



CITY OF SIGNAL HILL

2175 Cherry Avenue ♦ Signal Hill, CA 90755-3799

September 15, 2021

State Department of Housing and Community Development
C/O Land Use and Planning Unit
2020 W. El Camino Avenue
Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95833

RE: City of Signal Hill Draft 2021-2029 Housing Element

On behalf of the City of Signal Hill I am transmitting to HCD the *Draft 2021-2029 Housing Element*.

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Very truly yours,

Erika Ramirez

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DRAFT
2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT

**CITY OF SIGNAL HILL
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

SUBMITTED TO
**STATE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

SEPTEMBER 15, 2021

**CITY OF SIGNAL HILL
2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT
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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

A. REGIONAL SETTING

The City of Signal Hill is located in Los Angeles County, generally in the southern area of the greater Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. The City is surrounded by the City of Long Beach and is just over two square miles.

The City is regionally accessible from Interstate 405 (San Diego Freeway) which is located to the immediate North. Also Cherry Avenue and Pacific Coast Highway provide access to the City. The City is approximately three miles north of the large Port of Long Beach and 22 miles south of Downtown Los Angeles.

B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Signal Hill has a rich and colorful history. Most famous for the discovery of oil in 1921, and commonly known as an "oil town," the City is now a diverse community with an "oil history" and a bright future.

In the 1500s, the Puva Indians used the hilltop to signal other native tribes on Santa Catalina Island, 26 miles offshore. Because of its use as a signaling point, Spanish settlers called the hill "Loma Sental," which translates as "Signal Hill."

Signal Hill's first owner of record was Manuel Nieto, who received the land in 1784 as a grant from King Carlos III of Spain. Nieto later divided the land into six cattle and horse ranchos, two of which encompassed Signal Hill: Rancho Los Alamitos and Rancho Los Cerritos. Later purchased by New Englanders, the ranchos were used mostly for grazing and agriculture in the 1800s. A harsh winter in 1862, drought and other financial hardships resulted in the sale of the ranchos to the Bixby clan, who used the land to raise sheep.

By the turn of the 20th Century, stately mansions dotted the hilltop, as the value of the panoramic view became evident. However, by 1917, the prospect of striking oil on the hilltop surpassed the value of the view and the Union Oil Company drilled the first oil well in the area. The well failed to produce any oil and it was abandoned. Further exploration was suspended until the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company resumed exploration and hit pay dirt on June 23, 1921. That first "gusher," at Alamitos Well #1, marked a turning point in Signal Hill's history and put the City on the map. Ultimately one of the richest oil fields in the world, it produced over 1 billion barrels of oil by 1984.

Signal Hill had been located in unincorporated Los Angeles County. In 1924, in order to avoid Long Beach's per-barrel tax on oil, Signal Hill's founding fathers voted for incorporation. Right from the beginning, Signal Hill proved to be a progressive city, electing Mrs. Jessie Nelson as the City's first mayor.

Oil production continued to be Signal Hill's mainstay until declining oil prices reduced production in the 1970s. In 1974, the Signal Hill Redevelopment Agency was formed and the city focused on economic development and diversity from oil. Today, Signal Hill is a well-balanced, financially sound and economically diverse community of approximately 11,617 people

C. GOVERNMENT CODE REQUIREMENTS

A housing element is one of the seven mandated elements of the General Plan and it must be updated every eight years unless otherwise extended by legislation. The City of Signal Hill's Housing Element covers the planning period from October 2021 to October 2029. The mandated contents of a housing element are described in great detail in Title 7, Chapter 3, Article 10.6, and Government Code Sections 65580 through Government Code 65589.8. The law governing the contents of a housing element is the most detailed of all elements of the General Plan.

According to Government Code Section 65583:

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

D. ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSING ELEMENT

In addition to the Introduction, the *2021-2029 Housing Element* includes Section II and seven Appendices:

Section II Housing Program: This section presents a summary of housing needs and constraints; a statement of goals, policies, and objectives; and a description of planned actions to address the program requirements of Government Code Section 65583(c).

Appendix A: Assessment of Housing Needs: The Appendix includes data and analysis of existing and projected housing needs.

Appendix B Assessment of Fair Housing: The Appendix contains information on fair housing protected groups; describes fair housing issues; and recommends goals, priorities; and strategies.

Appendix C: Sites Inventory and Analysis: The Appendix identifies the sites that will accommodate the City's share of the regional housing need for above moderate, moderate and lower income housing units.

Appendix D: Governmental Constraints: The Appendix describes actual and potential governmental constraints that hinder the City's ability to address housing needs.

Appendix E: Nongovernmental Constraints: This Appendix describes market conditions that impede the development of housing for all economic segments, including the availability of financing, land costs, and construction costs.

Appendix F: Housing Resources: This Appendix describes financial and administrative resources that can contribute to addressing the City's housing needs.

Appendix G: Progress Report: The Appendix describes the progress the City has made in implementing the actions adopted in the *2004-2021 Housing Element*.

E. HOUSING ELEMENT CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER GENERAL PLAN ELEMENTS

Six elements comprise the Signal Hill General Plan:

- ☐ Land Use;
- ☐ Circulation;
- ☐ Environmental Resources (conservation and open space);
- ☐ Safety;
- ☐ Noise; and
- ☐ Housing

During the planning period, consistency between the *2021-2029 Housing Element* and General Plan will be maintained through the General Plan Annual Progress Report. This Report, which is completed in April of each year, reports on the status and implementation progress of the General Plan Elements. The Progress Report contains information on the status of General Plan amendments, if any, and how internal consistency will be maintained between the Housing Element and the other five elements.

F. OTHER STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

1. Water and Sewer Priority

Government Code Section 65589.7(a) requires the *2021-2029 Housing Element* that is adopted by the City Council to be delivered to agencies providing the City's water and sewer services. Each public agency or private entity providing water or sewer services shall grant *a priority for the provision of these services to proposed developments that include housing units affordable to lower income households*. [Emphasis added]

The water supply is provided by the Signal Hill Water Department, which relies on both municipal resources and water imports. The Community Development Department will deliver to the Water Department a copy of the Housing Element following its adoption by the City Council.

Signal Hill sanitary sewers connect to the City of Long Beach sewer line. Sewage treatment service to the City is provided by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Sanitation District (#29). The construction and connection of local sewers and laterals to the district has been and will remain the responsibility of the City of Signal Hill.

The Community Development Department will deliver a copy of the Housing Element to the Sanitation District's Administrative Office (1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601).

2. Flood Hazards and Flood Management Information

Government Code Section 65302 requires all cities and counties to amend the safety and

conservation elements of their general plan to include an analysis and policies regarding flood hazard and flood management information upon the next revision of the housing element on, or after, January 1, 2009. The General Plan Safety Element and Environmental Resources Element contains the analysis and policies pertaining to flood hazards and flood management information.

Government Code Section 65302 also requires cities and counties, effective January 1, 2008, to annually review the land use element for those areas subject to flooding identified by flood plain mapping prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the State Department of Water Resources. The City conducts its annual review as part of the General Plan Annual Progress Report.

G. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

- ☐ Planning Commission Briefings (Monthly updates provided to PC at public meetings)
- ☐ EIR Scoping Meeting
- ☒ Stakeholder's Surveys (Sustainable City Committee, Diversity Coalition Committee)
- ☐ Resident Survey
- ☐ Focus Group Meetings
- ☐ Public Hearings
- ☐ Public Consultation
 - ✓ Area Agency on Aging
 - ✓ California Department of Developmental Disabilities
 - ✓ Southern California Rehabilitation Services for Independent Living
 - ✓ Disability Rights California
 - ✓ Harbor Regional Center
 - ✓ HOPE Housing
 - ✓ Public Counsel Pro Bono Law Firm
 - ✓ Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
 - ✓ Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles
 - ✓ Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services
 - ✓ Los Angeles County Community Development Commission
 - ✓ Housing Rights Center (HRC)
 - ✓ Gateway Cities Council of Governments
 - ✓ Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
 - ✓ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development – San Francisco Regional Office
 - ✓ California Department of Housing and Community Development
 - ✓ California Tax Credit Allocation Committee
 - ✓ California Housing Partnership
 - ✓ Turner Center for Housing Innovation

- Developer Outreach
 - ✓ AMCAL
 - ✓ Jamboree Housing Corporation
 - ✓ Mercy Housing California
 - ✓ Meta Housing Corporation
 - ✓ Thomas Safran & Associates
 - ✓ Abode Housing

H. DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION EFFORTS

November 12, 2019, City Council adoption of a resolution authorizing submittal of an SB2 housing grant application:

The staff report at the public hearing summarized State housing legislation pursuant to the Housing Element and Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation and preparation for the 6th Cycle HEU document, including the RHNA and site identification to accommodate the RHNA. Site identification would include analysis in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), implementation of site remediation and mitigation measures to remove constraints to development for which SB2 funding would be utilized.

March 24, 2020, City Council General Plan Annual Progress Report (GPAPR):

The 2020 General Plan Annual Progress Report included an informative section regarding preparation for the upcoming 6th Cycle housing Element Update (HEU), new State legislation and grant opportunities.

April 28, 2020, City Council approval to execute a contract services agreement with Castañeda & Associates for use of SB2 funds to prepare the 2021-2029 6th Cycle HEU:

City Council received a City Managers report which summarized the tasks to be completed for preparation of the 6th Cycle (2021-2029) Housing Element which included:

- Conduct an inventory of candidate sites;
- Prepare affordable housing zoning standards;
- Assist with community outreach;
- Assist with Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance and manual; and
- Prepare a Density Bonus Ordinance.

Dec. 15, 2020, Planning Commission Directors Report Update on the 6th Cycle HEU:

The staff report and power point presentation provided information about the requirement and purpose of the housing element and the State mandate to meet the RHNA housing allocation every eight years. The report noted the City's success in constructing 100% of the affordable housing for the 5th Cycle, the timeline for the 6th Cycle, status of CEQA and housing element consultant's progress, and pending state grants to assist with funding the process of vetting potential housing sites for constraints to development, once identified.

April 13, 2021, City Council presentation kicking-off public participation activities for development of the 6th Cycle HEU:

The City posted a housing survey on the City's multiple social media platforms (web site, Facebook page, Nextdoor). It was also published in our E-Newsletter, the City Views Newsletter, and water bills. We circulated the link to our three Commissions and to our Sustainable City and Diversity Committees as well as local stakeholders, residents, the local medical university, and we made a presentation at the monthly chamber of commerce luncheon.

The survey provided background information about the requirement and purpose of the housing element and asked the public to provide input to help in development of the document, such as identifying preferred locations and amenities for housing sites. We also set up places for the public to provide additional input beyond the survey questions.

As the second step in the outreach, a short, introductory video was commissioned, which was posted on the City website, made available through the scan of a QR code at the City library, the summer concerts series, and National Night Out.

May 18, 2021, Planning Commission workshop and environmental scoping meeting for the 6th Cycle HEU:

The staff report provided a summary of the State mandate to meet the RHNA allocation for the 6th Cycle Housing Element, and the strategy to meet the mandate along with progress to date:

- Strategy to meet the RHNA;
- Status of public outreach efforts and an overview of public input to date;
- Overview of the site selection process for housing sites; and
- Schedule for continued outreach, preparation, workshops, public hearings, and adoption of the document.

The City's environmental (CEQA) consultant will conduct a scoping meeting to provide project information and solicit public comments on the pending CEQA analysis for the Project and workshops will be held to introduce the draft HEU document. Public comment was received.

June 22, 2021, City Council approval of a resolution to participate in the year-2 Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) grant program:

The staff report identified steps needed for preparation for the 6th Cycle HEU, including the RHNA and site identification to accommodate the RHNA. Site identification would include analysis in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), implementation of site remediation and mitigation measures to remove constraints to development for which PLHA funding would be utilized.

August 17, 2021, a Planning Commission workshop was held to provide an update for preparation of the 6th Cycle HEU:

The staff report provided a summary of the community, consultant, business and property owner, city council sub-committee, and HE consultants to identify the 6th Cycle HEU sites inventory. The results of the community were reviewed, along with the tax credits financing program qualifications, and multiple other factors contributing to the selection of the housing sites. Conceptual site plans were shared to illustrate the site capacities and ability to accommodate the 6th Cycle RHNA and a 15% surplus. Public comment was received.

I. Public Survey and Video

The City created a public survey that was printed in English and Spanish and emailed to a list of 28 stakeholders and groups including:


- ☐ Local realtors
- ☐ Members of the chamber and rotary
- ☐ Local Business owners
- ☐ Local property owners
- ☐ Managers of three local affordable housing projects
- ☐ The Pastor of a local church group
- ☐ HOAs
- ☐ The Youth Leadership Group
- ☐ Current and past members of the City Commissions
- ☐ Members of the City Sustainable City Committee

The video was also:

- Played at the public library and student recreation pick-up and drop-off
- Shown on the local TV channel 7 times a day from mid-April through early August:
 - ✓ 6:48AM
 - ✓ 9:24AM
 - ✓ 11AM
 - ✓ 1PM
 - ✓ 2PM
 - ✓ 9:24PM
 - ✓ 10PM

The survey included a section for responders to add additional comments and some that were received include:

- Reduce restrictions to make it economical to build a quality product that enhances the entire community.
- When you plan new housing developments, continue the trail system.
- Allow ADU's, it's a great solution for older people needing supplemental income as well as young people having a more affordable option.

- Easing of zoning restrictions and faster approval to re-purpose existing structures or build new structures for housing.
- Make housing affordable and available.
- Move forward on the trendy development around Mother's Market.
- Need more single family standalone houses.
- Affordable w assistance.
- If you built more housing make sure that families have somewhere to park their cars.
- Need to have more affordable housing for homeless, single mothers or fathers, help families qualify for a new home's  that are affordable and not expensive!!!!
- More affordable housing, open a section 8 program, more program for disabled and homeless.
- Remove any oil well sites that are no longer in use.
- Provide a mixture of high, moderate, and low density housing.

SECTION II
HOUSING PROGRAM

Government Code Section 65583(c) requires that a housing element include:

A program which sets forth a five-year schedule of actions the local government is undertaking or intends to undertake to implement the policies and achieve the goals and objectives of the housing element....

The Housing Program must:

- Identify Actions to Make Sites Available to Accommodate the City's Share of the Regional Housing Need That Could Not Be Accommodated on the Sites Identified in the Land Inventory [Government Code Section 65583(c)(1)]
- Assist in the Development of Adequate Housing to Meet the Needs of Extremely Low, Very Low-, Low- and Moderate Income Households [Government Code Section 65583(c)(2)]
- Address and, Where Appropriate and Legally Possible, Remove Governmental and Nongovernmental Constraints to the Maintenance, Improvement and Development of Housing Including Housing for All Income Levels and Housing for Persons with Disabilities [Government Code Section 65583(c)(3)]
- Conserve and Improve the Condition of the Existing Affordable Housing Stock [Government Code Section 65583(c)(4)]
- Promote and Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Opportunities throughout the Community or Communities for All Persons Regardless of Race, Religion, Sex, Marital Status, Ancestry, National Origin, Color, Familial Status, or Disability [Government Code Section 65583(c)(5)]
- Preserve for Lower Income Households the Assisted Housing Developments at Risk of Conversion to Market Rate Housing [Government Code Section 65583(c)(6)]

The City does not have an affordable housing development at risk of conversion to market rate housing.

Table II-1 shows the individual programs that address each of the five mandated program categories.

**Table II-1
City of Signal Hill
2021-2029 Housing Program**

Program Category	List of Individual Programs
Category 1 – Identify Sites to Accommodate the City’s Share of the Regional Housing Need	1.1 Adequate Sites Program
	1.2 Above Moderate Income and Moderate Income Rezoning Program
	1.3 No Net Loss Program
Category 2 - Assist the Development of Lower Income and Moderate Income Housing	2.1 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program
	2.2 First Time Homebuyer Assistance
	2.3 Waiver of Development Impact Fees
Category 3 - Remove Governmental and Nongovernmental Constraints to Housing	3.1 ADU Ordinance and Incentives Program
	3.2 Density Bonus Ordinance
	3.3 Zoning Ordinance Amendments Program
Category 4 – Conserve and Improve the Existing Stock of Affordable Housing	4.1 Housing Code Enforcement
	4.2 Housing Rehabilitation
	4.3 Accessibility Modifications Program
Category 5 - Promote Housing Opportunities For All/Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing	5.1 Fair Housing Information Program
	5.2 Fair Housing Services Program
	5.3 Development of Housing for Fair Housing Protected Groups

PROGRAM CATEGORY #1:
ACTIONS TO MAKE SITES AVAILABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE RHNA

Section 65583(c)(1) states that the housing program must:

*Identify actions that will be taken to make sites available during the planning period with appropriate zoning and development standards and with services and facilities to accommodate that portion of the city's ... share of the regional housing need for each income level that **could not** be accommodated on sites identified in the inventory ... without rezoning...*

Housing Needs Summary

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Region's housing need was determined by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The SCAG "region" encompasses the counties of Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial.

The City must identify sites that can accommodate its share of the regional housing need. The total regional need is 1,341,827 housing units. Signal Hill's share is 517 housing units.

Table II-2 shows the allocation of 517 housing units to five income groups. The very low income group is divided into "extremely low (0-30% of county median income) and very low (30-50% of county median income). The lower income housing need is 239 housing units.

Table II-2
City of Signal Hill
Share of Regional Housing Needs
June 30, 2021 – October 15, 2029

Income Group	Number	Percent
Extremely Low	80	15.5%
Very Low	81	15.5%
Low	78	15.1%
Moderate	90	17.4%
Above Moderate	188	36.5%
Total:	517	100.0%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, 6th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation Plan (approved by HCD on 3/22/21) and modified on 7/1/21

Goals

- Accommodate the housing needs of all income groups as quantified by Regional Housing Needs Assessment (October 2021- October 2029).
- Facilitate the construction of the maximum feasible number of housing units for all income groups.

Policies

- Designate sites that provide for a variety of housing types.
- Implement the Orange Bluff and Walnut Bluff Specific Plans to achieve the production of housing that meets the City's share of the regional housing need.

Program 1.1 Adequate Sites Program

To accommodate the lower-income RHNA of 239 housing units, the City of Signal Hill will rezone a minimum of 6.1 acres of non-vacant land to the SP 7 Special Purpose Housing Zone, allowing exclusively residential uses at a minimum density of 45 dwelling units per acre by February 8, 2022. The capacity of the site is 275 housing units which includes the 239 RHNA plus a 15% buffer.

Rezoned sites will permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily uses by right pursuant to Government Code Section 65583.2(i) for developments in which 20 percent or more of the units are affordable to lower income households and will be comprised of the two sites in the parcel listing. (Appendix C, Table C-3).

As reflected in Appendix C, each site has the capacity to accommodate at least 16 housing units and will be available for development in the 2021-2029 planning period where water, sewer, and dry utilities can be provided.

Objective: Designate sites that will provide the opportunity for the production of at least 239 units of multifamily housing for lower income households.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Timeline: Sites rezoned by February 8, 2022

Funding Source(s): SB 2/Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA), Local Early Action Planning (LEAP), Innovation Grants, or General Fund

Program 1.2 Above Moderate and Moderate Income Rezoning Program

To accommodate the above moderate-income RHNA of 188 housing units, the City will rezone 17.71 acres of non-vacant land allowing exclusively residential uses by February 8, 2022. The two sites will accommodate 238 housing units. The sites to accommodate the above moderate income housing need are listed in Appendix C, Table C-1.

To accommodate the moderate-income RHNA of 90 housing units, the City will rezone 2.3 acres of non-vacant land allowing exclusively residential uses by February 8, 2022. The capacity of the two sites is 106 housing units. The two sites to accommodate the moderate income housing need are listed in Appendix C, Tables C-2 and C-3.

Objectives: Designate sites that will provide the opportunity for the production of at least 188 units of multifamily housing for above moderate income households and at least 90 units of multifamily housing for moderate income households. :

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Timeline: Sites rezoned by February 8, 2022

Funding Source(s): SB 2/PLHA/LEAP/Innovation Grant funds or General Fund

Program 1.3 No Net Loss Program

To ensure sufficient residential capacity is maintained to accommodate the RHNA for each income category, within one year of adoption of the *2021-2029 Housing Element*, develop and implement a formal, ongoing (project-by-project) evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code section 65863. The evaluation procedure will track the number of extremely low-, very low-, low-, moderate-, and above moderate-income units constructed in order to calculate the remaining unmet RHNA. The evaluation procedure will also track the number of units built on the identified sites to determine the remaining site capacity by income category and will be updated continuously as developments are approved.

No action can be taken to reduce the density or capacity of a site (e.g., downzone, moratorium), unless other additional adequate sites are identified prior to reducing site density or capacity.

If a development is being approved on an identified site at a lower density than what was assumed for that site identified in the *2021-2029 Housing Element*, additional adequate sites must be made available within 180 days of approving the development. A program to identify the replacement sites, and take the necessary actions to make the site(s) available and ensure they are adequate sites, will be adopted prior to, or at the time of, the approval of the development.

Subsequent to adopting an evaluation procedure, the City will monitor rezones and development of residential units, and update the sites inventory. The sites inventory will be posted on the Community Development Department's website and will be updated at least once a year.

At least annually, the City update, if necessary, the sites inventory in conjunction with the Housing Element Annual Reports pursuant to Government Code section 65400.

Objective: Develop and maintain a no net loss evaluation procedure.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department

Timeline: Within one year of adoption of the *2021-2029 Housing Element*, develop and implement a formal ongoing evaluation procedure pursuant to Government Code section 65863.

Funding Source(s): SB 2/PLHA/LEAP/Innovation Grant funds or General Fund.

**PROGRAM CATEGORY #2:
ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADEQUATE HOUSING TO MEET THE NEEDS OF
ALL ECONOMIC SEGMENTS**

Government Code Section 65583(c)(2) states that a housing program shall:

Assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely low-, very low-, low- and moderate- income households.

Housing Needs Summary

Appendix A describes the City's housing needs. Table II-3 presents a summary of the assessment of housing needs

Goals

- Reduce the number of cost burdened lower income households.
- Reduce the number of crowded lower income households.
- Increase the number of moderate income, first-time homebuyers.

Policies

- Provide Section 8 rental assistance to extremely low-, very low, and low-income households through the programs administered by the Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles
- Provide information to local residents about financial assistance available to first time homebuyers.
- Facilitate the construction of new housing affordable to lower income households.
- Ensure the affordability of new affordable housing developments through long-term affordability covenants.

Special Needs Policies

Elderly

- To relieve housing cost burdens, continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program.
- To expand housing choices at potentially reduced costs, implement incentives for ADU development. (see Program 3.1)
- Promote a senior housing development at the Orange Bluff affordable housing site.
- Provide financial assistance, if funding becomes available, to help owners make home modifications.

Disabled

- To relieve housing cost burdens, continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program.
- Promote and make the community aware of the Reasonable Accommodation Procedure.

- ☐ Provide information to apartment owners, property management companies and on-site property managers regarding reasonable accommodations, reasonable modifications; and service and companion animals.
- ☐ Coordinate with the Disabled Resource Center to promote independent living services.
- ☐ Maintain the Sea Breeze as a special needs housing development.
- ☐ Provide financial assistance, if possible, to make home modifications.

Developmentally Disabled

- ☐ Work with the Harbor Regional Center the need for home modifications in homes occupied by persons with developmental disabilities.
- Post on the City's website information on the services and resources available from the Harbor Regional Center.
- ☐ Work with HOPE Housing and Disabled Resource Center the opportunities that may be available to transition developmentally disabled persons from an institutional setting to a home environment.

Large Families

- ☐ Maintain the affordable rental housing with three or more bedrooms.
- Promote the County's Homeownership Program (HOP) to enable large renter families to buy a home with enough bedrooms.
- ☐ Create incentives including funding resources for the development of ADUs.
- ☐ Promote a large family housing development at the Orange Bluff affordable housing site.

Female Householders

- ☐ Work with the Housing Rights Center to ensure that female householders are free from housing discrimination on the basis of sex and familial status.
- ☐ Amend the Zoning Ordinance to comply with State law that addresses the special needs of female householders (AB 234).

**Table II-3
City of Signal Hill
Assessment of Housing Need Summary**

	# of Renter Households	# of Owner Households
Cost Burden	1,295	525
Severe Cost Burden	560	200
Overcrowded Households (1.01+ persons per room)	248	34
Overcrowded Households (1.51+ persons per room)	72	0
At-Risk Housing	No existing affordable housing is at risk of conversion to market rate housing in the next 10 years	
Special Housing Needs		
Elderly	Almost 1,200 elderly households (62+) live in Signal Hill	
	53% of elderly householders 65+ live alone	
	35% of elderly householders 65+ are married couples	
	Some of elderly householders have lower income and a high number and percentage of them probably experience cost burdens and severe cost burdens	
Frail Elderly	114 elderly persons 65+ are estimated to be frail	
	180 elderly persons 65+ have a propensity to fall multiple times during a year	
Persons with Disabilities	788 persons are estimated to be disabled (6.9% of the total population)	
	692 households have one or more disabled member	
	21 % of the households with a disabled member live alone	
Persons with Developmental Disabilities	99 persons are served by the Inland Regional Center	
	89 live in a home	
	0 live in a care facility	
Large Families	Approximately 114 owner large families live in the City	
	Approximately 280 renter large families live in the City	
Farmworkers	0 persons are employed in the farming, fishing and forestry occupations	
Female Householders	Approximately 1,425 female householders live in the City	
Homeless	The homeless population is estimated to be 46 persons	

Source: Appendix A Assessment of Housing Needs

Program 2.1 Section 8 Rental Assistance Program

The Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program in the unincorporated area and 62 cities, including Signal Hill. This program contributes to achieving the goals of reducing overpaying and crowding. The rental assistance program reduces monthly rental costs for extremely low and very low income households.

In order to assist the Housing Authority staff in program implementation, the City will do all of the following:

- Assist the Housing Authority in conducting a Landlord Outreach Program.
- Inform the Housing Authority staff of the City's initiatives to provide affordable housing through the existing housing stock.
- Work with the Housing Authority staff, opportunities for use of the Section 8

program in ADU developments.

Objective: Provide rental assistance to an annual average of 40 to 60 households.

Responsible Agency: Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles and Community Development Department.

Timeline: Ongoing throughout the 2021-2029 planning period.

Funding Source(s): Housing Authority's Section 8 contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Program 2.2 First Time Homebuyer Assistance Program

The City no longer has monies in an affordable housing fund due to the forced dissolution of the Signal Hill Redevelopment Agency. There are non-City programs, however, which provide financial assistance to first time homebuyers. The City will post on its website information on two County programs which include:

- ☐ County Homeownership (HOP) Program; and
- ☐ County Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program

HOP is financed with HOME funds provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is subject to the applicable federal regulations. Designed to meet the needs of low-income families, HOP provides loans of up to 20% of the purchase price for down payment and closing costs assistance not to exceed \$75,000. Each loan is a second Trust Deed loan provided at 0% interest with all payments deferred until sale, transfer, refinancing, no longer owner-occupied, or full repayment of the first mortgage. HOP loans are available to first-time homebuyers in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and cities participating in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Urban County Program. Signal Hill participates in the Urban County Program.

The MCC Program offers qualified first-time homebuyers a federal income tax credit. The federal credit can reduce potential federal income tax liability, creating additional net spendable income for qualified first-time homebuyers to possibly use toward their monthly mortgage payment. The MCC Program enables qualified first-time homebuyers to convert a portion of their annual mortgage interest into a direct dollar for dollar tax credit on their U.S. individual income tax returns. The qualified homebuyer is awarded a tax credit of up to 20% of the annual interest paid on the mortgage loan. The remaining 80% of the mortgage interest will continue to qualify as an itemized tax deduction.

Objective: Provide down payment assistance to three households during the 2021-2029 planning period.

Responsible Agency: Los Angeles County Development Authority.

Timeline: The City will continue to participate in the Urban County Program throughout the eight-year planning period.

Funding Sources: HOME funds and federal income tax credits administered by the Los Angeles County Development Authority.

Program 2.3 Waiver of Development Impact Fees

Affordable housing developments are exempt from the three impact fees for parks, water and traffic. Sections 21.44.040, 21.44.050 and 21.48.050 of the Zoning Ordinance state that these fees:

"... shall not apply to new construction of residences which are sold or leased at rates affordable to very low and low income persons. To qualify for this exemption, the applicant must submit an agreement in a form acceptable to the city attorney binding the development project to a guarantee that the assessable lot area shall remain affordable to low and very low income persons for a period of not less than twenty years, and making the city a party to the covenant such that the restriction is enforceable by the city."

The current (July 2021) per unit fees are:

Parks and Recreation

Single family dwelling	\$21,910
Multi-family dwelling	\$15,112

Water SD Meter of 1"	\$21,437
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Traffic (all residential)	\$540.47
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Objective: Continue to waive development impact fees for affordable housing developments.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department and Finance Department.

Timeline: Ongoing throughout the 2021-2029 planning period.

Funding Source(s): Waived development impact fees.

**PROGRAM CATEGORY #3:
ADDRESS AND REMOVE GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL HOUSING
CONSTRAINTS**

Government Code Section 65583(c)(3) states that a housing program must:

Address and, where appropriate and legally possible, remove governmental and nongovernmental constraints to the maintenance, improvement, and development of housing, including housing for all income levels and housing for persons with disabilities.

The program shall remove constraints to, and provide reasonable accommodations for housing designed for, intended for occupancy by, or with supportive services for, persons with disabilities.

Housing Needs Summary

Appendix D contains the analysis of actual and potential governmental constraints.

In order to address governmental constraints, amendments to the Zoning Ordinance are necessary with respect to definitions, uses permitted in residential zones, and uses permitted in commercial zones.

Goals

- Attain barrier and constraint free governmental codes, ordinances, and policies.
- Provide codes, ordinances, and policies that lead to the improvement of the housing status of residents.

Policies

- Remove existing governmental constraints to the maintenance, preservation, improvement and development of housing.
- Affirmatively further housing goals through City codes, ordinances and policies that enhance the housing quality of life experienced by residents.

Program 3.1 ADU Ordinance and Incentives

The preparation and adoption of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) ordinance is underway. Incentives to lower the cost of ADUs are a function of housing unit size and rental assistance. Consequently, the incentives will include:

- Inform owners that the construction of ADUs is exempt from fees.
- Provide owners with example of small ADUs (micro-units, small studios (<500 SF).
- Inform owners of the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and County of Los Angeles Housing Authority contacts.

In addition, the City will prepare an ADU Design and Development Manual that will be comprised of the following topics:

- ☐ How do I get started?
- ☐ Basic steps for building an ADU.
- ☐ ADU development checklist.
- ☐ Site plan examples; Floor plan examples.
- ☐ Examples of how to promote affordability.
- ☐ Constructing the ADU.
- ☐ Financing the ADU.
- ☐ Permitting the ADU.
- ☐ Additional resources.

Table II-4 shows the development status of ADUs, including square footage and location by zone.

Objective: Adopt an ADU Ordinance and plan of incentives for the production of ADUS.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department.

Timeline: 4TH Quarter 2021.

Funding Source(s): General Fund and SB 2 Planning Grant.

Table II-4
City of Signal Hill
ADU Development Status - June 2021

Year	Address	Development Status	Square Footage	Zoning
2014	2383 ½ Cerritos Avenue	Constructed	1,034	RLM-2
2018	2819 ½ E. 19 th Street	Constructed	700	R-L
2018	2060 ½ Raymond Avenue	Under Construction	1,198	RLM-2
2019	2477 ½ Gaviota Avenue	Constructed	1,200	SP-11
2019	3309 ½ Lemon Avenue	Under Review	432	RLM-2
2019	1989 ½ Dawson Avenue	In Plan Check	1,015	RLM-2
2020	2239 ½ Gaviota Avenue	Under Construction	491	RLM-2
2020	1870 ½ Temple Avenue	In Plan Check	1,065	RH
2020	1900 ½ Temple Avenue	Under Review	1,052	R-L
2020	2260 ½ Rose Avenue	Under Construction	291.5	RLM-2
2021	3373 ½ Orange Avenue	In Plan Check	748	RLM-2

Program 3.2 Density Bonus Ordinance

The density bonus law requires the City to adopt an ordinance that specifies how compliance with Government Code Section 65915 will be implemented. Failure to adopt an ordinance does not relieve a city, county, or city and county from complying with the requirements of Government Code Section 65915.

In order to provide for the expeditious processing of a density bonus application, the City will adopt procedures and timelines for processing a density bonus application.

The City is in the process of updating the Density Bonus Ordinance.

Objective: Prepare and adopt a density bonus ordinance.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department.

Timeline: 4th Quarter 2021.

Funding Source(s): SB 2/PLHA/LEAP/Innovation Grant funds or General Fund.

Program 3.3 Zoning Ordinance Amendments Program

The governmental constraints analysis found that the following Zoning Ordinance amendments are necessary:

- ☐ Update Zoning Ordinance Definitions
 - ✓ Employee Housing.
 - ✓ Low Barrier Navigation Center.
 - ✓ Qualified Supportive Housing Development.
- ☐ Update Uses Permitted in the Residential Districts
 - ✓ Employee housing in zones permitting single family homes.
 - ✓ Large family day care homes in the multifamily districts (SB 234).
- ☐ Update Uses Permitted in the Commercial Zones
 - ✓ Low barrier navigation centers in the CR Zone.

Objective: Complete Zoning Ordinance Amendments Program.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department.

Timeline: 4th Quarter 2021.

Funding Source(s): General Fund.

By way of explanation, a “Low Barrier Navigation Center” is a Housing First, low-barrier, service-enriched shelter focused on moving people into permanent housing that provides temporary living facilities while case managers connect individuals experiencing homelessness to income, public benefits, health services, shelter, and housing. “Low Barrier” means best practices to reduce barriers to entry such as allowing pets; storage of possessions; and privacy.

Government Code Section 65560 et. seq. requires that local jurisdictions allow “low barrier navigation centers” by right in areas zoned for mixed use and in non-residential zones permitting multifamily residential uses, if they meet the requirements specified in Government Code Section 65662.

Employee housing is a carry-over program from the *2013-2021 Housing Element*.

**PROGRAM CATEGORY #4:
CONSERVE AND IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THE EXISTING STOCK**

Government Code Section 65583(c)(4) states that a housing program shall describe actions to:

Conserve and improve the condition of the existing affordable housing stock, which may include addressing ways to mitigate the loss of dwelling units demolished by public or private action.

Housing Needs Summary

The analysis of the condition of the existing stock involves estimating “substandard” and “dilapidated” housing units. Housing in substandard condition may need minor or moderate repairs or be in need of substantial rehabilitation. Dilapidated condition refers to dwellings suffering from excessive neglect, where the dwelling is not only structurally unsound and maintenance is nonexistent, but also not fit for human habitation in its current condition. Housing in dilapidated condition should be demolished and replaced.

There are an estimated 200 housing units in substandard condition. This estimate is based on prior windshield surveys, code enforcement statistics, and repairs made to the existing housing stock during the past six years.

There are no existing housing units that need to be demolished and replaced because they are in dilapidated condition.

Code enforcement ensures that existing housing units meet the standards of the Municipal Code, the California Housing Code and the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings.

Goals

- Achieve a housing stock free of substandard structures.
- Conserve and improve the existing stock of affordable housing.

