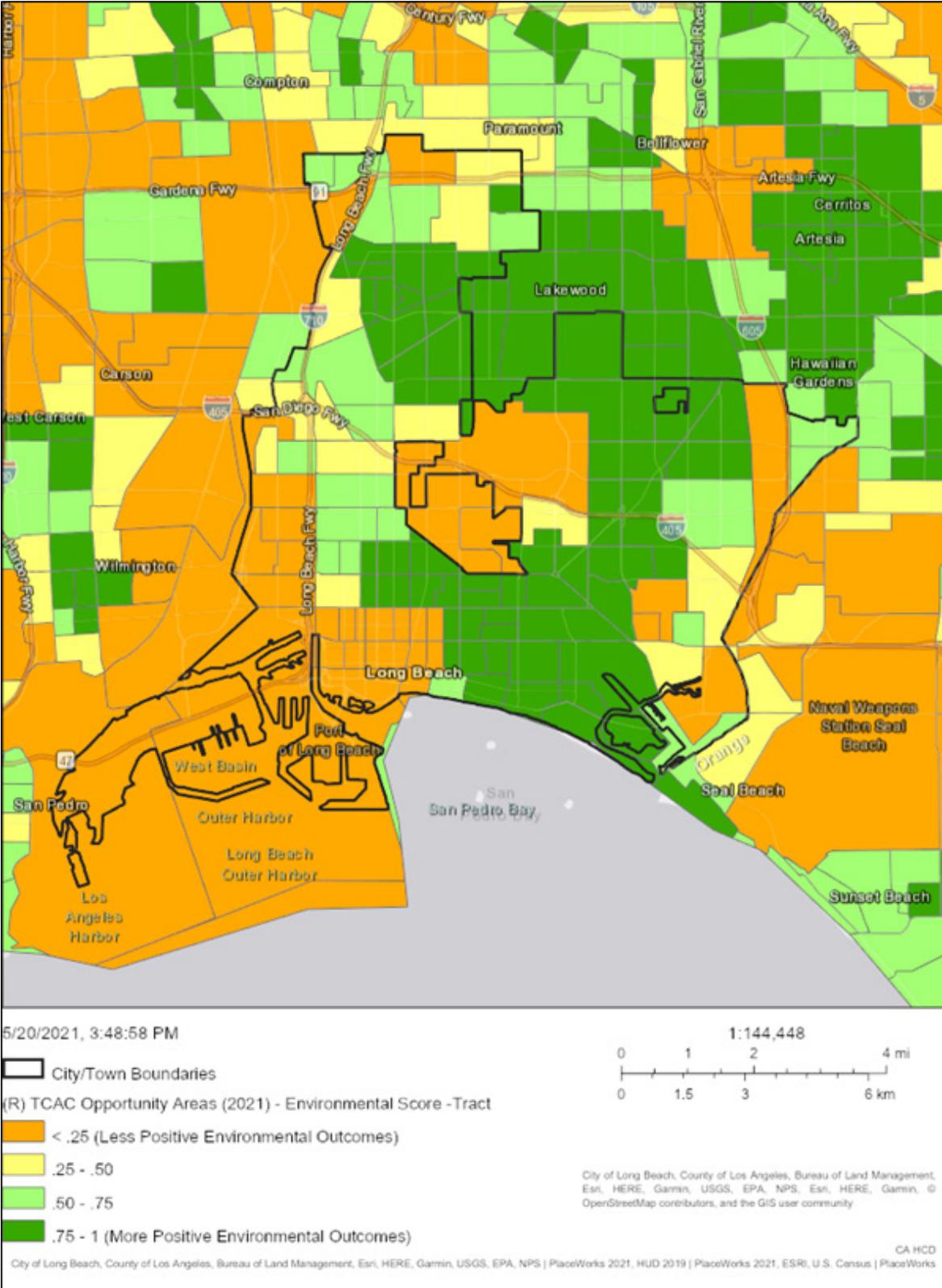
Source: HCD Data Viewer, TCAC Opportunity Maps, 2021.

Figure F-11: TCAC Opportunity Areas - Education Score



Source: HCD Data Viewer, TCAC Opportunity Maps, 2021.

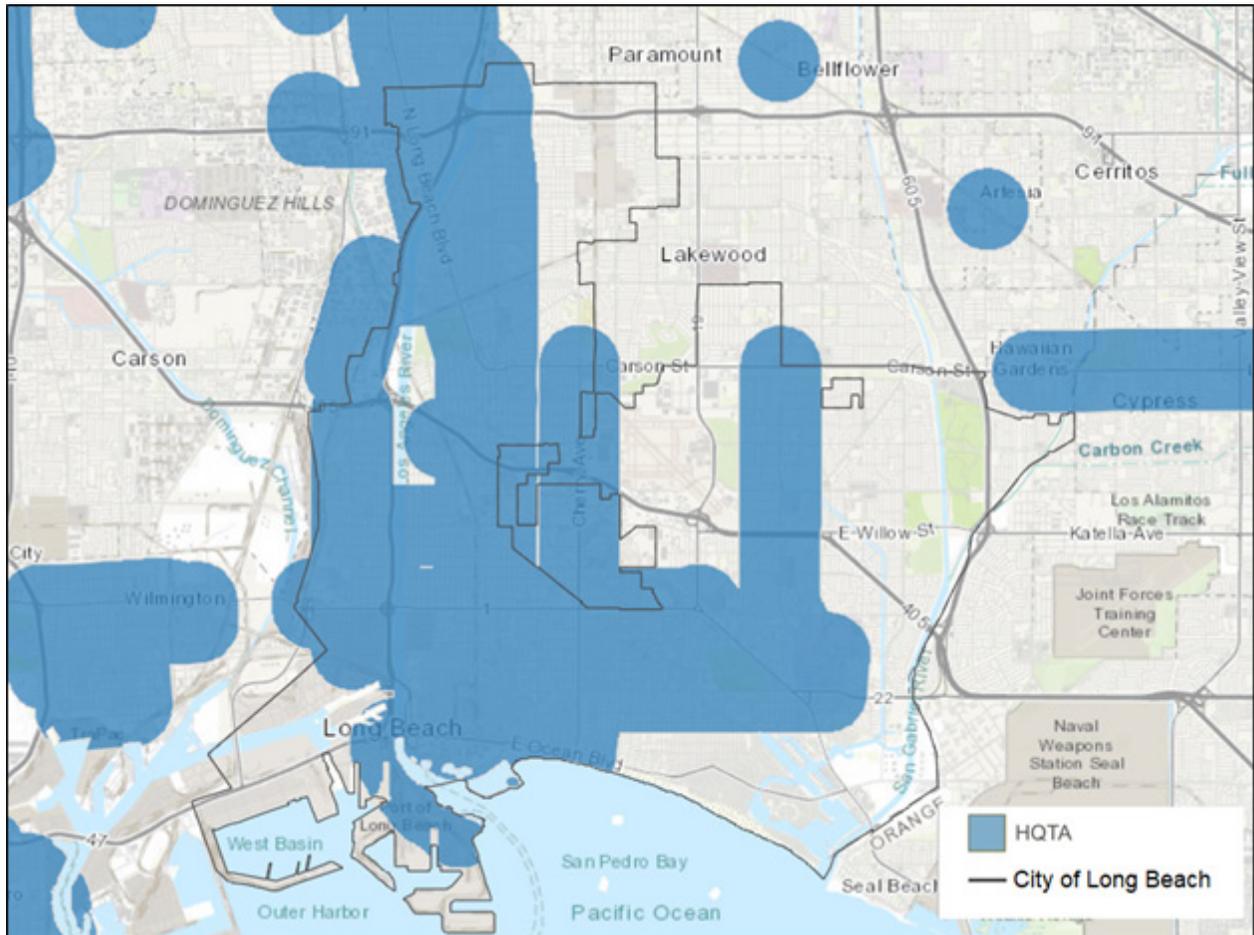
Figure F-12: TCAC Opportunity Areas - Environmental Score



Source: HCD Data Viewer, TCAC Opportunity Maps, 2021.



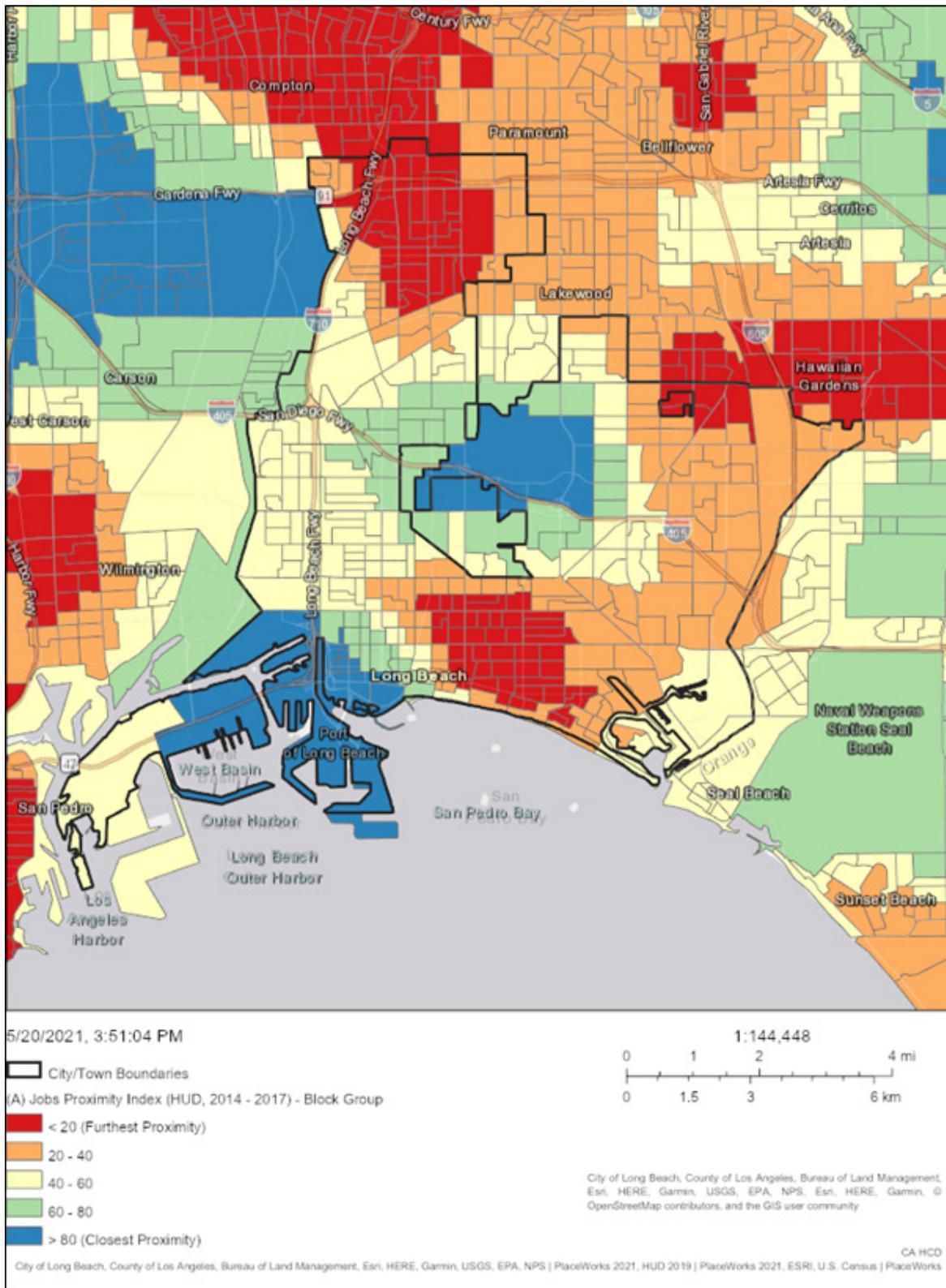
Figure F-13: High Quality Transit Areas (HQTAs)



Source: SCAG HQTA Database, 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), 2021.



