

City of Malibu
2021-2029
Housing Element







August/September 2024 Submittal to the California Department of Housing and Community Development

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7.0 Housing Element

7.1 Introduction

State law requires the preparation of a Housing Element ("Element") as part of a jurisdiction's General Plan (*California Government Code* §65302(c)). The Element is to consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs, and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement and development of housing in the City of Malibu ("City"). The Element shall also identify adequate sites for housing and to make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community (§65583).

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

7.1.1 Purpose of the Housing Element

State law recognizes the vital role that local governments play in the supply and affordability of housing. Each local government in California is required to adopt a comprehensive, long-term General Plan for the physical development of the city or county. The Housing Element is one of the seven mandated elements of the General Plan. Housing Element law, first enacted in 1969, mandates that local governments plan to meet the existing and projected housing needs of all economic segments of the community. The law recognizes that, in order for the private market to adequately address housing needs, local governments must adopt land use plans and regulatory systems that provide opportunities for, and do not unduly constrain, housing development. As a result, housing policy in California rests largely upon the effective implementation of local General Plans and, in particular, local Housing Elements. Housing Element law also requires that HCD review local housing elements for compliance with State law and to report its written findings to the local government.

As mandated by State law, the planning period for this Housing Element extends from 2021 to 2029. This Element identifies strategies and programs that focus on: 1) providing diversity in housing opportunities; and 2) maintenance and preservation of the City's housing stock.

The Housing Element consists of the following major components:

- Identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs, resources, and constraints
- A statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, and scheduled programs for preservation, improvement, and development of housing
- Identification of adequate sites for housing
- Assessment of the City's fair housing issues

- Adequate provision for existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community

The Housing Element assists Malibu in determining how to address existing and future housing needs and plan for future growth. Housing policies and actions contained in the Housing Element do not commit the City to construct new housing units, but they do identify ways in which Malibu will encourage development of housing intended to meet the housing needs of current and future residents during the Housing Element update planning period.

7.1.2 Organization of the Housing Element

Per California Government Code Sections 65580-65589, the Housing Element is comprised of the following components:

- **Section 7.1 – Introduction.** This section provides a brief overview of the purpose and background for the Housing Element and a summary of the document.
- **Section 7.2 – Housing Needs Assessment.** This section reviews the existing and projected housing needs of the community. It provides a profile of socio-demographic information, such as population characteristics, household information, housing stock, tenure, and housing affordability. The assessment also considers local special housing needs, such as seniors, farmworkers, persons at risk of or experiencing homelessness, large households, and female-headed households.
- **Section 7.3 – Resources and Opportunities.** This section provides resources and an inventory of adequate sites that are suitably zoned and available within the planning period to meet the jurisdiction's fair share of regional housing needs across all income levels.
- **Section 7.4 – Governmental and Nongovernmental Constraints:** This section identifies and analyzes impediments to housing production across all income levels.
- **Section 7.5 – Housing Plan.** This section provides a statement of the community's goals, quantified objectives, and policies to maintain, preserve, improve, and develop housing. It also provides a schedule of actions the City will take during the planning period to achieve its goals, objectives, and policies. The Housing Plan includes quantified objectives for new construction, rehabilitation, and conserved units.
- **Appendix A – Review of the previous Housing Element.** This section reviews the goals, policies, and programs of the 5th cycle Housing Element and compares projected outcomes with actual achieved results.
- **Appendix B – Residential Land Inventory.** This section is a detailed inventory of sites suitable for the development of housing to meet the RHNA.
- **Appendix C – Public Participation Summary.** This section provides a summary of the City's public outreach conducted during the preparation and adoption of this Housing Element and a description of how the input from that outreach informed the development of the Hosuing Element.

- **Appendix D – List of Acronyms.** This is a list of acronyms used in the Housing Element.
- **Appendix E – Contributing Factors to Fair Housing.** This section provides a summary of the regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing for Los Angeles County.
- **Appendix F – Fair Housing Assessment.** This section provides an analysis of contributing factors that may limit fair housing choice and access to opportunities in Malibu.

7.1.3 Public Participation

Section 65583(c)(5) of the *California Government Code* states that "[t]he local government shall make a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element, and the program shall describe this effort." Public participation played an important role in the formulation and refinement of the City's housing goals and policies, and in the development of a Site Inventory that meets the City's RHNA.

Residents and other stakeholders had many opportunities to review and provide comments on the Housing Element and related implementation actions. Please refer to Appendix C for additional information regarding the City's efforts to encourage public involvement and how comments and concerns have been addressed.

7.1.4 Consistency with Other Elements of the General Plan

The City's General Plan sets forth broad policy guidance in the areas of land use, housing, transportation, conservation, open space and recreation, noise, and public safety. The various General Plan elements provide a consistent set of policies and programs intended to preserve and enhance the quality of life, while accommodating growth and change in a proactive manner. For example, residential development capacities established in the Land Use Element, and constraints to development identified in the Conservation, Public Safety, and Noise Elements, are reflected in the Housing Element. This Housing Element builds upon the other General Plan elements and is consistent with the policies and proposals set forth by the General Plan. As the General Plan is occasionally amended, the City will review the Housing Element for internal consistency and make any necessary revisions.

Senate Bill (SB) 1087 of 2005[1] requires cities to provide a copy of their Housing Element to local water and sewer providers, and also requires that these agencies provide priority to affordable housing developers. SB 1087 further prohibits local water and sewer providers from denying services to affordable housing developers, unless they find that the capacity is unavailable to all applicants. The Housing Element will be provided to these agencies immediately upon adoption.

[1] SB 1087 (Florez) [Stats. 2005, ch. 727].

7.1.5 Data Sources and Methods

Data from a variety of sources is used to complete the Housing Element. The most cited source is the U.S. Census, which provides consistent demographic characteristics. The American Community Survey, a feature of the U.S. Census, provides five-year estimates on population and demographic characteristics. Other data sources include the following:

- California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)
- California Housing Finance Agency
- California Tax Credit Allocation Committee
- Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)
- California Department of Finance (DOF)
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) lending data
- Regional Homeless Point-in-Time Count
- State Employment Development Department (EDD) data on wage and labor statistics
- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- California Healthy Places Index

7.2 Housing Needs Assessment

The City of Malibu ("City") lies within an approximately 21-mile strip of coastline at the western edge of Los Angeles County ("County"). Malibu is primarily a residential community consisting of beachfront residential lots and large estate lots in the hillsides and canyons overlooking the ocean. Some multi-family development and neighborhood/visitor-serving commercial development is located in the flatter portions of the City along Highway 1 (Pacific Coast Highway). The City has a scenic rural character that it seeks to preserve. Development within the City is constrained by numerous land features including steep slopes, environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs), geologic instability, flood hazards, and extreme wildfire hazards. The entire City lies within the Coastal Zone as defined by the California Coastal Act of 1976[1]. Because of these constraints, a large portion of the City remains undeveloped and rural in character. Growth is also severely limited by the lack of a centralized sewer system.

Since its incorporation in 1991, the City has declined in population from approximately 11,700 to 11,537 residents in 2021, according to recent California Department of Finance estimates. The City is approximately 19.9 square miles in area and is bounded by unincorporated County areas to the west and north, the City of Los Angeles (Pacific Palisades) to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Further to the east is the City of Santa Monica. The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area lies just to the north.

This section examines general population and household characteristics and trends, such as age, employment, household composition and size, household income, and special needs. Characteristics of the existing housing stock (e.g., number of units and type, tenure, age and condition, costs) are also addressed. Finally, the City's projected housing needs based on the 2021-2029 Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) are discussed.

The Housing Needs Assessment utilizes recent data from the U.S. Census, the California Department of Finance (DOF), the California Employment Development Department (EDD), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and other relevant sources.

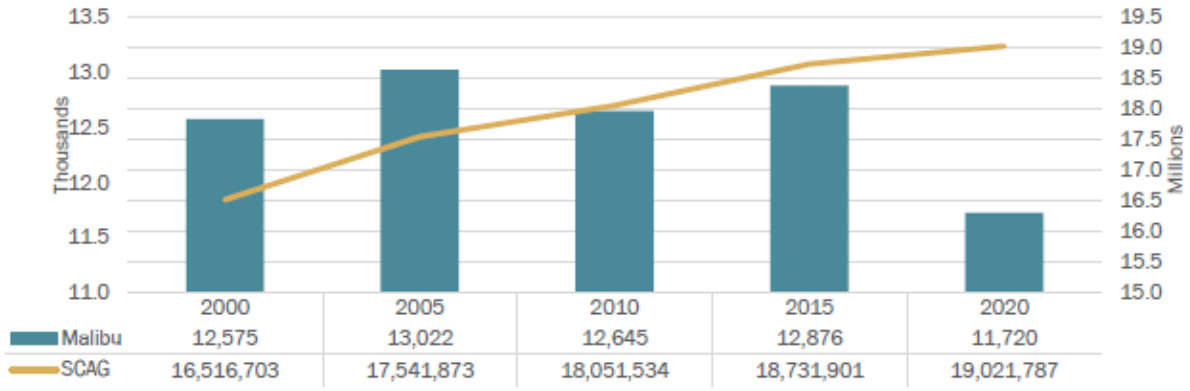
7.2.1 Population Characteristics

7.2.1(a) Population Growth Trends

In 1990, the unincorporated community of Malibu had a population of 11,643. The City of Malibu was incorporated on March 28, 1991. From 1990 to 2000, the population of the newly incorporated City grew by about 8% to 12,575. From 2000 to 2020 the City's population declined by about 855 persons (see Table 7.2-1). Malibu has a 2020 total population of 11,720 including 141 living in group quarters according to the California Department of Finance.

[1] California Public Resources Code, Division 20.

Table 7.2-1
Population Trends 2000-2020
Malibu vs. SCAG Region



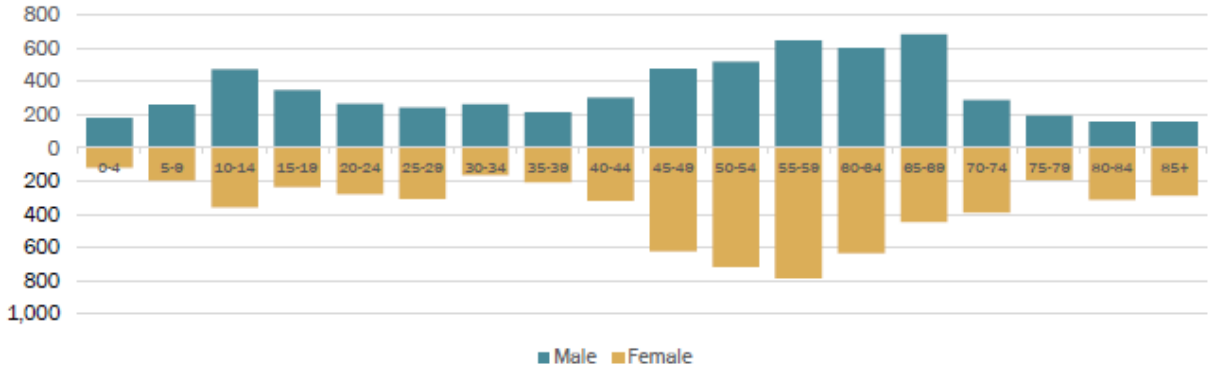
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Malibu	12,575	13,022	12,645	12,876	11,720
SCAG	16,516,703	17,541,873	18,051,534	18,731,901	19,021,787

CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

7.2.1(b) Age

Housing needs are influenced by the age characteristics of the population. Different age groups require different accommodations based on lifestyle, family type, income level, and housing preference. Table 7.2-2 shows that the population of Malibu is 49% male and 51% female. The share of the population of Malibu under 18 years of age is 15.3%, which is lower than the regional share of 23.4%. Malibu's seniors (65 and above) make up 24.2% of the population, which is higher than the regional share of 13%.

Table 7.2-2
Population by Age and Gender
Malibu



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates

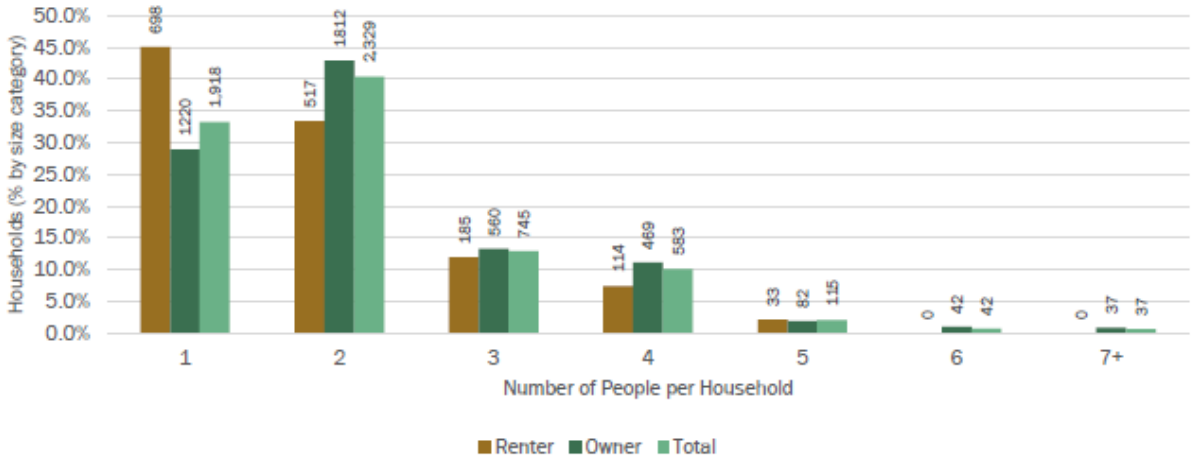
7.2.2 Household Characteristics

7.2.2(a) Household Composition and Size

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

Table 7.2-3 illustrates the range of household sizes in Malibu for owners, renters, and overall. The most commonly occurring household size is of two people (40.4%) and the second-most commonly occurring household is of one person (33.2%). Malibu has a higher share of single-person households than the SCAG region overall (33.2% vs. 23.4%) and a lower share of 7+ person households than the SCAG region overall (0.6% vs. 3.1%).

Table 7.2-3
Household Size - Malibu

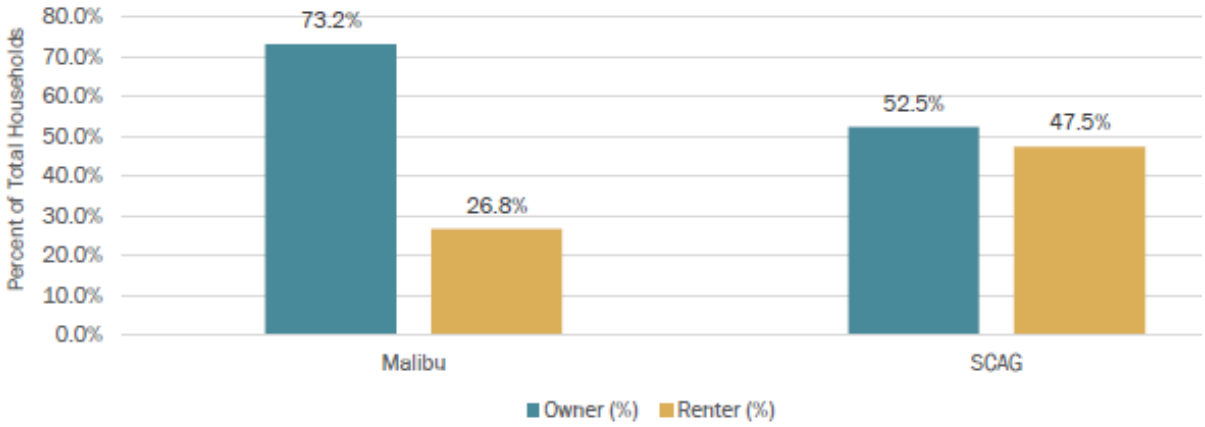


American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

7.2.2(b) Housing Tenure and Vacancy

Housing tenure (owner versus renter) is an important indicator of the housing market. Communities need an adequate supply of units available both for rent and for sale in order to accommodate a range of households with varying income, family size and composition, and lifestyle. As shown in Table 7.2-4, Malibu's housing stock consists of 5,769 total units, 4,222 of which are owner-occupied and 1,547 of which are renter-occupied. The share of renters in Malibu is lower than in the SCAG region overall.

Table 7.2-4
Household Tenure

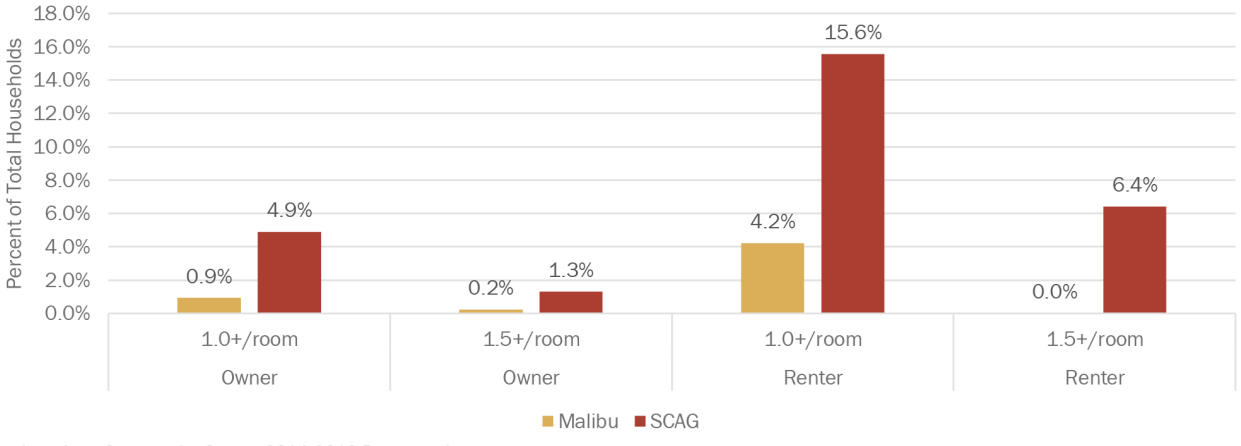


American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

7.2.2(c) Overcrowding

Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens, with severe overcrowding when there are more than 1.5 occupants per room. Table 7.2-5 summarizes overcrowding for the City of Malibu. In Malibu, 39 owner-occupied and 65 renter-occupied households had more than 1.0 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for overcrowding. 10 owner-occupied households and renter-occupied households had more than 1.5 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for severe overcrowding.

Table 7.2-5
Overcrowding by Tenure – Malibu vs. SCAG Region



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

The high cost of housing in Malibu is the primary cause of overcrowding. Several programs in the Housing Plan (Section 7.5) that are designed to address housing affordability will also help to alleviate overcrowding. These programs include: Program 1.1 – Code Enforcement; Program 1.3 – Housing Rehabilitation Assistance; Program 1.4 – Preservation of Existing Mobile Home Parks; Program 1.5 – Monitor Affordable Housing At Risk of Conversion to Market Rate; Program 2.1 – Ensure Adequate Sites to Accommodate Regional Fair Share of Housing Growth; Program 2.4 – Support the Development of Variety of Housing Types; Program 4.1 – Support Development of Accessory Dwelling Units; Program 3.1 – Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities; and Program 5.2 – Fair Housing Community Outreach.

7.2.2(d) Overpayment

According to State housing policy, overpaying occurs when housing costs exceed 30% of gross household income. Overpayment for lower-income homeowners can lead to deferred maintenance or repairs due to limited funds, which can lead to deterioration. For lower-income renters, severe cost burden can require families to double up resulting in overcrowding. As shown in Table 7.2-6, the majority of lower-income households, both owners and renters, in Malibu are paying over 50% of their gross incomes for housing.

Table 7.2-6
Overpayment by Income Category and Tenure – Malibu

Income by Cost Burden (Renters only)	Cost burden > 30%	Cost burden > 50%	Total
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	75	75	225
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	75	75	75
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	110	85	170
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	50		115
Household Income >100% HAMFI	135	30	960
Total	445	265	1,545
Income by Cost Burden (Owners only)	**Cost burden > 30%**	**Cost burden > 50%**	**Total**
Household Income less-than or= 30% HAMFI	220	195	320
Household Income >30% to less-than or= 50% HAMFI	215	100	240
Household Income >50% to less-than or= 80% HAMFI	110	90	180
Household Income >80% to less-than or= 100% HAMFI	145	115	185
Household Income >100% HAMFI	680	210	3,295
Total	1,370	710	4,220

The high cost of housing in Malibu is the primary cause of overpayment for lower-income households. Several programs in the Housing Plan designed to address housing affordability will also help to alleviate overpayment. These programs include Program 1.1 – Code Enforcement; Program 1.3 – Housing Rehabilitation Assistance; Program 1.4 – Preservation of Existing Mobile Home Parks; Program 1.5 – Monitor Affordable Housing At Risk of Conversion to Market Rate; Program 2.1 – Adequate Sites to Accommodate Regional Fair Share of Housing Growth; Program 4.1 Support Development of Accessory Dwelling Units; Program 3.1 – Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities; and Program 5.2 – Fair Housing Community Outreach.

Extremely-Low-Income Households

Extremely-low-income (ELI) is defined as household income less than 30% of area median income. Households with extremely low incomes have a variety of housing problems and needs.

According to ACS data reported by SCAG (Table 7.2-7) the race/ethnicity with the highest share of extremely-low-income households in Malibu is Asian and other, non-Hispanic (47% compared to 13% of the total population). In the SCAG region, the highest share of extremely-low-income households is Black, non-Hispanic (27.1% compared to 17.7% of total households).

As shown previously in Table 7.2-6, ELI households (both owners and renters) experience much higher rates of overpayment than households at higher income levels.

Table 7.2-7
Extremely-Low-Income Households by Race and Tenure – Malibu

	Total Households	Households below 30% HAMFI	Share below 30% HAMFI
White, non-Hispanic	5,070	590	11.6%
Black, non-Hispanic	50	0	0.0%
Asian and other, non-Hispanic	200	94	47.0%
Hispanic	264	40	15.2%
TOTAL	5,584	724	13.0%
Renter-occupied	1,645	325	19.8%
Owner-occupied	3,945	400	10.1%
TOTAL	5,590	725	13.0%

HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income.

A disproportionately high percentage of elderly households (family households with two or more persons aged 62 years old or older and non-family householders aged 62 years old or older) are ELI households. According to 2012-2016 ACS estimates, approximately

37% of ELI households (270 households) in Malibu are elderly but only 28% of the population are elderly. However, it is likely not all elderly ELI households in Malibu are experiencing housing problems or in need of financial assistance. Some ELI households are homeowners with paid or low mortgages and are retired; therefore, they do not have a high annual income as reflected in the HUD data.

Resources for Extremely-Low-Income Households

Many extremely low-income households seek rental housing and may face cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing conditions. Some extremely low-income households could have physical or mental disabilities and/or other special needs. ELI households may require specific housing solutions such as deeper income targeting for subsidies, housing with supportive services, single-room occupancy, or rent subsidies. As shown in Table 7.2-7, there are 725 ELI households in Malibu, of which 325 are renters. There are no subsidized low-income housing units in the city. Affordable housing opportunities for ELI households can be expanded for households through the Los Angeles County Development Authority Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program. As of 2023, one household in Malibu receives an HCV from the Los Angeles County Development Authority and two households are on the waiting list. This meets the housing needs of less than one percent of the city's 325 households that are ELI renters. Housing Plan Program 3.1 describes actions the City will take to promote the use of HCVs.

Additional resources for ELI households include senior housing and transitional and supportive housing, which are residential uses subject only to those requirements and restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. Supportive housing is permitted in all residential zones, except for the Mobilehome Residential District, which is designated for mobile home parks. The City will also support the development of affordable housing (Housing Plan Program 3.1), provide financial assistance for housing repairs (Housing Plan Program 1.3), and support services for special housing needs populations such as seniors, persons with disabilities, and persons experiencing homelessness (Housing Plan Program 3.3).

Past Actions for Housing for Extremely-Low-Income Households

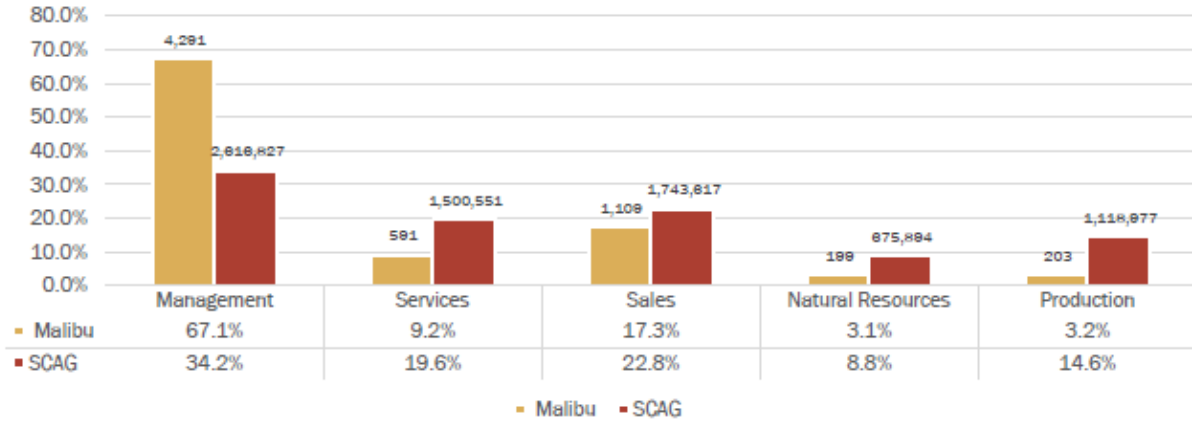
In 2016, the City issued a grant to the Malibu Task Force on Homelessness (MTFH) to bring professional services to Malibu's homeless population, and through this effort successfully moved 72 homeless residents into permanent housing. Although this program has assisted ELI residents who are experiencing homelessness, additional actions are needed to support ELI residents at risk of homelessness or who are experiencing housing problems.

7.2.3 Employment

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

According to recent Census data (Table 7.2-8) Malibu has 6,393 workers living within its borders who work across 13 major industrial sectors. The most prevalent industry is Professional Services with 1,419 employees (22.2% of total) and the second most prevalent industry is Education & Social Services with 1,314 employees (20.6% of total).

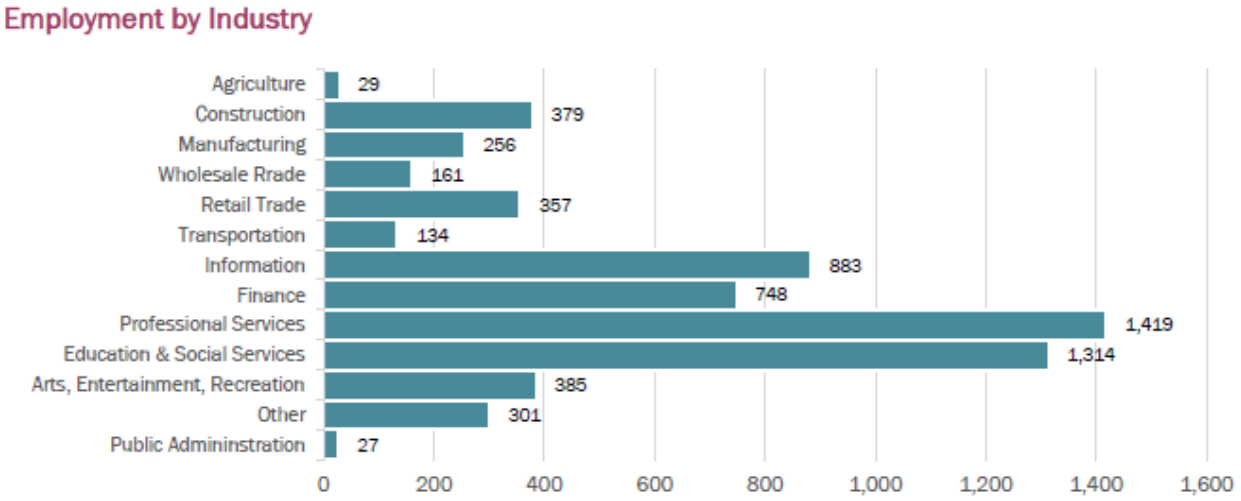
Table 7.2-8
Employment by Occupation – Malibu vs. SCAG Region



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates using groupings of SOC codes.

Table 7.2-9 shows employment by industry for Malibu's workforce. The most prevalent occupational category in Malibu is Management, in which 4,291 (67.1% of total) employees work. The second-most prevalent type of work is in Sales, which employs 1,109 (17.3% of total) in Malibu. In high-cost areas like Malibu accessory dwelling units provide an important option for low-wage workers, such as caregivers and other household employees. Program 4.1 in the Housing Plan describes the City's strategy for expanding the availability of accessory dwelling units.

Table 7.2-9
Employment by Industry – Malibu



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates using groupings of 2-digit NAICS codes.

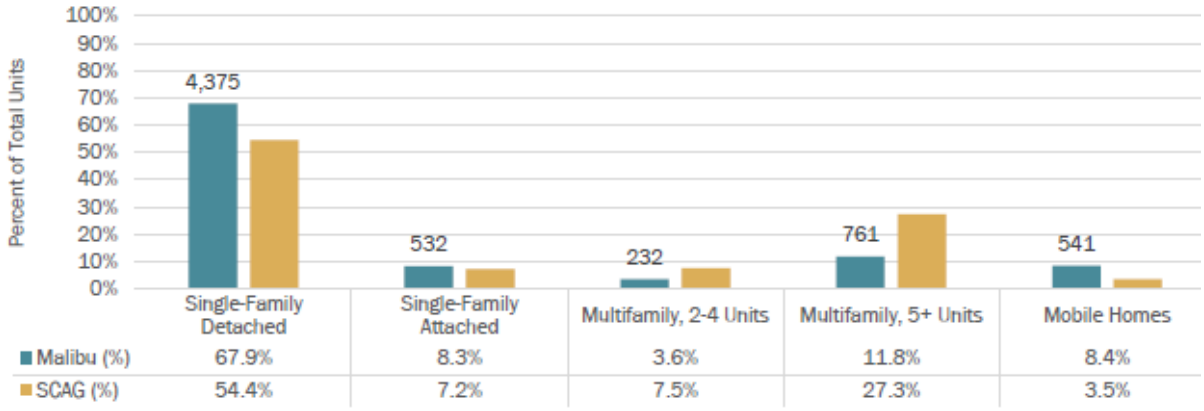
7.2.4 Housing Stock Characteristics

This section presents an evaluation of the community's housing stock and helps in identifying and prioritizing needs. The factors evaluated include the type of housing units, vacancy rates, age and condition, tenure, housing costs and affordability. A housing unit is defined as a house, apartment, mobile home, or group of rooms, occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

7.2.4(a) Housing Type and Vacancy

According to recent Census data, the housing stock in the City was comprised mostly of single-family detached homes, which made up about 68% of all units, while multi-family units comprised about 24% of the total. Mobile home units comprised about 8% of the total (Table 7.2-10).

Table 7.2-10
Housing by Type –
Malibu vs. SCAG Region

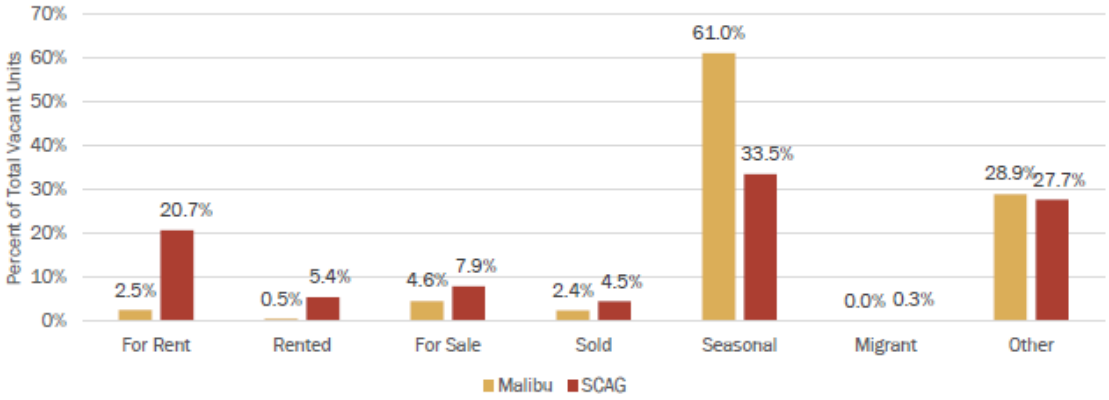


	Single-Family Detached	Single-Family Attached	Multifamily, 2-4 Units	Multifamily, 5+ Units	Mobile Homes
Malibu (%)	67.9%	8.3%	3.6%	11.8%	8.4%
SCAG (%)	54.4%	7.2%	7.5%	27.3%	3.5%

CA DOF E-5 Population and Housing Unit Estimates

Recent Census estimates (Table 7.2-11) reported a 24.1% total vacancy rate in Malibu, with the most prevalent type of vacancy being units held for seasonal use (i.e., second homes).

Table 7.2-11
Vacant Housing by Type – Malibu vs. SCAG Region



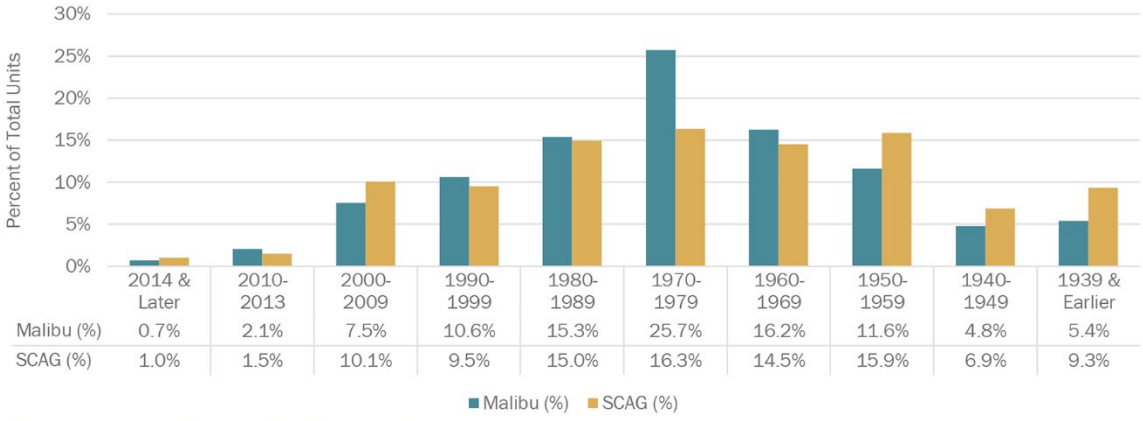
American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

7.2.4(b) Housing Age and Conditions

Housing age is often an important indicator of housing conditions. Housing units built prior to 1978, before stringent limits on the amount of lead in paint were imposed, may have interior or exterior building components coated with lead-based paint. Table 7.2-12 shows the age distribution of the housing stock in the City compared to the SCAG region as a whole.

This table shows that about 79% of the units in the City were constructed prior to 1990. These units are more than 30 years old and may have some need for rehabilitation, which is typical of most jurisdictions in Southern California.

Table 7.2-12
Age of Housing Stock – Malibu vs. SCAG Region



	2014 & Later	2010-2013	2000-2009	1990-1999	1980-1989	1970-1979	1960-1969	1950-1959	1940-1949	1939 & Earlier
Malibu (%)	0.7%	2.1%	7.5%	10.6%	15.3%	25.7%	16.2%	11.6%	4.8%	5.4%
SCAG (%)	1.0%	1.5%	10.1%	9.5%	15.0%	16.3%	14.5%	15.9%	6.9%	9.3%

American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

In general, the quality of housing is exceptional in the City. At a minimum, most dwelling units are well-maintained, especially with respect to the harsh environmental conditions to which they are subject. There are areas where older housing units exist, such as along Pacific Coast Highway in the eastern portion of the City. However, even these units are maintained due to high property values. The Building & Safety Division estimates that approximately 10 housing units are in need of rehabilitation and four housing units are beyond the point of repair citywide. This estimate does not include the estimated 500 housing units that were destroyed in the 2018 Woolsey fire.[2] Since the Woolsey fire, approximately 144 single-family homes and 12 multi-family housing units have been rebuilt. The City has issued permits for reconstruction of an additional 272 single-family homes and 6 multi-family housing units that have not yet been completed.[3] Concentrated areas of substandard housing in Malibu are in in the eastern part of the city, mainly east of Malibu Canyon Road and along the Pacific Coast Highway near Topanga Canyon.

A goal of the City's Building & Safety Division as well as Code Enforcement staff is to proactively address housing concerns before they become serious problems. Staff has helped to reduce structural deterioration by identifying problems and informing residents of programs to assist with improvements. In addition, the City addresses issues related to lead-based paint and asbestos removal through adding standard conditions of approval to include Best Management Practices for all projects that include the demolition or remodeling of older structures.

7.2.4(c) Housing Cost

Housing Affordability Criteria

State law establishes five income categories for purposes of housing programs based on the County's area median income ("AMI"): extremely-low (30% or less of AMI), very-low (31-50% of AMI), low (51-80% of AMI), moderate (81-120% of AMI) and above-moderate (over 120% of AMI). Housing affordability is based on the relationship between household income and housing expenses. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") and the California Department of Housing and Community Development ("HCD"), housing is considered "affordable" if the monthly payment is no more than 30% of a household's gross income. In some areas (such as Los Angeles County), these income limits may be increased to adjust for high housing costs.

Table 7.2-13 shows affordable rent levels and estimated affordable purchase prices for housing in Los Angeles County[4] by income category. Based on State standards, the maximum affordable monthly rent for extremely-low-income households is $886, while the maximum affordable rent for very-low-income households is $1,478. The maximum affordable rent for low-income households is $2,365, while the maximum for moderate-income households is $2,400.

[2] City of Malibu. 2020. City of Malibu Marks Annual Day of Preparedness and the Two-Year Anniversary of the Devastating Woolsey Fire with Community Emergency Preparedness Competition. https://www.malibucity.org/DocumentCenter/View/27058/11-09-2020_Woolsey2Year_PreparednessCompetition_PressRelease?bidId=

[3] City of Malibu. 2023. Rebuilt Statistics. https://malibupermits.ci.malibu.ca.us/WoolseyRebuildStats.aspx#

[4] Affordable rent and purchase prices are based on the county median income.

Maximum purchase prices are more difficult to determine due to variations in mortgage interest rates and qualifying procedures, down payments, special tax assessments, homeowner association fees, property insurance rates, etc. With this caveat, the maximum home purchase prices by income category shown in Table 7.2-13 have been estimated based on current conditions.

Table 7.2-13
Income Categories and Affordable Housing Costs – Los Angeles County

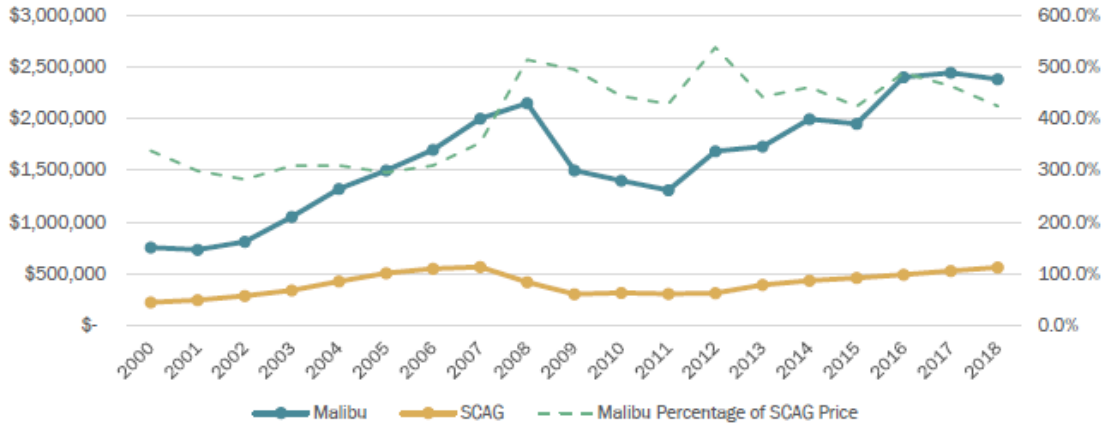
Income Category (% of median income)	Income Limits	Affordable Rent	Affordable Price (est.)
Extremely Low (<30%)	$35,450	$886	*
Very Low (31-50%)	$59,100	$1,478	*
Low (51-80%)	$94,600	$2,365	*
Moderate (81-120%)	$96,000	$2,400	$375,000
Above moderate (120%+)	>$96,000	>$2,400	>$375,000

Assumptions:
-Based on a family of 4 and 2021 income limits
-30% of gross income for rent or principal, interest, taxes & insurance plus utility allowance
-10% down payment, 3.75% interest, 1.25% taxes & insurance, $350 HOA dues
* For-sale affordable housing is typically at the moderate-income level
Source: Cal. HCD; JHD Planning LLC

For-Sale Housing

Between 2000 and 2018, median home sales prices in Malibu increased 215% while prices in the SCAG region increased 151%. 2018 median home sales prices in Malibu were $2,380,000 and the highest experienced since 2000 was $2,443,000 in 2017. Prices in Malibu have ranged from a low of 282.4% of the SCAG region median in 2002 and a high of 537.7% in 2012 (Table 7.2-14).

Table 7.2-14
Median Sales Price for Existing Homes – Malibu vs. SCAG Region

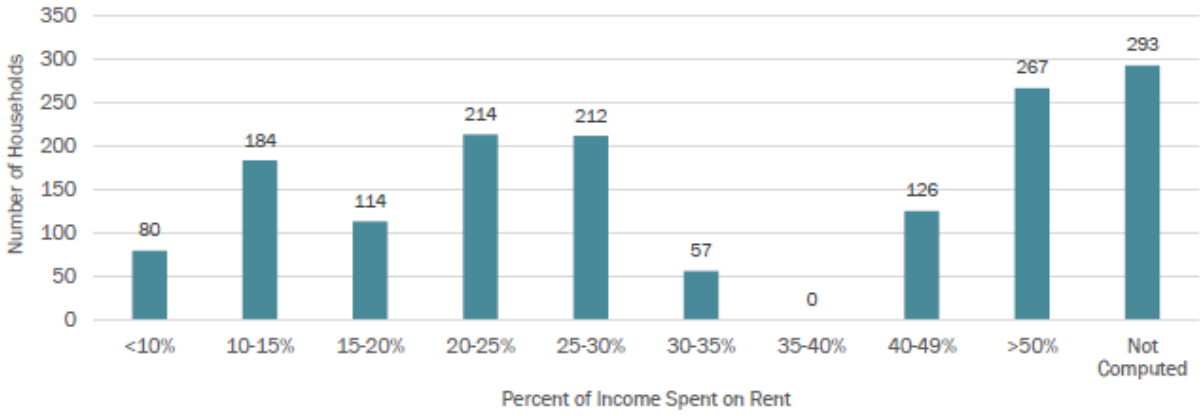


SCAG Local Profiles, Core Logic/Data Quick. SCAG median home sales price calculated as household-weighted average of county medians.

Rental Housing

Across Malibu's 1,547 renter households, 450 (29.1%) spend 30% or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 55.3% in the SCAG region. Additionally, 267 renter households in Malibu (17.3%) spend 50% or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 28.9% in the SCAG region (Table 7.2-15). Housing units in Malibu posted for rent[5] ranged from $1,895/month for a studio to $15,000/month for a single-family house.

Table 7.2-15
Percentage of Income Spent on Rent – Malibu



[5] Source: Rent.com, October 2021

7.2.5 Special Needs

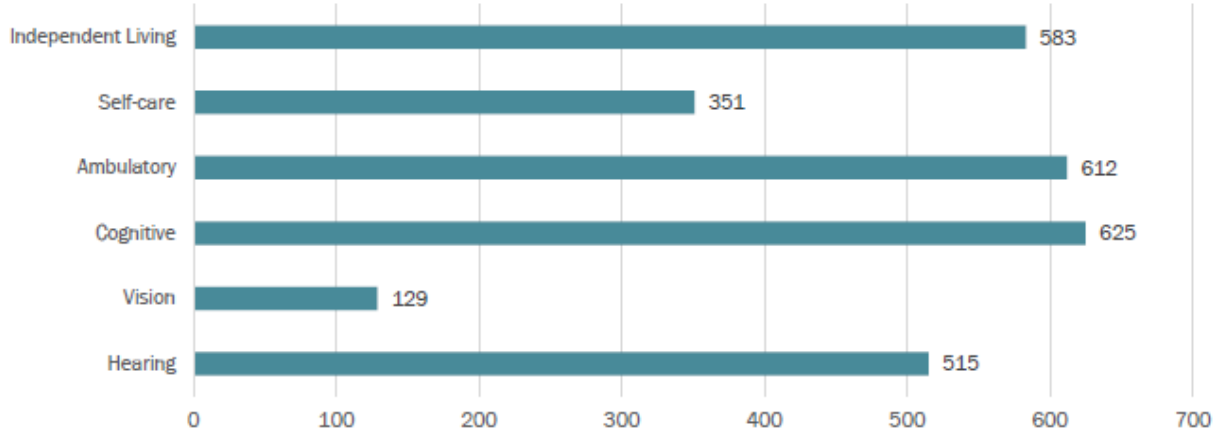
Certain groups have greater difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances related to one's employment and income, family characteristics, age, disability, or other conditions. As a result, some of the City's residents may experience a higher prevalence of overpayment,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

State Housing Element law defines "special needs" groups to include persons with disabilities, the elderly, large households, female-headed households, homeless people, and farmworkers. This section contains a discussion of the housing needs facing each of these groups.