Policies

- Continue to implement the Housing Code Enforcement Program.
- Implement a Housing Rehabilitation Program if funding becomes available

Program 4.1 Housing Code Enforcement

Code enforcement ensures that properties meet the standards of the Municipal Code. The goal of code enforcement is to encourage proper maintenance of commercial and residential properties.

Code enforcement encourages residents to report possible code violations by making contact via email or a request for service online.

Objective: 40 closed code violation cases per year

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department.

Timeline: The program will be implemented on an ongoing basis during the 2013-2021.

Funding Source(s): General Fund.

Program 4.2 Housing Rehabilitation

Funding to support a housing rehabilitation program is unavailable because of the demise of the Redevelopment Agency. During the 2021-2029 planning period funding may become available if the City's share of the Urban County CDBG Program is increased. The City also may be able to utilize PLHA funds in the future.

Objective: 5 single family dwellings.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department.

Timeline: The program will be implemented as funds become available.

Funding Source(s): Potentially CDBG Funds, PLHA funds or other funding sources.

PROGRAM CATEGORY #5**PROMOTE AND AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHER HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL PERSONS**

Section 65583(c)(5) requires that the housing program:

Promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community or communities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law.

Assessment of Fair Housing Summary

Appendix B presents the Assessment of Fair Housing. The assessment includes:

- A demographic summary of fair housing protected classes;
- An analysis of fair housing issues;
- A description of factors contributing to fair housing issues; and
- A fair housing action plan encompassing priorities, goals, and strategies.

Goals

- Attain a housing market with “fair housing choice,” meaning the ability of persons of similar income levels regardless of race, color, religion, sex, marital status, familial status, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, source of income or other arbitrary factor to have available to them the same housing choices.

Policies

- Continue to promote fair housing opportunities through the City’s participation in the County’s Community Development Block Grant Program.
- Promote fair housing through the provision of information and referral services to residents who need help in filing housing discrimination complaints.

Program 5.1 – Fair Housing Information Program

The City will establish and implement a *Fair Housing Information Program*.

The information will include, but not be limited, to providing:

- Links to State Department of Fair Employment and Housing; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and Housing Rights Center website
- Link to Disability Rights, CA
- Posting Reasonable Accommodation Procedure on the Community Development Department’s webpage

The Community Development Department will obtain Fair Housing brochures and other information and make it available at the Department’s counter and

additional locations including the Signal Hill Library, Signal Hill Chamber of Commerce, and City website.

Objective: Implement the Fair Housing Information Program.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department.

Timeline: These efforts will then be implemented on an ongoing basis and revised as new information is transmitted to the City by the Housing Rights Center.

Funding Source(s): General Fund.

Program 5.2 – Fair Housing Services Program

The City's *Fair Housing Services Program* will continue to promote fair housing through its participation in the County's CDBG Program. The City, in cooperation with the County and the Housing Rights Center (HRC), will continue to make available fair housing services to its residents. The HRC offers the following services:

Housing Discrimination Complaint Investigation

HRC's Case Analysts (CA) investigate allegations of housing discrimination to help victims of discrimination enforce their Fair Housing rights. The Investigations Department conducts fact finding investigations and proposes potential solutions for victims of housing discrimination.

Fair Housing Landlord-Tenant Counseling

HRC's Trained Housing Counselors are available to answer questions about landlord-tenant rights and responsibilities, including questions about Security Deposits, Evictions, Repairs, Rent Increases, Harassment and more. Landlord Tenant Counseling is provided by telephone and in-person and is available for both tenants and landlords.

Education and Outreach

HRC continuously develops and distributes written materials that describe the applicable laws that protect against housing discrimination and ways to prevent housing injustices. Additionally, HRC present fair housing law workshops and programs to target audiences to teach communities how to stop housing inequity problems. The materials and programs are offered to a variety of audiences such as property personnel (e.g. landlords, property managers, and realtors), tenants, prospective homebuyers, code enforcement personnel, city employees and other non-profit organizations.

Fair Housing Legal Services

When HRC has gathered evidence sustaining an allegation of discrimination, and the respondent has been unwilling to conciliate the matter or the client's stated goal is litigation, HRC pursues the appropriate legal remedies. HRC's Legal Department is able to represent clients in federal and state court. When the alleged discrimination practice implicates housing policy or gives HRC an opportunity to highlight an issue of particular importance, HRC will join as a plaintiff.

In addition, the City will accomplish the following actions:

- ☐ The City will coordinate with the Housing Rights Center to hold three Fair Housing Workshops during the eight year planning period. Each Fair Housing Workshop will have a theme such as reasonable accommodations and accessibility requirements and target tenants, property managers, or realtors.
- ☐ Each year the City will work with the Housing Rights Center to identify services that should be emphasized in the upcoming year.

Objective: Implement the Fair Housing Services Program.

Responsible Agency: Los Angeles County Development Authority; Housing Rights Center; and Community Development Department.

Timeline: Implement the program on an ongoing basis throughout the 2021-2029 planning period.

Funding Source(s): County CDBG funds and City General Fund. County CDBG funds pay for the services of the Housing Rights Center.

Program 5.3 Development of Housing for Fair Housing Protected Groups

Appendix B presents the Assessment of Fair Housing. The fair housing priorities, goals and strategies are set forth in the context of the following:

- ☐ Findings and conclusions drawn from the research and analysis conducted to prepare the *Assessment of Fair Housing*.
- ☐ Findings and conclusions drawn from completion of the Assessment of Housing Needs (Appendix A), especially in regard to cost burdens, severe cost burdens, overcrowding and the special needs of the elderly, families with children, female householders, and large families.

Priorities

- ☐ Addressing the disproportionate housing needs experienced by Hispanic and Black households.
- ☐ Addressing the housing needs of fair housing protected groups by the development of a diversity of housing types.
- Increasing the community's awareness of fair housing (renters, on-site property managers, City staff, City commissions)

Goals

- Continue to seek ways to enhance the City's ability to affirmatively further fair housing.
- ☐ Create new affordable housing that addresses a diversity of lower income housing needs.

Strategies

Adopt Specific Plans for the Orange Bluff and Walnut Bluff Neighborhoods that incorporate and promote new affordable housing opportunities for fair housing protected groups:

- Large families;
- Disabled (sensory impaired, hearing impaired);
- Elderly; and
- Veterans

Continue outreach efforts with affordable housing developers that have expertise in the development of affordable housing for fair housing protected groups.

Adopt a policy that new housing developments must implement an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan, a plan that describes specific steps that will be taken by developers to ensure that renters and buyers who are unlikely to apply for housing without special outreach have equal access to housing opportunities available in new housing developments.

Objective: Achieve implementation of Program 5.3.

Responsible Agency: Community Development Department.

Timeline: Adopt Specific Plans for the Orange Bluff and Walnut Bluff Neighborhoods by February 2022; adopt a policy that new housing developments must implement an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan by mid-year 2022.

Funding Source(s): SB 2/PLHA/LEAP/Innovation Grant funds and City General Fund.

QUANTIFIED OBJECTIVES

According to HCD's Building Blocks: A Comprehensive Housing Element Guide:

The quantified objectives should estimate the number of units likely to be constructed, rehabilitated, or conserved/preserved by income level during the planning period. The quantified objectives do not represent a ceiling on development, but rather set a target goal for the jurisdiction to achieve, based on needs, resources, and constraints.

Ideally, construction objectives will be equal to identified needs. However, when a locality has determined total housing needs exceed the locality's ability to meet those needs with existing resources, the quantified objectives may be less than the total identified need as specified in the locality's regional housing need allocation. Under these circumstances, localities may target limited resources to areas of greatest need (based on the analysis completed). The housing element, however, must describe the analysis used to establish the quantified objectives.

- The "New Construction" objective refers to the number of new units that potentially could be constructed using public and/or private sources over the planning period, given the locality's land resources, constraints, and proposed programs.
- The "Rehabilitation" objective refers to the number of existing units expected to be rehabilitated during the planning period.

- The “Conservation/Preservation” objective refers to the preservation of the existing affordable housing stock throughout the planning period. To determine the number of units to be conserved, a locality could, for example, quantify the number of existing housing units that will be preserved through the provision of more stable zoning for mobile home parks or other affordable housing types.

Table II-5
Quantified Objectives: 2021-2029

Category	Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
Construction	40	50	50	188	90	418
Rehabilitation	1	2	2	0	0	5
Conservation/ Preservation	25	15	10	0	0	50

New Construction Objective: The lower income objective of 140 housing units is based on 1) the average size of affordable housing developments and 2) that two projects would be awarded funding and constructed within the 8-year planning period. In 2020, the average size of projects awarded Low Income Housing Tax Credits was 67 housing units.

The objectives for the moderate and above moderate income groups should be interpreted as at least the RHNA allocation for these two income groups.

Rehabilitation: The 5-unit objective for lower income households assumes that funding to support a housing rehabilitation program will become available during the 8-year planning period.

Conservation/Preservation: The objective is based on the estimated number of lower income households that will receive Section 8 rental assistance. On average, approximately 50 households are assisted per year by the Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles.

APPENDIX A
ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING NEEDS

A note about the American Community Survey (ACS) Data: Single-year and multiyear estimates from the ACS are all “period” estimates derived from a sample collected over a period of time, as opposed to “point-in-time” estimates such as those from past decennial censuses.

In the case of ACS multiyear estimates, the period is 5 calendar years (e.g., the 2015–2019 ACS estimates cover the period from January 2015 through December 2019).

Multiyear estimates are labeled to indicate clearly the full period of time (e.g., “The child poverty rate in 2015–2019 was X percent.”). They do not describe any specific day, month, or year within that time period.

For data users interested in obtaining detailed ACS data for small geographic areas (areas with fewer than 65,000 residents), ACS 5-year estimates are the only option.

Data for individual census tracts is available only from the ACS 5-year estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data*, pages 13-16

A note about COVID-19: The ACS 2015-2019 estimates are the source for many of the tables and data presented and discussed in Appendix A. The ACS data does not reflect the impacts of COVID 19 and, therefore, may not portray accurately the 2021 conditions in Signal Hill. Indeed, the tables and data describe the conditions that existed over a 5-year period, a period that ended in December 2019 which was three months before the March 2020 lockdown caused by the spread of COVID-19.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused job losses and associated income losses as well as an increase in homelessness. Persons employed in the food industry would experience disproportionately adverse economic impacts compared to those working in software development or who are able to work remotely at home.

A recent economic report explained that -

The majority of pandemic-related job losses were low-skill, low-wage positions that impacted the region's at-risk communities the most.

Lower-income Southern California residents already faced significant challenges before the pandemic, resulting in continued housing affordability concerns, domestic outmigration, and an overall reduction in quality-of-life. The pandemic has clearly exacerbated these issues. While federal stimulus may have supported these communities during the initial months of the pandemic, it has since diminished, further complicating the financial picture for many families throughout the region. While lower-wage positions are often overlooked, they are crucial to “essential” businesses and to the explosive growth in gross domestic product (GDP) experienced in Q3 2020.

Lower-wage segments at the national, state, and SCAG regional level have all felt significantly more employment losses than middle- or high-wage segments.

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, *Regional Briefing Book*, pages 6 and 9

Many of the characteristics discussed in the assessment of housing needs have not changed because of the pandemic. The existing housing stock and its physical condition remain unchanged. The number of vacant housing units, however, may have increased above the levels reported as of January 1, 2020. Certain household characteristics such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and large families have not changed due to the pandemic. The population and employment projections remain the same.

However, because of the lockdown and stay-at-home orders, many businesses have had to close temporarily and some even permanently. This has created job losses and associated income losses. Therefore, the number of lower income households probably has increased above the number reported in this housing needs assessment.

The number of cost burdened households – those spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs - also may have increased because of a loss of income, or no income at all. But some owners and renters may have skipped making their housing payments which would have dampened any increase in housing cost burdens.

Overcrowding may have increased as some families pooled their resources by moving into the same home. On the other hand, some doubled-up households may have moved from the city in search of lower cost housing in the inland counties.

Finally, homelessness probably will increase in the next few years. The Pandemic Recession is projected to cause roughly twice as much homelessness as the 2008 Great Recession.

Source: Economic Roundtable, *Locked Out: Unemployment and Homelessness in the Covid Economy*, January 2021, page 3

A. INTRODUCTION

Chart A-1 lists the components of the assessment of housing needs.

Chart A-1
City of Signal Hill
Components of the Assessment of Housing Needs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing Stock Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number and Types of Housing ✓ Vacant Housing Units ✓ Condition of the Existing Housing Stock
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Household Characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tenure ✓ Household Income Groups ✓ Level of Payment Compared with Ability to Pay ✓ Overcrowding ✓ Race and Ethnicity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Affordable Housing At-Risk of Conversion to Market Rate Housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Housing Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Elderly ✓ Persons with Disabilities ✓ Persons with Developmental Disabilities ✓ Large Families ✓ Farmworkers ✓ Families with Female Heads of Household ✓ Families and Persons in Need of Emergency Shelter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projected Housing Needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Population Trends and Projections ✓ Employment Trends and Projections ✓ Share of the Regional Housing Need

B. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Part B includes information on –

- Number and types of housing units
- Vacant housing units
- Condition of the existing housing stock

1. Existing Housing Stock

Signal Hill's housing stock has fewer than 5,000 housing units. In part, the size of the housing stock is small because the area of the City is only 2.2 square miles. The addition of new housing to accommodate the City's share of the regional housing need and meet market demand could increase the housing stock by almost 20%.

As of January 1, 2021, Signal Hill's housing stock is comprised of 4,632 housing units. Table A-1 shows that approximately three out of every 10 housing units are single-family detached homes. Multifamily buildings of 5 or more units represent the largest segment of the housing stock as they comprise about four out of every 10 housing units.

Table A-1
City of Signal Hill
Housing Stock by Type of Unit
January 1, 2021

Type of Unit	Number of Units	Percent
1 unit, detached	1,448	31.3%
1 unit, attached	620	13.4%
2 to 4 units	640	13.8%
5+ units	1,924	41.5%
Mobile homes	0	0.0%
Total Housing Units	4,632	100.0%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, *Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State*, January 1, 2021

2. Vacant Housing Units

The California Department of Finance (DOF) estimates that 231 of the 4,631 housing units are vacant. The vacant housing units represent a 4% vacancy rate. Based on American Community Survey (ACS) data, it can be estimated that of the 231 vacant units – 36 are rental units; 56 are for sale/sold units; and 139 are “other vacant”.

“Other vacant units” refers to housing units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner. There is no local knowledge which provides insights as to why “other vacant units” comprise 60% of all vacant units.

The “effective” rental vacancy is lower than 4% because the “other vacant units” are unavailable to buy or rent.

3. Condition of the Existing Housing Stock

The analysis of the condition of the existing stock involves estimating “substandard” housing units and housing units that should be replaced. Housing in substandard condition may need minor or moderate repairs or be in need of substantial rehabilitation. Dilapidated condition refers to dwellings suffering from excessive neglect, where the dwelling is not only structurally unsound and maintenance is nonexistent but also not fit for human habitation in its current condition. Housing in dilapidated condition should be demolished and replaced.

Conditions such as inadequate sanitation, deficient plumbing, and faulting weather protection are examples of substandard housing.

The 4th Cycle and 5th Housing Elements estimated 300 and 200 housing units in substandard housing condition, respectively.

Housing lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities provide a basis for estimating the number of substandard housing units. According to the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, the City has 113 housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities and 12 dwellings lacking complete plumbing facilities.

A unit has complete kitchen facilities, according to the ACS, when it has all three of the following facilities: a sink with a faucet, a stove or range, and a refrigerator. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment such as a hot plate or camping stove should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Complete plumbing facilities include: hot and cold running water and a bathtub or shower. Both facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when either of the two facilities is not present.

The number of substandard housing units falls within the range of 113 to 200.

There are no existing housing units that need to be demolished and replaced because they are in dilapidated condition.

Code enforcement ensures that existing housing units meet the standards of the Municipal Code, the California Housing Code and the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings.

C. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Part C provides information on the following household characteristics:

- Tenure
- Household income groups
- Level of payment compared to ability to pay
- Overcrowding
- Race and ethnicity

1. Tenure – Owners and Renters

Tenure refers to owner and renter occupancy of housing units. A household consists of the persons occupying a housing unit. The number of occupied housing units and households is the same.

In Signal Hill, owner and renter households occupy 52.3% and 47.7% respectively of all housing units. Approximately one-half of all owners occupy single family detached homes (1,253/2,470). Renters predominantly occupy single-family detached homes, tri-plexes/4-plexes, and multi-family buildings comprised of 10 or more units. Refer to Table A-2 for a detailed breakdown of the tenure data.

Table A-2
City of Signal Hill
Tenure by Units in Structure: 2015 – 2019

Units in Structure	Owner Occupied	Percent of Occupied	Renter Occupied	Percent of Occupied	Total Occupied
1, detached	1,253	50.7%	505	22.6%	1,758
1, attached	437	17.7%	265	11.9%	702
2	15	0.6%	227	10.2%	242
3 or 4	0	0.0%	347	15.5%	347
5 to 9	41	1.7%	282	12.6%	323
10 or more	724	29.3%	608	27.2%	1,332
Total	2,470	100.0%	2,234	100.0%	4,704
Percent	52.5%	100.0%	47.5%	100.0%	4,704

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2504, Physical Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units

Note: ACS estimates 15 mobile homes; however, DOF has none (see Table A-1)

2. Household Income Groups

a. Definitions of Household Income Groups

Household income groups are defined in terms of the percentages of Los Angeles County's median household income:

- Extremely low 0-30%
- Very low 30-50%
- Low 50-80%
- Moderate 80-120%
- Above Moderate 120%+

Table A-3 shows that the income limits are adjusted by household size; for example, a 6-person low income household (\$104,550) has a higher income than a 4-person low income household (\$90,100).

b. Number of Households by Income Group

Table A-4 estimates the number of owners and renters in five income groups. At 48.4%+, the above moderate income households comprise the large income group. Lower income households comprise 42.6% of all households. "Lower" income includes the three groups with incomes less than 80% of the area median income. The number of lower income *renter* households (1,420) is approximately three times the number of *lower* income owners (445).

It should be noted that Table 2 and Table 4 report different numbers of owners and renters. It is not known why different numbers are reported, although Table 2 covers a period from 2015 to 2019 while Table 4 covers the 2013-2017 period.

Table A-3
Los Angeles County
2021 Annual Household Income Limits Adjusted by Household Size

Household Size (# of Persons)	Extremely Low Income	Very Low Income	Low Income	Moderate Income
1 person	\$24,850	\$41,400	\$66,250	\$67,200
2 persons	\$28,400	\$47,300	\$75,700	\$76,800
3 persons	\$31,950	\$53,200	\$85,150	\$86,400
4 persons	\$35,450	\$59,100	\$94,600	\$96,000
5 persons	\$38,300	\$63,850	\$102,200	\$103,700
6 persons	\$41,150	\$68,600	\$109,750	\$111,350
7 persons	\$44,000	\$73,300	\$117,350	\$119,050
8 persons	\$46,800	\$78,050	\$124,900	\$126,700

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, State Income Limits for 2020, April 26, 2021

Table A-4
City of Signal Hill
Annual Household Income Distribution by Tenure: 2013-2017

Income Group (% of area median income)	Owner Households	Renter Households	Total Households	Percent Distribution
Extremely Low 0-30%	155	450	605	13.8%
Very Low 30-50%	100	570	670	15.3%
Low 50-80%	190	400	590	13.5%
Moderate 80-100%	175	220	395	9.0%
Above Moderate >100%	1,425	695	2,120	48.4%
Total	2,040	2,330	4,370	100.0%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2013-2017 American Community Survey

3. Level of Payment Compared to Ability to Pay

Level of payment compared to ability to pay is measured by housing costs as a percentage of household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “selected monthly owner costs”, which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes.

For lower income households, housing costs exceed ability to pay when 30% or more of their income is expended on housing costs. These households are referred to as “overpaying” or “cost burdened.” “Severe” cost burden occurs when lower income households spend 50% or more of their income on housing costs.

a. Cost Burdened Renter Households

Table A-5 shows that 1,295 (735 + 560) renter households are cost burdened. In fact, 56% of all renter households are cost burdened (1,295/2,330).

Of the 1,295 cost burdened renters, 57% are cost burdened and 43% are severely cost burdened, respectively. These severely cost burdened renter households are spending more than one-half of their paychecks on housing costs. The extremely low income renters who are severely cost burdened face serious economic hardships.

The County of Los Angeles Housing Authority administers a rental assistance program called the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. The program assists extremely low and very low income cost burdened renters to make their rental payments. As of January 2021, 53 Signal Hill households are receiving Section 8 rental housing assistance.

Table A-5
City of Signal Hill
Number and Percentage of Cost Burdened Renters by Income Group: 2013-2017

Household Income Group	Cost Burden 30-50%	% of All Cost Burden	Severe Cost Burden 50%+	% of All Severe Cost Burden
Extremely Low <30%	10	1.4%	415	74.1%
Very Low 30-50%	380	51.7%	115	20.5%
Low 50-80%	205	27.9%	30	5.4%
Moderate 80-100%	100	13.6%	0	0.0%
Above Moderate >100%	40	5.4%	0	0.0%
Total	735	100.0%	560	100.0%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2013-2017 American Community Survey

b. Cost Burdened Owner Households

Table A-6 shows that 525 (325 + 200) owner households are cost burdened a number that represents 26% of all owner households. Of the 525 cost burdened owners, 38% are severely cost burdened, meaning that more than one-half of their income is expended on housing costs.

No programs are available to ease the hardships that cost burdened owners experience. It may be possible for some owners to take advantage of historically low interest rates and refinance their loans in order to reduce their monthly payments.

Table A-6
City of Signal Hill
Number and Percentage of Cost Burdened Owners by Income Group: 2013-2017

Household Income Group	Cost Burden 30-50%	% of All Cost Burden	Severe Cost Burden 50%+	% of All Severe Cost Burden
Extremely Low <30%	20	6.2%	75	37.5%
Very Low 30-50%	15	4.6%	25	12.5%
Low 50-80%	25	7.7%	60	30.0%
Moderate 80-100%	55	16.9%	20	10/0%
Above Moderate >100%	210	64.6%	20	10.0%
Total	325	100.0%	200	100.0%%

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data, 2013-2017 American Community Survey

In summary, housing cost burden is the most significant problem confronting lower income renter households. A few housing cost burdened renters can be assisted by the County's Section 8 rental assistance program. For those who are not receiving rental assistance, housing cost burdens cause economic hardships because after making their monthly housing payments so little income remains to meet other needs such as food, utilities, transportation, health insurance and child care.

The incomes of cost burdened renters would need to dramatically increase in order for them to have a housing payment that would not consume more than 30% of their household budgets.

4. Overcrowding

The ACS does not define an overcrowded housing unit or household. The ACS does publish data on the ratio of the number of persons occupying a housing unit to the number of rooms in the dwelling. These data are often used as an *indicator* of overcrowded households. There are, however, several other indicators of overcrowded households such as persons per bedroom, square footage per person, and Uniform Building Code occupancy standards.

Government Code Section 65584.01(b)(1) defines overcrowding as one person per room in a dwelling.

The accuracy of the ACS “persons per room” data merits evaluation, however. For example, the meaning of “rooms” merits scrutiny. ACS Housing question 6a reads:

How many separate rooms are in this house, apartment, or mobile home? *Rooms must be separated by built-in archways or walls that extend out at least 6 inches and go from floor to ceiling.*

- INCLUDE bedrooms, kitchens, etc.
- EXCLUDE bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, or unfinished basements.

Note: HCD guidance excludes kitchens from the room count but the ACS questionnaire does not. The ACS subject definition also includes kitchens in the room count.

Note: Rooms per the ACS questionnaire and subject definition must be separated by walls.

Given the vagueness of the ACS question, it is possible that respondents to the survey could have overstated or understated the number of rooms in their housing unit.

Table A-7 reveals that only 34 owner occupied housing are overcrowded. In contrast, 248 renters or 9.5% of all renters are crowded based on the 1.01 or more persons per room standard.

Table A-7
City of Signal Hill
Persons per Room by Tenure: 2015-2019

Persons Per Room	Owner Occupied	Percent	Renter Occupied	Percent	Total Households	Percent
Less than 1.00	2,436	98.6%	2,035	90.5%	4,471	94.8%
1.01 to 1.50	34	1.4%	142	6.3%	176	3.7%
1.51 to 2.0	0	0.0%	29	1.3%	29	0.6%
2.01 or more	0	0.0%	43	1.9%	43	0.9%
Total	2,470	100.0%	2,249	100.0%	4,719	100.0%

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25014 Tenure by Occupants Per Room

Although the Government Code references the 1.01+ persons per room standard, many demographers, housing economists, and fair housing experts are troubled by this standard.

Demographers have offered the following evaluation of the 1.01 persons per room ratio:

Persons per room has been used as the primary indicator for measuring overcrowding. In this calculation, all persons (adults and children of both sexes) are counted equally, as are all rooms. The room count does not include bathrooms, hallways, closets, and porches.

To measure overcrowding, we combine two variables to form the ratio of the number of persons in the household to the number of rooms reported in the housing unit. This ratio

is trichotomized to reflect key policy thresholds: one person or fewer per room, 1.01 to 1.50 persons per room, and more than 1.50 persons per room. ...*the highest of the three categories measures severe overcrowding and is proposed as a less culturally restrictive assessment of behavior that constitutes a 'problem'.* [Emphasis added]

Dowell Myers and Seong Woo Lee, *Immigration Cohorts and Residential Overcrowding in Southern California*, Demography, Volume 33-Number 1, February 1996, pages 52 and 55

Very few owners are crowded. To eliminate crowded conditions, they could add a bedroom or construct an ADU. Renters, on the other hand, are constrained in adapting their housing unit to meet space needs. Fewer people would need to live in the rental unit, or they could move to a housing unit with more space.

5. Race and Ethnicity

In order to avoid duplication of data and analysis, Appendix B – Assessment of Fair Housing – discusses race and ethnicity.

D. AT RISK HOUSING

According to HCD:

For the purpose of housing-element law, assisted housing developments (or at-risk units) are defined as multifamily, rental housing complexes that receive government assistance under any of the federal, state, and/or local programs or any combination of rental assistance, mortgage insurance, interest reductions, and/or direct loan programs and are eligible to convert to market-rate units due to termination (opt-out) of a rent subsidy contract, mortgage prepayment, or other expiring use restrictions within 10 years of the beginning of the housing-element planning period.

Table A-8 shows that the California Housing Partnership has assigned a “Low Risk” of conversion to market rate housing to Signal Hill’s four affordable housing developments. This risk level means that the affordability restrictions extend beyond 10 years, or the development is owned by a large/stable non-profit, mission-driven developer.

Table A-8
Conversion Risk Assessment of Affordable Rental Housing Developments: 2020

Assisted Housing Development	Low Income Units	Affordability End Date	Risk
Las Brisas Community Housing	90	2057	Low
Las Brisas II	59	2061	Low
Zinnia Apartments (Gundry Hill)	71	2069	Low
Eucalyptus Apartment/Sea Breeze Manor	24	2036	Low

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, *Final RHNA Methodology Data Appendix*, California Housing Partnership, *Affordable Housing Units At-Risk – Los Angeles County*

E. SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

Government Code Section 65583(a)(7)) requires an analysis of any special housing needs experienced by:

- Elderly persons
- Persons with disabilities
- Persons with developmentally disabled as defined in Section 4512 of the Welfare and Institutions Code
- Large families
- Farmworkers
- Families with female heads of households
- Families and persons in need of emergency shelter

1. Elderly

a. Population and Household Characteristics

The ACS estimates that 1,940 elderly persons make Signal Hill their home, a number that represents 17% of the City's total population. Elderly women outnumber elderly men by a ratio of 1.6:1 (1,185/755). Almost 12% of the elderly are in the "older" age cohort of 80 years of age or older.

Table A-9
City of Signal Hill
Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex: 2015-2019

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
62-64	173	281	454	23.4%
65-66	84	136	220	11.3%
67-69	94	232	326	16.8%
70-74	202	248	450	23.2%
75-79	122	144	266	13.7%
80-84	39	54	93	4.8%
85+	41	90	131	6.8%
Total	755	1,185	1,940	100.0%

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, Table B01001, Sex by Age

The ACS estimates that 1,173 elderly households live in Signal Hill. The average household size is 1.65 persons per household (1,940/1,173). Almost one-half of the elderly households are in the 65-74 age group. In terms of tenure, almost three of every four elderly householders are home owners. Refer to Table A-10 below for the household data.

Table A-10
City of Signal Hill
Elderly Households by Tenure: 2015-2019

Age	Owner	Renter	Total	Percent
62-64	196	114	310	26.4%
65-74	398	192	590	50.3%
75-84	180	15	195	16.6%
85+	78	0	78	6.7%
Total	852	321	1,173	100.0%
Percent	72.6%	27.4%	100.0%	

Sources: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, Table B25007, Tenure by Age of Householder .31 X 507 60-64; .6312 owners, .3688 renters

b. Living Arrangements of the Elderly

Elderly persons –

- Live alone
- In a housing unit with one or more persons
- Group Quarters

Table A-11 shows that almost 53% of all elderly persons 65 years of age or older live alone. Married couples comprise about one-third of the elderly households 65 years of age or older. Twelve percent of the elderly are male householders, female householders, or live with unrelated individuals. Data are unavailable for the elderly householders aged 62-64 years.

Table A-11
City of Signal Hill
Elderly Households 65 Years+ by Tenure
And Household Type: 2015-2019

Household Type	Owner	Renter	Total	Percent
Living Alone	295	159	454	52.7%
Married Couples	285	18	303	35.1%
Male Householder	7	18	25	2.9%
Female Householder	9	0	9	1.0%
Not Living Alone	60	12	72	8.3%
Total	656	207	100.0%	100.0%
Percent	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sources: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, Table B25011, Tenure by Household Type (including living alone) and Age of Householder

A Group Quarters (GQs) is a place where people live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. People living in GQs usually are not related to each other. GQs include places such as skilled nursing facilities and group homes.

One skilled nursing facility (Courtyard Care Center) with a capacity of 59 beds is located in the City. The bed capacity closely matches the most recent ACS group quarters population estimate of 56 persons.

A licensed residential board-and-care home for the elderly is not located in Signal Hill. These homes for the elderly refer to a housing arrangement voluntarily chosen by persons 60 years of age or over based on their needs. Residential board-and-cares are limited to six persons and are usually located in standard single family homes.

With regard to how living arrangements affect housing needs, the key finding is that very few elderly persons live in group quarters. That is, almost all seniors live in a housing unit. And about one-half of those living in a housing unit live alone. Another key finding is that three-fourths of all elderly householders are owners. This, in turn, means that housing cost burdens are not as extensive as they would be in a community where senior renters would comprise the majority of the population.

c. Housing Needs of the Elderly

1. Examples of Housing Needs Experienced by the Elderly

Research on the housing needs of elderly persons has resulted in the following observations:

Older persons experience another very different category of housing-related problems when they have physical or cognitive limitations that make it difficult for them to conduct their usual life styles, take care of themselves, or maintain their dwellings without the help of others. Depending on the types and seriousness of their impairments, they may have to adopt one or more of the following options: secure help from family members or move into a family member's home; obtain homemaker assistance, help with personal care, or nursing services from professional paid providers, home-based services, or community care providers, or relocate to a supportive seniors housing option. Older persons that are more at risk of having these limitations and having the fewest options will have one or more the following risk factors: they will be chronologically very old, will be poor, alone, unable to secure any type of assistance from family, less educated, or belong to a racial or ethnic minority.

Older persons may find that they have significantly less disposable income if they incur out of pocket costs for home- and community-based care and health care expenses, in particular prescription medicine costs. Those on fixed incomes may particularly find that paying for these expenses results in their once tolerable housing costs becoming a new burden, and in the case of older homeowners, make it difficult for them to afford their dwelling's maintenance, upkeep, and upgrading costs.

The physical environment of the dwelling has the potential for worsening the effects of these physical and cognitive limitations. The design features and overall physical condition of a dwelling and its location relative to everyday needs may offer new obstacles or even an unsafe environment for impaired older persons to conduct their

accustomed life-styles. Among the possible consequences: a car or a bus route may become unusable and accessing everyday community needs may become very difficult, an upstairs of a dwelling may suddenly become inaccessible, throw rugs may become a walking hazard, using a stove may become unsafe, or a bathroom's shower or toilet may be difficult or impossible to use.

Older persons with unavailable family supports and with the lowest incomes represent the greatest potential demand on their State and locality's government-subsidized long-term care resources. Thus, these limitations are not just a personal affair; they become the "problems" of stakeholders in the public sector.

Source: Stephen M. Golant, Ph.D., *The Housing Problems of the Future Elderly Population*, A Report Prepared for the Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century, January 2002, page 85

2. Housing Costs Exceeding Ability to Pay

Housing costs burdens are or will become a serious problem to the elderly with the lowest incomes.

According to SCAG's pre-certified housing data, an 'elderly family' consists of two persons with either or both age 62 or over. Of Signal Hill's 676 such households, 43% have very low incomes – that is, 50% or less of the Los Angeles County median household income. Many, if not the majority, of these very low income households are probably experiencing housing cost burdens.

3. Propensity to Fall Among the Elderly

As people get older, particularly after age 75, they become susceptible to falls which often lead to hospitalizations and increased medical costs. A UCLA health study revealed the age-specific propensities to fall:

The proportion of older Californians falling multiple times during the year increases with age. Among those ages 65-74, 10.6 percent reported multiple falls in the past year, compared to 13.8 percent of those 75- 84 and 19.3 percent of those ages 85 and over. Multiple falls also occurred more often than average among those with chronic conditions and disabilities, and they were most common among older adults who were legally blind, with almost one third (30.8 percent) reporting multiple falls.

Source: Steven P. Wallace, Ph.D., UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, *More than Half a Million Older Californians Fell Repeatedly in the Past Year*, November 2014, page 1

Table A-12 estimates that 180 elderly persons experience multiple falls during the course of a year.

Table A-12
City of Signal Hill
Elderly Population Experiencing Multiple Falls: 2015-2019

Elderly Age Group	Total Population	Percent With Multiple Falls	Estimated Number With Multiple Falls
65-74	996	10.6%	105
75-84	359	13.8%	50
85+	131	19.3%	25
Total	1,486	12.1%	180

Source: Age data from Table A-9

4. Frail Elderly Population and Associated Supportive Housing Needs

Based on the Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS), frail elderly indicators include low grip strength, low energy, slowed walking speed, low physical activity, and/or unintentional weight loss. Still other indicators are based on a Frailty Index which accounts for disability, diseases, physical and cognitive impairments, and geriatric syndromes (falls, deliriums).

The frail elderly need assistance to perform daily living activities. The frail elderly may experience difficulty eating, bathing, toileting, etc. by oneself and/or difficulty using the telephone, getting outside, shopping, and doing light house work, etc. by oneself. The frail elderly may be assisted by in-home care, or by residing in supportive housing arrangements.

There are an estimated 114 frail elderly based on the age-specific population and frailty prevalence rates. Table A-13 shows that the frailty prevalence rate increases dramatically for the elderly population 85 years of age or older.