Figure F-12: TCAC Opportunity Areas - Environmental Score



Source: HCD Data Viewer, HUD Opportunity Indicators, 2021.

5. Disproportionate Housing Needs

Housing problems for Long Beach were calculated using HUD's 2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data based on the 2013-2017 ACS. **Table F-5** breaks down households by race and ethnicity and presence of housing problems for Long Beach and Los Angeles County households. The following conditions are considered housing problems:

- » Substandard Housing (incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities)
- » Overcrowding (more than 1 person per room)
- » Cost burden (housing costs greater than 30%)

In Long Beach, 36.5 percent of owner-occupied households and 58.6 percent of renter-occupied households have one or more housing problem. The City had a slightly lower proportion of households with a housing problem compared to the County, where 39.9 percent of owner-occupied households and 62.3 percent of renter-occupied households experience a housing problem. In Long Beach, Hispanic renters experience housing problems at the highest rate (67.4 percent), while White owners had the fewest instances of housing problems (29.2 percent). Black, Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic households all have housing problems above the City average for both owner and renter households.

Cost Burden

Cost burden by tenure based on HUD CHAS data is shown in **Table F-6**. American Indian and Black non-Hispanic renter-households have the highest rate of cost burden. Cost burden amongst owner-households, regardless of race or ethnicity, is lower than renter-households. White, non-Hispanic owner-occupied households have the lowest instance of cost burden Citywide.

Figure F-15 compares overpayment by tenure over time using the 2010-2014 and 2015-2019 ACS. Overpayment for homeowners has decreased in several tracts in the south central and eastern section of the City, but has generally remained the constant. Overpayment by renters has also increased in some tracts Citywide, but also has generally remained the same since the 2010-2014 ACS. There are no areas of the City where overpayment has significantly decreased.

Table F-5: Housing Problems by Race/Ethnicity

With Housing Problem	White	Black	Asian	Am. Ind	Pac. Islr.	Hispanic	Other	All
Long Beach Total Population								
Owner-Occupied	29.2%	45.5%	42.4%	49.5%	42.7%	46.0%	37.7%	36.5%
Renter-Occupied	48.9%	59.3%	55.3%	59.3%	55.2%	67.4%	48.9%	58.6%
Los Angeles County								
Owner-Occupied	32.1%	41.5%	38.3%	39.7%	39.7%	48.2%	36.5%	38.9%
Renter-Occupied	52.6%	63.7%	56.3%	56.4%	55.5%	71.1%	55.7%	62.3%
Source: HUD CHAS Data (2013-2017 ACS), 2020.								



Table F-6: Cost Burden by Race/Ethnicity

	Cost Burden (>30%)	Severe Cost Burden (>50%)	Total HHs
Owner-Occupied			
White, non-Hispanic	28.3%	12.3%	34,955
Black, non-Hispanic	42.6%	17.3%	5,995
Asian, non-Hispanic	33.9%	11.7%	8,025
Amer. Ind, non-Hispanic	52.3%	25.0%	220
Pacific Islr., non-Hispanic	29.5%	15.9%	220
Hispanic	35.8%	16.2%	15,295
Other	37.0%	11.3%	1,285
Renter-Occupied			
White, non-Hispanic	45.7%	25.5%	29,140
Black, non-Hispanic	55.1%	31.2%	16,890
Asian, non-Hispanic	44.4%	23.0%	11,305
Amer. Ind, non-Hispanic	55.8%	19.8%	430
Pacific Islr., non-Hispanic	43.6%	14.5%	860
Hispanic	54.5%	28.0%	37,640
Other	42.5%	21.5%	2,740
Source: HUD CHAS Data (2013-2017 ACS), 2020.			

Figure B-15: (A) Overpayment by Owners (2010-2014)

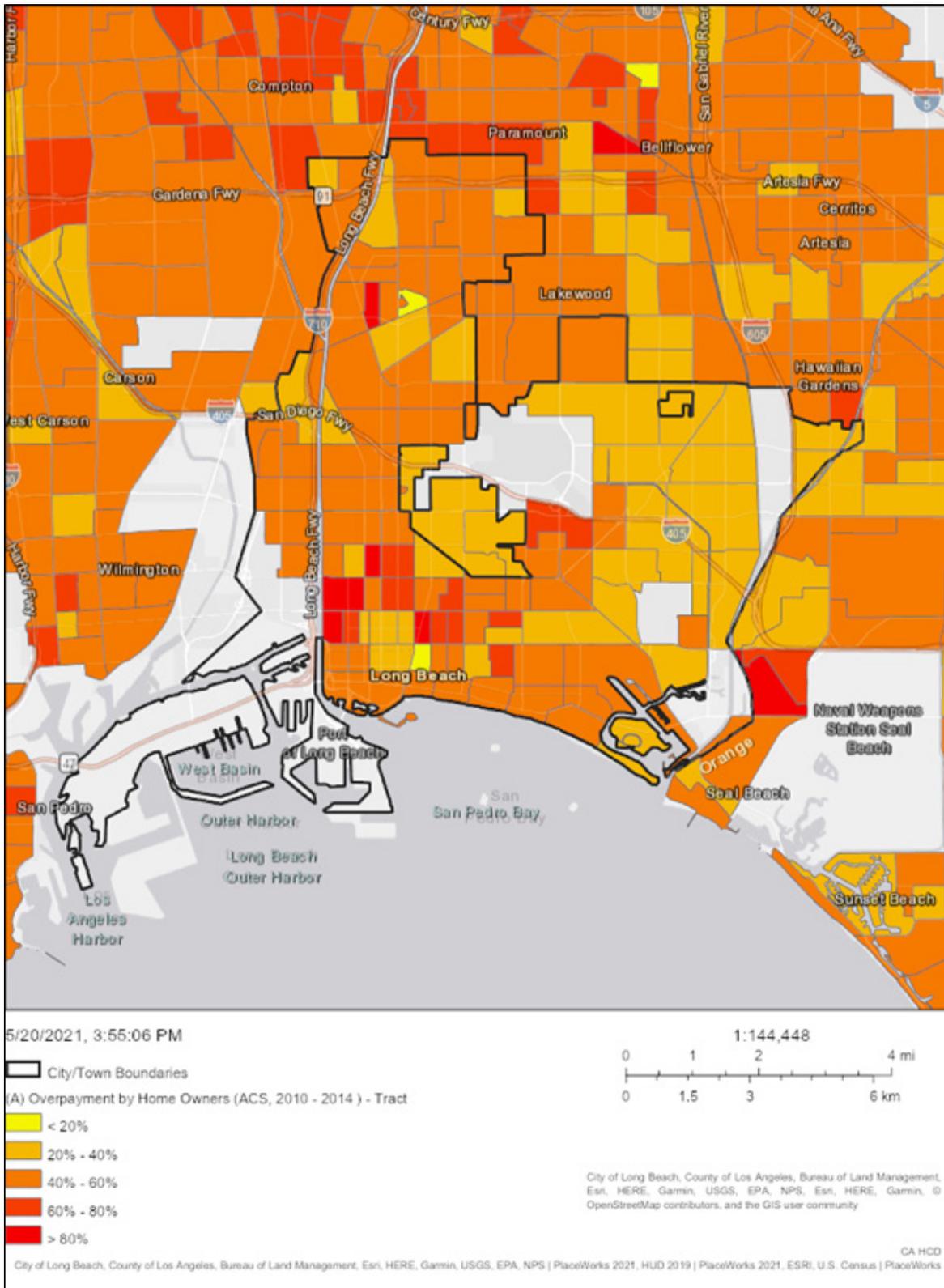


Figure B-15: (B) Overpayment by Owners (2015-2019)

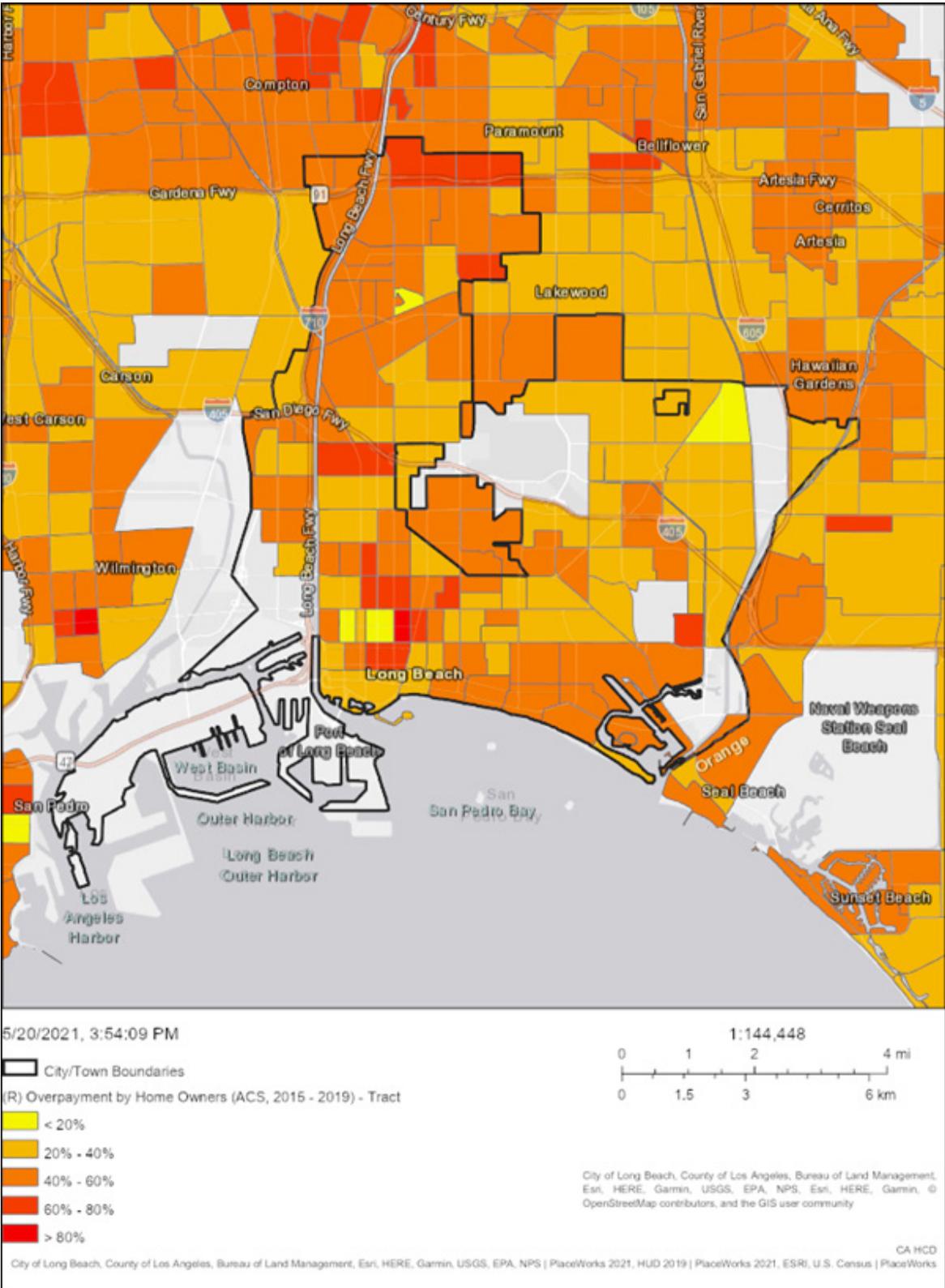


Figure F-15: (C) Overpayment by Renters (2010-2014)