7.2.5(a) Persons with Disabilities

Recent Census data (Table 7.2-16) estimated that the most prevalent types of disabilities among Malibu residents included cognitive, ambulatory, and independent living disabilities. Housing opportunities for those with disabilities can be maximized through housing assistance programs, supportive housing, and by providing universal design features such as widened doorways, ramps, lowered countertops, single-level units and ground floor units.

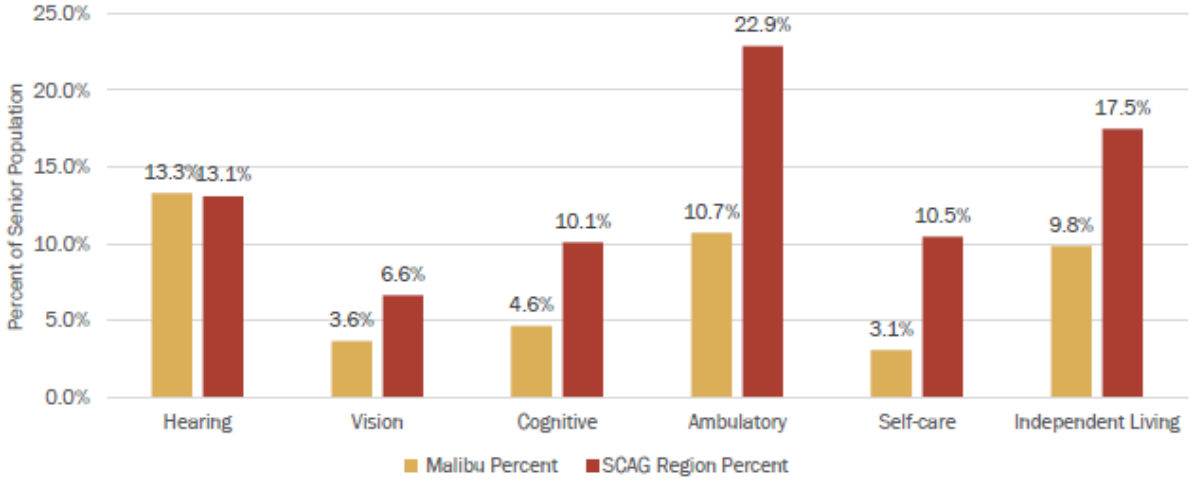
Table 7.2-16
Disabilities by Type – Malibu



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

In Malibu, the most commonly occurring disability among seniors 65 and older was a hearing disability, experienced by 13.3% of Malibu's seniors and 13.1% of seniors in the SCAG region (Table 7.2-17).

Table 7.2-17
Disabilities by Type for Seniors 65+ – Malibu vs. SCAG Region



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

As shown in Table 7.2-18, 40% of Malibu residents with a disability were employed. In addition to enforcing Building Code accessibility requirements, the City's Municipal Code establishes procedures to allow reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities pursuant to State law.

Table 7.2-18
Disabilities by Employment Status – Malibu

	With a Disability	Percent of Total	No Disability	Percent of Total
Employed	259	40%	4,866	68%
Unemployed	0	0%	278	4%
Not in Labor Force	382	60%	1,985	28%
TOTAL	641		7,129	

American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

Residential care facilities for six or fewer persons are permitted in the Rural Residential (RR) District, Single Family Density Residential (SF) District, Multiple Family Residential (MF) District, and Multifamily Beach Front (RBF) District, and residential care facilities for seven or more persons is permitted with a conditional use permit in the Commercial General (CG) District. There are two senior residential care facilities in Malibu. The City of Malibu does not have any City-initiated programs aimed at housing people with disabilities and defers to Los Angeles County programs. As stated in Housing Plan Program 2.4.b, the City

will review and revise the LIP and MMC to allow residential care facilities for seven or more persons in similar to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone with an administrative permit or without discretionary review, for persons of any age, and allow operation by for-profit agencies as well as non-profit agencies, and ensure that the ~~CUP~~ findings of the administrative permit are based on objective standards that do not constrain development of large residential care facilities and provide certainty to applicants through the permitting process. Developmental Disabilities

As defined by federal law, "developmental disability" means a severe, chronic disability of an individual that:

- Is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments;
- Is manifested before the individual attains age 18;
- Is likely to continue indefinitely;
- Results in substantial functional limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activity: a) self-care; b) receptive and expressive language; c) learning; d) mobility; e) self-direction; f) capacity for independent living; or g) economic self-sufficiency;
- Reflects the individual's need for a combination and sequence of special, interdisciplinary, or generic services, individualized supports, or other forms of assistance that are of lifelong or extended duration and are individually planned and coordinated.

The Census does not record developmental disabilities as a separate category of disability. According to the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities, an accepted estimate of the percentage of the population that can be defined as developmentally disabled is 1.58%.[6] 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.

The California Department of Developmental Services (DDS) currently provides community-based services to persons with developmental disabilities and their families through a statewide system of 21 regional centers, four developmental centers, and two community-based facilities. The Westside Regional Center (WRC) located in Culver City (http://www.westsiderc.org/) provides services for people with developmental disabilities in Malibu. The WRC is a private, non-profit community agency that contracts with local businesses to offer a wide range of services to individuals with developmental disabilities and their families.

There is no charge for diagnosis and assessment for eligibility. Once eligibility is determined, most services are free regardless of age or income. There is a requirement for parents to share the cost of 24-hour out-of-home placements for children under age

[6] California State Council on Developmental Disabilities. 2023. About. https://scdd.ca.gov/about/

18. This share depends on the parents' ability to pay. There may also be a co-payment requirement for other selected services.

Regional centers are required by law to provide services in the most cost-effective way possible. They must use all other resources, including generic resources, before using any regional center funds. A generic resource is a service provided by an agency that has a legal responsibility to provide services to the general public and receives public funds for providing those services. Some generic agencies may include the local school district, county social services department, Medi-Cal, Social Security Administration, Department of Rehabilitation and others. Other resources may include natural supports. This is help that disabled persons may get from family, friends or others at little or no cost. According to the latest available WRC Performance Report[7], the Center served approximately 9,130 individuals during 2020. Based on the California State Council on Developmental Disabilities' estimate that 1.58% of the population can be defined as having a developmental disability, 172 residents in Malibu are likely to have a developmental disability.[8]

Other community resources for persons with development disabilities include the Esperance Center in Malibu and Best Buddies International in the neighborhood of Westwood in the City of Los Angeles. The Esperance Center offers a variety of workshops, job assistance, and outings and activities for persons with developmental disabilities. It also operates a residential facility with six adults with developmental disabilities. Best Buddies International is a nonprofit organization working to create employment and development opportunities for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The Best Buddies Living Program in Westwood is an independent inclusive living program near the University of California Los Angeles that provides housing and services to three residents that attend the university.

In addition to the services provided by the WRC, City housing programs that respond to the needs of this population include Program 2.4.c, which directs the City to remove or increase the individual capacity limit and revise parking regulations for emergency shelters, (and Program 3.1.d, which promotes the use of HCVs throughout the city.

7.2.5(b) Elderly

Federal housing data define a household type as 'elderly family' if it consists of two persons with either or both age 62 or over. Recent HUD data (Table 7.2-19), estimated that of Malibu's 2,198 such households, 12.3% earn less than 30% of the surrounding area income, (compared to 24.2% in the SCAG region), 22.2% earn less than 50% of the surrounding area income (compared to 30.9% in the SCAG region). Many elderly persons are dependent on fixed incomes or have disabilities. Elderly homeowners may be physically unable to maintain their homes or cope with living alone. The housing needs of this group can be addressed through smaller units, accessory dwelling units, shared living arrangements, congregate housing, and housing assistance programs. The city does not have any deed restricted or affordable housing units dedicated to seniors.

The Malibu Senior Center offers programs for citizens who are independent and can care of their own personal needs. The Center is not a day care facility and medical staff is not

[7] https://westsiderc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/WRC-Performance-Contract-Year-End-Report-for-2020.pdf
[8] California State Council on Developmental Disabilities. 2023. About. https://scdd.ca.gov/about/

employed by the City nor are there any medical professionals onsite; however, Senior Center staff members are trained in CPR and first aid. Participants are welcome to bring an attendant or caregiver with them in order to enjoy all of the services and programs.

Programs for seniors and active adults are offered in the City's 1,200-square-foot Senior and Active Adult Center, located in Malibu City Hall. The Center offers a wide variety of recreational, fitness, cultural, and educational programming, social events, and excursions to give seniors and adults opportunities to maintain and improve physical and mental well-being, life skills, and active social lives.

Courses and lectures offered in partnership with outside agencies include AARP driver safety, health screenings, smart money planning, downsizing your house, computer skills, and Alzheimer's awareness. Dial-a-Ride and Meals on Wheels resources are also available to seniors.

Table 7.2-19
Elderly Households by Tenure – Malibu

		Owner	Renter	Total	Percent of Total Elderly Households:
Income category, relative to surrounding area:	< 30% HAMFI	200	70	270	12.3%
	30-50% HAMFI	200	19	219	10.0%
	50-80% HAMFI	145	14	159	7.2%
	80-100% HAMFI	135	0	135	6.1%
	> 100% HAMFI	1,250	165	1,415	64.4%
	TOTAL	1,930	268	2,198	

HUD CHAS, 2012-2016. HAMFI refers to Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income.

7.2.5(c) Large Households

Large households are defined as those with five or more members. A lack of larger apartments in a community's rental housing stock may result in overcrowded conditions for large households. As seen previously (Table 7.2-3) approximately 161 owner households (4%) and 33 renter households (2%) in Malibu (194 total households, or 3.5% of total households) have five or more members. This distribution indicates that the need for large units with four or more bedrooms is expected to be significantly less than for smaller units. As Malibu has a higher share of senior residents than the region, it is likely that some large households include multigenerational living arrangements and/or live-in caregivers. Malibu has 1,423 housing units with four or more bedrooms, 88% of which are owner-occupied (1,249 housing units) as opposed to 11% renter-occupied (174 housing units). The inventory of large units (1,423) can sufficiently house the City's large households (194). However, the mismatch between adequately sized housing units and affordability is a factor that contributes to housing cost burden and overcrowding. Few resources are available for large low-income households as no deed restricted housing units exist in the city.

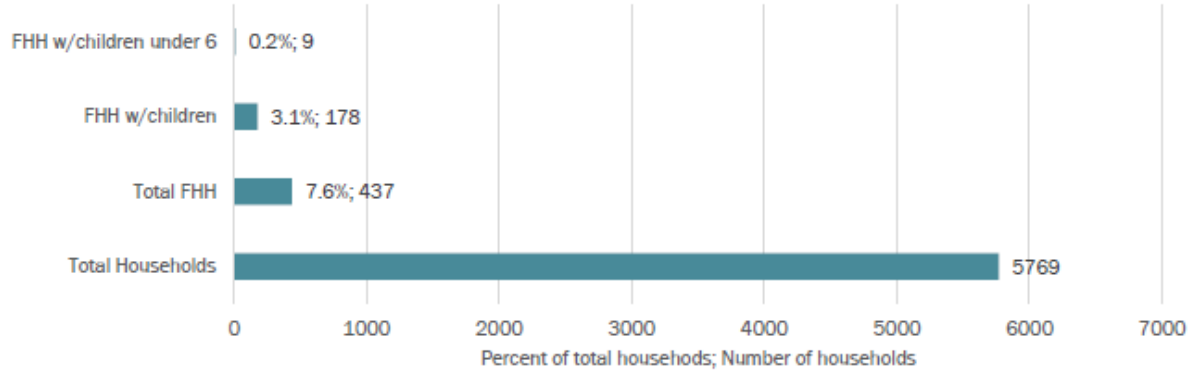
Several programs in the Housing Plan (Section 7.5) are designed to provide housing opportunities for large households and alleviate overcrowding. These programs include Program 2.4 – Support the Development of Variety of Housing Types; Program 4.1 – Support Development of Accessory Dwelling Units; Program 3.1 – Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities; Program 3.3. Housing for Persons with Special Needs, and Program 5.2 – Fair Housing Community Outreach.

7.2.5(d) Female-Headed Households

Of Malibu's 5,769 total households, 7.6% are female-headed (437 households) compared to 14.3% in the SCAG region, 3.1% are female-headed and with children (178 households) compared to 6.6% in the SCAG region, and 0.2% are female-headed and with children under 6 (22 households)compared to 1.0% in the SCAG region (Table 7.2-20). Female-headed households in Malibu are more likely to own than rent their home; 87% are homeowners (380 households) and 13% are renters (57 households). Female-headed households, especially those with children, often require special consideration and support due to their greater need for affordable housing, accessible childcare, healthcare, and other essential services. These households often find challenges in balancing parental duties and employment obligations while only having one source of income. This may lead to female-headed households to live below the poverty line. In Malibu, approximately 19% of single-parent, female-headed families in Malibu earn an income below the poverty level (36 households), while no female-headed households without children present earn an income below the poverty level. The percentage of single-parent female-headed households earning an income below the poverty line (19%) is higher than the percentage of the overall city population earning an income below the poverty line (13%). Single-parent female-headed households earning an income below the poverty line comprise approximately 5% of all households in poverty. Because no deed-restricted housing units exist in the city, there are few resources for these households. Organizations in Malibu and western Los Angeles County that assist single-parent households and lower-income households include The People Concern, St. Joseph Center, and the Westside Food Bank.

The City responds to the needs of female-headed households through the following Housing Plan programs: housing rehabilitation education and financial assistance to lower-income, elderly, and/or disabled households and homeowners; preservation of existing mobile home parks; annual monitoring of the replacement of affordable housing in the Coastal Zone; ensuring adequate capacity to accommodate housing needs; providing incentives to encourage mixed-use; providing education on available resources for the development of accessory dwelling units; and providing referral information to persons in need of assistance. Lower-income female-headed households can access housing choice vouchers if they qualify. However, there are no subsidized housing units in the city which limits housing options for lower-income female-headed renter households.

Table 7.2-20
Female Headed Households – Malibu



American Community Survey 2014-2018 5-year estimates.

7.2.5(e) Farmworkers

Farmworkers are traditionally defined as persons whose primary income is from seasonal agricultural work. Agricultural activities in the City are limited to small-scale horticultural businesses on approximately 25 acres of land scattered throughout the City, with some of these small farms doubling as event centers and places for family activities. These horticultural activities are not a significant source of employment and do not generate a demand for permanent farm worker housing. Recent Census estimates published by SCAG estimated a total of 29 persons Malibu residents employed in the agricultural industry. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, there were 3,266 farmworkers in Los Angeles County in 2017, 1,044 of which were seasonal farmworkers. Farming in the region is mostly in and near Oxnard, Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, and other cities and Ventura County lands to the north and east of Malibu. It is unlikely that employees of agricultural operations in these areas would commute from Malibu due to the distance from employment and the relatively high cost of housing in Malibu. The needs of agricultural employees are addressed by City regulations allowing agricultural employee housing in residential and agricultural zones consistent with the Employee Housing Act.

7.2.5(f) Homeless Persons

Throughout the country, homelessness has become an increasing problem. Factors contributing to the rise in homelessness include the general lack of housing affordable to lower-income persons, increases in the number of persons whose incomes fall below the poverty level, reductions in public assistance for the poor, and the de-institutionalization of the mentally ill.

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1986[9] defines a "homeless" person as an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, or an individual whose primary nighttime residence is:

[9] 42 U.S.C. §11301, et seq.

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

Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), interprets the McKinney-Vento definition to include only those persons who are on the streets or in shelters and persons who face imminent eviction (within a week) from a private dwelling or institution and who have no subsequent residence or resources to obtain housing.[10]

People are also at risk of homelessness when they experience a sudden drop in income or a rise in housing costs, and/or they do not have the skills necessary to manage their limited resources. According to the National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH), most individuals at risk of homelessness are on a fixed income or are marginally employed and have few ties to family and friends.

The 2022 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count (latest available data) found that there were 81 people experiencing homelessness in Malibu, all of whom were unsheltered; 45% were counted as residing on the street or in makeshift shelters, while 65% were counted as residing in vehicles. The count did not include people who may be residing at the homes of friends or relatives. . The needs of the homeless vary by subpopulation. Mentally ill persons require housing supported by mental health care and counseling. Alcohol and drug abusers require treatment facilities and medical and social support services. Victims of domestic violence need shelter and social services to assist in the transition to independent living. Runaway and recently emancipated youths require shelter, combined with counseling and social services, in order to reintegrate them with their families or enable them to live independently. According to The People Concern, a social service agency offering homeless services, Malibu's homeless population has a disproportionately high prevalence of mental health issues and substance use compared to the general population.

State law (Section 65583(1) (6)) requires municipalities to address the special needs of persons experiencing homelessness within their jurisdictional boundaries. "Homelessness" as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), describes an individual (not imprisoned or otherwise detained) who:

- Lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and
- Has a primary nighttime residence that is:
    - A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
    - An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

[10] "Who is Homeless?" 2009. Published by the National Coalition for the Homeless, July 2009. p. 1.

- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

This definition does not include persons living in substandard housing (unless such housing has been officially condemned), persons living in overcrowded housing, persons discharged from mental health facilities (unless the person was homeless when entering and is considered to be homeless at discharge), or persons who may be at risk of homelessness (for example, living temporarily with family or friends).

Facilities such as emergency shelters, low barrier navigation centers, transitional housing and supportive housing address the needs of the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless. The City's Zoning Ordinance permits transitional and supportive housing in the Rural Residential District (RR), Single Family Density Residential District (SF), Multiple Family Residential District (MF), and Multifamily Beach Front District (RBF) and currently permits emergency shelters in the Commercial General District and Institutional District.

As stated in Housing Plan Program 2.4.c, the City will amend the LIP and MMC to remove individual capacity limits for emergency shelters to meet the requirements of AB 2339, and to revise parking regulations for Homeless and Emergency Shelters and Navigation Centers to comply with Government Code section 65583. The City will also amend the LIP and MMC as needed to allow transitional and supportive housing as a regular residential use to be similarly permitted as other uses of the same housing type in the same zone, as specified in Housing Plan Program 2.4.a.

In 2016, the City issued a grant to the Malibu Task Force on Homelessness (MTFH), an independent organization of community volunteers, to help fund a pilot project to bring professional services to Malibu's homeless population. MTFH entered into an agreement with The People Concern to bring two full-time outreach workers to Malibu daily in order to locate, engage, and build relationships with homeless individuals. The City continues to partner with The People Concern and contracts two outreach workers to assist with the City's homelessness programs and services. Since the program began, 72 individuals in Malibu have been placed in permanent housing.

Persons experiencing homelessness in Malibu can access housing assistance through various shelters and programs, including the following:

- **The People Concern**, based in Santa Monica, provides fully integrated "wraparound" services to chronically homeless individuals, people dealing with severe mental or physical illness or substance addiction, victims of domestic violence, and challenged youth. The People Concern assists individuals in need in obtaining subsidized permanent housing and provides interim housing for persons transitioning out of homelessness.
- **Project Homeward Bound** works directly with homeless individuals who find themselves stranded in Malibu without sufficient funds to support themselves, providing them with funds to return to their family and friends in other states where they can get a fresh start.
- **St. Joseph Center** provides permanent supportive housing services to homeless residents throughout Los Angeles County and provides short-term rental assistance and supportive services to those in need.

- The City's **Outreach Team** and **Housing Navigator** work with landlords and shelter facilities throughout Los Angeles County to help people experiencing homelessness get off the streets and into housing.
- The City provides funding to the SHIELDS **Rapid Re-Housing for Adults and Veterans (RRAV)** program which connects individuals experiencing homelessness to permanent housing rental and provides move-in assistance, case management, and linkage and referral services.[11]

7.2.6 Assisted Housing at Risk of Conversion

State law requires that the Housing Element identify any residential projects in the City that are under an affordability restriction, along with those housing projects that are at risk of losing their low-income affordability restrictions within the ten-year period from 2021-2031. According to the SCAG, the California Housing Partnership Corporation and City records, there are no assisted low-income units in the City, and therefore, no housing units at risk of losing their low-income affordability.

7.2.7 Housing Constructed, Demolished or Converted within the Coastal Zone

California Government Code §65588(d) requires that the Housing Element update take into account any low- or moderate-income housing provided or required in the Coastal Zone pursuant to §6590 (the Mello Act[12]). State law requires that jurisdictions monitor the following:

- The number of new housing units approved for construction within the Coastal Zone (after January 1, 1982);
- The number of low- or moderate-income units required to be provided in new developments either within the Coastal Zone or within three miles of the Coastal Zone;
- The number of existing housing units in properties with three or more units occupied by low- or moderate-income households that have been authorized for demolition or conversion since January 1, 1982; and
- The number of low- or moderate-income replacement units required within the Coastal Zone or within three miles of the Coastal Zone.

Table 7.2-21 provides City statistics for housing units in the Coastal Zone through 2020.

[11] City of Malibu. 2023. Homelessness. https://www.malibucity.org/865/Homelessness
[12] The Mello Act requires, in part, the replacement of affordable units demolished or converted within the coastal zone.

Table 7.2-21
Malibu Coastal Zone Housing Units – 1982-2020

	Units
Number of new units approved for construction in the Coastal Zone after January 1, 1982	503
Number of new units for low- and moderate-income households required to be provided either within the coastal zone or within three miles of it	0
Number of units occupied by low- and moderate-income households and authorized to be demolished or converted	0
Number of units for low- and moderate-income households required either within the coastal zone or within three miles of it in order to replace those demolished or converted	0

Source: City of Malibu, 2021

7.2.8 Future Housing Needs

7.2.8(a) Overview of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

The RHNA is a key tool for local governments to plan for anticipated growth. The RHNA quantifies the anticipated need for housing within each jurisdiction for the period from June 30, 2021, to October 15, 2029. Local governments then determine how they will address this need through the process of updating the Housing Elements of their General Plans.

The current RHNA was adopted by SCAG in 2021. Future housing needs are determined by the forecasted growth of households in a community and also by "existing needs" due to overpayment and overcrowding. The housing need for new households is then adjusted to maintain a desirable level of vacancy to promote housing choice and mobility. An adjustment is also made to account for units expected to be lost due to demolition, natural disaster, or conversion to non-housing uses. The sum of these factors – household growth, existing need, vacancy need, and replacement need – determines the new housing need for a community. Total housing need is then distributed among four income categories on the basis of the County's income distribution, with adjustments to avoid an over-concentration of low-income households.

7.2.8(b) 2021-2029 Housing Needs

The additional housing need assigned to Malibu for the 2021-2029 planning period is shown in Table 7.2-22.

Table 7.2-22
Regional Housing Needs - Malibu

Very Low[1]	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
28[2]	19	17	15	79

Source: SCAG 2021
Notes:
1. Includes the Extremely-Low-Income (ELI) category.
2. 14 units are assumed to be ELI pursuant to *Government Code* §65583.a.1

A discussion of the City's inventory of suitable sites to accommodate the City's housing need is provided in Section 7.4 – Resources and Opportunities, and Appendix B.

7.2.9 Financial and Administrative Resources

7.2.9(a) State and Federal Resources

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) – The City does not have any housing that qualifies for CDBG funding. The City receives approximately $60,000 a year in CDBG funding. Of this total, 15% is spent on administration and program services (e.g., Malibu Community Labor Exchange).

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program – The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program was created by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 in order to provide an alternate method of funding low-and moderate-income housing. Each state receives a tax credit, based upon population, toward funding housing that meets program guidelines. The tax credits are then used to leverage private capital into new construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of affordable housing. Limitations on projects funded under the Tax Credit programs include minimum requirements that a certain percentage of units remain rent-restricted, based upon median income.

Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCC) – This program provides a federal tax credit for income-qualified homebuyers that is equivalent to 15% of the annual mortgage interest. Generally, the tax savings are calculated as income in order to help buyers qualify to purchase a home. Using an MCC, first-time homebuyers can save between $700 and $2,500 a year on their annual federal tax bill. The program is initiated by the homebuyer applying through a participating lender, who then submits an application to the Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA). The City is not involved in administering this process or approving loans.

7.2.9(b) Local Resources

The City does not have a housing department. The only local revenue source for affordable housing is through the City's approval of the Patriot Homes Overlay condominium project. The City Council resolution approving the project requires an in-lieu payment of $30,000 per unit, required at the time of the close of escrow, to be used for programs consistent with the City's Housing Element. An Affordable Housing Trust Fund, which contains in-lieu funds generated through development agreements, was established in 2013 (Ordinance No. 375). As of October 2023, the Trust Fund has a

balance of $194,140. According to the City's Affordable Housing Ordinance, the Trust Fund can be used for the following[13]:

- Assistance to housing development corporations;
- Equity participation loans;
- Grants;
- Pre-home ownership co-investment;
- Predevelopment loan funds;
- Participation leases;
- Other public-private partnership arrangements;
- The acquisition of property and property rights;
- Construction of affordable housing including costs associated with planning, administration, and design, as well as actual building or installation;
- Costs of rehabilitation and maintenance of existing affordable housing when needed to preserve units that are at risk of going to a market rate or at risk of deterioration;
- Other costs associated with the construction or financing of affordable housing;
- Reasonable administrative charges or related expenses; and
- Reasonable consultant and legal expenses related to the establishment and/or administration of the fund.

[13] City of Malibu. 2023. Municipal Code, Affordable Housing. https://library.qcode.us/lib/malibu_ca/pub/local_coastal_program/item/local_implementation_plan-chapter_3-3_7

7.3 Resources and Opportunities

7.3.1 Land Resources

7.3.1(a) Inventory of Sites for Housing Development

Government Code §65583(a)(3) requires Housing Elements to contain an "inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having potential for redevelopment, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites." A detailed analysis of potential development sites has been prepared (see Appendix B) and the results of this analysis are summarized in Table 7.3-1 below. This analysis also addresses the unaccommodated need from the previous planning period, as required by *Government Code* §65584.09 (AB 1233).

Table 7.3-1
Sites Inventory Summary

Housing Sites	Income Category		
	Lower	Moderate	Above
RHNA 2021-2029	47	17	15
RHNA Credits - Planned and Approved Units (Table B-2)	0	0	142
RHNA Credits - Potential new ADUs	17	1	12
Remaining RHNA after Credits	30	16	0
Potential new multi-family units (Table B-4)	36	22	53
Buffer provided above remaining RHNA	20%	38%	
Adequate Capacity?	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: City of Malibu, 2024

As summarized in Table 7.3-1, this analysis determined that there are sufficient vacant or underutilized sites with appropriate zoning to accommodate the City's housing need for this planning period.

7.3.1(b) Infrastructure Capacity

Wastewater - There is no municipal sewer service in the City of Malibu. All properties in the City are currently served by individual onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS); with the exception of those served by the Malibu Civic Center Water Treatment Facility (CCWTF)[1], and five small package treatment plants within the City: Latigo Bay Shores, Point Dume, Trancas Canyon, Malibu Mesa, and Maison de Ville. Any new development that is not served by the six treatment plans will be required to install its own OWTS in order to serve its wastewater disposal needs.

[1] Phase One of CCWTF construction was completed in October 2018. No residential properties were connected to the facility during that phase; however, the Phase Two expansion will connect approximately 247 single-family homes, 191 condominiums, and 7 other properties.

Water - Domestic water for City residents is supplied by County Waterworks District No. 29 ("District 29") from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The MWD obtains its water from the State Water Project and the Colorado River. According to the MWD's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, the MWD has sufficient supply to meet demand for all water customers through 2045 and has sufficient total capacity to accommodate the City's RHNA. District No. 29 receives the water through a contract with the West Basin Municipal Water District, a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District. The District's connection to Metropolitan Water District's system is located in Culver City. The water travels to the District through a 35-mile transmission main in Pacific Coast Highway. Many of the City's water mains and tanks have been identified by the City and by District 29 as severely undersized. All sites identified in the Sites Inventory are in areas served by District 29. For projects located in areas with limited to no service by District 29, property owners may install water tanks to serve the property's needs. With the inclusion of private water tanks, domestic water supply is not expected to limit residential development in the city. The sites in the Sites Inventory are located on Pacific Coast Highway and have direct access to the water transmission main; therefore, the sites are served by adequate water supply and infrastructure.

Dry Utilities – Southern California Edison (SCE) supplies electricity in the city. The housing sites identified in the City's Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) will be connected to SCE's "Cuthbert" circuit which serves properties from approximately Latigo Cyn Rd to Bonsall Dr, and from Pacific Coast Highway to approximately one mile inland. Domestic natural gas service is provided by the Southern California Gas Company. Telephone, internet services, and cable television are serviced by contracted providers including Spectrum and Frontier. There is sufficient energy supply, utilities, and connection capability for the housing units projected in the Sites Inventory.

7.3.1(c) Environmental Constraints

While virtually all properties in Malibu face development challenges due to environmental constraints such as environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs), fire hazards, and geological hazards, these hazards do not preclude development on sites identified to accommodate the City's RHNA. Compliance with the California Building Code will generally mitigate the risk of seismic hazards to residential structures. The City requires strict adherence to the California Fire Code, as well as offers assistance with hazardous brush and tree clearance to mitigate the risk of wildfire. The capacities of the AHO sites were significantly reduced to accommodate a 100-foot buffer to wetlands classified as ESHA. A full discussion of environmental constraints is available in Appendix B.

7.3.2 State and Federal Resources

Refer to Section 7.2 Housing Needs Assessment for a description of state, federal, and local resources for affordable housing development.

7.3.3 Energy Conservation Opportunities

State law (*Government Code* §65583(a)(8)) requires all new construction to comply with "energy budget" standards that establish maximum allowable energy use from

depletable sources. These requirements apply to such design components as structural insulation, air infiltration and leakage control, setback features on thermostats, water heating system insulation (tanks and pipes) and swimming pool covers if a pool is equipped with a fossil fuel or electric heater. State law also requires that a tentative tract map provide for future passive or natural heating or cooling opportunities in the subdivision, including designing the lot sizes and configurations to permit orienting structures to take advantage of a southern exposure, shade or prevailing breezes.

SCE and the Southern California Gas Company offer energy conservation programs, including audits of home energy use to reduce electricity consumption, refrigerator rebates, appliance repair and weatherization assistance to qualified low-income households, buyer's guides for appliances and incentives by the Gas Company to switch from electric to gas appliances. Direct assistance to low-income households is provided by the Gas Company through the California Alternate Rates for Energy Program and by SCE through its Energy Management Assistance Program.

Both companies have programs to encourage energy conservation in new construction. SCE's energy rebate program applies to residential developers as well as to individual customers. SCE also offers an Energy STAR new home program and a Sustainable Communities Program, offering design assistance and financial incentives for sustainable housing development projects. The Gas Company's Energy Advanced Home Program is offered to residential developers who install energy-efficient gas appliances that exceed California energy standards by at least 15%.

In addition, simple water conservation techniques can save a family thousands of gallons of water per year, plus many dollars in water and associated energy consumption costs. It is now possible to obtain plumbing products that reduce water waste by restricting the volume of water flow from faucets, showerheads, and toilets. The use of plant materials that are adapted to the climate of Southern California's coastal areas can also measurably contribute to water conservation by reducing the need for irrigation.

A household can save water by fixing dripping faucets and using water more conservatively. In addition, such conservation practices save on the amount of gas and electricity needed to heat water. By encouraging residents to conserve water and install water saving devices, the City can greatly reduce its water consumption needs and expenses.

The City has partnered with Los Angeles County Waterworks and West Basin Municipal Water District to help local residents save water and money through a comprehensive water conservation program called Malibu Smart. The goal of the Malibu Smart program is to save 28 million gallons of water annually in Malibu and Topanga Canyon through the installation of water-efficiency measures.

Actions the City of Malibu has taken to encourage energy conservation include the following:

- City policy regarding processing permits for water tanks, rainwater collection structures, etc. was created for the ease of the applicant
- Solar panels are processed with a ministerial Over-the-Counter (OC) Permit which takes only a few days to approve and costs under $100

- A draft Exemplary Green Building Projects Fast-Tracking Pilot Program has been prepared

The City has recently adopted the Local Energy Efficiency Standards Ordinance and the Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance. The energy ordinance preserves and enhances the environment, by setting forth minimum energy efficiency standards within the City for all new single-family dwellings, multi-family residential construction, nonresidential construction, and substantial remodels. The City's ordinance includes measures which are more restrictive than the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24). The water conservation ordinance applies to: 1) projects for a commercial, institutional, or multi-family use or a subdivision, any of which propose a new or altered landscape area, including public agency projects; and 2) projects for a single-family residential use proposing a new or altered landscape area of 2,500 square feet or more; in the case of a project associated with an existing single-family residence, the new or altered landscape area is subject to this Chapter when the landscape area is 5,000 square feet or more. The water conservation standards are intended to promote water conservation while allowing the maximum possible flexibility in designing healthy, attractive, and cost-effective water efficient landscapes.

Clean Power Alliance

In 2018, the City joined the Clean Power Alliance (CPA), a locally controlled electricity provider made up of 31 local governments across Los Angeles and Ventura counties working together to bring clean, renewable power choices to our communities. CPA purchases clean power and Southern California Edison (SCE) delivers it.

CPA energy service for residential customers in Malibu began in February 2019 and non-residential customers in May 2019. Customers in Malibu were automatically enrolled to receive 50% of their power supply from renewable sources. In June 2019, City Council approved opting all municipal electricity accounts to 100% renewable energy through CPA to lead by example for the community. In October 2019, City Council approved the selection of 100% Green Power as the default electricity choice for Clean Power Alliance customers in the City. Starting in October 2020, Malibu's Clean Power Alliance customers started to receive 100% renewable power generated by solar, wind and other renewable and carbon-free resources in California and the surrounding region.

Customers can also select two rate options: Clean Power, which provides 50% renewable and Lean Power, which provides 36% renewable content. No matter the rate option, Clean Power Alliance offers the shared benefits of local management and control, stable, competitive rates, and higher renewable energy content.

Energy Partnerships

In 2018, the City enrolled in energy partnerships like the Westside Energy Partnership and Southern California Regional Energy Network (SoCalREN) to receive public agency assistance with implementation of energy efficiency projects and programs as well as technical assistance and incentives.

Through the recommendations in SoCalREN's Comparative Energy Analysis, City Hall's HVAC system was optimized to save an estimated 11% of its energy use and the City took advantage of Southern California Edison's free Direct Install program to install LED lighting at the Michael Landon Community Center.

7.4 Constraints

7.4.1 Governmental Constraints

7.4.1(a) Land Use Plans and Regulations

General Plan

Each city and county in California must prepare a comprehensive, long-term General Plan to guide its future development. The Land Use Element of a City's General Plan establishes the basic land uses and density of development within the various areas of the city. Under state law, the General Plan elements must be internally consistent and the city's zoning ordinance, and Local Coastal Program, as applicable, must be consistent with the General Plan. Thus, the land use plan must provide suitable locations and densities in order to implement the policies of the Housing Element.

The City of Malibu's General Plan Land Use Element provides for five residential land use designations, as shown in Table 7.4-1.

Table 7.4-1
Residential Land Use Categories –
Malibu General Plan

Designation	Maximum Density[1]	Description
Rural Residential (RR) – Includes RR-40, RR-20, RR-10, RR-5, RR-2 & RR-1	1.0	Single-family homes on large parcels ranging from one to 20 acres or more.
Single Family Residential (SF) – Includes SF-L & SF-M	4.0	Single-family homes on lots ranging from approximately 10,000 SF to one acre.
Multi-Family (MF)	6.0	Duplexes, triplexes, two- or three-unit townhomes and low-rise apartments (primarily existing) on minimum 20,000 SF parcels.
Multi-Family Beach Front (MFBF)	23.1[2]	Single-family and multi-family residences on small beach front lots.
Mobile Home Residential (MHR)	-	Existing mobile home park.

Source: City of Malibu General Plan.
1. Density expressed in dwelling units per net acre of lot area (lot area excludes street rights of way but may include 1-to-1 slopes).
2. Not to exceed 4 units per lot
3. As determined by the PD process

While the City has a considerable amount of vacant land, only a small portion is suitable for development because of steep hillsides, unstable soils and subsurface conditions, extreme fire hazards, and environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHA). Since its incorporation in 1991, the City has focused its efforts on preserving its rural character, protecting environmental resources, and improving fire safety.

With highly constrained land, limited infrastructure, and high land costs, the City's approach to accommodating affordable housing is to identify unconstrained sites at appropriate densities and to successfully leverage State and federal subsidies for

affordable housing. The encouragement of accessory dwelling units is also important, as most of Malibu's development consists of single-family homes and associated accessory structures.

LCP Local Implementation Plan

The entire city is located in the Coastal Zone and is subject to the City's LCP Local Implementation Plan (LIP). The LIP includes development standards to protect environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs) (LIP Chapter 4), native trees (LIP Chapter 5), scenic, visual, and hillside resources (LIP Chapter 6), shoreline and bluff areas (LIP Chapter 10), archaeological/cultural resources (LIP Chapter 11), public access (LIP Chapter 12), and water quality (LIP Chapter 17). Projects that contain or are located near identified coastal resources may require modifications or reductions in density to protect the identified resource. While the LIP is a City document, it must be consistent with the California Coastal Act, and any modification is subject to certification by the Coastal Commission. For a discussion of potential constraints raised by the LIP, see Chapter 4: Residential Permit Processing/Coastal Development Permit (CDP) and Non-Governmental Constraints/Environmental Constraints.

Environmental Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) Overlay

As discussed in Chapter 4 of the LIP, the ESHA Overlay protects and preserves areas where plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could easily be disturbed or degraded by human activities and development. The ESHA Overlay zone extends over the ESHA area and areas within 200 feet of designated ESHA necessary to ensure continued protection of the habitat areas. Only uses dependent on the environmentally sensitive habitat areas and which do not result in significant disruption of habitat values are permitted in the ESHA overlay zone. New developments that are adjacent to habitats such as stream, riparian, wetland, woodland, coastal bluff, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and other ESHA areas must provide a buffer of no less than 100 feet in width from the outer edge of the ESHA area. The following types of developments accompanied with a biological study are not subject to the provisions of the ESHA Overlay and are not be subject to review by the Environmental Review Board:

1. Remodeling an existing structure that does not extend the existing structure footprint.
2. Additions to existing structures that are within the lawfully established graded pad area, or the existing developed/landscaped area if there is no graded pad, and that do not require additional fuel modification.
3. Demolition of an existing structure and construction of a new structure within the existing building pad area where no additional fuel modification is required.
4. New structures and landscaping proposed within the permitted graded pad or permitted development area if there is no graded pad, authorized in a previously approved CDP permit.
5. New structures within existing, developed neighborhoods where the new structures will be located over 200 feet from an ESHA, as shown on the ESHA overlay map.

As discussed in Appendix B, Residential Land Inventory, ESHA exists on the three parcels identified in the Site Inventory. The ESHA overlay on the sites were excluded from the development area of the sites, and the development potential capacity for the RHNA sites was reduced accordingly. Therefore, the presence of ESHA is not a constraint on sites included in the Sites Inventory. Additional discussion of site-specific environmental constraints is provided in Appendix B.

Scenic and Visual Resources

Except for beachfront lots or as provided in Chapter 17.42 of the MMC, all development projects subject to a CDP and which propose a structure greater than 18 feet in height shall obtain a site plan review (SPR). A SPR may be approved or conditionally approved if the project meets all of the following criteria: the project is consistent with the City's general plan and LCP; and the portion of the project that is greater than 18 feet in height does not obstruct visually impressive scenes of the Pacific Ocean, off-shore islands, Santa Monica Mountains, canyons, valleys, or ravines from the main viewing area of any affected principal residence as defined in Section 17.40.040(A)(17).

Chapter 6 of the LIP, Scenic and Visual Resources, is intended to enhance and protect the scenic and visual qualities of coastal and mountain areas in the city in accordance with the policies of the LCP and the California Coastal Act. These provisions apply to all CDP applications for parcels located along, within, provides views to or is visible from any scenic area, scenic road, or public viewing area. The hillside development standards of this chapter apply to properties where the project site includes any area of slope over 20 percent. Applications for new development in scenic areas must provide a visual analysis that includes the following:

1. Grading plan, if grading is proposed.
2. Cross sections of the project site showing the proposed grading and structures.
3. Line of sight analysis showing the view of the project site from public viewing areas.
4. Photos of the project site from public viewing areas and/or scenic roads, with story poles placed on the site to indicate the proposed location and maximum height of all structures and stakes placed on the site to indicate the extent of all proposed grading.
5. An analysis of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the identified public views.
6. Project alternatives designed to avoid and minimize impacts to visual resources.
7. Mitigation measures necessary to minimize or mitigate residual impacts that cannot be avoided through project siting and design alternatives.

The requirements listed under Chapter 6 of the LIP, Scenic and Visual Resources, are requirements that are generally dictated by state coastal zone regulations and are reasonably necessary to protect and preserve visual resources of the coast and hillside.

As part of the CDP application process, applicants are required to install story poles to demonstrate the height and location of the proposed development that may affect views of scenic resources. The City of Malibu Story Pole policy includes provisions for waiving the installation of story poles if it is determined that there is no possibility that the proposed development will create or contribute to adverse impacts to scenic areas.

The requirements for story poles are a constraint in that it adds to the cost and timing for a project over 18 feet. The City will implement Program 4.3.e to allow alternatives to story poles, such as photo simulations, for multi-family development subject to story pole requirements under Chapter 6 of the LIP.

Grading

Chapter 8 of the LIP, Grading, ensures that new development minimizes the visual resource impacts of grading and landform alteration by restricting the amount of non-exempt grading to a maximum of 1,000 cubic yards for a single-family residential parcel and 1,000 cubic yards of non-exempt grading per acre for multi-family residential parcels. Types of grading that is exempt from the 1,000 cubic yard maximum are: understructure grading (excavation for foundations and other understructure excavation and incremental excavation for basements), removal and recompaction, safety grading (grading required for L.A. County Fire Department access approval beyond the 15-foot minimum access and may include turnouts, hammerheads, turnarounds, and access roadway widening), and remedial grading (grading recommended by a full site geotechnical or soils report prepared by a licensed geologist or soils engineer which is necessary to correct physical deficiencies on the site for the construction of a primary residential structure or access to the lot). Along with the exempt provisions, the 1,000 cubic yard threshold is able to accommodate most residential construction.

The City processes variances for proposed projects involving grading that exceeds 1,000 cubic yards of nonexempt grading in rare occasions when a project is proposed on steep slopes to stabilize slopes for safety purposes or when ancillary uses such as equestrian rings and sport courts (i.e., accessory structures that are ancillary to the primary residential structure) are proposed. Development on beachfront properties involves minimal to no nonexempt grading as beachfront development is constructed on piles, which do not require landform alteration. Overall, grading regulations are not a constraint on residential development.

Zoning Designations and Development Standards

The City regulates the type, location, density, and scale of residential development through Title 17 of the MMC (Zoning Ordinance/Zoning Map). Additionally, because the City of Malibu lies entirely within the Coastal Zone, all zoning designations and development standards have been incorporated into the LIP. The LIP includes additional development standards that are intended to augment the MMC Zoning regulations and serve to implement the General Plan and are designed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents. The MMC and LIP also help to preserve the character and integrity of existing neighborhoods. The MMC and LIP set forth residential development standards for each zoning district.

Zoning districts that allow residential units as a permitted use are as follows:

- **RR** Rural Residential
- **SF** Single-Family Residential
- **MF** Multi-Family Residential
- **MFBF** Multi-Family Beachfront
- **MH** Mobile Home Park

PD Planned Development

AHO Affordable Housing Overlay

CG Commercial General

A summary of the LCP/MMC development standards for the zoning districts permitting residential development is provided in Table 7.4-2.

Lot Standards

Lot standards include requirements for minimum lot areas, which range from 1 acre in the RR zone to 5,000 square feet in the MFBF zone. The minimum lot area for new lots in the MFBF district is 5,000 square feet. Existing sites that are smaller than the minimum lot size, including sites in the Sites Inventory, are considered legal, nonconforming parcels. Pursuant to MMC Section 17.60.030, nonconforming parcels may be developed for any purpose permitted in the zone district provided that uses and new construction complies with the code. Lots that are 5,000 square feet within the MFBF zone may only build a maximum of two dwelling units. While parcel nonconformity is not a constraint, the smaller lot sizes for multi-family beach front developments may be a constraint as developments may have to consolidate multiple lots to develop a multi-family residence with more than two units. However, many MFBF lots are typically developed with single family homes due to environmental constraints, the lack of municipal sewer system, and market demand. Additionally, the LIP standards and environmental concerns constrain the development of higher densities within beach front zones.

Setbacks

Setback standards are based on a percentage of lot depth and width which provides flexibility in standards for various lot sizes. Front setbacks are 20% of the lot depth for all zones or 65 feet, whichever is less. The required front yard setback for beachfront lots is 20 feet or the average of the two adjacent lots, whichever is less. Setbacks are not a constraint to development as setback standards can be further reduced through the Minor Modification that is processed concurrently with a CDP.

Impermeable Coverage

Developments must meet standards for maximum impermeable coverage to reduce off-site run-off, manage storm water, and protect water quality. Single family developments may be developed with a maximum of 35-45% impermeable coverage depending on the size of the lot, with a maximum of 25,500 square feet of total impermeable coverage. This requirement does not apply to beachfront lots as beachfront development is constructed on pilings that do not require impermeable foundations. The LIP and Chapter 17.40.040 of the MMC are unclear as to whether multi-family beachfront lots are subject to impermeable coverage requirements. Program 4.3.c. directs the City to revise the LIP and MMC to clarify that the impermeable coverage requirement does not apply to beachfront lots, including multi-family development.