Table A-13
City of Signal Hill
Estimate of Frail Elderly Population
By Age Group: 2015-2019

Age Group	Total	Frailty Prevalence	Frailty Prevalence
65-74	996	3.9%	39
75-84	359	11.6%	42
85+	131	25.0%	33
Total	1,486	7.7%	114

Source: Table A-X and Qian- Li Xue, PhD, *The Frailty Syndrome: Definitions and Natural History*, Clinics in Geriatric Medicine, February 1, 2011. Based on Cardiovascular Health Study (CHS)

d. Housing Programs and Services Addressing the Needs of the Elderly

1. Area Agency on Aging Services and Elderly Needs Assessment

Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) are local aging programs that provide information and services on a range of assistance for older adults and those who care for them. The federal Older Americans Act (OAA) and the Older Californians Act (OCA) provide the legislative context for California's 33 AAAs to fund specific services, identify unmet needs, and engage in systems development activities.

AAAs are primarily responsible for a geographic area, also known as a planning and service area (PSA), that is a city, a single county, or a multi-county district. The Los Angeles County AAA services the entire Los Angeles County area, which is further organized into eight service planning areas. Signal Hill is located with the Gateway Cities Service Planning Area.

AAAs coordinate and offer services that help older adults remain in their homes, if that is their preference, aided by services such as home-delivered meals, homemaker assistance, and whatever else it may take to make independent living a viable option. By making a range of supports available, AAAs make it possible for older individuals to choose the services and living arrangements that suit them best.

Information provided by the Area Agency on Aging indicates that among the major needs of the elderly are:

- ☐ Information regarding available resources
- ☐ Senior-friendly transportation services
- ☐ Assistive devices or home adaptations

2. City Resources Directory

The City has prepared and posted on its website a Resources Directory that includes information on several resources including, but not limited, to the following:

- ☐ Affordable housing developments located in the City
- ☐ Resources available from the Long Beach Housing Authority
- ☐ Resources available from the County of Los Angeles Housing Authority
- ☐ Information on Hospitals and Medical Centers
- ☐ Information available from the Social Security Administration
- ☐ Information on Services and Utilities

3. City Senior Programs

The Community Services Department administers two senior housing programs:

- ☐ The Senior Food Distribution Program delivers groceries on a weekly basis to seniors 55 years of age or older.
- ☐ The subsidized transportation program is available to seniors 62 years of age or older and disabled people 18 years of age or older. The programs provide for reduced fare monthly Bus Pass for Long Beach Transit buses or Dial-A-Taxi

vouchers which allow low cost use of the Yellow Cab service. Residents also may be eligible for Dial-A-Lift services, which are certified by Long Beach Transit.

4. County In Home Supportive Services

According to the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services (DPSS):

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) helps pay for services provided to eligible persons who are 65 years of age or over, or legally blind, or disabled adults and children, so they can remain safely in their own homes. IHSS is considered an alternative to out-of-home care such as nursing homes or board and care facilities.

The types of services which can be authorized through IHSS are housecleaning, meal preparation, laundry, grocery shopping, personal care services (such as bowel and bladder care, bathing, grooming and paramedical services), accompaniment to medical appointments, and protective supervision for the mentally impaired.

This program is a home care program that helps elders, dependent adults and minors live safely in their own homes or other non-institutional settings. Eligible persons include:

- ☐ Applicants who meet Medi-Cal eligibility requirements in California.
- ☐ Elders, dependent adults and minors whose disability is expected to continue longer than 12 months.
- ☐ Elders, dependent adults and minors whose physician or a medical professional has determined that they are unable to remain safely in their own home without IHSS.

Data from the DPSS indicates that 104 Signal Hill elderly 65 years of age or older are participating in the IHSS Program. The number of elderly participating in the program is almost the same as the estimated frail elderly population.

5. Making Home Modifications

According to the aforementioned UCLA study:

There is good evidence that interventions addressing multiple risk factors are able to reduce the number of future falls, especially when they target high-risk individuals. Key elements of multifactor fall prevention include evaluating medications to identify those that can cause dizziness; improving gait, balance, and strength through physical therapy and/or exercise programs; using an assistive device (e.g., a cane) to further support balance; *making home modifications*, such as reducing slip and trip risks, since most falls occur inside the person's home; and modifying high-risk daily routines, such as wearing inappropriate footwear or walking on uneven pavement. [Emphasis added]

Source: Steven P. Wallace, Ph.D., UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, *More than Half a Million Older Californians Fell Repeatedly in the Past Year*, November 2014, page 4

The City may be able to support the elderly to make home modifications.

e. Housing Element Policies and Programs

Based on the foregoing analysis, the *2021-2029 Housing Element* will include the following types of policies and programs:

- To relieve housing cost burdens, continue to participate in the Section 8 rental assistance program.
- To expand housing choices at potentially reduced costs, implement incentives for ADU development.
- Promote a senior housing development at the Orange Bluff affordable housing site.
- Provide financial assistance, if funding becomes available, to help owners make home modifications.

Section II describes the programs and policies in greater detail.

2. Persons with Disabilities

a. Population and Household Characteristics

Almost 800 residents have one or more disability, a number that represents almost 7% of Signal Hill's total population. The disability prevalence rate, or percent disabled, steadily increases with age. More than 40% of the senior population 75 years old or older has a disability. Table A-14 presents the number and percent of disabled persons by age group.

Table A-14
City of Signal Hill
Disability Status of Civilian Non-institutionalized
Population by Age Group: 2015-2019

Age Group	Disabled Population	Total Population	Percent Disabled
< 5 years	0	736	0.0%
5-17 years	2	1,419	0.1%
18-34 years	96	2,964	3.2%
35-64 years	376	4,854	7.7%
65-74 years	112	984	11.4%
75 years +	202	466	43.3%
Total	788	11,423	6.9%

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B18101, Sex by Age by Disability Status

Table A-15 shows that almost 700 households have one or more member with a disability, a number that equals 15% of all households. The member with a disability could be the head of household, a spouse, a child or other related or unrelated person living in the housing unit.

Table A-15
City of Signal Hill
Disabled Householders: 2015-2019

Household Disability Status	Number	Percent
Households with one or more persons with a disability	692	14.7%
Households with no persons with a disability	4,027	85.3%
Total	4,719	100.0%

Source: 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B22010, Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Disability Status for Households

b. Living Arrangements of People with Disabilities

1. Group Living Arrangements

There are no licensed group homes located in Signal Hill. This means that an Adult Residential Facility (ARF) is not located within the city limits. An ARF is a residential home for adults 18 to 59 with mental health care needs or who have physical or developmental disabilities and require or prefer assistance with care and supervision.

One skilled nursing facility (SNF) with a capacity of 59 beds is located in Signal Hill. Most of the residents of the SNF probably have one or more disability.

Skilled nursing facilities provide a wide range of health and personal care services. Some people stay at a nursing home for a short time after being in the hospital. After they recover, they go home. However, most nursing home residents live there permanently because they have ongoing physical or mental conditions that require constant care and supervision.

The Courtyard Care Center provides to residents rehabilitation services, long-term and end-of-life care, social services, and nursing services.

2. Separate Living Quarters

Table A-15 shows that nearly than one in six households has a member with a disability. The disabled member, as previously noted, could be the head of household, a spouse, child, relative or other person living in the occupied housing unit.

Almost all of the disabled population lives in a housing unit. They do not reside, for the most part, in an institutional setting such as a nursing home or rehabilitation facility.

Table A-16 contains data on the percentage of households with a disabled member by household size. One- and two-person households have the highest incidence of disability; roughly one out of five of these households have a member with a disability.

Regarding unique housing needs, it is noteworthy that 20% of all disabled householders live alone.

Table A-16
Incidence of Disabled Members by Household Size

Number of Persons in Household	Percent of Households with Disabled Member
1	20.8%
2	19.3%
3	15.5%
4	10.6%
5	12.6%
6	15.2%
7 or more	18.1%
All households	17.3%

Source: Frederick J. Eggers and Fouad Moumen, Econometrics, Inc. Disability Variables in the American Housing Survey, prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development & Research, November 2011, page 13

c. Housing Needs of Disabled Persons

The housing needs of disabled persons may include independent living units with affordable housing costs; supportive housing with affordable housing costs; and housing with design features that facilitate mobility and independence. The shortage of available, accessible, and/or affordable housing is an acute problem for most people with disabilities (PWD).

More specifically, the special needs of disabled persons may include:

- Accessibility and suitability of key „functional rooms” such as bathrooms, kitchens, toilets (including extra downstairs toilets) which enable disabled people to conduct their own activities of living
- Structural needs such as wheelchair accessibility, no internal stairs, bathroom with grab bars
- Flat, level ground between garage and entryway
- Non-porch stairs
- Modifications to housing unit
- Assistance with maintenance and repairs
- Close proximity to doctors, caregivers
- Housing costs with the means of ability to pay

To meet some of their special needs, renters may request that their landlords approve requests for reasonable accommodations and/or reasonable modifications. Renters may also need to move to find housing that meets their special needs. On the other hand, disabled homeowners may remain in their homes and make adaptations.

d. Housing Programs and Services Addressing the Needs of Persons with Disabilities1. Services that Assist Elderly and Non-Elderly Disabled Persons

The persons living in housing units make their home within a neighborhood. Some have become disabled while they lived in the same neighborhood and home. Some, too, are cared for by family members who live in the same home or relatives who have a home nearby. Still others receive care from the In Home Supportive Services Program. Indeed, as of October 2020, 184 City residents were being helped by the IHSS Program. Refer to Table A-17 below.

Table A-17
City of Signal Hill
Residents Participating in the IHSS Program
By Age Group: October 2020

Age Group	Number	Percent
<1 to 24	20	10.9%
25-59	41	22.3%
60-65	19	10.3%
Over 65	104	56.5%
Total	184	100.0%

Source: County of Los Angeles,
 Department of Public Social Services,
 Signal Hill Statistical Report, October
 2020

The In-Home Supportive Services Program helps pay for services provided to eligible persons who are 65 years of age or over, or legally blind or disabled adults and children, so they can remain safely in their own homes. IHSS is considered an alternative to out-of-home care, such as nursing homes or board and care facilities.

2. Community Based Transition Services

Under the landmark 1999 U.S. Supreme Court Olmstead decision, the state of California is required to accommodate those with physical, mental or developmental disabilities who live in institutions, or are at risk of doing so, in the least restrictive settings possible. Living in “institutions” is considered living in a segregated setting - that is, all other persons living in the institution are disabled.

The “institutional” setting in the Olmstead decision was a psychiatric hospital. Additional institutional settings include “institutions for mental disease,” mental health rehabilitation centers, hospitals and rehabilitation centers, and nursing facilities. Some disabled persons living in a nursing facility may qualify for living in a community setting with attendant care.

Signal Hill is located within the service area of the Disabled Resource Center, which is located in Long Beach. The Center is one of California’s 28 Independent Living Centers. Title II, Chapter 1 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, established the Independent Living Centers and makes funding available for providing, expanding, and improving the provision of independent living services.

The Disabled Resource Center can assist people with disabilities who wish to transition from living in an institutional setting to live independently in the community.

3. Sea Breeze Manor

Constructed in 1997, Sea Breeze Manor is a 24-unit development designed for disabled persons. Located at 2007 Alamitos Avenue and just south of Signal Hill Park, the special needs housing development has 1- and 2-bedrooms units. Federal assistance to the project was provided in the form of a Section 811 capital grant. The interest-free capital grant, or advance, does not have to be re-paid as long as the housing remains available for very low-income persons with disabilities.

The Signal Hill Redevelopment Agency provided \$1 million in financial assistance in the form of a land contribution. The Sea Breeze Manor affordability covenant runs for a period of 55 years.

e. Housing Element Policies and Programs

Based on the foregoing analysis, the *2021-2029 Housing Element* will include the following types of policies and programs:

- To relieve housing cost burdens, continue to promote Section 8 rental assistance
- Promote and make the community aware of the Reasonable Accommodation Procedure
- Provide information to apartment owners, property management companies and on-site property managers regarding reasonable accommodations, reasonable modifications; and service and companion animals
- Coordinate with the Disabled Resource Center to promote independent living services
- Maintain the Sea Breeze as a special needs housing development
- Provide financial assistance, if possible, to make home modifications

Some of the policies and programs also have the objective of affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Section II describes the programs and policies in greater detail.

3. Persons with Developmental Disabilities

a. Harbor Regional Center Customers

According to Section 4512 of the Welfare and Institutions Code a "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 which includes *mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism*. This term shall also include disabling conditions found to be closely related to mental retardation or to require treatment similar to that required for individuals with mental retardation, but shall not include other handicapping conditions that are solely physical in nature."

Signal Hill is located within the service area of the Harbor Regional Center (HRC), which is one California's 21 regional centers. The HRC serves approximately 14,000 customers.

A person may have more than one developmental disability. More than half of Harbor Regional Center clients have intellectual disability, and many also have a second developmental disability

such as epilepsy. People with developmental disabilities also may have conditions such as heart defects, allergies, and mental health problems. Some Regional Center clients have serious medical conditions in addition to one or more developmental disabilities.

The California Department of Development Services publishes counts of consumers by zip code. The Department serves 99 consumers in Signal Hill's 90755 zip code:

- 60 customers are 17 years of age or younger
- 39 customers are 18 years of age or older.

b. Living Arrangements

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.

Table A-18 shows that almost all (89 of 99) of the developmentally disabled persons live in the home of a parent, family member, or guardian. None are living in an institutional setting such as a skilled nursing facility (SNF), Intermediate Care Facility (ICF), developmental Center, or other settings such as hospitals and community treatment facilities.

Table A-18
Living Quarters of Persons With
Developmental Disabilities: End of June 2019

Home of Parent/Family/Guardian	89
Independent/Supported Living	<11
Community Care Facility	0
Intermediate Care Facility	0
Foster/Family Home	<11
Other	0
Age 0-17 years	60
Age 18+ years	39

Source: California Department of Development
Services, *Consumer Count by California ZIP*
Code and Residence Type, end of June 2019

c. Housing Needs of Developmentally Disabled Persons

According to the State Department of Developmental Services:

Affordable housing is a cornerstone to individuals with developmental disabilities residing in their local communities. Due to the high cost of housing in California, many individuals served by the regional centers require deep subsidies in order to make housing affordable. DDS is actively pursuing projects that will increase capacity and precipitate the construction of new affordable housing.

Signal Hill's developmentally disabled population is able to live in a "home" environment, rather than an "institutional" setting. However, to live on one's own rental assistance is needed.

d. Housing Programs and Services Addressing the Needs of Persons with Developmental Disabilities

1. State Department of Developmental Services

The State Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community based services to approximately 243,000 persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities.

DDS has followed the Lanterman Act's direction to promote "opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to be integrated into the mainstream of life in their home communities, including supported living and other appropriate community living arrangements."

2. Harbor Regional Center

Harbor Regional Center provides free intake and assessment services to any person who is believed to have a developmental disability. The purpose of the intake and assessment is to determine whether the person is eligible for ongoing regional center services. To be eligible for ongoing services, the condition must have occurred before the age of 18, be likely to continue indefinitely, and constitute a "substantial" disability for the person. A disability is "substantial" if it affects three or more of seven major life areas (for example, a person's ability to communicate or to learn).

For individuals with developmental disabilities, and their families, Harbor Regional Center can provide diagnosis and evaluation, information and referral, individual or family service planning, family support, and assistance in finding and using community resources.

3. HOPE Housing

HOPE is a housing dedicated non-profit that partners with Regional Centers to offer a variety of housing programs. Since 1995 HOPE's programs have been allowing people with developmental disabilities to live a life they may have only dreamed about. In either affordable housing, state-licensed group homes, or in a college dorm setting,

Together, HOPE and the Regional Centers are a team, creating opportunities through three housing options:

- Affordable Rental Housing
- State-Licensed Residential Homes
- College housing for the College to Career (C2C) program.

e. Housing Element Policies and Programs

Based on the foregoing analysis, the *2021-2029 Housing Element* will include the following types of policies and programs:

- Work with HOPE the opportunities to create an affordable group home
- Work with the Harbor Regional Center the need for home modifications in homes occupied by persons with developmental disabilities
- Post on the City's website information on the services and resources available from the Harbor Regional Center
- Work with HOPE Housing and Disabled Resource Center the opportunities that may be available to transition developmentally disabled persons from an institutional setting to a home environment

Section II describes the programs and policies in greater detail.

4. Large Families

a. Population and Household Characteristics

Large families are households consisting of five or more persons. Table A-19 shows that large families comprise neither a large number (394) nor high percentage (8.3%) of all the City's households. Renters constitute 71% of all large families.

Table A-19
City of Signal Hill
Tenure by Household Size: 2015-2019

Households Size (Number of Persons)	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Total Households	Percent Distribution
5	41	174	215	54.6%
6	73	77	150	38.1%
7+	0	29	29	7.3%
Total	114	280	394	100.0%
Percent	29%	71%		

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25009, Tenure by Household Size

b. Housing Needs of Large Families

The supply of rental units with three or more bedrooms (393) is almost the same as the number of large families (394).

Affordable housing is a fundamental need of large families. According to ACS data, the monthly gross rents of almost all units with three or more bedrooms were \$1,500 or more. More recent data from Apartment.com indicates a three-bedroom unit probably commands a monthly rent of \$2,500. Monthly rents at these levels probably are not within the ability to pay of lower income, large families.

Larger families may also need an additional bedroom. Owners, if they have enough income, can pay for a bedroom addition or the construction of an accessory dwelling unit.

On the other hand, renters are constrained by the inability to add space to their housing unit, especially if it is an apartment unit. Large family renters who need more space will probably need to move to a larger rental unit, perhaps a single family home.

c. Housing Programs and Services Addressing the Needs of Large Families

1. Affordable 3 Bedroom Apartment Units

The housing stock includes three affordable apartment developments that have a total of 72 3-bedroom apartment units. The three developments include Las Brisas Community Housing, Las Brisas II and Zinnia Apartments.

2. County Down Payment Assistance Program

Lower income renter householders are eligible to participate in the County of Los Angeles Down Payment Assistance Program. Renter householders with incomes at the moderate income level or below are eligible to participate in the Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program. Large renter families can obtain more living by moving to a single family home.

3. Funding for the Development of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

The County of Los Angeles Community Development Authority plans to provide funding to provide loans for the predevelopment and development of accessory dwelling units. ADUs can provide the additional bedrooms needed by large families living in owner-occupied housing.

d. Housing Element Policies and Programs

Based on the foregoing analysis, the *2021-2029 Housing Element* will include the following types of policies and programs:

- Maintain the affordable rental housing with three or more bedrooms.
- Inform residents of the County's down payment assistance program which assists large renter families to buy a home with three or more bedrooms (see below)
- Continue to not charge fees for the development of ADUs
- Promote a large family housing development at the Orange Bluff affordable housing site

The County's Home Ownership Program (HOP) loan provides a second mortgage loan for first-time homebuyers with an assistance amount of up to \$85,000, or 20% of the purchase prices, whichever is less.

Section II describes the programs and policies in greater detail.

5. Farmworkers

a. Population and Household Characteristics

A farm worker is –

- A person who performs manual and/or hand tool labor to plant, cultivate, harvest, pack and/or load field crops and other plant life.

- A person who attends to live farm, ranch or aquacultural animals including those produced for animal products.

Source: State of California, Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, Occupational Definitions

SCAG's *Pre-Certified Local Housing Data* found zero farmworkers employed in the City.

The City has no land devoted to the production of field crops and/or other plant life. Likewise, there is no land used for animals. As a result, there are no farmworker jobs located in Signal Hill. There may be persons residing or "housed" in the City who are farmworkers at locations outside the municipal boundaries.

b. Housing Needs of Farmworkers

The *housed* "farmworkers" who may reside in the City would live in a household and occupy a housing unit. As such, they would be among the existing households counted as part of the existing housing needs, and estimates of existing and projected housing needs produced by HCD and SCAG. That is, the resident farmworker housing needs would be counted as part of the lower income households experiencing problems of overpaying, overcrowding, and living in substandard housing.

6. Female Householders

a. Population and Household Characteristics

A *household* includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. People who are not living in households are classified as living in group quarters or are homeless. One person in each household is designated as the *householder*. In most cases, this is the person or one of the people in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.

There are two household types: family and non-family.

A *family* consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family.

A family may consist of a married couple, cohabiting couple, male householder, or *female householder*.

A nonfamily household is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Therefore, a female householder can be:

- A family with a female householder and no spouse of the householder present
- A nonfamily householder who lives alone or with nonrelatives only

Furthermore, a family female householder may have children or no children.

The ACS estimates that 1,425 female householders live in Signal Hill, a number that represents 30% of all households. The majority – 854 – of all female householders live alone while 571

occupy a housing unit with at least other person. The ACS estimates that 317 female householder have children.

b. Housing Needs of Female Householders

Housing needs often experienced by female householders may include:

- Housing with costs within their ability to pay
- Housing in close proximity to work place
- Access to housing which accommodates children
- Availability of affordable child care for working parents
- Access to housing near parks and open space to serve the needs of female householders with children.
- Access to housing which is designed for security and convenience
- Assistance with maintenance and repairs for elderly women living alone

c. Housing Programs and Services Addressing the Needs of Female Householders

1. Child Care Centers

Child care centers located in Signal Hill include five locations serving 243 children. The Long Beach Community Improvement League provides subsidized services to 112 pre-school age children and 29 school-age children. The Signal Hill Center is adjacent two large family affordable housing developments.

Also located in the City is a Head Start program with a capacity to serve 60 children.

In addition, three family child care homes with a combined capacity of 42 children are located in City.

The City's Community Services Department provides a child care program for children entering kindergarten through 5th grade. Daily activities include distance learning support, arts and crafts, outdoor play as well as other activities. The program, which operates from 7:45 am to 5:00 pm, has a \$96 bi-weekly fee.

2. Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS)

The DPSS child care programs provide child care payments to a variety of eligible families. From working CalWORKs recipients to parents of children receiving protective services, the child care programs offer families access to help with child care expenses. All child care funds are paid on behalf of the customer directly to the provider of their choice.

3. Child Care Resource & Referral

This state and federally funded program assists parents in Los Angeles County with finding licensed child care near their home, work, or child's school. The computerized, geographically based program lists over 2,800 licensed centers and family child care homes. The Online Referral System requests the following family and children information:

- Location: near home, near work/school, near child/children's school
- Preferred provider type: family child care home, child care center, or other

d. Housing Element Policies and Programs

Based on the foregoing analysis, the *2021-2029 Housing Element* will include the following types of policies and programs:

- Work with the Housing Rights Center to ensure that female householders are free from housing discrimination on the basis of sex and familial status.
- Amend the Zoning Ordinance to comply with State law that addresses the special needs of female householders.

As an example of the above, the City will adopt a Zoning Ordinance amendment to comply with SB 234 – Keeping Kids Closer to Home Act. This bill established the “Keeping Kids Closer to Home Act” which aims to expand childcare opportunities for California families. This legislation allows large family childcare homes that provide care for up to 14 children in multifamily units, meaning these large family daycare homes are now to be treated as a residential use of property in local ordinances. The bill also prohibits a property owner or manager from refusing to sell or rent a dwelling unit to a person that is a daycare provider. The law prohibits local jurisdictions from imposing a business license, fee, or tax for the privilege of operating both small and large daycare homes as well.

Section II describes the programs and policies in greater detail.

7. Families and Persons in Need of Emergency Shelter**a. Unsheltered Homeless**

Unsheltered homeless are defined as those who reside in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, abandoned buildings, or on the street.

The *2020 Los Angeles County Homeless Point in Time (PIT) Count* found 46 unsheltered homeless adults and children in Signal Hill. According to Table A-20, 14 homeless persons live on the street, in makeshift shelters and tents. Thirty-two homeless persons occupy a vehicle of some type. It is unknown how many of the homeless persons living in a vehicle would use an emergency shelter.

b. Emergency Shelter Zoning and Shelter Space Needs

The CG Zone permits by right an emergency shelter with a maximum of 16 beds. Additional beds are considered in the CG Zone under a Conditional Use Permit.

The CG Commercial Zone is intended to provide for a wide variety of service and retail uses.

The living space standards of efficiency dwelling units was relied on to calculate an order of magnitude estimate of the square footage needed to accommodate 46 homeless persons. The efficiency dwelling unit standard is 220 square feet for the first occupant and 100 square feet for all additional persons. Thus, somewhat less than 5,000 square feet would be needed to provide enough sleeping space for 46 homeless persons. Additional space would be needed for staff, bathrooms, etc. It is assumed that 10,000 square feet would be sufficient to meet the space needs generated by an emergency shelter housing 46 persons.

Table A-20
City of Signal Hill
2020 Point-in-Time Homeless Count

Living Arrangement	Number
Persons in Cars	14
Persons in Vans	14
Persons on the Street	11
Persons in RVs/Campers	4
Persons in Makeshift Shelters	2
Persons in Tents	1
Total	46

Source: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority,
 2020 Point-in-Time Homeless County, Homeless
 County by City

Space for an emergency shelter(s) in the CG Zone becomes available as buildings become vacant for sale or lease through business turnover.

c. Homeless Services and Shelters

The Long Beach Multi-Service Center (MSC) for the Homeless is located on 12th Street in Long Beach. The MSC provides outreach services, intake and assessment services, case management as well as referrals to shelters and other social service programs.

d. Housing Element Policies and Programs

Based on the foregoing analysis, the *2021-2029 Housing Element* will include the following types of policies and programs:

- Amend the Zoning Ordinance to permit “low barrier navigation centers,” as mandated by State law.
- Amend the Zoning Ordinance, as necessary, to update the emergency shelter development standards.

F. PROJECTED HOUSING NEEDS

1. Population Trends and Projections

The January 1, 2020 Department of Finance (DOF) population estimate is 11,712 persons. Of the total population, 11,666 live in households (housing units) and 46 persons live in group quarters. The DOF group quarters population estimate of 46 persons is slightly less than the ACS estimate of 56 persons.

During the nearly 10 year period between April 1, 2010 Census and January 1, 2020, the City’s population grew by 696 persons or 6.3%. The annual average population gain was almost 70 persons.

An estimated 1,250 persons would be added to the total population if the City's RHNA was constructed by 2029. This estimate is based on an average household size of 2.42 persons applied to the RHNA need of 516 housing units.

2. Employment Trends and Projections

In 2016, 16,900 jobs were located in Signal Hill, according to SCAG's *Connect SoCal Demographics and Growth Forecast*. By 2045, the growth forecast expects 18,400 jobs to be located in the City, a net increase of 1,500 jobs over a 29-year period. The average annual jobs increase of 52 jobs means that 416 jobs could be added during the 2021-2029 planning period.

According to ACS data, the City's average number of workers per household is 1.33. The workers per household ratio of 1.33 translates to an associated increase of 313 households based on job growth alone. ($416 / 1.33 = 313$). However, not all of the workers who filled the jobs would choose to move from their current residence to the City.

Job growth alone would not generate the need for new housing in the number calculated as Signal Hill's share of the regional housing need (516).

3. Share of Regional Housing Needs/Regional Housing Needs Assessment

The SCAG Region's housing need was determined by HCD. The SCAG "region" encompasses the counties of Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial.

On August 22, 2019, HCD provided SCAG with a numerical determination of the region's existing and projected housing need (1,344,740) for the 8.3 year period from June 30, 2021 to October 15, 2029.

On September 18, 2019 SCAG transmitted to HCD a letter objecting to HCD's regional housing need determination. The objection letter offered alternative regional need determinations ranging between 823,808 and 920,772 housing units.

On October 15, 2019, HCD notified SCAG that it disagreed with SCAG's objection letter and issued the *Final Regional Housing Needs Assessment*, as shown in Table A-21.

Given the final determination of the regional housing need, SCAG's responsibility then became establishing a methodology to distribute, meaning allocate, a share of the total regional housing need of 1,341,827 housing units to each county (6) and city (191) in the region.

The total regional housing need is comprised of two components: projected need and existing need.

Three components comprise the regional *projected* need of 504,970 housing units: household growth (466,958); future vacancy need (14,467); and replacement need (23,545).

The regional *existing* need is 836,857 housing units (total need of 1,341,827 minus projected need of 504,970).

Table A-21
SCAG Region:
Final Regional Housing Needs Assessment
June 30, 2021 to October 15, 2029

Income Group	Number of Housing Units
Very Low	351,796
Low	223,807
Moderate	223,967
Above Moderate	559,267
Total	1,341,827

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, SCAG Region, Final Regional Housing Needs Assessment

SCAG's Regional Council voted to approve a *Draft RHNA Methodology* on November 7, 2019 and authorized its transmittal to HCD for their statutorily required review. On January 13, 2020, HCD completed its review of the draft methodology and found that it furthers the objectives of the Regional Housing Need Assessment (RHNA).

On March 4, 2020, SCAG's Regional Council voted to approve the *Final RHNA Methodology*. To determine a jurisdiction's projected need, the *Final RHNA Methodology* uses a three-step process:

- Determine the jurisdiction's regional projected household growth *based on local input*
- Determine future vacancy need based on a jurisdiction's existing composition of owner and renter households and apply a vacancy rate on projected household growth based on the following:
 - ✓ Apply a 1.5% vacancy need for owner households
 - ✓ Apply a 5.0% vacancy need for renter households
- Determine a jurisdiction's net replacement need based on replacement need survey results (replacement need refers to adding new housing because dwellings have been lost from the stock because of fire and other reasons)

For Signal Hill the RHNA methodology to determine the City's projected housing need resulted in the following numbers:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| ▪ Projected Need Based on <i>Local Input</i> : | 172 housing units |
| ▪ Vacancy Adjustment: | 5 housing units |
| ▪ Replacement Need: | 0 housing units |
| ▪ Total Projected Need: | 177 housing units |

For Signal Hill all housing units demolished between 2008 and 2018 had been replaced resulting in a replacement need of zero units.

Existing need, as explained by HCD, refers to legislative changes which are intended to explicitly address housing production "backlog." The backlog refers to persons living in existing housing units who would live independent of others (a household) if there were sufficient housing production.

Government Code Section 65584.01(b)(1) mentions two indicators that are intended to capture the “backlog” and formed the basis for computing “existing need.”:

- Overcrowded households: “more than one resident per room in each room in a dwelling.”
- Cost burdened: “the share of very low-, low-, moderate-, and above moderate-income households that are paying more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs.”

The total existing need of 836,857 housing units was allocated or split into two parts:

- 50% was allocated on the basis of population near transit; that is, designated High Quality Transit Areas (HQTAs).
Signal Hill’s share of the regional population within HQTAs is 0.12%
- 50% allocated on the basis of jobs accessibility.
Signal Hill’s share of the regional jobs accessibility is 0.09%.

The *Final RHNA Methodology* allocates 517 housing units to Signal Hill:

▪ Projected Household Growth	172
▪ Vacancy Adjustment	5
▪ Replacement Need	0
▪ Existing Need	<u>340</u>
▪ Total RHNA Allocation	517

Projected and existing need comprise 34% (177) and 66% (340), respectively, of Signal Hill’s RHNA allocation of housing need.

After determining a jurisdiction’s total RHNA allocation, the next step is to assign the total into four RHNA income categories. The four RHNA income categories are:

- Very low (50% or less of the county median income)
- Low (50-80%)
- Moderate (80 to 120%)
- Above moderate (120%and above)

One RHNA objective specifically requires that the RHNA methodology allocate a lower proportion of housing need to jurisdictions that already have a disproportionately high concentration of those households in comparison to the county distribution. Additionally, another objective, affirmatively furthering fair housing (AFFH), requires that the RHNA methodology further the objectives of addressing significant disparities in housing needs and access to opportunity in order to overcome patterns of segregation.

Therefore, based on the Final RHNA allocation by income group, the City’s share of the regional housing need contributes to AFFH.

With the Regional Council’s adoption of Connect SoCal in its entirety on September 3, 2020, SCAG distributed the *draft* RHNA Allocation to local jurisdictions on September 4, 2020.

Table A- 22 shows the allocation of 516 housing units to five income groups. The very low income group is divided into “extremely low (0-30% of county median income) and very low (30- 50% of county median income). The lower income housing need is 238 housing units.

The 6th Cycle (2021-2029) housing need total is three times the 5th Cycle (2013-2021) housing need allocation of 169 housing units.

Jurisdictions were able appeal their draft allocations of the regional housing need. The SCAG RHNA Appeals Board held public hearings on almost 50 appeals between January 6 and January 22, 2021. On February 4, 2021, the Community, Economic and Human Development Committee (CEHD) and Regional Council action to approve Final RHNA Allocation Plan.

A-22
City of Signal Hill
Share of Regional Housing Needs
June 30, 2021 – October 15, 2029

Income Group	Number	Percent
Extremely Low	80	15.5%
Very Low	81	15.5%
Low	78	15.1%
Moderate	90	17.4%
Above Moderate	188	36.5%
Total:	517	100.0%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, 6th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation Plan (approved by HCD on 3/22/21) and modified on 7/1/21

APPENDIX B
ASSESSMENT OF FAIR HOUSING

A. GOVERNMENT CODE REQUIREMENTS

1. Background

a. HUD's Assessment of Fair Housing

On July 16, 2015, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) published a [final rule on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing](#) (AFFH rule).¹ The AFFH rule established a process that certain recipients of HUD funding (referred to in the rule as -program participantsII) were to use to help them meet their long-standing obligations to affirmatively further fair housing. The AFFH rule created a standardized process for fair housing planning – referred to in the AFFH rule as an Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH).

On January 5, 2018 HUD published a notice in the Federal Register suspending the obligation to prepare and submit an AFH.

In the *Federal Register* notice, HUD claimed that, based on reviews of the 49 initial AFHs submissions, local governments needed additional time and technical assistance to adjust to the AFFH process and complete AFH submissions that HUD could accept. Thirty-five percent of the 49 submissions (17 submissions) were not accepted when first submitted. HUD did not discuss why they were not accepted or how meaningful the deficiencies were.

b. AB 686 (Santiago)

AB 686 was introduced on April 3, 2017. The June 4, 2018 version added the Assessment of Fair Housing to the program requirements of a local housing element, beginning on January 1, 2021. Government Code Section 65583(c)(5) states the housing program shall -

Promote and affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community or communities for all persons regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, color, familial status, or disability, and other characteristics protected by the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2), Section 65008, and any other state and federal fair housing and planning law.

AB 686 does not ascribe a quantified meaning to the phrase -throughoutII a -community or communities.II

2. Assessment of Fair Housing Requirements

Appendix B presents an *Assessment of Fair Housing* for purposes of providing direction to the City on the goals, priorities and strategies it can adopt to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH).

¹ The AFFH rule is published at 80 Fed. Reg. 42,272 and codified at 24 CFR Part 5, along with conforming amendments to Parts 91, 570, and 903. The effective date of the AFFH rule is August 17, 2015.

The Government Code requirements relating to affirmatively furthering fair housing and the assessment of fair housing are described below.

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing/Assessment of Fair Housing

Government Code Section 8899.50

(a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) -Affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. Specifically, affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. The duty to affirmatively further fair housing extends to all of a public agency's activities and programs relating to housing and community development.