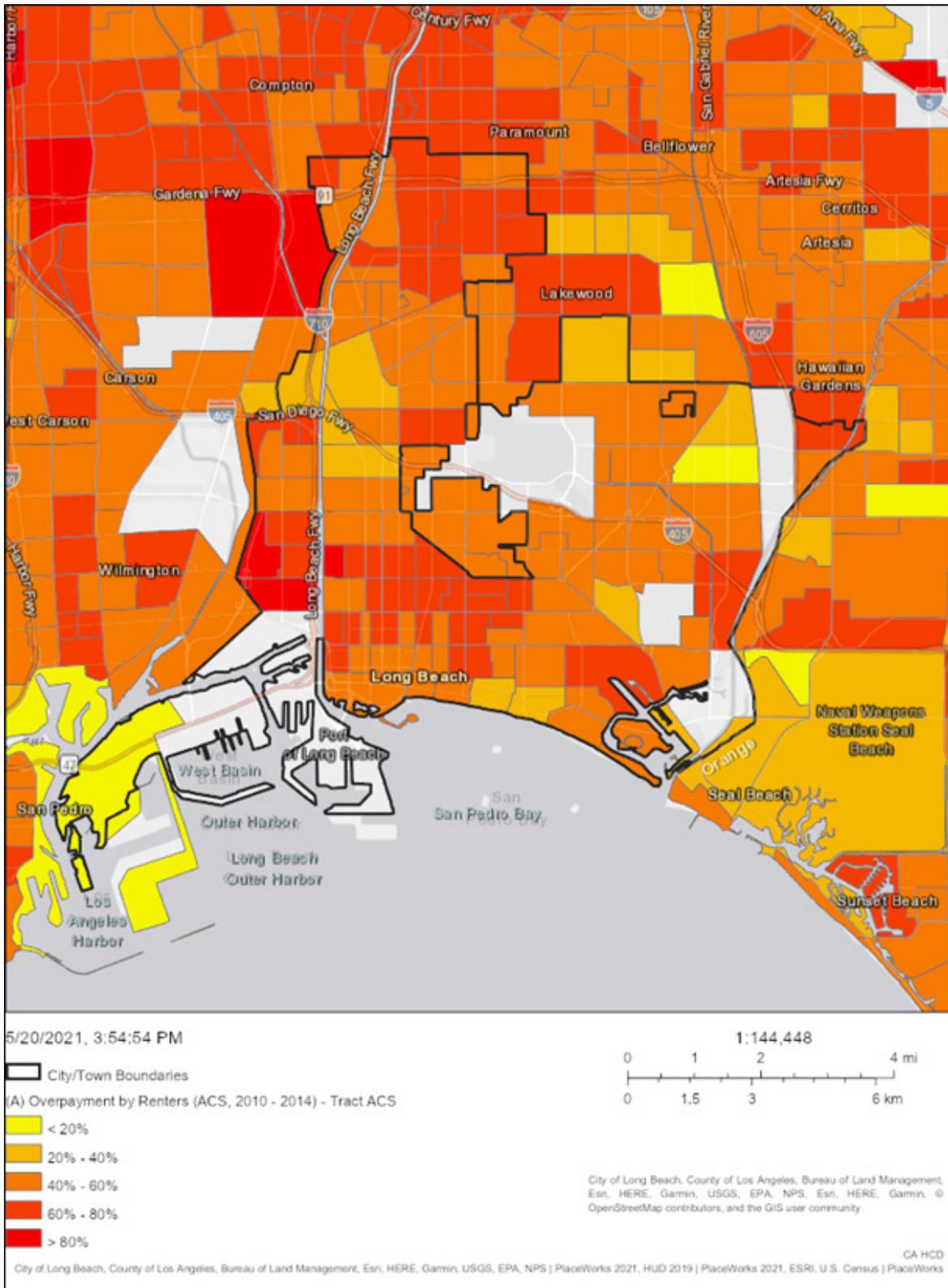
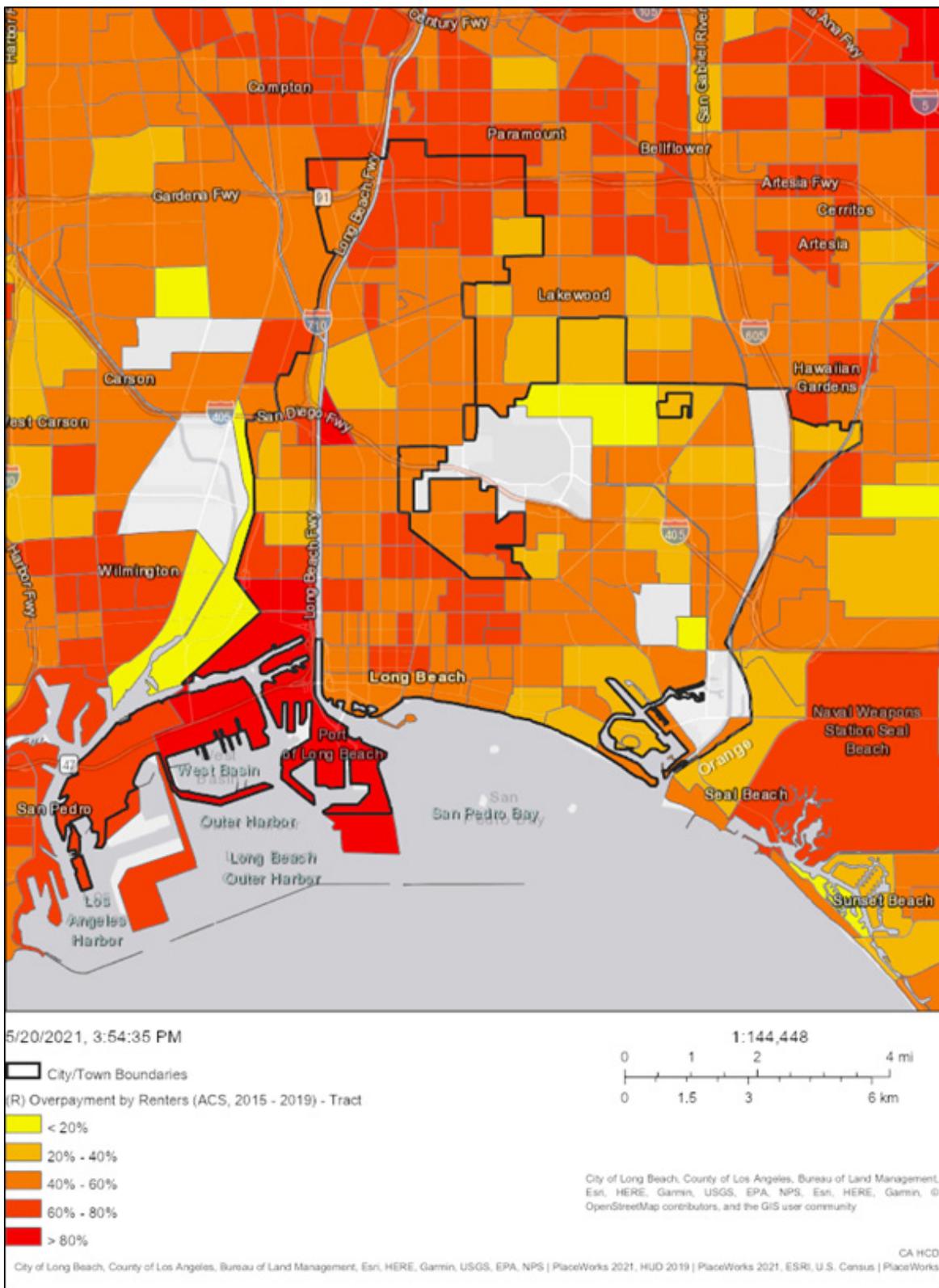




Figure F-15: (D) Overpayment by Renters (2015-2019)



Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019 ACS, 2021.

Overcrowding

Table F-7, below, shows that approximately 6.2 percent of owner-occupied households and 16.8 percent of renter-occupied households in Long Beach are overcrowded. The proportion of overcrowded households is similar to the County, where 5.7 percent of owner-occupied households and 16.7 percent of renter-occupied households are overcrowded.

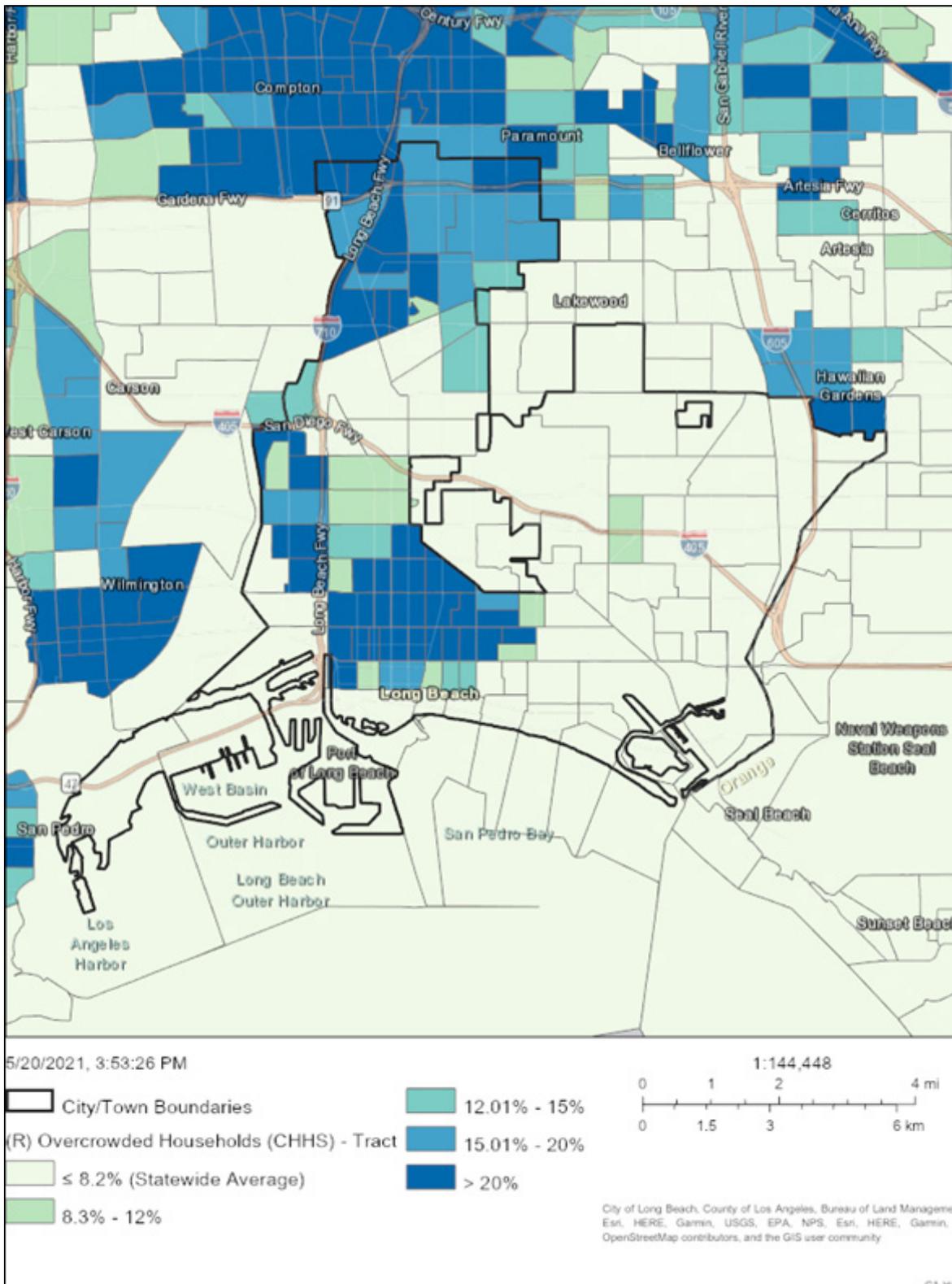
Figure F-16 and **Figure F-17** show the concentration of overcrowded and severely overcrowded households by census tract. Overcrowded households are most concentrated in tracts located in the central and northern sections of the City. Similarly, tracts with higher concentrations of severely overcrowded households are also located in the central areas of the City.