Multi-family developments may be developed with a maximum of 70% impermeable coverage. Multi-family developments are required to devote 25% of the lot area to landscaping and an additional 5% to permeable surfaces. Maximum impermeable surface areas reduce the need, and associated costs, of installing off-site drainage

infrastructure. This standard is not considered a constraint to multi-family developments, as evidenced by recent rehabilitation project at 6453 Sycamore Meadows Drive, as it is based on the percentage of the lot size and may coincide with other required standards such as setbacks. Impermeable coverage standards also reduce costs associated with off-site drainage improvements.

Requests to use certain materials to meet the permeable coverage requirement are considered through the CDP application review process. The Public Works Department reviews proposed paving materials within 30 days of application submittal for confirmation that the proposed materials are acceptable. Applicants can also seek confirmation on specific materials prior to application submission. The City provides a handout on the City's website on permeable materials.[1] Applicants are encouraged to consult with City Planning staff during planning consultation hours at the public counter to review proposed permeable materials. In a review of recent development applications, there have not been requests for concessions on lot coverage requirements. Therefore, the City's lot coverage requirements are not a constraint to housing development.

Height

The maximum base height is 18 feet with the ability to increase height to 24 feet for a flat roof and 28 feet for a pitched roof with a SPR in all residential non-beachfront zones. For residential beachfront zones, the maximum base height is 28 feet (without the need for a SPR) and a maximum number of two stories is allowed. Generally, a height limit of 18 feet may constrain development in the MF zone as a maximum of one story may be accommodated at that height. Height limits are generally intended to maintain visual consistency within an area and compatibility between adjacent buildings. Proposed development may exceed the height limit of 18 feet through the SPR application if findings are met that the development will not affect private views. Typically, the 24 or 28-foot height allowance through the SPR is granted unless the development would block a public or private view. The SPR requirement is not a constraint because SPRs are processed concurrently with a CDP and do not create an additional process that would extend the project timeline. While the intent of the SPR is to protect private views, MF zones are in lower elevation areas and would not affect private views. The 24 or 28-foot height allowance is sufficient for the allowable two-story development and accommodates the maximum density of 6 du/acre allowed in the MF zone. The SPR application findings are discussed further in Section 7.4.1 (b).

Currently, the AHO allows a maximum of two stories and a maximum height of 28 feet, which is insufficient to accommodate the maximum allowable density of 27 du/acre. The City will revise the maximum height allowed in the AHO to 30 feet and remove the two-story limit to accommodate development with a density of 27 du/acre, as directed by Program 4.3.d.

The allowable height for projects located in scenic areas is generally dictated by the state coastal zone regulations and is reasonably necessary to protect the scenic and visual resources of the hillside and the coast. The density achieved is largely driven by the environmental conditions and the market demand for single family residences over multi-

[1] City of Malibu. https://www.malibucity.org/DocumentCenter/View/17545/Using-Permeable-Surfaces

family residences in Malibu. Non-governmental constraints are further discussed in section 7.3.2 below.

Density

In most residential areas of the city, densities range from about one unit per 20 acres (RR-20 zone) to six units per acre (MF zone). Higher densities (up to 23.1 units per acre, not to exceed four units per lot) occur along four small stretches of beachfront property, as well as on Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) parcels, which require that affordable housing development projects have a minimum of 20 units per acre, a maximum of one dwelling unit per 1,613 square feet of lot area, and a minimum of 16 dwelling units.

Table 7.4-2
Residential Development Standards

Development Standard	RR[1]	SF[7]	MF	MFBF	MH	AHO
Maximum density	1 du/acre	4 du/acre	6 du/acre[8]	23.1 du/acre[9]	NA	27du/acre
Minimum lot area	1 acre	SFL = 0.5 ac SFM = 0.25 ac	20,000 sf	5,000 sf	NA	NA
Minimum front yard	20% of lot depth[2]	20% of lot depth[2]	20% of lot depth[2]	20% of lot depth[2]	NA	NA
Minimum side yard	10% of lot width[3]	10% of lot width [3]	10% of lot width[3]	3 feet[3]	NA	NA
Minimum rear yard	15% of lot depth[4]	15% of lot depth [4]	15% of lot depth [4]	Stringline[4]	NA	NA
Maximum impermeable coverage	30%-45%[5]	30%-45%[5]	70%[5]	N/A[5]	NA	70%[5]
Maximum building height	18 feet[6]	18 feet [6]	18 feet[6]	28 feet[6]	18 feet	28 feet[6]

Source: City of Malibu Zoning Ordinance

1. Includes RR-20, RR-10, RR-5, RR-2, and RR-1 zones. Minimum lot area varies from 1 to 20 acres depending on designator.
2. Front yard setback is 20% of lot depth or 65 feet, whichever is less. Front yard setback for beachfront lots is 20 feet or the average of the two adjacent lots, whichever is less.
3. Aggregate side yard setbacks must be at least 25% of lot width, with no single side yard less than 10% of lot width or 5 feet, whichever is greater. Side yard setback for beachfront lots is 10 percent of lot width on each side with a 3 feet minimum and a 5 feet maximum.
4. Rear yard setback must be at least 15% of lot depth or 15 feet, whichever is greater. Rear yard setbacks for beachfront lots are determined by the stringline rule.
5. Not to exceed 25,500 sf. Impermeable coverage requirements do not apply to beachfront lots.
6. Maximum height for new construction on beachfront lots is 24 feet for flat roof structures and 28 feet for pitched roof structures. For non-beachfront lots, heights of 24 feet for flat roof structures and 28 feet for pitched roof structures may be permitted by site plan review.
7. Includes SFL and SFM. Maximum of 2 units per acre for SFL and 4 units per acre for SF-M.
8. Maximum density is 6 units per acre.
9. Maximum density is 1 unit per 1,885 sf of lot area, not to exceed 4 units per lot. One additional unit may be permitted if affordable to a very-low-, low-, or moderate-income household.

A summary of the residential development permitted by the LCP/ MMC is provided in Table 7.4-3. (Note: The PD district is not included in the table because allowable uses and development standards are established through the PD permit process.)

Table 7.4-3
Permitted Residential Development by Zoning District

Housing Type Permitted	Zoning District								
	RR	SF	MF	MFBF	MH	CC	CV	CG	I
Residential uses									
Single-family detached	P	P	P	P					
Multi-family			CUP[1]	CUP[1]		P[2]			
Manufactured housing	P	P	P	P					
Mobile home	P[4]	P[4]	P[4]	MCUP[4]	P				
Accessory dwelling units	A	A	A	A					
Special needs housing									
Emergency shelters								P	P
Transitional/supportive housing[3]	P	P	P	P	P				
Agricultural employee housing[5]	A	A	CUP						
Residential care facility (6 or fewer persons)	P	P	P	P					
Residential care facility (7 or more persons)								CUP	
Residential care facilities for the elderly						CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP
Single room occupancy								P	

Source: Malibu LCP

P = Permitted CUP = Conditional Use Permit A = Permitted only as an accessory use to an otherwise permitted use.

Notes.

1. Multi-family development associated with an affordable housing development project is permitted by right.
2. Multi-family development is only permitted in the CC zone if it is associated with an affordable housing development project within the Affordable Housing Overlay.
3. Permitted subject to the same standards and procedures as applied to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.
4. Permitted only during construction of permanent housing.
5. Permitted with a CUP in the Commercial-Recreational Zone as well if animal related only.

The CUP requirement for multi-family development in the MF and MFBF zoning districts is a constraint to the development of that type of housing. To remove the constraint, the City will remove the CUP requirement for multi-family development in the MMC and allow multi-family development as a permitted use in those zoning districts as directed by Program 4.3.a.

Zoning for Lower-Income Housing

As shown in Table 7.4-3, the LCP and MMC provide for a variety of housing types including single-family homes, multi-family (both rental and condominiums), manufactured housing and second units. Low-income housing can be accommodated in all residential districts. Accessory dwelling units, which are a tool in facilitating affordable housing, are permitted by-right in all residential districts in accordance with State law.

Density, Units per Parcel, Floor Area and Lot Coverage Limitations. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 2348,[2] the "default density" for small Los Angeles County jurisdictions, including the City, is 20 dwelling units per acre[3]. The default density refers to the density at which low-income housing development is presumed to be feasible, although State law allows jurisdictions to propose alternative densities that are sufficient to facilitate affordable housing based on local experience and circumstances. The MFBF zone allows development of more than 20 units per acre. While the MFBF zone limits development to four units per parcel, this is not a constraint to development since there are no vacant parcels large enough to accommodate more than four units at the maximum allowable density.

Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) Zone

In 2013 the City amended the General Plan, LCP and MMC to establish the AHO zone (Municipal Code Sec. 17.42.020(L)) allowing multi-family development at a minimum density of 20 units/acre and a maximum of 27 units/acre (which includes any density bonus) by-right when affordable housing is provided. This amendment also included revisions to development standards to facilitate such development, such as maximum building square footage and lot coverage. Maximum building height in the AHO is 28 feet. The City will revise the maximum height allowed in the AHO from 28 to 30 feet and remove the two-story limit, as directed by Program 4.3.d. Development on AHO sites must contain at least 16 units to qualify for the by-right requirement.

To obtain the by-right requirement on AHO sites, projects must include a minimum of percent of affordable units. Table 7.4-4 demonstrates the AHO sites and their affordability requirements.

Table 7.4-4 AHO District Sites

APN	Address	Affordability Requirement
4467-013-022	28517 Pacific Coast Highway and adjacent vacant lot	Units in excess of six dwelling units per acre shall be affordable to lower and moderate income households. A minimum of fifty (50) percent of all units in excess of the six units per acre shall be deed restricted ("restricted units") as very-low or low-income multifamily dwelling units.
4467-013-023		
4467-012-005	28401 Pacific Coast Highway	

The current minimum affordability requirement for sites located in the AHO is inconsistent with state law (California Government Code Section 65583.2 (c)), which requires a 20 percent minimum affordability requirement to achieve by right approval for sites identified in the prior housing elements. The development standards for the AHO zone should be revised to be independent of the density bonus. Program 3.1.e directs the City to amend the MMC and LIP to include a maximum density independent of the state density bonus. Additionally, Program 3.5.a will modify its existing threshold requirements for by-right development approval without discretionary review on the AHO sites and replace requirements with 20 percent of units affordable to lower-income households. In addition, the AHO will be modified to allow projects involving subdivisions by right while

[2] AB 2348 (Mullin) [Stats. 2004, ch. 724]
[3] Memo of June 9, 2005 from California Department of Housing and Community Development on AB 2348 of 2004. *Also available at* http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/plan/he/ab2348stat04ch724.pdf

complying with the MMC and LIP, to be consistent with state law (Government Code Section 65583.2).

Special Needs Housing

Persons with special needs may include those in residential care facilities, persons with disabilities, the elderly, farm workers, or persons needing emergency shelter, transitional living arrangements, or single room occupancy units. Many of these groups also fall under the category of extremely-low-income households. The City's provisions for these housing types are discussed below.

Extremely Low-Income Households

Many of the persons and households discussed in this section under the topic of special needs fall within the *extremely-low-income* category, which is defined as 30% or less of area median income, or up to $37,850 per year for a four-person household in Los Angeles County (2023). [4]

A variety of City policies and programs described in the Housing Plan address the needs of extremely-low-income households, including persons with disabilities. However, it must be recognized that the development of new housing for the lowest income groups typically requires large public subsidies in addition to appropriate zoning and development standards.

Residential Care Facilities and Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Residential facilities refer to any family home, group care facility, or similar facility that provides non-medical care to persons in need of personal services, supervision, or assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living or for the protection of the individual.[5] *Health and Safety Code* §§1267.8 and 1566.3 require local governments to treat licensed group homes and residential facilities with six or fewer residents no differently than other by-right single-family housing uses. "Six or fewer persons" does not include the licensee, the licensee's family, or persons employed as facility staff. The City shall not require a conditional use permit, zoning variance, or other zoning clearance of a residential facility which serves six or fewer persons which is not required of a family dwelling of the same type in the same zone.[6]

Residential care facilities serving six or fewer persons are permitted by-right in all residential districts in conformance with State law. The MMC and the LIP allow residential care facilities serving seven or more persons in the CG zone with a CUP. Additionally, residential care facilities for the elderly (limited to operation by a non-profit only) are permitted in the CC, CV, CG, and I zones with a CUP. The requirements for large residential care facilities constrain development of housing for persons with disabilities. Through Housing Plan Program 2.4.b, the City will revise the MMC and LIP to allow licensed residential care facilities for seven or more persons similar to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone, with an administrative permit or without discretionary review, for persons of any age and allow operation by for-profit agencies as well as non-profit agencies The City will ensure that the findings of an administrative permit are based

[4] HCD 2023 State Income Limits
[5] California Health & Safety Code §1502.
[6] California Health & Safety Code §1566.3(c).

on objective standards that do not constrain development of large residential care facilities and provide certainty to applicants through the permitting process.[7]

The City's building codes require that new residential construction comply with the federal American with Disabilities Act (ADA). ADA provisions include requirements for a minimum percentage of units in new developments to be fully accessible to the physically disabled.

Compliance with building codes and the ADA may increase the cost of housing production and can also impact the viability of rehabilitation of older properties required to be brought up to current code standards. However, these regulations provide minimum standards that must be complied with in order to ensure the development of safe and accessible housing.

Definition of "Family". The Municipal Code defines *Family* as "one or more individuals occupying a dwelling unit and living as a single household." *Household* means a family living together in a single dwelling unit, with common access to, and common use of, all living and eating areas and all areas and facilities for the preparation and storage of food within the dwelling unit. These definitions are consistent with fair housing law.

Reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. In order to facilitate the processing of requests to reduce architectural obstacles for persons with disabilities, a Reasonable Accommodation Ordinance and associated amendments to the LCP and MMC have been adopted in compliance with State law (Municipal Code Chapter 17.63). The LCP under section LIP Chapter 13.30 includes provisions for reasonable accommodation requests to promote access to housing for persons with disabilities.

Reasonable accommodation requests are reviewed by the Planning Director or designee, if no approval is sought other than the request for reasonable accommodation. The Director may, in his or her discretion, refer applications that may have a material effect on surrounding properties (e.g., location of improvements in the front yard, would violate a specific condition of approval, improvements are permanent) directly to the planning commission for a decision. Applications for reasonable accommodation submitted for concurrent review with a CDP application shall be reviewed by the authority reviewing the CDP application. The review and approval of reasonable accommodation requests are contingent upon the findings of other discretionary decisions.

Required findings for approval of a reasonable accommodation request listed in the MMC are as follows:

1. The housing, which is the subject of the request, will be occupied by a person with a disability as defined in Section 17.63.020I of this chapter.
2. The approved reasonable accommodation is necessary to make housing available to a person with a disability as defined in Section 17.63.020I of this chapter.
3. The approved reasonable accommodation would not impose an undue financial or administrative burden on the city.

[7] HCD 2022. Group Home Technical Advisory. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/planning-and-community/group-home-technical-advisory-2022.pdf

4. The approved reasonable accommodation would not require a fundamental alteration in the nature of a city program or law, including, but not limited to land use and zoning.
5. The approved reasonable accommodation would not adversely impact coastal resources.
6. The project that is the subject of the approved reasonable accommodation conforms to the applicable provisions of the LCP and the applicable provisions of this section, with the exception of the provision(s) for which the reasonable accommodation is granted.

The criteria for approving reasonable accommodation requests as outlined in the LIP are consistent with those specified in the MCC, except for the fourth finding. The fourth finding in the LIP states "The approved reasonable accommodation would not require a fundamental alteration in the nature of the LCP". The required findings for reasonable accommodation listed in both the MCC and LIP, inclusive of the fourth finding in the LIP, are objective and not considered a constraint. However, the ability for the director, in their discretion, to refer applications that may have a material effect on surrounding properties is subjective and is a constraint. The City will implement Housing Plan Program 3.3.d to remove the provision of review of a request for reasonable accommodation on the basis that may have a material effect on surrounding properties and ensure that requests for reasonable accommodation are reviewed only on the basis of objective findings, limited to review by the Planning Director. Additionally, the City will clarify in the MMC and LIP that review and approval of reasonable accommodation requests are not contingent upon the findings of other discretionary decisions.

Farmworker and Employee Housing

As discussed in Chapter 7.2 Housing Needs Assessment, the City of Malibu does not have major agricultural operations nor has it identified a need for permanent on-site farm worker housing. Under California Health and Safety Code 17021.5, any employee housing providing accommodation for six or fewer employees must be considered a single-family structure within a residential land use designation. California Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5 and 17021.6 generally require agricultural employee housing to be permitted without a CUP in single-family zones for six or fewer persons and in agricultural zones with no more than 12 units or 36 beds. The MMC Section 17.40.140 Agriculture employee housing and the LIP allow farmworker housing in conformance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 17021.5 and 17021.6. Agricultural Employee housing is permitted in the CR and RR zones in accessory to commercial agricultural uses and shall provide no more than 36 beds in a group quarter or 12 units on an individual parcel. Permits for agriculture employee housing are obtained from the State Department of Housing and Community Development pursuant to the Employee Housing Act. Program 2.4.e directs the City to amend the LIP and MMC to comply with the state Employee Housing Act, which stipulates that any employee housing for six or fewer persons should be treated as a single-family use.

Emergency Shelters, Transitional/Supportive Housing and Low Barrier Navigation Centers

Emergency shelters. Emergency shelters are facilities that provide a safe alternative to the streets, either through a shelter facility or through the use of motel vouchers. Emergency shelter is short-term, usually for 180 days or less. Transitional/supportive housing is longer-term housing, typically up to two years or more. Transitional housing typically requires that residents participate in a structured program to work toward established goals so that they can move on to permanent housing. Residents are often provided with supportive services to assist them in meeting goals.

Senate Bill (SB) 2 of 2007[8] strengthened the planning requirements for emergency shelters and transitional/supportive housing. Unless adequate capacity is available to serve the existing emergency shelter need, SB 2 requires that shelters be allowed "by-right" (i.e., without a conditional use permit or other discretionary approval) in at least one zoning district. In accordance with SB 2, in the LCP and MMC (Sec. 17.40.120) allow permanent emergency shelters by-right in the Commercial General (CG) and Institutional (I) zoning districts subject to appropriate development standards. The CG zoning district encompasses approximately 26 acres and the Institutional district encompasses approximately 208 acres (see Figure IV-1). Parcels in these districts range in size from 0.1 acre to 14 acres. The majority of CG parcels are located within the Civic Center area, in the middle of the city. Several of the parcels along Malibu Creek are vacant and tucked away from surrounding commercial and residential development. The Institutionally-zoned parcels are scattered throughout the city and although the majority of them contain existing development (fire stations, schools and churches), the parcel in the Civic Center that contains the court house is currently underdeveloped and could accommodate a shelter. There are no conditions adverse to human habitation in these areas.

Development standards for emergency shelters are as follows:

1. Location. Emergency shelters shall be permitted only where adequate water supply and sewage disposal capabilities are available onsite as determined by the City Department of Environmental Sustainability, and shelters shall be located no further than two thousand (2,000) feet from a public transit stop.
2. Size Limit. The maximum number of individuals permitted to be served (eating, showering or sleeping) nightly shall not exceed the total number of beds provided within the shelter or one person per one hundred twenty-five (125) square feet of floor area, whichever is less. In no case shall occupancy exceed twenty-five (25) individuals at any one time. Total square footage of a new facility shall comply with the maximum square footage limit set forth for the underlying zoning district.
3. Facility Requirements.
    a. Each occupant shall be provided a minimum of fifty (50) square feet of personal living space, not including space for common areas.
    b. Bathing facilities shall be provided in quantity and location as required by the California Plumbing Code (Title 24 Part 5), and shall comply with the accessibility requirements of the California Building Code (Title 24 Part 2).

[8] Senate Bill 2 (Cedillo) [Stats. 2007, ch. 633 Section 1-3]

c. Shelters must provide a storage area for refuse and recyclables that is enclosed by a six-foot high landscape screen, solid wall, or fence, which is accessible to collection vehicles on one side. The storage area must be large enough to accommodate the number of bins that are required to provide the facility with sufficient service so as to avoid the overflow of material outside of the bins provided.

d. The shelter may provide one or more of the following specific facilities and services onsite, including, but not limited to:

   i. Commercial kitchen facilities designed and operated in compliance with the California Retail Food Code;

   ii. Dining area;

   iii. Laundry room;

   iv. Recreation room;

   v. Support services (e.g. training, counseling, etc.); and

   vi. Child care facilities.

4. Management. At a minimum, a shelter shall have an onsite management office, with at least one employee present at all times during which the shelter is in operation and is occupied by at least one resident.
5. Proximity to Other Shelters. No emergency shelter shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of another emergency shelter. The three hundred (300) foot separation shall be measured from the nearest points of the property lines on which the shelters are located.
6. Length of Stay. Individual occupancy in an emergency shelter is limited to six months in any twelve (12) month period (Section 50801 of the Health and Safety Code).
7. Onsite Waiting and Intake Areas. A minimum of five percent of the total square footage of a shelter shall be designated for indoor onsite waiting and intake areas. In addition, an exterior waiting area shall be provided, the minimum size of which is equal to or larger than the minimum interior waiting and intake area.
   a. Staging for drop-off, intake and pick-up should take place inside a building, at a rear or side entrance, or inner courtyard.
   b. Shelter plans shall show the size and location of any proposed waiting or occupant intake areas, interior and exterior.
8. Off-Street Parking. Parking shall be provided, in accordance with Section 17.48.030 of this title.

AB 139 (2019) revised State law regarding parking standards for emergency shelters. Program 2.4.c in the Housing Plan is included to address this requirement.

AB 2339 (2022) expanded the definition of "emergency shelters" to include other interim interventions, including but not limited to, navigation centers, bridge housing, and respite or recuperative care. AB 2339 requires that jurisdictions identify zoning designations where emergency shelters are allowed to include sites that meet at least one of the following:

- Vacant and zoned for residential use.
- Vacant and zoned for nonresidential use and located near amenities and services for homeless individuals.
- Nonvacant and is suitable for use as a shelter in the current planning period.

Additionally, identified sites must permit residential and have a minimum area of 200 square feet per person to show that it may accommodate the number of people experiencing homelessness.

The 2024 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count found that there were 51 people experiencing homelessness in Malibu.[9] Considering the requirements of AB 2339, Malibu must identify 10,200 square feet of land that is zoned to permit emergency shelters by-right, permits residential uses, and is located near amenities. The MMC requires a limit of 25 individuals per emergency shelter. Given the capacity limit, there must be at least three parcels that are appropriately zoned to meet the square footage requirements under AB 2339. As discussed above, Malibu permits emergency shelters by right in the CG zone which allows for various types of commercial uses as well as residential uses such as SROs and residential care facilities. Within the CG zone, there are 5 parcels within 0.5 miles of a bus stop and/or near amenities. Of the five parcels, two are vacant and government owned (APNs: 4458-020-904 and 4458-020-900). The parcels are 1.11 acres and 0.53 acres, respectively. The smaller parcel is currently being developed as a road and is not feasible for the development of an emergency shelter. Considering the square footage requirements of AB 2339, the larger parcel could accommodate at least 81 people but the City's capacity requirement limits capacity at this site to 25 individuals. Therefore, the City of Malibu does not meet its obligation under AB 2339.

The City will implement Program 2.4.c to revise the definition of emergency shelters and remove requirements such as location requirement for adequate water supply and sewage disposal capabilities, remove the requirement of proximity to a transit stop in order to remove constraints for emergency shelters, and revise emergency shelter standards to comply with AB 2339. The City will also remove or increase the individual capacity limit for emergency shelters to meet the space requirements of AB 2339.

Additionally, the City has released an RFP for outreach and community engagement related to City-owned sites, including APN 4458-020-904. The engagement will include proactive outreach to community organizations, residents, and other interested parties. The City plans to facilitate development on the sites via a land lease agreement and the sites would be considered exempt surplus land. If an organization is recruited to develop an emergency shelter, building permits could be issued prior to the end of this Housing Element cycle.

Transitional and supportive housing. SB 2 and SB 745 require that transitional and supportive housing be treated as a residential use subject to only those requirements that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

In 2018, AB 2162 amended State law to require that supportive housing be a use by-right in zones where multi-family and mixed uses are permitted, including non-residential zones permitting multi-family uses, if the proposed housing development meets specified criteria. Program 2.4.a in the Housing Plan includes a commitment to allow transitional

[9] City of Malibu. 2024. https://www.malibucity.org/homelessness

and supportive housing as a regular residential use to be similarly permitted as other uses of the same housing type in the same zone. In addition, no minimum parking can be required for supportive housing meeting the specific requirements outlined in AB 2162 and located within ½ mile from transit.

Low barrier navigation centers. In 2019 the State Legislature adopted AB 101 establishing requirements related to local regulation of *low barrier navigation centers*, which are defined as "Housing first, low-barrier, service-enriched shelters 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, and may include, but is not limited to:

(1) The presence of partners if it is not a population-specific site, such as for survivors of domestic violence or sexual assault, women, or youth

(2) Accommodation of residents' pets

(3) The storage of possessions

(4) Privacy, such as partitions around beds in a dormitory setting or in larger rooms containing more than two beds, or private rooms

Low barrier navigation centers meeting specified standards must be allowed by-right in areas zoned for mixed use and in nonresidential zones permitting multi-family uses. Program 2.4.d in the Housing Policy Plan includes a commitment to process an amendment to the MMC and LIP in compliance with this requirement.

Single Room Occupancy

Single room occupancy (SRO) facilities are small studio-type units designed for extremely-low- and very-low-income persons. SRO facilities are permitted by-right in the CG zone subject to the following requirements:

- Minimum 150 sq. ft./maximum 400 sq. ft.
- Occupancy limited to 2 persons
- Laundry facilities must be provided on-site
- If bathroom facilities are not provided in each unit, common bathrooms must be provided in accordance with the California Building Code for congregate residences with at least one full bathroom per floor.
- If kitchen facilities are not provided in each unit, at least one common kitchen must be provided per floor.
- 24-hour on-site management

Parking Requirements

The City's parking requirements for residential uses vary by residence type. Single-family dwellings require two enclosed and two unenclosed spaces per unit. Multi-family dwellings require two enclosed or covered parking spaces per efficiency (studio) unit and three spaces per one- and two-bedroom units, two of which must be enclosed. One additional enclosed parking space is required for each additional bedroom above two.

One guest parking space is required for every four units. One off-street enclosed or unenclosed parking space is required for each ADU per the MMC and LCP. Unenclosed parking spaces may be provided in setback areas or as tandem parking.

Through the provisions of State density bonus law[10], senior housing and other affordable housing projects are eligible to request reduced parking standards. It is widely accepted that senior and lower-income households have fewer cars on average than higher-income households. In order to reduce potential constraints to affordable housing development, reduced parking standards are allowed for multi-family projects that provide affordable housing consistent with density bonus law. The parking requirements are summarized in Table 7.4-5.

According to the Terner Center for Housing Innovation at UC Berkeley, parking can cost $25,000 to $75,000 per space to construct.[11] Requiring fewer parking spaces not only reduces development project costs but can preserve land to build additional housing units. The current parking standards add to the cost of development of multi-family housing. However, the entire City is in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and many neighborhoods have streets that are only 20 feet wide and cannot accommodate on-street parking to provide access for emergency vehicles. Additionally, public transit is only available along the Pacific Coast Highway and is difficult to access for residents that live more than half a mile from Pacific Coast Highway. The minimum number of parking spaces required for residential developments and the requirement for enclosed or covered parking spaces add excessive cost of development of multi-family residences and limit available building space and therefore are a constraint. The City will implement Program 2.4.f to reduce the parking requirements for multi-family development for studio and one-bedroom units and 2 or more bedroom units and remove enclosure requirements.

[10] California *Government Code* Sections 65915-65918
[11] Terner Center for Housing Innovation at UC Berkeley, 2016. Available at: http://ternercenter2.berkeley.edu/proforma/

Table 7.4-5
Residential Parking Requirements

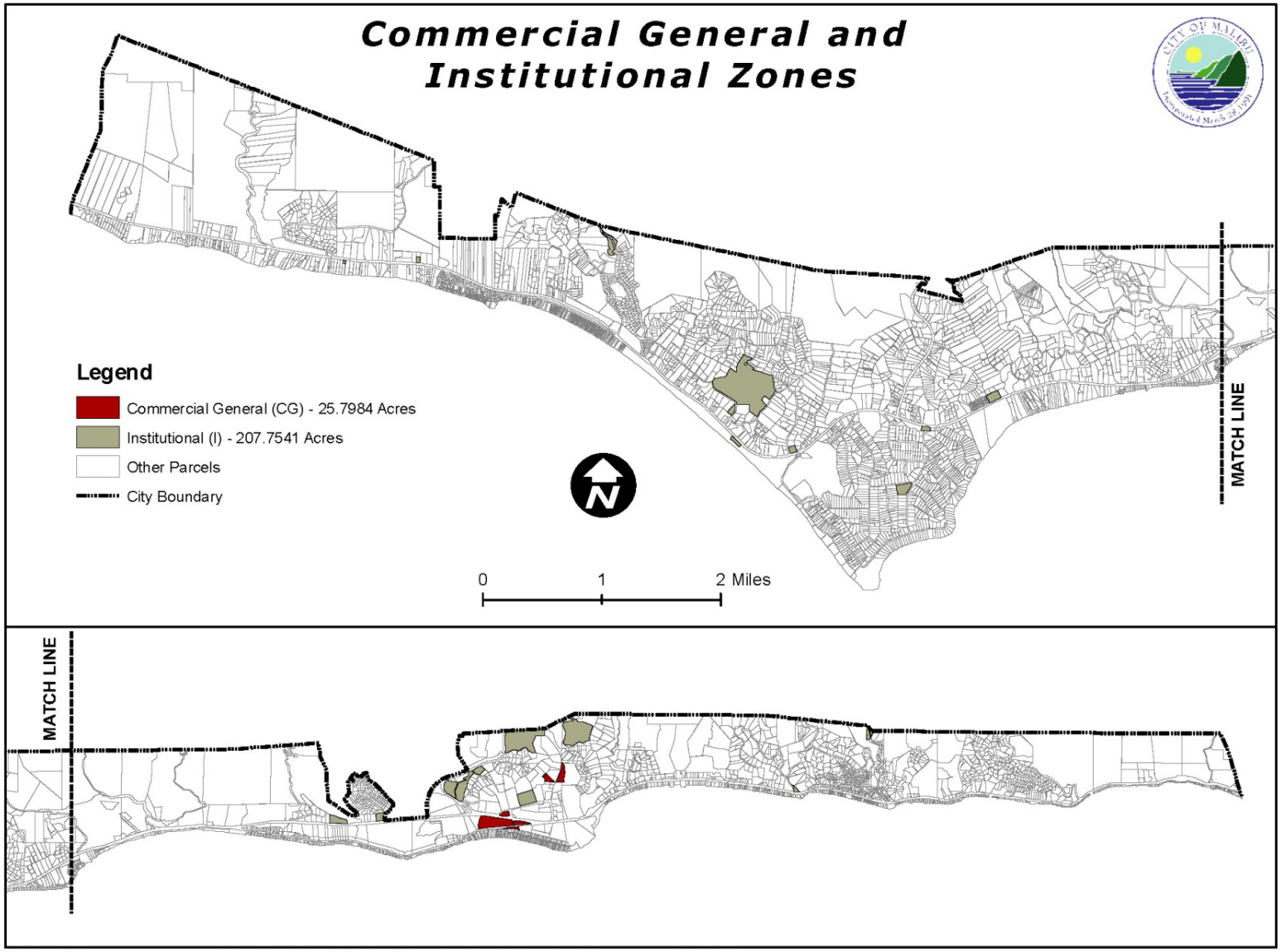
Unit Type	Minimum Parking Space Required
Single-family units	2 enclosed and 2 unenclosed spaces
Multi-family units (market rate)	
Efficiency dwelling unit	2 spaces either enclosed or covered
1-bedroom or 2-bedroom units	3 spaces, 2 of which shall be enclosed
3 or more bedroom units	4 spaces, 2 of which shall be enclosed plus one additional space for each additional bedroom above three (enclosed or covered)
Guest parking	1 space for each 4 units
Multi-family units (affordable)	
Efficiency dwelling unit or 1-bedroom unit	1 space per dwelling unit
2-bedroom or 3-bedroom units	2 spaces per dwelling unit, inclusive of guest parking
4-bedroom or more bedroom units	2 ½ spaces per dwelling unit
Guest parking	1 space for each 4 dwelling units
Other	
Single Room Occupancy	1 space for two units (inclusive of guest parking) and 2 spaces for the resident manager
Small residential care facility	2 enclosed and 2 unenclosed
Mobile Home parks	2 spaces per dwelling unit
Senior and or Disabled housing Mobile Home Parks	1 ½ spaces per dwelling (at least one space shall be provided adjacent to each mobile home space)

Source: Malibu LCP / MMC

Cumulative Impacts of Land Use Controls

While maximum heights for multi-family development allowed with approval of a SPR are sufficient to accommodate the maximum density of 6 units per acre, the maximum height allowance of 28 feet and two stories in the AHO is insufficient to accommodate the maximum density of 27 units per acre. Additionally, the required parking spaces per unit for market-rate housing is a constraint to multi-family development. The City will increase the maximum height and eliminate the story requirements for the AHO sites and reduce the parking requirements for market-rate multi-family development.

Figure 7.4-1
Commercial General and Institutional Zones



Note: This map was prepared by the City of Malibu Planning Department on November 14, 2011.

Accessory Dwelling Units

In response to State-mandated requirements and local needs, the City allows the development of second units, otherwise known as accessory dwelling units (ADUs), as a permitted accessory use (i.e., no discretionary approval required) in all residential zones. The City is preparing an ordinance to be consistent with the State laws, adopted in December 2023. In order for the ADU ordinance to take effect, the California Coastal Commission must certify the City's proposed LCP amendments.

ADUs serve to augment resources for senior housing or other low- and moderate-income segments of the population.

In recent years the State legislature has adopted several amendments to ADU law. Housing Plan Program 4.1 describes actions the City will take to encourage and facilitate the increased development of this type of housing.

Density Bonus

As part of the LCP, the City has adopted a residential Density Bonus Ordinance (LIP Section 3.7). Under the City's ordinance, a density increase of up to 35% over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density is available to developers who agree to construct housing developments with units affordable to low- or moderate-income households. The density bonus is applicable only to projects where the land use designations in the LCP allow development of at least five residential units on the property where the project is located. Additionally, the Density Bonus Ordinance requires that the project be consistent, to the maximum extent feasible and in a manner most protective of coastal resources. In recent years the State legislature has adopted amendments to density bonus law. Program 3.4 is included in the Housing Plan to process an amendment to City density bonus regulations in conformance with current State law.

Mobile Homes/Manufactured Housing

There is often an economy of scale in manufacturing homes in a plant, rather than on site, thereby reducing cost. State law precludes local governments from prohibiting the installation of mobile homes on permanent foundations on single-family lots. It also declares a mobile home park to be a permitted land use on any land planned and zoned for residential use, and prohibits requiring the average density in a new mobile home park to be less than that permitted by the LCP and MMC.

In the City, manufactured housing is allowed in all residential zones as a permitted use, provided the installation complies with the site development standards for the applicable zoning district. Mobile home parks, in existence as of City incorporation on March 28, 1991, are allowed as permitted use within the MH District. Modification to the number, layout, or density of mobile home spaces, or internal roads or parking areas requires a conditional use permit. The City currently has two mobile home parks, both located south of Pacific Coast Highway. The first is Paradise Cove Mobile Home Park (257 units), located just east of Point Dume and the second is the Point Dume Club Mobile Home Park (297 units), located just west of Point Dume.

The City's mobile home parks are its most significant source of affordable housing. Many mobile home park residents have limited or fixed incomes. The City has adopted mobile home park rent control regulations (MMC Chapter 5.16) to ensure that mobile homes continue to provide affordable housing opportunities. The development of mobile homes in the MH zone promotes the development of a variety of housing types in the City, and the development standards of this zone do not impose setback requirements or a maximum density.

Building Codes

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

The City has adopted the current (2022) Los Angeles County Building Codes, with all amendments which are based on the California Code.

As noted in Chapter III, the City has adopted the Local Energy Efficiency Standards Ordinance and the Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance. The energy ordinance preserves and enhances the environment, by setting forth minimum energy efficiency standards within the City for all new single-family dwellings, multi-family residential construction, nonresidential construction and substantial remodels. The City's ordinance includes measures which are more restrictive than the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24). The water conservation ordinance applies to: 1) projects for a commercial, institutional, or multi-family use or a subdivision, any of which propose a new or altered landscape area, including public agency projects; and 2) projects for a single-family residential use proposing a new or altered landscape area of 2,500 square feet or more; in the case of a project associated with an existing single-family residence, the new or altered landscape area is subject to this Chapter when the landscape area is 5,000 square feet or more. The water conservation standards are intended to promote water conservation while allowing the maximum possible flexibility in designing healthy, attractive, and cost-effective water efficient landscapes. Implementation of the two ordinances has begun. These standards may result in an incremental increase in development cost but are offset by water and energy savings throughout the life of the home.

Required compliance with building codes increases the cost of housing, but these requirements are mandated by State and Federal laws. Building codes are enforced by the City through plan check and inspection.

Transfer of Development Credit Program

For each new single-family residential parcel which is proposed to be created, an applicant must acquire one transfer of development credit (TDC). That is, the applicant must demonstrate that the development potential on the equivalent of one developable parcel has been extinguished. This is normally done by recording an offer to dedicate an open space easement over the subject property. The open space easement prohibits construction of a residence and most other types of development.

As implemented by the California Coastal Commission (CCC), the TDC Program in Malibu (LIP Chapter 7) is mandatory for applicants who propose to intensify land use through subdivisions or construction of condominiums or rental housing projects (except for qualifying affordable housing developments, which are exempt from TDC requirements). Any property owner may choose not to participate in the program by simply applying for a CDP for no more than one residential unit on each existing residential parcel.

The CCC has recognized several ways to "generate" a TDC (that is, to assemble the equivalent of one developable parcel which can then be restricted to open space). For instance, in a small-lot subdivision, a credit will be considered generated according to a formula which measures the buildability of the site. To qualify property as a TDC generator, site-specific soil studies, percolation tests, and the like are not typically performed, due to the often considerable expense which such tests involve. Instead, the formula is based on the criteria of slope, road access, and water service, which can be measured without undue expense to the property owner.

The number of small lots required to equal one TDC depends on the application of the formula to the lots in question: the more gentle the slope, the greater the credit value of the lots, since a more generous dwelling could be constructed. For example, one or more lots capable of supporting a small-to-medium sized dwelling (one with 1,500 square feet of floor space) are determined to generate one TDC.

Where small lots are less suited to development, TDCs may be generated based on their size rather than slope. Thus, the second way of generating a TDC would be based on 500 square feet of credit for each lot of at least 4,000 square feet of area; three such lots, generating 1,500 square feet of credit, are considered to generate one TDC.

A third way to generate TDCs, for lots smaller than 4,000 square feet, is to assign a value of one TDC for any combination of lots adding up to a total of one acre. The assumption here is that an acre of land, even if steep, can probably accommodate at least a small dwelling. Of course, if the property were determined to be completely unbuildable, no TDCs would be generated, since the whole point of the program is to avoid development that could otherwise occur.

However TDCs are generated, the mechanism by which development potential is extinguished is recordation of an offer to dedicate an open space easement. In general, the open space easement allows no development as defined by the Coastal Act, except for removal of vegetation that constitutes a fire hazard, installation of underground utility lines or septic systems, passive public recreational use, directional or no-trespassing signs, and fences which are necessary to protect natural resources and/or private property. Residential use, as a primary use, is not allowed, although some easements allow uses associated with a residence, such as corrals or decks. Such ancillary uses are appropriate where the underlying fee interest in the land is under the ownership of an adjacent homeowner who can assume the necessary responsibility for property taxes and weed abatement. In other instances, where other public land holdings are adjacent or nearby, fee ownership of the land is turned over to a public agency, such as the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Existing regulations generally limit development in the MF and MFBF zones to one unit per existing parcel unless development credits are obtained. The developer of the recipient site must purchase development credits on a unit-for-unit basis to attain the maximum

density allowed in the MF and MFBF zones. LCP regulations specifically exempt low-income units from the requirement to purchase TDCs; therefore, this policy does not represent a constraint to the development of affordable housing.

Short-Term Rentals

Municipal Code Chapter 17.55 (Short-term Rental of Property) allows short-term rental of residential property subject to obtaining a short-term rental permit from the City. The City is currently working on a short-term rental ordinance that balances the need for overnight accommodations and the availability of long-term rental housing.

Inclusionary Housing Requirements

The City has no inclusionary housing requirements.

7.4.1(b) Development Processing Procedures

Residential Permit Processing/Coastal Development Permits

State planning and zoning laws provide permit processing requirements for residential development. Within the framework of State requirements, including the Coastal Act, the City has structured its development review process in order to minimize the time required to obtain permits, and ensure that projects receive careful review.

All residential development is reviewed by City staff for LCP/ MMC and Building Code compliance prior to the issuance of building permits. These reviews are conducted concurrently with the planning review process, which shortens the overall processing time:

City Biologist/Environmental Review Board: Biological review is required by the LCP if a project is near an environmentally sensitive habitat area (ESHA) or includes landscaping. The City Biologist reviews all new residential projects to determine whether they should be reviewed by the Environmental Review Board (ERB). The City Biologist's review typically takes three weeks. If the City Biologist determines that ERB review is required, then the process typically extends another several months. Additionally, the review process may be extended if the application includes the installation of 2,500 square feet of landscaping, as the project must be reviewed for conformance with the MMC Landscape Water Conservation Ordinance per State requirements.

City Coastal Engineer: The City Coastal Engineer reviews projects that are located along the coast and can be potentially affected by tidal forces. Although the requirement that the application include a wave uprush report pursuant to LCP requirements can extend the permit process, and thereby raise the cost of residential development, these reports are necessary to ensure public safety. On average, the Coastal Engineer will respond within one month of receiving submitted materials. The entire review process varies greatly depending upon the complexity of the project and the promptness of the applicant's consultant.

City Environmental Health Administrator: The City Environmental Health Administrator reviews the adequacy of on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) for all those properties in the City that are not served by a wastewater treatment plant pursuant to LCP requirements. Review by the City Environmental Health Administrator is necessary because the City has no public sewer system except for a small portion of the City in the Civic Center area and approximately 84% of the dwelling units in the City have no access to a local/ neighborhood sewer system at this time. The entire review process varies greatly depending upon the complexity of the project and the promptness of the applicant's consultant.

City Geologist and City Geotechnical Engineer: Due to complex geologic and geotechnical conditions in the City, development is subject to review by the City Geologist and/or City Geotechnical Engineer. Although the requirement that the applicant submit geological and geotechnical reports can extend the permit process, and thereby raise the cost of residential development, these reports are necessary to ensure public safety and are required by State building codes. On average, the City Geologist and / or City Geotechnical Engineer will respond within one month of receiving submitted materials. The entire review process varies greatly depending upon the complexity of the project and the promptness of the applicant's geotechnical consultant.

City Public Works Department: The City's Public Works Department is responsible for reviewing projects that include grading, drainage, demolition and right-of-way improvements. On average, comments will be provided by the Public Works Department within one month of submittal. The entire review process varies greatly depending upon the complexity of the project and the promptness of the applicant's geotechnical consultant.

Additional reviews: Although additional reviews may not be required for all applications, reviews by the City Engineer, Los Angeles County Fire Department, Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 29 (District 29), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California State Lands Commission, and California Department of Transportation may be required so that appropriate conditions can be placed on projects. The amount of time required for review varies depending on the complexity of the project.

Administrative CDP applications are reviewed and decided upon by the Planning Director. All other CDPs are decided upon by the Planning Commission pursuant to Government Resource Code Section 30624. CDPs are subject to conditions to ensure conformance with the LCP. The following findings are required for CDPs:

A. That the project as described in the application and accompanying materials, as modified by any conditions of approval, conforms with certified City of Malibu Local Coastal Program; and
B. If the project is located between the first public road and the sea, that the project is in conformity with the public access and recreation policies of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act of 1976.
C. The project is the least environmentally damaging alternative.

D. If the project is located in or adjacent to an environmentally sensitive habitat area pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Malibu LIP (ESHA Overlay), that the project conforms with the recommendations of the Environmental Review Board, or if it does not conform with the recommendations, findings explaining why it is not feasible to take the recommended action.

All residential projects require an Over-the-Counter (OC) permit, an Administrative Plan Review (APR), or a Coastal Development Permit (CDP). OC permits are issued for such projects as free-standing garden walls, on-grade patio slabs, interior remodels and other smaller residential improvements. APR permit-eligible projects include those that are exempt from requiring a CDP. A list of exemptions from a CDP are provided in LIP Section 13.4 and include improvements to single-family residences, such as the addition of garages, swimming pools, fences, storage sheds, certain types of landscaping, and a minimal amount of grading. Typically, projects located on beachfront properties do not qualify for an APR permit. A CDP is required for projects that are not exempt and ensures that development within the Coastal Zone (the entire City of Malibu) is consistent with the LCP, the California Coastal Act, and California Code of Regulations Title 14 Division 5.5. Other discretionary requests, such as a site plan review, minor modification, conditional use permit, string-line modification, or variance, are processed concurrently with an APR or a CDP. The CDP findings listed above are not subjective and are not a constraint to development. Moreover, the required discretionary review by the Planning Commission is necessary for compliance with the California Coastal Act.