Government Code Section 65583(c)(9)(A) states:

Affirmatively further fair housing in accordance with Chapter 15 (commencing with Section 8899.50) of Division 1 of Title 2. The program shall include an assessment of fair housing in the jurisdiction that shall include all of the following components:

- (i) A summary of fair housing issues in the jurisdiction and an assessment of the jurisdiction's fair housing enforcement and fair housing outreach capacity.
- (ii) An analysis of available federal, state, and local data and knowledge to identify integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs within the jurisdiction, including displacement risk.
- (iii) An assessment of the contributing factors for the fair housing issues identified under clause (ii).
- (iv) An identification of the jurisdiction's fair housing priorities and goals, giving highest priority to those factors identified in clause (iii) that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity, or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance, and identifying the metrics and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved.
- (v) Strategies and actions to implement those priorities and goals, which may include, but are not limited to, enhancing mobility strategies and encouraging development of new affordable housing in areas of opportunity, as well as place-based strategies to encourage community revitalization, including preservation of existing affordable housing, and protecting existing residents from displacement

The Assessment of Fair Housing presents an analysis of five potential issues:

- ☐ Integration and segregation patterns and trends
- ☐ Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty
- ☐ Disparities in access to opportunity
- ☐ Disproportionate housing needs within the jurisdiction
- ☐ Displacement risk

Government Code Section (c)(9)(A) requires the analysis of fair housing issues within a jurisdiction. This focus is appropriate because it is the City's goals, priorities and strategies that will guide the actions to be taken to AFFH. The obstacles of comparing the city to a -region are explained later in this *Assessment of Fair Housing*.

The fair housing analysis is hindered because the American Community Survey (ACS) does not produce data for each of the protected classes. For example, data are unavailable from the ACS regarding religious affiliation and the cost burdens experienced by sex of householder or by familial status.

The purpose of the analysis is to provide a basis to identify a -fair housing issue. For example, does segregation exist in the jurisdiction? Are there racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty in the jurisdiction?

If there are fair housing issues in the jurisdiction, then the assessment must identify and describe the factors that contribute to: 1) limiting or denying fair housing choice or access to opportunity and 2) negatively impact fair housing or civil rights compliance.

The jurisdiction then must identify for each contributing factor, the fair housing priorities and goals and the strategies to implement those priorities and goals. Government Code Section 65583(c)(9)(A)(v) provides examples of possible strategies and actions:

- ☐ Enhancing mobility strategies
- ☐ Encouraging development of new affordable housing in areas of opportunity
- ☐ Place-based strategies to encourage community revitalization
- ☐ Preservation of existing affordable housing
- ☐ Protecting existing residents from displacement

The strategies and actions become necessary when a fair housing issue is identified and the factors that contribute to that issue are known to some degree of certainty.

Government Code Section 8899.50(b) states:

In selecting meaningful actions to fulfill the obligation to affirmatively further fair housing, this section does not require a public agency to take, or prohibit a public agency from taking, any one particular action.

According to Government Code Section 8899.50(c):

This section shall be interpreted consistent with the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Final Rule and accompanying commentary published by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development contained in Volume 80 of the Federal Register, Number 136, pages 42272 to 42371, inclusive, dated July 16, 2015. Subsequent

amendment, suspension, or revocation of this Final Rule or its accompanying commentary by the federal government shall not impact the interpretation of this section.

In preparing the AFH, the program participants – primarily Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement communities – were advised by HUD to use several available resources, including the *AFFH Rule Guidebook*, which was made available to grantees on December 15, 2015.

B. FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND PROTECTED CLASSES

A -protected class^{ll} is a group of people with a common characteristic who are legally protected from housing discrimination.

According to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

- *Protected Characteristics* are race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, having a disability, and having a type of disability. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)
- *Protected Class* means a group of persons who have the same protected characteristic; e.g., a group of persons who are of the same race are a protected class. Similarly, a person who has a mobility disability is a member of the protected class of persons with disabilities and a member of the protected class of persons with mobility disabilities. (24 C.F.R. § 5.152)

Federal Protected Classes

- Race
- Color
- National Origin
- Disability: Mental and Physical
- Religion
- Sex
- Familial Status

California Protected Classes

- Marital Status
- Ancestry
- Source of Income
- Sexual Orientation
- Age*
- Gender Identity, Gender Expression
- Genetic Information
- Military or Veterans Status
- Primary Language*
- Citizenship/Immigration Status*

*Covered under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, which applies to most housing accommodations in California.

The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits both intentional discrimination and policies and practices that discriminate against the seven protected classes/groups. According to HUD's Office of General Counsel (OGC), people with limited English proficiency (LEP) are not a protected class under the Fair Housing Act. However, the OGC explains that there is a close link between LEP and certain racial and national origin groups.

Income, per se, is not a protected class. According to HUD:

...the Fair Housing Act does not prohibit discrimination on the basis of income or other characteristics not specified in the Act, and it is not HUD's intent to use the AFFH rule to expand the characteristics protected by the Act.

Source: Federal Register July 16, 2015, page 42283

C. DEFINITIONS OF FAIR HOUSING PROTECTED CLASSES AND DISCRIMINATION EXAMPLES

1. Race

The Fair Housing Act does not define -race. Data on race is required for many federal programs and the Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and these data are based on self-identification. The racial categories included in the census form generally reflect a *social definition* of race recognized in this country, and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically or genetically. In addition, the Census Bureau recognizes that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups. Census 2010 and the American Community Survey provide for six race categories: White; Black, African American or Negro; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race.

Example: Discrimination against African-Americans by a Caucasian apartment manager.

2. Color

The Fair Housing Act does not define -color. However, it most likely refers to the complexion of a person's skin color or pigmentation. The 2010 racial categories can be traced to Statistical Policy Directive No.15, promulgated by the OMB on May 12, 1977. -The four racial categories stipulated in the (1977) directive parallel the classic nineteenth-century color designations of black, white, red (American Indian or Alaska native), and yellow (Asian or Pacific Islander); there is no brown race in the American ethnoracial taxonomy. [Victoria Hattam, -Ethnicity & the Boundaries of Race: Re-reading Directive 15, *Daedalus*, Winter 2005, page 63]

Example: Discrimination against a dark-skinned African-American by a light-skinned African-American.

3. National Origin

-National origin means the geographic area in which a person was born or from which his or her ancestors came. The geographic area need not be a country for it to be considered someone's -national origin, but rather can be a region within a country, or a region that spans

multiple countries. In general, national origin discrimination can occur even if a defendant does not know, or is mistaken about, precisely from where the plaintiff originates.

Example: Discrimination against a Puerto Rican individual by a Mexican property owner.

4. Disabled/Disability

The term “disability” means, with respect to an individual:

- A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities of such individual;
- A record of such an impairment; or
- Being regarded as having such impairment.

Disability does not include current, illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).

Example: Not allowing a disabled individual to have a service animal in a renter’s apartment.

5. Religion

-Religion refers to all aspects of religious belief, observance, and practice. According to the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), this prohibition covers instances of overt discrimination against members of a particular religion as well as less direct actions, such as zoning ordinances designed to limit the use of private homes as places of worship.

Example: Discriminating against non-Catholics (Muslim, Buddhist, etc.) because of their religion.

6. Sex

The protected group includes gender (male or female), gender identity, and gender expression. California’s Fair Employment and Housing Act defines -sex as including, but not limited to, pregnancy, childbirth, medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth and a person’s gender, as defined in Section 422.56 of the Penal Code. Government Code Section 12926(p)

Example: A property manager refusing to rent an apartment to a female householder.

7. Familial Status

-Familial Status: means one or more individuals (who have not attained the age of 18 years) being domiciled with--

- A parent or another person having legal custody of such individual or individuals; or
- The designee of such parent or other person having such custody, with the written permission of such parent or other person.

The protections afforded against discrimination on the basis of familial status shall apply to any person who is pregnant or is in the process of securing legal custody of any individual who has not attained the age of 18 years. (42 U.S.C. 3602(k))

Example: Forcing families with children to live on the first floor, or not renting to individuals with young children.

D. DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The Demographic Summary contains data on the numbers of people and households who are members of six protected classes under the provisions of both federal and California law. The demographic summary establishes benchmarks that will enable the City to track trends as the American Community Survey is released each year.

1. Race/Color Protected Class

a. Race and Ethnic Categories

Census 2010 and the 2015-2019 American Community Survey provide for six race categories:

- ☐ White Alone
- ☐ Black, African American or Negro Alone
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native Alone
- ☐ Asian Alone
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone
- ☐ Some Other Race Alone

Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *two or more races* population. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the *two or more races* category, which combined with the six *alone* categories, yields seven mutually exclusive categories. Thus, the six race *alone* categories and the *two or more races* category sum to the total population.

b. Definitions of Non-Minority and Minority Populations

The *non-minority* population includes White persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican). All other population groups comprise the minority population. The minority population is defined in the same way by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Federal Department of Transportation (DOT), Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ - environmental justice guidelines).

The race and ethnic categories follow the OMB Policy Directive No. 15 (May 12, 1977) and the 1997 revisions. The OMB's efforts are to standardize the racial and ethnic categories so that federal government agencies can monitor discrimination, as required by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Act of 1968, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974, and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975.

Source: Victoria Hattam, -Ethnicity & the American Boundaries of Race: Rereading Directive 15, II *Daedalus* – Journal of the American Academy of the Arts & Sciences, Winter 2005, pgs. 61-62

Ethnicity means being of Hispanic or Latino Origin or not being of such origin.

Refer to the next page for definitions of race and Hispanic or Latino origin.

Census Definitions of Race

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Arab, Moroccan, or Caucasian.

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro” or report entries such as African American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian or Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This category includes people who indicate their race as “American Indian or Alaska Native” or report entries such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup’ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes people who indicate their race as “Asian Indian,” “Chinese,” “Filipino,” “Korean,” “Japanese,” “Vietnamese,” and “Other Asian” or provide other detailed Asian responses.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as “Native Hawaiian,” “Guamanian or Chamorro,” “Samoan,” and “Other Pacific Islander” or provide other detailed Pacific Islander responses.

Some Other Race. Includes all other responses not included in the “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Respondents reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

Two or More Races. People may choose to provide two or more races either by checking two or more race response check boxes, by providing multiple responses, or by some combination of check boxes and other responses. The race response categories shown on the questionnaire are collapsed into the five minimum race groups identified by OMB and the Census Bureau’s “Some Other Race” category. For data product purposes, “Two or More Races” refers to combinations of two or more of the following race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race.

There are 57 possible combinations involving the race categories shown above. Thus, according to this approach, a response of “White” and “Asian” was tallied as Two or More Races, while a response of “Japanese” and “Chinese” was not because “Japanese” and “Chinese” are both Asian responses.

Census Definitions of Hispanic or Latino Origin

People who identify with the terms “Hispanic,” “Latino,” or “Spanish” are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish categories listed on the questionnaire (“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”) as well as those who indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.” People who do not identify with one of the specific origins listed on the questionnaire but indicate that they are “another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin” are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic.

c. Signal Hill's Population by Race and Ethnicity

Table B-1 shows the population growth by race and ethnicity between 2010 and 2015-2019. During this period, the Asian, White and Hispanic populations experience the largest numerical population gains.

Table B-1
City of Signal Hill
Population Growth by Race and Ethnicity: 2010 to 2015-2019

Race/Ethnicity	2010	2015-2019	Increase/Decrease
Hispanic or Latino	3,501	3,671	170
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White Alone	2,990	3,347	357
Black or African American Alone	1,364	1,268	-96
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	12	0	-12
Asian Alone	2,382	2,865	483
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	55	21	-34
Some Other Race Alone	111	18	-93
Two or More Races	285	322	37
Total	10,700	11,512	812

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 Census, 2010 DP05Summary File 1, Table P9 Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race
U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table B03002 Hispanic or Latino by Race

d. Race of Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino Populations

Table B-2 shows that in 2015-2019; almost 3,700 persons identified themselves as being of Hispanic or Latino Origin. With respect to race –

- ☐ About 64% (2,349/3,671) of the Hispanic population said that their race was White Alone
- ☐ About 28% said they belonged to Some Other Race
- ☐ 5% identified themselves as having Two or More Races

The majority of Signal Hill's population is White because about two-thirds of the Hispanic population identifies with the White Alone race category,

Table B-2
City of Signal Hill
Race of Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino Populations: 2015-2019

Race	Hispanic or Latino	Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent	Total	Percent
White Alone	2,349	41.2%	3,347	58.8%	5,696	49.5%
Black or African American Alone	19	1.5%	1,268	98.5%	1,287	11.2%
Asian Alone	45	1.5%	2,865	98.5%	2,910	25.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	8	-%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander Alone	0	0.0%	21	100.0%	21	0.2%%
Some Other Race Alone	1,042	98.3%	18	1.7%	1,060	9.2%%
Two or More Races	208	39.2%	322	60.8%	530	4.6%
Total	3,671	31.9%	7,841		11,512	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey. 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table B03002: Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race

2. Sex of Householder Protected Class

Federal and State fair housing laws prohibit discrimination based on a person's sex. The United States Department of Justice (DOJ) has stated:

The Fair Housing Act makes it unlawful to discriminate in housing on the basis of sex. In recent years, the Department's focus in this area has been to challenge *sexual harassment* in housing. Women, particularly those who are *poor*, and with limited housing options, often have little recourse but to tolerate the humiliation and degradation of sexual harassment or risk having their families and themselves removed from their homes.

In addition, *pricing discrimination* in mortgage lending may also adversely affect women, particularly minority women. This type of discrimination is unlawful under both the Fair Housing Act and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. [Emphasis added]

Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Housing and Civil Enforcement Section, *The Fair Housing Act*, July 25, 2008, pages 2 and 3

Table B-3 presents data on the number of householders by type. Female householders comprise approximately 12% of all householders (one of every eight). The largest numbers of householders are married couples (1,725) and householders living alone (1,652).

Table B-3
City of Signal Hill
Number of Households by Type: 2015-2019

Household Type	Number	Percent
Married Couples	1,725	36.6%
Female Householders	571	12.1%
Male Householders	200	4.2%
Householder Living Alone	1,652	35.0%
Householder Living w/Others	571	12.1%
Total	4,719	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey.
 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table S2501 Occupancy
 Characteristics

3. National Origin/Ancstry Protected Class

The Fair Housing Act and California Fair Employment and Housing Act prohibit discrimination based upon national origin. According to the United States Department of Justice, such discrimination can be based either upon the country of an individual's birth or where his or her ancestors originated.

a. Foreign Born Population by Region of Birth

The foreign-born population includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth, including respondents who indicated they were a U.S. citizen by naturalization or not a U.S. citizen. Table B-4 indicates that Signal Hill's foreign born population consists of approximately 3,100 persons. Of this total number about 60% were born in Asia and 33% were born in Latin America.

b. Origins of the Hispanic or Latino Population

Almost 3,700 Hispanic or Latino persons reside in Signal Hill. Table B-5 shows that Mexico is the origin of almost 85% of all Hispanic persons.

c. Origins of Asian Persons

Table B-6 shows the origins of the Asian population. Origin information is unknown for almost 45% of the population. Almost 30% of the Asian population is of Filipino population.

Table B-4
City of Signal Hill
Foreign Born Population by Region of Birth: 2015-2019

Region	Number	Percent
Europe	160	5.1%
Asia	1,906	60.5%
Africa	21	0.7%
Oceania	0	0.0%
Latin America	1,033	32.8%
North America	28	0.9%
Total	3,148	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in Signal Hill

Table B-5
City of Signal Hill
Persons of Hispanic Origin: 2010 and 2015-2019

Hispanic Origin	2015-2019	
	Number	Percent
Mexican	3,103	84.5%
Puerto Rican	98	2.7%
Cuban	0	0.0%
Other Spanish/Hispanic	470	12.8%
Total	3,671	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 Census, Summary File 1, QT-P3 Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin
 U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Table B-6
City of Signal Hill
Origins of Asian Population: 2015-2019

Origin	Number	Percent
Asian Indian	84	2.9%
Chinese	297	10.2%
Filipino	845	29.0%
Japanese	111	3.8%
Korean	201	6.9%
Vietnamese	76	2.6%
Other Asian	1,296	44.6%
Total	2,910	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey. 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table DP02 Selected Social Characteristics in Signal Hill

4. Familial Status Protected Class

a. Background

The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 prohibits discriminatory housing practices based on familial status. In most instances, according to the United States Department of Justice, the Act prohibits a housing provider from refusing to rent or sell to families with children. However, housing may be designated as housing for older persons (55 years + of age). This type of housing, which meets the standards set forth in the Housing for Older Persons Act of 1995, may operate as -senior housing and exclude families with children.

The Act protects families with children less than 18 years of age, pregnant women, or families in the process of securing custody of a child under 18 years of age. The Department of Justice has stated:

In addition to prohibiting the outright denial of housing to families with children, the Act also prevents housing providers from imposing any special requirements or conditions on tenants with children. For example, landlords may not locate families with children in any single portion of a complex, place an unreasonable restriction on the number of persons who may reside in a dwelling, or limit their access to recreational services provided to other tenants.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Housing and Civil Enforcement Section, *The Fair Housing Act*, July 25, 2008, page 3

b. Population Characteristics

Approximately 20% of all households have children. The majority of families with children are married couples (574) and female householders (163). Refer to Table B-7.

Non-family households do not have children. A non-family household is a householder *living alone* or with *nonrelatives* only. Unmarried couple households, whether opposite-sex or same-sex, with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households.

Table B-7
City of Signal Hill
Households with Children: 2015-2019

Household Type	Households	With Children	Percent With Children
Married Couples	1,725	574	33.3%
Cohabiting Couples	499	144	28.9%
Female Householders, No Husband Present	1,426	163	11.4%
Male Householders, No Wife Present	1,069	31	2.9%
Total	4,719	912	19.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05 Demographic and Housing Characteristics

5. Handicap/Disability Protected Class

a. Background

The Fair Housing Act prohibits discriminatory housing practices based on handicap/disability. Among other prohibitions, the Act is intended to prohibit the application of special restrictive covenants and conditional or special use permits that have the effect of limiting the ability of such individuals to live in the residence of their choice. Fair housing laws, therefore, make it illegal to deny a housing opportunity on the basis of disabilities.

In addition, the law prohibits applying one standard to one class of individuals while applying a different standard to another class of individuals. For example, it would be illegal to ask a disabled individual applying for an apartment to provide a credit report if non-disabled applicants do not have to provide one.

Housing opportunities for disabled persons are impeded by practices in both the private and public sectors. For instance, -denied reasonable modification/accommodation is often cited as an alleged act in housing discrimination complaints. Additionally, apartment rental ads often state -no pets allowed, even though disabled persons may have service or companion animals. In the public sector, housing opportunities can be impeded because a community has not adopted a reasonable accommodation procedure, or if adopted has not made the procedure widely known in the community.

The United States Department of Justice has indicated a major focus of its efforts is on public sector impediments that may restrict housing opportunities for disabled persons. The Department has stated:

The Division's enforcement of the Fair Housing Act's protections for persons with disabilities has concentrated on two major areas. One is insuring that zoning and other regulations concerning land use are not employed to hinder the residential choices of these individuals, including unnecessarily restricting communal, or congregate,

residential arrangements, such as group homes. The second area is insuring that newly constructed multifamily housing is built in accordance with the Fair Housing Act's accessibility requirements so that it is accessible to and usable by people with disabilities, and, in particular, those who use wheelchairs.

Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Housing and Civil Enforcement Section, *The Fair Housing Act*, July 25, 2008, page 4

b. Population and Household Characteristics

Almost 800 residents have one or more disability, a number that represents almost 7% of Signal Hill's total population. The disability prevalence rate, or percent disabled, steadily increases with age. More than 40% of the senior population 75 years old or older has a disability. Table B-8 presents the number and percent of disabled persons by age group.

Table B-8
City of Signal Hill
Disability Status of Civilian Non-institutionalized
Population by Age Group: 2015-2019

Age Group	Disabled Population	Total Population	Percent Disabled
< 5 years	0	736	0.0%
5-17 years	2	1,419	0.1%
18-34 years	96	2,964	3.2%
35-64 years	376	4,854	7.7%
65-74 years	112	984	11.4%
75 years +	202	466	43.3%
Total	788	11,423	6.9%

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B18101, Sex by Age by Disability Status

Table B-9 shows that almost 700 households have one or more member with a disability, a number that equals 15% of all households. The member with a disability could be the head of household, a spouse, a child or other related or unrelated person living in the housing unit.

Table B-9
City of Signal Hill
Disabled Householders: 2015-2019

Household Disability Status	Number	Percent
Households with one or more persons with a disability	692	14.7%
Households with no persons with a disability	4,027	85.3%
Total	4,719	100.0%

Source: 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B22010, Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Disability Status for Households

6. Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Protected Class

a. Background

LEP refers to a person's limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. Individuals who are LEP are not a protected class under the federal Fair Housing Act. Nonetheless, the Act prohibits housing providers from using LEP selectively based on a protected class or as a pretext for discrimination because of a protected class. The Act also prohibits housing providers from using LEP in a way that causes an unjustified discriminatory effect.

b. LEP Households

A -Limited English speaking household is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English at home or (2) speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English -Very well.

Respondents were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability based on one of the following categories: -Very well, -Well, -Not well, or -Not at all. Those who answered -Well, -Not well, or -Not at all are sometimes referred to as -Less than very well.

After data are collected for each person in the household, the limited English-speaking household variable is calculated by checking if all people 14 years old and older speak a language other than English. If so, the calculation checks the English-speaking ability responses to see if all people 14 years old and older speak English -Less than very well. If all household members 14 and over speak a language other than English and speak English -Less than very well, the household is considered part of this group that may be in need of English language assistance.

There are approximately 200 limited English speaking households residing in Signal Hill. The large majority of limited English speaking households speak Spanish or Asian and Pacific Island languages.

Refer to Table B-10 for data on the number and percentage of limited English speaking households.

7. Primary Language

In California, -primary language is a protected class. Primary language means that people whose first language is not English are protected from housing discrimination. Tenants have the right to use their preferred language and private housing providers do not have to provide a translator, but they must speak with a translator if the tenant has one. Tenants whose first language is not English should not be treated differently, harassed, or refused housing/services.

Table B-10
City of Signal Hill
Limited English Speaking Households: 2015-2019

Households Speaking	Limited English Speaking Households	Percent of all Limited English-Speaking Households
Spanish	130	64.4%
Other Indo-European Languages	0	3.9%
Asian and Pacific Island Languages	72	35.6%
Other Languages	0	0.0%
Total	202	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table S1602, Limited English Speaking Households DP02 Selected Social Characteristics

8. Source of Income Discrimination

The California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) protects people from housing discrimination. The latest amendment to the law regarding source of income protections adds people using a federal, state, or local housing subsidy to this list of protected groups. This means, beginning on January 1, 2020, housing providers, such as landlords, cannot refuse to rent to someone, or otherwise discriminate against them, because they have a housing subsidy, such as a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, that helps them to afford their rent.

The new law prohibits discrimination against any applicant because the applicant is using a federal, state, or local housing subsidy to assist with paying rent. Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, the HUD- VASH program, Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Programs, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS and security deposit assistance programs, among others, all fall within the scope of the new law's protection. This list of protected subsidies also includes locally funded subsidy programs created by cities, counties and public agencies to address growing homelessness.

E. SEGREGATION/INTEGRATION ANALYSIS

For the purposes of the AFFH rule, -segregation|| -means a condition in which there is a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a type of disability in a particular geographic area when compared to a broader geographic area. 24 C.F.R. § 5.152

For the purposes of the AFFH rule, -integration|| -means a condition in which there is not a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a type of disability in a particular geographic area when compared to a broader geographic area. 24 C.F.R. § 5.152

The AFFH rule does not define the meaning of -High|| or -Not a High|| concentration.

1. Dissimilarity Index Measures Segregation/Integration

The Dissimilarity Index, according to HUD's *Assessment of Fair Housing Tool for Local Governments*, measures the degree to which two groups are evenly distributed across a geographic area and is a commonly used measure for assessing residential segregation between two groups. The analysis is typically conducted for a city or county based on the racial and ethnic distribution of the population within the census tracts that comprise the jurisdiction. A census is a standardized geographic unit with a population of approximately 4,000. Census tracts provide a standardized geographic unit to report census data and compare change over time. The boundaries of census tracts remain the same from one census to the next and only change if there is a major increase or decrease in the population.

The values of the Dissimilarity Index range from 0 to 100. An index value of 0 indicates that a city is completely integrated when measuring for example the distributions of Whites and Blacks, while an index value of 100 indicates the city is completely segregated. The value of the Dissimilarity Index is based on the proportion of the two groups within each census tract relative to the distribution of the two groups in the city. It is not based on the proportion of the two groups within the city. Table B-11 provides an example that helps to explain the DI.

Table B-11
Dissimilarity Index Example

Census Tract	City A		City B		City C	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
100	3,900	100	0	200	0	200
101	3,900	100	0	200	3,900	100
102	3,900	100	7,800	0	3,900	100
103	3,900	100	7,800	0	7,800	0
Total	15,600	400	15,600	400	15,600	400
Dissimilarity Index	0		100		50	

In each of these hypothetical cities, there are 15,600 Whites (97.5%) and 400 Blacks (2.5%). Because of the small proportion (2.5%) of Blacks, these cities could be labelled as -segregated.|| However, the Dissimilarity Index for these cities ranges from 0 to 100.

The difference in the values of the Dissimilarity Index is based on the distribution of the White and Black populations within each of the census tracts. In City A with a Dissimilarity Index of 0, the proportion of Whites and Blacks in each census tract is the same. In City B with a Dissimilarity Index of 100, all the Whites are in two census tracts and all the Blacks are in two census tracts. In City C with a Dissimilarity Index of 50, there is one census tract that is exclusively Black, one census tract that is exclusively White, and two tracts where the proportion of Blacks to White is the same and is relative to the City's proportion of the two groups.

HUD suggests that a Dissimilarity Index value of less than 40 generally indicates low segregation, while values between 40 and 54 generally indicates moderate segregation, and values between 55 and 100 generally indicates a high level of segregation, as shown in Table B-12.

Table B-12
Levels of Segregation

Dissimilarity Index Value	Level of Segregation
< 40	Low Segregation
40 - 54	Moderate Segregation
> 54	High Segregation

2. Regional Dissimilarity Indices

The City of Signal Hill is located in the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA region which includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Through the 1990, 2000 and 2010 period, the Region has had high levels of segregation among the non-White/White, Black/White, and Hispanic/White populations.

Table B-13
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim Region
Dissimilarity Indices: 1990, 2000, and 2010

Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index	1990	2000	2010
Non-White/White	55.32	55.50	54.64
Black/White	72.75	68.12	65.22
Hispanic/White	60.12	62.44	62.15
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	43.46	46.02	45.77

Source: Adapted from HUD Table 3, Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

3. City of Signal Hill Dissimilarity Index

Based on the 2010 Census data, Brown University determined the following index values:

- White-Black/Black White 14.2
- White-Hispanic/Hispanic-White 22.5
- White-Asian/Asian-White 8.5

- Black-Hispanic/Hispanic-Black 8.7
- Black-Asian/Asian-Black 5.9
- Hispanic-Asian/Asian-Hispanic 14.0

All of the City's index values demonstrate a low level of segregation.

It is anticipated that the 2015-2019 ACS data would also demonstrate a low level of segregation because the change in the racial/ethnic composition of the City since 2010 has not been significant.

Table B-14 shows the percentage distributions of the population by race and ethnicity in 2010 and 2015-2019.

Table B-14
City of Signal Hill
Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2010-2019

Race/Ethnicity	2010	2015-2019
Non-Hispanic White	30.3%	29.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	14.3%	11.0%
Hispanic	31.5%	31.9%
Asian	23.0%	24.9%
Other	0.9%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2010 and American Community 5-Year Estimates 2014-2018

4. Households with a Disabled Member

Table B-15 shows the number in each census tract of households with a disabled member. The table also shows the number of households living in each census tract. Columns 3 and 4 show that the percentage distributions of households with a disabled member correspond fairly closely with the percentages of all households. For example, 55.1% of all households with a disabled member live in census tract 5734.02. This percentage is similar to the 58.9% of all households in the City living in that same census tract. The data demonstrate that there is no concentration in terms of where households with a disabled member live in the City.

The vast majority of disabled persons live in separate living quarters (a housing unit) not in a group quarters setting (nursing home). There are no licensed group homes located in Signal Hill. This means that an Adult Residential Facility (ARF) is not located within the city limits. An ARF is a residential home for adults 18 to 59 with mental health care needs or who have physical or developmental disabilities and require or prefer assistance with care and supervision.

Table B-15
Segregation/Integration Analysis of Households with a Disabled Member

Census Tract	Households w/ Disabled Member	All Households	Census Tract Percentage¹	Citywide Percentage²
5734.01	123	645	13.6%	17.5%
5734.02	413	2,614	55.1%	58.9%
5734.03	165	1484	31.3%	23.6%
Total	701	4,743	100.0%	

¹Census tract total households as a percentage of all households within City (645/4,743)

²Households with disabled member as % of all households with disabled member (123/701)

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B22010, Receipt of Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Disability Status for Households

One skilled nursing facility (SNF) with a capacity of 59 beds is located in Signal Hill. Most of the residents of the SNF probably have one or more disability.

Skilled nursing facilities provide a wide range of health and personal care services. Some people stay at a nursing home for a short time after being in the hospital. After they recover, they go home. However, most nursing home residents live there permanently because they have ongoing physical or mental conditions that require constant care and supervision.

The Courtyard Care Center provides to residents rehabilitation services, long-term and end-of-life care, social services, and nursing services.

5. Households with Children

Table B-16 shows the number of households with children in each census tract. The table also shows the total number of households living in each census tract. Column 3 shows the percentage distribution of households with children by census tract. They correspond fairly closely with the percentages of all households. For example, 50.7% of all households with children live in census tract 5734.02. That percentage is similar to the 58.9% of all households in the City living in that same census tract. The data demonstrate that there is no concentration in terms of where households with a disabled member living in the City.

Table B-16
Segregation/Integration Analysis of Households with Children

Census Tract	Households w/Children	All Households	Census Tract Percentage¹	Citywide Percentage²
5734.01	203	645	13.6%	22.3%
5734.02	462	2,614	55.1%	50.7%
5734.03	247	1484	31.3%	27.0%
Total	912	4,743	100.0%	

¹Census tract total households as a percentage of all households within City (645/4,743)

²Households with children as % of all households with children (203/912)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05 Demographic and Housing Characteristics

F. RACIALLY/ETHNICALLY CONCENTRATED AREAS OF POVERTY

1. Background

To assist communities in identifying racially or ethnically-concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs), HUD has developed a census tract-based definition of R/ECAPs. The definition involves a racial/ethnic concentration threshold and a poverty test. The racial/ethnic concentration threshold is straightforward: R/ECAPs must have a non-White population of 50% or more. Regarding the poverty threshold, a neighborhood can be an R/ECAP if it has a poverty rate that exceeds 40% or is three or more times the average tract poverty rate for the metropolitan/micropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower. Census tracts with this extreme poverty that satisfy the racial/ethnic concentration threshold are deemed by HUD to be R/ECAPs.

2. Analysis

HUD explains the importance of the R/ECAP analysis in the following terms:

A large body of research has consistently found that the problems associated with segregation are greatly exacerbated when combined with concentrated poverty. Neighborhoods of concentrated poverty may isolate residents from the resources and networks needed. Concentrated poverty has also been found to have a long-term effect on outcomes for children growing up in these neighborhoods related to a variety of indicators, including crime, health and education and future employment and lifetime earnings. An R/ECAP analysis is consistent with addressing concerns raised in the legislative history of the Fair Housing Act. The 1968 Kerner Commission on Civil Disorders acknowledged

There are no R/ECAPs located in Signal Hill. The three census tracts have minority populations exceeding 50%. However, none of the census tracts have a poverty rate that exceeds 18%, a poverty rate that is significantly below the R/ECAP threshold of 40%. Thus, the existence of an R/ECAP in the City is not a fair housing issue. Refer to Table B-17.

Table B-17
City of Signal Hill
R/ECAP Analysis
Poverty Rates and Percent Minority by Census Tract: 2015-2019

Census Tract	Total Population for Whom Poverty Status is Determined	Number Below the Poverty Level	Percent Below the Poverty Level	Percent Minority
5734.01	1,642	214	13.0%	74.4%
5734.02	6,334	1,115	17.6%	73.5%
5734.03	3,519	571	16.2%	64.3%
Total	11,495	1,900	16.5%	71.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table S17001: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months

G. DISPARITIES IN REGIONAL ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY

1. HUD's CBSA "Region"

The HUD Index of Dissimilarity data and access to opportunity indicators define a Region based on the United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) definition. The OMB defines a Core Based Statistical Area as one or more adjacent counties or county equivalents that have at least one urban area of at least 10,000 people plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties.

The -Region,|| for purposes of HUD's data, encompasses all the cities and unincorporated communities located in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

2. HUD Access to Opportunity Data

HUD used a two-stage process for developing the data needed to analyze disparities in access to opportunity. The first stage involves quantifying the degree to which a neighborhood offers features commonly viewed as important opportunity indicators. In the second stage, HUD compares these rankings across people in particular racial and economic subgroups to characterize disparities in access to opportunities. To focus the analysis, HUD developed methods to quantify a selected number of the important opportunity indicators in every neighborhood. These dimensions were selected because existing research suggests they have a bearing on a range of individual outcomes.

Invariably, these opportunity indicators do not capture all that is encompassed in an individual's or a family's access to opportunity. In quantifying opportunity indicators, HUD is quantifying features of neighborhoods for the purpose of assessing whether significant disparities exist in the access or exposure of particular groups to these quality of life factors. While these important dimensions are identified by research as important to quality of life, the measures are not without limitations. HUD constrained the scope of HUD-provided data to those that are closely linked to neighborhood geographies and could be measured consistently at small area levels across the country. For example, HUD's measure of school performance only reflects elementary school proficiency. It does not capture academic achievement for higher grades of schooling, which is

important to a community's well-being, but may not be as geographically tied to individual neighborhoods as elementary schools.

3. Description of Opportunity Indicators

a. Low Poverty Index

The low poverty index captures poverty in a given neighborhood. The index is based on the poverty rate and the census tract level. Values are inverted and percentile ranked nationally. The resulting values range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in a neighborhood.

b. School Proficiency Index

The school proficiency index uses school-level data on the performance of 4th grade students on state exams as a means to identify the neighborhoods having high or low performing elementary schools.. The school proficiency index measures the percent of 4th grade students proficient in reading and math on state test scores for up to three schools within 1.5 miles of a census tract's block-group's centroid. The source of the HUD school data is the Great Schools Rating. Values are percentile ranked and range from 0 to 100. The higher the score, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.

c. Jobs Proximity Index

The Jobs Proximity Index quantifies the accessibility of a given neighborhood as a function of its distance to all job locations in a CBSA, with the larger employment centers weighted more heavily. In effect, the index measures the physical distances between place of residence and location of jobs. The job locations are positively weighted by the size of the employment and inversely weighted by the labor supply residing in that location. Values are percentile ranked at the CBSA level with values ranging from 0 to 100. The higher the index value, the better the access to employment opportunities for the residents in a neighborhood.

d. Labor Market Engagement Index

The Labor Market Engagement Index is based on three factors: unemployment rate, labor force participation rate and educational attainment (the percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher). Values are percentile ranked nationally and range from 0 to 100 with the higher the score the higher the labor force participation and human capital in a neighborhood.

e. 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 (i.e. CBSA). Transportation costs are expressed as a percent of income for renters. Values range from 0 to 100. Higher values mean lower transportation costs in that neighborhood. Transportation costs may be low for a variety of reasons, including greater access to public transportation and the density of homes, services, and jobs in the neighborhood and surrounding community.

f. 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. Annual transit trips are modeled for renters. Index values range from 0 to 100. Higher scores indicate that residents in the neighborhood/census tract are more likely to utilize public transit. The index controls for income such that a higher index value will often reflect better access to public transit.

g. Environmental Health Index

The environmental health index summarizes potential exposure to harmful toxins at the neighborhood level (census tracts). This index combines standardized EPA estimates of air quality carcinogenic, respiratory and neurological hazards. Values range from 0 to 100. The higher the value, the better is the environmental quality of a neighborhood.