Table F-7: Overcrowding by Tenure

	Overcrowded (>1 person per room)		Severely Overcrowded (<1.5 persons per room)		Total HHs
	Households	%	Households	%	
Long Beach					
Owner-Occupied	4,080	6.2%	1,190	1.8%	66,000
Renter-Occupied	16,640	16.8%	7,775	7.9%	99,000
Los Angeles County					
Owner-Occupied	85870	5.7%	23025	1.5%	1,512,365
Renter-Occupied	298460	16.7%	134745	7.6%	1,782,835
Source: HUD CHAS Data (2013-2017 ACS), 2020.					

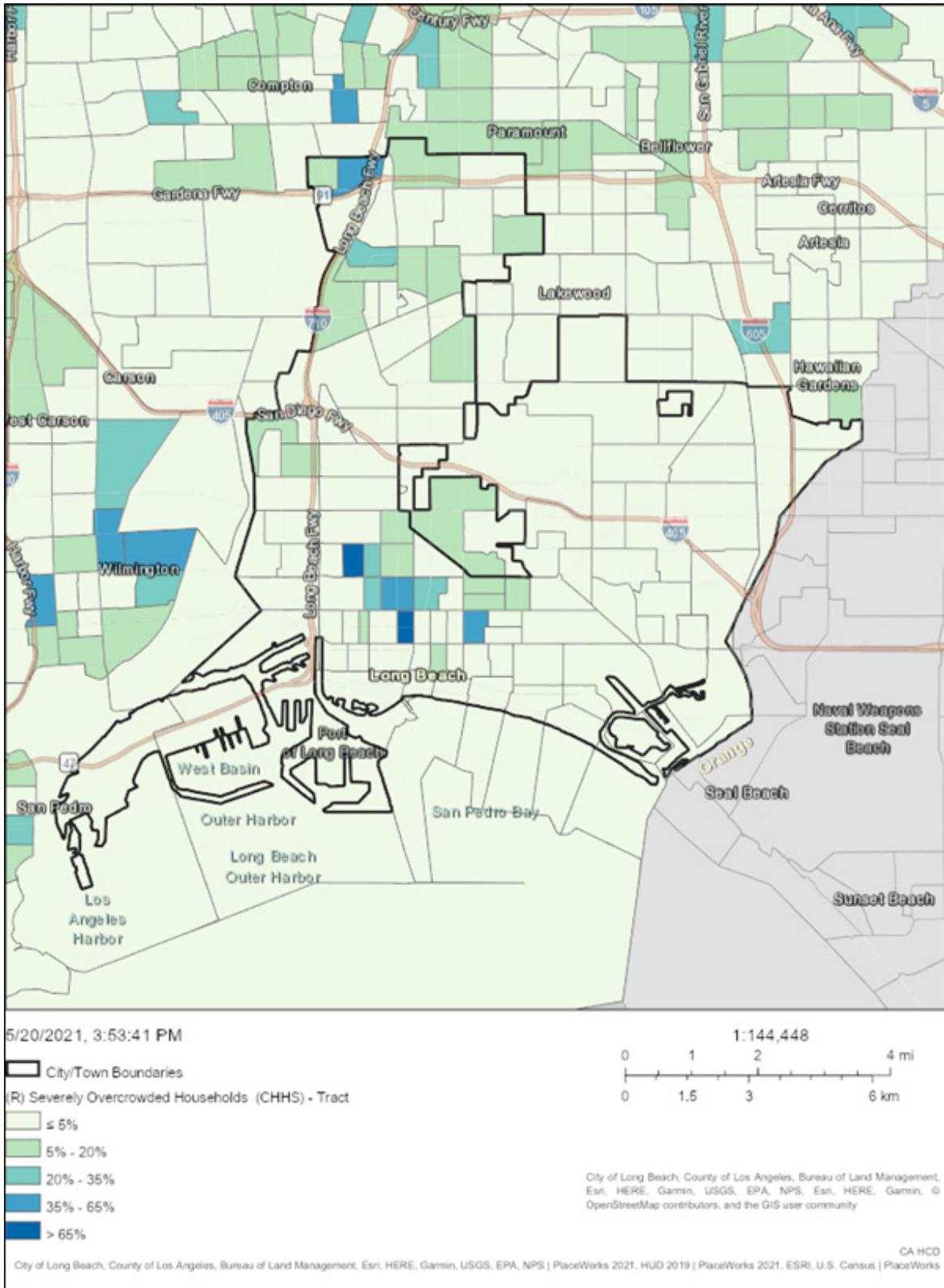


Figure F-16: Concentration of Overcrowded Households



Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2020 HUD CHAS Data, 2021.

Figure F-17: Concentration of Severely Overcrowded Households



Source: HCD Data Viewer, 2020 HUD CHAS Data, 2021.



Substandard Housing

Incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities can be used to measure substandard housing conditions. In Long Beach, 0.3 percent of owner-occupied households and 2.2 percent of renter-occupied households lacked complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, fewer compared to the County (**Table F-8**).

Housing age can also be used as an indicator for substandard housing and rehabilitation needs. Homes may begin to require major repairs or rehabilitation at 30 to 40 years of age. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, approximately 82.3 percent of the housing stock in Long Beach was built prior to 1980 and may be susceptible to deterioration, compared to 74.3 percent Countywide.

Displacement Risk

HCD defines sensitive communities as “communities [that] currently have populations vulnerable to displacement in the event of increased development or drastic shifts in housing cost.” The following characteristics define a vulnerable community:

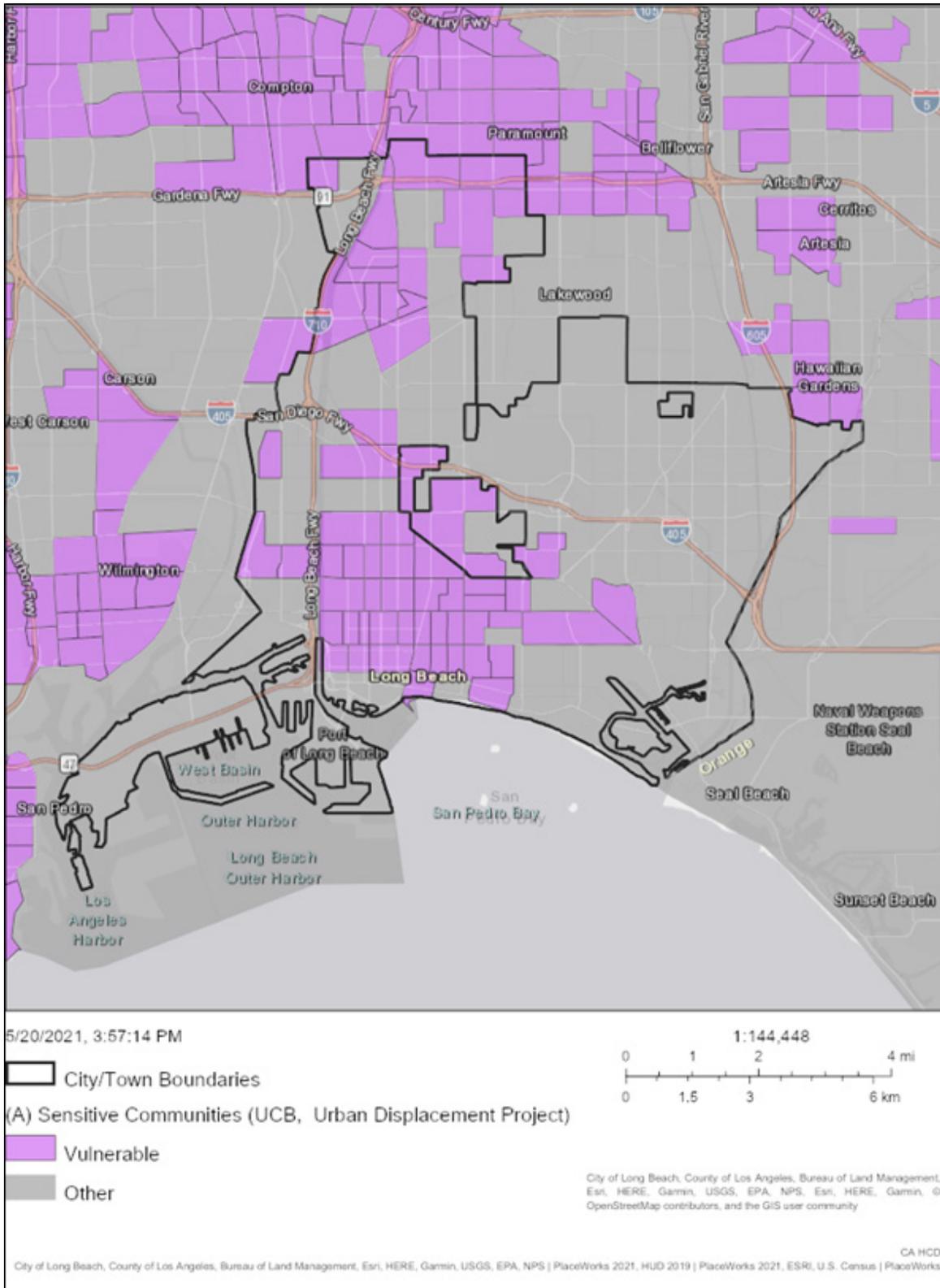
- » The share of very low income residents is above 20%; and
- » The tract meets two of the following criteria:
 - Share of renters is above 40%,
 - Share of people of color is above 50%,
 - Share of very low-income households (50% AMI or below) that are severely rent burdened households is above the county median,
 - They or areas in close proximity have been experiencing displacement pressures (percent change in rent above County median for rent increases), or
 - Difference between tract median rent and median rent for surrounding tracts above median for all tracts in county (rent gap).

HCD has identified vulnerable communities in the northern and central sections of the City (**Figure A-18**). These areas also have higher concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities, LMI households, overpaying households, and overcrowded households.

Table F-8: Substandard Housing Conditions

	Lacking Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities		Total HHs
	Households	%	
Long Beach			
Owner-Occupied	204	0.3%	66,000
Renter-Occupied	2,145	2.2%	99,000
Los Angeles County			
Owner-Occupied	6,850	0.5%	1,512,365
Renter-Occupied	50,030	2.8%	1,782,835
Source: HUD CHAS Data (2013-2017 ACS), 2020.			

Figure F-18: Sensitive Communities At-Risk of Displacement



Source: HCD Data Viewer, Urban Displacement Project, 2021.