Site Plan Review and Minor Modifications

1. A Site Plan Review (SPR) or Minor Modification (MM) may be processed concurrently with a CDP application to permit a deviation from standards required in the LCP. The following applications may be considered for SPR:
2. That the project is consistent with policies and provisions of the Malibu LCP.
3. That the project does not adversely affect neighborhood character.
4. That the project provides maximum feasible protection to significant public views as required by Chapter 6 of the Malibu LIP.
5. The proposed project complies with all applicable requirements of state and local law.

An MM may be granted to authorize the following:

1. Reduce setback and open space requirement by no more than 20%, except that front yard setbacks may be reduced by no more than 50% and side setbacks shall not be reduced where part of a required view corridor.
2. Approve alternative to water saving fixture requirements upon the recommendation of the Building Official.
3. Approve a stringline modification request authorizing the use of an alternative stringline where the application of the stringline rule results in a stringline substantially inconsistent with adjacent development. The modification can result in selecting a different stringline end point than the nearest adjacent corner on the closest upcoast or downcoast property, or selecting the stringline end point

on the next upcoast or downcoast property, which the Planning Manager has determined appropriate.

The following findings are required for the approval of an MM application:

1. That the project is consistent with the policies of the Malibu LCP.
2. That the project does not adversely affect neighborhood character.
3. The proposed project complies with all applicable requirements of state and local law.
4. If the request involves a stringline modification, that the proposal conforms to the following:
    a. The development will not be closer to the ocean than a structure of the same type on either adjacent property or a structure used in the stringline determination;
    b. The development will not result in conferring a privilege not enjoyed by an adjacent structure;
    c. Strict compliance with the requirements of Section 3.6.G (3) of the LIP would deprive the property owner of reasonable use of the structure or a use which is enjoyed by one or more adjacent structures; and
    d. The project provides maximum feasible protection to public access, as required by Chapter 12 of the LIP.

SPR and MM applications are reviewed concurrently with the CDP and do not prolong the application review process. However, the SPR and MM finding "That the project does not adversely affect neighborhood character" is subjective and considered a constraint to the application review process. The City will revise the SPR findings to remove the neighborhood character finding and establish strategies to protect scenic, visual, and hillside resources and promote approval certainty for proposed multi-family development with heights over 18 feet, as directed by Program 4.3.b.

The purpose of this notice requirement is to provide the agency with a final opportunity to hold a public hearing and make a decision. If the Permit Streamlining Act is invoked because the City does not act within the required timelines, the City could schedule a hearing within the timeline and act on the CDP application and the CDP can be appealed to the CCC. The City currently meets the timelines below and complies with the Permit Streamlining Act including streamlining determinate with 30-day CEQA determination:

A. 30 days to deem application complete/incomplete
B. 30-day period restarts with each resubmittal on an incomplete application.
C. 30 days to make environmental determination after an application is deemed complete
D. 60 days after the environmental determination, including a finding that the project is exempt from CEQA, the City must take action to approve or disapprove the project. Applicants can agree to an additional 90 days to take action.

SB 35

In the 5th Cycle Housing Element reporting period (2015-2023), the City of Malibu made insufficient progress toward their Lower Income RHNA (Very Low and Low Income) and is subject to SB 35 streamlining provisions for projects that include at least 50% affordability. SB 35 requires that eligible projects be reviewed for compliance and consistency with the City's objective standards and are not subject to discretionary processes, such as CEQA environmental review and public hearings. Eligible projects with 150 units or fewer must be approved within 90 days and projects with more than 150 units must be approved within 180 days.

Eligible developments must include a specified level of affordability, be on an infill site, comply with existing residential and mixed-use general plan or zoning provisions, and comply with other requirements such as locational and demolition restrictions. A local government that has been designated as subject to the Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process by the Department shall provide information, in a manner readily accessible to the public, about the locality's process for applying and receiving ministerial approval, materials required for an application and relevant objective standards to be used to evaluate the application. A local government cannot impose application requirements that are more stringent than required for a final multifamily entitlement or standard design review in its jurisdiction.

Since 2018, no projects have been applied for or approved through SB 35 ministerial approval. In addition, AB 1397 requires that 5th cycle opportunity sites re-used in the 6th cycle and identified to accommodate lower income units (Very Low-Income and Low-Income) be subject to by-right approval if projects include 20% affordable units for lower income households on-site. Currently the City of Malibu does not have written procedures for SB 35 Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process. Malibu will develop written procedures for SB 35 as noted in Housing Plan Program 4.2.c.

Permit Processing Times

Processing times vary and depend on the size, complexity, and location of the project. APR projects are reviewed and approved by the Planning Director. CDPs are separated into two types – Administrative CDP (ACDP) and full CDP. Administrative CDPs are reviewed and approved by the Planning Director and reported to Planning Commission. A regular CDP requires a public hearing per LCP requirements and is approved by the Planning Commission. Some discretionary requests, such as conditional use permits and variances, require a public hearing before the Planning Commission. Projects that involve potential impacts to ESHAs may also be reviewed by the City's ERB prior to a decision by the Planning Director or Planning Commission. This process typically adds from one to two months to the permit process. The City does not require architectural review; however, the LCP requires a visual impact analysis through the installation of story poles for all projects that are visible from a scenic area or include a discretionary request unless waived by the Planning Manager.

Tentative parcel maps and tentative tract maps require approximately six to eight months to process and both are processed concurrently with a CDP. However, review time depends greatly on the promptness of the applicant. Projects reviewed by the Planning Commission and the City Council, such as amendments to the General Plan, LCP and MMC, typically add, at a minimum, six months to the process.

Certain steps of the development process are required by State rather than local laws. The State has defined processing deadlines to limit the amount of time needed for review of required reports and projects. In an effort to provide an efficient permit processing system, the City has implemented the following time- and cost-saving developmental processes:

- Prepared permit processing guidelines to assist residential builders in applying for development permits.
- Located all City divisions involved in the permitting process in one central location.
- Updated the referral process for projects requiring review by outside agencies, such as the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and Water District No. 29, to reduce confusion and burden on the applicant.
- Developed an "early consultation" pre-application process to identify issues as soon as possible and reduce processing time, if requested.
- Encouraged processing of one comprehensive project to avoid multiple applications on one property.
- Provided a GIS (Geographic Information System) application on the City's website with land use information and hyperlinks to important information, such as General Plan and Zoning Code documents.
- Allowed for planning-related inquiries to be addressed Mondays through Fridays at the public counter and through a Planning Department telephone and email hotline.
- Adopted a concurrent submittal program through which projects can be reviewed by the Planning Department and the Building Safety Division at the same time.

While the City has adopted procedures to minimize the review time for development applications, such as concurrent processing of all related applications, the additional complexity of Coastal Commission involvement and sensitive environmental conditions on nearly every site results in more lengthy processing times than is often the case in non-coastal areas. While lengthy review procedures can present a constraint to housing development and affordability, the City has few options for expediting permits that have not already been implemented or do not require significant financial investment.

The length of time between receiving approval for housing development and submittal of application for building permits varies based on several factors and typically ranges from two weeks to several months.

Table 7.4-6 summarizes the review process for single-family and multi-family projects.

Table 7.4-6
Permit Processing Steps

Single-Family Projects	Multi-Family Projects
Example: 5-lot subdivision with development	Example: 5-unit apartment building
1. Pre-application consultation-optional (staff) – 2 weeks	1. Pre-application consultation-optional (staff) – 2 weeks
2. Review application for completeness by all City and appropriate County agencies – 12 weeks	2. Determine if any affordable unit are to be incorporated and review Affordable Housing Density Bonus options as requested
3. Board hearing for the application (Subdivision Review Committee) – 4 weeks	3 Review application for completeness by all City agencies – 12 weeks
4. Tentative tract map/CDP approval (Planning Commission) – 4 weeks	4. CDP review (Planning Commission or Planning Director) – 4 weeks
5. Final map approval (City Council) – 6 weeks	5. Building plan check (ministerial) – 8 weeks
6. Building plan check (ministerial) – 8 weeks	6. Building permits (ministerial) – 1 week
7. Building permits (ministerial) – 1 week	
Total Time Estimated = 37 weeks (9.25 months) of active staff time	Total Time Estimated = 27 weeks (6.75 months) of active staff time

Source: City of Malibu Planning Department, 2021
Notes: Process assumes that the project is consistent with the General Plan and LCP and does not include time spent on redesign or waiting for response to comments.

Environmental Review

Environmental review is required for all development projects under the California Environmental Quality Act[12] (CEQA). The City reviews all applications for compliance with CEQA and ensures that environmental review is consistent with Public Resource Code sections 21080.1 and 21080.2. Once the application is deemed complete, staff recommends the appropriate level of environmental review within 30 days. An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required for all developments that have the potential of creating significant impacts that cannot be mitigated. Typically, residential projects in the City are either Categorically Exempt or require an Initial Study and Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration under CEQA. Most applications for residential projects are single family dwellings that are categorically exempt pursuant to Section 15303(e) of CEQA. The Negative Declaration process typically takes six to eight weeks to prepare, plus the mandated public review period. Categorically Exempt developments, such as ADUs, require a minimal amount of time. As a result, while State-mandated environmental review can pose a constraint to housing development, the City does not have the authority to modify these requirements. Affordable housing development on the AHO sites would not be subject to CEQA if the project meets the requirements to develop by right and without discretionary approval.

[12] California Public Resources Code §21000, et seq.

7.4.1(c) Development Fees and Improvement Requirements

State law limits the amount of fees charged for development permit processing to the reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. Various fees and assessments are charged by the City and other public agencies in order to cover the costs of processing permit applications and providing services and facilities such as schools, parks and infrastructure. Almost all of these fees are assessed through a pro rata share system, based on the magnitude of the project's impact or on the extent of the benefit that will be derived.

Table 7.4-7 provides a list of fees the City charges for new, standard residential development. Table 7.4-8 and Table 7.4-9 provide a summary of fees charged for a typical single-family and multi-family project. The rates charged by the City are inclusive and based on standardized unit sizes. Because of environmental and infrastructure constraints, residential development consists primarily of infill projects that do not involve LCP, MMC or General Plan amendments. Development fees will vary from project to project but are currently estimated to be approximately $41,215.25 per unit for single-family units and $29,991.40 per unit for multi-family units. In comparison, development fees for other coastal cities such as the City of Santa Monica are estimated to be approximately $35,870 per unit for single-family units and $124,588.59 per unit for multi-family units. The City of Manhattan Beach development fees are estimated to be about $26,980 per unit for single-family units and $97,793 per unit for multi-family units. The City of Malibu has higher fees for single family units but much lower multi-family unit fees than other similar coastal cities.

The City annually evaluates the actual cost of processing the development permits when revising its fee schedule.

After the passage of Proposition 13 and its limitation on local governments' property tax revenues, cities and counties have faced increasing difficulty in providing public services and facilities to serve their residents. One of the main consequences of Proposition 13 has been the shift in funding of new infrastructure from general tax revenues to development impact fees and improvement requirements on land developers. The City requires developers to provide on-site and off-site improvements necessary to serve their projects. Such improvements may include water and other utility extensions, street construction and traffic control device installation that are reasonably related to the project. Dedication of land or in-lieu fees may also be required of a project for improvements to the right-of-way, transit facilities, recreational facilities and school sites, consistent with the Subdivision Map Act[13].

[13] California Government Code §§66410-66499

Table 7.4-7 Planning and Development Fees

Fee Category	Fee
Planning and Application Fees	
Coastal Development Permit– New Single-Family Residence	$11,579
Coastal Development Permit– Subdivision and Parcel/Tract Map	$17,981
Coastal Development Permit - Multi-Family Attached Residential Development (2-4 Units)	$200 per hour
Minor Modification	$1,192
Site Plan Review for height/ others	$3,499/$2,981
Variance	$3,578
Conditional Use Permit (Major)	$4,652
Conditional Use Permit (Minor)	$1,988
General Plan Amendment	$200 per hour
Zoning Text Amendment	$200 per hour
Local Coastal Program Amendment	$200 per hour
Referral Fees	
Geology (Major)	$5,389
Coastal Engineering (standard project)	$1,876
City Biologist	$1,720
Environmental Health (Specialist Review)	$2,493
Public Works (CDP)	$254 per hour
Environmental Review	
Categorical Exemption	$75
Negative Declaration	$200 per hour
Negative Declaration - Mitigated	$200 per hour
Environmental Impact Report	Cost = 30%
Environmental Review Board Analysis	$3,181

Source: City of Malibu Planning Dept., 2023

Table 7.4-8
Planning and Development Fee Example
Single-Family Development

Fee Category	Fee (per unit)*
Planning and Development Fees	
Coastal Development Permit with ESHA	$11,579
Site Plan Review for height	$3,499
Geology	$5,389
City Biologist	$1,720
Environmental Health	$2,493
Public Works	$2,700
Environmental Review Board Analysis	$3,181
Categorical Exemption	$75
Impact Fees	
Fire protection fee - $0.1345 per square foot	$336.25
Park fee - $4,401 per single-family residence***	$4,968
School impact fee ($2.11/sq.ft.)	$5,275
Total per unit fees	$41,215.25
Estimated portion of total development cost**	3%

Source: City of Malibu Planning Dept., 2021

*Based on a 2,500-sq.ft. single-family house on a 1-acre lot

** Based on development cost of $1,200/sq.ft (excluding land cost)

*** Park fee is charged the first time the property is developed from vacant land, demolition of an existing structure does not trigger the requirement for payment

Table 7.4-9
Planning and Development Fee Example
Multi-Family Development

Fee Category	Fee (per unit)*
Per-unit Planning and Development Fees	
Multi-Family Residential Development	$200 per hour and $20,000 Deposit
Conditional Use Permit (Major)	$4,652
Site Plan Review for height	$3,499
Geology	$5,389
City Biologist	$1,720
Environmental Health	$2,493
Public Works	$2,700
Categorical Exemption	$75
Impact Fees	
Fire protection fee - $0.1345 per square foot	$161.40
Park fee	$3,938
School impact fee ($4.47/sq.ft.)	$5,364
Total per unit fees	29,991.40
Estimated portion of total development cost**	4%

Source: City of Malibu Planning Dept., 2021
*Based on a 3-unit project of 1,200-sq.ft. units on a 20,000-sq.ft. lot
**Based on development cost of $1,200/sq.ft (excluding land cost)

The City requires the payment of three impact fees prior to the issuance of building permits: the Los Angeles County Fire Department Developer Fee, the Santa Monica – Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD) Developer Fee, and the Quimby Act/Parkland Development Fee. The Fire Department Developer Fee was initiated by the Los Angeles County Fire Department and is the same fee charged by most of the cities and in the unincorporated areas of the county surrounding the City of Malibu. The fee is necessary to assure adequate fire equipment and services are available as Malibu is designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The fee is $0.1345 per square foot of new construction. The School District Developer Fee was initiated by the SMMUSD and is used to fund school improvements in the district. The fee is $4.47per habitable square foot of new residential (both single-family and multi-family) construction. The Quimby Act/ Parkland Development Fees are designed to ensure that new development meets local park space obligations. The Quimby Act fee is applied to new subdivisions while the Parkland Development Fee applies to new construction other than subdivisions. The Parkland Development Fees are $4,968 per single-family unit, $3,938 per unit in a multi-family project containing less than five dwelling units per building, and $3,159 per unit in a multi-family project containing five or more units per building. These fees are typical of other cities in environmentally constrained areas and are not considered to be a constraint to development.

On and Off-Site Improvements

Development and growth in the city are limited by geologic and environmental constraints, steep slopes, and dependence on private OWTS for wastewater management. Public Works facilities that exist in the city include roads and highways, public water and telephone utilities, and all publicly financed recreational facilities. Major capital improvement projects completed by the Department of Public Works in Malibu consist of road repairs, maintenance, and improvements.

The majority of new housing development that has occurred in the city during the previous housing cycle has been single-family homes on infill sites, including large rural estate parcels. These projects typically do not require off-site improvements and are summarized as follows:

- Streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, street signs, landscaping: Malibu's roadway infrastructure is built out with existing 20- to 26-foot-wide streets (in accordance with Los Angeles County Fire Department standards), street signs, and landscaping, and sidewalks, curbs and gutters in urban areas of the city, with few opportunities for subdivisions that would necessitate new streets. The City typically does not require off-site improvements to streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, street signs, and landscaping for new residential development. As such, no developer costs are incurred, including for multi-family residential development and future development on the AHO sites. Off-site improvements are limited to projects involving encroachment permits or the removal of private improvements within the public right of way.
- Water: Approximately 20 residential properties along Deerhead Road lack sufficient fire flow. Property owners are required to be added to a joint participation agreement to fund installation of a new fire hydrant. Aside from this area, no off-site water improvements are required. As such, no developer costs are incurred, including for multi-family residential development and future development on the AHO sites.
- Sewer: No additional off-site sewer improvements are required for residential development, as almost all properties are served by on-site wastewater treatment systems. As such, no developer costs are incurred, including for multi-family residential development and future development on the AHO sites.
- Drainage: The City's policies and development standards require minimizing impermeable surface area and providing on-site detention on properties to reduce off-site run-off, manage storm water, and protect water quality. Rarely, off-site storm drain improvements are required when the downstream storm drain conveyance devices are inadequate for a 25-year storm event. As such, no developer costs are incurred, including for multi-family residential development and future development on the AHO sites.
- Park dedications: Parks are funded in part by park fees. No additional improvements to parks are required. As such, no developer costs are incurred, including for multi-family residential development and future development on the AHO sites.

- Utility easements: Utility easements are previously established. No additional off-site utility easements are required. As such, no developer costs are incurred, including for multi-family residential development and future development on the AHO sites.

The City's roads are vulnerable to damage by winter storms, and considerable expense is required to keep the roads open. Local streets are defined in the General Plan Circulation Element as two-lane, undivided roadways with frequent driveway access and 48- to 58-foot rights-of-way, although many of the City's canyon access roads have narrower rights-of-way. To maintain the rural character of its residential areas, the General Plan does not require the use of curbs and sidewalks. Malibu's standards for local streets are modest when compared to more urbanized cities in Los Angeles County and do not act as a constraint to development.

The City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) contains a schedule of public improvements including streets, storm water and wastewater treatment facilities, parks, and other public works projects to facilitate the continued build-out forecast in the City's General Plan. The CIP helps to ensure that construction of public improvements is coordinated with private development.

Improvements to street widths, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, water and sewer connections, landscaping, circulation improvement, and any other onsite/offsite improvement are generally not required by the City of Malibu and as such, do not pose constraint to development of housing. Although development fees and improvement requirements increase the cost of housing, cities have little choice in establishing such requirements due to the limitations on property taxes and other revenue sources needed to fund public services and improvements.

7.4.2 Non-Governmental Constraints

7.4.2(a) Environmental Constraints

Malibu is located on a narrow coastal strand on the southern slope of the Santa Monica Mountains, which are characterized by steep and rugged hillsides and canyons draining into the Pacific Ocean. More than 80% of Malibu is hillside area; the remaining relatively flat land is subject to ocean and/or canyon (creek) flooding, or other significant environmental constraints. Geologic and seismic hazards include landslides, soil erosion, mudflows, and liquefaction potential.

Additionally, the City is located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and the majority of the City has experienced major brush fires in recent decades. On November 8, 2018, the Woolsey Fire broke out in the Chatsworth area north of the 101 Freeway and reached Malibu on November 9, 2018. The Woolsey Fire was largest fire Los Angeles County history and the most disastrous event ever in Malibu. In one week, the fire burned approximately 90,000 acres throughout the Santa Monica Mountains area and destroyed 488 single-family homes in Malibu.

The City's environmental constraints are well documented in the General Plan. Since its incorporation in 1991, the City of Malibu has had six federally declared disasters and one federally declared emergency.

Although the City is characterized by a large amount of vacant land, only a small portion of that land is suitable for development due to these natural constraints. Development in steeply sloping properties would require substantial modification to the natural terrain, which would significantly add to the cost of development. Development on the steep hillsides would also add to erosion and landslide potential. Additionally, all new single-family residences and multi-family residential development in the City require a CDP pursuant to the development requirements of the LCP, which limit grading on steep slopes and encroachment into environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs). Development is also constrained by federal and state laws (e.g., Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain regulations, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act; and California Fish and Game Code and Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act).

While environmental conditions constrain development throughout the city, these factors have been considered in the analysis of potential development sites described in Appendix B.

7.4.2(b) Infrastructure Constraints

Infrastructure in the City is designed to serve resident needs in a manner that respects environmental constraints and retains the City's rural residential character. As discussed previously under *Development Fees and Improvement Requirements*, the City requires developers to provide on-site and off-site improvements necessary to serve their projects. Dedication of land or in-lieu fees may also be required of a project for rights of way, transit facilities, recreational facilities, and school sites, consistent with the Subdivision Map Act.

Additionally, the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) contains a schedule of public improvements including streets, public structures, storm water conveyance and wastewater treatment facilities, parks and other public works projects to facilitate the continued build-out of the City's General Plan. The CIP helps to ensure that construction of public improvements is coordinated with private development. As a result of these policies, any infrastructure constraints that currently exist must be fully mitigated and financed as growth occurs. While on- and off-site improvements such as infrastructure requirements can add to the cost of housing, these improvements are necessary to ensure public health and safety and would not preclude the level of development that is necessary to accommodate the city's housing needs.

Wastewater

There is no municipal sewer service in the City. All properties in the City are currently served by individual on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS); with the exception of those properties served by six small, community-serving package wastewater treatment plants: Point Dume (serving the Point Dume Mobile Home Park), Trancas Canyon (serving Malibu West and a number of homes on Broad Beach Road and Victoria Point), Malibu Mesa (at Pepperdine University, serving the Malibu Country Estates), Tivoli Cove Condominiums, Maison de Ville (serving three condominium complexes) and the Civic Center Water Treatment Facility (CCWTF).

The California State Water Resources Regional Board prohibited on-site wastewater disposal systems (septic systems) in the Malibu Civic Center area in 2009. The City built a treatment plant to serve the Civic Area that went online in 2018. Existing commercial and residential properties connect to the treatment plant in phases. The properties within

Phase 1 of the Civic Center Water Treatment Facility are included in a special assessment district. Each property has its allocated wastewater amounts based on its usage. The amount of wastewater that can be generated from the property cannot be modified unless the City Council elects to approve the additional wastewater allocations. From that, the proposed development would be required to pay any additional fees and costs. The Public Works Department only requires wastewater off-site improvements for the Civic Center. Multi-family developments are required to build an on-site wastewater facility to serve the complex.

The lack of a municipal sewer system constrains the amount of development that the City can accommodate; however, the underlying constraint is the steep terrain that is better suited to onsite systems than a community sewer system. Additional high-density residential development to accommodate the City's assigned regional housing need would require either the construction of a municipal wastewater treatment system or small treatment plants to serve individual developments. Water Domestic water for City residents is supplied by District 29 from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which supplies water through a 30-inch water main that runs along the Pacific Coast Highway with several distribution pipelines. If properties do not have adequate water pressure for fire flow to serve the property, then they are required to enter into a Participation Agreement with the Waterworks district. The necessary work required may include a variety of improvements such as adding a pressure pump to enlarging an existing pipe.

The MWD obtains its water from the State Water Project and the Colorado River. Wholesalers of water in the Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains areas are the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District and the West Basin Municipal Water District. These wholesalers distribute to three retailers, which include District 29, Silvas Park Mutual Water Company, and Las Virgenes Metro Water District. The MWD in its 2020 Urban Water Management Plan determined that it has supply capabilities sufficient to meet expected demands from 2025 through 2045 in normal and five-year drought conditions.[14] Therefore, there is sufficient existing and planned water capacity to accommodate the RHNA.

Many of the City's water mains and tanks have been identified by the City and by District 29 as severely undersized. However, for projects located in areas with limited to no service by District 29, property owners may install water tanks to serve the property's needs. Low water pressure has been reported in the low-density RR zone. However, the current water capacity can sufficiently accommodate the proposed RHNA sites. There is no evidence of low water pressure in the MF zone.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) has recently adopted new water supply requirements for the issuance of final approval. New construction projects will not receive final approval unless they can show adequate fire flow capacity. Furthermore, the Fire Department will no longer accept onsite water tanks to be used as a primary source of water for fire-fighting purposes. The problem with these new requirements is that the majority of remaining vacant properties in the City are located within the mountain canyons. These properties do not have ready access to water lines; therefore, they cannot prove adequate fire flow.

[14] MWD. 2020. https://www.mwdh2o.com/media/21641/2020-urban-water-management-plan-june-2021.pdf

The problem has been compounded by the aging water infrastructure in District 29. In many of the more remote areas of the City, there is no infrastructure. In the past, properties in these areas have relied upon wells and/or large water storage tanks to provide water in times of fire.

Currently, the LACFD will not issue final approval without District 29 sign-off and LACFD approval. The City is in negotiations with both departments but has not rectified the problems to date.

To offset infrastructure costs, the City will implement Program 3.1.f. to acquire funds to support the development of affordable housing.

Storm Water Drainage

The City has numerous streams and creeks that drain the hillsides and canyons. The majority of storm water runoff follows natural drainage courses to the ocean. The City has two storm water treatment projects to remove pollutants: Paradise Cove Storm Water Treatment Facility and the Civic Center Storm Water Treatment Facility, which is tied into Legacy Park. The LIP includes provisions to ensure development projects will not result an increase of storm water runoff. The City Public Works Department reviews hydrology reports for all new development to ensure compliance with storm water runoff provisions; therefore, with these existing facilities and review procedures in place, the City's flood control system is not expected to limit development during the planning period.

Roads

The Los Angeles County Fire Department reviews development projects for conformity to fire safety standards. LACFD requires developments to ensure that the onsite and offsite roadways meet maximum grade and minimum street width requirements. Streets that serve two or more homes must have a minimum street width of 26 feet to allow vehicles to park on the street and allow access for the Fire Department truck. Exceptions for width are allowed with Fire Official approval. Additionally, fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 15% in grade with the exception for fire apparatus access roads that serve no more than two single-family dwellings which shall not exceed a maximum grade of 20% when approved by the fire code official.

Land and Construction Costs

Land represents one of the most significant components of the cost of new housing. Land values fluctuate with market conditions, and changes in land prices reflect the cyclical nature of the residential real estate market.

The natural resources, commitment to a rural character, and location of the City has made Malibu a very desirable place to live. Additionally, most of the buildable land in the City has already been developed. The high demand for housing in the City combined with a limited supply has made land prices considerably higher than in most other areas of Los Angeles County, and this trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future. A recent survey of vacant land offered for sale found asking prices of approximately $100,000 to $15 million.

The cost of construction is affected by the price of materials and labor, development standards, and general market conditions. The City has no influence over the cost of

materials and labor, and the building codes and development standards are not substantially different than most other cities in the County. Construction costs for materials and labor in the City have increased at a higher pace than the general rate of inflation, according to the Construction Industry Research Board. The estimated residential construction cost in Malibu is $1,200 per square foot.

7.4.2(c) Cost and Availability of Financing

The crisis in the mortgage industry that accompanied the Great Recession affected the availability of real estate loans, although for those with excellent credit, mortgage interest rates are at historic lows. However, the changes in mortgage underwriting standards have had greater impacts on low-income families than other segments of the community.

Under State law, it is illegal for real estate lending institutions to discriminate against entire neighborhoods in lending practices because of the physical or economic conditions in the area ("redlining"). The City is not aware of any evidence that redlining is currently practiced in the City.

7.4.2(d) Developer Timing

As described above in section 7.3.1 (b), residential projects take an average of 27-37 weeks to process. After the entitlement is approved the plans must be approved by various departments through plan check then once approved the building permit may be issued. The average number of days from entitlement to building permit is about 1.5 years, based on a review of projects from the past 12 months. This includes an average of six months for the applicant to submit their plans to Building and Safety for plan check after the entitlement approval and an average of one year from plan check submittal to permit issuance.

As mentioned in the infrastructure and environmental sections, Malibu faces various non-governmental constraints such as lack of sewer infrastructure which requires the developer's engineer to design a septic system for each residential unit rather than just connecting to the sewer lines. Additionally, geotechnical issues such as steep slopes also add to the time it takes the developer and their team to design the plans to ensure that the steep slopes are graded safely to not cause environmental issues.

7.4.2(e) Ability to Develop at Density Potential

The City of Malibu is located entirely within the California coastal zone, and all development is subject to the LCP to preserve and protect sensitive coastal resources. The land use controls implemented through the LCP are typically more stringent than non-coastal cities and add to the cost and constrain the supply of housing within Malibu. However, LCPs are required for all jurisdictions within the California coastal zone and many of the policies included and the additional processes required may constrain development, but are necessary to comply with state requirements and protect coastal environmental conditions.

Most projects planned for development in Malibu, as noted in Table B-2 in Appendix B, Residential Land Inventory, are being developed at full density potential. The table demonstrates that almost all planned developments are single-family homes or ADUs in

single-family residential zones except for one duplex, mostly in the Rural Residential (RR) zone. No multifamily developments have been proposed within the past 10 years, which is largely driven by the market demand and developers choosing to develop single family homes rather than multi-family. The City will monitor, promote, and support higher density achievement through Program 3.1 – Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities and Program 3.4 – Density Bonus.

7.5 Housing Plan

7.5.1 Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Implementation Programs

This chapter outlines the City of Malibu's goals, policies and programs to encourage the provision of adequate housing to meet the needs of residents from all economic segments throughout the 2021-2029 planning period. The overriding housing goal of the City is:

GOAL: Adequate Housing for the Existing and Projected Needs of All Economic Segments of the Community

The City's policies and implementation programs designed to support this goal are organized into four general areas as described below.

1. Preserve, Conserve, and Improve the Existing Housing Stock

Policy 1.1 Ensure compliance with existing codes to protect health, safety and community sustainability

Policy 1.2 Assist property owners in repairing or rebuilding damaged or deteriorated housing units, especially affordable housing

Policy 1.3 Preserve existing mobile home parks as an important source of affordable housing

Policy 1.4 Conserve affordable housing in the Coastal Zone

Program 1.1 – Code Enforcement

For code violations in units that are occupied by lower-income persons or persons with special needs, the City will direct property owners and renters to programs that are available to provide assistance. Offer amnesty from code enforcement fines and legalization for existing housing units that violate City code where:

1) The unit is "livable" and meets basic health and safety requirements
2) The unit existed at the time of the City's incorporation; and
3) The unit is restricted for owner-occupancy or rental by low- or moderate-income persons at an affordable rate.

Responsible department:	Planning Department
Funding source:	General Fund; permit fees
Objective:	**1.1.a** Disseminate information to residents about code enforcement and amnesty information for the after-the-fact approvals of existing housing

units that may be able to meet building, health and safety standards.

- Maintain current information on the City's website about code enforcement and amnesty. Include information in a social media campaign on housing resources annually and provide handouts at public events, prioritizing outreach to eastern Malibu.

Timeframe: Update the City's website as needed throughout the planning period and conduct social media campaign on housing resources annually.

Geographic targeting: Citywide implementation but targeted to neighborhoods with a concentration of older or fire destroyed housing

Program 1.2 – Rebuilding Assistance

The City currently waives fees for fire rebuilds for all fire victims who were the primary property owners when the fire occurred. In September 2023, the City adopted a resolution to extend the fee waiver program for an additional three years. Eligible waived fees also include fees required for replacement or upgrade of onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), damaged or destroyed accessory structures, hardscaping, and landscaping. The City will expedite permit processing and provide special assistance to homeowners seeking to repair or rebuild homes that have been lost or damaged in a fire, flood or other disaster, especially units that accommodate low- and moderate-Income households, elderly, disabled, large families, single heads of households, farm workers, individuals in need of emergency shelter, and other individuals or household types with special needs, unless those units are located in areas that are physically unsuitable for development. Fire rebuild projects have priority assignment and are assigned to a Fire Rebuild Team (two City staff members and a contract planner).

Responsible department:	Planning Department; Building & Safety Division
Funding source:	General Fund; Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); Office of Emergency Services (OES)
Objective:	**1.2.a** Provide technical housing rebuild assistance to lost or damaged homes as needed. When an application is from a low- or moderate-income household and/or special housing needs households, the City shall prioritize that application for assistance and shall be assigned to a City staff member to coordinate all assistance needs.

Timeframe: Expedite permit processing for low and/or moderate-income households while the program is in effect.

1.2.b: As rebuilding assistance is made available, send email communications to non-profit groups that provide disaster relief such as Habitat for Humanity and Rebuilding Together to market funding availability to low-income and special needs households.

Timeframe: Email non-profit organizations on an as-needed basis throughout the planning period.

Geographic targeting: Citywide implementation but targeted to neighborhoods with a concentration of fire destroyed housing

Program 1.3 – Housing Rehabilitation Assistance

Provide rehabilitation assistance to existing housing units, prioritizing units that are occupied by, low--income households, elderly households, and/or disabled persons. As funding allows, the City will provide financial assistance for minor home repairs to address health and safety problems, correct code deficiencies, and improve the exterior appearance of homes to prevent housing stock loss and displacement. Priority will be given to housing units identified by Code Enforcement for health and safety violations. The City will also connect qualifying residents with state and regional programs designed to reduce household energy costs, particularly home weatherization programs geared toward lower-income households.

Responsible department:	Planning Department
Funding source:	Affordable Housing Trust Fund
Time frame:	Throughout the planning period
Objectives:	**1.3.a** Provide housing rehabilitation assistance, such as fee waivers, to lower-income, elderly, and/or disabled households. Assist at least four households with repairs made by 2026. Assess availability of AHTF and other resources to continue assistance post 2026.
	Timeframe: Assist households by 2026.
	1.3.b. Promote the City's housing rehabilitation assistance programs and disseminate information regarding preventative maintenance and energy conservation measures to eligible homeowners. Maintain current information on the City's website. Post information in a social media

campaign on housing resources annually and provide handouts at public events.

Timeframe: Update the website and social media posts annually.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 1.4 – Preservation of Existing Mobile Home Parks

The City will maintain the Mobile Home Park Rent Control Regulations Ordinance that regulates maximum allowable rents and limits rent increases. Pursuant to the provisions of *Government Code* §65863.7, the City requires the submittal of a report detailing the impacts of any proposed mobile home park conversion to a nonresidential use concurrent with the filing of any discretionary permit on such property and impose reasonable mitigation measures upon the park owners.

Responsible department: City Manager's Department; State of California

Funding source: General Fund; registration fees

Objectives:

1.4.a. Pursuant to the provisions of Government Code §65863.7, require the applicant to submit a report to the City detailing the impacts of any proposed mobile home park conversion to a nonresidential use concurrent with the filing of any discretionary permit on such property and impose reasonable mitigation measures upon the mobile home park owners. Ensure compliance with state regulations in the event of a park conversion.

- Preserve 541 mobile home units during the planning period.

1.4.b. City will assess implementation of MMC Chapter 5.16 regarding the Mobilehome Rent Park Control Ordinance and conduct outreach to mobile home park tenants.

- City to mail information to all mobile home park tenants to increase awareness of the Mobilehome Rent Park Control Ordinance by January 2025.

Timeframe: Mail information to mobile home park tenants by January 2025.

Geographic targeting: Mobile home parks

Program 1.5 Monitor Affordable Housing At Risk of Conversion to Market Rate

There are currently no affordable housing units located in the city and therefore there are no affordable units at risk of conversion to market rate housing. This program is intended to support the preservation or acquisition of any future restricted affordable units and unrestricted affordable units that could potentially convert to market-rate units during the planning period. The City will monitor any future affordable housing units and assist property owners in maintaining the affordability of these units and assist tenants if preservation is unsuccessful to prevent displacement.

Responsible department:	Planning Department
Funding source:	General Fund
Objectives:	**1.5.a.** In the event that an affordable housing unit is developed within the planning period, the City will monitor such units to ensure compliance with the most recent State affordable housing legislation, including rent-restricted ADUs and JADUs.
	1.5.b. In accordance with Government Code §65590, continue to require and annually monitor the replacement of low- or moderate-income units that have been removed from the coastal zone (either by demolition or conversion), whenever feasible.
	Timeframe: Monitor annually.
	Geographic targeting: Citywide

2. Provide Adequate Sites

Policy 2.1 Support a range of new housing development commensurate with the City's needs and consistent with environmental and public service limitations through all appropriate regulatory and administrative mechanisms

Program 2.1 – Adequate Sites to Accommodate Regional Fair Share of Housing Growth

The City was assigned a RHNA of 79 units for the 2021-2029 Housing Element planning period. After accounting for planned and approved projects and projected ADUs, the remaining RHNA units (31 lower-income and 16 moderate-income units) must be accommodated through adequate sites planning. The site inventory capacity analysis found that existing land use designations can accommodate the RHNA on vacant and underutilized land (see Appendix B, *Residential land Inventory,* for more information). Future residential growth is

expected to occur on vacant and nonvacant parcels. No publicly owned properties are used to meet the RHNA.

Responsible Department:	Planning Department
Funding source:	General Fund
Objective:	**2.1.a.** Maintain an updated inventory of housing sites and actively promote sites available for lower- and moderate-income housing development to potential developers for the purpose of affordable housing development. Post information on the City's website and update at least once every six months. **Timeframe:** Publish the Sites Inventory on the City's website by January 2025 and update list of available sites annually. **2.1.b.** Maintain an updated list of residential housing developments that have been submitted, approved, and denied throughout the housing cycle. **Timeframe:** Through the Annual Progress Report (APR), publish list of developments by January 2025 and update annually. **2.1.c.** Maintain a list of publicly owned properties that have been designated surplus land with potential for residential development in accordance with AB1255 and AB 1486. • Publish a list of publicly owned sites that have been designated surplus land on the City's website by January 2025 in accordance with the Surplus Land Act. Conduct community outreach for development of these sites by January 2024. Facilitate development on the sites via a land lease agreement. **Timeframe:** Publish on the City's website by January 2025. **Geographic targeting**: Citywide

Program 2.2. Monitoring of No Net Loss

Government Code Section 65863, otherwise known as "No Net Loss", prevents the loss of existing housing and land available for future residential development by ensuring that cities and counties "identify and make available" additional adequate sites if a housing project is approved with fewer units by income category than what is identified in the Housing Element. In compliance with State law, the City will expand and improve upon the ongoing no net loss efforts to develop a procedure to track:

- Unit count and income/affordability assumed on parcels included in the sites inventory
- Actual number of units achieved and income/ affordability when parcels are developed
- Net change in capacity and summary of remaining capacity in meeting remaining RHNA

Unit count and income/affordability are identified in the Sites Inventory (see Appendix B).

Responsible Department:	Planning Department
Funding source:	General Fund
Objectives:	**2.2.a.** Monitor the development of vacant and nonvacant properties identified in the sites inventory and ensure that adequate sites are available to meet the remaining RHNA by income category; amend the sites inventory list and rezone additional properties as needed. If the City approves a project on the AHO sites that would result in a loss of existing housing and land available to accommodate the RHNA, the City will identify adequate sites to accommodate any shortfall and/or rezone additional sites to an appropriate density to accommodate lower and moderate-income households. **Timeframe:** Within 180 days of approval of a project that would result in a loss of existing housing and land available to accommodate the RHNA, the City will identify, or rezone, "sufficient additional, adequate, and available sites" to accommodate the remaining RHNA for each income category. **2.2b.** Maintain an updated inventory of residential housing developments that have been submitted, approved, and denied. **Timeframe:** Update the site inventory annually every July.

2.2c. Actively promote, through outreach and discussions, sites available for lower- and moderate-income housing development to potential developers, private and non-profit organizations, and other interested persons and organizations. (See 3.1.a)

Timeframe: Annually

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 2.3 Replacement Housing

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

Responsible Department: Planning Department

Funding source: General Fund

Objectives: **2.3.a.** Amend the LIP and MMC to establish the replacement requirements pursuant to AB 1397.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 2.4 Support the Development of Variety of Housing Types

Government Code Sections 65583 and 65583.2 require the housing element to provide for a variety of housing types including multifamily rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, housing for agricultural employees, supportive housing, single-room occupancy units, emergency shelters, and transitional housing. Providing development opportunities for a variety of housing types promotes diversity in housing price, style, and size, and contributes to neighborhood stability by offering more affordable and move-up homes and accommodating a diverse income mix.

Responsible Department:	Planning Department
Funding source:	General Fund
Objectives:	**2.4.a** Amend the LIP and MMC to allow transitional and supportive housing in all zones allowing residential uses, including the CC zone, as a regular residential use to be similarly permitted as other uses of the same housing type in the same zone. Amend the LIP and MMC to allow supportive housing by right (AB 2162). **Timeframe:** Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024. **2.4.b.** Amend the LIP and MMC to allow residential care facilities for seven or more persons similar to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone, with an administrative permit or without discretionary review, for persons of any age and allow operation by for-profit agencies as well as non-profit agencies. The City will ensure that the findings of an administrative permit are based on objective standards that do not constrain development of large residential care facilities and provide certainty to applicants through the permitting process. **Timeframe:** Complete the necessary code amendments by the end of 2025 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission within one month of adoption. **2.4.c.** Revise the definition of emergency shelters, remove or increase the individual capacity limit, and remove the requirement of proximity to a transit stop and the requirement for adequate water supply and sewage disposal capabilities for emergency shelters to meet the requirements of AB 2339. Remove any requirements that are not required for other residential uses in the same zone. Amend LIP and MMC parking regulations for Homeless and Emergency Shelters and Navigation Centers to comply with Government Code section 65583, subdivision (a)(4)(A).

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

2.4.d. Amend the LIP and MMC to comply Government Code section 65661 which requires a Low Barrier Navigation center to be a use by-right in areas zoned for mixed-use and nonresidential zones permitting multifamily uses, provided specific requirements of the law are met.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

2.4.e. Amend LIP and MMC to comply with State Employee Housing Act, which stipulates that any employee housing for six or fewer persons should be treated as a single-family use.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

2.4.f. Amend the parking requirements for studios/1-bedroom and 2 or more-bedroom multi-family units to reduce the number required and remove the enclosure requirement.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

3. Facilitation of Affordable Housing Development

Policy 3.1 The City shall facilitate the development of new housing for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.

Policy 3.2 The City shall encourage homeownership and housing mobility options.

Policy 3.3. The City shall identify funding sources and strategies to support affordable housing.

Program 3.1. Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities

To accommodate lower-income housing, the MMC and LIP regulations established an Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) allowing multi-family or mixed-use development by-right at a minimum density of 20 units per acre for projects that include affordable housing. To qualify for the increased density incentive, all "bonus" units (i.e., additional units allowed above the base density of 6 units per acre) must be deed-restricted for low- and moderate-income households for a minimum of 30 years at a ratio of 50% low- and 50% moderate-income. As an alternative, very low-income units may offset the requirement for low-income and moderate-income units[1]. Any developer utilizing these incentives shall be required to screen tenants or buyers for compliance with income limits and establish a monitoring system to ensure the unit's continued affordability. This program creates a strong incentive for affordable housing development because of the additional units allowed at 20 units per acre to the base density of 6 units per acre. The allowable density of 20 units per acre does not include the State-mandated density bonus, and it is anticipated that all projects utilizing this option will also qualify for a density bonus.

This program does not represent an "inclusionary" requirement because property owners who do not wish to take advantage of the density incentive would be allowed to develop market-rate housing at the allowable base density of 6 units per acre. Incentives and concessions for ELI units will include a variety of housing types such as SROs and supportive housing. Incentives may include priority processing, density bonus, modified development standards, administrative support with funding applications, and/or fee waivers or deferrals.

Responsible department: Planning Department, Community Services Department

Funding source: Affordable Housing Trust Fund; General Fund

[1] For example, a 20-unit qualifying project may provide 7 low-income units, 7 moderate-income units and 6 market-rate units; or as an alternative, 7 very-low-income units and 13 market-rate units.

Objectives:

3.1.a. Proactively promote affordable housing development on AHO sites. Prioritize contacting qualified housing developers to identify affordable housing development opportunities that serve the needs of special needs populations, including seniors, homeless, female-headed households, large families, low-income, and/or persons with disabilities. Proactively conduct outreach to qualified non-profit organizations to develop permanent supportive housing on AHO sites.

- Coordinate with potential developers at least once annually to provide information on density bonus, potential funding sources, and available incentives. Support the development of 47 lower-income units and 17 moderate-income units.

Timeframe: Annually.

3.1.b. Provide resources on the City's website for affordable housing developers. Information could include availability of state and federal funding, state and other local development incentives, and funding programs that provide financial assistance to develop affordable housing for special needs populations.

Timeframe: Annually.

3.1.c. Identify funding available through LACDA, HCD, and HUD and have a list of options available for interested developers and homeowners and post the list on the City's website by July 2025. Potential funding programs may include single- and multi-family affordable housing rehabilitation programs and homeownership programs administered by the California Housing Financing Agency (CHFA).

- Identify at least three different types of funding available through both State and Federal resources.

Timeframe: Identify at least three different types of funding and post on the City's website by July 2025 and monitor funding on an ongoing basis.

3.1.d. Promote the Housing Choice Voucher program to landlords (including ADU owners) and residents with the goal of increasing the number of vouchers used.

Timeframe: Establish a list of property owners and managers of multi-family units and ADUs and mail information about the Housing Choice Voucher program and state fair housing law regarding discrimination based on source of income by December 2025 and again by December 2027.