2. Analysis of CBSA Regional Access to Opportunity/Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim CA Region

Table B-18 provides the score for each of the seven indicators for the total regional population and the population with incomes below the federal poverty line by race and ethnicity. It is important to remember that the higher the score the more access to opportunity – a score of 65 compared to 50 demonstrates, for example, better access to public transit,

The values of the indices are best understood as an -intervall level of measurement, similar to a thermometer. It can be said that 90 degrees is hotter than 45 degrees but not twice as hot. A -ratio level of measurement which has a true zero such as pounds is needed so it can be said that 90 pounds is twice the weight of 45 pounds.

a. Low Poverty

As expected all racial/ethnic populations with incomes below the poverty line are more exposed to poverty than the total regional population. Signal Hill's populations experience far less exposure to poverty because the neighborhood poverty rates range between 13% and 17%.

b. School Proficiency

Also as expected all racial and ethnic populations below the federal poverty line live in neighborhoods with poor performing schools compared to the total regional population. In fact, the neighborhoods where income-poor Black Non-Hispanic and Hispanic households live have particularly low scores.

Students living at future developments on the lower income housing sites would attend Signal Hill Elementary School, Nelson Middle School, and Long Beach Poly High School.

Great Schools, which is HUD's data source, ranks Signal Hill Elementary School as above average with an 8 rating on a scale of 1-10. Students here are making above average year-over-year academic improvement. This school has above average results in how well it's serving disadvantaged students and students perform above average on state tests. Generally, school proficiency exceeds state averages in both math and English tests.

Great Schools ranks Nelson Middle School as average with a 6 rating on a scale of 1-10. Generally, school proficiency on English and math tests exceed state averages.

The California Department of Education reports that students are exceeding grade level standards on English Language Arts assessment. The elementary students score 27.8 points above the grade level standard. In contrast, the State average is 2.5 points below average.

The middle school students score 11.9 points above the math standard while the State average is 33.5 points below the standard.

Long Beach Poly's 4-year graduation rate of 94% is greater than the State average of 85%. In addition, 64% of Poly graduates meet the UC/CSU entrance requirements compared to a state average of 51%.

c. Labor Market Engagement

As explained earlier, the Labor Market Engagement Index is based on three factors: unemployment rate, labor force participation rate and educational attainment (the percent of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher).

The labor market scores are generally low as only two population groups exceed a score of 50 or more for the total regional population and the population with incomes below the federal poverty line.

In Signal Hill, on a census tract basis, 90.6% to 95.2% of the population is employed in the civilian labor forces or armed forces. Again, on a census tract basis, 33.7% to 62.7% of the adult population hold a bachelor's degree or higher.

d. Transit/Low Transportation Cost

For both indices, the scores of the population below the federal poverty line are higher than the regional population. The scores demonstrate closer proximity and use of public transit.

Almost the entire City is located within a High Quality Transit Corridor. There also are major transit stops located within Signal Hill.

e. Jobs Proximity

Jobs proximity scores are generally the same for the total regional population and the population below the federal poverty line. None of the scores exceed 50.

f. Environmental Health

Environmental health scores are generally the same for the total regional population and the population below the federal poverty line. Signal Hill's environmental health probably mirrors that of the region as a whole.

Table B-18
Access to Opportunity Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

(Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA) Region	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	65.34	68.72	67.34	76.59	79.87	46.74	25.76
Black, Non-Hispanic	36.77	35.61	36.13	81.34	83.42	46.12	13.85
Hispanic	36.01	39.67	35.43	80.65	83.98	43.16	14.60
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	55.68	62.51	57.42	78.82	82.35	45.30	17.44
Native American, Non-Hispanic	48.97	50.86	48.40	78.04	81.53	44.84	21.67
Population below federal poverty line							
White, Non-Hispanic	53.04	61.67	59.07	80.43	84.23	48.46	20.26
Black, Non-Hispanic	23.71	28.40	26.45	83.34	85.48	44.58	12.70
Hispanic	24.25	33.59	28.83	83.28	86.96	43.89	11.76
Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	45.15	57.07	50.53	82.27	86.69	47.52	13.85
Native American, Non-Hispanic	32.13	37.36	34.86	80.82	84.18	47.51	19.09

Note 1: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS; Great Schools; Common Core of Data; SABINS; LAI; LEHD; NATA

Note 2: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation)

H. GATEWAY CITIES REGION AND ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

1. TCAC/HCD Access to Opportunity Indicators

The TCAC/HCD Opportunity Mapping Tool is based on 12 indicators of access to opportunity. Table B-19 describes the Housing Opportunity Mapping Indicators and Measures.

Table B-19
California TCAC/HCD
Housing Opportunity Mapping Indicators and Measures: 2021

Indicator	Measure
Poverty	Percent of the population with incomes above 200% of the federal poverty level
Adult Education	Percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or above
Employment	Percent of adults age 20-64 who are employed in the civilian labor force or in the armed forces
Job Proximity	Number of jobs filled by workers with less than a BA that fall within a given radius (determined by the typical commute distance of low wage workers in each region) of each census tract population weighted centroid
Median Home Value	Value of owner-occupied units
CalEnviroScreen	CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Pollution Indicators
Math Proficiency	Percentage of 4 th graders who meet or exceed math proficiency standards
Reading Proficiency	Percentage of 4 th graders who meet or exceed literacy standards
High School Graduation Rates	Percentage of high school cohort that graduate on time
Student Poverty Rate	Percent of students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch
Poverty	Tracts with at least 30% of the population falling under the federal poverty line
Racial Segregation	Tracts with a racial Location Quotient of higher than 1.25 for Black, Hispanic, Asian, or all people of color in comparison to the county

Source: California Fair Housing Task Force, *Methodology for the 2021 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map*, December 2020, pages 6 and 7

Of the 12 housing opportunity indicators, three are associated with poverty, one with racial segregation, one with job proximity and three with school proficiency.

2. Gateway Cities Regional Analysis of Access to Opportunity

Signal Hill is a member of the Gateway Cities COG, which encompasses a geographic area that is representative of a -region: for purposes of analysis.

Neighborhoods – meaning census tracts – are designated into one of the following six categories:

- Highest
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- High Segregation & Poverty

The 2021 TCAC/HCD Housing Opportunity Mapping classifies two of the City's census tracts as -moderate resource and one census tract as -high resource:

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Resource Category</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percent</u>
▪ 5734.01	Moderate	1,642	14.2%
▪ 5734.02	Moderate	6,384	55.3%
▪ 5734.03	High	3,519	30.5%
		11,545	100.0%

Tract-level indices were summed to the jurisdictional-level by SCAG using area-weighted interpolation. Using 2013-2017 American Community Survey population data, SCAG determined the share of each jurisdiction's population in each of the five neighborhood resource categories.

Table B-20 shows the number of people living in each of the five neighborhood resource categories while Table B-21 shows the percentage.

Of the City's total population 69.5% live in the two moderate resource neighborhoods and 30.5% live in the high resource neighborhood.

In contrast, of the total Gateway Cities regional population, 23.4% and 20% live in a moderate or high resource neighborhood, respectively.

In fact, 14 of the 28 jurisdictions located within the Gateway Cities COG have 50% or more of their population living in either a high segregation and poverty or low resource neighborhood. Six of the 28 jurisdictions have 99% or more of their population living in either a high segregation and poverty or low resource neighborhood.

Signal Hill is one of six cities in which 100% of the population lives in a moderate, high, and/or highest resource neighborhood. The other cities include Avalon, Cerritos, Downey, La Mirada, and Lakewood.

The poverty rates of the three census tracts all are less than 18%, which is well below the 30% threshold of the opportunity mapping methodology,

Based on the above information and the fact that City has moderate and high resource neighborhoods, access to opportunity is deemed to not be a fair housing issue.

Table B-20
Gateway Cities Neighborhood Resource Categories by City (Number)

Jurisdiction	High Segregation & Poverty	Low Resource	Moderate Resource	High Resource	Highest Resource	Missing/ Insufficient Data	Total
Artesia	0	3,198	1	13,625	43	0	16,867
Avalon	0	0	0	3,025	0	1	3,026
Bell	2,911	33,859	2	0	0	0	36,772
Bell Gardens	31,021	11,819	8	0	0	0	42,848
Bellflower	4,376	20,347	42,202	11,056	0	0	77,981
Cerritos	4	9	13	11,258	38,810	0	50,094
Commerce	26	13,310	0	2	0	0	13,338
Compton	26,187	73,259	753	0	0	0	100,199
Cudahy	12,774	9,263	2,955	0	0	0	24,992
Downey	0	18	22,666	90,614	0	31	113,329
Hawaiian Gardens	10,477	0	4,398	2	0	0	14,877
Huntington Park	27,053	22,415	11,300	0	0	0	60,768
Industry	0	2,662	16,386	2,125	1,493	0	22,666
La Mirada	0	33	34	39,629	9,540	0	49,236
Lakewood	2	5	9,421	61,310	9,916	0	80,654
Long Beach	106,017	150,119	59,783	82,625	54,553	150	453,247
Lynwood	21,353	48,878	82	0	0	0	70,313
Maywood	13,024	12,756	0	0	0	0	25,780
Montebello	0	21,672	42,351	1	0	0	64,024
Norwalk	6,588	4,120	72,215	23,838	6	0	106,767
Paramount	0	44,745	10,949	0	0	0	55,694
Pico Rivera	0	9,100	55,619	394	0	0	65,113
Santa Fe Springs	9	12,378	3,928	6,523	0	7	22,845
Signal Hill	0	0	8,026	3,519	0	0	11,545
South Gate	2,142	43,375	49,550	1	0	0	95,068
Unincorporated	46,950	85,450	97,290	63,806	199,108	1,396	494,000
Vernon	3	331	0	57	0	0	391
Whittier	0	11,688	18,471	35,933	17,338	0	83,430
Total	310,917	634,809	528,403	449,343	330,807	1,585	2,255,864
Percent	13.8%	28.1%	23.4%	19.9%	14.7%	0.1%	100.0%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, *Final RHNA Methodology Data Appendix, Population within TCAC Resource Areas*, March 5, 2020

Table B-21
Gateway Cities Neighborhood Resource Categories by City (Percent)

Jurisdiction	High Segregation & Poverty	Low Resource	Lowest Resource (Seg/Pov + Low Resource)	Moderate Resource	High Resource	Highest Resource
Artesia	0.0%	19.0%	19.0%	0.0%	80.8%	0.3%
Avalon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Bell	7.9%	92.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bell Gardens	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bellflower	5.6%	26.1%	31.7%	54.1%	14.2%	0.0%
Cerritos	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	77.5%
Commerce	0.2%	99.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Compton	26.1%	73.1%	99.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Cudahy	51.1%	37.1%	88.2%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Downey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%
Hawaiian Gardens	70.4%	0.0%	70.4%	29.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Huntington Park	44.5%	36.9%	81.4%	18.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Industry	0.0%	11.7%	11.7%	72.3%	9.4%	6.6%
La Mirada	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	80.5%	19.4%
Lakewood	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	76.0%	12.3%
Long Beach	23.4%	33.1%	56.5%	13.2%	18.2%	12.0%
Lynwood	30.4%	69.5%	99.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Maywood	50.5%	49.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Montebello	0.0%	33.8%	33.8%	66.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Norwalk	6.2%	3.9%	10.0%	67.6%	22.3%	0.0%
Paramount	0.0%	80.3%	80.3%	19.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Pico Rivera	0.0%	14.0%	14.0%	85.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Santa Fe Springs	0.0%	54.2%	54.2%	17.2%	28.6%	0.0%
Signal Hill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.5%	30.5%	0.0%
South Gate	2.3%	45.6%	47.9%	52.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Unincorporated	9.5%	17.3%	26.9%	19.8%	13.0%	40.4%
Vernon	0.8%	84.5%	85.3%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%
Whittier	0.0%	14.0%	14.0%	22.1%	43.1%	20.8%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, *Final RHNA Methodology Data Appendix, Population within TCAC Resource Areas*, March 5, 2020

I. DISPROPORTIONATE HOUSING NEEDS

1. Background

For purposes of the *Assessment of Fair Housing* -

Disproportionate housing needs refers to a condition in which there are *significant disparities* in the proportion of members of a *protected class* experiencing a *category of housing need* when compared to the proportion of members of any other *relevant groups* or the *total population* experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area. For purposes of this definition, categories of housing need are based on such factors as cost burden, severe cost burden, overcrowding, and substandard housing conditions.... 24 CFR 5.154 [Emphasis added]

The categories of housing need, therefore, include:

- Cost Burden
- Severe Cost Burden
- Overcrowding
- Substandard Housing Conditions

-Disproportionate, according to the *Assessment of Fair Housing* federal rules, means that there are significant disparities - within a protected class - of the percentage of people or households experiencing a housing need. No threshold measures are given by HUD to enable jurisdictions to determine what is -significant.

2. Indicators of Disproportionate Housing Needs

Data are unavailable on the cost burdens and substandard housing conditions experienced by the different protected classes (e.g., race, disability, familial status). Data are available on overcrowding by race and ethnicity.

a. Extremely Low Income by Race and Ethnicity

Table B-22 shows that the percentages of extremely low income Black and Hispanic households are considerably higher than the White and Asian households. This may very well mean that Black and Hispanic households experience disproportionate housing needs relating to cost burden and severe cost burden when compared to White and Asian households.

b. Extremely Low Income Households by Tenure

Twenty-two percent of all renters have extremely low incomes. On the other hand, only 6% of owners have extremely low incomes. Thus, fair housing protected groups that live in renter-occupied housing are more likely than owners to experience disproportionate housing needs.

c. Very Low Income Cost Burdens by Income

Table B-23 describes the number of very low income renter and owner households that experience cost burden and severe cost burden. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is "select monthly owner costs", which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes.

Among very low *renters*, 90% are cost burdened and 52% are severely cost burdened. The data also demonstrate that 53% of all very low income *owners* are cost burdened and 39% are severely cost burdened.

This means that the renter households within each racial and ethnic group are more likely to be cost burdened and severely cost burdened than their owner counterparts.

d. Overcrowding by Race and Ethnicity

Hispanics experience disproportionate housing need with respect to overcrowding. The percentage of overcrowded Hispanic households that experienced by white, Asian and black households. Refer to Table B-24.

Table B-22
City of Signal Hill
Extremely Low Income Households by Race/Ethnicity: 2012-2016

Race and Ethnicity	Total Households	Extremely Low Households	Percent Extremely Low Income Households
White, Non-Hispanic	1,578	105	6.7%
Black, Non-Hispanic	514	110	21.4%
Asian and Other, Non-Hispanic	884	140	15.8%
Hispanic	1,094	249	22.8%
Total	4,070	604	14.8%
Renter-occupied	2,245	495	22.0%
Owner-occupied	1,830	110	6.0%
Total	4,075	605	14.8%

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, *Pre-Certified Local Housing Data*, August 2020, based on CHAS Data 2012-2016

Table B-23
City of Signal Hill
Very Low Income (<50% AMI)
Cost Burden and Severe Cost Burden
by Tenure: 2013-2017

Tenure	Total Low Income (<50% AMI)	Number Cost Burdened	Percent Cost Burdened	Number Severely Cost Burdened	Percent Severely Cost Burdened
Renters	1,020	920	90.2%	530	52.0%
Owners	255	135	52.9%	100	39.2%
Total	1,275	1,055	82.7%	630	49.4%

Note: Low/moderate income means less than 80% of the area median income

Cost burden = 30% or more of income spent on housing costs

Severe cost burden = 50% or more spent on housing costs

Source: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (-CHASII) Data, based on 2013-2017 American Community Survey and 2010 Census

Table B-24
City of Signal Hill
Disproportionate Housing Needs Analysis
Overcrowding by Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Households	Number Overcrowded	Percent Overcrowded
Hispanic	1,075	149	13.9%
Some Other Race Alone	275	25	9.1%
Black/African American	554	31	5.6%
Asian	1,048	46	4.4%
White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino	1,944	22	1.1%
Two or More Races	142	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6	0	0.0%
Total	5,052	273	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, Table B25014 A-I, Occupants Per Room

J. DISPLACEMENT RISK

There is no risk of displacing low income or minority populations due to the development of residential and non-residential projects. None of the sites identified as accommodating the RHNA allocation will cause the removal of existing structures,

K. FAIR HOUSING ENFORCEMENT, OUTREACH AND RESOURCES ANALYSIS

The AFFH rule defines -fair housing enforcement and fair housing outreach capacityll to mean -the ability of a jurisdiction, and organizations located in the jurisdiction, to accept complaints of violations of fair housing laws, investigate such complaints, obtain remedies, engage in fair housing testing, and educate community members about fair housing laws and rights.ll 24 C.F.R. § 5.152

The City is required to identify local and regional fair housing or civil rights agencies and organizations that provide fair housing information, outreach, and enforcement, and to describe their capacity to assist in fair housing analysis and investigation.

1. Housing Rights Center (HRC)

The Community Development Commission of the County of Los Angeles (CDC) receives funds from HUD for purposes of affirmatively furthering fair housing. The CDC, in turn, allocates funds to the Housing Rights Center (HRC) to provide fair housing services within the service area of the CDC. Signal Hill is one of 47 cities located within the service area of the CDC and HRC.

HRC staff includes a total of 40 persons providing service to communities located in Los Angeles and Ventura County. HRC is a 501(c)3 nonprofit agency whose mission is –

to actively support and promote fair housing through education, advocacy and litigation, to the end that all persons have the opportunity to secure the housing they desire and

can afford, without discrimination based on their race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, familial status, marital status, disability, genetic information, ancestry, age, source of income or other characteristics protected by law.

2. HRC Services

HRC provides services free of cost and acts as the go-to resource for vital housing related needs of the community. The Housing Rights Center offers residents the Fair Housing Program which includes services from four key areas: (a) Housing Discrimination Complaint Investigation, (b) Fair Housing Landlord/Tenant Counseling, (c) Education and Outreach, and (d) Fair Housing Legal Services.

a. Housing Discrimination Complaint Investigation

HRC's Case Analysts (CA) investigate allegations of housing discrimination and help victims of discrimination enforce their Fair Housing rights. The Investigations Department conducts fact finding investigations and proposes potential solutions for victims of housing discrimination. HRC uses five principal methods when investigating complaints of housing discrimination. While paired testing and surveying are the most common, all methods can be an important part of gathering evidence and each is used as appropriate. The process of investigation can include: testing, surveys, on-site visits, collecting witness statements and conducting document request and review. Case resolution can include mediation, conciliation, a referral to State and federal administrative agencies, or referral to HRC's Litigation Department.

b. Fair Housing Landlord-Tenant Counseling

HRC's Trained Housing Counselors are available to answer questions about landlord-tenant rights and responsibilities, including questions about Security Deposits, Evictions, Repairs, Rent Increases, Harassment and more. Landlord Tenant Counseling is provided by telephone and in-person and is available for both tenants and landlords.

HRC also provides services to support rental relief laws in the City and County of Los Angeles.

c. Education and Outreach

HRC continuously develops and distributes written materials that describe the applicable laws that protect against housing discrimination and ways to prevent housing injustices. Additionally, HRC present fair housing law workshops and programs to target audiences to teach communities how to stop housing inequity problems. The materials and programs are offered to a variety of audiences such as property personnel (e.g. landlords, property managers, and realtors), tenants, prospective homebuyers, code enforcement personnel, city employees and other non-profit organizations. Depending on the audience, the written materials and presentations can be translated by staff into Armenian, Chinese, Korean, Spanish or Russian.

Community Booths: HRC regularly staffs booths at community festivals, apartment owner association annual events, college events, and other events as they occur. The agency has developed eye-catching poster boards and banners that have proven helpful in drawing attendees to their booths.

Development and Distribution of Materials: HRC has developed materials that describe how housing injustices arise, the applicable laws that protect against housing discrimination and ways to prevent housing inequity. The materials are offered to a variety of audiences and have been translated into Spanish, Armenian, Chinese, Korean and Russian.

HRC's Agency brochure summarizes fair housing protections and encourages those with questions to contact HRC through a toll-free hotline for more information. HRC has specialized brochures targeting housing professionals, families with children, the disabled community, and prospective homebuyers. HRC also has brochures that provide an overview of the eviction process and one that focuses on why it is important to report housing discrimination.

Website: HRC's website, www.housingrightscenter.org, includes comprehensive fair housing information and resources, descriptions of available services, and the ability to submit questions by email. HRC's website also features a fair housing blog which is updated regularly with news on fair housing laws and cases. Additionally, HRC has a comprehensive social media presence through the use of Facebook and Twitter. HRC welcomes the City to provide a link to HRC's website on the City's website. Since its inception, HRC's website has received over 580,000 hits.

Education Programs for Property Owners and Managers: HRC holds Fair Housing Certification Training Seminars for landlords and property managers. These four-hour seminars are tailored to provide landlords with detailed analysis of fair housing law and interpretation, with specific information on discrimination against families with children, disability provisions, sexual harassment, hate crimes, and advertising.

d. Fair Housing Legal Services

When HRC has gathered evidence sustaining an allegation of discrimination, and the respondent has been unwilling to conciliate the matter or the client's stated goal is litigation, HRC pursue the appropriate legal remedies. HRC's Legal Department is able to represent clients in federal and state court. When the alleged discrimination practice implicates housing policy or gives HRC an opportunity to highlight an issue of particular importance, HRC will join as a plaintiff.

3. Fair Housing Inquiries/Cases

Between PY2014-2015 and 2019-20 HRC received 17 fair housing related inquiries. Of the complaints received, nine cases (53%) involved allegations of discrimination based on physical disability. The City continued partnering with the HRC to investigate complaints placed through the HRC hotline.

4. Fair Housing Initiatives Program

HUD awards grants to help fight housing discrimination, which is referred to as the Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP). FHIP organizations partner with HUD to help people identify government agencies that handle complaints of housing discrimination.

FHIP has four initiatives. Three currently provide funds, through competitive grants, to eligible organizations. The initiatives are:

- *The Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)* provides funding that builds the capacity and effectiveness of non-profit fair housing organizations by providing funds to handle fair housing enforcement and education initiatives more effectively. FHOI also strengthens the fair housing movement nationally by encouraging the creation and growth of organizations that focus on the rights and needs of underserved groups, particularly persons with disabilities.
- *The Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)* offers a range of assistance to the nationwide network of fair housing groups. This initiative funds non-profit fair housing organizations to carry out testing and enforcement activities to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices.
- *The Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)* offers a comprehensive range of support for fair housing activities, providing funding to State and local government agencies and non-profit organizations for initiatives that educate the public and housing providers about equal opportunity in housing and compliance with the fair housing laws.
- *The Administrative Enforcement Initiative (AEI)* helps state and local governments that administer laws that include rights and remedies similar to those in the Fair Housing Act. This initiative also helps implement specialized projects that broaden an agency's range of enforcement and compliance activities. No funds are available currently for this program.

Between 2014 and 2019, HRC has obtained various FHIP grants. In 2014 and 2018 HRC was awarded Multi-Year (3-year) Private Enforcement Initiatives (PEI) Grants in the amount of \$300,000.00 to \$360,000 per year. Also, in 2015 HRC obtained a Fair Housing Organization Initiative (FHOI) grant in the amount \$467,747 for an 18-month period. Most recently, HRC received a FHIP Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) grant in the amount of \$125,000.

5. Fair Housing Enforcement Agencies Located in the Region

In Los Angeles County, there are two fair housing enforcement agencies: Housing Rights Center and the Fair Housing Foundation. They serve cities located in Ventura County, Los Angeles County, and Orange County.

In Orange County, there is one fair housing enforcement agency: Fair Housing Council of Orange County. It serves cities located in Orange County.

The Inland Fair Housing and Mediation Board serve cities located in San Bernardino County and Imperial County.

The Fair Housing Council of Riverside County, Inc. serves jurisdictions located in Riverside County.

6. Conclusion

Fair housing services is not a fair housing issue because residents of Signal Hill are able to receive services from an organization that accepts housing discrimination complaints and has the capacity to investigate such complaints and obtain remedies. In addition, the HRC engages in fair housing testing and educates community members about fair housing laws and rights.

L. FAIR HOUSING ISSUES AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

The research and analysis demonstrates that the following are not fair housing issues:

- ☐ Integration and segregation patterns and trends
- ☐ Racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty
- ☐ Disparities in access to opportunity
- ☐ Displacement risk.

Disproportionate housing needs are experienced by Hispanic (cost burdens, overcrowding) and Black householders (cost burdens).

The specific factors that contribute to the disproportionate housing needs are unclear.

Cost burdens are a function of two components: household income and housing costs. The household income of some Hispanic and Black households is not enough in order to afford market rate rents. For example, almost one-half of the rental housing stock commands a monthly gross rent of at least \$1,500. A monthly income of \$5,000 is needed to afford that monthly rent ($\$5,000 \times .30 = \$1,500$).

It also is possible, but cannot be proven with the available data, that lower cost rental opportunities become unavailable to Hispanic and Black households because of housing discrimination. Thus, it forces these households to find housing that is more costly and thereby creates a housing cost burden.

Hispanics are disproportionately impacted by overcrowding. In comparison to other populations, Hispanics may have large families and live in multigenerational households.

A recent analysis of overcrowded housing among Latino households included the following recommendations:

Municipalities should address explicitly Latino housing needs in their housing action plan, especially the availability of affordable housing

Latino housing needs should be identified and represented in municipal housing strategic action plans. *Primary among these needs is affordable housing.* The availability of affordable housing is a critical concern for many suburban communities and ought to be addressed collaboratively as a regional issue. The cost of housing has implications for all residents—not just Latinos—yet research in this area specific to Latinos is necessary to identify how their needs may be distinct. One example of Latino housing needs is the demand for large housing units. Census data suggests that Latinos are more likely than non-Latinos to live in multi-generational households, so the availability of large, affordable housing units is critical.

A potentially important opportunity for local governments to take Latino housing concerns into account is when planning documents are drawn up for new developments.

Source: Latinos United, by Benjamin J. Roth, *Bajo el Mismo Techo: The Latino Community in Suburban Chicago: An Analysis of Overcrowded Housing*, page 21

Although Hispanics experience disproportionate needs regarding overcrowding, the City's affordable housing stock serves this population group well. The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee was to provide the City with the race and ethnicity of the occupants of three

affordable housing developments: Las Brisas Community Housing; Las Brisas II; and Gundry Hill (now Zinnia Apartments).

Hispanics comprise a higher proportion of the occupants in the three developments than they represent of the City's population.

<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic	233	44.7%
<input type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic	<u>288</u>	<u>55.3%</u>
	521	100.0%

Information was unavailable for 110 occupants of the three affordable housing developments.

M. FAIR HOUSING PRIORITIES, GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The fair housing priorities, goals and strategies are set forth in the context of the following:

- ☐ Findings and conclusions drawn from the research and analysis conducted to prepare the *Assessment of Fair Housing*.
- ☐ Findings and conclusions drawn from completion of the Assessment of Housing Needs (Appendix A), especially in regard to cost burdens, severe cost burdens, overcrowding and the special needs of the elderly, families with children, female householders, and large families.
- City's share of the regional housing need
- ☐ Fair housing services available from the Housing Rights Center.

1. Priorities

- Addressing the disproportionate housing needs experienced by Hispanic and Black households.
- Addressing the housing needs of fair housing protected groups by the development of a diversity of housing types.
- Increasing the community's awareness of fair housing (renters, on-site property managers, City staff, City commissions)

2. Goals

- Continue to seek ways to enhance the City's ability to affirmatively further fair housing.
- Create new affordable housing that addresses a diversity of lower income housing needs.

3. Strategies

- Adopt Specific Plans for the Orange Bluff and Walnut Bluff Neighborhoods that incorporate and promote new affordable housing opportunities for fair housing protected groups:
 - ✓ Large families
 - ✓ Disabled (sensory impaired, hearing impaired)
 - ✓ Elderly
 - ✓ Veterans
- Continue outreach efforts with affordable housing developers that have expertise in the development of affordable housing for fair housing protected groups.
- Develop a collaborative effort with the Housing Rights Center to increase the community's awareness of fair housing through activities such as those listed on the next page:
 - ✓ Staff training
 - ✓ Commission training
 - ✓ Walk-in clinics
 - ✓ Fair Housing Certification Training
 - ✓ Fair housing workshops
- Adopt a policy that new housing developments must implement an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan, a plan that describes specific steps that will be taken by developers to ensure that renters and buyers who are unlikely to apply for housing without special outreach have equal access to housing opportunities available in new housing developments. (See Attachment A for an example)

N. METRICS AND MILESTONES

The metrics and milestones are described below:

- ☐ Adopt Specific Plans for the lower income housing sites no later than February 2022.
- ☐ Complete the development of two affordable housing developments by mid-year 2026.
- ☐ Continue on an ongoing basis outreach efforts with affordable housing developers.
- ☐ Develop the collaborative efforts with the Housing Rights Center within one year of the adoption of the 2021-2029 Housing Element.
- ☐ Complete two collaborative efforts with the Housing Rights Center by mid-year 2023.
- ☐ Adopt an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan within one year of the adoption of the 2021-2029 Housing Element.

Attachment A
Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan

- A. Targeting.** Identify the segments of the eligible population which are least likely to seek housing without special outreach efforts.
- a. Consider the current racial and ethnic composition of Signal Hill.
 - b. Also consider language barriers and income eligibility requirements.
- B. Outreach.** Outline an outreach program which includes special measures designed to attract those groups identified as least likely to seek housing and other efforts designed to attract persons from the total population.
- a. *Community Contacts.* The housing developer must list at least one community organization that serves each group determined to be least likely to seek housing and who has agreed to help the developer in their marketing efforts. In the plan include the name of the contact person, contact information, experience working with the target population as well as the number and language of materials to be provided to such agencies.
 - b. *Media.* The housing developer should specify the particular means of advertising to reach a target group and the reasoning behind the particular type of advertising. Advertisements should include the fair housing logo.
 - c. If the immediate housing market area is not demographically diverse enough to draw applicants considered -least likely to apply then an expanded housing market area should be used.
- C. Indicators.** State the indicators to be used to measure the success of the marketing program.
- a. Recording information on how an individual learned about the housing and why they decided to seek that housing will provide useful data for the evaluation process.
 - b. In addition, comparing the number of units now occupied by persons previously determined to be -least likely to apply and the number of people least likely to apply on the waiting list prior to and after the marketing process is a good starting place for evaluation.
- D. Staff Training.** Demonstrate the capacity to provide training and information on fair housing laws and objectives to sales or rental staff.

APPENDIX C
SITES INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. GOVERNMENT CODE REQUIREMENTS

In Government Code Section 65580(f) the California legislature finds and declares that -

Designating and maintaining a supply of land and adequate sites suitable, feasible, and available for the development of housing sufficient to meet the locality's housing need for all income levels is essential to achieving the state's housing goals

Government Code Section 65582.1(a)(3) explains the requirements of an inventory of land:

An inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having realistic and demonstrated potential for redevelopment during the planning period to meet the locality's housing need for a designated income level, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites.

The land inventory must identify sites that –

- Can be developed for housing within the 8-year planning period of 2021 to 2029
- Sufficient to provide for a jurisdiction's share of the regional housing need for each income level – lower, moderate and above moderate

B. CRITERIA THAT DETERMINE “ADEQUATE” HOUSING SITES

Several criteria must be satisfied by a site to be deemed “adequate” to accommodate Signal Hill's share of the RHNA (regional housing needs allocation). For example, sites should be neither too small nor too large and they should be zoned at densities that are appropriate to accommodate the RHNA by income group.

Guidance on how to complete the sites inventory and analysis is provided by HCD in the following Guidebook:

California Department of Housing and Community Development, *Housing Element Site Inventory Guidebook*, June 10, 2020, 44 pages

1. Types of Sites

A “site” is a parcel or group of parcels that can accommodate a portion of the City's RHNA. There are many types of sites including:

- Vacant sites zoned for residential use
- Vacant sites zoned for nonresidential use that allow residential development
- Residentially zoned sites that are capable of being developed at a higher density (non-vacant sites, including underutilized sites)
- Sites owned or leased by a city, county, or city and county
- Sites zoned for nonresidential use that can be redeveloped for residential use including a program to rezone the site to permit residential use
- Pending, approved, or permitted development

All of the sites listed in the City's inventory are non-vacant. They also require amendments to the General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and Zoning Map.

None of the sites are owned or leased by a public agency.

2. Sites to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing Government Code section 65583.2(a)

Pursuant to AB 686, for housing elements due on or after January 1, 2021, sites must be identified throughout a community in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing opportunities (Government Code Section 65583(c)(10)).

For purposes of the housing element site inventory, this means that sites identified to accommodate the lower-income need are not concentrated in low-resourced areas (lack of access to high performing schools, proximity to jobs, location disproportionately exposed to pollution or other health impacts) or areas of segregation and concentrations of poverty.

HCD identifies one resource that jurisdictions may use to identify "low" resource areas and "areas of segregation and concentration". That resource is the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee/California Department of Housing and Community Development Opportunity Maps.

3. Size of Sites

To be deemed adequate to accommodate housing for lower income households, the size of sites should be neither too small nor too large.

a. "Small" Sites Are Inadequate

A parcel smaller than one half acre is considered inadequate to accommodate housing affordable to lower income households, unless the housing element demonstrates development of housing affordable to lower income households on these sites is realistic or feasible.

None of the sites included in the City's sites inventory are smaller than one half acre.

b. "Large" Sites Are Inadequate

Parcels larger than 10 acres, according to HCD, are considered inadequate to accommodate housing affordable to lower income households, unless the housing element demonstrates development of housing affordable to lower income households on such sites was successful during the prior planning period, or there is other evidence that the site is realistic and feasible for lower income housing.

None of the sites included in the City's sites inventory are larger than 10 acres.

4. No Net Loss Law

The "no net loss" law encourages cities to identify in the land inventory sites with a total housing unit capacity that exceeds the RHNA allocation for each income group. HCD provides the following guidance:

To comply with the No Net Loss Law, as jurisdictions make decisions regarding zoning and land use, or development occurs, jurisdictions must assess their ability to

accommodate new housing in each income category on the remaining sites in their housing element site inventories. A jurisdiction must add additional sites to its inventory if land use decisions or development results in a shortfall of sufficient sites to accommodate its remaining housing need for each income category.

To ensure that sufficient capacity exists in the housing element to accommodate the RHNA throughout the planning period, it is recommended the jurisdiction create a buffer in the housing element inventory of at least 15 to 30 percent more capacity than required, especially for capacity to accommodate the lower income RHNA. Jurisdictions can also create a buffer by projecting site capacity at less than the maximum density to allow for some reductions in density at a project level.

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, *Housing Element Site Inventory Guidebook*, June 10, 2020, page 22

5. Non-Vacant Sites

The sites currently under consideration to accommodate the lower income RHNA will be considered as “non-vacant” sites because of the existence of oil wells on the sites. The sites also will accommodate more than 50% of the lower income RHNA. Consequently, findings must be made based on substantial evidence that the existing use (oil wells) will be discontinued during the eight-year planning period. The substantial evidence can be in the form of a letter from the land owner that the use will be discontinued.