6. Summary of Fair Housing Issues

C. Sites Inventory

AB 686 requires the sites identified to meet the RHNA to be consistent with its duty to affirmatively further fair housing and the findings in this fair housing assessment. **Figure F-19** shows the City's Sites Inventory and R/ECAPs located within the City boundaries. The sites identified to meet the RHNA are generally dispersed throughout the City. Approximately 9 percent of the City is considered a R/ECAP, while 15 percent of properties identified to meet the RHNA are located in R/ECAPs. This is in part because most of the R/ECAPs are also located along the City's major transportation corridors where higher-intensity transit-oriented development would be appropriate and is facilitated by the City's land use regulations, consistent with state law for reducing carbon emissions, SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategies

Figure F-19: Sites Inventory and R/ECAPs

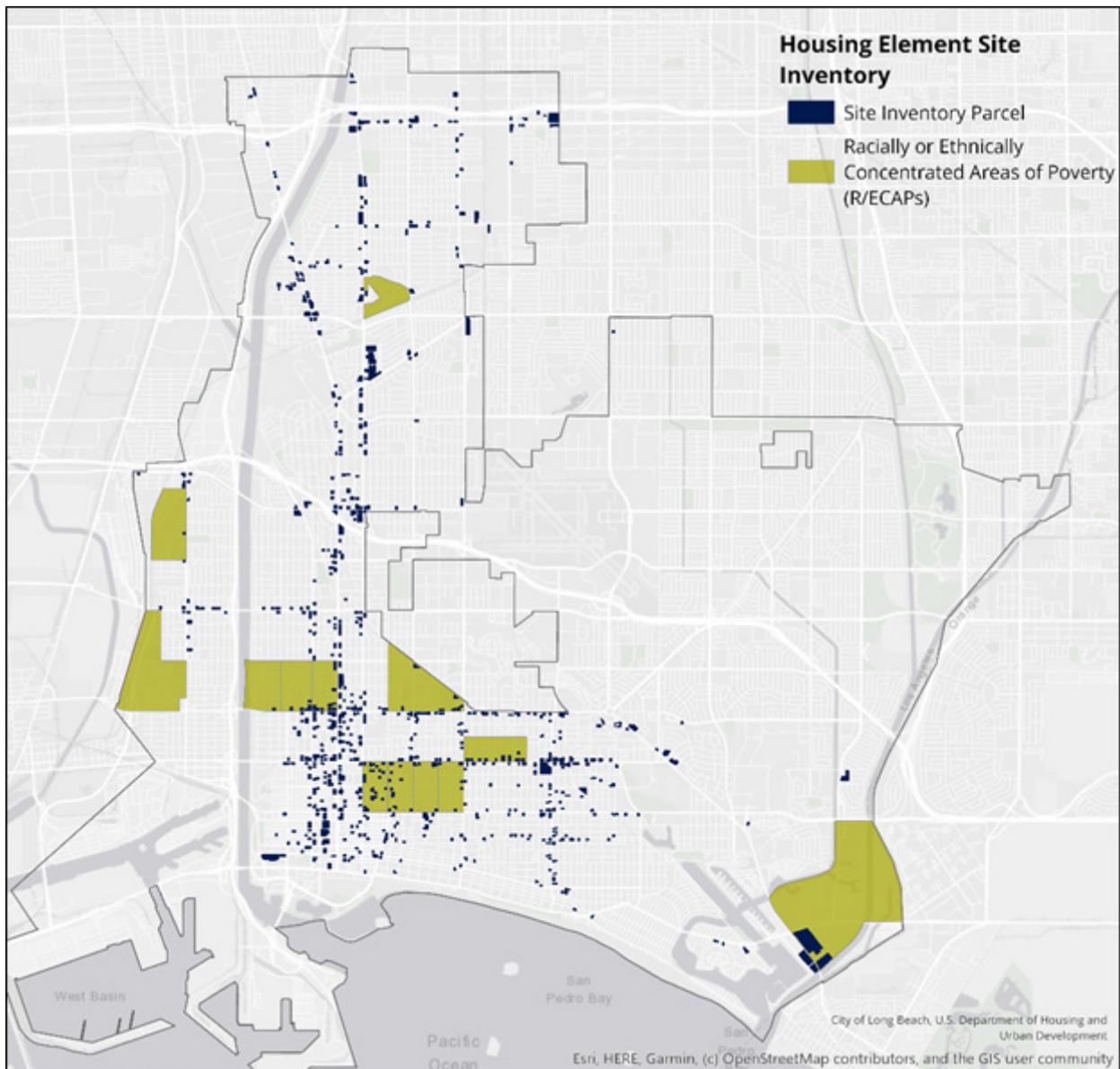
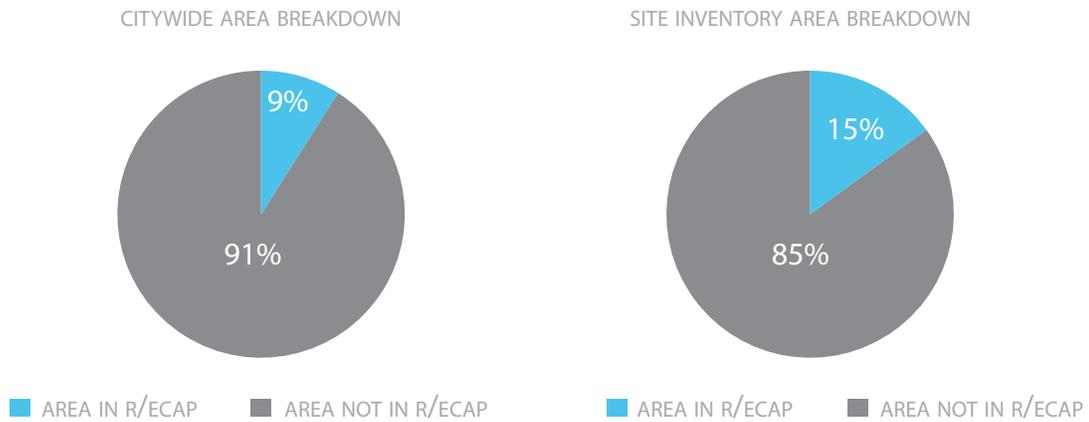




Figure F-20: Sites Inventory Breakdown by R/ECAP



(RTP/SCS), and planning best practices. Introducing new development in these areas in conjunction with expanded tenant protections would infuse private investments in these neighborhoods and have the potential to facilitate neighborhood improvements without displacing existing residents.

Figure F-21 shows the Sites Inventory by TCAC Opportunity Area. As described above, a majority of the eastern side of the City is highest or high resource, while the western section of the City is a mix of moderate and low resource areas and areas of high segregation and poverty. Most of the sites identified are located on the western side of the City.

Figure F-22 shows the breakdown of sites by TCAC Opportunity Area. Highest and high resource areas make up approximately 25 percent and 16 percent of the Citywide area, respectively. However, only 7 percent of the sites identified are in highest resource areas and 14 percent are in high resource areas. Conversely, 34 percent of sites are located in moderate resource or moderate resource (rapidly changing) tracts, while these tracts make up only 17 percent of the Citywide area. Low resource areas account for 12 percent of the Citywide area, but 24 percent of the sites inventory. Approximately 6 percent of the Citywide area is classified as an area of high segregation and poverty, but 14 percent of the sites inventory is located within these tracts.



Figure F-21: Sites Inventory and TCAC Opportunity Areas

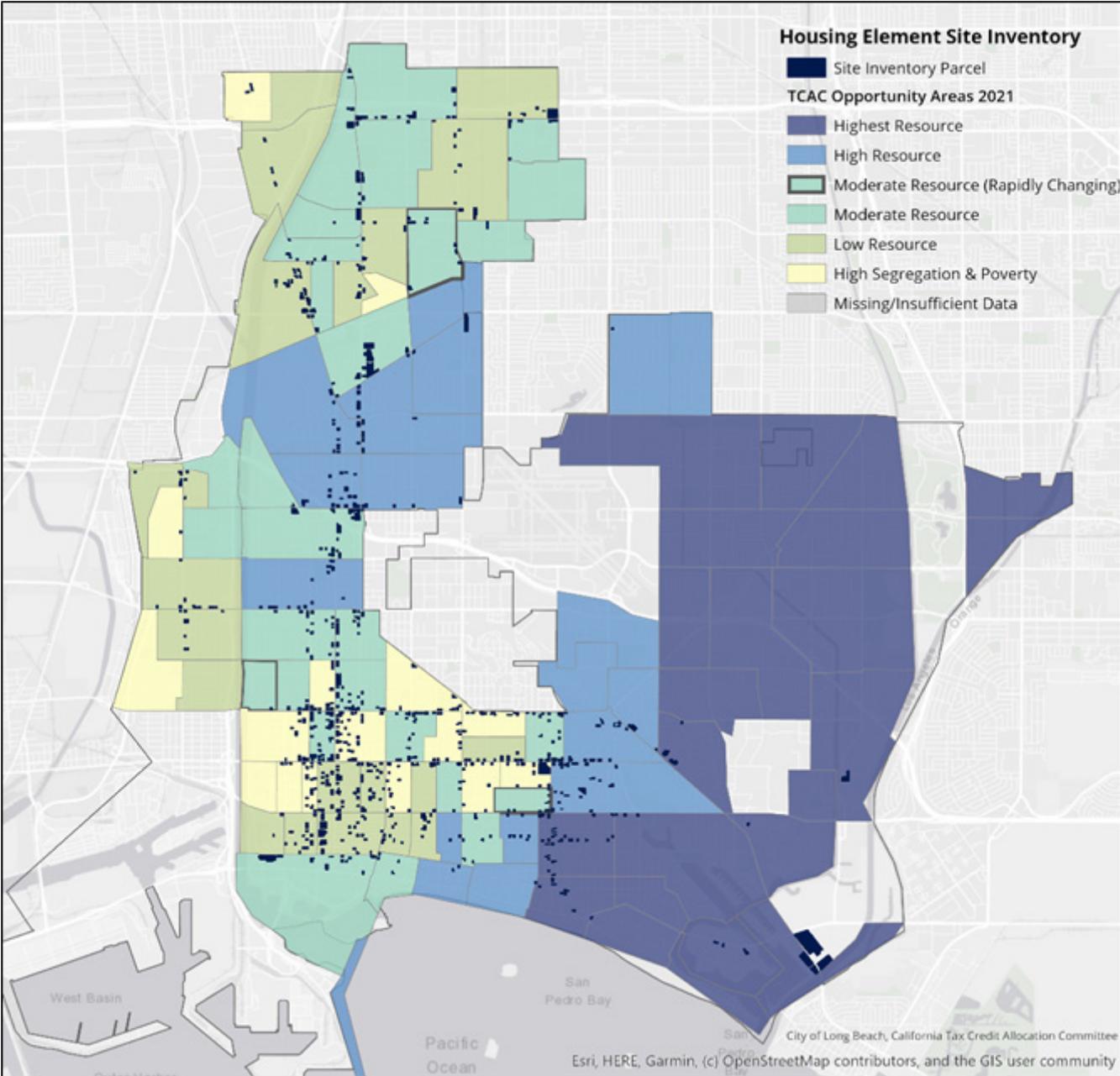
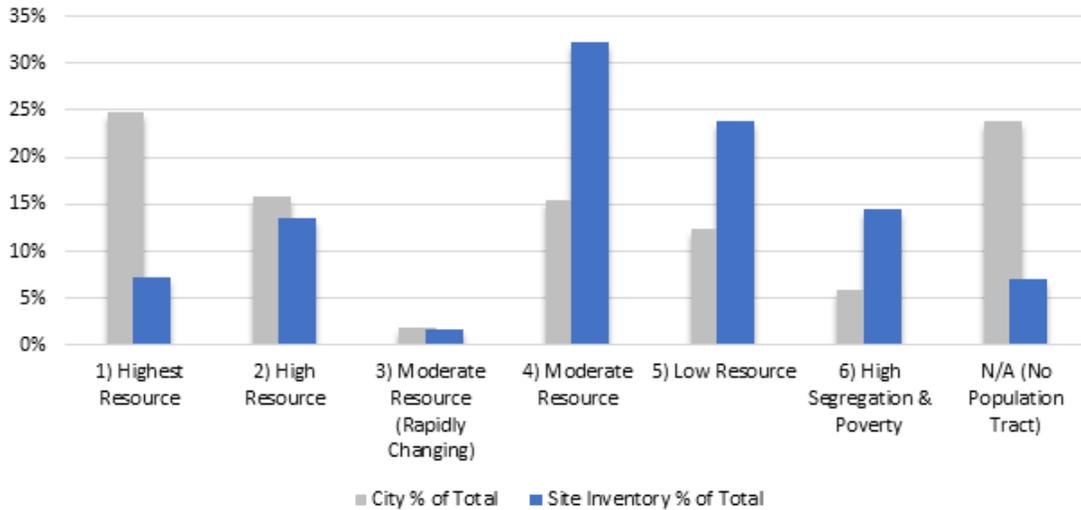


Figure F-22: Sites Inventory Area Breakdown by TCAC Opportunity Score



As discussed previously, the eastern section of the City tends to have higher environmental quality compared to the western section of the City. **Figure F-23** shows the Sites Inventory and CalEnviroScreen score by census tract. Most of the sites are located in the western and southern sections of the City.