3.1.e. Amend the development standards of the Affordable Housing Overlay Zone as described in the MMC and LIP to include a maximum density independent of the state density bonus.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

3.1.f. Apply for state and federal grants, including the HCD Infill Infrastructure Grant Program, to support the development of affordable housing, including infrastructure improvements, housing for special needs, and support service projects.

Timeframe: Annually, through the budgetary process, allocate available funding to offset the cost of onsite infrastructure improvements to support affordable housing development, and apply for funding every other year.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 3.2. Affordable Housing Development Incentives

Responsible department: Planning Department

Funding source: Affordable Housing Trust Fund

Objectives: **3.2.a.** Subject to funding availability, provide development subsidy for affordable housing units with an effort to locate such housing near transit and essential services.

Timeframe: Annually, through the budgetary process, allocate available funding to support affordable housing development.

Geographic targeting: AHO sites

Program 3.3. Housing for Persons with Special Needs

The MMC is periodically updated to address a wide range of issues and California and federal law. The City will monitor its policies, standards, and regulations to ensure that they comply with applicable law. The City will also facilitate development that serves the needs of special needs populations, including seniors, homeless, female-headed households, large families, and persons with disabilities, including developmental disabilities.

Responsible department: Planning Department

Funding source: Affordable Housing Trust Fund

Objectives:

3.3.a. Prioritize AHTF assistance to nonprofit developers for affordable housing projects that provide units that serve the needs of at least one special needs group by creating scoring criteria that encourage the inclusion of units and services needed to support individuals with special needs.

- Subject to the availability of funds, support at least one affordable housing project during the planning period.

Timeframe: Ongoing.

3.3.b. Support services that meet the needs of City residents, especially extremely low-income households and special housing needs populations, that support mobility options and housing choices.

- Allocate $127,500 in FY 2023-24 to the Ventura Transit Systems for Dial-A-Ride services to seniors (60 years and older) and disabled residents. Annually consider allocations and continue the service throughout the planning period as funding allows.
- Organize a senior resource fair at least once annually that promotes housing and transportation services available to seniors, including the Dial-A-Ride service.
- Provide informational lectures on housing resources at the Senior Center including the application process and funding options for assisted living.

- Promote shared housing programs such as Affordable Living for the Aging (ALA), which connects senior homeowners with housemates seeking discounted rent in exchange for providing support to senior homeowners. Post information on shared housing programs on the City's website by June 2025 and invite the ALA and/or similar organizations to attend the City's senior resource fair as a vendor.

Timeframe: Provide services throughout the planning period. Post information on shared housing programs on the City's website by June 2025. Invite ALA and/or similar organization to senior resources fair annually.

3.3.c. Facilitate the City's Homelessness Task Force and provide funding to the City's Outreach Team and Housing Navigator to coordinate with landlords and shelter facilities throughout Los Angeles County. Annually report the outcomes and effectiveness of the City's Outreach team and review annually at City Council.

Timeframe: Subject to available funding, review the City's Outreach Team program annually and implement recommended changes within six months of review.

3.3.d. Amend the MMC and the Local Implementation Plan (LIP) to remove the provision of review of a request for reasonable accommodation on the basis that may have a material effect on surrounding properties and ensure that requests for reasonable accommodation are reviewed only on the basis of objective findings, limited to review by the Planning Director. Additionally, clarify in the MMC and LIP that review and approval of reasonable accommodation requests are not contingent upon the findings of other discretionary decisions.

Timeframe: Amend the MMC and LIP by June 2025.

- Program 3.4 Density Bonus

State law requires cities to allow an increase in residential density and other incentives when developments provide affordable or senior housing. Recent state legislation has amended density bonus requirements. MMC Section 17.41.1 (Affordable Housing) and LIP Section 3.7.1. establish City standards and procedures to implement State density bonus law. The City will amend density bonus regulations in conformance with current state law and will continue to monitor up and coming density bonus legislation. In addition, the City will promote the use of density bonuses to facilitate production of affordable and senior housing.

Responsible department: Planning Department

Funding source: General Fund

Objectives:

3.4.a. Amend City density bonus regulations consistent with state law (Government Code §65915 et seq.).

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

3.4.b. Inform housing developers about the City's density bonus program during pre-development conferences, inquiries, and with applications and emphasize development potential.

- Communicate with at least two different affordable housing developers annually informing them about the City's density bonus program.

Timeframe: Inform housing developers on an annual basis throughout the planning period

3.4.c. Provide technical assistance to developers on how to use the Density Bonus incentives.

Timeframe: Maintain current information on the City's website. Refresh annually. Publish an informational bulletin for developers on the City's density bonus program by June 2025. Review annually and edit to include new information as necessary.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 3.5 By-Right Approval

Pursuant to Government Code Section 65583.2, reusing the following types of sites in the City's site inventory for lower income RHNA are subject to by-right approval without discretionary actions and exempt from CEQA and subject only to design review based on objective standards when a project includes 20 percent of the units affordable to lower-income households.

Reuse Sites (No Rezoning Required):

- Vacant sites that were identified in the City's 4th and 5th cycles Housing Element as sites for lower income RHNA; and
- Nonvacant sites that were identified in the City's 5th cycle Housing Element as sites for lower income RHNA.

The AHO parcels included in the Sites Inventory are subject to the by-right approval requirements of Government Code section 65583.2. The AHO designation on these parcels already allows by-right approval by the City with a certain threshold of units affordable to lower-income households. The City will modify its existing threshold requirements for by-right development approval without discretionary review on the AHO sites and replace requirements with 20 percent of units affordable to lower-income households. In addition, the AHO will be modified to allow projects involving subdivisions by right while complying with the MMC and LIP.

Responsible department:	Planning Department
Funding source:	General Fund
Objectives:	3.5.a. Adopt a procedure Modify existing threshold requirements to implement the by-right approval requirement without discretionary review for 20 percent affordability to lower-income households for the AHO parcels in the Sites Inventory concurrent with readoption of the Housing Element and pursue LIP amendment, if necessary, to be consistent with state law (Government Code Section 65583.2). Timeframe: By-right approval requirement will be effective immediately upon adoption of the Housing Element. **Geographic targeting**: AHO parcels

4. Remove Constraints to Housing Development

Policy 4.1 Remove regulatory barriers to housing for all residents, including those with special needs.

Program 4.1. Support Development of Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units (JADUs) can provide affordable housing options for lower- and moderate-income households. The State has passed multiple bills in recent years to remove constraints to the development of ADUs and JADUs (including AB 587, AB 671, AB 68, and SB 13, among others). The City adopted an ADU ordinance on January 8, 2024 and submitted the ordinance to HCD on February 1, 2024 and the California Coastal Commission on March 6, 2024. Upon HCD's review, if necessary, amend the ordinance to address HCD comments within six months of receipt of comments from HCD or within six months from adoption of this Housing Element, whichever comes later, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission within one month of adoption. The City will monitor ADU development trends and new legislation to update the MMC to comply with changes in ADU and JADU law.

Responsible department:	Planning Department, Building Safety
Funding source:	General Fund
Objectives:	**4.1.a.** Pursue mechanisms to facilitate the construction of at least 28 ADUs by the end of the planning period, including but not limited to: • Create pre-approved standards for ADU foundation plans or prefabricated plans. • Refer property owners to programs that assist lower and moderate-income homeowners in constructing ADUs. • Expand or extend fee waivers for ADUs beyond state law. **Timeframe:** Apply for funding to create pre-approved plans by June 2025. Publish pre-approved plans for ADUs by December 2026. **4.1.b.** Review ADU trends and commit to adjustments if the City is not on track to meet target development. If the City is not meeting ADU goals, implement additional action(s) depending on the severity of the gap, including increased public outreach efforts to increase ADU development.

Timeframe: Review ADU trends every two years starting in 2025 and as needed, implement additional incentives and public outreach strategies within one year of review, and if necessary, pursue other strategies to meet the RHNA, including rezone of sites.

4.1.c. Publish resources on City's website on building ADUs and JADUs.

Timeframe: Publish material on the City's website by January 2026.

4.1.d. Create an ADU Amnesty Program that allows property owners who have unpermitted ADUs on their property to bring them up to code and get them permitted without facing any penalties or fines.

Timeframe: Adopt an ADU Amnesty Program Ordinance by 2028.

4.1.e. As needed, update the ADU ordinance to be in compliance with state law.

Timeframe: Update the ADU ordinance in MMC within six months of receipt of comments from HCD or within six months from adoption of this Housing Element, whichever comes later, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission within one month of adoption.

4.1.f. Allow up to two JADUs per single-family lot. At least one JADU must be rent restricted to lower or moderate-income households.

Timeframe: Update the ADU ordinance in MMC within six months of receipt of comments from HCD or within six months from adoption of this Housing Element, whichever comes later, and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission within one month of adoption.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 4.2. Expedite the Project Review Process

The City will continue to expedite the project review process to support residential development.

4.2.a. Continue Pre-Design Review for project applicants to serve as a cost-effective alternative to a first submittal, and to evaluate major costs or issues with the proposed development.

Timeframe: Continue Pre-Design Review process.

4.2.b. Identify new or improved data and technology solutions to support faster development project review and greater access to housing and land use information such as online dashboards and other publicly accessible online resources.

Timeframe: Monitor additional, more effective methods for project review on an annual basis.

4.2.c. Develop written procedures for SB 35 Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process.

Timeframe: Develop written procedures for SB 35 Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process by January 2025.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 4.3. Remove Regulatory Constraints to Housing Development

The City will remove regulatory constraints to support residential development.

4.3.a. Remove the CUP requirement for multi-family development in the MF and MFBF zoning districts and allow multi-family development as a permitted use in those zoning districts.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

4.3.b. Ensure approval certainty for proposed multi-family developments with heights over 18 feet while establishing strategies to protect scenic, visual, and hillside resources. Develop pre-application materials, handouts, and other resources and revise the Site Plan Review finding, "that the project does not adversely affect neighborhood character" to establish objective findings .

Timeframe: Complete the necessary code amendments by the end of 2025 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission within one month of adoption.

4.3.c. Clarify that the impermeable coverage requirement does not apply to beachfront lots, including multi-family development.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

4.3.d. For Affordable Housing Development in the AHO, as defined in LIP, allow a maximum height of 30 feet and remove the two-story limit to accommodate a density of 27 dwelling units/acre .

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

4.3.e. For multi-family development, allow alternatives to story poles, such as photo simulations , for development subject to story pole requirements under Chapter 6 of the LIP.

Timeframe: Adopt zoning changes by October 14, 2024 and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission by October 21, 2024.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

5. Housing Opportunities For All (Fair Housing)

Policy 5.1 Promote fair housing services.

Policy 5.2 Provide referral information to persons in need of housing assistance.

Policy 5.3 Provide opportunities for housing choice and housing mobility.

Program 5.1 – Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing and Fair Housing Services

AB 686 (2017, Santiago) requires each local government to administer its programs and activities related to housing in a manner that affirmatively furthers fair housing. The City will take actions to overcome patterns of segregation, address disparities in housing needs and access to opportunity, and foster inclusive communities.

The City will advertise fair housing services through placement of fair housing service brochures at the public counter, through the City's newsletter, and on the City website. The City will conduct outreach to property owners and managers to provide current information about fair housing issues, rights, and responsibilities. Additionally, the City will require proactive outreach to a diverse population for affordable housing developments, especially to workers in the city who do not live in the city, to provide housing choice and housing mobility opportunities.

Responsible department: Planning Department

Funding source: General Fund

Objectives:

5.1.a. Promote the services of HRC to provide fair housing and tenant/landlord services, including fair housing counseling and education and tenant/landlord counseling, mediation, and testing. Advertise available fair housing services.

Timeframe: At least once annually starting in 2025, provide information on fair housing services available to Malibu residents and property owners via the City's social media, flyers at the planning counter and at community locations, and/or posting in the local newspaper. When possible, provide information in English and Spanish.

5.1.b. Provide informative materials on fair housing resources with ADU applications.

Timeframe: Provide materials with ADU applications by December 2025.

5.1.c. Enter into a contract with HRC or other fair housing service providers to host an annual fair housing workshop to educate residents and landlords on fair housing laws, HCVs and housing rights and resources.

Timeframe: Once annually starting in 2025, partner with HRC, or other fair housing service providers, to host a fair housing workshop.

5.1.d In collaboration with the Housing Authority, provide education to property owners and managers to expand awareness of the HCV program to increase acceptance of tenant-based HCVs and to facilitate mobility and provide choices for lower-income households throughout the city. Identify and address challenges that property owners/managers have with existing or prospective HCV holders.

Timeframe: Starting in 2025, annually conduct one workshop for landlords on the HCV program, for a total of seven workshops during the planning period, targeting property owners/managers in eastern Malibu.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

Program 5.2 Fair Housing Community Outreach

The goal of this program is to increase access to housing in Malibu for lower-income and special housing needs residents and provide opportunities for housing choice and mobility.

Responsible department: Planning Department

Funding source: General Fund, Affordable Housing Trust Fund

5.2.a. Require the project developers of affordable housing projects or projects with affordable units to implement an Affirmative Fair Marketing Plan to outreach to a diverse population, extending outreach to nearby communities in Los Angeles County and Ventura County, especially to workers in the city who do not live in the city. These affirmative marketing materials will include contact information for housing service providers (such as the home share programs) and non-profit housing organizations that serve lower-income tenants in the surrounding region.

- By January 2025, require implementation of an Affirmative Fair Marketing Plan.

Timeframe: As affordable units are being created.

5.2.b Provide information and referral services that direct families and individuals to financial resources for housing rental or purchase, locating suitable housing in areas of opportunity, and obtaining housing with special needs facilities such as disabled-accessible units to enhance housing choices and mobility.

Create a Housing Resources page on the City's website to disseminate informational materials to residents on affordable housing and financial resources including links to the HCV program resources through Los Angeles County Development Authority, Mortgage Credit Certificate through the Golden State Finance

Authority, and the California Homeownership Downpayment Assistance Program through the California Housing Finance Agency.

Timeframe: Create webpage by January 2025.

5.2.c. Subject to available funding, offer grants of up to $10,000 per applicant from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund to construct ADUs that are rent-restricted to lower-income households (using County AMI thresholds).

- By January 2025, implement grant program for rent-restricted ADUs.
- By June 2025, promote the grant opportunity on the City's website.

Timeframe: Provide one grant by the end of the planning period.

Geographic targeting: Citywide

7.5.2 Quantified Objectives

The City's quantified objectives for new construction, housing mobility and rehabilitation, and conservation are presented in Table 7.5-1. It must be recognized, however, that many factors and constraints outside the City's control may Influence its ability to achieve these objectives. These estimates represent the City's best effort to quantify potential results.

Table 7.5-1
Quantified Objectives 2021-2029

Category	Income Level					
	Ex. Low	V. Low	Low	Mod	Above Mod.	Totals
New Construction*	14	14	19	17	15	79
Housing Mobility and Rehabilitation Programs: • 1.3 Support housing rehabilitation for lower- and moderate-income households • 3.1 Facilitate affordable housing assistance • Program 3.3. Housing for Persons with Special Needs • 4.1 Support ADUs and allow two JADUs per single-family lot • 5.2 Promote Affirmative housing marketing plan, promote housing resources, and support rent-restricted ADUs	5	5	20	13	12	55
Conservation**	541					541

*Quantified objective for new construction is for the period 6/30/2021 to 10/15/2029 per the RHNA

**Existing mobile homes

Appendix A – Evaluation of the Previous Housing Element

Section 65588(a) of the *Government Code* requires that jurisdictions evaluate the effectiveness of the existing Housing Element, the appropriateness of goals, objectives and policies, and the progress in implementing programs for the previous planning period. This appendix contains a review of the housing goals, policies, and programs of the previous housing element, and evaluates the degree to which these programs have been implemented during the previous planning period, 2013 through 2021. The findings from this evaluation have been informative in determining the City's 2013-2021 Housing Plan.

Table A-1 summarizes the programs contained in the previous Housing Element, along with the City's accomplishments, and implications for future policies and actions.

Table A-2 summarizes progress compared to the quantified objectives of the previous Housing Element period.

Overview of Accomplishments

During the 5th cycle Housing Element Planning Period (2013-2021), the City implemented numerous programs to support market-rate and affordable housing production, preservation of existing housing stock, and rental housing assistance. A full list of programs in the 5th cycle Housing Element is included in Table A-1. Most notably, the City accomplished the following housing-related activities:

- Rebuilding Assistance: Program 1.2 provides rebuilding assistance to expedite repairs or rebuilding for homes that have been lost or damaged in a fire. The City amended the Malibu Municipal Code (MMC) and the Local Coastal Program (LCP) in 2019 to expedite permit processing for those seeking to repair or rebuild homes that have been affected by the Woolsey Fire and/or related flooding and debris flow. During the 5th cycle planning period, 80 units were rebuilt after being destroyed or damaged by the Woolsey Fire, including 62 single-family homes and ~~12~~ 18 multifamily units. Additionally, in 2021, the City was awarded $15,803,348 in federal HUD Disaster Recovery funds (CDBG-DR) available through the Housing and Community Development (HCD) Disaster Recovery-Multifamily Housing Program in response to the 2018 Woolsey Fire. To date, no developers have applied to utilize the funds.
- Affordable Housing Development: The City created an Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) District on three sites to facilitate the development of affordable housing. LCP and MMC amendments for the AHO District were certified in 2019. The overlay establishes development standards within the Coastal Zone that comply with state standards for affordable housing. The amendments also allow preservation of housing for all income-levels. The City will support affordable housing development on these sites as outlined in Chapter 7.4, Housing Plan.
- Short-Term Rental Regulations: A Short-Term Rental Ordinance was adopted in 2020 to encourage homes to be used for permanent residential use and reduce conversion of units into short-term rentals. The Short-Term Rental Ordinance created a new short-term rental permit system to regulate the short-term rental of residential property and went into effect January 15, 2021.

- Housing Development: While the City did not construct any very low- and low-income units and did not meet the 5th cycle RHNA objective of two units, the City did permit 115 units of above-moderate income housing units, including 87 single-family homes, eight multi-family units, and 20 accessory dwelling units (ADUs).[1]
- Accessory Dwelling Units: The City successfully applied for a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant to support the preparation of an ADU ordinance and ADU processing. The City is currently preparing an ADU ordinance that will streamline the process for creating new ADUs and promote their development. During the 5th cycle planning period, building permits for 20 ADUs were issued.[2]
- Homeless Services – The City helped fund a permanent office for the Malibu Community Labor Exchange (MCLE) to assist people with finding employment, including for people experiencing homelessness. The City also hired a Housing Navigator to assist homeless individuals, and two additional outreach workers to locate, engage, and assist people experiencing homelessness with housing and support services. The outreach team successfully moved 33 homeless residents into permanent housing and 15 individuals into interim housing.

Effectiveness of Addressing Special Needs

Special needs communities are demographic or occupational groups that call for specific program responses to address unique housing needs. State law specifically requires analysis of the special housing needs of people who are elderly or disabled (including developmental disabilities), female-headed households, large households, farmworkers, and people experiencing homelessness. These special-needs groups often spend a disproportionate amount of their income to secure safe and decent housing and are sometimes subject to discrimination based on their specific needs or circumstances.

The 5th cycle Housing Element addressed special needs populations through Program 1.2: *Rebuilding Assistance* and Program 3.2: *Provide Financial Support and Referral Information to Persons in Need of Assistance*. Program 1.2 prioritizes rehabilitation assistance for special needs persons, and Program 3.2 aims to provide grant funding and programs for special needs populations. During the 5th cycle planning period, the City took the following actions to address resources for special needs:

- The City utilized $15,000 in CDBG funds as part of the Urban County Entitlement Program for the MCLE and authorized the use of $98,000 in CDBG funds for a permanent trailer for the MCLE. The MCLE provides day labor job connections, including for homeless people.
- In January 2019, the City was awarded $76,660 from the Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative to fund a pilot project expanding housing services for the homeless population in Malibu. Specifically, a grant fund of $355,000 between 2020 and 2021 were used to fund a Housing Navigator position for 18 months through The People Concern. The Housing Navigator helped with placement in permanent housing. The City will continue this program in the 6th housing cycle.

[1] HCD. Housing Element Implementation and APR Dashboard. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/housing-open-data-tools/housing-element-implementation-and-apr-dashboard, accessed August, 2023
[2] HCD. Housing Element Implementation and APR Dashboard. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/planning-and-community-development/housing-open-data-tools/housing-element-implementation-and-apr-dashboard, accessed August, 2023

- In 2016, the City issued a grant of $38,000 to the Malibu Task Force on Homelessness (MTFH), an independent organization of community volunteers, to help fund a pilot project to bring professional services to Malibu's homeless population. MTFH entered into an agreement with The People Concern to bring two full-time outreach workers to Malibu daily in order to locate, engage, and build relationships with homeless individuals. They then connected the individuals with a fully-integrated system of care – including mental and medical health care, substance abuse services, and permanent supportive housing – provided by The People Concern and tailored to the unique needs of each individual. During the 5th cycle Housing Element, the outreach team successfully moved 72 homeless residents into permanent housing. An additional 15 individuals are currently in interim housing. Since the program began, more than 30 of the outreach team's clients received or were approved for housing vouchers, putting them on the path to permanent housing.
- The City secured a $50,000 grant in October 2017 from Los Angeles County to help fund the development of a Homelessness Strategic Plan. The goals of the Homelessness Strategic Plan are to assist homeless individuals in a more effective way, mitigate public health and public safety impacts, and align Malibu's local efforts with those of the Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative. The program was fully funded by the City as of July 2018. The Homelessness Strategic Plan was adopted by the City Council on June 25, 2018. The Malibu Homelessness Working Group, comprised of City staff, outreach workers, the faith community, and residents, meets on a monthly basis to review community and City efforts to execute the plan.
- Beginning in July 2018, the City established a budget line item to directly fund its homelessness programming, including full funding of the outreach program provided by The People Concern. In each subsequent fiscal year the city has funded two outreach workers and a Housing Navigator. In fiscal year 2022, the City budgeted $243,858; in fiscal year 2023, the City budgeted $355,000; and in fiscal year 2024, the City budgeted $385,000.
- The City continued to offer the Senior Citizen Utility Tax Exemption, which exempts senior citizens living in Malibu who receive supplemental security income from the Utility User Tax.
- The Transportation services program provides Dial-A-Ride services to Malibu seniors and disabled citizens through Ventura Transit Systems. The service is funded by Proposition A transportation funds, which are allocated by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority. In the fiscal year 2023, the City budgeted $125,000 for the Dial-A-Ride program and $35,000 to transport seniors to special events run by the Community Service Department. Passengers pay $1.00 each way for trips to the Malibu Senior Center, $2.00 each way for trips within City boundaries, and $4.00 each way for trips outside City limits. Currently, 215 people are registered for the service. Passengers may travel to various locations locally and to neighboring cities. In FY 2022-23, 141 passenger trips were provided to residents, and promotions included newspaper advertisements, banners, press releases, and giveaways.

Cumulatively, 5th cycle housing programs are generally effective at providing resources for people experiencing homelessness, although additional programs and actions are needed to mee the housing needs of elderly, persons with disabilities, large households, female headed households, farmworkers and persons experiencing homelessness. The City has included additional program actions in the 6th Cycle Housing Plan to provide affordable housing and support housing access for special needs groups and support people with disabilities, seniors, and extremely-low, low-, and moderate-income households (Programs 2.4, 3.1, and 3.3).

Table A-1
2013-2021 Housing Element Program Evaluation

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status of Program Implementation
Program 1.1 – Code Enforcement Ensure compliance with the City's codes and regulations. Particularly, in the case of code violations in units that are occupied by lower-income persons or persons with special needs, direct property owners and renters to programs that are available to provide assistance. Offer amnesty and legalization for existing housing units where: 1) The unit is "livable" and meets basic health and safety requirements 2) The unit existed at the time of the City's incorporation; and 3) The unit is restricted for owner-occupancy or rental by low- or moderate-income persons at an affordable rate.	Reduce code violations and health & safety issues in existing housing	Throughout the planning period	This program is in progress. During the 5th housing cycle, the City maintained a staff of three to four code enforcement officers. The City provided resources to property owners for help in addressing code violations on a case-by-case basis The City approved 160 code violations during the planning period. The program did not achieve its anticipated goal and did not offer amnesty and legalization for any units. This program remains appropriate and will be carried into the 6th housing cycle as Program 1.1.
Program 1.2 – Rebuilding Assistance Expedite permit processing and provide special assistance to homeowners seeking to repair or rebuild homes that have been lost or damaged in a fire, flood or other disaster, especially units that accommodate low- and moderate-Income households, elderly, disabled, large families, single heads of households, farm workers, individuals in need of emergency shelter, and other individuals or household types with special needs, unless those units are located in areas that are physically unsuitable for development.	Facilitate rebuilding of lost or damaged homes	Throughout the planning period	The City approved 80 units to be rebuilt after being destroyed by the Woolsey Fire, as well as three ADUs. The MMC and LCP amendments have been adopted or are in progress to expedite permit processing for those seeking to repair or rebuild homes that have been affected by the Woolsey Fire and/or related flooding and debris flow. The City was awarded $15,803,348 of federal CDBG-DR funds available through the HCD Disaster Recovery-Multifamily Housing Program in response to the 2018 Woolsey Fire. The funding is intended to serve as gap funding for eligible affordable multi-family housing projects in accordance with the HUD limits per affordable housing unit. The City promoted the availability of these funds on the City website, social media, and e-newsletters and published a Notice Inviting Interest. To date, no developers have applied to utilize the funds. Additionally, the City is waiving all City rebuilding fees for properties that are being rebuilt as a like-for-like or like-for-like plus 10% rebuild and were used as a primary residence by the property owner as of November 8, 2018. Eligible waived fees also include fees required for replacement or upgrade of onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS), damaged or destroyed accessory structures, hardscaping, and landscaping. Eligible rebuilding fees that have been already paid may qualify for a refund. The goals of this program were met and this program will be continued into the 6th housing cycle as Program 1.2.

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status of Program Implementation
Program 1.3 – Housing Rehabilitation Assistance Provide incentives to rehabilitate existing housing units, such as permit fee waivers for units that are deed-restricted for low- and moderate-income families.	4 units	Throughout the planning period	Opportunities for permit fee waivers for rehabilitation are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The goals of this program were not achieved as no requests for permit fee waivers for rehabilitation were made during the reporting period. Although this program remains appropriate and should be continued. Program 1.3 will be carried over into the 6th housing cycle as Program 1.3 to provide rehabilitation assistance for low- and moderate-income families.
Program 1.4 – Preserve Existing Mobile Home Parks Maintain the Mobile Home Park Rent Control Regulations Ordinance that regulates maximum allowable rents and limits rent increases. Pursuant to the provisions of Government Code §65863.7, require the submittal of a report detailing the impacts of any proposed mobile home park conversion to a nonresidential use concurrent with the filing of any discretionary permit on such property and impose reasonable mitigation measures upon the park owners.	No net loss of mobile home units	Throughout the planning period	The goals of this program were not achieved as no mobile home parks were proposed for conversion. However, this program remains appropriate and should be continued. Program 1.4 will be carried over into the 6th housing cycle as Program 1.4 to support the preservation of mobile homes.
Program 1.5 – Conserve Affordable Housing in the Coastal Zone In accordance with Government Code §65590, continue to require the replacement of low- or moderate-income units that have been removed from the coastal zone (either by demolition or conversion), whenever feasible.	LCP and MMC amendment	Throughout the planning period	No low- or moderate-income units were demolished or converted during the 5th housing cycle. However, this program remains appropriate. Program 1.5 will be carried over into the 6th housing cycle as Program 2.2 to ensure no net loss of low- or moderate-income units.
Program 2.1 – Regional Housing Needs Identification Work with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the Las Virgenes-Malibu Subregional Council of Governments (COG) to encourage an appropriate fair share allocation of future regional housing needs based on population need, existing supply/demand, ability to accommodate growth given the physical/environmental constraints and the jobs-to-housing ratio.	Encourage fair and realistic RHNA allocations	Throughout the planning period	The goals of this program were met. The City worked cooperatively with SCAG during the 5th cycle RHNA process to ensure that the growth forecast reflected development constraints in Malibu. City staff continues to monitor SCAG programs related to housing needs. The City will not carry this program into the 6th housing cycle as it is restating the functions of an existing city requirement.

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status of Program Implementation
Program 2.2 – Ensure Adequate Capacity to Accommodate Regional Housing Needs The City's residential land inventory provides adequate capacity to accommodate the City's housing needs as identified in the 2013-2021 RHNA (see Appendix B). The City will pursue a two-part strategy to provide sites for lower-income housing: 1) Opportunities and incentives for second units; and 2) Zoning regulations to facilitate affordable multi-family or mixed-use development in suitable locations. A. Expand the Supply of Second Units. In order to maximize the availability of additional second units, the City will implement the following actions: 1. Promote the Development of Second Units 2. Amnesty Program for Second Units 3. Financial Assistance for Second Units 4. Pre-Approved Second Unit Prototypes	21 second units during 2013-2021	Throughout the planning period	The goals of this program were met. The City issued permits for 134 above moderate-income units for the 5th cycle planning period. This includes 115 single-family homes, 12 multifamily units, and 7 ADUs, which is significantly higher than the 5th cycle RHNA allocation. . No requests were made to legalize previously developed second residential units. The City is preparing an ADU ordinance that will streamline the process for creating new ADUs and promote their development. The City undertook several mass mailings to encourage residents to participate in the ADU ordinance process. The City successfully applied for a LEAP grant to support the preparation of an ADU ordinance and ADU processing. This program remains appropriate and should be continued. Program 2.2 will be carried over into the 6th housing cycle as Program 2.1 and Program 4.1 to expand the housing development capacity in the City and encourage the development of ADUs.
B. Facilitate New Affordable Housing Development In order to accommodate lower-income housing, the MMC and LCP regulations were amended in the previous planning period to establish an Affordable Housing Overlay allowing multi-family or mixed-use development by-right at a density of 20 units/acre for projects that include affordable housing. In order to qualify for the increased density incentive, all "bonus" units (i.e., additional units allowed above the base density of 6 units per acre) must be deed-restricted for low- and moderate-income households for a minimum of 30 years at a ratio of 50% low- and 50% moderate-income. As an alternative, very-low-income units may offset the requirement for moderate-income units on a one-for-one basis. Any developer utilizing these incentives shall be required to screen tenants or buyers for compliance with income limits and establish a monitoring system to ensure the unit's continued affordability. This program creates a strong incentive for affordable housing development because of the additional units allowed at a density of 20 units per acre compared to the base density of 6 units per acre. The allowable density of 20 units per acre does not include the state-mandated density bonus, and it is anticipated that all projects utilizing this option will also qualify for a density bonus of up to 35%.	Provide suitable sites with appropriate zoning that could accommodate lower-income housing	The Local Coastal Program Amendment to allow for multi-family development in compliance with the adopted 2013-2021 Housing Element was certified by the California Coastal Commission on December 11, 2019.	The goals of this program were met. The applicable LCP amendments to the Affordable Housing Overlay District have been certified by the Coastal Commission. Program 2.2 B will be carried over into the 6th housing cycle as Program 3.1 and revised to include new actions and objectives related to affordable housing development.

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status of Program Implementation
Program 2.3 – Streamline Development Review and Assist Affordable Housing Developments Streamline the development review and permit process for all residential development by providing a series of informational handouts describing how to apply for housing development and summarizing the basic development criteria for different zoning districts. When developers propose to include affordable units in a project, provide assistance through expedited processing, density bonus and other modified development standards, and administrative assistance with grant applications.	Minimize residential permit processing time and assist affordable housing developments	Throughout the planning period	Ongoing – Staff has created various pamphlets as well as forms to help guide applicants through the permitting process. Application materials were made available on the City's website. The goals of this program were met, although no applications have been submitted for affordable housing projects. However, staff has worked with two parties interested in affordable housing to determine the appropriate project standards and submittal processes. One pre-submittal application was received for a 20-unit project that included 8 affordable units. This program remains appropriate and should be continued. Program 2.3 will be carried over into Program 4.2 to ensure a streamlined permitting process for affordable housing.
Program 3.1 – Fair Housing Support fair housing efforts by contracting with the Los Angeles County Housing Authority, Westside Fair Housing Council, or other appropriate organizations, to create a program that provides fair housing services, including investigation of discrimination complaints, research on housing discrimination-related issues, public information about the rights and responsibilities of landowners and tenants, and landlord/tenant dispute resolution. Promote the program each year through the use of pamphlets, public bulletin boards on community television; educational flyers distributed to property owners, apartment managers and tenants; public service announcements on local radio stations and in local print media; and presentations at community groups.	Provide and publicize fair housing services through contracting with a public or non-profit service provider	Annual appropriation and semi-annual publications and announcements	Ongoing. The goals of this program were met, The City is a participating city of the Los Angeles Urban County. The Urban County comprises the unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles County and 48 cities that generally have populations of 50,000 or less and receive their CDBG allocations through the Urban County's application process. The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) administers the Los Angeles County's CDBG and HOME programs for the Urban County. The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), a joint powers authority created by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Los Angeles Mayor and City Council, administers the ESG program for the LACDA. CDBG funds are distributed among the 48 participating cities and the unincorporated areas within five Supervisorial Districts, and Malibu is part of District 3. The City advertises fair housing services through the placement of fair housing service brochures at the public counter and at the Malibu Senior Center. The Apartment Association of Greater Los Angeles conducts seminars on state, federal and local fair housing laws and compliance issues. t This program remains appropriate and should be continued. Program 3.1 will be carried over and expanded as new Programs 5.1 and Program 5.2 to support fair housing services and to comply with new fair housing requirements.

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status of Program Implementation
Program 3.2 – Provide Financial Support and Referral Information to Persons in Need of Assistance Malibu is a small jurisdiction without a redevelopment agency or housing department; furthermore, the City is not an entitlement jurisdiction for federal grants. Therefore, the City does not have any resources for direct financial housing assistance, other than a small Affordable Housing Trust Fund and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The City will provide referral information to extremely-low-, very-low-, low-, and moderate-income persons and families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities regarding affordable and special needs housing, such as Section 8 Rental Assistance and the Mortgage Credit Certificate program. In addition, it will continue to seek CDBG and HOME funds.	Disseminate housing assistance information; provide direct funding in support of affordable housing when feasible	The City's Housing Coordinator has the responsibility for monitoring all activities related to the implementation of the Housing Element, including preparation of annual progress reports, annual monitoring of sources of financial assistance such as Section 8 funds, state/federal grants, and mortgage credit certificates. The Housing Coordinator shall also be responsible for disseminating information to the community regarding these activities and resources. Depending on program availability and City eligibility, apply for state/federal funds on a bi-annual basis to assist with affordable housing development.	The goals of this program were met. The City received $67,062 of CDBG funding as part of the Urban County Entitlement program in fiscal year 2019-2020. These funds are utilized within the community to facilitate public service projects benefitting low and moderate income families. The City utilized $15,000 in CDBG funds as part of the Urban County Entitlement Program for the Malibu Community Labor Exchange (MCLE) and authorized the use of $98,000 in CDBG funds for a permanent trailer for MCLE. The Labor Exchange provides day labor job connections, including for homeless people. In addition, in the 2020-2021 fiscal year, the City included approximately $340,000 directly to address homelessness. In January 2019, the City was awarded $76,660 from the Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative to fund a Housing Navigator position for 18 months. In 2016, the City issued a grant to the Malibu Task Force on Homelessness (MTFH) to help fund a pilot project to bring professional services to Malibu's homeless population. MTFH partnered with The People Concern to bring two full-time outreach workers to Malibu daily to locate, engage, and build relationships with homeless individuals. They connected the individuals with a fully integrated system of care, and permanent supportive housing. As of September 30, 2018, the outreach team has successfully moved 33 homeless residents into permanent housing. An additional 15 individuals are currently in interim housing. More than 30 of the outreach team's clients received or were approved for housing vouchers. In July 2018, the City established a budget line item to directly fund its homelessness programming, including full funding of the outreach program provided by The People Concern. This program remains appropriate and should be continued. Program 3.2 will be carried over into Program 3.2 and Program 3.3 to provide resources and housing to persons with special needs and promote resources available through the Los Angeles County Development Authority.

Program	Objective	Timeframe	Status of Program Implementation
Program 4.1 – Monitor and Report Annually on Housing Program Accomplishments The City will monitor accomplishments toward Housing Element objectives and report the results annually to the City Council and California Department of Housing and Community Development. If implementation measures are ineffective in achieving the desired results, adjustments will be made to improve the efficacy of programs.	Monitor progress and make mid-course corrections if necessary to achieve desired results	Annual progress reports	The goals of this program were met. The City completed an Annual Progress Report for all years within the planning period. The City continues to monitor Housing Element programs and report progress annually. Review of progress towards achieving RHNA requirements is included as Program2.1.

Table A-2
Progress in Achieving Quantified Objectives
2014-2021

Program Category	Quantified Objective	Progress
New Construction[1]		
Very Low	1	0
Low	1	0
Moderate	0	0
Above Moderate	0	134
Total	2	134

Quantified objective and progress for new construction reflect units built 2014-2021

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Appendix B
Residential Land Inventory

The Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) is a key requirement for local governments to plan for anticipated growth. The RHNA quantifies the anticipated need for housing within each jurisdiction for the 6th Housing Element cycle extending from July 2021 to October 2029 (the RHNA projection period is longer than the Housing Element planning period). Communities then determine how they will address this need through the process of updating the Housing Elements of their General Plans. This update of the City's Housing Element covers the planning period of October 2021 through October 2029 (called the 6th Cycle Housing Element update). Malibu's share of the regional housing need is allocated by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and based on access to jobs and transportation, recent growth trends, income distribution, and capacity for future growth. The City must identify adequate land with appropriate zoning and development standards to accommodate its assigned share of the region's housing needs.

Malibu is obligated to demonstrate a total available capacity of 79 units. The units are distributed among four income categories, as shown in Table B-1.

Table B-1
Sites Inventory Summary

Housing Sites	Income Category				
	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above	Total
RHNA 2021-2029	28	19	17	15	79

Source: SCAG, 2021

The RHNA does not project the need for extremely low-income units, but pursuant to State law (AB 2634), the City must project its extremely low-income housing needs based on Census income distribution or assume 50 percent of the very low-income units required by the RHNA as extremely low-income units. the City's RHNA allocation of 28 very low-income units was distributed evenly as 14 extremely low and 14 very-low income units. However, for purposes of identifying adequate sites for the RHNA allocation, State law does not mandate the separate accounting for the extremely low-income category.

The assumptions and methodology for the Residential Land Inventory are provided below.

Methodology for Income Categories and Realistic Capacity of the Sites Inventory

AHO Sites. The Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) District is applied to three individual parcels shown in Table B-4 two of which are under the same ownership. The AHO allows multi-family development by-right at a minimum density of 20 units/acre. The AHO designation is currently applicable when development on those sites contain deed-restricted affordable housing for all units in excess of the six units per acre (base density) with 50 percent of those units affordable to very low- or low-income multi-family dwelling units.

Pursuant to Government Code Section 65583.2, reusing the following types of sites in the City's site inventory for lower-income RHNA are subject to by-right approval exempt from CEQA and subject only to design review based on objective standards when a project

includes 20 percent of the units affordable to lower-income households and no subdivision is proposed:

- Vacant sites that were identified in the City's 4th and 5th cycles Housing Element as sites for lower income RHNA; and
- Nonvacant sites that were identified in the City's 5th cycle Housing Element as sites for lower-income RHNA.

The AHO parcels were included in the 4th and 5th housing cycles to accommodate the lower-income RHNA requirement and therefore are subject to the by-right requirement of Government Code Section 65583.2. As discussed in Program 3.5 of the Housing Plan, the City will modify its existing threshold requirements for by-right development approval without discretionary review on the AHO sites and replace requirements with 20 percent of units affordable to lower-income households.

All parcels in the Sites Inventory are between 0.5 and 10 acres in size. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65583.2 these sites may be used to satisfy the RHNA to the lower-income and moderate-income category. The three AHO parcels have a base zoning designation of MF (multi-family residential) and non-residential uses are not allowed on these parcels. The types of housing permitted on AHO sites are determined by the underlying zoning, which is MF for the sites identified in the Sites Inventory. The MF zoning district allows detached single-family houses, multi-family units as part of an affordable housing project, mobile homes, manufactured housing, ADUs, transitional/supportive housing, and small residential care facilities by right. Multi-family units that are not part of an affordable housing development are allowed with a Conditional Use Permit. No non-residential uses are permitted on the AHO sites that are included in the Sites Inventory.

Two AHO parcels are vacant. One of these parcels used to contain a single-family dwelling that was destroyed in the Woolsey Fire in 2018. This single-family dwelling had been occupied by the owners. One parcel (28401 Pacific Coast Highway) has one single-family dwelling unit with a significant portion of vacant land. The capacity of this parcel assumes that the existing structure will be demolished. None of the three AHO parcels contain rental dwellings currently or within the last five years that were:

- Currently or previously subject to a recorded covenant or ordinance that restricts rents to levels affordable to households of low or very low-income
- Subject to any other form of rent or price control through a public entity's valid exercise of its police power
- Occupied by a low- or very low-income household

Therefore, none of the AHO sites are subject to a housing replacement program consistent with requirements listed in Government Codes 65915(c)(3) and 65583.2(g)(3).

The AHO parcels, shown on Figure B-2 are assumed to accommodate a capacity of 111 units, including 36 lower-income units, 22 moderate-income unit, and 53 above-moderate income units. The total capacity of AHO sites is based on the minimum residential density allowed of 20 du/ac. For the purpose of the Sites Inventory, capacity on these sites was divided among lower-income (35 percent), moderate income (20 percent), and above-moderate (45 percent) of total capacity.

Shortly before and during the January 16-24, 2024 public review period, the City was contacted by two property owners interested in developing affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households. While the sites are not included in the Sites Inventory and do not have an AHO designation, these inquiries demonstrate that there is interest in developing affordable multi-family housing in the city.

Environmental Constraints. Virtually all properties in Malibu face development challenges due to environmental constraints such as environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs), fire hazards, flood hazards, and geological hazards. ESHA constraints are discussed in detail in Chapter 7.4.

As with all of the city, all sites identified in the Sites Inventory are within a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. All sites are directly adjacent to Pacific Coast Highway, which serves as the primary evacuation route in the event of wildfire. The City has adopted the California Fire Code, 2022 Edition (Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations). Additionally, all residences are required by the Malibu Municipal Code to utilize roofing materials and construction in compliance with Section 1603 (Fire Zone 4) of Title 26 (Los Angeles Building Code). The City also administers a Fire Hazard Tree Removal program which utilizes grant funding from the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to offer professional hazardous tree removal services to residents free of charge. Lastly, In June 2019, the City was awarded a $100,000 Cal Fire grant for the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), which identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments. The CWPP outlines an action plan that will protect at-risk communities and essential infrastructure from wildfire, as well as make recommendations to reduce structural ignitability throughout the community. These measures along with extensive messaging around wildfire preparedness throughout the community are intended to reduce wildfire risk. As such, compliance with these requirements for residential development on these sites would significantly mitigate the risk of catastrophic wildfire, and development of these sites does not pose a greater risk to residents than other sites in the city due to wildfire. The potential risk of wildfire and CAL FIRE Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone designation would not preclude development of housing on any of the sites listed in the Site Inventory.

Development on the identified AHO sites could expose future residents and property to geologic hazards such as seismically induced ground rupture, liquefaction, settlement, and landslide hazards that exist in the area due to their proximity to the Malibu Coast Fault, the Santa Monica Fault, and the Anacapa Dume Fault. However, these geologic hazards are present throughout California and are not unique to Malibu. In general, compliance with California Building Code would mitigate these risks. As such, residential development on these sites does not pose a greater risk to residents than other sites in the city due to geologic hazards. The potential risk of seismic activity and geologic hazards would not preclude development of housing on any of the sites listed in the Site Inventory.

The three AHO parcels identified in the Sites Inventory are shown in Figure B-1. A 2013 study of these sites identified ESHA/wetlands resulting from an ephemeral stream located between 28401 and 28517 Pacific Coast Highway. To account for these constraints, the assumed developable area of both parcels has been reduced from 9.1 acres to 5.57 acres and does not include identified ESHA/wetland areas nor the required 100-foot ESHA

setback. Given these constraints, the capacity of the site has been reduced from 182 units (9.1 acres X 20 dwelling units per acre = 182 units) to 111 units (5.57 acres X 20 dwelling units per acre). The limitations on the size of development on the AHO sites do not preclude housing development on these sites.