When a city relies on non-vacant sites, the first step is to demonstrate the existing uses “do not constitute an impediment to additional residential development.” An analysis also must be completed of the City’s track record in facilitating development and market conditions that will encourage new housing development.

The following information is extracted from HCD’s *Housing Element Sites Inventory Guidebook*.

A vacant site is a site without any houses, offices, buildings, or other significant improvements on it. Improvements are generally defined as development of the land (such as a paved parking lot, or income production improvements such as crops, high voltage power lines, **oil-wells**, etc.) or structures on a property that are permanent and add significantly to the value of the property.

If a housing element relies on non-vacant sites to accommodate 50 percent or more of its RHNA for lower income households, the non-vacant site’s existing use is presumed to impede additional residential development, unless the housing element describes findings based on substantial evidence that the use will likely be discontinued during the planning period. The housing element must include the following:

- As part of the resolution adopting the housing elements, findings stating the uses on non-vacant sites identified in the inventory to accommodate the RHNA for lower income is likely to be discontinued during the planning period and the factors used to make that determination. This can be included in the body or in the recital section of the resolution.

Example: WHEREAS, based on <name factors here (e.g., expiring leases, dilapidated building conditions, etc.)>, the existing uses on the sites identified in the

site inventory to accommodate the lower income RHNA are likely to be discontinued during the planning period, and therefore do not constitute an impediment to additional residential development during the period covered by the housing element.

- The housing element should describe the findings and include a description of the substantial evidence they are based on.

In general, substantial evidence includes facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts. An example of substantial evidence that an existing use will likely be discontinued in the current planning period includes:

The property owner provides a letter stating its intention to develop the property with residences during the planning period.

Early this year the City staff reached out to its largest land owner – Signal Hill Petroleum – to initiate the process of working together to identify sites that could be re-zoned from non-residential to residential land use for purposes of identifying sites that could accommodate the RHNA. The RHNA allocates 517 housing units to the City. The lower income RHNA is 239 housing units.

The sites identified to accommodate the RHNA were done so in cooperation with Signal Hill Petroleum.

C. SITES TO ACCOMMODATE THE RHNA

1. Sites to Accommodate the Above Moderate Income RHNA of 188 Housing Units

Two sites are listed in Table C-1 that will accommodate the above moderate income RHNA. The total housing capacity of the two sites is 238 housing units, which exceeds the RHNA allocation of 188 housing.

a. Town Center Northwest

Town Center Northwest is located northeast of the intersection of E. Willow Street and Walnut Avenue in the Central neighborhood. South and east of the site are developed commercial retail centers named Town Center West and Town Center North. To the north there are light industrial sites.

The site is approximately 8.3 acres in size. There is one injection well on site with approximately eight active oil and gas wells approximately ten abandoned wells outside of the drill site area, and limited vegetation. The area outside of the fenced drill site is currently used for storage of oil field related equipment.

A Zoning Ordinance Amendment will be required to the Town Center Northwest (SP-21) Specific Plan to allow a mixed-use commercial and residential project

The minimum housing capacity is 166 housing units (8.3 acres X 20 du/ac) based on the high density residential category of 20 to 35 dwelling units per acre.

b. Heritage Square

Heritage Square is located near the City center in the Civic Center neighborhood, northwest of the intersection of Cherry Avenue and E. Burnett Street. North of the site is E. Crescent Heights Street and west of the site is Rose Avenue. The Crescent Heights Historic District Residential Specific Plan is directly adjacent to the west. The existing condition on site contains a commercial retail use (local grocer). This site is approximately 8.8 acres in size. There are four active oil and gas wells, six abandoned wells, and limited vegetation.

The Land Use Element of the General Plan calls for the area to be re-designated and established as a Central Business District (CBD). Designation of the site to accommodate housing will require a Zoning Ordinance Amendment to the Heritage Square (SP-23) Specific Plan to allow a mixed-use commercial and residential project and a General Plan amendment to CBD.

The minimum housing capacity is 72 housing units (8.8 acres X 8.2 du/ac) based on the low density residential category of less than 10 dwelling units per acre.

Table C-1
Sites to Accommodate the Above Moderate Income Housing Units – August 2021

Assessor Parcel Number	Project Name	General Plan	Zoning	Housing Type	Minimum Housing Capacity	Size Acres	Density DU/Acre
7212-011--034	Town Center Northwest	Town Center (TC) 20-35 du/ac	Amendment to Town Center Northwest (SP-21) Specific Plan	Multi-Family	166 housing units	8.3	20-35
7214-005-900 through 904; 7214-005-010; 011; 7214-006-019; 20, 014; 015	Heritage Square	Central Business District CBD	Amendment to Heritage Square (SP-23) Specific Plan	For Sale SFDs Town-homes	72 housing units	8.8	<10

On the next two pages are the illustrative site plans for the Town Center Northwest site and the Heritage Square site.

The attached illustrative site plans are conceptual and intended to demonstrate that the housing densities and capacities required by the 6th Cycle RHNA listed in the tables, plus the recommended 15% surplus, are attainable. The acres or site sizes as well as the site layout may ultimately change due to street widening, placement of wells, property ownership, constraints to development, etc.

Site remediation and mitigation measures to remove constraints to development will be identified as part of the CEQA analysis.



PROJECT SUMMARY

Site Area - Gross	9.2 AC
Site Area - Commercial	3.2 AC
Site Area - Drilling Site	1.8 AC
Site Area - Residential	4.2 AC
Total Unit	267 DU
Gross Density:	29.0 du/ac

Commercial Summary

Retail	5,000 SF
Restaurant	13,000 SF
Brewery/Distillery Manufacturing	3,000 SF
Tasting Room	1,000 SF
Outdoor Dining Area	4,000 SF
Total	26,000 SF

Parking Required Commercial Site:

Retail (1/250SF)	20 spaces
Restaurant (1/100SF)	130 spaces
Brewery/Distillery Manufacturing (1/1000SF)	3 spaces
Tasting Room (1/100SF)	10 spaces
Outdoor Dining Area (1/100SF)	40 spaces
Sub-Total	203 spaces

Provided Commercial Site:

Surface Parking	219 spaces
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5- Story Residential Summary

Plan	Beds	SF	Unit	%	Total SF
P1a	1	700	97	36%	67,900
P1b	1	740	100	37%	174,000
P2	2	1080	70	27%	115,000
Total			267		356,900

Required Parking:

1 Beds:	197x1.4/du	= 276 spaces
2 Beds:	70x1.6/du	= 112 spaces
Guest:	267x0.25/du	= 67 spaces
Total		= 455 spaces

Provided Parking

Surface Parking	= 30 spaces
Garage L1	= 120 spaces
Garage L2	= 126 spaces
Garage L3	= 126 spaces
Garage L4	= 55 spaces
Total	= 457 spaces

● Active Well	3
● Idle Well	7
◆ Abandoned Well	4
▼ Active Injector Well	1
○ To Be Abandoned	9
□ To Be Re-Abandoned	1

*Additional wells may need to be abandoned pending survey and proposed grading.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Site Area - Gross	7.80 AC
Site Area - Retail	4.42 AC
Site Area - Residential	3.38 AC
Total Dwelling Units	60 Units
Density	17.8 DU/AC

Commercial Summary	
Existing Mother's Market:	14,000 SF
Retail	7,750 SF
Restaurant:	7,500 SF
Food Stall (Take-Out)	5,100 SF
Common Dining Area	16,350 SF
Total	50,700 SF

3-Story Townhome Summary	
Plan 1 - 2 bdr, 2.5 bath, 1,250 sf	16 DU
Plan 2 - 3 bdr, 3.5 bath, 1,900 sf	30 DU
Plan 3 - 4 bdr, 3.5 bath, 2,100 sf	8 DU
Total	54 DU

50x80 Single-Family with ADU	
Plan 1 - 3 bdr, 3 bath, 1,600 sf Main Unit, 600 sf ADU	3 DU
Plan 2 - 3 bdr, 3 bath, 2,000 sf Main Unit, 600 sf ADU	3 DU
Total	6 DU

Parking Required Per Anticipated Specific Plan	
Required Commercial Site:	
Mother's Market (E)	78
Retail 4,500 SF (1/250SF)	18
Restaurant 7,500 SF (1/100SF)	75
Food Stall/Take-Out 5,100 SF (1/250SF)	21
Common Dining Area 14,250 (1/200 SF)	72
Sub-Total	264

Provided Commercial Site:	
Surface Parking	186
Commercial On-Street Parking	12
Total Provided	198

Required Residential Site:	
2 & 3 bdr - 46 DU (2.25/DU)	103.5
4 bdr - 14 DU (3.25/DU)	45.5
Sub-Total	149

Provided Residential Site	
Residential Garages	120
Residential On-Site Parking	28
Residential On-Street Parking	16
Total Provided	164

Rose Avenue On-Street Parking	20
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● Active Well	4	○ To Be Abandoned	11
● Idle Well	9	□ To Be Re-Abandoned	4
◆ Abandoned Well	8		



2. Sites to Accommodate the Moderate Income RHNA of 90 Housing Units

a. Walnut Bluff

Walnut Bluff is located north of E. Willow Street at 2653 Walnut Avenue. The site is located in the Central neighborhood. The rectangular site borders other commercial development to the east and north, with Walnut Avenue to the east of the site and Willow Street to the south of the site. The site is 2.0 acres in size. There are currently four active oil and gas wells, three abandoned wells, and limited vegetation.

b. Orange Bluff

Orange Bluff is located in the Central neighborhood adjacent to the City boundary south of East 28th Street between Orange Avenue and, extending just south of where East 27th Street dead ends into the property from the east. Development north and east of the site are mostly commercial office and light industrial sites, with a few intermittent vacant sites.

Table C-2 lists the site that will accommodate the moderate income RHNA. The minimum housing capacity is 106 housing units which exceeds the RHNA allocation of 90 units.

On the next page is the illustrative site plan for Walnut Bluff site.

Table C-2
Sites to Accommodate the Moderate Income Housing Units – August 2021

Assessor Parcel Number	Project Name	General Plan	Zoning	Housing Type	Minimum Housing Capacity	Size Acres	Density DU/Acre
7212-010-038 2653 Walnut Avenue	Walnut Bluff	Very High Density Residential (35-45 du/ac)	SP-7 Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan Area Seven	Multi-Family	90 housing units	2.0	35-45
7212-008-049 portion 7212-008-050 portion 7212-008-051-portion Orange Ave & E. 28 th St	Orange Bluff	Very High Density Residential (35-45 du/ac)	SP-7 Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan Area Three	Multi-Family	16 housing units	.36 ac	35-45



PROJECT SUMMARY			
Area:	2.0 ac		
Total Unit:	90 du		
Density	45 du/ac		
Unit Size Average	768 sf		
Net Rentable Area	69,150 sf		

4-STORY			
Plan Type	Mix	SF	Count
1 Bed	(41%)	550	37
2 Beds	(31%)	850	28
3 Beds	(28%)	1,000	25
Total	(100%)	69,150	90

Required Parking			
1 Bed (41%)	37x0.5/du	=	19 spaces
2 Beds (31%)	28x1/du	=	28 spaces
3 Beds (28%)	25x2/du	=	50 spaces
Total		=	97 spaces

Provided Parking		
Garage	=	36 spaces (37%)
Open Parking	=	62 spaces (63%)
Total	=	98 spaces

● Active Well	2
● Idle Well	2
◆ Abandoned Well	3
○ To Be Abandoned	2
□ To Be Re-Abandoned	0

3. Sites to Accommodate the Lower Income RHNA of 239 Housing Units

a. Site Identification

Seven neighborhoods comprise the City.

- ☐ North End
- ☐ Atlantic/Spring
- ☐ Central
- ☐ West Side
- ☐ Civic Center
- ☐ Hilltop
- ☐ Southeast

Table C-3 lists the five affordable housing developments which are located in three of the seven neighborhoods.

Table C-3
City of Signal Hill
Affordable Housing Developments: 2021

Development Name	Neighborhood	Number of Units
Las Brisas Community Housing 2399 California Avenue	Westside	92
Las Brisas II 2400-2420 California Avenue	Westside	60
Zinnia Apartments 1500 E. Hill Street	Civic Center	72
Sea Breeze Manor 2067 Alamitos Avenue	Civic Center	24
Signal Hill Village East 1800-1844 Junipero Ave	Southeast	16

Potential sites in the North End, Atlantic/Spring, and Hilltop Neighborhoods were not deemed appropriate to accommodate the lower income housing need for the following reasons:

- ☐ North End: small lots and built out
- ☐ Atlantic/Spring: isolated from city services, abandoned oil wells, oil field facilities, earthquake fault
- ☐ Hilltop North Slope: steep and unstable slopes and earthquake fault

After evaluating several parcels and illustrative site plans, it was decided that the Orange Bluff offered the best location to accommodate the lower income housing need.

Orange Bluff is located in the Central neighborhood adjacent to the City boundary south of East 28th Street between Orange Avenue and, extending just south of where East 27th Street dead ends into the property from the east. Development north and east of the site are mostly commercial office and light industrial sites, with a few intermittent vacant sites.

The 6.1 acre site is mostly vacant; however, the center of the site is developed with a light industrial building. There are eleven active wells and ten abandoned wells. Scattered about the site are remnants of previous developments including foundations, and paved areas, with limited vegetation.

The minimum housing capacity is 275 housing units (6.1 acres X 45 du/ac). Two recently developed affordable housing developments – Las Brisas and Zinnia Apartments – were constructed on sites with a “very high residential” designation. The densities of the two developments were 42 and 45 du/ac.

On the next page is the illustrative site plan for the Orange Bluff site.

Table C-4
Sites to Accommodate the Lower Income Housing Units – August 2021

Assessor Parcel Number	Project Name	General Plan	Zoning	Housing Type	Minimum Housing Capacity	Size Acres	Density DU/Acre
7212-008-049 portion 7212-008-050 portion 7212-008-051 portion Orange Ave & E. 28 th St	Orange Bluff	Very High Density Residential (35-45 du/ac)	SP-7 Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan Area Three	Multi-Family	275 Housing units	6.1	35-45



PROJECT SUMMARY

Area	9.06 ac
Total Unit	290 du
Density	32 du/ac
Unit Size Average	792 sf
Net Rentable Area	220,900 sf
Amenity	5,000 sf

3 & 4 STORY TUCK UNDER

Plan Type	Mix	SF	Count
1 Bed	(46%)	550	132
2 Beds	(27%)	850	78
3 Beds	(28%)	1,000	82
Total	(100%)	2,400	292

Required Parking

1 Bed (46%)	132x0.5/du	= 66 spaces
2 Beds (27%)	78x1/du	= 78 spaces
3 Beds (28%)	82x2/du	= 164 spaces
Total		= 308 spaces

Provided Parking

Garage	= 127 spaces (41%)
Surface	= 181 spaces (59%)
Total	= 308 spaces

● Active Well	1
● Idle Well	9
◆ Abandoned Well	11
○ To Be Abandoned	9
□ To Be Re-Abandoned	0

b. Lower Income Housing Sites and Site Amenities

The Tax Credit Allocation Committee/Low Income Housing Tax Credit (TCAC/LIHTC) site location criteria are referred to as site amenities and include proximity to:

- ☐ Transit stop
- ☐ Public park or community center
- ☐ Book lending public library
- ☐ Full scale grocery store/supermarket
- ☐ Neighborhood market
- ☒ Weekly farmer's market
- ☐ Public elementary, middle, high school
- ☐ Medical clinic or public hospital
- ☐ Pharmacy

Signal Hill is a compact community and site amenities are located in close proximity to the Orange Bluff site. For example:

- ☐ Long Beach Transit Bus Line 71 stops along Orange and Willow
- ☐ Willow Springs Park is located 2745 Orange Avenue immediately across from Orange Bluff
- ☐ Signal Hill Library is located at 1770 E. Hill Street
- ☐ Food4Less is located at 1600 E. Willow within walking distance of Orange Bluff
- ☐ Signal Hill Elementary School is located at 2285 Walnut Avenue
- ☐ Long Beach Memorial Medical Center is located at 2880 Atlantic Avenue
- ☐ A pharmacy is located within the Medical Center

City staff is familiar with the site amenity criteria having filled out the Local Review Agency Project Evaluation Form for Gundry Hill, which was awarded tax credits in 2015 (CA 15-062). The same staff member reviewed the proximity of the Orange Bluff site to the site amenities and determined that the maximum 15 points would be awarded.

Gundry Hill (now Zinnia Apartments) was awarded the maximum site amenity points possible.

c. Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan

Goals for development within the Area Three (Orange Bluff) Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan include the following:

- ☒ Designate land at densities that can accommodate the City's share of the regional need for lower income housing.
- ☐ Facilitate access to opportunity that is available from public schools, public transit, and jobs proximity in housing developments located in a Moderate Resource Neighborhood, as defined by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee.
- ☐ Support the development of housing to meet diverse needs which include, but are not limited, to families, school district employees and special needs populations such as seniors, veterans, disabled (e.g., hearing and visually impaired), homeless students, and emancipated foster youth.

- Provide for the development of a variety of housing unit sizes including micro-units, studios, and one-, two- and three-bedroom units.

D. LOCATION OF LOWER INCOME HOUSING SITES IN RELATION TO HOUSING OPPORTUNITY NEIGHBORHOODS

The TCAC/HCD Opportunity Mapping Tool is based on 12 indicators of access to opportunity. Table C-5 describes the Housing Opportunity Mapping Indicators and Measures.

Neighborhoods – meaning census tracts – located within the Los Angeles Region are designated into one of the following six resource categories of access to opportunity.

- Highest
- High
- Moderate
- Moderate (Rapidly Changing)
- Low
- High Segregation & Poverty

All of the sites identified as accommodating the RHNA are located in census tract 5734.02, which TCAC/HCD describes as a “moderate” resource neighborhood.

Table C-5
California TCAC/HCD
Housing Opportunity Mapping Indicators and Measures: 2021

Indicator	Measure
Poverty	Percent of the population with incomes above 200% of the federal poverty level
Adult Education	Percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or above
Employment	Percent of adults age 20-64 who are employed in the civilian labor force or in the armed forces
Job Proximity	Number of jobs filled by workers with less than a BA that fall within a given radius (determined by the typical commute distance of low wage workers in each region) of each census tract population weighted centroid
Median Home Value	Value of owner-occupied units
CalEnviroScreen	CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Pollution Indicators
Math Proficiency	Percentage of 4 th graders who meet or exceed math proficiency standards
Reading Proficiency	Percentage of 4 th graders who meet or exceed literacy standards
High School Graduation Rates	Percentage of high school cohort that graduate on time
Student Poverty Rate	Percent of students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch
Poverty	Tracts with at least 30% of the population falling under the federal poverty line
Racial Segregation	Tracts with a racial Location Quotient of higher than 1.25 for Black, Hispanic, Asian, or all people of color in comparison to the county

Source: California Fair Housing Task Force, *Methodology for the 2020 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map*, December 2020, pages 6 and 7

E. CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Each site has unique development standards regarding, for example, building heights and parking. The City intends to allow a mix of 4 and 5 story buildings in Orange Bluff.

Exhibit C-5 is the site for Zinnia Apartments. The density is 45 du/ac.

F. AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Development of the housing sites would require the replacement of old and installation of new utility infrastructure to serve the proposed new uses. The installation of infrastructure would occur during site construction and the depths and locations would be considered in the grading plan.

Off-site, local connections to the existing municipal storm drain, water, and wastewater facilities, as well as electricity lines and natural gas mains within the surrounding roadways would be required to support residential development on the housing sites.

Connections to existing water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities exists within the City and surrounding the housing sites.

Signal Hill sanitary sewers connect to the City of Long Beach sewerline, which flows into regional wastewater facilities maintained by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District 29. Since population growth from full development of the housing sites is consistent with the growth projections for the Los Angeles County, it is expected that the additional wastewater flow associated with the development of the Housing Sites can be accommodated within existing and already planned facilities.

Based on the population increase, the anticipated housing developments would increase the local water usage by approximately 372 AF by 2029, resulting in a water demand of 2,469 AF in 2029 from full build out of the Housing Sites, which is within the service capacity of 4,369 AF.

G. DRY UTILITIES

Dry utility providers include:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ Internet | - | Frontier Communications and Spectrum |
| ▪ Telephone | | Frontier Communications and Spectrum |
| ▪ Electricity | | Southern California Edison |
| ▪ Natural Gas | | Long Beach Gas |

H. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

The City has authorized environmental site assessments for each of the identified housing sites. This work has included Phase I Environmental Assessments to determine whether soil contamination is present; Methane Gas Summary Reports and Phase II Environmental Assessment Reports to evaluate the extent and severity of contamination; and Human Health Risk Assessments (HHRAs) to estimate the nature and probability of adverse health effects in humans. The site reconnaissance included excavation and drilling on the four Housing Sites. Soil matrix samples were collected and tested. All drilling, logging and sampling activities were

conducted by or under direct supervision of a California Professional Geologist, and in accordance with California Well Standards presented in the Department of Water Resources (DWR). In this manner, the City has developed a thorough understanding of the environmental constraints of each of the sites as well as recommended mitigation measures to allow for a clear path to development. The findings of these studies, and the mitigation measures proposed, are included in the EIR that has been prepared for the new Housing Element

APPENDIX D
GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

A. SCOPE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

Government Code 65583(a)(5) requires -

An analysis of potential and actual governmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels, including the *types of housing* identified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), and *for persons with disabilities* as identified in the analysis pursuant to paragraph (7), including *land use controls, building codes and their enforcement, site improvements, fees and other exactions* required of developers, *local processing and permit procedures*, and any *locally adopted ordinances that directly impact the cost and supply of residential development*. The analysis shall also demonstrate *local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need* in accordance with Section 65584 and from meeting *the need for housing for persons with disabilities, supportive housing, transitional housing, and emergency shelters* identified pursuant to paragraph (7). [Emphasis added]

Government Code Section 65583(c)(1) identifies the “types of housing” that must be permitted by the City’s Zoning Ordinance:

- ☐ Multifamily rental housing
- ☐ Factory-built housing
- ☐ Mobile homes
- ☐ Housing for agricultural employees
- ☐ Supportive housing
- ☐ Single-room occupancy units
- ☐ Emergency shelters
- ☐ Transitional housing

Government Code Section 65583(a)(7) requires –

An analysis of any special housing needs, such as those of ...persons with disabilities, including a developmental disability

In addition to the previously mentioned types of housing, Government Code Sections 65852.2 and 65852.22 provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADUs).

Finally, Government Code Section 65660 et. seq. requires that local jurisdictions allow “low barrier navigation centers” by right in areas zoned for mixed use and in non-residential zones permitting multifamily residential uses, if they meet the requirements specified in Government Code Section 65662.

The Government Code requirements provide an outline for the governmental constraints analysis as follows:

- ☐ Zone Districts Permitting a Variety of Housing Types (Part B)
- ☐ Land Use Controls - Residential Zones (Part C)
 - Land Use Controls – Specific Plans (Part D)
- ☐ Building Codes and Their Enforcement (Part E)
- ☐ On- and Off-Site Improvements (Part F)

- ☐ Fees and Other Exactions (Part G)
- ☐ City Processing and Permit Procedures (Part H)
- ☐ Analysis of Adopted Ordinances that Directly Impact the Cost and Supply of Housing (Part I)
- ☐ Description of Efforts to Remove Governmental Constraints that Hinder the City from Meeting its Share of the Regional Housing Need (Part J)
- ☐ Description of Efforts to Remove Governmental Constraints that Hinder the City from Meeting Special Housing Needs (Part K)

In order to address governmental constraints, Program 3.3 is a comprehensive Zoning Ordinance Amendments Program that will encompass the following actions:

- ☐ Update Zoning Ordinance Definitions
 - ✓ Employee Housing
 - ✓ Low Barrier Navigation Center
 - ✓ Qualified Supportive Housing Development
 - ✓ Senior Citizen
 - ✓ Senior Housing Development
- ☐ Update Uses Permitted in the Residential Districts
 - ✓ Employee housing in zones permitting single family homes
 - ✓ Large family day care homes in the multifamily districts (AB 234)
- ☐ Update Uses Permitted in the Commercial Zones
 - ✓ Low barrier navigation centers in the CR Zone

Appendix D – Governmental Constraints – describes in detail the need for the Zoning Ordinance amendments:

B. ZONING DISTRICTS PERMITTING A VARIETY OF HOUSING TYPES

Table D-1 lists the housing types permitted in the residential and commercial zones.

**Table D-1
City of Signal Hill
Zone Districts Permitting a Variety of Housing Types**

Uses	RL	RLM-1	RLM-2	RH	CG
Multifamily Rental Housing	X	X	X	P	X
Factory Built Housing	P	P	P	P	X
Mobile Homes	P	P	P	P	X
Supportive Housing	P	P	P	P	X
Single Room Occupancy	X	X	X	C	X
Emergency Shelters	X	X	X	X	P
Transitional Housing	P	P	P	P	X
Housing for Ag Employees	P	P	P	P	X

X = Prohibited

C = Conditional Use Permit Required

P = Permitted

Note: land use designations are described on the next page

Source: City of Signal Hill Zoning Ordinance

Emergency shelters are permitted in the CG Commercial General District, a district intended to provide for a wide variety of service and retail uses, many of which are highway-oriented.

C. LAND USE CONTROLS – DEVELOPED SPECIFIC PLANS

Thirteen Specific Plans have been adopted to guide residential development. Development has been completed in the first 12 Specific Plans listed in Table D-2. The Summerland Residential Specific Plan is under construction (February 2021).

D. LAND USE CONTROLS – DEVELOPED AFFORDABLE HOUSING SPECIFIC PLANS

Specific plans have guided the development of the five affordable housing developments listed in Table D-3. The Zinnia Apartments' development standards guided the Specific Plans for the Orange Bluff and Walnut Bluff sites which are described in Appendix C.

Table D-2
City of Signal Hill
Description of Developed Residential Specific Plans

Specific Plan	Location	Acres	Developed Residential Uses
SP-2 Hilltop Area	21 st Street to the South Burnett Street to the West and Temple Avenue/Hill Street to the East	125 ac.	174 detached SFDs 28 condos 119 duplex units 120 four-plex units
SP-5 California Crown	Northeast and southeast corners of Temple Avenue and 20 th Street	16.8	94 SFDs
SP- 8 Signal Hill Village	PCH between railroad R-O-W to the west and Junipero to the east	2.75 ac.	40 SFDs
SP- 9 Bixby Ridge	Temple Avenue and Panorama Drive to the West and Orizaba Avenue south of Hill Street, Obispo and Hathaway Avenues to the east northeast to the south by Hill Street, and to the north by Panorama Drive	39.4 ac.	187 SFDs
SP-11 Crescent Heights Historic District	South of 25 th Street, North of Creston Avenue, East of Walnut Avenue and West of Gardena Avenue	16.3 ac	10 existing residential units
SP-13 Cherry Avenue Corridor Residential	East side of Cherry Avenue between 19 th and 20 th Streets		10 triplex buildings 5 detached SFDs
SP-14 Hathaway Ridge Residential	West side of Obispo Avenue near the intersection of Palm Ave	2.16 ac.	18 detached SFDs
SP-15 Cityview Residential	Orizaba Avenue South of 19 th Street	3.14 ac.	81 townhomes
SP-16 Villagio Residential	Eastside of Gundry Avenue south of Willow Street	1.15 ac.	11 detached SFDs
SP-17 Crescent Square Residential	NEC Walnut Avenue and Crescent Heights Street	3.18 ac.	28 SFDs
SP-18 Pacificwalk Residential	Orizaba north of Pacific Coast Hwy	2.25 ac.	44 detached dwelling units
SP-20 Freeman Heights Residential	Between Freeman Avenue and Obispo Avenue	2.6 ac.	19 SFDs
SP-22 Summerland Residential	North side of 23 rd Street between Orange Ave and Walnut Ave	.96 ac.	16 detached SFDs

Source: City of Signal Hill Zoning Ordinance & Specific Plans

Table D-3
City of Signal Hill
Description of Developed SP-7 Special Purpose Housing Specific Plans

Area	Location	Size	Affordable Housing Development
One	NEC Gaviota and Alamitos Avenue	1.2 ac.	Eucalyptus/Sea Breeze Manor 24 multifamily dwellings for disabled persons
Two	NEC Pacific Coast Highway and Junipero Avenue	1 acre	5 single family dwellings inclusionary housing units included in the development
Three	Reserved		
Four	West of California Avenue, south of 25 th Street, north of old Pacific Electric R-O-W	5.42 acres	Las Brisas 96 multifamily dwellings family housing
Five	California Avenue between Burnett and Willow Streets	1.42 acres	Las Brisas Community Housing 60 multifamily dwellings family housing
Six	South of Hill Street between Gundry and Walnut Avenues	1.61 Acres	Zinnia Apartments 72 multifamily dwellings family housing

Source: City of Signal Hill Zoning Ordinance

E. LAND USE CONTROLS – RESIDENTIAL ZONES

1. Density, Lot Sizes and Lot Area Per Unit

Table D-4 shows the minimum lot size and density of the four residential zones. Housing density ranges from 8 to 21 dwelling units per acre. Affordable housing developments, however, have been constructed at a density of 42 and 45 dwellings per acre (Special Purpose Housing Zone).

Table D-4
City of Signal Hill
Dwelling Unit Density and Lot Area

Residential Zone	Lot Sizes (Sq. Ft.)	Lot Area Units/Sq. Ft.	Dwelling Units Per Acre
RL	Any Size	1/5,000	8
RLM-1	Any Size	1/6,000	7
RLM-2	Any Size	1/2,500	17
RH	<10,000	1/2,900	15
RH	10,000-20,000	1/2,400	18
RH	>20,000	1/2,100	21

Source: City of Signal Hill Zoning Ordinance

2. Lot Sizes and Dimensions

Table D-5 describes lot sizes and dimensions for each zone. The standards are customary for a suburban community. However, the standards have not been employed on the City's newer neighborhoods, which have been approved through a specific plan process.

Table D-5
City of Signal Hill
Lot Area and Dimensions

Residential Zone	Minimum Lot Area	Minimum Lot Frontage	Minimum Lot Depth
RL	5,000	55	90
RLM-1	6,000	50	120
RLM-2	5,000	50	100
RH	6,000	50	120

Source: City of Signal Hill Zoning Ordinance

3. Parking Requirements

Parking requirements for single-family dwellings and duplexes require that all parking be located in a garage. The requirements for SFDs and duplexes are:

<u>Number of Bedrooms</u>	<u>Number of Stalls</u>
1 or fewer	2
2 and 5	3
6 or more	4

For multi-family dwellings consisting of more than two dwellings on a single parcel, the standards are:

<u>Number of Bedrooms</u>	<u>Number of Stalls</u>
Studio, 1 and 2 bdrms	2
3 or more bdrms	2 +1 per bedrooms over 2
(shall be in a garage or assigned surface parking on the project site)	

The multi-family parking must be in a garage. A 3-bedroom unit must have 2 enclosed parking spaces; however, the third parking space may be provided through assigned parking.

The discussion in the following six paragraphs demonstrate that the enclosed parking requirement in the RH Zone has not adversely impacted housing capacity or the cost of multi-family housing and that the City has reduced parking standard in order to facilitate the development of affordable housing.

Multi-family housing in high density developments are permitted only in the RH Zone, a zone devoted to the development of high density neighborhoods, and in Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan Areas.

In the RH Zone nine units can be constructed on a 20,000 square foot lot (2,100 square feet per unit). Nine 2-car garages are required for a development of nine 2-bedroom units. Each garage must have 400 square feet. The RH Zone parking requirements pose no physical constraints to the development of lots in the RH Zone that meet the minimum lot sizes. The maximum residential densities are achievable within the framework of parking standards, lot size, setback, F.A.R. and lot coverage standards.

Table D-6 shows examples of residential development in the RH Zone. All developments were able to meet the parking requirements; no parking variances were requested. The parking standards have not had a negative impact on the supply of housing. The recent multifamily developments have provided the required off-street parking within the framework of the lot sizes and maximum densities.

Table D-6
City of Signal Hill
Development Examples in the RH Zone

Assessor Parcel Number	Lot Size (Sq. Ft.)	Number of Dwelling Units	Lot Area Per Dwelling Unit
7211-026-042 to 076	45,302	35	1,294
7211-026-078 to 159	150,718	82	1,822
7211-030-060 to 086	63,162	27	2,339
7211-030-088 to 098	29,705	11	2,700
7216-021-016 to 045	39,500	30	1,317
7216-021-046 to 127	100,188	82	1,222
7215-007-018 to 061	77,101	44	1,752
7215-004-042 to 67	41,710	26	1,604
7215-003-024 to 050	55,440	27	2,053
7215-017-010 to 036	36,210	27	1,341
7215-015-040	73,500	15	4,900
7215-019-022	23,840	28	851
7215-019-027 to 083	71,010	57	1,246
7215-019-084 to 133	55,757	50	1,115
7215-018-041 to 057	30,314	17	1,010
7215-018-010 to 037	38,768	30	1,292
7214-009-016 to 137	322,780	122	2,646
7214-009-139 to 242	215,186	104	2,069
7214-021-002 to 057	80,150	56	1,431
7216-018-036 to 053	23,958	18	1,331
7216-019-039, 041 and 052 7216-019-058 to 074 7216-019-076 to 084	27,100	28	968
7216-019-086 to 100	26,760	15	1,784
7216-020-079 to 121	70,568	43	1,641
7216-020-031 to 060	39,590	30	1,320
7216-020-062 to 077	20,657	16	1,219
7216-002-026 to 046	34,630	21	1,649

Source: Los Angeles County Assessor Maps, real estate property profiles and land use surveys

In the Las Brisas II and 1500 Hill Street (Zinnia Apartments) Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan Areas, the City enacted reduced parking standards in order to facilitate the production of affordable housing. The parking standards in these two areas are as follows:

- For studio and 1 bedroom units the standard is reduced from 2 parking spaces to .5 spaces per dwelling unit
- For 2 bedroom units the standard is reduced from 2 parking spaces to 1 space per dwelling unit
- For 3 bedroom units the standard is reduced from 3 parking spaces to 2 parking spaces per dwelling unit
- At least 40% of the parking spaces must be provided in carports; the remaining 60% can be provided through surface parking
- There is no requirement for enclosed parking spaces

4. Height Limits

Height limits include 2 and ½ stories, 3 stories and 4 stories.

The height limit in areas with a zoning designation of RL, RLM-1, RLM-2 and RH is 25 feet or 2 and ½ stories. All areas having these zoning designations – save one – have already been developed.

Signal Hill is unlike many southern California communities. Most of the City is not zoned in the traditional zoning categories of low density, medium density and high density. Due to its compact nature, unique topographic features, oil wells, limited land supply and diverse housing needs, the City has employed specific plans rather than traditional zoning. Thus, the 2 and ½ story height limit applies only to a portion of the residentially zoned land.

Areas of the City that have three story high developments include:

- Pacific Walk
- Hathaway Ridge
- Villagio
- Crescent Square

Areas of the City that have four story high developments include:

- Las Brisas II
- Cityview
- Zinnia Apartments

In recognition that height limits higher than permitted by the residential zones can contribute to affordable housing, the City Council has approved four-story height limits. These approvals have not been achieved by a waiver of the development standards in the RH or high density multi-family residential zone. Instead, the City's Zoning Ordinance allows the City Council to adopt specific plans with development standards – such as height limits and parking requirements – unique to the site and purpose of the development

The City Council approved a four-story height limit for the affordable Las Brisas II rental housing complex. The Las Brisas II affordable housing project was approved via a "Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan." The City Council also approved a four story height limit for the Zinnia

Apartments. The lower income sites at Orange Bluff and Walnut Bluff have a 4-story building height limit. In these two areas, a 5-story height limit is permitted subject to the approval of the Community Development Director.