Figure F-24 shows the breakdown of the Sites Inventory area by CalEnviroScreen score. The sites identified to fulfill the City are generally located in higher risk areas. Approximately 39 percent of the City has a CalEnviroScreen score of 6 or above, and is a higher environmental risk area. However, nearly 75 percent of the area identified in the Sites Inventory is located within tracts that scored a 6 or above. Only 19 percent of the Sites Inventory area is located in a tract that scored a 5 or below.



Figure F-23: Sites Inventory and CalEnviroScreen Score

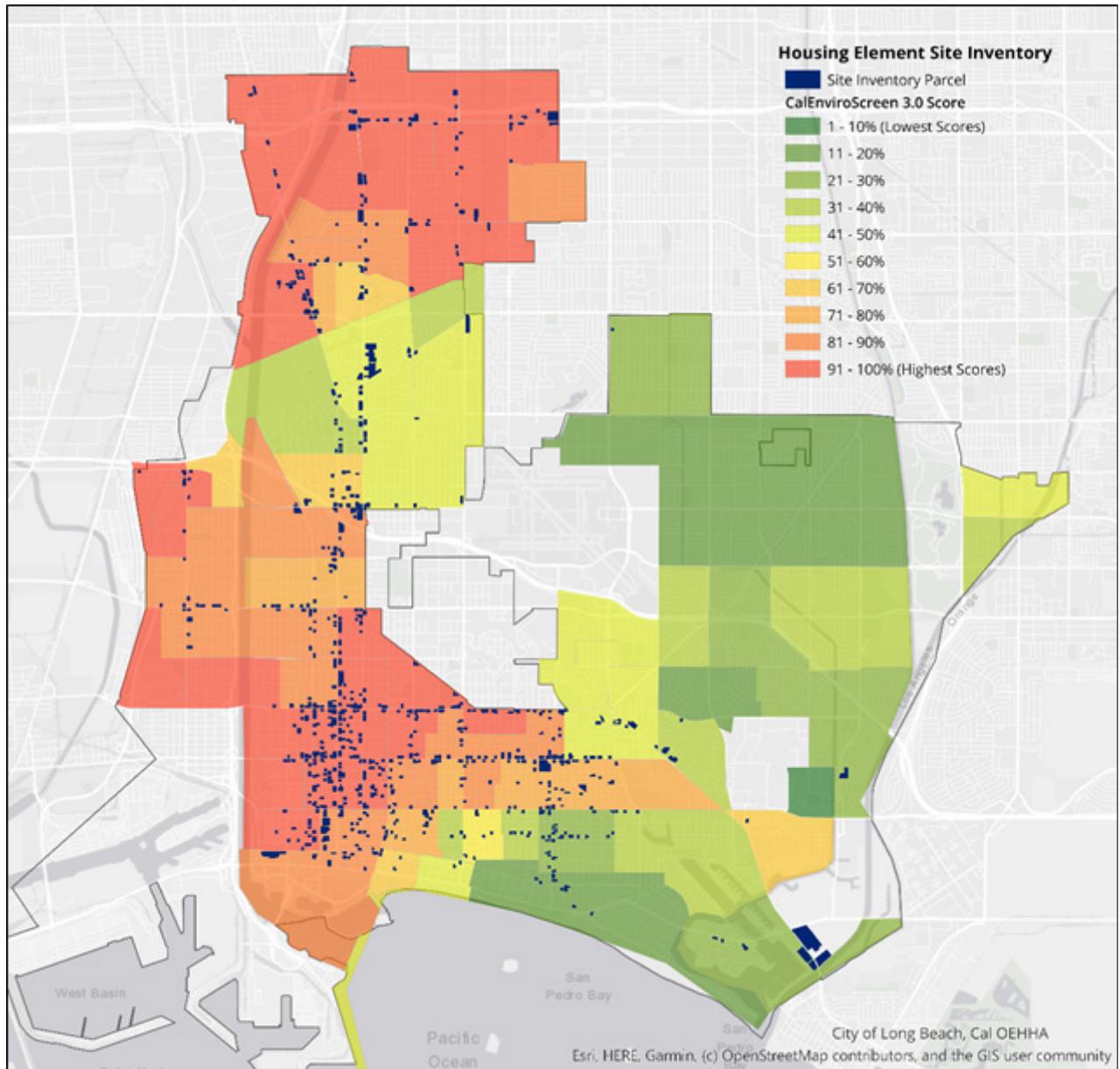


Figure F-24: Sites Inventory Area Breakdown by CalEnviroScreen Score

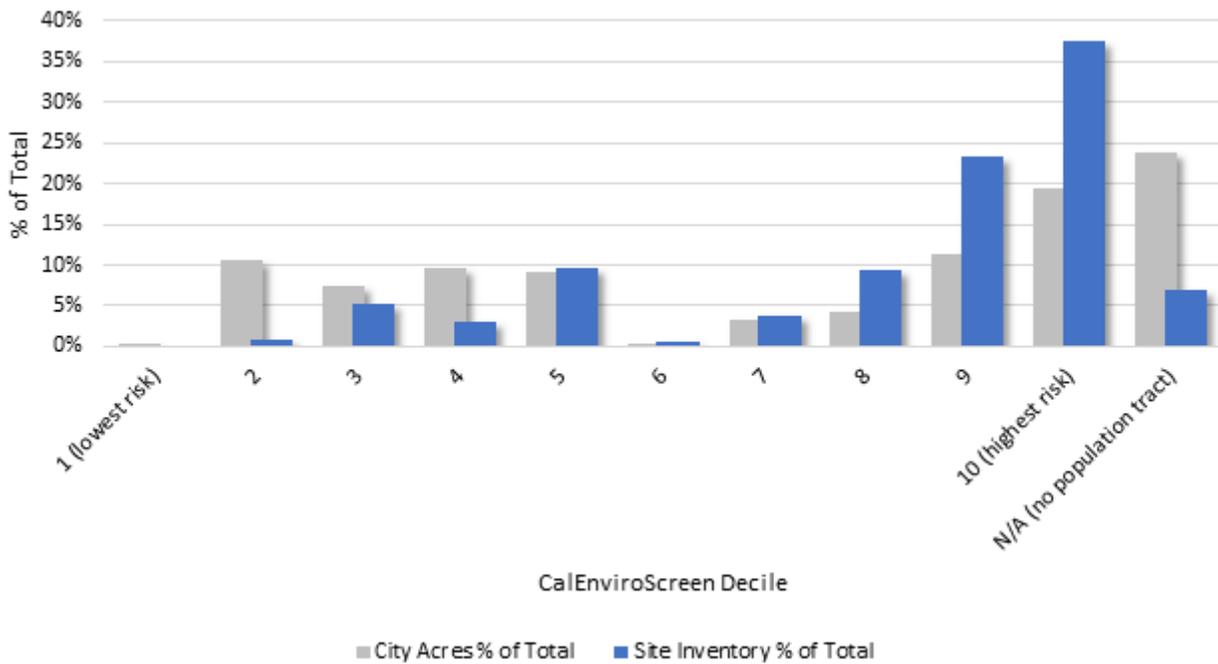


Table F-9 shows a majority (63.9%) of lower income RHNA units are located in tracts where racial/ethnic minorities make up more than 80% of the population. A larger majority of moderate income units (89.3%) are also located in tracts with racial ethnic minority populations greater than 80%, while only 36.4% of above moderate income units are in tracts with a racial/ethnic minority population exceeding 80%. There are very few RHNA sites, affordable or market-rate, in tracts where racial/ethnic minority concentrations are between 0 and 40%; however, as shown in **Figure F-25**, most tracts in the City have high racial/ethnic minority concentrations. A majority of the sites identified to meet the RHNA are located in the western and southern areas of the City.

Table F-9: Sites Inventory Breakdown by Racial/Ethnic Minority Population

Racial/Ethnic Minority Population (Census Tracts)	Lower Income Units	Moderate-Income Units	Above Moderate-Income Units	All RHNA Units
<=20%	--	--	0.2%	0.1%
20.1-40%	3.9%	--	2.2%	2.9%
40.1-60%	5.5%	2.2%	25.8%	11.8%
60.1-80%	20.0%	8.6%	35.4%	23.7%
>80%	63.9%	89.3%	36.4%	57.9%
No data	6.7%	--	--	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



As shown in **Table F-10**, there are no sites used to meet the City's RHNA in tracts where disabled populations exceed 30%. Approximately 41.4% of lower income RHNA units, 47.5% of moderate income units, and 32.3% of above moderate income units are in tracts with a disabled population below 10%. Only 3% of all RHNA units are in tracts where the disabled persons make up between 20 and 30% of the population, none of which are lower income units. **Figure F-26** shows the Sites Inventory and the concentration of persons with disabilities. The southwestern section of the City has the highest concentration of persons with disabilities, however none of the sites identified to meet the RHNA are located within these tracts.

Table F-10: Sites Inventory Breakdown by Disabled Population

Disabled Population (Census Tracts)	Lower Income Units	Moderate-Income Units	Above Moderate-Income Units	All RHNA Units
<10%	41.4%	47.5%	32.3%	39.1%
10-20%	51.9%	52.1%	59.3%	54.4%
20-30%	--	0.4%	8.4%	2.8%
No Data	6.7%	--	--	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Of the total units used to meet the RHNA, regardless of income category, 30% are in tracts where 20-40% of children are in married couple households, 33% where 40-60% of children are in married couple households, and 31% where 60-80% of children are in married couple households (**Table F-11**). Nearly half of the above moderate income RHNA units are in tracts where only 20-40% of children live in married couple households, compared to 29.7% of moderate income units and 18.1% of lower income units.

As presented in **Table F-12**, 0.8% of moderate income units and 0.5% of above moderate income units are in tracts where between 60 and 80% of children live in single-parent female-headed households. Over half of lower income RHNA units are in tracts where 20 to 40% of children live in female-headed households and another 23.8% are in tracts where fewer than 20% of children live in female-headed households. The Sites Inventory and concentration of children by household type are shown in **Figure F-27** and **Figure F-28**.