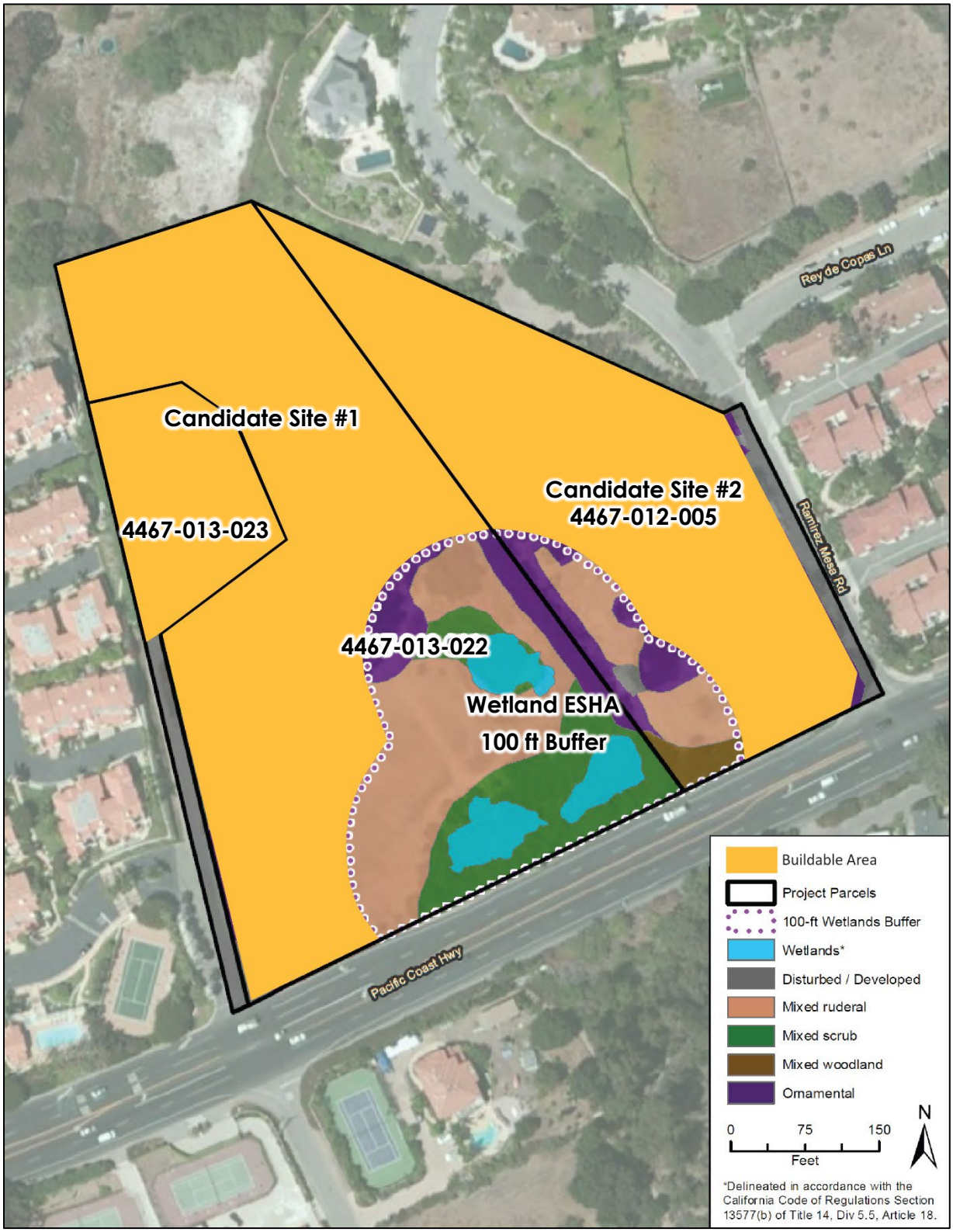
No known toxic release, easements, title conditions, airport compatibility overlays, or limitations regarding the shape of or access to the parcels would preclude development on the AHO sites. The only constraint on the AHO sites is environmental to comply with the ESHA requirements.

The reduction of buildable area due to the identified wetlands does not impact the financial feasibility of development on these sites. The value is based on the buildable area, and the capacity of the sites is based on the usable acreage. The usable acreage represents a unique opportunity for multifamily development in the city.

Infrastructure Constraints. The most significant infrastructure constraint to housing development in Malibu is the city's lack of a public sewer system. All development outside of the Civic Center area must be served by individual on-site wastewater disposal facilities. While this condition makes all residential development (and particularly multi-family development) difficult, the City has no ability to change this condition because of prohibitive cost and lack of available land for a central wastewater treatment facility. Any multi-family development on AHO sites would require an onsite wastewater treatment system large enough to accommodate the proposed development. The onsite wastewater treatment system would be similar to the systems present on the multi-family developments adjacent to the AHO sites. The estimated cost for an onsite wastewater treatment system for a 61-unit residential project (the number of units assumed on 28517 Pacific Coast Highway) ranges from $300,000 to $550,000. Costs may vary due to the dispersal area type selected for the wastewater system (i.e., seepage pits, leach field, drip dispersal). As with other residential development on sites requiring an onsite wastewater treatment system in the city, the cost of the system would be factored into the overall cost to purchase and develop the site. Accessory Dwelling Units

Trends in ADU Construction. In a high-cost housing market such as Malibu, ADUs represent an excellent opportunity to provide housing that is affordable to lower-income persons such as college students, the elderly, household employees and service workers. City records indicate that during the period 2018-2023, 30 ADUs were permitted. By definition, ADUs contain both kitchen and bathroom facilities that are separate from the main house. Additional "guest houses" that did not contain both kitchen and bathroom facilities were not counted in ADU totals.

Figure B-1
Environmental Constraints on AHO Sites



Income Levels for ADUs. In December 2020, SCAG published a study of ADU affordability in Southern California[1] and concluded that a significant portion of ADUs built recently have been affordable to low- and moderate-income households. For the higher-cost areas of Los Angeles County ("LA County I") which include the City of Los Angeles and the Las Virgenes-Malibu, South Bay Cities and Westside Cities subregions, SCAG determined that the following affordability assumptions are appropriate:

Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate
17%	43%	6%	34%

Source: SCAG 2020

Malibu is located within the Las Virgenes-Malibu subregion. ADU permits during the 2020-2023 period in Malibu are as follows:

- 2020: 2
- 2021: 6
- 2022: 6
- 2023: 6

Based on this trend and SCAG's analysis, it is assumed that 30 ADUs (5 per year) will be produced through the remainder of the planning period from the beginning of 2024 through October 2029. To avoid overcounting ADU production, ADUs permitted between October 2021 and 2023 are assumed to be included in the planned and approved projects listed in Table B-2 below.

Planned and Approved Units

Residential developments approved and permitted, but not yet built ("pipeline projects") can be credited towards the City's RHNA for the 6th cycle Housing Element provided it can be demonstrated that the units can be built by the end of the 6th cycle's planning period. Similarly, units within completed projects which have received a certificate of occupancy on or after June 30, 2021 can also be credited towards the RHNA. A total of 142 units can be counted towards the City's 6th cycle RHNA: 128 single-family houses, one duplex, and 12 new ADUs. All residential projects in the development pipeline consist of market-rate units affordable to above moderate-income households. All of these units have received building permits or certificates of occupancy. There are no known barriers, other than financing, which would preclude development of the units listed below during the planning period. The City anticipates all projects listed will be completed during the planning period. Table B-2 lists these projects and their current status.

1 https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/adu_affordability_analysis_120120v2.pdf?1606868527

Table B-2
Planned and Approved Units

Project	Project Type	Zone	Number of Units	Status	Date Building Permit Issued
5927 BUSCH DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	7/1/2021
6362 SEA STAR DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	7/2/2021
6755 DUME DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	CO Issued	7/13/2021
29407 BLUEWATER RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	7/16/2021
5936 FILAREE HT	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	7/16/2021
6766 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	7/22/2021
5841 BUSCH DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	7/27/2021
28944 GRAYFOX ST	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	7/27/2021
6782 DUME DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	7/28/2021
28885 CLIFFSIDE DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	7/29/2021
31510 ANACAPA VIEW DR	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	8/2/2021
6534 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	8/12/2021
29905 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	8/13/2021
5837 MURPHY WAY	Single-family	RR-10	1	BP Issued	8/20/2021
23923 MALIBU RD	Single-family	SFM	1	CO Issued	8/20/2021
29841 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/13/2021
6701 PORTSHEAD RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	9/14/2021
29441 BLUEWATER RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	9/21/2021
6285 SEA STAR DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	10/7/2021
5011 ENCINAL CANYON RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	10/14/2021
6889 DUME DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	CO Issued	10/18/2021
5580 BUSCH DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	10/19/2021
5938 FILAREE HT	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	11/19/2021
5656 LATIGO CANYON RD	Single-family	RR-20	1	BP Issued	11/29/2021
29921 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	12/2/2021
22000 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	SFM	1	CO Issued	12/8/2021
6703 DUME DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	12/9/2021
6556 ZUMIREZ DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	12/16/2021
5909 PHILIP AVE	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	12/17/2021
28903 WIGHT RD	Single-family	SFL	1	BP Issued	12/20/2021
3605 NORANDA LN	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	12/27/2021
5705 BUSCH DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	12/29/2021
29623 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	1/6/2022

Project	Project Type	Zone	Number of Units	Status	Date Building Permit Issued
23917 MALIBU RD	Single-family	SFM	1	CO Issued	1/19/2022
6255 GAYTON PL	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	1/21/2022
4732 AVENIDA DEL MAR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	1/21/2022
5942 FILAREE HT	Single-family	SFM	1	BP Issued	1/27/2022
5814 PHILIP AVE	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	2/3/2022
5680 BUSCH DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	2/9/2022
23921 MALIBU RD	Single-family	SFM	1	CO Issued	2/17/2022
28871 SELFRIDGE DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	2/22/2022
30069 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	2/23/2022
5540 HORIZON DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	3/15/2022
29245 BLUEWATER RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	3/16/2022
30125 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	3/24/2022
3507 DECKER RD	Single-family	RR-20	1	BP Issued	4/6/2022
6556 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	CO Issued	4/7/2022
30340 MORNING VIEW DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	4/13/2022
29257 BLUEWATER RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	4/18/2022
29685 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	4/19/2022
32232 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	4/25/2022
24689 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	SFM	1	BP Issued	5/10/2022
29725 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	6/9/2022
5366 HORIZON DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	6/13/2022
6536 DUME DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	6/16/2022
4415 VISTA DEL PRESEAS	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	6/20/2022
4707 AVENIDA DEL MAR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	6/27/2022
5707 BUSCH DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	7/1/2022
6756 DUME DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	7/15/2022
6136 TAPIA DR	Single-family	SFL	1	BP Issued	7/18/2022
25260 MALIBU RD	Single-family	MFBF	1	BP Issued	7/19/2022
23741 HARBOR VISTA DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	8/11/2022
2930 SWEETWATER MESA RD	Single-family	RR-40	1	BP Issued	8/12/2022
33834 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	8/16/2022
28904 VERDE MESA LN	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	8/17/2022
29960 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	8/26/2022
6650 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	CO Issued	9/8/2022

Project	Project Type	Zone	Number of Units	Status	Date Building Permit Issued
29706 BADEN PL	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/12/2022
6170 RAMIREZ CANYON RD	Single-family	RR-5	1	CO Issued	9/14/2022
6025 PASEO CANYON DR	Single-family	SFL	1	CO Issued	9/15/2022
29934 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/16/2022
29846 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/27/2022
28116 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/29/2022
30107 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/30/2022
5849 DEERHEAD RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	10/10/2022
29863 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	10/11/2022
30072 ANDROMEDA LN	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	10/27/2022
5939 BUSCH DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	11/3/2022
5819 FILAREE HT	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	11/22/2022
5936 FILAREE HT	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	11/23/2022
29623 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	12/6/2022
6711 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	CO Issued	12/14/2022
5960 FLORIS HEIGHTS RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	12/19/2022
4817 LATIGO CANYON RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	12/21/2022
5684 CALPINE DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	12/28/2022
3843 RAMBLA PACIFICO ST	Single-family	MF	1	CO Issued	1/26/2023
3469 CROSS CREEK RD	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	1/30/2023
5811 MURPHY WAY	Single-family	RR-10	1	CO Issued	2/3/2023
29866 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	2/6/2023
5806 DEERHEAD RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	2/15/2023
5269 HORIZON DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	2/17/2023
30612 LA SONORA DR	Single-family	SFL	1	BP Issued	2/22/2023
33905 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	CR	1	BP Issued	3/6/2023
6659 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	CO Issued	3/15/2023
27933 WINDING WAY	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	3/30/2023
30181 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	4/19/2023
5916 BONSALL DR	Single-family	RR-5	1	CO Issued	4/20/2023
33728 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	4/21/2023
7037 BIRDVIEW AVE	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	5/2/2023
29805 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	5/4/2023
28863 SELFRIDGE DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	5/15/2023

Project	Project Type	Zone	Number of Units	Status	Date Building Permit Issued
6101 RAMIREZ CANYON RD	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	5/16/2023
27420 CALICUT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	5/24/2023
6050 MURPHY WAY	Single-family	RR-10	1	BP Issued	5/25/2023
30099 HARVESTER RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	5/30/2023
6757 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	CO Issued	6/6/2023
6022 MERRITT DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	6/8/2023
5825 MURPHY WAY	Single-family	RR-10	1	BP Issued	6/13/2023
5685 CALPINE DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	6/29/2023
33161 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-2	1	CO Issued	7/10/2023
5716 KANAN DUME RD	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	8/1/2023
5260 HORIZON DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	8/1/2023
34035 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-20	1	CO Issued	8/2/2023
28904 WIGHT RD	Single-family	SFL	1	BP Issued	8/17/2023
6070 MERRITT DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	8/31/2023
5789 CALPINE DR	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/6/2023
28900 WIGHT RD	Single-family	SFL	1	BP Issued	9/6/2023
30087 CUTHBERT RD	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/20/2023
4346 AVENIDA DE LA ENCINAL	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/21/2023
30601 MORNING VIEW DR	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	9/28/2023
31479 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	10/12/2023
32826 PACIFIC COAST HWY	Single-family	RR-2	1	BP Issued	10/26/2023
31508 ANACAPA VIEW DR	Single-family	RR-5	1	BP Issued	10/27/2023
6611 PORTSHEAD RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	11/6/2023
6636 WANDERMERE RD	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	11/7/2023
29140 CLIFFSIDE DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	11/17/2023
28843 SELFRIDGE DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	12/12/2023
6666 DUME DR	Single-family	RR-1	1	BP Issued	12/13/2023
7003 BIRDVIEW AVE	SFR Duplex	RR-1	2	BP Issued	7/21/2023
5936 FILAREE HT	ADU	RR-2	1	BP Issued	7/16/2021
6534 WANDERMERE RD	ADU	RR-1	1	BP Issued	8/12/2021
6889 DUME DR	ADU	RR-1	1	CO Issued	10/18/2021
29623 CUTHBERT RD	ADU	RR-2	1	CO Issued	1/6/2022
29725 HARVESTER RD	ADU	RR-2	1	BP Issued	6/9/2022
2930 SWEETWATER MESA RD	ADU	RR-40	1	BP Issued	8/12/2022

Project	Project Type	Zone	Number of Units	Status	Date Building Permit Issued
33834 PACIFIC COAST HWY	ADU	RR-2	1	BP Issued	8/16/2022
5814 PHILIP AVE	ADU	RR-2	1	BP Issued	9/30/2022
5466 HORIZON DR	ADU	RR-2	1	CO Issued	12/13/2022
5916 BONSALL DR	ADU	RR-5	1	CO Issued	4/20/2023
29215 CLIFFSIDE DR	ADU	RR-1	1	BP Issued	11/9/2023
5941 TRANCAS CANYON RD	ADU	RR-5	1	BP Issued	12/14/2023
Total Planned and Approved Units			142		

Source: City of Malibu, 2023
BP = Building Permit; CO = Certificate of Occupancy

Potential to Accommodate the RHNA

Table B-3 summarizes the City's residential site capacity compared to the RHNA allocation for this planning period. The table shows that there is adequate capacity to accommodate housing needs in all income categories.

Table B-3
Sites Inventory Summary

Housing Sites	Income Category		
	Lower	Moderate	Above
RHNA 2021-2029	47	17	15
RHNA Credits - Planned and Approved Units (Table B-2)	0	0	142
RHNA Credits - Potential new ADUs	17	1	12
Remaining RHNA after Credits	30	16	0
Potential new multi-family units (Table B-4)	36	22	53
Buffer provided above remaining RHNA	20%	38%	
Adequate Capacity?	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: City of Malibu, 2024

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing

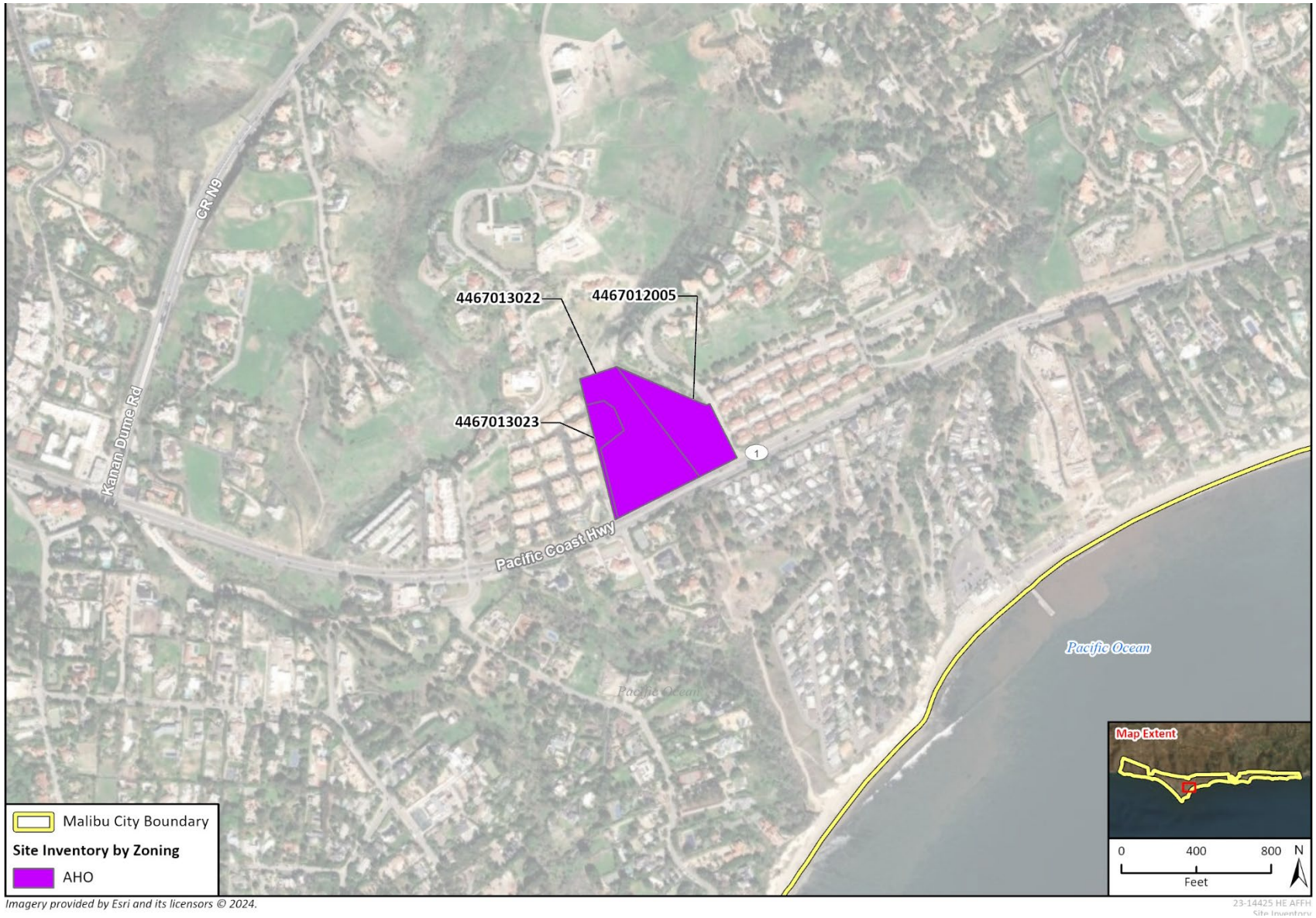
As noted in Appendix F, Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, the entire city is designated a High Resource area according to HCD/TCAC opportunity maps. The AHO sites are located in an area with access to transportation while ADUs create opportunities for lower-cost housing in all residential areas throughout the city. Therefore, the Sites Inventory, together with pipeline projects and projected ADUs, will not contribute to segregated living patterns and will facilitate integrated and balanced living patterns and areas of opportunity. An in-depth analysis of the Sites Inventory in relation to fair housing concerns is provided in Appendix F.

Table B-4
Sites Inventory

APN	Address	Street	Parcel Size (acres)	General Plan/ Zone	Realistic Density (units/acre)	Potential Units		
						Lower	Moderate	Above-Moderate
4467013022	28517	PACIFIC COAST HWY	5.12	MF/AHO	20	19	12	30
4467013023			0.74					
4467012005	28401	PACIFIC COAST HWY	3.25	MF/AHO	20	17	10	23
		TOTALS				**36**	**22**	**53**

Source: City of Malibu, 2024
Note: Realistic density is based on excluding the non-buildable ESHA.

Figure B-2
Residential Land Inventory Map



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Appendix C – Public Participation Summary

Summary of Public Participation

The Housing Element must reflect the values and preferences of the community. Accordingly, community participation is an important component of the development of this Housing Element. Government Code Section 65583(c)(8) states that the local government must make "a diligent effort to achieve public participation of all economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element." This process not only includes community members, but also participation from local agencies and housing groups, community organizations, and housing sponsors. This update to the Housing Element has provided residents and other interested parties with numerous opportunities for review and comment on this document and on City housing policies and programs. The City of Malibu solicited input from stakeholders and community members through public meetings. To inform the community about the Housing Element update, the City contacted more than 260 residents, stakeholders, and organizations that serve special needs households and renters, provide affordable housing, and offer fair housing services.

The most common issues raised during the Housing Element update process included the following:

- Insufficient affordable housing for lower-income persons who work in Malibu
- Effect of short-term rentals on the supply of housing
- High cost of development in Malibu
- Concern about housing development given environmental constraints, including the high risk of fire hazard, environmentally sensitive habitat areas, geological hazards, flood hazards, water supply constraints, lack of a communitywide wastewater system, limited roadway access, and sea level rise

These issues are addressed, to the extent feasible, in the policies and programs described in the Housing Plan.

Public Noticing

- To reach the largest and broadest spectrum of community members and stakeholders, the City utilized the following notification methods throughout the duration of the Housing Element update process: Early in the process the City created a website dedicated to the 2021 Housing Element update, and a Housing Element FAQ was prepared and posted on the website along with meeting notices and other housing reference information. Public notices of all Housing Element meetings and public hearings were published in The Malibu Times in advance of each meeting, as well as posted on the City's website. Meeting notices were also posted on bulletin boards at City Hall and the Library.
- The City utilized social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, and Next Door to advertise the Housing Element and public workshops.

- Malibu City TV, a government access channel was used to broadcast City Council and Planning Commission hearings, as well as provide notices of events such as workshops.
- The City maintains an interested party email and mailing list for those who have requested regular updates about the Housing Element update and notices for public workshops and public hearings.
- The City mailed postcards to all residents that included a URL to the Housing Element update website and invitations to attend the June 23, 2021 public workshop, July 21, 2021 Planning Commission study session, August 23, 2021 City Council study session, January 17, 2024 City Council Session, as well as Planning Commission and City Council adoption hearings.
- Throughout the Housing Element update process, the City encouraged organizations that serve low-income groups and persons with special needs to participate in all Housing Element update meetings through direct mail or e-mail notices. The notification list included the following local and regional non-profit housing providers, housing advocates, and fair housing organizations.

In 2023 and 2024, the City updated the notification list for the Housing Element to include additional relevant organizations. Identified contacts at the following organizations received notification of the revised Housing Element:

- Abode Communities
- Abundant Housing LA
- AMCAL Multi-Housing, Inc.
- Affordable Living for the Aging
- Building Industry Association
- California Housing Partnership
- Habitat for Humanity
- Housing Rights Center
- Jamboree Housing Corp
- Legal Aid Foundation of LA
- LINC Housing
- Los Angeles County Development Authority
- Meta Housing
- National CORE℠ and Hope Through Housing Foundation
- SoCal Association of Non-Profit Housing
- SoCal Housing Dev. Corp
- The People Concern
- Thomas Saffron and Associates
- Upward Bound House
- Malibu Community Assistance Resource Team (CART)

Project Website

To facilitate the distribution and gathering of information, a project website dedicated to the Housing Element update was created. The project website provided detailed background information on the Housing Element, answers to frequently asked questions, links to upcoming and past event materials, links to articles and videos on the general plan topics, including the Housing Element. Educational materials included an introduction, informational flyers, and frequently asked questions specifically on the housing element (https://www.malibucity.org/370/Housing-Element-Update). Project materials associated with the Housing Element update were regularly posted on the

project website, including documents available for public review, information for upcoming events, and virtual workshop PowerPoint presentations and video recordings.

Community Outreach

The City conducted the following outreach events to solicit public comments on the Housing Element.

Virtual Workshop

A virtual public workshop was conducted on June 23, 2021 to provide an overview of the Housing Element and solicit public comments regarding housing needs in the community. An in-person workshop was not an option at the time due to COVID-19 protocols. The Housing Element update team introduced the Housing Element goals and requirements to the community, educated the community on housing element requirements, and increased public understanding of the decision-making process and importance of public participation.

The following themes emerged from comments received:

- Residents asked about using accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to meet the City's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) including the potential to place income limits, or deed restrictions on ADUs, monitoring the affordability of ADUs, the potential to for ADUs to accommodate different family sizes, and whether ADUs that are used for family members or employees can accommodate the RHNA.
- Attendees expressed concern that the population of permanent residents is shrinking, while the City continues to permit second units and short-term rentals. Residents requested limits on the number of short-term rentals and to focus the City's housing development for permanent residents.
- Residents were concerned about potential penalties that the City would incur for not complying with State Housing Element law, including the possibility of enacting a streamlined permit process.
- Attendees expressed that regulatory and environmental constraints, such as California Coastal Commission regulations, wildfire risks, lack of evacuation routes, lack of sewer service, and effluent controls, limit the City's ability to meet the RHNA.
- Attendees expressed a desire to build more affordable housing and to be more inclusive to a variety of income levels, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities such as seniors, veterans and people experiencing homelessness.
- Landlord harassment and tenant discrimination is occurring with the city. Students are particularly targeted, as they are not always educated on tenants' rights.

The City categorized this feedback and the Housing Element was tailored to accommodate those themes as follows:

Need for ADUs to provide affordable housing options.

How addressed:

- The latest revision of the Housing Element added additional analysis of current zoning regulations for ADUs and identified potential constraints to ADU development.
- To support the production of ADUs, the City strengthened its ADU program during the latest revision to the Housing Element and added new program objectives. Housing Program 4.1.a was added to the Housing Plan, which directs the City to pursue mechanisms to facilitate the construction of ADUs, such as pre-approved standards for ADU foundation plans and expanding or extending fee waivers for ADU development beyond state law. The City will also create an ADU Amnesty Program that allows property owners who have unpermitted ADUs on their property to bring them up to code and get them permitted without facing any penalties or fines. These actions will promote ADU development by streamlining ADU permitting and reducing financial barriers.

Need for regulation on short-term rentals to support housing options for permanent residents.

How addressed:

- The Housing Element analyzed the City's regulations regarding short-term rentals. The City is currently working on a short-term rental ordinance that balances the need for overnight accommodations and the availability of long-term rental housing.

Need for a streamlined permitting process for affordable housing.

How addressed:

- The latest revision of the Housing Element added additional analysis of the permitting process for single-family and multi-family development in Malibu as well as the permit and environmental review time for development applications.
- To support the production of affordable housing, the City strengthened and added programs for streamlining the City's permitting process and for promoting affordable housing development under Housing Program 3.4, which directs the City to amend density bonus regulations in conformance with current state law and continue to monitor up and coming density bonus legislation. In addition, the City will inform housing developers about the City's density bonus program during pre-development conferences, inquiries, and with applications and emphasize development potential. The City will also provide technical assistance to developers on how to use the Density Bonus incentives and maintain information on density bonus incentives on the City's website.
- During the latest revision to the Housing Element, the City added programs and objectives to expedite project review, including Housing Program 4.2.a, which directs the City to continue Pre-Design Review for project applicants to serve as a cost-effective alternative to a first submittal, and to evaluate major costs or issues with the proposed development; Housing Program 4.2.b, which directs the City to

identify new or improved data and technology solutions to support faster development project review and greater access to housing and land use information; and 4.2.c, which directs the City to develop written procedures for SB 35 Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process.

Need to balance regulatory and environmental constraints with the need for more affordable housing.

How addressed:

- During the latest revision to the Housing Element, revised development assumptions for the sites identified for affordable housing took into consideration a previous environmental study of these sites. The study documented wetlands on the sites of 28401 and 28517 Pacific Coast Highway. The development assumptions for these sites exclude protected wetland areas plus a buffer. Additionally, these sites were selected based on zoning for allowable densities and proximity to transit and services.
- The Housing Element analyzed the City's General Plan, Local Implementation Plan, and Zoning Ordinance and identified regulatory and environmental constraints to affordable housing development in the city.

Support for transit-oriented development and increasing density in areas with existing services.

How addressed:

- The latest revision to the Housing Element includes the development of a full AFFH analysis, which analyzed access to public transit throughout the city, which determined that the eastern area of the city has greater transit access than the western area. Overall, transit access was identified as low which few jobs accessible by transit. Revisions to the Site Inventory identified sites for multi-family housing development were selected based on zoning for allowable densities and proximity to transit and services.
- To support transit-oriented development, the City added Housing Program 3.2, which directs the City provide development subsidy for affordable housing units with an effort to locate such housing near transit and essential services, subject to funding availability.

Need increased resources and housing options for people experiencing homelessness and other marginalized communities.

How addressed:

- The revised Housing Element includes an analysis of the City's compliance with AB 2339 to ensure compliance with state law for emergency shelters and that the City's zoning regulations for emergency shelters is adequate to accommodate the number of identified homeless residents in the city. The assessment identified that the City's Zoning Ordinance does not comply with AB 2339, which the City addressed by adding Housing Program 2.4.c.

- To address housing needs for lower-income and special housing needs groups, the City added and strengthened several programs and objectives designed to expand resources and opportunities during the latest revisions to the Housing Element. Housing Program 3.1 directs the City to prioritize contacting qualified housing developers to identify affordable housing development opportunities that serve the needs of special needs populations, including seniors, homeless, female-headed households, large families, low-income, and/or persons with disabilities. Additionally, Housing Program 3.1 promotes the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program to landlords (including ADU owners) and residents with the goal of increasing the number of vouchers used.

Need for increased access and services for education on housing rights and resources to reduce displacement.

How addressed:

- Housing Program 1.1 directs the City to disseminate information to residents about code enforcement and amnesty information.
- Housing Program 1.5 was amended and strengthened during the latest revision. The program directs the City to monitor future affordable housing units that could potentially convert to market-rate units, including rent-restricted ADUs and JADUs.
- Housing Program 5.1 was amended and strengthened during the latest revision. The program directs the City to promote the services of HRC to provide fair housing and tenant/landlord services, including fair housing counseling and education and tenant/landlord counseling and mediation. The City will advertise available fair housing services.
- Housing Program 5.2 was amended and strengthened during the latest revision. The program directs the City to provide information and referral services that direct families and individuals to financial resources for housing rental or purchase, locating suitable housing in areas of opportunity, and obtaining housing with special needs facilities such as disabled-accessible units to enhance housing choices and mobility.
- Housing Program 1.4 was amended and strengthened during the latest revision. The program directs the City to conserve existing mobile home parks by ensuring compliance with state regulations in the event of a park conversion and mailing information to all mobile home park tenants to increase awareness of the Mobilehome Rent Park Control Ordinance.

Input from Public Review and Public Meetings

The initial Draft 6th Cycle Housing Element was available for public review in June 2021. The City received comment letters via email from two individuals and organizations.

Public meetings to review the draft Housing Element were conducted by the Planning Commission on July 22, 2021 and City Council on August 23, 2021. The presentations consisted of an introduction to the housing element, explanation of the RHNA, and an overview of the draft Housing Element.

After receiving comments on the draft Housing Element from the California Housing and Community Development Department (HCD), a revised draft Housing Element was reviewed at a Planning Commission public hearing on November 15, 2021 and adopted by the City Council at a public hearing on January 10, 2022.

The Housing Element was revised to incorporate public comment prior to resubmittal to HCD on January 21, 2022. Specifically, the Housing Element was amended as follows:

- Additional analysis was incorporated regarding special housing needs populations and regulatory controls.
- Additional analysis regarding the environmental and infrastructure constraints was incorporated into the Sites Inventory.
- Revised housing programs to update the City's compliance with state laws, affirmatively furthering fair housing, and ADU promotion.

During the initial Housing Element public review draft, the City received two written comments. One from an individual resident on June 21, 2021, and one from Abundant Housing LA (AHLA) on November 30, 2020. The individual resident expressed concerns about the affordability and supply of housing in Malibu. They recommended several actions the City can take, including streamlining the permitting process for ADUs, prioritizing rebuilding after the Woosley fire, incentivizing construction, creating a property owners registry for low-income units, establishing rent controls, and conversion of single-family homes into multi-family buildings. AHLA expressed concerns related to the predominance of single-family housing in Malibu and requested the City to increase residential densities by rezoning areas designated by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) as high opportunity areas. AHLA also requested the City to develop a quantitative methodology to plan for additional housing growth in areas with access to transit, jobs, schools, and low environmental pollution burden.

The City acknowledges the desire for higher density housing but must contend with the significant environmental constraints that exist throughout the city, including high fire hazards, environmentally sensitive habitat areas, geological problems, the lack of a community wastewater system, limited access for emergency vehicles, and state laws and Coastal Commission policies that limit residential development in areas with such constraints. These constraints are further described in Chapter 7.3, *Constraints*. To increase density in residential zones, the City adopted an ADU ordinance in January 2024.

As described in Appendix B, *Residential Land Inventory*, the City has identified adequate sites to fully accommodate the RHNA allocation for the planning period. The site capacity methodology considered environmental constraints. The sites are located along the Pacific Coast Highway and have access to public transit.

The Housing Element was subsequently revised to address HCD comments included in its March 22, 2022 letter. The revised Housing Element was posted on the City's website on January 8, 2024 and was made available for public comment between January 16, 2024 and January 24, 2024.

City staff offered office hours during the public review period to answer questions by appointment during the following times: January 16, 2024 from 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM, and January 18, 2024 from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM.

A public meeting in the form of a City Council study session was held on January 17, 2024. The presentation consisted of an overview of major updates to the Housing Element and next steps. During the public review period and at the City Council study session, the City received comments from nine individuals through emails, verbal comments, and phone calls.

The City received two emails during the revised Housing Element public review period in January 2024. The commentors expressed a desire for resources and quality housing for special needs populations, expressed that using housing vouchers within the city is challenging, and requested the City be more proactive in bringing affordable housing to the area. As described above, the City has included programs in the Housing Plan to provide for special needs populations, encourage affordable housing development, and promote the HCV Program.

The City also received four phone calls during the January 16-24, 2024 public review period. The callers expressed a desire to live in Malibu and are seeking affordable housing. However, there are difficulties finding units that allow for housing vouchers, as well as units that accommodate low-income individuals with disabilities. The callers emphasized the need for housing for disabled and other vulnerable populations.

Shortly before and during the January 16-24, 2024 public review period, the City was contacted by two property owners interested in developing affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households. While these sites are not included in the Sites Inventory and do not have an AHO designation, these inquiries demonstrate that there is interest in developing affordable multi-family housing in the city.

Following the preliminary review by HCD, the Housing Element was revised and the City published the Revised 2021-2029 Housing Element on March 13, 2024 for public review. The City received eight comment letters during the March 13 to March 20, 2024 public review period. One of the comments received notified the City of the failure of a website link on a device, and another comment advertised business services to the City. The other comments regarded expanding the ADU and mobile home programs, adding incentives for owners to rent to low-income residents and special needs populations, expanding the mobile home program, services for the homeless population, requests for additional density, and reducing short-term rentals.

In addition to those eight comment letters, four comment letters were sent directly to HCD, including one in November 2022, two in January 2024, and one in March 2024. One of the comments received provided a complaint regarding a home manufacturer in Malibu. Two other comment letters supported the City's compliance with state law regarding the City's ADU ordinance, Site Inventory, and Housing Element update; and supported housing for lower- and moderate-income households and affirmatively furthering fair housing opportunities. One comment letter desired an analysis of the City's compliance with the Permit Streamlining Act.

Following receipt of comments by HCD dated March 22, 2024, the Housing Element was revised, and the City published the Revised 2021-2029 Housing Element for a seven-day public review period from April 29, 2024 to May 6, 2024. One public comment was received on May 3, 2024, requesting information on renting affordable housing that is developed in Malibu.

The following themes emerged from comments received during public review and at the public meetings:

- Residents would like to see the City to be held accountable for implementing programs identified in the Housing Element, particularly relating to programs for building affordable housing for seniors, teachers, and firefighters.
- There is a discrepancy between the amount of housing that is available for high-income residents and the limited housing that is available for low-income residents. There is a large housing gap for those in need of housing.
- When new residential development replaces former buildings, existing residents are displaced and do not return.
- It is very difficult for a voucher holder to locate housing in Malibu. There are very few voucher program units. Residents requested more information provided to landlords to prevent discrimination based on income source and disability.
- ADUs are not adding to the housing stock, but are used to increase home values for wealthy residents.
- Residents would like the City to expand their ADU program and provide incentives to property owners that rent to low-income renters.
- Concern for housing for special needs populations, such as foster children and families, residents with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Incentivize hiring special needs populations, and more services for people with special needs to help find permanent housing.
- Concern with losing open space with increased residential density.
- Suggestions to include HOME funds in the City's funding availability.
- Expand opportunities for mobile homes as a form of affordable housing.
- Rezone to allow for more housing.
- Create safe parking sites for people who live in their cars.
- Allow for housing on the former Malibu Golf Course.
- Suggestions for enforcing mandatory inspections and nuisance laws, providing tax breaks for long-term rentals as an incentive, and limiting short-term super hosts.
- Support for the City to support higher density projects and to coordinate meetings with developers.
- Request to include an analysis of the City's compliance with state streamlining laws, including California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) streamlining.
- Concerns that the Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) zone has a maximum density of 20 units per acre, rather than the minimum density required by state law. Additionally, there were concerns that the height limits of 18 feet constrains development, and the Multifamily Beach Front District density assumptions are inaccurate and cannot accommodate the planned density.

In response to the comments received during public review and at public meetings, the Housing Plan was amended according to the following themes:

Need for affordable housing options.

How addressed:

- During the latest revision to the Housing Element, the City strengthened objectives to support affordable housing opportunities. Housing Program 3.3 directs the City to prioritize Affordable Housing Trust Fund assistance to developers for affordable housing projects that provide units that serve the needs of at least one special needs group. Housing Program 3.3 also directs the City to support services that meet the needs of City residents, especially extremely low-income households and special housing needs populations, that support mobility options and housing choices, and to provide funding to the City's Outreach Team and Housing Navigator to coordinate with landlords and shelter facilities throughout Los Angeles County.

Need for income source discrimination prevention.

How addressed:

- Housing Program 3.1 was amended and strengthened during the latest revision. The program directs the City to promote the HCV program to landlords (including ADU owners) and residents with the goal of increasing the number of vouchers used.
- Housing Program 5.1 was amended and strengthened during the latest revision. The program directs the City to promote the services of HRC to provide fair housing and tenant/landlord services, including fair housing counseling and education and tenant/landlord counseling and mediation, and to provide informative materials on fair housing resources with ADU applications. The City will advertise available fair housing services.

Need increased resources and housing options for special needs populations.

How addressed:

- Housing Program 1.2 directs the City to provide technical housing rebuild assistance to lost or damaged homes as needed, prioritizing low- or moderate-income households and/or special housing needs households.
- Under Housing Program 1.3, the City will provide housing rehabilitation assistance to lower-income, elderly, and/or disabled households. Providing financial assistance for home repairs to at risk households will reduce displacement risk caused by substandard housing conditions.
- During the latest revision to the Housing Element, the City also strengthened objectives to support affordable housing opportunities. Housing Program 3.3 directs the City to prioritize Affordable Housing Trust Fund assistance to developers for affordable housing projects that provide units that serve the needs of at least one special needs group. Housing Program 3.3 also directs the City to support services that meet the needs of City residents, especially extremely low-income households and special housing needs populations, that support mobility options and housing choices, and to provide funding to the City's Outreach Team and

Housing Navigator to coordinate with landlords and shelter facilities throughout Los Angeles County.

- During the latest revision to the Housing Element, the City added Housing Program 3.3 to promote awareness of the City's exemption on the Utility Use Tax for senior households (MMC Chapter 3.28), which will reduce housing cost burden for that population. The City will also support services that meet the needs of City residents, including an annual senior resources fair, Dial-A-Ride services, and information on how to access assisted living housing.
- During the latest revision to the Housing Element, the City strengthened Housing Program 3.4, which directs the City to promote the use of density bonuses to facilitate production of affordable and senior housing.
- During the latest revision to the Housing Element, the City strengthened Housing Program 5.2, which directs the City to require the project developers of affordable housing projects or projects with affordable units to implement an Affirmative Fair Marketing Plan to outreach to a diverse population. The Housing Program also directs the City to Provide information and referral services that direct families and individuals to financial resources for housing rental or purchase, locating suitable housing in areas of opportunity, and obtaining housing with special needs facilities such as disabled-accessible units to enhance housing choices and mobility.

Stakeholder Interviews

On April 19, 2024, the City contacted organizations with local knowledge of the housing needs of special needs populations to arrange one-on-one interviews. The following organizations were contacted:

- Malibu C.A.R.T.
- The People Concern
- Esperance Center
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Inc.
- Salvation Army - California South
- Lutheran Social Services of Southern California (LSSSC)
- St. Joseph Center

The People Concern and Malibu C.A.R.T. responded to interview requests. The People Concern operates throughout Los Angeles County and provides services to people experiencing homelessness, including outreach, interim housing, mental and medical health care, substance abuse services, domestic violence services, life skills and wellness programs, and permanent supportive housing. Malibu C.A.R.T. (Community Assistance Resource Team) operates in Malibu and connects people experiencing homelessness to services. The organizations were encouraged to provide input on the housing needs, conditions, and services for special needs populations, and input on the challenges and opportunities with their work. Both organizations primarily serve residents in the city experiencing homelessness. The following discussion summarizes the input received during the interviews:

- Existing services and resources in Malibu:
  - The Labor Exchange, a program supported by the City, assists housed day laborers with connections to prospective hires and provides English as a Second Language classes.
  - The Veteran Peer Access Network, operated through the Department of Mental Health outreach program, is an effective partnership for The People Concern, offering an alternative for veterans who may be reluctant to seek assistance from Veterans Affairs (VA) services.
  - The City's Public Safety Department and the Sheriff's Department maintain a respectful separation between law enforcement responsibilities and assistance for social services. The Sheriff's Department prioritizes fire prevention and ensuring that unhoused residents are removed from fire-prone areas such as the canyons.
  - Malibu benefits from a close-knit community with a high degree of collaboration between public safety and law enforcement officers, lifeguards, library staff, and community volunteers. This high degree of collaboration benefits response times, service accessibility, and information sharing for assisting unhoused residents.
  - The City has an agreement with Turning Point for three interim housing beds in Santa Monica.
- Housing and services challenges in Malibu:
  - Malibu's expansive area and topographic isolation from the rest of the region creates logistical challenges for providing accessible social services for unhoused and lower-income residents, requiring long vehicle or bus trips for basic needs.
  - Recruiting employees for jobs in the city, particularly for lower- and moderate-income jobs, is challenging due to high cost of living and long commutes, especially via public transit. Lower-income workers, particularly those who work temporary jobs such as construction, sometimes sleep in their vehicles on the street to avoid commuting. Middle-income public employees, such as police and teachers, experience high turnover due to the lack of affordable housing options.
  - Wraparound services, including mental health, substance abuse, medical care, and transportation services, are needed for lower-income residents.
  - The high cost of land in Malibu makes establishing interim housing difficult.
- Suggestions for collaboration, resources, and opportunities:
  - There is potential for collaboration with the County to build emergency shelters on County property in Malibu near services and transit.
  - Potential solutions for interim or emergency housing could include repurposing existing City facilities or enacting zoning changes to allow this type of housing.
  - The City's website can provide information on available housing resources for residents, particularly seniors, public employees, and local employees.

- Trends and characteristics among the unhoused population:
  - Veterans comprise a small portion of the unhoused residents.
  - There are several long-term homeless individuals who have resided in the city for decades and their circumstances and needs vary by person.
  - The unhoused population includes families, couples, and the elderly. There has been an observed increase in unhoused older individuals and female residents in recent years.
  - Substance use has shifted in recent years from alcohol to methamphetamine and fentanyl, leading to behavioral challenges such as psychosis and disruptive behavior. These behavioral challenges can make it difficult for service providers to establish and maintain care.
  - Some individuals were previously housed in Malibu but became homeless, particularly following events like the Woolsey Fire. Residents who were living on someone else's property in a guest home or trailer were more likely to be impacted by housing needs. Despite emergency housing vouchers being available after the fire, they were not utilized by all affected individuals.
  - Most unhoused residents in Malibu did not previously have housing in the city; most arrived in the city for various reasons after becoming homeless.
  - Homeless individuals are frequently found in locations like the library and Legacy Park.

The Housing Plan was updated to incorporate this feedback into the program actions. Housing Program 3.3 directs the City to prioritize Affordable Housing Trust Fund assistance for affordable housing projects that provide units that serve the needs of special needs groups, such as seniors and lower-income employees. Housing Program 3.3 also directs the City to Implement the City's Homelessness Task Force and provide funding to conduct outreach and coordinate with landlords and shelter facilities throughout Los Angeles County and ensure there are sufficient beds available to Malibu residents experiencing homelessness.

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CITY OF MALIBU
23825 Stuart Ranch Road
Malibu, CA 90265

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Housing Element Virtual Public Meeting

Wednesday, June 23 at **6:30 PM**

YOU'RE INVITED!