As noted in the preceding paragraph, this zoning designation allows the City to create a specific plan of land use – including appropriate development standards such as height limits – for a specific site. The “Special Purpose Housing Specific Plan” can be applied to other sites in order to prepare height, parking and other development standards unique to a site and the purpose of the development.

5. Lot Coverage Ratios, Floor Area Ratios and Housing Unit Sizes

The lot coverage ratios in areas with a zoning designation of RL, RLM-1, RLM-2 and RH shall not exceed the standard of 50% of the lot area of the lot.

The floor area ratio is a maximum of .50 in the RL, RLM-1 and RLM-2 districts. The gross floor area includes the area in the first floor and any additional floors for all structures, in addition to garages, greenhouses and accessory buildings on the lot. Floor area applies not only to the ground floor area but also to any additional stories or basement of said structure.

Section 20.10.115 of the Zoning Ordinance does not specify a maximum floor area ratio for the RH Zone.

As previously noted, the Zoning Ordinance includes Chapter 20.41 SP-7 Special Purpose Housing Specific Plans. There are five areas so designated. There are no predetermined lot coverage ratios or floor area ratios for these areas. All development is subject to meeting the standards outlined in the site plans approved for the six areas.

The Zoning Ordinance establishes no minimum housing unit standards.

6. Setbacks

According to the Zoning Ordinance, building setback means the minimum distance between any property line and the closest point of the foundation of any building or structure on the property. Table D-7 shows the setbacks for the four residential zones. As previously stated, the standards have not guided the development of the City’s newer neighborhoods, which have been approved through a specific plan process.

7. Open Space Requirements

With respect to open space requirements, in the RLM-2 district, the minimum requirement is 600 square feet per unit with minimum dimensions of ten feet by ten feet. In the RH district, the open space requirement is 25% of the lot area after right-of-way dedication.

8. Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance

The City is in the process of preparing its ADU ordinance. The ordinance will be consistent with the requirements and standards of State law and HCD guidance.

Table D-7
City of Signal Hill
Setback Requirements for Residential Zones

Residential Zone	Lot Area (Sq. Ft.)	Front Setback	Rear Setback	Interior Setback	Street Setback
RL	All Lots	20	5	5	10
RLM-1	Lots in Block V Lots 16-76	10	5	5	10
	All Other Lots	20	15	5	10
RLM-2	All Lots	20	5	5	10
RH	Less than 10,000	15	5	5	10
	10,000-20,000	20	5	5	10
	Greater than 20,000	20	10	5	10

Source: City of Signal Hill Zoning Ordinance

9. Orange Bluff, Walnut Bluff, Town Center Northwest and Heritage Square Development Standards

Appendix C describes the development standards associated with each of the sites identified as accommodating the above moderate, moderate, and lower income housing needs. In addition, Appendix C includes illustrative site plans that demonstrate the housing capacity of each site is achievable given the cumulative impacts of the development standards.

F. BUILDING CODES AND ENFORCEMENT

HCD guidance indicates -

The element must describe the building code adoption and enforcement process, including identification of any local amendments to the Uniform Building Code (UBC) and how building code enforcement is carried out by the jurisdiction.

The City adopted the California Building Code in December 2019.

- ☐ This code will be specific to single-family dwellings, duplexes and townhomes.
- ☐ Fire suppression system (sprinklers) will be required in these occupancies.

Also California adopted the 2010 California Green Building Standards Code. The City's amendments included deleting Chapter 13 Energy Efficiency and amending the fee structure, re-roofing requirements, and grading requirements.

According to Health and Safety Code Section 17920:

Enforcement means diligent effort to secure compliance, including review of plans and permit applications, response to complaints, citation of violations, and other legal process.

... enforcement may, but need not, include inspections of existing buildings on which no complaint or permit application has been filed...

The City implements a Building and Housing Code enforcement program. Enforcement of these codes has resulted in the repair of substandard housing and the demolition of deteriorated housing. California Health and Safety Code Section 17920.3 defines the conditions that constitute a “substandard building.” The substandard housing conditions include, but are not limited, to:

- Inadequate sanitation
- Structural hazards
- Defective wiring, plumbing and mechanical equipment
- Faulty weather protection.

The City's proactive enforcement is not a constraint to the appropriate maintenance of the existing housing stock.

The California Building Code, as noted, was adopted by reference with only minor variations. The cost of new housing is not adversely impact by the adopted amendments. The City's codes are considered to be the minimum necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare. The Codes, which are based on the State Housing Law and uniform codes, are adopted by many cities throughout southern California and do not pose a constraint to residential development.

G. ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

HCD guidance indicates -:

The element must also describe and analyze the impact of on- and off-site improvement standards including street widths, curb, gutter, and sidewalk requirements, landscaping, circulation improvement requirements and any generally applicable level of service standards or mitigation thresholds.

Developers of residential subdivisions in Signal Hill are required to construct streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, sewers, water lines, street lighting and trees in the public right-of-way within and adjacent to a subdivision. These facilities are then dedicated to the City, which is responsible for maintenance.

The majority of the residential area in the City is built out. Most of the vacant housing sites and areas in Signal Hill have unique site conditions such as topography, steep slopes, petroleum extractions, and locations near or adjacent to the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Earthquake Fault Zone. For many of these housing areas, the City has used specific plans to establish standards for street widths, curb requirements and circulation improvements.

The narrative below describes the specific requirements regarding public works improvements, underground utilities, water meter plan check, and sanitation:

Public Works Improvements – projects must dedicate land for street and alley widening as shown on the Official Plan Lines Map, and construct or repair curb, gutter, sidewalks and pave to the centerline of all streets and alleys adjacent to the development parcel if they exceed the valuation level (adjusted annually). In addition, developers are responsible for construction or upgrading of sewer and water mains, storm drains, streetlights, fire hydrants, street trees and street signs. Construction is required concurrent with project development and a performance bond for the construction must

be obtained before the issuance of building permits. In certain situations where construction is infeasible, the City may accept an in lieu fee equal to the cost of construction.

Underground Utilities – The City has established an underground utility district. When feasible, the City requires undergrounding of existing overhead utilities. Undergrounding is not required for high-voltage power lines or when utility poles located “off-site” (not located on the development site). Undergrounding of utility services is required from a utility pole located on the site to the new building.

Water Meter Plan Check – To assure the correct sizing of water meters, the City requires a water plan for new development projects. Projects must be sized in conformance with the California Plumbing Code. A plan showing the fixture count and estimated domestic, fire and irrigation systems demand may be required.

Sanitation – Projects that require a new connection to the public sewer must pay a sewer connection fee to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District. Permits must be obtained before the issuance of City building permits.

The improvement requirements described above have been applied to existing housing as well as all residential developments under construction and approved for development.

H. FEES AND EXACTIONS

This part describes and quantifies permit, development, impact and other fees imposed on housing development. The fees are estimated for typical single- and multi-family developments. Exactions imposed on developers also are described.

1. City Planning Fees

a. Service Fees

There are deposit fees for services. Table D-8 presents a schedule of service fees and charges.

Deposits are used to pay for actual costs of obtaining mailing labels for public notices, postage for mailing notices, public notice publication in local newspaper, landscape consultant, plan check, traffic or environmental engineer consultant, City Attorney legal services beyond typical public hearings and report review, and other actual out-of-pocket consulting fees incurred by the City.

Planning staff time for report preparation, project meetings and site inspections is billed at \$104 per hour. The initial deposits are estimates of the costs and hours anticipated for project review. A larger initial deposit may be required for projects that include an environmental impact report, general plan amendment, zoning ordinance amendment, specific plan, conditional use permit, variance, etc.

Table D-8
City of Signal Hill
Schedule of Service Fees and Charges

Residential	Initial Deposit
New single-family or duplex dwellings when view analysis is not required	\$5,000.00
New single-family or duplex dwellings with view analysis	\$6,000.00
Multi-family and tract developments fewer than 10 dwellings	\$8,000.00
Multi-family and tract developments more than 10 dwellings	\$12,000.00
Other planning applications, including parcel map, parcel map waiver, lot line adjustments, etc.	\$4,000.00

Applicants are notified if the initial deposit becomes insufficient to pay for costs billed against the deposit. Before project approval, the applicant's deposit account must be adequate to pay for associated project costs. Upon final project approval, excess deposits will be refunded to the applicant.

Planners will provide free consultation regarding zoning issues and provide preliminary plan review (up to three hours) at no cost to the applicant to identify zoning or site plan and design review issues before formal submittal of plans and the initial deposit. Applicants are encouraged to work with their architects and engineers to submit complete plans of sufficient detail to assure the City and its consultants can perform complete plan review.

b. User Charges and Fees

The City periodically reviews its user charges and fees for services and utilities to ensure that they are consistent with costs incurred by the City. With passage of Assembly Bill 1600, City staff has examined various fee structures to ensure that fees charged are consistent with the cost of providing the respective services. Water rates, for example, were increased so that the water system is no longer subsidized from the General Fund, but rather pays its own way.

c. Plan Check Fees

Plan check fees for both Building and Safety and Public Works applications are charged based strictly on the number of hours actually required for the respective plan checks. Review of Community Development Department fees for application processing indicate that fees are insufficient to cover costs of services provided and, consequently, manpower logs for newly-received applications are in use to determine appropriate fees and processing charges for future applications.

2. Development Impact Fees

Title 21 of the Municipal Code -- Public Dedication Requirements and Improvement Fees to be Paid by Development Projects -- defines the impact fee structure. Development projects are evaluated for the improvement needs that are generated. An "improvement study" may be required to estimate improvement needs of a particular project and to provide a basis for fees to

be established. Water, traffic, and parks and recreation impacts fees have been determined based on engineering studies and cost estimates of required system improvements prorated for each development project on the basis of objective measures of future benefit and use accruing to each such project. Table D-9 shows the per unit development impact fee amounts as of March 25, 2020.

Table D-9
City of Signal Hill
Residential Development Impact Fees
Parks, Water and Traffic

Parks	
Single-Family Dwelling Unit	\$21,910
Multi-Family Dwelling Unit	\$15,112
Water	
Dwelling Unit with 1" meter	\$21,437
Traffic	
Single/Multi-family dwelling unit	\$540.47

Source: City of Signal Hill, Development Impact Fees, March 25, 2020

3. School Impact (Developer) Fees – Long Beach Unified School District

a. New Residential and Senior Housing

New residential construction and additions of more than 500 square feet are subject to a developer fee charged by the Long Beach Unified School District. These fees help provide school facilities to accommodate new residential development. According to the law, the fee is determined by square footage of assessable space. Effective as of June 1, 2020, the residential fee is \$4.08 per square foot.

Residential Senior Housing (as designated by the project's CC&Rs) will be assessed at the Level I Commercial rate of \$0.66 per square foot.

b. ADU School Fee

ADUs are separate residential units that can house a new family that generates new students. Fees are assessed against all new ADU square footage in the same manner as with other new residential construction. ADUs are not additions to existing residential structures. Therefore, the exemption for additions of 500 square feet or less is not applicable. A new ADU is charged fees even if it is only 300 square feet. However, if an addition is added to an existing ADU, the addition exemption would apply. The following examples illustrate the application of fees, exemptions, and credits for ADUs:

- Construction of a new ADU that is detached or added to the exterior of an existing residential structure. In this example, the ADU would be fully assessed fees because it is a new residential structure that did not exist before. The mere fact that the ADU may be attached to an existing residential structure is not relevant. Thus, a 450- square foot ADU attached to an existing residential structure would be levied fees on the new 450 square feet of residential space.

- Construction of an ADU that converts part of an existing residential structure and adds additional square footage beyond the existing residential structure. In this example, there would only be the levy of fees for the added square footage, because the fees for the converted square footage would be offset by the existing residential square footage. Thus, a 450-square foot ADU that converts 200 square feet of an existing residence would only be levied fees for the new 250 square feet of residential space.
- Conversion of existing residential space into an ADU. If the new ADU would be entirely enclosed within an existing residence, no fees would be levied, since there is no new square footage being created by the ADU. However, fees would apply to the conversion of a garage into an ADU since school fees are not levied against garages.

Note that the impact fee restrictions on ADUs imposed by Senate Bill 13 ("SB 13") are only applicable to impact fees levied by cities, counties, and special districts. School districts are independently authorized to levy school developer fees per Education Code § 17620. SB 13 does not modify, suspend, or mention Education Code § 17620. Accordingly, SB 13 does not restrict school districts' levies of school fees on ADUs. For the same reasons, AB 881 does not limit the levy of school developer fees on ADUs.

4. Fees for Typical Single-Family and Multi-Family Developments

Table B-10 shows the total fees for a typical single-family housing development. On a per unit basis, the fees total \$57,472. The City fees (excluding school impact fees) represent 8.2% of the costs for a home with a market value of \$600,000. School fees comprise 1.4% of a home with a market value of \$600,000.

Table B-11 shows the total fees for a typical multiple-family housing development. On a per unit basis, the City fees total \$45,321 exclusive of school impact fees. These City fees (excluding school impact fees) represent 11.8% of the costs of the market value/cost. School fees comprise 1.2% of market value/cost.

5. Affordable Housing Developments Exempt from Development Impact Fees

Affordable housing developments are exempt from the three impact fees for parks, water and traffic. Sections 21.44.040, 21.44.050 and 21.48.050 of the Zoning Ordinance state that these fees:

"... shall not apply to new construction of residences which are sold or leased at rates affordable to very low and low income persons. To qualify for this exemption, the applicant must submit an agreement in a form acceptable to the city attorney binding the development project to a guarantee that the assessable lot area shall remain affordable to low and very low income persons for a period of not less than twenty years, and making the city a party to the covenant such that the restriction is enforceable by the city."

Tables B-10 and B-11 list the three fees for single- and multi-family developments.

Table D-10
City of Signal Hill: Typical Fees for a 10-Unit Single-Family Development

Development Impact Fees	Per Unit	Project Total
Parks	\$21,910	\$219,100
Water	\$21,437	\$214,370
Traffic	\$540.47	\$5,404.70
Permit and Plan Check Fees		
Permit ¹	\$2,040	\$20,400
Plan Check ²	\$1,734	\$17,340
State Energy Plan Check Fees	\$51	\$510
School Impact Fee³	\$8,160	\$81,600
Planning Fees		
View Analysis ⁴	\$1,200	\$12,000
Other Planning Applications ⁴	\$400	\$4,000
Total	\$57,472.47	\$574,724.70
City Fees as % of Market Value⁵	8.2%	
School Fees as % of Market Value⁵	1.4%	

¹0.68 X building valuation of \$300,000; plan check also include seismic fee

²85% of permit fee

³Based on 2,000 square foot home

⁴Calculated on a per project basis

⁵Percentages are computed on a \$600,000 market value which is more than the building valuation of a new home

Table D-11
City of Signal Hill: Typical Fees for a 10-Unit Multi-Family Development

Development Impact Fees	Per Unit	Project Total
Parks	\$15,112	\$151,120
Water	\$21,437	\$214,370
Traffic	\$540.47	\$5,404.70
Permit and Plan Check Fees		
Permit ¹	\$1,360	\$13,600
Plan Check ²	\$1,156	\$11,560
State Energy Plan Check Fees	\$36	\$360
School Impact Fee³	\$4,080	\$40,800
Planning Fees		
View Analysis ³	\$1,200	\$12,000
Other Planning Applications ³	\$400	\$4,000
Total	\$45,321.47	\$453,214.70
City Fees as % of Market Value⁴	11.8%	
School Fees as % of Market Value⁴	1.2%	

¹0.68 X building valuation of \$200,000; plan check also include seismic fee

²85% of permit fee

³Based on 1,000 square foot apartment

³Calculated on a per project basis and then divided by 10 units

⁴Percentages are computed on a market value/cost of \$350,000

6. ADU Fees

ADUs up to 750 square feet are exempt from impact fees (Government Code Section 65852.2, Subdivision (f)(3)); ADUs that are 750 square feet or larger may be charged impact fees but only such fees that are proportional in size (by square foot) to those for the primary dwelling unit (Gov. Code, § 65852.2, subd. (f)(3)).

7. Exactions

By definition, an exaction is a large capital improvement included in a project's approval for development (e.g., land dedication for parks and schools, etc.). Signal Hill does not require large-scale capital improvements to be constructed by project applicants. Instead, the City's development impact fees are intended to finance construction of such facilities. Since the City does not impose exactions, they are not a constraint to local development. As explained earlier, residential projects must dedicate land for street and alley widening when necessary.

The City believes that the fees for planning services, user charges, and plan check are both necessary and appropriate for residential development. The City has established each fee after careful study and consideration.

The development impact fees also have been established after a complete study and review of needs, costs and the pro-rata shares based on the nature and scope of development.

As affordable housing is exempt from the impact fees, the City finds that fees and exactions do not constrain the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels.

I. PROCESSING AND PERMIT PROCEDURES

HCD guidance indicates that the element should identify and analyze the types of permits and processing time required of housing developments and other applicable regulations.

1. Site Plan and Design Review

New dwellings, additions of more than 500 square feet, and second story additions to existing dwellings are subject to a site plan and design review process. A complete submittal will generally include the following: architectural rendering, site plan, architectural elevations, floor plan, preliminary grading plan, preliminary landscape plan, and materials color board. View sensitive projects will include view analysis exhibits.

In approving or conditionally approving a site plan and design review application, the Community Development Director, the Planning Commission or City Council, as the case may be, shall find that:

- The proposed project is in conformance with the general plan, zoning ordinance, and other ordinances and regulations of the City;
- The proposed project is in conformance with any redevelopment plan and regulations of the redevelopment agency and any executed owner's participation agreement or disposition and development agreement;
- The proposed project avoids traffic congestion to ensure the public health, safety,

and general welfare, and to prevent adverse effect on surrounding properties.

- The topography is suitable for the proposed site plan and the site plan, as proposed, is suitable for the use intended;
- The proposed development provides for appropriate exterior building design and appearance consistent and complementary to present and proposed buildings and structures in the vicinity of the subject project while still providing for a variety of designs, forms and treatments.

2. Review and Approval Timelines

The Community Development Department continues in its efforts to reduce paperwork and processing time for all development project applications. Inter-departmental coordination of development applications is facilitated by the relatively small size of the staffs and familiarity of all staff members with each project proceeding through the application process.

Average processing time for residential projects varies based on project complexity. A summary of the review and approval timelines is provided below:

- Residential projects that require building permits only are typically approved within two to four weeks of submittal of all required correct information. The approving body is the City staff.
- All new residential projects require a Site Plan and Review process. Staff has authority over Administrative Site Plan and Design review.
- Development projects that require Planning Commission approval take an average of six weeks to reach public hearing. This time frame is highly dependent on the applicant's accurate and timely response to City staff comments on the submittal of the Site Plan. Accordingly, the deadline for submitting completed view analysis materials, architectural plans, brochures, letters, and materials color display boards is approximately one month before the meeting date. This is the minimum time necessary to complete environmental documents, public notices and prepare reports, resolutions and conditions of approval for the Commission's consideration.

The Planning Commission meets monthly on the third Tuesday at 7:00 P.M. in the City Hall Council Chambers. Applicants attend all Commission meetings related to their project and are prepared to answer questions from the Planning Commissioners. Agenda packets are distributed to the Commissioners the Thursday before the Commission meeting.

3. Building, Grading and Street Improvement Plan Check

Following approval of the project at the Planning Commission public hearing, plans will be accepted for building, grading and street improvement plan check. The Building Division serves as the overall project coordinator for building plans and planning approvals, and issues building and grading permits. The Public Works Department Engineering Division plan checks grading, street and alley, and sewer and water improvement plans.

At time of submittal for building plan check, applicants pay a plan check fee equal to 85% of the

building permit fee. The City uses Building Valuation Data as published in Building Standards Magazine to determine building valuation. Permit and plan check fees are adopted from time to time by City Council resolution. The Public Works Engineering Division collects a separate plan check deposit for grading, erosion control, street, water and sewer improvement plans. Plans are checked by licensed structural or civil engineers under contract to perform plan checks for the City. The costs for these services are passed through to the applicant.

4. Overlay Zones

The Zoning Ordinance provides for two overlay zones – the Orange Avenue and Landscape Overlay Districts. The purpose of the Orange Overlay District is to “improve the appearance of properties with frontage” on Orange Avenue between Willow and Hill Streets. Development standards for setbacks, fencing, screening, landscaping, painting and the like are set forth in this overlay district.

The Landscape Overlay District “promotes consistent and distinctive landscaping of front setbacks” along Cherry Avenue, Spring Street, and/or Willow Street.

These overlay districts do not impact residential neighborhoods nor do they impact new housing construction.

5. State Laws Controlling the City’s Processing Timelines

a. ADU Processing Timeline

The City will implement State law which requires a permitting agency to act on an application to create a new accessory dwelling unit within 60 days from the date the local agency receives a completed application if there is an existing single-family or multifamily dwelling on the lot (Government Code Section 65852.2 (a)(3) and (b)). If the permit application to create an accessory dwelling unit or a junior accessory dwelling unit is submitted with a permit application to create a new single-family dwelling on the lot, the City may delay acting on the permit application for the accessory dwelling unit or the junior accessory dwelling unit until the City acts on the permit application to create the new single-family dwelling. However, the City – pursuant to State law - will consider the application to create the accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit without discretionary review or hearing.

b. SB 330 Streamlining

The City’s timelines also will be consistent with those contained in SB 330 Housing Crisis Act of 2019. For example, SB 330 limits the number of public hearings on a housing development project to five. The State law also reduces the time that the City has to approve or disapprove an application under the permit streamlining act from 120 to 90 days for a housing project that requires CEQA review and from 90 to 60 days if a housing project is at least 49% affordable units.

c. SB 35 Affordable Housing Streamlining

When jurisdictions have insufficient progress toward their Above Moderate income RHNA and/or have not submitted the latest Housing Element Annual Progress Report, these jurisdictions are subject to the streamlined ministerial approval process (SB 35 (Chapter 366, Statutes of 2017) streamlining) for proposed developments with at least 10% affordability.

Signal Hill is one of 298 jurisdictions in the State subject to the streamlining requirements.

6. Processing of Orange Bluff, Walnut Bluff, Town Center Northwest, and Heritage Square Specific Plans

The Planning Commission and City Council will adopt Specific Plans for these areas that describe the location, goals and objectives, permitted uses, density, building height, parking and other development standards. The site plans for Orange Bluff and Walnut Bluff will be approved by the Community Development Director and will not require public hearings.

In summary, processing time does not pose a potential or actual governmental constraint to the development of new housing that will accommodate the City's RHNA for the 2021-2029 planning period.

J. CONSTRAINTS ON HOUSING FOR DISABLED PERSONS

The Housing Element must identify constraints on housing for people with disabilities and efforts to remove any such constraints. More specifically, the analysis must:

- Identify whether the locality has an established reasonable accommodation procedure
- Review zoning laws, policies, and practices for compliance with fair housing laws
- Evaluate permits and processing as they affect applications from disabled persons
- Review Building Code amendments and practices that might diminish the ability to accommodate persons with disabilities

1. Reasonable Accommodation Procedure

The City adopted a reasonable accommodation procedure in October 2016. The procedure is based on the guidance by the Federal Departments of Justice and Housing and Urban Development, and the California Attorney General's Office. The procedure is modeled after the one developed by the Mental Health Advocacy Services, Inc.

In addition, in December 2020 the City completed the preparation of a brochure describing the reasonable accommodation procedure and the application which may be submitted to the Community Development Department.

2. Zoning and Fair Housing

a. Definition of Family

In August 2014 the Zoning Ordinance definition of family was amended to become consistent with fair housing laws. The definition is: "Family means one or more persons living together as a single housekeeping unit in a dwelling unit."

b. Zones Allowing Residential Care Facilities

Under California state law, licensed facilities serving six persons or fewer receive special land use protection. California requires that many types of licensed facilities serving six persons or fewer be treated for zoning purposes like single-family homes.

The Zoning Ordinance was amended to include the following definition:

“Licensed Group Home” means a group home housing six or fewer persons that is licensed by the State of California under the provisions of the Health and Safety Code.

In addition, the Zoning Ordinance was amended to permit licensed group homes in all residential zones allowing single family homes.

c. Boarding House and Rooming House Definitions

State law requires that residential care facilities not be defined within the meaning of boarding house, rooming house, institution or home for the care of minors, the aged, or the mentally infirm, foster care home, guest home, rest home, sanitarium, mental hygiene home, or other similar term which implies that a residential facility is a business run for profit. The Zoning Ordinance has definitions for three of these terms:

"Boardinghouse" or "rooming house" means a building containing a single dwelling unit and provisions for not more than five guest rooms and where lodging is provided with or without meals for compensation, but not to include rest homes."

"Lodging house" means the same as "boardinghouse." "Rooming house" means the same as "boardinghouse."

The Zoning Ordinance does not include residential care facilities within meaning of the three above terms.

d. Residential Care Facilities for Seven or More Persons

In the single-family zones, the City requires a conditional use permit for residential care facilities involving seven or more patients. State law allows cities to require a conditional use permit for residential care facilities for seven or more persons.

However, the City would adhere to the DOJ and HUD interpretation of the Fair Housing Act. In this regard, the two Departments state that

“...because persons with disabilities are entitled to request reasonable accommodations in rules and policies, the group home for seven persons with disabilities would have to be given the opportunity to seek an exception or waiver.”

e. Siting or Separation Requirements for Licensed Residential Care Facilities

The City's Zoning Ordinance does not establish siting or separation requirements for the facilities.

Over concentration of certain care homes in a neighborhood is regulated by the State for licensed facilities. Except for foster homes and elderly care, licenses issued by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) must be a minimum of 300 feet away from any other licensed home (as measured from the outside walls of the house – Health and Safety Code Section 1520.5) If a home is less than the 300 feet, an exemption must be granted by the city, otherwise the license is denied. This 300-foot separation restriction does not apply to licenses

issued by the State Department of Alcohol and Drugs for rehabilitation homes.

CDSS must submit any application for a facility covered by the law to the city where the facility will be located. The city may request that the license be denied based on the over concentration or an existing facility (or within 1,000 feet of a congregate living health facility) unless the city approves the application. Even if there is adequate separation between the facilities, a city or county may ask that the license be denied based on over concentration.

These separation requirements apply only to facilities with the same type of license. For instance, a community care facility would not violate the separation requirements even if located next to a drug and alcohol treatment facility.

The City complies with fair housing laws as they relate to spacing and separation requirements. The City has not adopted a standard different from or more stringent than the one the State applies. Moreover, the DOJ and HUD acknowledge that neighborhoods as well as the disabled may suffer if licensed residential care facilities are over concentrated. The DOJ and HUD offer the following guidance:

...if a neighborhood came to be composed largely of group homes, that could adversely affect individuals with disabilities and would be inconsistent with the objective of integrating persons with disabilities into the community. Especially in the licensing and regulatory process, it is appropriate to be concerned about the setting for a group home. A consideration of over-concentration could be considered in this context. This objective does not, however, justify requiring separations which have the effect of foreclosing group homes from locating in entire neighborhoods.

Joint Statement of the Department of Justice and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Group Homes, Local Land Use, and the Fair Housing Act*, August 18, 1999, page 4

f. Parking Requirements for Persons with Disabilities

The City's parking standards are established for different uses, not in terms of the occupants of the use. For instance, the City does not have parking standards for single- or multi-family housing occupied by disabled or elderly persons.

The City, however, recognizes that disabled persons who occupy licensed residential care facilities generate a parking need different from non-disabled persons. For instance, developmentally disabled persons may not have licenses to drive a car. The "reasonable accommodation procedure" will include an opportunity for disabled persons (or their representatives) to request a reduction and/or waiver of parking requirements.

3. Permits and Processing

HCD guidance indicates the element should:

- Evaluate include the process for requesting retrofit for accessibility
- Ensure compliance with all State laws regulating permit requirement of licensed residential care facilities with fewer than six persons in single-family zones
- Identify any conditions or use restrictions for licensed residential care facilities with greater than 6 persons or group homes that will be providing services on-

site

Non-structural retrofits within buildings like adding grab bars, replacing doorknobs with single-lever doorknobs, and exchanging toilets do not require building permits, or City approvals. Structural retrofits like widening doorways or constructing ramps requires a building permit. These requirements are the same for single- and multi-family housing. Tenants residing in apartments must first obtain permission from the owner and/or property manager to make the retrofits.

Apart from requiring a conditional use permit, the City has no other conditions or use restrictions on group homes serving seven or more persons.

4. Building Codes

HCD guidance indicates the element should:

- Evaluate the Building Code to determine if any regulations might diminish the ability to accommodate persons with disabilities,
- Identify adopted universal design elements in the building code
- Provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in the enforcement of building codes and the issuance of building permits.

The City has adopted the 2019 California Building Code and implements all provisions accommodating disabled persons.

On October 31, 2005, HCD certified and made available the “Model Universal Design Local Ordinance.” HCD indicated that the Ordinance might be adopted voluntarily in substantially the same form by any city or county pursuant to Section 17959. The City has not adopted a universal design ordinance. The City understands that universal design aims to serve all people of all ages, sizes, and abilities and is applied to all buildings. The City may explore the application of universal design features in both existing and new housing.

The City has adopted a Reasonable Accommodation Procedure. That procedure includes request for reasonable accommodations from the requirements of the Building Code.

K. ANALYSIS OF ADOPTED ORDINANCES THAT DIRECTLY IMPACT THE COST AND SUPPLY OF HOUSING

The City has imposed no moratoria or prohibitions against multifamily housing developments. During the 2013-2-21 planning period, 72 affordable housing units were constructed.

The City has no growth control policies or ordinances. Signal Hill is completely surrounded by the City of Long Beach and Long Beach Municipal Airport.

In addition, the City has not adopted ordinances pertaining to rent control, short term rentals or crime-free rental housing.

The City will be adopting ordinances that contribute to land cost reductions (i.e., density bonus ordinance) and increasing the supply of housing (i.e., accessory dwelling unit ordinance).

L. DESCRIPTION OF EFFORTS TO REMOVE GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS THAT HINDER THE CITY FROM MEETING ITS SHARE OF THE REGIONAL HOUSING NEED

The following efforts have been undertaken during the development of the *2021-2029 Housing Element*:

- Reached out and worked on a cooperative basis with the City's major property owner to identify sites that could be-re-zoned from non-residential to residential uses
- Prepared Specific Plans for the sites identified as accommodating the above moderate, moderate and lower income housing needs
- Prepared illustrative site plans for the sites accommodating the RHNA.
- Identified environmental constraints and mitigation/remedial measures
- Prepared an Environmental Impact Report on the *2021-2029 Housing Element* and the above moderate income, moderate income, and lower income housing sites.

APPENDIX E
ANALYSIS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

A. INTRODUCTION

Government Code Section 65583(a)(6) requires -

An analysis of potential and actual nongovernmental constraints upon the maintenance, improvement, or development of housing for all income levels...

The analysis must examine the following:

- Availability of financing
- Price of Land
- Cost of construction
- Requests to develop housing at densities below those stated in the 2014-2021 sites inventory and analysis (Government Code 65583.2)(c)
- Length of time between receiving approval for a housing development and submittal of an application for building permits
- Efforts to remove nongovernmental constraints creating a gap between the planning for and construction of housing

In addition, information is presented on housing prices and rents.

B. AVAILABILITY OF FINANCING

The analysis of the availability of financing is based on the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data on FHA and conventional loan applications made by borrowers to buy a home in Signal Hill. The data provide the basis to calculate loan denial rates by loan type, borrower income, race/ethnicity, and census tract. The HMDA data analysis covers calendar years 2018 and 2019. The 2020 data will not be available until September 2021.

1. Analysis of Home Purchase Loan Applications

During the two-year period 323 loan applications were made of which 8% were denied and 92% were approved. The loan denial rates for conventional loan applications were considerably lower than for FHA loan applications: 6.9% to 17.6%. The higher FHA denial rates are probably caused by the borrower's FICO scores, poor credit history, and high debt-to-income ratios. Refer to Table E-1.

Overall, the vast majority – almost nine of every 10 loan applications - are approved.

FHA loan applications, however, represent a small share of the market as they comprise 10% of all loan applications.

Table E-2 reports on loan denial rates by loan type and income. Generally speaking, lower income borrowers have the highest loan denial rates. Borrowers in the middle and higher income groups have the lowest denial rates.

Table E-3 shows the loan denial rates by race and ethnicity. Black borrowers experience the highest loan denial rates at almost 15%. Black borrowers submitted 27 applications, indicating that a small increase in approvals would significantly alter the denial percentage. Overall, Black applicants represented 8.4% of all borrowers.

The -otherll borrowers also had a higher than average loan denial rate of 12%.

Table E-3 also shows that Hispanic borrowers comprise 14.2% of all borrowers. The White, non-Hispanic borrowers comprise 31.6% of all borrowers.

Table E-1
City of Signal Hill
FHA/VA and Conventional
Loan Applications and Denial Rates: 2018 and 2019

Type of Application	2018 Number/Percent	2019 Number/Percent	Total Number/Percent
FHA/VA/FSA			
Total Applications	18	16	34
Number Denied	3	3	6
Percent Denied	16.7%	18.8%	17.6%
Conventional Loans			
Total Applications	151	138	289
Number Denied	12	8	20
Percent Denied	7.9%	5.8%	6.9%
All Loans			
Total Applications	169	154	323
Number Denied	15	11	26
Percent Denied	8.9%	7.1%	8.0%

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Website HMDA Data Browser

Table E-2
City of Signal Hill
FHA/VA and Conventional Loan Denial Rates
by Household Income: 2018 and 2019

Loan Type and Income	Total Applications	Total Denied	Percent Denied
FHA/VA/FSA Loans			
<\$60,000	0	0	0.0%
\$60,000-\$79,999	5	1	20.0%
\$80,000-\$99,999	5	2	40.0%
\$100,000-\$119,999	6	2	33.3%
\$120,000-\$139,999	8	1	12.5%
\$140,000-\$159,999	1	0	0.0%
\$160,000-\$179,999	4	0	0.0%
\$180,000-\$199,999	4	0	0.0%
\$200,000+	1	0	0.0%
Income Not Available	0	0	0.0%
Total	34	6	17.6%
Conventional Loans			
<\$60,000	7	1	14.3%
\$60,000-\$79,999	23	1	4.3%
\$80,000-\$99,999	60	6	10.0%
\$100,000-\$119,999	50	3	6.0%
\$120,000-\$139,999	34	2	5.9%
\$140,000-\$159,999	23	1	4.3%
\$160,000-\$179,999	23	2	8.7%
\$180,000-\$199,999	21	2	9.5%
\$200,000+	46	2	4.3%
Income Not Available	2	0	0.0%
Total	289	20	6.9%
All Loans			
<\$60,000	7	1	14.3%
\$60,000-\$79,999	28	2	7.1%
\$80,000-\$99,999	65	8	12.3%
\$100,000-\$119,999	56	5	8.9%
\$120,000-\$139,999	42	3	7.1%
\$140,000-\$159,999	24	1	4.2%
\$160,000-\$179,999	27	2	7.4%
\$180,000-\$199,999	25	2	8.0%
\$200,000+	47	2	4.3%
Income Not Available	2	0	0.0%
Total	323	26	8.0%

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC),
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Website HMDA Data Browser

Table E-3
City of Signal Hill
FHA/VA and Conventional Loan Denial Rates
By Race and Ethnicity: 2018 and 2019

Race/Ethnicity	Total Applications	Total Denied	Percent Denied
FHA/VA/FSA Loans			
Hispanic	8	3	37.5%
White, Non-Hispanic	10	1	10.0%
Black	4	0	0.0%
Asian	1	0	0.0%
All Other ¹	11	2	18.2%
Total	34	6	17.6%
Conventional Loans			
Hispanic	38	0	0.0%
White, Non-Hispanic	92	3	3.3%
Black	23	4	17.4%
Asian	55	4	7.3%
All Other ¹	81	9	11.1%
Total	289	20	6.9%
All Loans			
Hispanic	46	3	6.5%
White, Non-Hispanic	102	4	3.9%
Black	27	4	14.8%
Asian	56	4	7.1%
All Other ¹	92	11	12.0%
Total	323	26	8.0%

¹Includes all other races and applications where race and/or ethnicity were not available

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Website HMDA Data Browser

2. Redlining/Financing Availability by Census Tract

Redlining describes a situation where mortgage services are denied or limited for two specific reasons:

- The racial and/or ethnic composition of an area's residents
- The age of an area's properties

Redlining is when lenders used discriminatory and unfair lending practices that result in reduced lending accessibility for borrowers in the areas that show high populations of racial minorities, regardless of the credit worthiness of each individual borrower. The word redlining comes from the practice of outlining in red those geographical areas that were perceived to pose a higher mortgage risk. Redlining can affect a particular street, block, census tract, or an entire city.