Table F-11: Sites Inventory Breakdown by Children in Married Couple Households

Children in Married Couple Households (Census Tracts)	Lower Income Units	Moderate-Income Units	Above Moderate-Income Units	All RHNA Units
20.1-40%	18.1%	29.7%	48.9%	29.7%
40.1-60%	44.7%	40.1%	11.8%	33.3%
60.1-80%	28.3%	29.6%	35.7%	30.9%
>80%	2.2%	0.6%	3.6%	2.5%
No Data	6.7%	--	--	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Table F-12: Sites Inventory Breakdown by Children in Female-Headed Households

Children in Female-Headed Households (Census Tracts)	Lower Income Units	Moderate-Income Units	Above Moderate-Income Units	All RHNA Units
<20%	23.8%	20.4%	34.2%	26.8%
20.1-40%	51.5%	59.2%	26.5%	44.2%
40.1-60%	18.0%	19.6%	38.8%	25.0%
60.1-80%	--	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
No Data	6.7%	--	--	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

As shown in **Table F-13**, there are more RHNA units, affordable and market-rate, located in tracts with higher concentrations of LMI households exceeding 50%. Approximately 42% of lower income units, 67% of moderate income units, and 34% of above moderate income units are in tracts with an LMI population over 75%. A larger share of lower income units (9.2%) are in tracts where LMI households make up less than 25% of the population, compared to moderate income units (0.6%) and above moderate income units (0.4%). As discussed previously, there are higher concentrations of LMI households on the western side of the City. **Figure F-29** shows that most of the sites selected to meet the RHNA are also located along the western and southern sections of the City in tracts with higher percentages of LMI households.

Table F-13: Sites Inventory Breakdown by LMI Households

LMI Households (Census Tracts)	Lower Income Units	Moderate-Income Units	Above Moderate-Income Units	All RHNA Units
<25%	9.2%	0.6%	0.4%	5.2%
25.1-50%	13.6%	4.9%	35.0%	19.6%
50.1-75%	35.0%	27.6%	30.6%	32.7%
75.1-100%	42.2%	66.8%	34.0%	42.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure F-25: Sites Inventory and Racial/Ethnic Minority Concentration

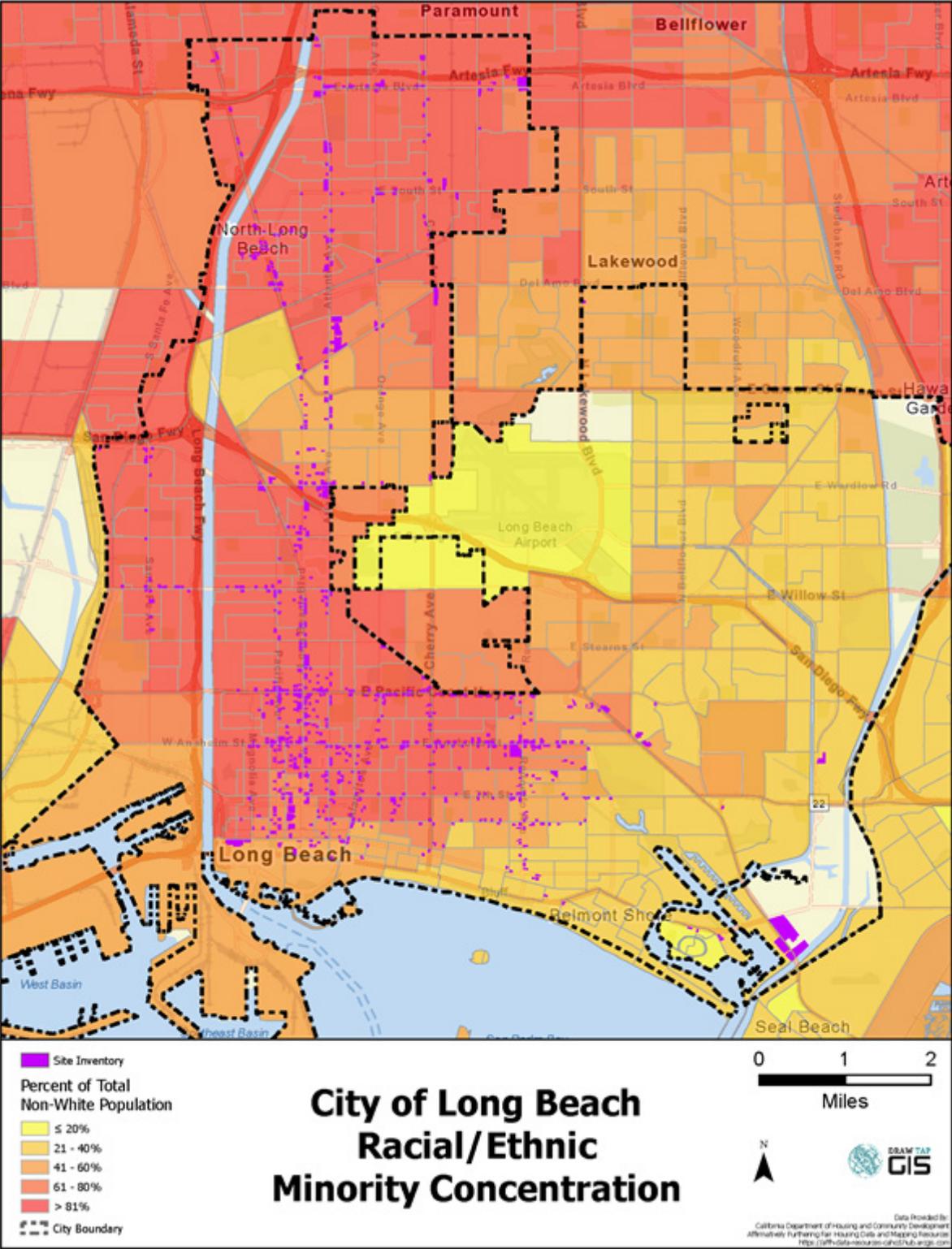


Figure F-26: Sites Inventory and Concentration of Persons with Disabilities

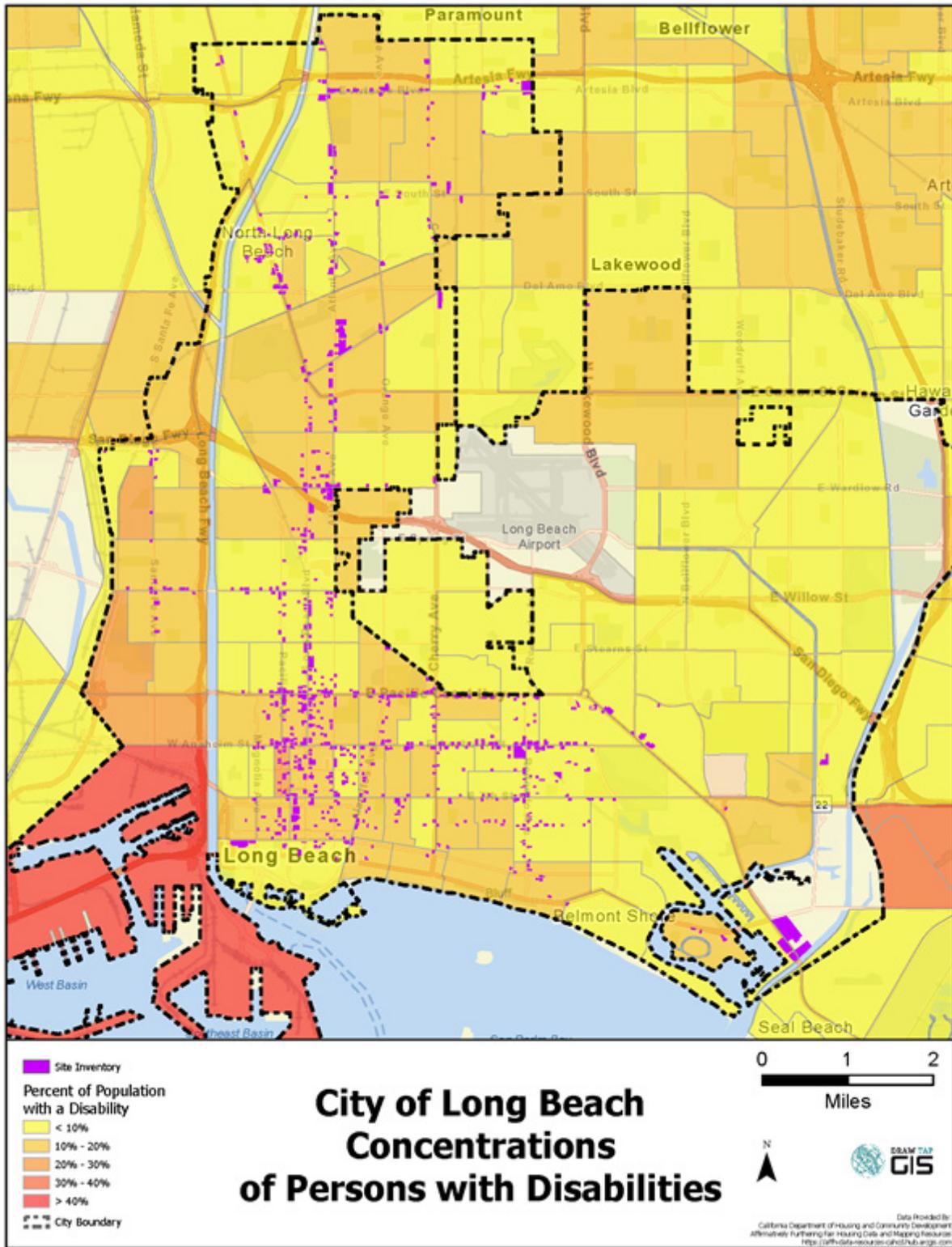




Figure F-27: Sites Inventory and Concentration of Children in Married Couple Households