Please join the 2021-2029 Draft Housing Element workshop to learn about the City's obligations and provide input on how major issues will be addressed in the updated Housing Element, including how City policies, plans and regulations help to further the development, improvement, and preservation of housing in order to meet the existing and projected needs of our community.

This meeting is to gather input from members of the public and no action will be made at this meeting. A public hearing to consider adoption of the 6th Cycle 2021-2029 Housing Element will be held at a later date, and a public notice will be provided in advance of that hearing.

All project background information and viewing and commenting instructions for the meeting are posted at:

MalibuCity.org/HousingElement

City of Malibu

2021 Housing Element Update

Planning Commission
June 23, 2021

Overview

Malibu General Plan

1.0 Land Use

2.0 Open Space and Recreation

3.0 Conservation

4.0 Circulation and Infrastructure

5.0 Safety and Health

6.0 Noise

7.0 Housing

Overview

- Housing Element required in General Plan since 1969
- Extensive legal requirements
- Housing Element updates required every 8 years
  - ✓ 2021-2029 update required by State law ("6th cycle")
- State oversight & Housing Element "certification"

Housing Element Certification

- Limitations on local land use control
- Housing is a "matter of statewide importance"
- State Legislature has delegated HCD authority to review Housing Elements for compliance ("certification")
- Potential legal consequences for non-compliance
- Certification supports the legal validity of the Housing Element and General Plan

Housing Element Guiding Principles

- Maintain & improve existing housing
- Plan for new housing to accommodate growth and a variety of housing for all economic segments
- Minimize constraints to housing
- Fair housing

What is Affordable Housing?

LA County Median Income = $80,000	Income Limits	Affordable Rent	Affordable Price (est.)
Extremely Low (<30%)	$35,450	$886	---
Very Low (31-50%)	$59,100	$1,478	---
Low (51-80%)	$94,600	$2,365	---
Moderate (81-120%)	$96,000	$2,400	$425,000
Above Mod (>120%)	>$96,000	>$2,400	>$425,000

Assumptions:

Based on a family of 4

30% of gross income for rent or PITI

10% down payment, 3.75% interest, 1.25% taxes & insurance, $300 HOA dues

Key Requirements

Housing regulations consistent with State law

- ✓ *Persons with special needs*

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

- ✓ *Adequate sites to accommodate assigned need*

Special Needs

Housing for persons with special needs

- ✓Affordable workforce housing
- ✓Transitional housing
- ✓Supportive housing
- ✓Emergency shelters
- ✓Residential care facilities
- ✓Accessory dwelling units (ADUs)

RHNA

- Mandated by State law since 1980
- Total housing need assigned to each region by HCD
- RHNA Plan prepared by SCAG
- Each city & county assigned a share of total need based on projected growth, existing need & access to jobs & transit
- RHNA allocation distributed among 4 income categories

RHNA requirements in State law

- Planning
  - ✓ City must ensure that plans and development regulations can accommodate the RHNA allocation in all income categories
  - ✓ Housing Element certification requires "adequate sites"
- Production
  - ✓ Housing Element certification not contingent on achieving the RHNA allocation
  - ✓ If housing production falls short of the RHNA allocation, streamlined permit processing required for some projects

RHNA

6th Planning Cycle (2021-2029)

SCAG region:	1,341,827 units
Los Angeles County:	812,060 units
Malibu:	79 units

RHNA

Malibu (2021-2029)

Income Category	Units
Very low	28
Low	19
Moderate	17
Above mod	15
Total	**79**

RHNA Summary

- Planning target, not a construction quota
- Sites inventory must accommodate the RHNA
- Lower-income need can be accommodated through:
  - ✓ Multi-family residential zoning (20+ units/acre)
  - ✓ Mixed-use or "overlay" zoning (20+ units/acre)
  - ✓ Accessory dwelling units (ADUs)
- If sites inventory does not accommodate the RHNA, rezoning is required

Next Steps

Date	Milestone
Spring/Summer 2021	Research & analysis Public outreach Planning Commission study session
Summer 2021	Prepare Draft Housing Element Public review Planning Commission review City Council review HCD review & consultation
Fall 2021	Prepare Revised Draft Housing Element Public review Planning Commission review City Council hearing & adoption HCD review & certification

For more information:

https://www.malibucity.org/HousingElement

Questions & comments?

jkendall@malibucity.org

Frequently Asked Questions

Malibu 2021-2029 Housing Element Update

1. What is a Housing Element?

State law[1] requires each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term General Plan for its physical development. General Plans include several "elements" that address various topics. The Malibu General Plan[2] is organized into the following elements: Land Use, Circulation and Infrastructure, Conservation, Open Space and Recreation, Safety and Health, Noise, and Housing.

Most portions of city General Plans have a "time horizon" of 20-25 years; however, State law requires that Housing Elements be updated every 8 years. Housing Element planning periods are sometimes referred to as *cycles*. The City's current Housing Element covers the planning period extending from 2013 to 2021, which is referred to as the "5th Housing Element cycle" in reference to the five required updates that have occurred since the comprehensive revision to State Housing Element law in 1980. Every city in the Southern California Association of Governments ("SCAG") region[3] is required to prepare a Housing Element update for the 6th planning cycle, which spans the 2021-2029 period, regardless of when the other elements of the General Plan were adopted.

State law[4] establishes detailed requirements for Housing Elements, which are summarized in California 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.*

[1] California Government Code Sec. 65300 *et seq.*
[2] http://qcode.us/codes/malibu-general-plan/
[3] The SCAG region includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and Imperial counties.
[4] California Government Code Sec. 65580 *et seq.*

2. What are the most important issues that must be addressed in the Housing Element?

The major issues that must be addressed in the Housing Element are: 1) how City policies, plans and regulations help to meet the region's housing needs for people at all income levels; and 2) how City land use regulations accommodate the special housing needs of persons with disabilities or other difficulties.

- **Accommodating Regional Housing Needs**. Every community is dependent on a variety of low- and moderate-income workers in jobs such as child and elder care, medical support, business and personal services, retail trade, and maintenance. While governmental programs provide funding assistance for affordable housing, city plans and regulations determine the type of housing that can be built. Therefore, a sufficient supply of affordable housing is dependent on both financial assistance and city development regulations.

  Under State law[5] all cities are required to plan for additional housing to accommodate population growth and existing housing problems such as overcrowding and high housing cost. State law recognizes that most housing is built by private developers, not cities. However, cities are required to adopt policies, plans, and development regulations to encourage a variety of housing types that are affordable for persons at all income levels, including multi-family rental housing and accessory dwelling units ("ADUs"). The Regional Housing Needs Assessment ("RHNA") is the process by which each jurisdiction's share of new housing needs is determined (see #4 below).

- **Housing for Persons with Special Needs**. Under State law[6] cities must also ensure that their plans and regulations encourage the provision of housing for persons with special needs including:

  ✓ Reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities
  ✓ Transitional and supportive housing
  ✓ Residential care facilities
  ✓ Emergency shelters and "navigation centers"

3. What is "affordable" housing?

By definition, housing is considered "affordable" when total housing cost, including utilities, is no more than 30% of a household's gross income. State law describes five income categories, which are based on county median income as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Household Income Categories

Income Category	% of county median income
Extremely low	Up to 30%
Very low	31-50%
Low	51-80%
Moderate	81-120%
Above moderate	Over 120%

Source: California Government Code Sec. 65584(f)

[5] California Government Code Sec. 65583
[6] California Government Code Sec. 65583(a)(5)

Affordable housing costs for all jurisdictions in Los Angeles County that correspond to these income categories are shown in Table 2. Affordability figures are adjusted each year and are based on family size.

Table 2. Income Categories and Affordable Housing Costs – Los Angeles County

Income Category	Maximum Income	Affordable Rent	Affordable Price (est.)
Extremely low	$35,450	$886	*
Very low	$59,100	$1,478	*
Low	$94,600	$2,365	*
Moderate	$96,000	$2,400	$375,000
Above moderate	>$96,000	>$2,400	>$375,000

Assumptions:
-Based on a family of 4 and 2021 State income limits
-30% of gross income for rent or principal, interest, taxes & insurance plus utility allowance
-10% down payment, 3.75% interest, 1.25% taxes & insurance, $350 HOA dues
* For-sale affordable housing is typically at the moderate-income level
Source: Cal. HCD; JHD Planning LLC

4. What is the "RHNA" why is it important?

Each California city is required to plan for new housing to accommodate a share of regional needs. The Regional Housing Needs Assessment ("RHNA") is the process established in State law[7] by which each city's housing needs are determined.

Prior to each Housing Element planning cycle the region's total housing need is determined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development ("HCD") based upon economic and demographic trends, existing housing problems such as overcrowding and overpayment, and additional housing needed to ensure reasonable vacancy rates and replace units lost due to demolition or natural disasters. The total housing need for the region is then distributed to cities and counties by SCAG based upon criteria established in State law.[8]

In 2019 HCD determined that the total new housing need for the entire SCAG region in the 6th Housing Element cycle is 1,341,827 units. SCAG then prepared a RHNA plan that allocates a share of the RHNA to each jurisdiction in the region.[9] Table 3 shows the RHNA allocations for Malibu, Los Angeles County, and the entire SCAG region.

Table 3. 6th Cycle RHNA – Malibu, Los Angeles County and SCAG Region

	Malibu	Los Angeles County	SCAG Region
RHNA allocation 2021-2029 (housing units)	79	812,060	1,341,827

Source: SCAG, 3/4/2021

The RHNA distributes each jurisdiction's total housing need among the income categories shown in Tables 1 and 2 above (the extremely-low and very-low categories are combined for RHNA purposes). The 6th cycle RHNA allocation for Malibu by income category is shown in Table 4.

[7] California Government Code Sec. 65584 et seq.
[8] California Government Code Sec. 65584(d)
[9] https://scag.ca.gov/housing

Table 4. 6th RHNA by Income Category – Malibu

Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
28	19	17	15	79

Source: SCAG, 3/4/2021

5. Is the RHNA a construction quota or mandate?

The RHNA allocation identifies the amount of additional housing a jurisdiction would require in order to have enough housing at all price levels to fully meet the needs of its existing population plus its expected population growth over the next 8 years while avoiding problems like overcrowding and overpayment. The RHNA is a planning requirement that identifies housing need, *not a construction quota or mandate*. Jurisdictions are not required to build housing or issue permits to achieve their RHNA allocations, but State law establishes specific requirements when housing production falls short of RHNA allocations. One such requirement is streamlined review of housing development applications that meet specific standards.[10] Other than requirements for streamlined permit processing, there are currently no legal or financial penalties imposed on cities that do not achieve their RHNA allocations.

6. What must cities do to comply with the RHNA?

The Housing Element must analyze the city's potential capacity for additional housing based on an evaluation of land use patterns, development regulations, development constraints (such as infrastructure availability and environmental conditions) and real estate market factors. The analysis must be prepared at a parcel-specific level of detail and identify properties where additional housing could be built consistent with current regulations. This evaluation is referred to as the "sites analysis" and State law requires the analysis to demonstrate that the city has adequate capacity to fully accommodate its RHNA allocation in each income category. If the sites analysis does not demonstrate that adequate capacity exists to fully accommodate the RHNA, the Housing Element must describe what steps will be taken to increase capacity commensurate with the RHNA – typically through amendments to land use and zoning regulations that could facilitate additional housing development.

Under State law, areas that are zoned to allow residential or mixed-use development at a density of at least 20 units/acre in small cities like Malibu are considered appropriate for affordable housing in the very-low and low income categories. Potential accessory dwelling units ("ADUs") can also accommodate future housing need in all income categories.

The City's preliminary analysis indicates that sufficient capacity exists for additional housing to accommodate Malibu's 2021-2029 RHNA allocation at all income levels. In 2013 an Affordable Housing Overlay Zone was adopted to allow multi-family residential development on approximately 9 acres of land with potential for approximately 150 units, which exceeds the RHNA allocation of 79 units.

[10] California Government Code Sec. 65913.4 (SB 35 of 2017)

7. Housing development is very expensive in Southern California. What happens if cities don't achieve their assigned housing needs?

Housing development is very expensive, particularly in coastal areas, and housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families typically requires large subsidies. While State housing law is based on the premise that every city has an obligation to use its governmental powers to encourage housing development at all income levels, it is recognized that available financial resources are not sufficient to produce all of the affordable housing needed. Therefore, if a city has adopted appropriate plans and regulations to encourage housing development commensurate with its RHNA allocation, it will not be penalized if actual production does not achieve assigned needs. However, under some circumstances State law requires that cities provide streamlined permit processing of housing developments if housing production falls short of RHNA goals.

8. What is "certification" of the Housing Element and why is it important?

The State Legislature has delegated authority to the California Department of Housing and Community Development ("HCD") to review Housing Elements and issue findings regarding the elements' compliance with the law.[11] If HCD issues a finding that the Housing Element is in substantial compliance with State law it is referred to as "certification" of the Housing Element. In 2013 HCD determined that Malibu's current Housing Element was in full compliance with State law. The City is now preparing a Housing Element update for the 2021-2029 period.

Housing Element certification is important for two main reasons:

- **Local control.** The General Plan establishes the foundation for the City's land use plans and regulations, and the Housing Element is part of the General Plan. If the City were challenged in court on a planning or zoning matter and the Housing Element were found by the court to be out of compliance, the court could order changes to City land use plans or regulations and assume control over some City land use decisions. HCD certification establishes a "rebuttable presumption of validity"[12] that the Housing Element complies with State law, which would support the City's legal defense. Recent laws also allow for courts to impose fines if a jurisdiction fails to adopt a compliant Housing Element.[13]
- **Eligibility for grant funds.** Some State grant funds are contingent upon Housing Element certification.

[11] California Government Code Sec. 65585
[12] California Government Code Sec. 65589.3.
[13] AB 101 of 2019

9. How can I find out more about the 2021 Housing Element update?

A webpage has been established on the City's website for the Housing Element update at:

https://www.malibucity.org/370/Housing-Element-Update

This webpage will be updated periodically with meeting notices, documents and other materials regarding the Housing Element update. In addition, interested persons are encouraged to submit questions or comments regarding the Housing Element update to Justine Kendall, Housing Element Project Manager at: jkendall@malibucity.org

. . .

From: [redacted]
To: Justine Kendall
Cc: Bruce Silverstein
Subject: Housing Element update comments
Date: Monday, June 21, 2021 5:52:33 PM

Dear Justine,

I have a conflict on 6/23, so I am unable to attend the public workshop. So I'd like to provide my comments via email. Note that I can find nowhere on the City web site with connection or location information for that meeting.

I read through the FAQ available regarding the Housing Element plan. In essence, it seems that this plan, while required, is nothing but window dressing. I'm certain that this update will confirm sufficient capacity exists in the City for the required RHNA allocations. However, capacity is not housing. I challenge anyone to find a single housing unit today in Malibu within the targeted affordable rent, available or currently occupied. Prior to Woolsey there might have been some, but unlikely as many as the RHNA allocations. Between Woolsey and short-term rentals, there is little hope of anything close to "affordable" in Malibu.

There are many long-time Malibu residents, in previously affordable situations, who were dislocated due to Woolsey and now can't return due to the skyrocketing rents. I can think of at least 4 off the top of my head, whom I know personally. A one bedroom guest house generally rents for about $3000+/mo now. Single rooms with shared kitchen and/or shared bath rent for over $2000/mo. These figures are 2-4 times higher than pre-Woolsey rents. The lowest purchase price is over $700k.

While this is outside the scope of the current Housing Elements update, I would like suggest that the City adopt as a goal the actual conversion of capacity to units within the targeted maximum affordable rents in the plan, at the RHNA allocations as a bare minimum. The City would need to determine how to be accountable and measure success of such a goal. The actions to achieve this goal might include:

- streamlined permitting for ADU
- streamlined planning and permitting for ADU as part of Woolsey rebuilds
- incentivizing ADU development
- aggressive and proactive enforcement of the STRO
- establishing a means by which property owners can register their property as qualifying, which will help the City track units, and offer some incentive for doing so as well as means to verify long-term, and potentially support lessors in qualifying tenants as low income and a public list of available qualifying units
- establish rent controls (I said "might" - this needs serious consideration)
- proactively solicit multi-unit developers and incentivize units permanently registered as affordable
- where zoning allows, allow, incentivize, and streamline permitting of the conversion of a single-family unit to multi-family, with designation of some units as affordable

I don't have a ton of knowledge of the City ordinances, policies, procedures, and objectives. But I do know that the "maximum affordable rent" is laughable in Malibu and it's a big problem. Employers here have difficulty hiring help because they have to drive so far from where they can afford to live, and their pay gets eaten up by gas expenses. Children who've

grown up here have little hope of living here on their own salary, especially those children of families who moved here generations ago. Young families have no way to get a foothold here. Malibu used to be a very diverse community. The loss of housing due to Woolsey and STR has been devastating.

Thank you for your efforts, time, and consideration.

Barb Dijker

November 30, 2020

Mayor Mikke Pierson
City of Malibu
23825 Stuart Ranch Road
Malibu, CA 90265

Dear Mayor Pierson,

We are writing on behalf of **Abundant Housing LA** regarding Malibu's upcoming 6th Cycle housing element update. Abundant Housing LA is a pro-housing education and advocacy organization working to help solve Southern California's housing crisis. We support efforts to reform zoning codes and expand housing production, which are needed to reduce rents, improve access to jobs and transit, strengthen the local economy and job market, and combat segregation. We have a large and growing membership base throughout Los Angeles County.

California has a statewide housing shortage of nearly 3.5 million homes, and has the highest poverty rate in the nation after accounting for housing costs. Households at all levels of income face a historically high rent burden. Exclusionary zoning and longstanding constraints on denser housing have led to an undersupply of medium and high density housing near jobs and transit. This contributes to high rents and displacement of households.

Over the past few years, new state laws (e.g. AB 686 (2018), SB 166 (2017), AB 1397 (2017), SB 828 (2018), SB 35 (2017), etc.) have strengthened the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), which sets a housing growth target for individual jurisdictions and requires jurisdictions to update their housing elements in order to achieve these targets.

These changes to state law have led to historically high jurisdiction-level housing growth targets in the upcoming 6th Cycle Housing Element Planning Cycle, and have empowered the state Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to enforce appropriately high standards for housing element updates. We are encouraged that Malibu was given a target of **79 new homes, of which 45 must be affordable to lower-income households.**

As jurisdictions start the housing element update process, AHLA seeks to provide guidance on how jurisdictions should fulfill both the letter and the spirit of housing element law. Unfortunately, some jurisdictions are already seeking to skirt their obligation to sufficiently plan to meet their housing needs. AHLA will scrutinize jurisdictions' housing elements, submit comments to HCD as needed, and collaborate closely with nonprofits that bring legal action against jurisdictions that fail to comply with state housing laws.

Of course, AHLA recognizes that the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic devastation have made it more difficult for jurisdictions to meet ambitious RHNA targets. But the pandemic has made it even more critical than ever for jurisdictions to solve the region's housing crisis and

encourage economic recovery. We seek to collaborate with you and your team on policy efforts to achieve the RHNA goals.

To that end, we have published a memo, **Requirements and Best Practices for Housing Element Updates: The Site Inventory**, explaining the key legal requirements, as well as HCD and AHLA's recommended best practices, for housing element updates. Additionally, **this checklist provides a summary of our core policy recommendations**. We respectfully encourage you to incorporate the concepts detailed in these documents into Malibu's housing element update.

As your team begins to develop Malibu's housing element update, we would like to draw particular attention to four critical components of the site inventory analysis:

1. Incorporating an estimate of the **likelihood of development** and the **net new units if developed** of inventory sites
2. Using an HCD-recommended "safe harbor" methodology for **forecasting future ADU production**
3. Prioritizing high-opportunity census tracts and well-resourced areas (e.g. near transit, jobs, schools, parks, etc.) when selecting sites for lower-income housing opportunities, in order to **affirmatively further fair housing**
4. Including the HCD-recommended buffer of at least 15-30% extra capacity in the site inventory, in order to **avoid violating the No Net Loss requirement**

Component #1: Housing elements should estimate and report both the **likelihood of development** and the **net new units if developed** of inventory sites.

Just because jurisdictions zone for more housing doesn't mean that the housing will actually be built. The economic cycle, uncertainty of market conditions, the current usage of nonvacant sites, and land use regulations all influence the extent to which rezoned parcels are built to their maximum theoretical capacity.

A parcel's maximum theoretical capacity is not the same as its realistic capacity. To draw a parallel to college admissions, when UCLA wants 2,000 students in its incoming class, they admit 4,000 students. Similarly, to achieve housing production targets, jurisdictions must increase zoned capacity well above the target number of new homes.

An accurate assessment of site capacity is necessary in order for the housing element to achieve sufficient housing production. The site capacity estimate should account for the following **two factors**:

- What is the likelihood that the site will be developed during the planning period?
- If the site were to be developed during the planning period, how many net new units of housing are likely to be built on it?

These are the **likelihood of development**[1] and **net new units if developed**[2] factors, as required by HCD guidelines. The portion of the jurisdiction's RHNA target that a site will realistically accommodate during the planning period is:

***(likelihood of development) x (net new units if developed) = realistic capacity*.**

In past planning cycles, the likelihood of development factor was not expressly considered; housing elements frequently assumed that most or all site inventory locations would be redeveloped to their maximum theoretical capacity. Since this generally did not happen, jurisdictions consistently fell short of their RHNA targets as a result. This is the case for Malibu, which is not on a path to achieving its 5th cycle RHNA targets for very low, low, and moderate income housing. Through 2019, it has permitted 0 homes that are affordable at these income levels, despite an extremely low RHNA target of 2 homes. Worse, the 2019 Woolsey fire caused the destruction of 480 homes in Malibu[3], leading to a net decrease in housing since the start of the 5th cycle.

5th Cycle RHNA Targets vs. Actual Housing Production (2014-19)

Income Bucket	RHNA Target	Homes Permitted
VLI	1	0
LI	1	0
MI	0	0
AMI	0	84
Total	**2**	**84**

According to Malibu's 5th cycle housing element, the city had theoretical capacity for roughly 1,099 more housing units.[4] Through 2019, Malibu permitted 84 housing units[5], which equates to 112 housing units permitted by the end of the 5th cycle (assuming that the same annual permitting pace continues in 2020 and 2021). This implies that in Malibu, excess zoned capacity has a **10% likelihood of being developed** (112 actual units divided by 1,099 theoretical units).

Malibu's 6th cycle housing element should incorporate this likelihood of development estimate into its site inventory analysis. This would be consistent with HCD guidelines,[6] while also ensuring that enough zoned capacity is available to encourage 79 housing units to be built by

[1] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 20
[2] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 21
[3] Los Angeles Times, August 5, 2019
[4] Malibu 5th Cycle Housing Element, pg. 71
[5] HCD Annual Progress Report dataset, 2020
[6] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 20

the end of the 6th cycle. Assuming that zoned capacity has a 10% likelihood of being developed in the next 8 years, **the housing element must allow for 790 units of zoned capacity in order to achieve 79 actual housing units.** If Planning believes that a higher likelihood of development (and thus a smaller zoned capacity increase) is justified for certain parcels in the site inventory, persuasive data to support this assumption must be provided.[7]

Component #2: Housing element updates should use an HCD-recommended "safe harbor" methodology for forecasting future ADU production.

Local jurisdictions frequently use overly optimistic estimates of future ADU production to avoid necessary housing reform and rezoning. ADU development estimates must reflect actual on-the-ground conditions to ensure that they are realistic. Overly aggressive ADU production estimates set jurisdictions up for failure in providing the required housing for residents.

To that end, HCD has established two safe harbors for forecasting ADU production during the 6th Cycle[8]. One option ("Option #1") is to project forward the local trend in ADU construction since January 2018. The other, for use when no other data is available ("Option #2"), assumes ADU production at five times the local rate of production prior to 2018. Jurisdictions are also permitted to include programs that aggressively promote and incentivize ADU construction.

Where no other data is available, jurisdictions may assume an average increase of five times the previous planning period construction trends prior to 2018. Jurisdictions may also use regional ADU production trends, and include programs that aggressively promote and incentivize ADU construction. Jurisdictions should clearly and explicitly state their methodology and data sources for future ADU development forecasts.

According to HCD, Malibu issued permits for 1 ADU in 2017, 3 ADUs in 2018, and 7 ADUs in 2019. Under HCD's "Option #1", Malibu could take the average of the 2018 and 2019 ADU production trends, and forecast that 5 ADUs will be permitted per year during the 6th cycle. This would allow for a **total 6th cycle forecast of 40 ADUs.**

Under HCD's "Option #2", Malibu could multiply the 2017 ADU production trend by five, and forecast that 5 ADUs will be permitted per year during the 6th cycle. This also would allow for a **total 6th cycle forecast of 40 ADUs.**

Another, more aggressive, option would take the average of the 2018 and 2019 ADU production trends, and multiply that average by five. This methodology would forecast that 25 ADUs will be permitted per year during the 6th cycle. This would allow for a **total 6th cycle forecast of 200 ADUs.** Abundant Housing LA does not recommend this methodology, since it is not an HCD-defined safe harbor forecasting option.

[7] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 20-21
[8] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 31

Malibu should use HCD's Option 1 or 2 safe harbor when projecting annual ADU production. If it believes that higher ADU production forecasts are warranted, it must provide well-grounded estimates, based on the pace of ADU production in neighboring jurisdictions, and must explain programs or policy efforts that could lead to higher ADU production.

Finally, per HCD, the housing element "should also include a monitoring program that a) tracks ADU and JADU creation and affordability levels, and b) commits to a review at the planning cycle midpoint to evaluate if production estimates are being achieved."[9] Malibu's housing element should commit to mid-cycle rezoning if ADU production is lower than forecasted, and its midpoint review should be linked with immediate and automatic programs to increase housing production in the second half of the RHNA cycle. AHLA's recommended approach is to incorporate by-right density bonuses on inventory sites, which would automatically take effect mid-cycle if the ADU target is not met. The density bonus should be large enough, and apply to enough parcels, to fully make up for any ADU production shortfall.

Component #3: Housing elements must prioritize high-opportunity census tracts and well-resourced areas (e.g. near transit, jobs, schools, parks, etc.) when selecting sites for lower-income housing opportunities, in order to affirmatively further fair housing.

AB 686 (2018) requires housing element updates to "affirmatively further fair housing", which is defined as "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and fosters inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics."

In our region, housing policy and land use regulations were once used to exclude members of minority groups. Redlining and restrictive covenants, which restricted where Black Americans could live, were once commonplace throughout Los Angeles County. Malibu remains segregated today, with white Americans making up nearly 80% of the city's population.[10] Exclusion also continues on the basis of income: the estimated median home value in Malibu is $3.3 million[11], and 24% of the city's renters are "rent-burdened" (i.e. they spend more than 30% of their income on rent)[12]. High housing costs place a disproportionate burden on lower-income communities of color, and have the effect of excluding them from the city altogether.

Jurisdictions must address this issue by accommodating the lower-income RHNA targets in a way that conforms with AFFH requirements. HCD's Site Inventory Guidebook offers recommendations for **how** jurisdictions should accomplish this. HCD is **likely to require jurisdictions to distribute lower-income housing opportunities throughout the**

[9] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 31
[10] American Community Survey, 2014-18
[11] Zillow Home Value Index, Malibu
[12] American Community Survey, 2014-18

jurisdiction, and recommends that jurisdictions first identify development potential for lower-income housing in high-opportunity neighborhoods[13].

Given that single-family, exclusionary zoning predominates in Malibu, and that its single census tract is classified as "highest-opportunity" in the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map, rezoning is required in order to accommodate the RHNA targets for lower-income households. Additionally, focusing rezoning in single-family zoned areas will expand housing opportunities while minimizing the impact on existing renters in multifamily-zoned areas.

In order to fairly distribute housing opportunities citywide, Malibu should develop a quantitative methodology for scoring neighborhoods, based on factors like housing costs, median income, access to transit, access to jobs, access to schools, and environmental quality. Neighborhoods that score higher on these dimensions should be allocated higher housing growth targets, and rezoning should be based on these neighborhood-level housing growth targets.

Finally, Malibu should identify funding sources, public resources, and density bonus programs to maximize the likelihood that housing projects with below market-rate units are actually built. Local measures like a real estate transfer tax and congestion pricing could help generate new funding to support affordable housing production and preservation.

Component #4: Housing elements should include the HCD-recommended buffer of at least 15-30% extra capacity in the site inventory, in order to avoid violating the No Net Loss requirement.

SB 166 (2017) requires adequate sites to be maintained **at all times** throughout the planning period to accommodate the remaining RHNA target by each income category.[14] This means that if a jurisdiction approves a development on a parcel listed in the site inventory that will have fewer units (either in total or at a given income level) than the number of units (either in total or at a given income level) anticipated in the site inventory, then the jurisdiction must identify and make available enough sites to accommodate the remaining unmet RHNA target for each income category.[15]

If additional sites with adequate zoned capacity don't exist, then the jurisdiction must rezone enough sites to accommodate the remaining unmet RHNA target within 180 days. If the jurisdiction fails to accomplish this rezoning in the required period, then the consequences will include decertification of the housing element and potential state legal action.

To ensure that adequate housing capacity at all income levels exists in the housing element through the 6th Cycle, HCD recommends that "the jurisdiction create a buffer in the housing

[13] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 3
[14] HCD No Net Loss Law Memo, pg. 1
[15] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 22

element inventory of at least 15-30% more capacity than required, especially for capacity to accommodate the lower income RHNA."[16] **Malibu should "overshoot" on total site capacity for each income level, in order to ensure that the City's RHNA target is achieved at all income levels.**

The City of Malibu has an obligation to sufficiently plan to meet current and future residents' housing needs. The housing element update affords Malibu, and the broader Southern California region, the chance to take bold action on lowering housing costs, reducing car dependency, strengthening the local economy, and guaranteeing access to opportunity for Californians of all racial and ethnic backgrounds. We urge you and your colleagues to fully embrace this opportunity to transform Malibu for the better.

Finally, it is worth noting that state law imposes penalties on jurisdictions that fail to adopt a compliant 6th cycle housing element update by October 15, 2021. On that date, noncompliant jurisdictions will forfeit the right to deny residential projects on the basis of local zoning, so long as projects include at least a 20% set-aside for below market-rate units[17]. Jurisdictions that want to maintain local control over new development should therefore plan to adopt a compliant housing element update on time.

We would be glad to engage with your office and with the Planning Department throughout the housing element update process. We look forward to a productive and collaborative working relationship with the City of Malibu on this critical effort. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Leonora Camner
Executive Director
Abundant Housing LA

Anthony Dedousis
Director of Policy and Research
Abundant Housing LA

[16] HCD Site Inventory Guidebook, pg. 22
[17] California Government Code 65589.5(d)(5)

If I am mistaken in my understanding, I am hopeful that someone else on this email chain will speak up and correct my misunderstanding.

Thanks again for your comments, and for your ongoing participation in our local government process.

Stay Well,

Bruce

On Tue, Jan 23, 2024 at 12:33 PM Terry Davis <[redacted]> wrote:

> Dear Richard, Council & Staff,
>
> As I wrote in an email to you several days ago after watching the Special Council Meeting to discuss the current draft of the Housing Element, I truly appreciate the deep dive that was taken by all to attempt to uncover the hidden, clarify the confusing and seek to find workable solutions. I wish to acknowledge those who took the time to respond to my email. Thank you.
>
> I know and understand a "little" about this. And that, is a lot more than some, and a LOT less than others. I want to *comment* as I believe it is important to participate in something so necessary, so important. I cannot process why we are NOT in compliance. It is the law. And we, in Malibu, have so little that is being expected of us! The numbers demanded of us are minuscule considering the massive housing needs in Los Angeles County alone.
>
> **7.2.8(b) 2014-20212021-2029 Housing Needs**
> The additional housing need assigned to Malibu for the 2021-2029 planning period is shown in Table 7.2-22.
> **Table 7.2-22**
> **Regional Housing Needs - Malibu**
>
> **Very low. Low. Moderate. Above Moderate. TOTAL = 79 units**
> **28. 19. 17 15Very Low1 Low Moderate Above Moderate Total**
> **Moderate Above Moderate Tot**
> Source: SCAG 2021
> Notes:
> 1. Includes the Extremely-Low-Income (ELI) category.
> 2. 14 units are assumed to be ELI pursuant to *Government Code* §65583.a.1
>
> What are we waiting for? Are we waiting for a developer to come in, take control, impose ALL the penalties, demands, and concessions that they are allowed and impose an oversized, cheaply built, bare bones monstrosity upon us? Possibly doubling? Tripling? The units necessary?

Why not be pro-active? Why not take control of the challenge? Use our resources, our capital (people, land and financial) to create a project that is in **compliance** with the law, satisfies our needs and serves the greater community. There are companies that can and will partner with us to make this happen. The longer we put this off the greater the chances of our being subjected to penalties and developments out of our control.

I know that this is NOT a new idea. But I believe it is the answer. If you recall, several years ago we were close to this becoming a reality. Let's not lose that opportunity again.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Terry Davis
[redacted]

fyi

Richard Mollica, AICP

Planning Director

City of Malibu

310.456.2489 ext 346

From: Confidential <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, January 17, 2024 5:18 PM
To: Richard Mollica <rmollica@malibucity.org>
Subject: Housing Element

Question submitted for meeting 1/17 at 6pm

Please address...

City Housing Voucher Program where do we stand on this issue?

Are there designated below market rate units to use vouchers?

Are there designated housing voucher program units?

Where are the units located and are there any currently available?

Who is in charge of this program?

Housing questions...

Units for Live in Aides

Under Housing Vouchers Program. Department of Children and Family Services Government office: seeking housing units for foster moms who act as emergency placement for foster refugee children.

Group homes for special needs adults who age out of the foster system. Housing is needed.

There are several homes who have turned into rehab facilities but what about other populations?

CITY OF MALIBU JANUARY 17, 2024 HOUSING ELEMENT STUDY SESSION COMMUNICATIONS

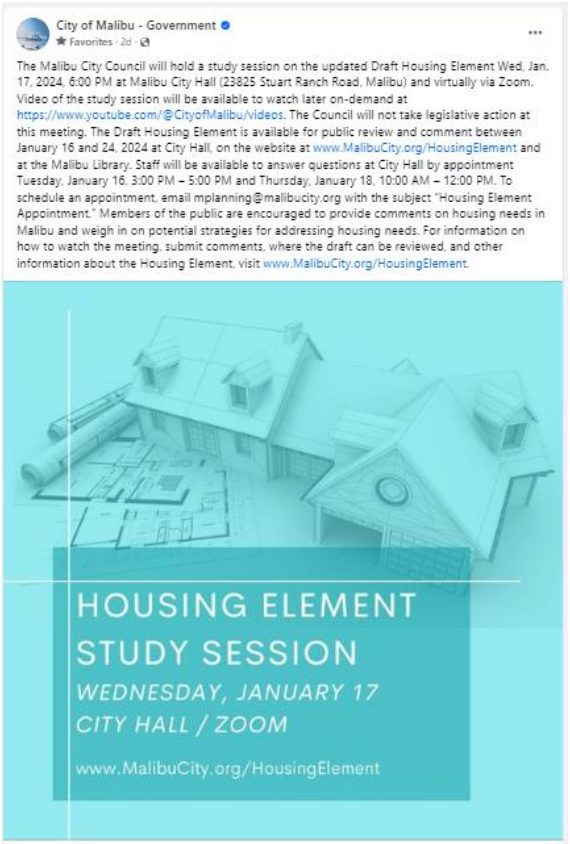
Instagram (Main account), posted twice in advance



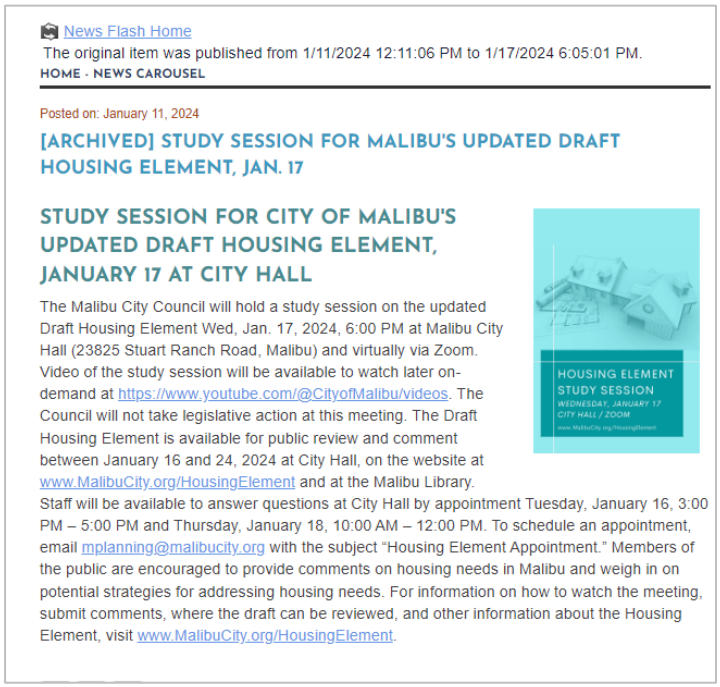
Slide posted in advance on Malibu City TV – Ch. 3 broadcast



Facebook (Main and Planning Dept. accounts), posted twice in advance



Newsflash (website homepage) posted in advance, and sent out to 559 subscribers.



NOTICE OF MALIBU CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION
&
AVAILABILITY OF UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT

Study Session: The Malibu City Council will hold a study session on **WEDNESDAY, January 17, 2024, at 6:00 p.m.** on the updated Draft Housing Element in Council Chambers at Malibu City Hall, 23825 Stuart Ranch Road, Malibu, CA and via teleconference. As a study session, no legislative action will be taken at this meeting.

General Plan Amendment 20-001 - The City Council adopted the 2021-2029 update of the City of Malibu General Plan Housing Element on January 20, 2022. In March 2022, the State Housing and Community Development (HCD) issued a letter finding that revisions were necessary to comply with State Housing Element Law. The updated Draft Housing Element incorporates revisions to comply with the comments provided by the HCD.

Public Review: The updated Draft Housing Element is being circulated for public review to allow public agencies and interested members of the public the opportunity to comment on the updated Draft Housing Element.

Office Hours: Staff will be available to answer questions by appointment during the following times:

Tuesday, January 16 from 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Thursday, January 18 from 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

Appointments can be requested by emailing mplanning@malibucity.org. Please include "Housing Element Appointment" in the subject of your email.

How to Send Comments: Written comments should be submitted via email to rmollica@malibucity.org. Please include "Housing Element" in the subject of your email. All comments will be provided to the City Council for its consideration.

Where Documents are Available for Review: The updated Draft Housing Element will be available at malibucity.org/housingelement by **January 8, 2024.** Previous draft documents, meeting materials, and recordings of previous meetings are also available on the webpage.

Hardcopies of the draft will be available in the following locations:

City of Malibu
Planning Department
23825 Stuart Ranch Road

Malibu Library
23519 Civic Center Way
Malibu, CA 9026

A written staff report for the study session and a copy of the Draft Housing Element will be available at malibucity.org/agendacenter prior to the meeting.

Contact: For more information regarding this notice, please contact Richard Mollica, Planning Director, at rmollica@malibucity.org or at 310-456-2489, extension 346.

Richard Mollica, Planning Director

Publish Date: January 11, 2024

CERTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of **LOS ANGELES**

I hereby certify that I am the principal clerk of the printer of **The Malibu Times,** newspapers of general Circulation by The Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California: that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspapers and not in any supplement therof on the following dates to wit:

Legal Notice:

City Of Malibu

NOTICE OF MALIBU CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION

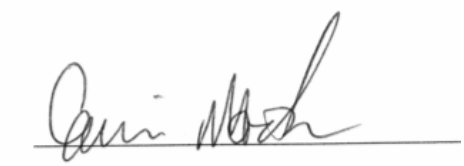
Dates Published:

12/21/2023

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 12/21/2023

In Malibu, California



Legal Clerk, Cami Martin
The Malibu Times

NOTICE OF MALIBU CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION
&
AVAILABILITY OF UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT

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General Plan Amendment 20-001 - The City Council will consider the 2021-2029 update of the City of Malibu General Plan Housing Element which establishes and implements specific goals, policies, and objectives relative to the provision of housing for all income levels consistent with all applicable state housing element law. As a study session, no legislative action will be taken at this meeting.

On January 10, 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 22-67 adopting the Revised Draft Housing Element, which was submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on January 20, 2022. Subsequently, in March 2022, the HCD issued a letter finding that the Revised Draft 2021-2029 Housing Element Update addresses many statutory requirements; however, additional revisions are necessary to comply with State Housing Element Law. The updated Draft Housing Element incorporates revisions to be in compliance with the comments provided by the HCD.

Public Review: The updated Draft Housing Element is being circulated for public review to allow public agencies and interested members of the public the opportunity to comment on housing needs in Malibu as well as potential strategies for addressing housing needs.

Review Period: Begins: **January 16, 2024** Ends: **January 24, 2024**

How to Send Comments: Written comments should be submitted via email to rmollica@malibucity.org. All comments will be provided to the City Council for its consideration.

How to Participate in Study Session: All persons wishing to address the City Council during the study session will be afforded an opportunity in accordance with the Council's procedures. To view and participate during the meeting, please review the meeting agenda which will be posted at malibucity.org/agendacenter and follow the directions for public participation.

Where Documents are Available for Review: The updated Draft Housing Element will be available at malibucity.org/housingelement by January 8, 2024. Previous draft documents, meeting materials, and recordings of previous meetings are also available on the webpage.

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Next Steps: Once the City Council conducts its review, the draft will be submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Following its review, an updated draft will be presented to the Planning Commission and City Council for its final review and adoption.

Receive Notifications: To be notified of important information regarding the Housing Element, sign up at malibucity.org/news and select Housing Element Update.

Contact: For more information regarding this notice, please contact Richard Mollica, Planning Director, at rmollica@malibucity.org or at 310-456-2489, extension 346.

Richard Mollica, Planning Director

Publish Date: December 21, 2023

CERTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of **LOS ANGELES**

I hereby certify that I am the principal clerk of the printer of **The Malibu Times,** newspapers of general Circulation by The Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California: that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspapers and not in any supplement therof on the following dates to wit:

Legal Notice:

City Of Malibu

Housing Element Study Session

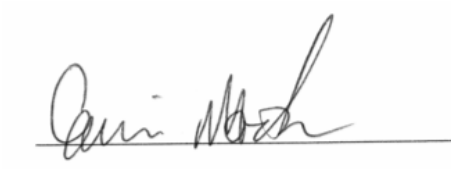
Dates Published:

1/11/2024

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the forgoing is true and correct.

Executed on: 1/11/2024

In Malibu, California



Legal Clerk, Cami Martin
The Malibu Times

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Richard Mollica, Planning Director

Publish Date: January 11, 2024

From: Gail Duncan
Bcc: [redacted]
Subject: CITY OF MALIBU - UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT STUDY SESSION & PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD
Date: Thursday, December 21, 2023 1:16:41 PM
Attachments: PHN_Housing Element_1.17.24 Study Session.pdf
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image002.png
image003.png
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UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT STUDY SESSION & PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The City will publish an updated Draft Housing Element on January 8, 2024 for a public review period from January 16 through January 24, 2024. In addition, the City Council will hold a Study Session on

Wednesday, January 17, 6:00 PM in-person at City Hall and virtually via Zoom, on the updated Draft Housing Element. For information on how to participate or view the meeting, submit comments, and where the draft can be reviewed, please see the Notice of Study Session and Availability for more information. On January 10, 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 22-67 adopting the Revised Draft Housing Element, which was submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on January 20, 2022. Subsequently, in March 2022, the HCD issued a letter finding that the Revised Draft 2021-2029 Housing Element Update addresses many statutory requirements; however, additional revisions are necessary to comply with the State Housing Element Law. This draft was prepared in response to the HCD March 2022 letter. For more information, visit the project webpage.

Gail Duncan (she/her)
Office Assistant | Planning Department
Office: (310) 456-2489 ext. 309
23825 Stuart Ranch Road | Malibu, CA 90265



UPCOMING

- December 27 - January 10, 8:00 AM - 3:00 PM - Free Christmas Tree Recycling - Chili Cookoff Lot
- Monday, January 8, 6:30 PM - City Council Regular Meeting - in-person at City Hall & virtually via Zoom
- Thursday, January 11, 7:00 PM - Harry Barovsky Memorial Youth Commission Special Meeting - in-person at City Hall
- Tuesday, January 16, 5:30 PM - Parks and Recreation Commission Regular Meeting - in-person at City Hall
- Tuesday, January 16, 6:30 PM - Planning Commission Regular Meeting - in-person at City Hall & virtually via Zoom
- Wednesday, January 17, 7:00 PM - Organics Recycling Training and Kitchen Caddy Giveaway - virtual
- Wednesday, January 17, 7:00 PM - Malibu Library Speaker Series with Thomas Levenson - Malibu Library
- Thursday, January 18, 6:00 PM - Art Talks, "21 Miles in Malibu" Film Screening & Community Discussion on PCH Safety - Santa Moniica College - Malibu Campus

CITY HALL / MANAGEMENT / GENERAL

(NEW) ALL CITY COMMISSION MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN PERSON AT CITY HALL AS OF JANUARY 1, 2024

On January 1, 2024, Assembly Bill 361, which has allowed the City's Commissions to meet virtually via Zoom, expired. This law was a temporary provision approved by the State Legislature to allow local agencies to conduct entirely virtual meetings pursuant to the Brown Act during the COVID-19 pandemic. Under normal circumstances, the Brown Act requires that Commission meetings be held in-person to allow the commission to openly conduct the people's business. After January 1, all of the City's Brown Act bodies have resumed meeting in-person at City Hall. City Council and Planning Commission meetings will continue to be held in a hybrid format; in-person at City Hall and virtually via Zoom. These meetings will continue to be available to view live and on-demand on the City's YouTube channel and website and live on City TV Ch. 3. All of the other City Commissions will begin meeting in person at City Hall only as they did before the pandemic, with no video broadcast.