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the analysis of loan denial rates by census tract will help to identify if there are underserved neighborhoods.

The overwhelming majority of loan applications were made to by homes in census tract 5734.02 and 5734.03. Almost 92% of the loan applications to buy a home in these two census tracts were approved. In addition, none of the loan applicants to buy a home in census tract 5734.01 were denied.

Overall, the loan denial/loan approval rates are high and no individual census tract appears to be underserved.

Table E-4
City of Signal Hill
FHA/VA and Conventional Loan Denial Rates by Census Tract: 2018 and 2019

Census Tract	FHA/VA Loans			Conventional Loans			All Loans		
	Total Apps.	Total Denied	Percent Denied	Total Apps	Total Denied	Percent Denied	Total Apps.	Total Denied	Percent Denied
5734.01	3	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%
5734.02	15	4	26.7%	135	9	6.7%	150	13	8.7%
5734.03	16	2	12.5%	139	11	7.9%	155	13	8.4%
Total	34	6	17.6%	289	20	6.9%	323	26	8.0%

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC), Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Website HMDA Data Browser

C. PRICE OF LAND**1. Single Family Lots**

Land costs have a demonstrable influence on the cost and availability of affordable housing. Land costs are influenced by many variables, including scarcity and developable density, location, site constraints, and the availability of public utilities. As land becomes less available, the price of land increases.

Information on sold or for sale vacant single family lots was unavailable. There are few vacant R-1 lots.

2. Multifamily Land

There is a vacant site for sale with frontage onto Pacific Coast Highway. The site is .91 acres (39,586 SF) and has an asking price of \$2.9 million. A re-zone to high density at 45 dwelling units per acre yields the potential for 40 multi-family housing units. The land cost equals \$72,500 per multifamily housing unit.

In 2015, TCAC approved LIHTC for the Gundry Hill (now Zinnia Apartments) 72 unit affordable multifamily housing development. The land cost was \$89,139 per multifamily housing unit.

Multifamily land costs now range between \$70,000 and \$90,000 per housing unit.

D. COST OF CONSTRUCTION

Construction costs for housing can vary significantly depending on the type of housing, such as single-family, townhomes, and apartments. However, even within a particular building type, construction costs vary by unit size and amenities.

For standard housing construction, costs may average \$130 to \$167 per square foot for single-family residences depending on the type of construction, and \$120 to \$179 per square foot for multifamily residential structure, depending on construction type and excluding parking (International Code Council Building Valuation Data, February 2021).

It should be noted that, when using BVD data, these are -average costs based on typical construction methods for each occupancy group and type of construction. The average costs include foundation work, structural and nonstructural building components, electrical, plumbing, mechanical and interior finish material. The data is a national average and does not take into account any regional cost differences. As such, the use of Regional Cost Modifiers is subject to the authority having jurisdiction over the issuing of building permits.

In 2015, TCAC approved LIHTC for the Gundry Hill (now Zinnia Apartments) multifamily development. The construction cost per square foot was \$159. Thus, a 750 SF apartment unit would cost an estimated \$119,250.

E. COMPONENTS OF TOTAL DEVELOPMENT COSTS

According to the Turner Center:

Total development costs are made up of a lot of different line items, including land or property acquisition costs, construction costs, architectural/engineering costs, local development fees, as well as fees associated with the soft costs of development (e.g., legal fees, appraisals, and insurance).

Source: Turner Center for Housing Innovation, *The Costs of Affordable Housing Production: Insights from California's 9% Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program*, March 2020, page 8 (Author: Carolina Reid)

Research completed by the Turner Center found that between 2008 and 2018, the hard costs of building apartment housing in California increased by \$68 per square foot. The research shows that hard construction costs (material and labor) are the primary driver of rising development costs. The shortage in the construction labor market and higher prices for general contractors (as well as the subcontractors they hire) is affecting affordable housing development — just as this shortage impacts market-rate development.

Source: Turner Center for Housing Innovation, *The Hard Costs of Construction: Recent Trends in Labor and Material Costs for Apartment Buildings in California*, March 2020, 25 pages (Authors: Hayley Raetz, Teddy Forscher, Elizabeth Kneebone, and Carolina Reid)

F. COST OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The development costs associated with affordable housing are high and often exceed those of market rate projects. In many cities the cost of single family homes are less than those of individual apartments in an affordable housing development. The cost of new affordable housing is neither low cost nor cheap.

The United States Government Accounting Office (GAO) determined that in California the 2015 average per apartment unit development cost financed by Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) was \$335,727. The 2015 average cost was 10% higher than in 2011.

Source: United States Government Accountability Office, *Low-Income Housing Tax Credit: Improved Data and Oversight Would Strengthen Cost Assessment and Fraud Risk Management*, September 2018, page 116

Affordable housing developments provide housing primarily for lower income households – that is, households whose annual income is 80% or less the County median income.

However, because 1) the development costs of tax credit projects have increased since 2015 and 2) they provide housing for extremely low and very low income households, the affordable rents usually supports 10% or less of the total development costs. HCD has reported that the average percentage shares of funding sources for an affordable housing development are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| ▪ State housing tax credits | 11% |
| ▪ Federal housing tax credits | 43% |
| ▪ Private bank loans | 9% |

- Federal HOME funds 5%
- Federal Home Loan Bank Affordable Housing Program 3%
- State housing funds e.g. Veterans Housing and Homeless Prevention Program 19%
- State Mental Health Services Act Housing funds 6%

For the Zinnia Apartments, the total development cost per unit was \$414,307. Twenty-two of the 72 units had monthly rents of less than \$500.00

G. HOUSING PRICES AND RENTS

1. Housing Prices

The American Community Survey (ACS) collects data on the owner's estimate of a home's value if it were for sale. The median home value was \$505,900, according to the 2015-2019 ACS. This value is probably lower the 2021 median home value.

Based on the owner estimates, more than one-half (50.6%) of the homes had a value of more than \$500,000. An estimated 40.3% had values in the range of \$300,000 to \$499,000. The balance of homes had estimated value of \$300,000 or more.

Table E-5
City of Signal Hill
Value of Housing Units: 2015-2019

Value	Number	Percent
Less than \$100,000	53	2.1%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	0	0.0%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	0	0.0%
\$150,000 to \$174,999	56	2.3%
\$175,000 to \$199,999	8	0.3%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	22	0.9%
\$250,000 to \$299,999	84	3.4%
\$300,000 to \$399,999	465	18.8%
\$400,000 to \$499,999	531	21.5%
\$500,000 to \$749,999	680	27.5%
\$750,000 to \$999,999	377	15.3%
\$1,000,000 to \$1,499,999	188	7.6%
\$1,500,000 to \$1,999,999	6	0.2%
\$2,000,000 or more	0	0.0%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	2,470	99.9%

Note: total does not sum to 100% due to rounding

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year
Estimates, Table B25075 Value Occupancy

The home value data demonstrate that a few existing homes could be afforded by lower income households. The lower valued homes are probably one and two-bedroom condominiums.

2. Housing Rents

The American Community Survey collects data on the gross rents of renter-occupied housing units. Gross rents include the contract rent plus utilities.

Two-bedroom units comprise about four of every 10 rental units. The median gross rent for a 2-bedroom unit was \$1,521, according to the 2015-2019 ACS.

Rental units with three or more bedrooms comprise less than 18% of the rental housing stock. The median gross rent for a 3-bedroom unit was \$2,100.

Just more than 40% of the renter occupied housing units have monthly rents in the range of \$1,000 to \$1,499.

Almost one half (46.2%) of the rental units rent for \$1,500 or more per month.

Less than 13% of the rental housing stock has monthly rents of less than \$1,000.

To afford a \$900 monthly rent with 30% of income requires an annual household income of \$36,000.

Table E-6
City of Signal Hill
Bedrooms by Monthly Gross Rent: 2015-2019

Monthly Gross Rent	No Bedroom	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedrooms	Total	Percent
Less than \$300	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
\$300-\$499	0	54	0	0	54	2.4%
\$500-\$749	0	9	0	0	9	0.4%
\$750-\$999	65	140	16	0	221	10.0%
\$1,000-\$1,499	29	401	428	46	904	40.9%
\$1,500 or more	31	170	474	347	1,022	46.2%
Total	125	774	918	393	2,210	99.9%
Percent	5.7%	35.0%	41.5%	17.8%	100.0%	

Note: total does not sum to 100% due to rounding

Note: 39 renter households have no cash rent. Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of rent are shown separately as -No rent paid. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers and ministers, for example.

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25068: Bedrooms by Gross Rent

H. REQUESTS TO DEVELOP HOUSING AT DENSITIES BELOW THOSE STATED IN THE SITES INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS (GOVERNMENT CODE 65583.2(C))

The City has received no request to reduce the density of a site included in the land inventory of the *2014-2021 Housing Element*. Development approval of projects with densities lower than what is listed in the Appendix C Sites Inventory and Analysis is unknown at this time.

I. LENGTH OF TIME BETWEEN RECEIVING APPROVAL FOR A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMITTAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMITS

The cost of development can be affected by delays in the land development process. Market factors outside of the municipal approval process can drive up the costs and risks of private development.

On average, the length of time from project entitlement to issuance of building permits is two months. The length of time does depend on adequate performance by the project applicant.

The City finds that the length of time does not constrain housing development.

J. EFFORTS TO REMOVE NONGOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS CREATING A GAP BETWEEN THE PLANNING FOR AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING

The following efforts have been undertaken by the Community Development Department:

- Implemented SB 35 streamlining procedures.
- Orange Bluff/Walnut Bluff Specific Plans – Community Development Director will administratively approve the site plans.
- Prompt completion of Local Review Agency (LRA) Project Evaluation Form for TCAC projects. The Community Development Department completes this form. Per the criteria set forth by the Tax Credit Allocation Committee, the Department performs an evaluation of the proposed project with regard to proximity to site amenities such as proximity to public transit, public parks, and public hospitals.
- Outreach to Signal Hill Petroleum, the City's largest land owner.
- Outreach to affordable housing developers.
- Collection of information on recently approved affordable housing developments in close proximity to Signal Hill.

APPENDIX F
HOUSING RESOURCES

Appendix F describes housing financial and administrative resources. Some, but not all, of the resources provide assistance that could contribute to addressing the City's housing needs. The availability of land resources to accommodate the City's share of the regional housing need was described in Appendix C - Sites Inventory and Analysis.

A. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

1. Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) Program

SB 2 created a dedicated revenue source for affordable housing and directed the HCD to make available 70% of the moneys in the Building Homes and Jobs Trust Fund, collected on and after January 1, 2019, to local governments. Ninety percent of the moneys available will be allocated based on the formula used under Federal law to allocate CDBG funds to CDBG entitlement jurisdictions within California. Ten percent of the funds will be distributed to non-entitlement jurisdictions through a competitive grant program.

The PLHA funds are received directly to the County of Los Angeles County Development Authority. Signal Hill is eligible to receive approximately \$60,000 per year or almost \$500,000 during the 8-year planning period. Year 2 funds are approximately \$100,000 and will be used for remediation of constraints on housing sites and implementation of the Housing Element Update,

Home modifications of owner-occupied housing are an eligible PLHA activity.

2. Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Signal Hill is not eligible to receive HOME funds directly from HUD. Annually, HUD allocates HOME funds to the County of Los Angeles. Attachment A describes the County's HOME program.

The LACDA's Home Ownership Program (HOP) assists households in Los Angeles County by making home ownership possible by facilitating affordable home purchases for low-income households, providing deferred payment loans for down payment assistance, individual credit counseling, and homebuyer education.

Families who want to purchase a home located in Signal Hill are eligible to apply for the assistance.

3. Section 8 Rental Assistance

The County of Los Angeles Housing Authority administers this program. Rental assistance covers the difference between the market rent and the rent that income-eligible renters can afford based on 30% of their monthly income. The program assists 53 very low and low income households living in Signal Hill. The City reports assistance data annually during the General Plan Annual Progress Report.

4. Low Income Housing Tax Credits

This program provides equity for the development of affordable housing. The City does not have direct access to this funding, which is awarded by the California Tax Credit Allocation

Committee (TCAC) to experienced non-profit and for-profit developers on a competitive basis. In 2015, TCAC awarded low income housing tax credits to the Zinnia Apartments.

5. Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC)

The AHSC Program reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through projects implementing land-use, housing, transportation, and agricultural land preservation practices that support infill and compact development. Funding for the AHSC Program is provided from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF), an account established to receive Cap-and-Trade auction proceeds.

6. CalHFA Multifamily Mixed Income Program

The CalHFA Mixed-Income Program (MIP) provides long-term subordinate financing for new construction of multifamily housing projects which restrict units at a mix between 30% and 120% of the Area Median Income. The program was created after Senate Bill 2 (SB2), the Building Homes and Jobs Act which was signed into law in 2017, established an annual appropriation to the Agency for the purpose of creating mixed income multifamily residential housing for lower to moderate income households. CalHFA receives 15% of the Building Homes and Jobs Act Fund for this purpose. For 2021, the Agency has also made available funds provided through 2019's Assembly Bill 101 (AB 101), the State Budget Housing Trailer Bill. AB 101 directs the funding to CalHFA to be used to finance low- and moderate-income housing.

CalHFA expects to have a total of \$60 million available for MIP subordinate financing in 2021.

7. CalHFA Homebuyer Programs

The agency offers a variety of loan programs to purchasers of a home: conventional loans, government insured loans (FHA, VA), down payment assistance programs, and Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCCs).

8. CalHFA Multifamily Programs

CalHFA's Taxable, Tax-Exempt, or CalHFA funded *Permanent Loan* programs provide competitive long-term financing for affordable multifamily rental housing projects. Eligible projects include newly constructed or acquisition/rehabilitation developments that provide affordable housing opportunities for individuals, families, seniors, veterans, and special needs tenants.

CalHFA's *Conduit Issuer Program* is designed to facilitate access to tax-exempt and taxable bonds by developers that seek financing for eligible projects that provide affordable multifamily rental housing for individuals, families, seniors, veterans or special needs tenants. The conduit bonds may be used to finance the acquisition, rehabilitation, and/or development of an existing project, or they can be used for the construction of a new project.

9. HCD No Place Like Home Program (NPLH) Program

This program provides funding and tools that enables HCD to address affordability issues associated with creating housing units that are specifically set aside for persons with serious mental illness who are chronically homeless, homeless, or at-risk of becoming chronically homeless. Under the program, the Department may make loans to reduce the initial cost of

acquisition and/or construction or rehabilitation of housing, and may set funds aside to subsidize extremely low rent levels over time.

10. HCD Multifamily Housing Program

Funds for the program were authorized by the Veterans and Affordable Housing Act of 2018. The program funds new construction, rehabilitation of housing, development or conversion of a nonresidential structure to a rental housing development. Eligible uses include land acquisition and construction. The maximum rent limit is 30% of 60% of Area Median Income (AMI), adjusted by unit size.

11. HCD Supportive Housing Multifamily Housing Program

Funds available are for multifamily rental housing projects involving new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition and rehabilitation, or conversion of nonresidential structures for the purpose of development of rental housing containing permanent supportive housing units for the target population.

12. HCD Veterans Housing and Homelessness Prevention Program

This program involves collaboration between HCD, California Department of Veteran Affairs, and California Housing Finance Agency to provide \$600 million in Proposition 41 general obligation bonds to fund affordable multifamily rental, supportive and transitional housing. The goal is to fund 4,800 new veteran housing units including 2,880 to 3,300 permanent supportive housing units for homeless veterans. Of the permanent supportive housing units, 1,200 to 1,400 will be for chronically homeless veterans. Priority is placed on housing to be developed in areas with especially high concentrations of California's most vulnerable veterans while preserving funding for other areas.

"Veteran" means any person who served in the active military, naval, or air service of the United States or as a member of the National Guard who was called to and released from active duty or active services for a period of not fewer than 90 consecutive days or was discharged from service due to a service-related disability. This includes veterans with other-than- honorable discharges.

At least 50% of the funds awarded shall serve veteran households with extremely low incomes. Of those units targeted to extremely low-income veteran housing, 60 percent shall be supportive housing units.

13. Housing for Healthy California (HHC) Program

In September of 2017, as part of a landmark housing package, Governor Jerry Brown signed AB 74 into law. The HCD is authorized to develop the Housing for a Healthy California (HHC) Program. The HHC program creates supportive housing for individuals who are recipients of or eligible for health care provided through the California Department of Health Care Services, Medi-Cal program. The goal of the HHC program is to reduce the financial burden on local and state resources due to the overutilization of emergency departments, inpatient care, nursing home stays and use of corrections systems and law enforcement resources as the point of health care provision for people who are chronically homeless or homeless and a high-cost health user.

14. AB 101**a. New State Low Income Housing Tax Credits Program**

Provides for the allocation of \$500 million in new state low-income housing tax credits for new construction projects that receive the federal 4 percent tax credit. For these new credits, the bill would increase the eligible basis for these projects from 13 percent to 30 percent. It would require at least \$300 million of this to be available to new construction projects receiving the federal 4 percent tax credit, and would allow up to \$200 million to be available to projects receiving assistance from the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA) Mixed Income Program.

b. CalHome Program

AB 101 (2019) allows the CalHome program to include accessory dwelling units (ADUs) and junior accessory dwelling units (JADU), and to authorize the program to make grants for housing purposes in declared disaster areas.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

Administrative resources include organizations that are able to assist the City in implementing housing activities, including some of those described in Section II - Housing Program.

1. California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

This agency can provide technical assistance on a myriad of housing topics, including model housing programs and ordinances.

2. County of Los Angeles Housing Authority

This agency administers the Section 8 Housing Voucher Program and Public Housing Program. Fifty-three Signal Hill householders are receiving rental assistance from the voucher program. The HA's area of operation is all of the unincorporated areas of the County and some incorporated cities.

3. Los Angeles County Continuum of Care (CoC)

The CoC is a network of private and public sector homeless service providers, designed to promote community-wide planning and the strategic use of resources addressing homelessness. The CoC seeks to improve coordination and integration with mainstream resources and other community programs for people who are experiencing or are at-risk of becoming homeless. Annually, the CoC receives HUD funding to support programs such as permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, supportive services, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and CoC planning.

4. Non-Profit Housing Organizations

There are several non-profit organizations located in Los Angeles County and other nearby counties. The City has partnered with non-profit housing developers to produce affordable housing developments. During the development of the *2021-2029 Housing Element*, the

Community Development Department conducted continuous outreach with affordable housing developers.

The City's outreach to affordable housing developers included:

- ☐ AMCAL
- ☐ Jamboree Housing Corporation
- ☐ Mercy Housing California
- ☐ Meta Housing Corporation
- ☐ Thomas Safran & Associates
- ☐ Abode Housing

Attachment A Description of Los Angeles County HOME Program

Overview

Los Angeles County is an Urban County-participating jurisdiction for HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program. It receives an annual formula allocation of HOME funds that can be used to promote affordable housing in the County through activities such as homeowner rehabilitation, homebuyer activities, rental housing development, and tenant-based rental assistance. LACDA administers the HOME Program for the County in unincorporated areas and in 46 participating cities. Signal Hill is one of the 46 participating cities.

HOME activities have specific requirements such as the 25 percent match with non-federal funds for HOME dollars allocated to projects. Eligible activities include homebuyer assistance and rehabilitation of owner occupied properties. Homebuyer programs are structured for acquisition, acquisition and rehabilitation, and development of affordable homes. Rental housing is assisted through the development of new projects, as well as rehabilitation and/or acquisition of existing rental housing units.

In some cases, HOME funds used to finance the development of affordable rental housing may be used in conjunction with other funding sources including, but not limited to, HUD's HEARTH Act programs. In cases where HOME funds were used in permanent supportive housing or special needs rental units, specific project leasing and tenant selection plans may be approved to utilize a Coordinated Entry or Coordinated methodology in accordance with HUD guidelines.

Available Funds

The new program year (2021–2022) will begin on July 1, 2021. The 2021–2022 new HOME allocation totals \$8,998,893. The County will include \$4,500,000 of cumulative HOME program income received since July 1, 2020 for 2021-2022 activities that benefit persons of low- and moderate- income.

Federal Investment Criteria

Federal regulations require LACDA to apply the following criteria to HOME funds:

- ☐ Beneficiary incomes must not exceed 80 percent of area median income (AMI), adjusted for household size. LACDA policy targets 20% of the units for renter households earning at or below 50 percent of AMI.
- ☐ Up to 10 percent of the grant can be spent on administration and planning.
- ☐ At least 15 percent is set-aside annually for projects by eligible Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

Homebuyer Programs

A portion of the HOME funds support homebuyer programs. The HOME loans will be used in combination with all of LACDA's homeownership programs. LACDA currently uses HOME funds to facilitate the purchase of existing and newly constructed housing by issuing HOME loans to eligible homebuyers. LACDA also offers a variety of homeownership programs that assist a broad range of income groups throughout the County. HOME loans will be available to applicants of these programs who meet HOME eligibility requirements, namely, household

income does not exceed 80 percent of AMI and the home is located in one of the 46 participating cities or the unincorporated areas.

LACDA requires all homeownership applicants to participate in homebuyer education programs that cover all aspects of owning a home, with emphasis on post-purchase education addressing foreclosure prevention, predatory lending, and loss mitigation. All recipients of HOME funds will be required to attend these programs in order to ensure their suitability to undertake and maintain homeownership.

Affirmative Marketing Policy and Procedures

LACDA's policy is to disseminate information to the public regarding fair housing laws and its own guidelines for participation in the HOME Program. In accordance with federal regulations (24 CFR 92.351), the LACDA adopted an affirmative marketing policy and procedures. The LACDA is committed to equal opportunity in housing choices in the local housing market without discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, and national origin.

LACDA is also committed to affirmative marketing, which is implemented in the HOME Program through a specific set of steps that the LACDA and participating groups follow.

LACDA will inform the public, potential tenants, potential homebuyers, and property owners about Federal fair housing laws and the affirmative marketing policy using the following items:

- Equal Housing Opportunity logotype or slogan in press releases, news advisories, solicitations for owners and in all written communications
- Special news releases in local neighborhood and ethnic newspapers and public service announcements in the local electronic media
- Meetings to inform owners regarding program participants

LACDA has established procedures to ensure that owners of rental housing developments assisted by the HOME Program solicit applications from persons in the housing market area who are not likely to apply for the housing without special outreach. The owners will solicit applications through such locations as community-based organizations, places of worship, employment centers, fair housing groups, or housing counseling agencies.

APPENDIX G
PROGRESS REPORT

A. GOVERNMENT CODE REQUIREMENTS

HCD suggests that the Progress Report (officially known as review and revision) discuss:

"Appropriateness of goals, objectives and policies" (Section 65588(a)(1)): A description of how the goals, objectives, policies and programs of the updated element incorporate what has been learned from the results of the prior element.

"Effectiveness of the element" (Section 65588(a)(2)): A comparison of the actual results of the earlier element with its goals, objectives, policies and programs. The results should be quantified where possible (e.g., rehabilitation), but may be qualitative where necessary (e.g., mitigation of constraints).

"Progress in implementation" (Section 65583(a)(3)): An analysis of the significant differences between what was projected or planned in the earlier element and what was achieved.

B. APPROPRIATENESS OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Section II – Housing Program – establishes goals, objectives and policies for the five program categories mandated by State law. Several of the goals and policies are appropriate to carry forward to the 2021-2029 planning period. However, the goals and policies have been updated to include many important prohousing policies such as an emphasis on by right zoning. In addition, a plan of incentives for development of ADUs is included in Section II.

The quantified objectives have also been adjusted to account for the accomplishments made during the 2013-2021 planning period. Quantified objectives have been adjusted in regard to new housing production, housing rehabilitation, and housing code enforcement.

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ELEMENT

The goals, policies and programs of the Housing Element have effectively addressed the City's housing needs, including the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation.

Signal Hill's estimated Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocation for the 2014-2021 Housing Element cycle was 169 units broken down by the following income levels; Refer to Table G-1.

Table G-2 reports on housing production progress between 2014 and 2020.

Seventy-nine percent of the RHNA allocation was met through the end of 2020. A 16-unit above moderate income development was constructed in 2021. This development increased the above moderate housing production total to 57 units, or 81% of the RHNA allocation.

Between 2014 and June 2021, three ADUs have been constructed; three ADUs are under construction; three ADUs are in plan check; and two are under review.

Housing production through mid-year 2021 has met 88% of the total RHNA allocation and 100% of the very low and low income allocation.

**Table G-1
RHNA Allocation**

Income Level	5th Cycle RHNA/Units
Very Low	44
Low	27
Moderate	28
Above Moderate	70
Total	169

**Table G-2
Housing Production Progress**

Income Level	RHNA Allocation	Permits Issued 2014-2020	% of RHNA Allocation
Very Low	44	44	100%
Low	27	27	100%
Moderate	28	21	75%
Above Moderate	70	57	81%
Combined	169	149	88%

D. PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION

The Progress Report chart starting on the next page describes the progress made toward implementation of the individual programs included in the *2013-2021 Housing Element*. Overall, significant progress has been made toward implementing the individual programs. Thirteen of the 16 programs have been accomplished or completed. Three programs have been partially completed: the development of an ADU handbook; adoption of a density bonus ordinance; and the housing rehabilitation program.

The first time homebuyer assistance and housing rehabilitation programs depend on County funding, which is limited. Additionally, few resident households apply for assistance.

The *2021-2029 Housing Element* includes a plan of incentives for the development of ADUs.

The City is in the process of preparing a Density Bonus Ordinance.

City of Signal Hill			
Progress Report: 2013-2021 Housing Element			
1	2	3	4
Name of Program	Objective	Timeframe in H.E	Status of Program Implementation
Adequate Sites Program	Minimum of 13 housing units for lower income households	12/3/2013	Completed by Dec. 3, 2013 by re-zoning affordable housing site to accommodate 72 units, resulting 78 total lower income units compared to 71 units required by the Jan. 2014 - Oct. 2021 RHNA.
Second Unit Development Program	20 second units constructed	October 2013-October 2021	<p>In progress: 8/20 Units to date.</p> <p>In 2014, a bldg. permit was issued for 1 2nd unit at 3242 Cerritos Ave. In 2015, a building permit was issued for a new duplex at 924 Vernon Street (an existing SFD was demolished) for a net increase of 1 unit.</p> <p>In 2016, a building permit was issued for a second unit and a remodel of the existing SFD at 3347 Brayton Avenue for a net increase of 1 unit.</p> <p>No second unit permits were issued in 2017.</p> <p>In 2018, 2 bldg. permits were issued for ADU's at 2819 ½ E. 19th St. and 2060 ½ Raymond Ave.</p> <p>In 2019, 2 bldg. permits were issued for ADU's at 2477 ½ Gaviota Ave., and 1989 ½ Dawson Ave., and plans were submitted for 3309 ½ Lemon Ave.</p> <p>In 2020, 3 building permits were issued for 2260 ½ Rose Ave., and plans were submitted for 2239 ½ Gaviota Ave., 1870 ½ Temple Ave., and 1900 ½ Temple Ave.</p>
No Net Loss Program	Establish the evaluation procedure to monitor housing capacity.	June-July 2014	Completed. In 2019, all residential units identified in the 2013-2021 Housing Element to accommodate the City's share of regional planning need remain zoned for residential uses.
Zoning Ordinance Amendments to Provide a Variety of Housing Types	Adopted Amendments	January 7, 2014 and June-July 2014	Completed - On Nov. 8, 2016, The City adopted a Reasonable Accommodations Ordinance to establish procedures to provide relief from the strict application of zoning and other land use regulations to ensure equal access to housing for persons with disabilities. On

			January 23, 2018, the City amended their Emergency Shelters Ordinance to more accurately reflect that Emergency Shelters are allowed in the Commercial General (CG) rather than the Commercial Residential (CR) zoning district.
Section 8 Rental Assistance for Cost Burdened Lower Income Households	55 units for lower income renter households	October 2013-October 2021	Ongoing - The Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (HACoLA) administers the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. Informational housing assistance links are provided on the City website. In 2015, there were 56 families receiving housing assistance who reside in Signal Hill. In 2016, there were 50 families receiving housing assistance who reside in Signal Hill. In 2017, there were 43 families receiving housing assistance who reside in Signal Hill. In 2018, there were 46 families receiving housing assistance who reside in Signal Hill. In 2019, there were 49 families receiving housing assistance who reside in Signal Hill. In 2020, there were 51 families receiving rental housing assistance who reside in Signal Hill.
Hill Street Affordable Housing Development	72 housing units for lower income households	ZOA on December 3, 2013; Development October 2013-October 2021	Completed - The 72 unit workforce housing project was issued a certificate of occupancy in 2018.
First Time Home Buyer Assistance	5 lower income households	October 2013-October 2021	In process - The City does not have money in the affordable housing fund due to the dissolution of the Signal Hill Redevelopment Agency. In 2017, the City held a first time home buyers forum to educate and provide financial and real estate information and contacts to first time home buyers. The City maintains information about non-city programs on the City's website and refers inquiries on a regular basis.

Outreach Program for Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Coordinate with Harbor Regional Center	Implement outreach components mid-year 2015	<p>In process - The City is within the Long Beach Harbor Regional Center service area and disabled residents are eligible for programs and services. Informational links are posted on the City website. The Eucalyptus Sea Breeze Manor apartments located in the City were built using funding through HUD's Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Persons with Disabilities program. Residency is restricted to persons who earn 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI) or less. Similar to other rental assistance programs such as Section 8, residents' rents are based on their income and the tenant contribution is set at 30% of the tenant's income.</p> <p>In 2017, representatives from the Regional Housing Authority and City staff, including the Police Department, conducted an information sharing meeting to better implement available programs.</p> <p>In 2018, the City confirmed their local contact with the LBHRC was Nancy Speigel, Director of Information and Development.</p> <p>In 2019, the City confirmed their local contact with LBHRC was Nancy Speigel, Director of Information and Development.</p> <p>In 2020, the City confirmed their local contact with LBHRC was Nancy Speigel, Director of Information and Development and also confirmed methods to obtain services under the COVID-19 pandemic health restrictions.</p>
Extremely Low Income Housing Program	Assist 57 extremely low income households	October 2013-October 2021	<p>In 2019, all residential units identified in the 2013-2021 Housing Element to accommodate the City's share of regional planning need remain zoned for residential uses. In 2021, there were 51 families receiving Section 8 housing services who reside in Signal Hill.</p>

Zoning Ordinance Amendments to Remove Governmental Constraints on Housing for the Disabled	Adopted Amendments	June-July 2014	<p>In process - On November 5, 2015, the Community Development Department had a training session regarding reasonable accommodations on the basis of disability/handicap. The City also entered into a conciliation agreement/voluntary compliance agreement for an addition to an existing residential dwelling. On Nov. 8, 2016, The City adopted a Reasonable Accommodations Ordinance to establish procedures to provide relief from the strict application of zoning and other land use regulations to ensure equal access to housing for persons with disabilities.</p> <p>In 2019, the City received one request for reasonable accommodation to install an elevator in a residence. Staff reviewed the project, but the homeowner did not pursue the project.</p> <p>In 2020, the City continued to provide public information regarding reasonable accommodation procedures electronically and on the City web site, due to City Hall closures under COVID - 19 pandemic regulations.</p>
Zoning Ordinance Amendments to Encourage and Facilitate the Development of Affordable Housing - Update Density Bonus Ordinance (DBO)	Adopted DBO	June-July 2014	<p>Ongoing - In 2018, staff began preparation of a draft DBO, which was expected to be reviewed by the Planning Commission in April or May 2019 and adopted by City Council in May or June 2019. However, City staff and resources ran short and DBO law has changed. Therefore, the City will be using their SB2 approved funding to hire a consultant to prepare a DBO ordinance in 2021/2022.</p>
Annual Housing Monitoring Program	Monitor height limits and parking standards as potential constraints	October 2013-October 2021	Completed - The City has eliminated the height limit and parking constraints by approving increased height limits and reduced parking requirements for housing developments with affordable housing units.
Housing Code Enforcement Program	2-5 new cases per month	October 2013-October 2021	<p>Completed and Ongoing -</p> <p>In 2015, the City closed 58 code enforcement cases. In 2016, the City closed 67 code enforcement cases. In 2017, the City closed 68 code enforcement cases. In 2018, the City closed 49 code enforcement cases. In</p>

			2019, the City closed 39 code enforcement cases. In 2020, the City closed 40 code enforcement cases.
Housing Rehabilitation Program	20 housing units	October 2013-October 2021	In 2018, 2019, and 2020, the City continued to monitor the program, but the CalHome Program did not make funds available for new applications.
Fair Housing Services Program	65 lower-income households	October 2013-October 2021	Ongoing - The City provides residents with flyers provided by the Housing Rights Center and participated in a fair housing training session conducted by the City Attorney's office in 2015. In 2020, a second session was postponed due to COVID – 19 pandemic restrictions. This program is a part of the 6 th Cycle Housing Element programs.
Energy Conservation Program	Promote Primer and encourage weatherization and energy efficient home improvements	October 2013-October 2021	Ongoing - The City implements the most current, 2019 CALGreen requirements and promotes Green Building by providing developers with information on the City's Green Building policy. The City's Sustainable City Committee (SCC) also promotes energy conservation programs through accomplishment of local goals and received two Beacon Awards for Sustainability in 2018. A Gold Level Beacon Award for Sustainability Best Practices and a Silver Level Award for 6% Energy Savings. In 2020, the SCC received a Platinum Level Beacon Award and has had oversight of the 2020 application for Sustainability Best Practices. In 2021, the SCC recommended and the City Council approved a resolution to join the Energy Upgrade California programs to assist with continued outreach and education regarding methods and programs to conserve energy at home and for businesses.