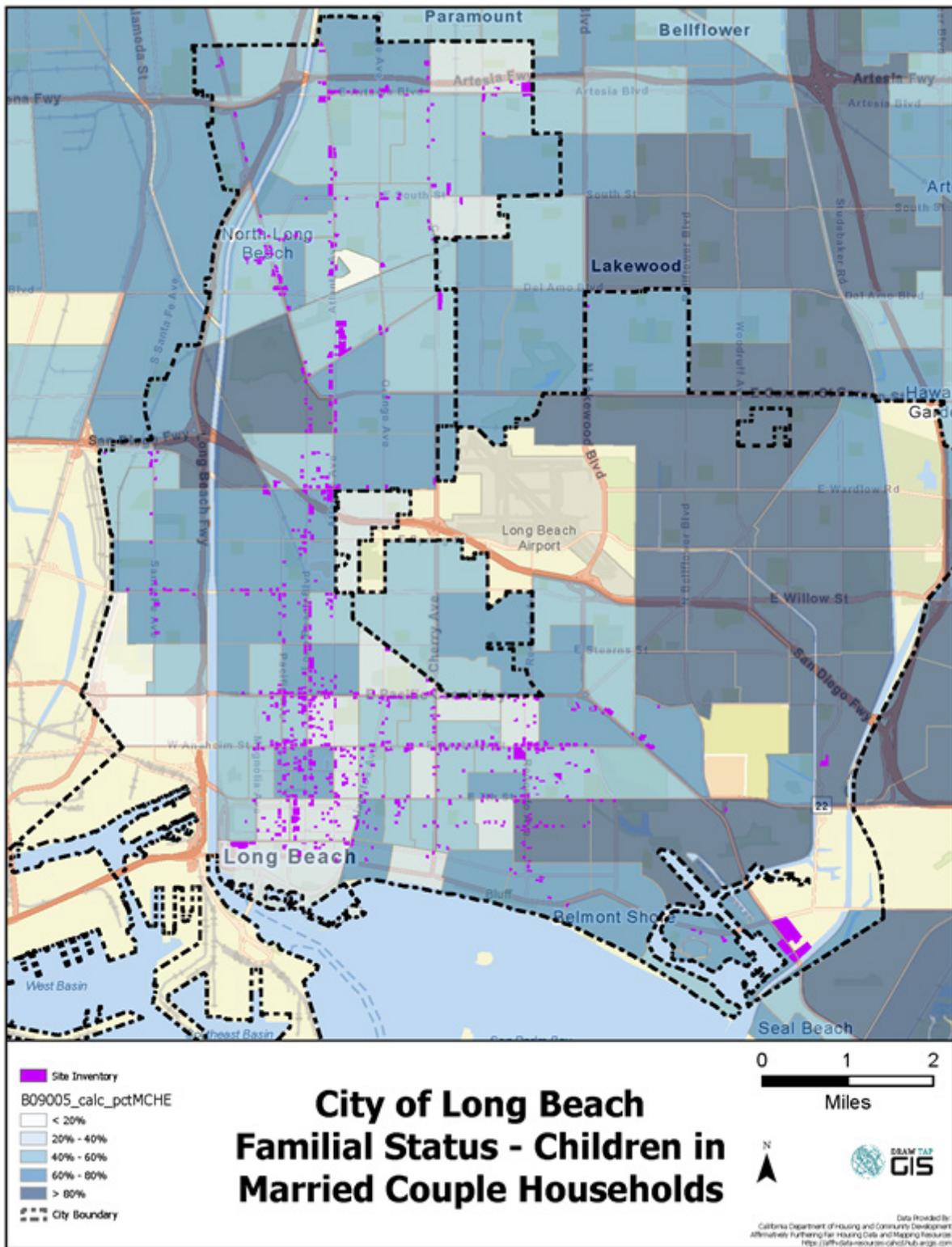


Figure F-28: Sites Inventory and Concentration of Children in Female-Headed Households

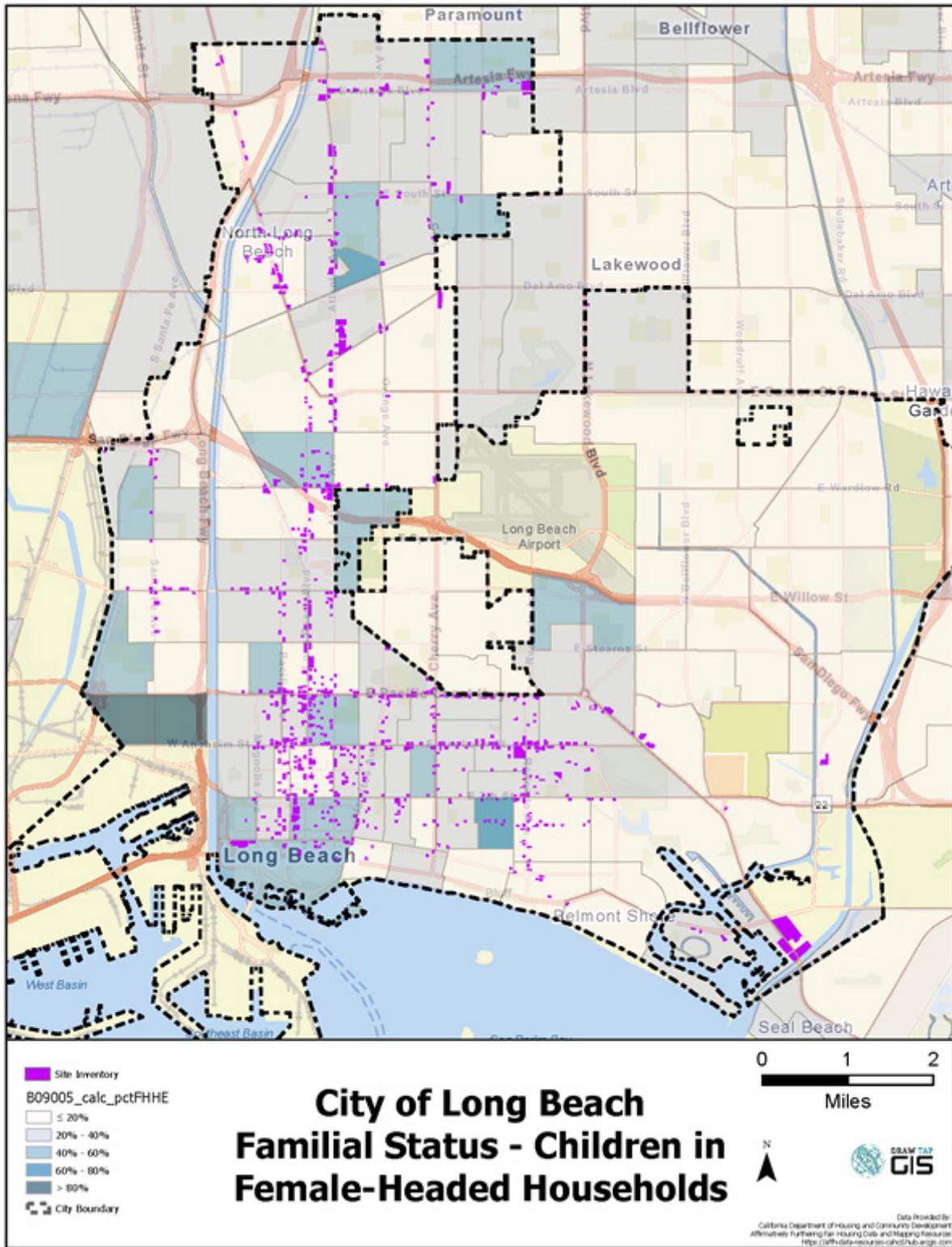
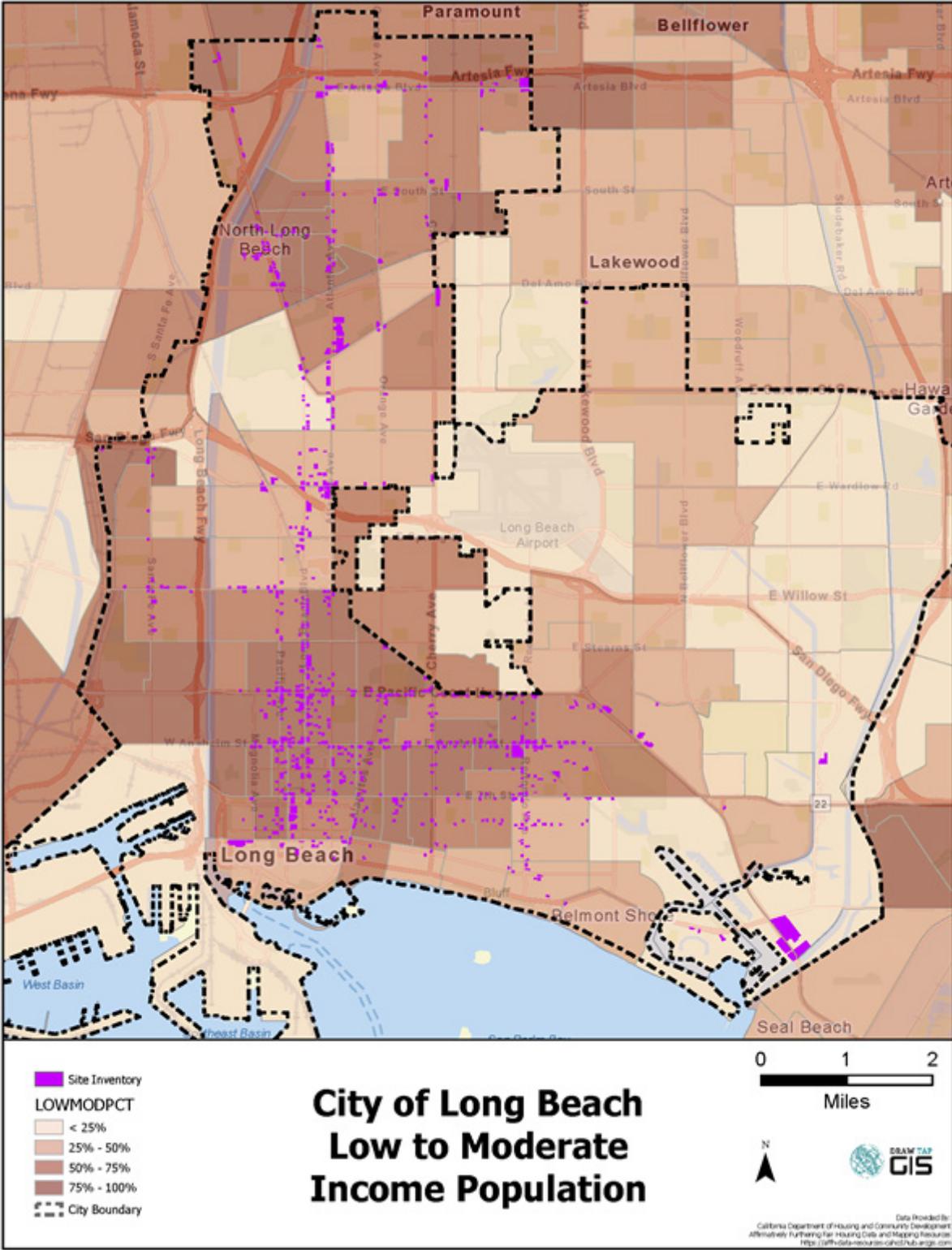


Figure F-29: Sites Inventory and Concentration of LMI Households



D. Identification and Prioritization of Contributing Factors

The follow table summarizes the fair housing issues and contributing factors as identified in the City's 2017 AFH and updated with additional information provided in this appendix.

Table F-14: Potential Contributing Factors to Fair Housing Issues

Potential Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues						
	1. Segregation/Integration	2. R/ECAPs	3. Disparities in Access to Opportunity	4. Disproportionate Housing Needs	5. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy	6. Disability and Access Issues	7. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources
Access to Decent, Affordable, and Adequate Housing							
Availability of affordable units in range of unit sizes				√			
Displacement of residents due to economic pressures	√	√	√	√			
Lack of affordable, integrated housing with supportive services						√	
Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing						√	
Location and type of affordable housing	√	√	√				
Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes						√	
Location of affordable, accessible housing						√	
Quality of affordable housing information system					√		
Public Policies and Regulatory Constraints to Housing Options							
Lack of regional cooperation	√						
Land use and zoning laws	√						



Potential Contributing Factors	Fair Housing Issues						
	1. Segregation/Integration	2. R/ECAPs	3. Disparities in Access to Opportunity	4. Disproportionate Housing Needs	5. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy	6. Disability and Access Issues	7. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources
Public/Private Investment							
Deteriorated properties		√					
Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods		√	√	√	√		
Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods		√	√	√	√		
Fair Housing Services, Outreach/Education, and Enforcement							
Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement							√
Lack of local public fair housing enforcement							√
Private discrimination	√	√	√				
Source of income discrimination	√				√		
Transportation and Access to Services							
Access to financial services			√				
Lending discrimination	√	√	√	√			
Location of employers			√				
Location of environmental health hazards		√	√				
Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies			√				

*R/ECAPs: Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty



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