HOMELESS OUTREACH UPDATE

The City's Homeless Outreach Team, which consists of two outreach workers and a housing navigator from The People Concern, reported that in November 2023, it engaged with 67 people experiencing homelessness in Malibu, one of whom was placed into permanent housing. In Malibu, 32 people are currently in various stages of engagement as the Outreach Team proactively works towards getting them into housing and comprehensive services. Current and past monthly Homeless Outreach reports are available on the webpage.

PLANNING

UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT STUDY SESSION & PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD, JANUARY 16 - 24

The City will publish an updated Draft Housing Element on January 8, 2024 for a public review period from January 16 through January 24. The City Council will also hold a Study Session on the updated Draft Housing Element on Wednesday, January 17, 6:00 PM in-person at City Hall and virtually via Zoom. Viewing and commenting instructions for the meeting and the Draft Housing Element are available on the website. On January 10, 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 22-67 adopting the Revised Draft Housing Element, which was submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on January 20, 2022. Subsequently, in March 2022, the HCD issued a letter finding that the Revised Draft 2021-2029 Housing Element Update addressed many statutory requirements but stated that revisions are necessary to comply with the State Housing Element Law. This draft was prepared in response to the HCD March 2022 letter. For more information, visit the project webpage.

TEMPORARY USE PERMIT ORDINANCE HEARING RESCHEDULED TO FEBRUARY 12

The City Council public hearing to consider the Temporary Use Permit (TUP) proposed ordinance scheduled for December 11 has been rescheduled to Monday, February 12, 6:30 PM in-person at City Hall and virtually via Zoom. The hearing is to consider an ordinance and the Planning Commission's recommendations on updating regulations for TUPs, which are permits for events at non-residential properties. For more information about TUPs, visit the webpage.

WOOLSEY FIRE NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURES DEADLINES PUBLIC HEARING, JANUARY 8

To meet noticing requirements, the City Council will hold a second hearing on extending the deadlines to rebuild non-conforming structures destroyed or damaged in the Woolsey Fire without having to bring the structure into compliance with current ordinances on January 8, 2024, 6:30 PM. For more information, see the Notice of Public Hearing. On December 11, the City Council held its first hearing on the item and recommended extending the deadlines by three years. The December 11 staff report is available online. The January 8 staff report will be available in advance on the website. Should the Council extend the deadlines, the extensions filed by property owners will be considered moot. For more information, visit the Fee Waiver and Deadlines webpage.



As we approach the end of another eventful year, I want to take a moment to extend my warmest holiday greetings to each and every one of you. The holiday season is a time of reflection, gratitude, and joy, and it is with a heart full of appreciation that I address this message to our vibrant and dynamic community.

In the spirit of unity and togetherness, I want to express my deepest thanks to all of you for your continued support and dedication to making the City of Malibu a wonderful place to live, work, and thrive. Our community's strength lies in the bonds we share and the collective efforts to create a welcoming and inclusive environment for all.

In 2024, our focus remains unwaveringly on finding effective solutions for making Pacific Coast Highway safe. We understand the importance of this vital artery to our community, and we are fully resolved to work collaboratively towards improvements that ensure safety, efficiency, and a positive impact on our daily lives.

As we gather with family and friends to celebrate various traditions and festivities, let us take a moment to cherish the moments of joy, appreciate the spirit of giving, and reflect on the values that make our community resilient and compassionate.

The challenges we've faced this year have only strengthened our resolve to overcome adversity together. Your commitment to the well-being of Malibu is truly inspiring, and I am confident that our community will continue to grow and prosper in the coming year.

May this holiday season bring you peace, happiness, and the warmth of cherished connections. Let us embrace the opportunities that the New Year holds, working hand in hand to build an even brighter future for Malibu.

Thank you for being an integral part of our community. Your contributions make a positive difference every day, and I look forward to another year of collaboration and shared achievements.

Wishing you and your loved ones a joyful holiday season and a prosperous New Year!

- Steve McClary, City Manager

UPCOMING

- Friday, December 22 - January 1 - City Hall Winter Holiday Closure

SANDBAG AND SAND LOCATIONS IN THE MALIBU AREA
Zuma Beach Lifeguard Headquarters does not have sand for sandbags. Please do not remove sand from the beach, it is a violation of LA County Code. Sand is crucial for beach habitats. Plastic sandbags are banned in the City of Malibu. Look up sand and sandbag locations on the County website.

- Fire Station 70, 3970 Carbon Canyon Rd., Malibu. Ph: 310-456-2513 - sandbags, sand
- Fire Station 71, 28722 W. Pacific Coast Hwy., Malibu. Ph: 310-457-2578 - sandbags
- Fire Station 72, 1832 Decker Canyon Rd., Malibu. Ph: 310-457-6186 - sandbags
- Fire Station 88, 23720 W. Malibu Rd., Malibu. Ph: 310-456-2812 - sandbags
- Fire Station 89, 29575 Canwood St., Agoura Hills. Ph: 818-597-2272 – sandbags, sand
- Fire Station 99, 32550 Pacific Coast Hwy., Malibu. Ph: 310-457-3706 – sandbags, sand
- Fire Station 125, 5215 N. Las Virgenes Rd., Calabasas. Ph: 818-880-4411 – sandbags, sand
- Fire Station 144, 31981 Foxfield Dr., Westlake Village . Ph: 818-889-1626 - sandbags

PLANNING

(NEW) UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT STUDY SESSION & PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD, JANUARY 16 - 24

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(NEW) ADU ORDINANCE ADOPTED

On December 11, the City Council held a hearing on the Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) ordinance as well as the Planning Commission's recommendations and adopted an ordinance. The second reading of the ordinance will be held on January 8, 2024. The January 8 staff report with the final ordinance will be available in advance on the website. Once the second reading is conducted, staff will submit the Local Coastal Program Amendment to the California Coastal Commission for its certification review. The State has identified ADUs as an important tool to create more affordable housing amidst California's housing crisis and has passed several laws to make it easier to build ADUs. The City is developing an ordinance to be consistent with the State laws and has been gathering community input to ensure the regulations reflect Malibu's needs and characteristics. For more information, visit the project webpage.

(NEW) SPECIAL EVENTS REPORT

Currently, there are no new permitted events scheduled. The City of Malibu Planning Department posts a weekly report of approved event permits on the website. In order to help the public stay informed of pending event permit applications and to create opportunity for public input, the Event Permit Report includes all event permit applications deemed complete for review for consistency and compliance with the requirements of the Malibu Municipal Code and the Planning Director's action on each application. To sign up to receive an email or text message when an updated Event Permit Report is posted, visit the e-notifications page (scroll down to the "Special Event Permit Report" category).

CITY HALL / GENERAL

CITY HALL HOURS

City Hall is open to the public. Regular City Hall hours are Monday through Thursday, 7:30 AM to 5:30 PM and Fridays 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM. Members of the public may come to City Hall without an appointment during public counter hours. An appointment will be needed for in-person assistance during any other hours. Appointments can be made online. The use of facemasks is now "individual preference" while inside City Hall, in accordance with Los Angeles County Department of Public Health guidelines.

Public Counter Hours

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Sent By:	(Automatically Sent By Website)
Send Date:	1/22/2024 12:35:08 PM
Email Subject:	**Malibu Updated Draft Housing Element - Public Review Period Through January 24**

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UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT
PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The City's updated Draft Housing Element is available for public review and comment through January 24 at City Hall, on the Housing Element webpage and at the Malibu Library. Members of the public are encouraged to provide comments on housing needs in Malibu and weigh in on potential strategies for addressing housing needs. Comments may be submitted to rmollica@malibucity.org. For more information about the Housing Element, including the January 17 City Council Study Session video, visit the project webpage.

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Updated DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT
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Malibu Updated Draft Housing Element - Public review and comment period through January 24
malibucity.org/housingelement

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Sender Name:	Planning Department
Sent By:	(Automatically Sent By Website)
Send Date:	12/21/2023 3:00:42 PM
Email Subject:	**Malibu Draft Housing Element - City Council Study Session Jan 17**

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DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT
STUDY SESSION & PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The City of Malibu will publish an updated Draft Housing Element on January 8, 2024 for a public review period from January 16 through January 24, 2024. In addition, the City Council will hold a Study Session on Wednesday, January 17, 6:00 PM, in-person at City Hall and virtually via Zoom, on the updated Draft Housing Element. For information on how to participate, view the meeting, or submit comments, and where the draft can be reviewed, please review the Notice of Study Session and Availability of Documents for more information.

On January 10, 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 22-67 adopting the Revised Draft Housing Element, which was submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on January 20, 2022. Subsequently, in March 2022, the HCD issued a letter finding that the Revised Draft 2021-2029 Housing Element Update addresses many statutory requirements; however, additional revisions are necessary to comply with the State Housing Element Law. This draft was prepared in response to the HCD March 2022 letter.

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For more information, visit the project webpage [https://www.malibucity.org/housingelement] .

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Malibu City Council to hold Study Session on Wednesday, January 17, 6:00 PM, in-person at City Hall and virtually via Zoom to consider a revised Draft Housing Element. For more information about this meeting and availability of the Draft Housing Element, visit the webpage malibucity.org/housingelement.

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Sender Name:	Planning Department
Sent By:	(Automatically Sent By Website)
Send Date:	1/11/2024 8:04:28 PM
Email Subject:	**Malibu Draft Housing Element - City Council Study Session Jan 17**

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DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT
STUDY SESSION & PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD

The Malibu City Council will hold a study session on the updated Draft Housing Element Wed, Jan. 17, 2024, 6:00 PM at Malibu City Hall (23825 Stuart Ranch Road, Malibu) and virtually via Zoom. Video of the study session will be available to watch later on-demand at https://www.youtube.com/@CityofMalibu/videos. The Council will not take legislative action at this meeting. The Draft Housing Element is available for public review and comment through January 24, 2024 at City Hall, on the website at www.MalibuCity.org/HousingElement and at the Malibu Library. Staff will be available to answer questions at City Hall by appointment Tuesday, January 16, 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM and Thursday, January 18, 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM. To schedule an appointment, email mplanning@malibucity.org with the subject "Housing Element Appointment." Members of the public are encouraged to provide comments on housing needs in Malibu and weigh in on potential strategies for addressing housing needs. For information on how to watch the meeting, submit comments, where the draft can be reviewed, and other information about the Housing Element, visit www.MalibuCity.org/HousingElement.

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▼ SMS message

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NOTICE OF MALIBU CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION
&
AVAILABILITY OF UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT

Study Session: The Malibu City Council will hold a study session on **WEDNESDAY, January 17, 2024, at 6:00 p.m.** on the updated Draft Housing Element in Council Chambers at Malibu City Hall, 23825 Stuart Ranch Road, Malibu, CA and via teleconference. As a study session, no legislative action will be taken at this meeting.

General Plan Amendment 20-001 - The City Council adopted the 2021-2029 update of the City of Malibu General Plan Housing Element on January 20, 2022. In March 2022, the State Housing and Community Development (HCD) issued a letter finding that revisions were necessary to comply with State Housing Element Law. The updated Draft Housing Element incorporates revisions to comply with the comments provided by the HCD.

Public Review: The updated Draft Housing Element is being circulated for public review to allow public agencies and interested members of the public the opportunity to comment on the updated Draft Housing Element.

Office Hours: Staff will be available to answer questions by appointment during the following times:

Tuesday, January 16 from 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Thursday, January 18 from 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

Appointments can be requested by emailing mplanning@malibucity.org. Please include "Housing Element Appointment" in the subject of your email.

How to Send Comments: Written comments should be submitted via email to rmollica@malibucity.org. Please include "Housing Element" in the subject of your email. All comments will be provided to the City Council for its consideration.

Where Documents are Available for Review: The updated Draft Housing Element will be available at malibucity.org/housingelement by **January 8, 2024.** Previous draft documents, meeting materials, and recordings of previous meetings are also available on the webpage.

Hardcopies of the draft will be available in the following locations:

City of Malibu
Planning Department
23825 Stuart Ranch Road

Malibu Library
23519 Civic Center Way
Malibu, CA 9026

A written staff report for the study session and a copy of the Draft Housing Element will be available at malibucity.org/agendacenter prior to the meeting.

Contact: For more information regarding this notice, please contact Richard Mollica, Planning Director, at rmollica@malibucity.org or at 310-456-2489, extension 346.

Richard Mollica, Planning Director

Publish Date: January 11, 2024

NOTICE OF MALIBU CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION
&
AVAILABILITY OF UPDATED DRAFT HOUSING ELEMENT

Study Session: The Malibu City Council will hold a study session on **WEDNESDAY, January 17, 2024, at 6:00 p.m.** on the updated Draft Housing Element in Council Chambers at Malibu City Hall, 23825 Stuart Ranch Road, Malibu, CA and via teleconference.

General Plan Amendment 20-001 - The City Council will consider the 2021-2029 update of the City of Malibu General Plan Housing Element which establishes and implements specific goals, policies, and objectives relative to the provision of housing for all income levels consistent with all applicable state housing element law. As a study session, no legislative action will be taken at this meeting.

On January 10, 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 22-67 adopting the Revised Draft Housing Element, which was submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on January 20, 2022. Subsequently, in March 2022, the HCD issued a letter finding that the Revised Draft 2021-2029 Housing Element Update addresses many statutory requirements; however, additional revisions are necessary to comply with State Housing Element Law. The updated Draft Housing Element incorporates revisions to be in compliance with the comments provided by the HCD.

Public Review: The updated Draft Housing Element is being circulated for public review to allow public agencies and interested members of the public the opportunity to comment on housing needs in Malibu as well as potential strategies for addressing housing needs.

Review Period: Begins: **January 16, 2024** Ends: **January 24, 2024**

How to Send Comments: Written comments should be submitted via email to rmollica@malibucity.org. All comments will be provided to the City Council for its consideration.

How to Participate in Study Session: All persons wishing to address the City Council during the study session will be afforded an opportunity in accordance with the Council's procedures. To view and participate during the meeting, please review the meeting agenda which will be posted at malibucity.org/agendacenter and follow the directions for public participation.

Where Documents are Available for Review: The updated Draft Housing Element will be available at malibucity.org/housingelement by January 8, 2024. Previous draft documents, meeting materials, and recordings of previous meetings are also available on the webpage.

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Malibu, CA 9026

A written staff report for the study session will be available at malibucity.org/agendacenter prior to the meeting.

Next Steps: Once the City Council conducts its review, the draft will be submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Following its review, an updated draft will be presented to the Planning Commission and City Council for its final review and adoption.

Receive Notifications: To be notified of important information regarding the Housing Element, sign up at malibucity.org/news and select Housing Element Update.

Contact: For more information regarding this notice, please contact Richard Mollica, Planning Director, at rmollica@malibucity.org or at 310-456-2489, extension 346.

Richard Mollica, Planning Director

Publish Date: December 21, 2023

Revised 2021-2029 Housing Element
City Council Study Session

January 17, 2024
City Council Meeting
Item No. 1.A.

Background Information

- Housing Element updated every 8 years
  - 6th Cycle Housing Element: 2021-2029 planning period
  - Certification by the Housing and Community Development (HCD) required by October 15, 2021

- HCD Review and Revisions
  - August 24, 2021 - First draft submitted to HCD
  - October 22, 2021 - HCD review letter
  - January 10, 2022 - City Council adopted the revised draft and resubmitted to HCD
  - March 22, 2022 - HCD review letter

Revisions to the Housing Element

Housing Plan (Section 7.5)

- Contains goals, policies, and programs the City is committed to accomplish during the planning period
- New programs added to the Housing Plan:
  - MMC and LIP amendments are needed to address new State law
  - Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) analysis completed
- Existing programs' actions, objectives, and timelines were strengthened or clarified as needed

Revisions to the Housing Element

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
(New Appendix F)

- HCD requires a full assessment of fair housing:
  - Fair housing enforcement and outreach
  - Geographic analysis of trends related to disparities and segregation
  - Assessment of contributing factors to fair housing concerns
- The Housing Element was revised to provide a complete assessment using HCD's guidance

Revisions to the Housing Element

Residential Land Inventory (Appendix B)

- Demonstrates adequate land with appropriate zoning and development standards to meet the City's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA).
  - RHNA: specific number of housing units broken down by household income category

Housing Units	Household Income Category (Based on Area Median Income)				
	Very-Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
RHNA 2021-2029	28	19	17	15	79

Sites Inventory

- Revised to be limited to sites that could support a realistic development capacity and achieve RHNA
- City-owned La Paz site in the Civic Center removed from Site Inventory –parcels in inventory must be available during entire 2021-2029 planning period
- Capacity assumptions of two AHO sites on Pacific Coast Highway revised
- Updated assumptions for the projected number of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)
  - Annual Progress Report

Public Notification- Deadlines

- The revised Housing Element is available for review on the City's web page at: malibucity.org/HousingElement.

- State law requires a 7-day public review process before resubmitting the revised draft to HCD.

- Notices of the City Council study session and availability of the revised Housing Element were sent to 840 individuals and public agencies published in the newspaper and advertised on the City's social media platforms and the City's webpage.

- Comments on the Housing Element are due **January 24** and can be sent to Planning Director Richard Mollica at RMollica@malibucity.org

Next Steps

- The revised Housing Element will be revised with input from the City Council and the public before resubmitting to HCD.
- Any further comments by HCD will be addressed until HCD considers the Housing Element in compliance.
- Future public hearings will be held by the Planning Commission and City Council to consider the readoption of the Housing Element.
- When the City Council re-adopts the revised Housing Element, it will be resubmitted to HCD for certification.

Recommendation

No formal action is required at this time. Staff recommends the following:

- Receive public comments
- Provide comments to staff on the revised Housing Element as appropriate

Revised 2021-2029 Housing Element
City Council Study Session

January 17, 2024
City Council Meeting
Item No. 1.A.

Revised Housing Element Public Review Comment from March 13- March 20 2024

[redacted]

Fri 3/15/2024 6:17 PM

To:Richard Mollica <RMollica@malibucity.org>

Hi my name is [redacted] I am interested in the Revised Housing Element if it does come to pass and the City of Malibu CA does indeed build Housing for low- income individuals I want to be on list to be first renter approved for the program if the Revised Housing Element does come to pass so here I am making a comment following the program and would like feed back on how to stay informed on City Hall meetings and emails regarding the Revised Housing Element 2021-2029 and just to be informed on how I can make myself the first renter on the list for the Revised Housing Element program if it comes to pass my info to be contacted is [redacted]
Phone number [redacted] email [redacted]

Sent from my Metro by T-Mobile 5G Device

[redacted]

Revised Housing Element

[redacted]

Fri 3/15/2024 7:56 PM

To:Richard Mollica <RMollica@malibucity.org>

Cc:[redacted]

Hi Richard:

I skimmed the report and from what I saw it looked very professional.

A couple of thoughts:

We host millions of visitors a year in the open space we have which is a valuable public service—would we be able to perform that service if required to increase residential density? Isn't Malibu's value its open space and rural character?

What are the CCC thoughts on the impact of residential build out and increased density in Malibu? Is it consistent with our visitor serving mandate?

Thanks

[redacted]

Sent from my iPhone

[redacted]

Housing Mandate

[redacted]

Mon 3/18/2024 3:14 PM

To:Richard Mollica <RMollica@malibucity.org>

The long and detailed Housing Document required by the state seems to be very complete in the requirements of what to report. But we also know that the State Housing Mandate has not been fulfilled in Malibu, and that right now there is no approved plan to do anything about it.

Here are two simple steps to help Malibu move towards compliance, and that I believe will benefit all of Malibu. However, I'm aware that there will be opposition as there is to every new suggestion in Malibu.

Step One: The city should build workforce housing to provide below market rate rents to teachers, city employees, firemen and policemen. Other cities do it. Universities do it for their professors. Even with below market rents, by floating a bond issue the rents will pay off the bonds with no out of pocket costs to the city. Let's remember that there are no real estate taxes nor development fees charged to the city. Also, the land is already owned by the city so the sunk costs for the land are the same as doing nothing with it, or just putting up a water fountain.

Step Two: Although there is the desire to maintain our rural character, the city should give waivers to those who wish to build ADU's and guarantee that if they rent them out, they will first be offered at below market rents to teachers, city employees, firemen and policemen. This requirement can be a deed requirement.
Right now the city is restricting the building of ADU's with requirements that could be waived in exchange for this commitment. Lot size minimums for example, could be reduced to allow for this kind of commitment.

Malibu needs the additional housing for not only the benefit of those who serve our city, but for the city's wellbeing. Our schools are being depopulated as more and more homes are bought for second homes. Not only are there less children in our schools, but there are fewer people who have an incentive to care about our city and to engage in local issues.

Please pass this email onto each of the planning commissioners and to each of our city council members.

Thanks, [redacted]

Great work! Housing Element Feedback

[redacted]

Sat 3/16/2024 11:08 AM

To:Richard Mollica <RMollica@malibucity.org>

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Mollica,

I was delighted to have the opportunity to review the City's recent revision of the Housing Element. Congratulations to you and your team on a thorough report with great depth and breadth.

I was pleased to see so many sub-populations called out in the report, especially attention to special needs populations.

I was also encouraged to see real attention to proactive and new steps being taken to expand the affordable housing stock in the City…long overdue. I have sat through City council meetings where I was dismayed that the apparent approach in the City of Malibu had essentially been to count the nanny's quarters as affordable housing. Sigh.

But I am hopeful that with the amount of resources and land in this area, and a proactive and empathic approach, engaging the whole community, that more solutions can be found, as they are readily available.

Just a few more specific comments and ideas:

- There is clearly a need for housing for **people with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (I/DD).** What will be required is the funding to offset costs of developing the housing. Having been in the I/DD field for 25 years myself, and specifically as a non-profit housing developer for over the past decade, it's simple math that a larger down payment offsets the need for a high mortgage, and makes rents affordable. **HOME funds** are a key source to developing this housing, and I am hopeful the City would consider broadening its funding availability to include more HOME funds. Also a call or letter to the Westside Regional Center to speak to the desire for housing to be developed here wouldn't hurt…they have some limited funding for housing too.
- I was pleased to see attention focused on **ADUs**. I would hope that this program can continue to be expanded, and planning costs reduced or abated. Orbit Homes could probably be a solution here…they're cool kids and right there!
- I would also think that **motorhomes and other mobile homes could be expanded**… indeed so many of my neighbors still live in one still not having rebuilt after the fire. Seems to be working just fine for them for now. Mayhaps a **buy-back program** sponsored by the City to get all these motorhomes everyone had to get after Woolsey. Cuz what are they supposed to do with them anyways?
- I would encourage the City to revise some of its own **regulations regarding zoning** or whomever needs to do that. For example, in our last home here (destroyed by Woolsey) we were in an R-10 zone…and even though we had a great set-up to provide additional housing on our 2.5 acres the zoning wouldn't allow for it. What a waste.
- There is SO much **surplus land** off of Encinal and Mulholland and Latigo, just to name a few back canyons, that could provide not only new developments, but also **Safe Parking sites**. As I am sure you are aware: there are a lot of people sleeping in cars off of our canyon and beach roads already. Rather than ticket everyone all the time how about a proactive approach by providing a more safe and reasonable accommodation. Safe Parking has been shown to be an effective solution. Especially when basic facilities are

included: it can work. What's nice about these back canyon areas are they aren't on PCH and in the face of our more affluent and/or NIMBY-neighbors.

- The **defunct Malibu Golf Course** would seem a great spot to provide multi-family or other mixed-use development. How about a live-work farm? A retreat-center or VRBO for tourists + homeless shelter of some kind + vineyard/farm for meaningful work and income = big wins.
- Of course "purpose" is critical to a meaningful life, therefore encouraging and **incentivizing the hiring of people** experiencing homelessness, veterans, the elderly, and people with an I/DD in many of our wineries and businesses can help provide a more holistic approach.
- And finally more **services** services services for people with special needs to ultimately work to find permanent housing. How many therapist-types and such do we have living in these hills here….tons. Continuing to partner with our own community, and the bounty of resources within it, is part of the solutions we are seeking.

Just a few ideas, nothing really novel. But mostly, I am glad you are taking it all seriously: as it is a very serious issue…and it has appeared that, historically, Malibu has figured out ways to not do its part.

What I do know is that Malibu, and its very own community, has plenty of resources to make true impact. From lots of land, to thriving businesses, to skilled therapists and retired folks, to money, to City folks like you. Really looking at the whole community can help us to reach solutions…cuz it's got to be a multi-pronged approach. And how cool would it be for Malibu to be a model for addressing housing! That's the kind of community I would love to be a part of.

Keep up the grrrrreat work!

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Revised 2021-2029 Housing Element question

[redacted]
Tue 3/19/2024 11:36 AM

To:Richard Mollica <RMollica@malibucity.org>

Dear Richard,
I saw your public comment period for the Revised 2021-2029 Housing Element online and was curious if you have been receiving a lot of comments on your draft? What does your process for tracking and analyzing those comments look like?

If you're using a spreadsheet, we'd love to help! We have been developing an AI-powered comment tagging system that has been proven to save time categorizing and organizing comments and are looking to try it with more entities to continue to improve. There is no cost for the trial (for a reasonable amount of comments).

Would this be something that might be helpful to your team?

Thanks very much,
[redacted]

[redacted]

Just FYI, we found your announcement on Google; feel free to unsubscribe
logo

Links not working.

[redacted]

Fri 3/15/2024 5:51 PM

To:Richard Mollica <RMollica@malibucity.org>

Subject: Review the City of Malibu's Revised Housing Element and Give Your Comments, March 13 - 20

The links cannot be accessed on two different devices.

Housing elements plan

[redacted]

Fri 3/15/2024 5:58 PM

To:Richard Mollica <RMollica@malibucity.org>

I am a long-term Malibu resident. Here's my input on your housing elements plan.

There is a serious shortage of rental housing in Malibu primarily because of short term vacation rentals. Your housing report says:

Short-Term Rentals Municipal Code Chapter 17.55 (Short-term Rental of Property) allows short-term rental of residential property subject to obtaining a short-term rental permit from the City. The City is currently working on a short-term rental ordinance that balances the need for overnight accommodations and the availability of long-term rental housing.

We do not need a "balance", we need a policy that puts the needs of resident's first. When entire neighborhoods are 50% vacation rentals, that is not a "balance", that is a very serious housing problem. This statement does not reflect the impact that vacation rentals have had on renters and people wanting to buy. If you pull up a map of Airbnb's in Malibu, the map is covered with red dots and every red dot you see is a home that is no longer available for someone to live in. Add to that the vacation rentals on other platforms and you can clearly see the problem.

Several of my former neighbors who were long term renters were forced out so the properties could be turned into Airbnb's (or sold to investors who turned them into vacation rentals). Nearly every home in my neighborhood is a vacation rental. I used to know all my neighbors, now I live in a hotel zone. This is not a balance.

I spoke with two Malibu renters recently, both are putting up with poor conditions of their rental units because they are afraid to complain, the shortage is so severe. I understand the City has been stymied by the Coastal Commission but there must be ways to cut down on the proliferation. I know you are working on it, but nothing has changed in years. Ideally the hosted ordinance would achieve what we need; allow for rentals but prioritize residents. Until we can get that passed, Here are a few ideas that would make the vacation rental business less attractive.

1. Mandatory inspections (owner pays cost). Many of these units are out of code. For example, a vacation rental near me added two bedrooms to a three-bedroom townhome, because it has five bedrooms, they can say it sleeps 10. One bedroom is an interior room with no fire exit and the other is a garage conversion (also with no windows/fire exits). They obviously do not have enough parking for 10 renters, and I doubt their septic can handle that many guests. If owners know they will have fewer bedrooms to rent or must pay the cost of compliance, their profitability will be impacted. These inspections should be annual. Yes, your policy states these properties are subject to inspection, but I don't know any that have been inspected. How do I know? because they are all still in business. You need to inspect every property, no inspection, no permit. Don't have the manpower? Bring in contractors to do the work, get the hosts to pay for it.
2. City run nuisance enforcement. Palm Springs does this (LAT article on it), *the hosts pay for it* through their permit fees and fines. Many of these homes are party houses. If you crack down on the parties, you cut into their profits. The current system of calling the Sheriff doesn't work. Many of my neighbors have called the Sheriff and complained to the City, the policy claims it will take their permits away for having parties, but they don't enforce it. Now more than ever, we need to Sheriff to focus on crime and PCH safety, not policing loud parties.
3. A tax break for long term rentals. Make it more attractive to rent long term, and less profitable for short term rentals.
4. Limit super hosts. Keep the big investors out, by limiting the number of properties one owner can rent short term within the City.

A housing plan that doesn't fix this problem is not an effective housing plan.

Best Regards,

[redacted]



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MALIBU'S HOUSING MUDDLE

Ever hopeful of a more affable Malibu, I have in the past proposed affordable housing developments for those who serve the city, the teachers and first responders, seniors and deserving others, contending it could bolster our public schools and public service, and possibly lend the civic center a sense of place and our community some civility.

For this, I have been mostly rebuked or ignored by conflicted residents, who have both cheered and chided Malibu's transition from an iconic coastal village to a tourist town, while shunning the state's imperative housing crisis and any gesture of neighborly good will.

As for a challenged City Hall, the responses have been muddled, while neophyte Councils have kept their collective heads buried in the sand, content to overpay sycophantic consultants to produce derivative reports to placate if not confuse residents and frustrate regional mandates, inviting the inevitable law suits and bad publicity for Malibu.

With this the sad state of local politics, and not believing in miracles, I hesitate to comment on the city's latest housing element to be shortly submitted to the State. Though If someone needed a single word to sum up the run-on report, I suggest "obfuscation."

Its lack of specific sites, schedules, stratagems and possibly some suggestive renderings make the Element all but useless in the quest for viable affordable housing. Put a match to it and it will explode for all the gas it contains.

But to be sure there are some bonbons to be plucked in the report's bundle of bureaucratic babble.

In declaring that its goals, policies and programs to encourage the housing needs "of residents from all economic segments" the city pledges to "coordinate with potential developers at least once annually to provide information on density bonus, potential funding sources, and available incentives."

Yes, it dangles liberal density bonuses that would make a Don Spitz weep, as well as fast track processing and, surprise, deep in the report actually cites a precise development goal of 47 lower-income and 17 moderate-income units.

But of course it doesn't specifically say where, what or when. On vacant land the City owns? In the Civic Center that begs for well-designed low rise multi-family development? The Trancas open space near shopping and schools?

It also notes that Malibu has been awarded $15,803,348 of federal funds in response to the 2018 Woolsey Fire, monies that could be used for affordable housing projects. To date, no developers have expressed interest.

There are other items in the Element that could challenge a befuddled City Hall and a naysaying public, but not wanting to overtax readers, I'll end it here and await reaction.

[redacted]

You should make note of the reaction.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Kay Real

From: Anna Nicolas <anicolas@bautelaw.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 23, 2024 11:19 AM
To: Housing Elements@HCD
Subject: City of Malibu - ADU Ordinance and RHNA Requirements

Hello,

I am contacting you on behalf of Mark Baute, he appeared before the Malibu City Council a couple of months ago to prevent them from adopting a clearly illegal “nimby” ADU Ordinance, which, if adopted, would be a clear violation of the State ADU Statutes and Senate Bill 9. That city council has no intention of ever approving or building any RHNA housing, and their proposed ADU statute is designed to discourage, block, derail and delay any and all ADU construction.

His main goal is to contact who ever may be overseeing this issue so that the HCD has time to weigh in before he meets with the City Council again. The last person we heard of that was in control of situations like these was Steve Miller but we do not have contact information for him nor do we know if he still maintains this position. I recently contacted Fidel Herrera who provided me the information for a Melinda Coy, but she has not contacted us back and we do not have a phone number for her.

If you can provide any information as to who the person may be to talk to about this issue, please provide the names, emails, and phone numbers of those who it would be best to contact.

Thank you!

Anna S. Nicolas
BAUTE CROCHETIERE HARTLEY & McCOY LLP
777 S Figueroa Street, Suite 3800
Los Angeles, California 90017
Telephone: (213) 630-5000 Facsimile: (213) 683-1225
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LAW OFFICE OF SEBASTIAN RUCCI, P.C.
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March 20, 2024

COMMENTS REGARDING MALIBU'S SIXTY CYCLE HOUSING ELEMENT

CITY OF MALIBU
Richard Mollica, Planning Director (Rmollica@malibucity.org)
Mayor Steve Uhring (SUhring@malibucity.org)
Mayor Pro Tem Doug Stewart (DStewart@malibucity.org)
Councilmember Bruce Silverstein (BSilverstein@malibucity.org)
Councilmember Paul Grisanti (PGrisanti@malibucity.org)
Councilmember Marianne Riggins (MRiggins@malibucity.org)
Trevor Rusin, Interim City Attorney (Trevor.Rusin@bbklaw.com)
Steve McClary, City Manager (SMcClary@MalibuCity.org)
Adrian Fernandez, Assistant Planning Director (AFernandez@malibucity.org)
Hani Baker, Senior Planner (HBaker@malibucity.org)
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Samantha Elias, Assistant Planner (SElias@malibucity.org)
Patricia Salazar, Development and Operations Manager (PSalazar@malibucity.org)

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Paul McDougall, Senior Program Manager (Paul.McDougall@HCD.ca.gov)
Fidel Herrera, Program Manager (Fidel.Herrera@HCD.ca.gov)

Dear Malibu Planning Director, Mayor, Councilmembers, HCD and others:

The following are timely comments to Malibu's draft 6th Cycle Hosing Element. As shown below, the City's 6th cycle draft housing element violates the Housing Element Law. (Gov. Code §§ 65580 through 65589.11) and fails to affirmatively further fair housing.

Malibu's RHNA allocation focuses on three parcels comprising 9.11 acres that have a dual zone, Multi-Family (M-F) and Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO). It is true that the AHO zone allows 20 units per acre; however, the AHO zone permits development under the base M-F zone which permits 6 units per acre; hence, the minimum zoning is 6 units per acre, not 20 units per acre. The Housing Element Law mandates that affordable housing "shall be zoned" with a "**minimum density** . . . **at least 20 units per acre**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2(h).)

The court of appeals in the recent case of *Martinez v. City of Clovis* (2023) 90 Cal. App. 5th 193, 244 held that while "the RHN Overlay complies with this minimum density requirement, the base zoning does not. Because development may occur at a density that is lower than the statutory minimum, the RHN Overlay sites do not comply with § 65583.2(h). Therefore, the ordinance that created the RHN Overlay does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law." Malibu's Affordable Housing Overlay zone similarly fails to substantially comply with the Housing Element Law and must be replaced.

Malibu's selection of the 9.11 acres on PCH during the 6th cycle, overlooks that the same 9.11 acres was used in the 5th and the 4th cycles. The Housing Element Law prevents reuse of the same 9.11 acres a third time. Under Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (c) a "nonvacant site identified . . . in a **prior housing element** and a vacant site that has been included in two or more consecutive planning periods that was not approved to develop a portion of the locality's housing need **shall not be deemed adequate to accommodate a portion of the housing need for lower income households** . . ." in the current housing cycle.

"No multifamily developments have been proposed within the past 10 years." (6th Cycle page 79.) In fact, Malibu "did not meet the 5th cycle RHNA objective of two units." (6th Cycle at page 115.) This lack of housing is likely because the AHO zone requires that "**all units in excess** of the permitted base density of six dwelling units per acre, **shall be affordable**." (MMC § 17.42.020.L.3.a.iv.) The AHO zone does not give any increase in market rate units for providing affordable housing units. A project may be built at 6 market rate units per acre in the MF zone, or 14 affordable and 6 market rate units per acre under the AHO zone. The market rate units are 6 in both scenarios. The lack of incentive to produce affordable housing explains why the 9.11 acres failed to produce two units in the 5th cycle. In the 6th cycle, the 9.11 acres are supposed to produce 111 units. As is clear, without incentives, like increasing the units for market rate housing, no affordable housing will be produced in Malibu under the AHO zone.

Malibu must comply with its mandatory duty to "affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community." (Gov. Code § 65583, subd. (c)(5).) The identified Housing Element Law violations confirm that Malibu "is engaging in housing discrimination, it is not affirmatively furthering fair housing." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 289.) The Martinez court concluded "as a matter of law that the violations of §§ 65583, 65583.2(h), and 65584.09 . . . establish that the City has failed to 'affirmatively further fair housing' in violation of § 8899.50, subd. (b)(1)." (*Id.* at 289.)

THE CITY OF MALIBU'S DRAFT 6TH CYCLE HOUSING ELEMENT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE HOUSING ELEMENT LAW

After decades of failing to achieve, adequate affordable housing, the Legislature held that "California has a housing supply and affordability crisis of historic proportions" and significantly expanded city's responsibility under the Housing Element Law. (Gov. Code §§ 65580 through 65589.11). Cities "shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community." (Gov. Code § 65583.)

Housing affordability is arrived at by viewing the area median income (AMI) further divided into four income categories: Very Low (31-50% of AMI), Low (51-80% of AMI), Moderate (81-120% of AMI) and Above Moderate (over 120% of AMI). Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element included its "Regional Housing Needs" in Table 7.2-22 (pg 37) as comprising 79 units and further divided into four categories: 28 Very Low units (31-50% of AMI), 19 Low units (51-80% of AMI), 17 Moderate units (81-120% of AMI), and 15 above Moderate units (over 120% of AMI).

Table 7.2-22
Regional Housing Needs - Malibu

Very Low[1]	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
28[2]	19	17	15	79

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element identifies six zoning districts in Table 7.4-2 (pg 51). According to Malibu, only the MFBF (Multi-Family Beachfront) zone with a density of 23.1 units per acre, and the AHO zone (Affordable Housing Overlay) zone with a density of 23.1 units per acre, exceed 20 units per acre mandated by the Housing Element Law.

Table 7.4-2
Residential Development Standards

Development Standard	RR[1]	SF[7]	MF	MFBF	MH	AHO
Maximum density	1 du/acre	4 du/acre	6 du/acre[8]	23.1 du/acre[9]	NA	27du/acre

Malibu focuses on "maximum density;" however, the Housing Element Law is based on "minimum density" and mandates that affordable housing sites "shall be . . . zoned with **minimum density** . . . **at least 20 units per acre**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (h).).

Malibu's multi-family zone provides a maximum density of 6 units per acre, which is 30% of that mandated by the Housing Element Law. Neither the MFBF zone, the AHO zone, nor any other district in Malibu comply with the mandate requiring that affordable housing require a minimum density of 20 units per acre. Malibu's failure to provide zoning with a minimum density of 20 units per acre violates the Housing Element Law.

MALIBU CANNOT RELY ON THE SAME PROPERTIES IN THREE HOUSING CYCLES

The Housing Element Law mandates that Malibu provide a housing inventory with sites that "can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need by income level during the planning period." (Gov. Code § 65583, subd. (c).)

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element includes a "Sites Inventory" (page 138) which identifies three contiguous parcels comprising 9.11 acres (5.12 + 0.74 + 3.25) which will produce 66 Low Income units and 45 Moderate Income units, for a total of 111 units.

Table B-~~24~~
~~Multi-Family~~ Sites Inventory

APN	Address	Street	Parcel Size (acres)	Parcel Size (sq.ft.)	General Plan/ Zone	Realistic Density (units/acre)	Potential Units		
							Lower	Moderate	Above-Moderate
4467013022	28517	PACIFIC COAST HWY	5.12		MF/AHO	20	~~64~~36	25	
4467013023			0.74						
4467012005	28401	PACIFIC COAST HWY	3.25		MF/AHO	20	~~52~~30	20	

Malibu's 5th Cycle Housing Element (Jan. 13, 2014) includes the same three properties as meeting Malibu's affordable housing projection during that cycle.

Table B-2
Multi-Family Sites Inventory

APN	Address	Street	Parcel Size (acres)	Parcel Size (sq.ft.)	Zone	Realistic Density (units/acre)	Potential Units	
							Lower	Moderate
4467013022	28517	PACIFIC COAST HWY	5.12		AHO	20	61	
4467013023			0.74					
4467012005	28401	PACIFIC COAST HWY	3.25		AHO	20	52	

Malibu's 4th Cycle Housing Element (adopted six years past its due date) relied on the same three properties as meeting Malibu's affordable housing requirements. Malibu projected that these three properties would provide 181 affordable units during that cycle.

Table B-5
Candidate Affordable Housing Sites

APN	Address	Site Size	General Plan Zoning	LCP Zoning	Existing Use	Owner Interest in Use for Housing	Potential Units (20 units/acre)
4467-013-022 & -023	28517 Pacific Coast Hwy / Not assigned	5.12 & 0.74 (5.86 total)	MF	MF	The larger of the two parcels is vacant and the smaller is developed with a 3,000 sq. ft. single-family residence which was constructed in 1958.	The property owner has indicated an interest in using this property for housing.	116
4467-012-005	28401 Pacific Coast Hwy	3.25	MF	MF	The parcel is developed with a 2,550 sq. ft. single-family residence which was constructed in 1957.		65

The 9.11-acre parcels comprise the bulk of Malibu's housing inventory. Selecting the same 9.11 acres for three housing cycles is similar to a police department rounding up the usual suspects. This makes people feel that something is being done. It is apparent that after two prior housing cycles, the 9.11 acres at issue will not produce affordable housing.

The Legislature was well aware that many gimmicks are used to exclude affordable housing. It closed this loophole by preventing cities from using the same properties to account for affordable housing. Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (c) addressed this as follows:

> "A nonvacant site identified . . . in a **prior housing element** and a vacant site that has been included **in two or more consecutive planning periods** that was not approved to develop a portion of the locality's housing need **shall not be deemed adequate to accommodate a portion of the housing need for lower income households** that must be accommodated in the current housing element planning period . . ."

The statutory exception to the consecutive use of the same land does not apply here because the overlay zone used to calculate the density for the 9.11 acres does not provide a minimum of 20 units per acre. Malibu's identification of the same three properties to provide affordable housing in three housing cycles violates the Housing Element Law.

MALIBU'S OVERLAY ZONE VIOLATES THE HOUSING ELEMENT LAW

During the 4th cycle, Malibu established "an Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) zone, MMC § 17.42.020(L), allowing multi-family development at a minimum density of 20 units/acre." (6th Cycle at page 53.) The AHO zone is not a citywide zone, only the same three 9.11 acre properties are in the overlay zone. (MMC § 17.42.020(L) Table 1.)

Table 1 – AHO District Sites

Site Number	APNs	Address
1	4467-013-022 and 4467-013-023	28517 Pacific Coast Highway and adjacent vacant lot
2	4467-012-005	28401 Pacific Coast Highway

"The Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) District is . . . in addition to (and not as a limitation of) uses allowed within the underlying zoning district . . ." (MMC § 17.42.020(L), subd. 1.) Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element confirms that the "**three AHO parcels have a base zoning designation of MF (multi-family residential)** and . . . the types of housing permitted on AHO sites are determined by the underlying zoning, **which is MF for the sites identified in the Sites Inventory**." (6th Cycle at page 127.) The AHO zone "does not represent an 'inclusionary' requirement because property owners who do not wish to take advantage of the density incentive would be **allowed to develop market-rate housing at the allowable base density of 6 units per acre**." (6th Cycle at page 102.)

The AHO zone does provide 20 units per acre for three parcels; however, the three parcels base MF zone permits 6 units per acre; hence, **the minimum zoning is 6 units per acre, not 20 units per acre**. Malibu's RHNA allocation to 9.11 acres zoned MF does not comply with the Housing Element Law. The 9.11 acres are "allowed to develop market-rate housing at the allowable base density of 6 units per acre." (6th Cycle at page 102.)

In *Martinez v. City of Clovis* (2023) 90 Cal. App. 5th 193, the court held that the **dual density limits** did not comply with the Housing Element Law. In *Martinez*, the city "created a citywide zoning overlay that would allow multifamily housing on properties that meet specific standards." (*Id.* at 229.) The court described the overlay zone as follows:

> "An overlay zone district is a special zone district that adds another layer of permitted uses and standards over and beyond the existing (*i.e*., base layer) zoning. Unlike a conventional rezoning, **an overlay does not remove the zoning rights of the base layer**. Thus, when an area previously zoned for single-family housing becomes subject to an overlay district for multifamily housing, both types of housing are allowed within the overlay district. In such an overlay district, multifamily housing development and single-family housing development compete for sites." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 229.)

The density required by Gov. Code § 65583.2(h) requires that the "minimum density . . . **shall be at least 20 units per acre**." The *Martinez* court noted that "the base zoning in existence when the overlay was enacted still applies to the RHN Overlay sites and permits development at densities below 20 units per acre." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 238.)

Martinez held that minimum density "is not susceptible to multiple interpretations and means what it says -- that the **sites must be zoned with at least a density of 20 units per acre**. As drafted, the RHN **overlay merely allows an additional possible density and does not impose a minimum density of at least 20 units per acre**." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 240.) The "base zoning allows for development at a lower density and, thus, the RHN Overlay sites do not comply with Gov. Code § 65583.2(h)." (*Id*.)

"While the RHN Overlay complies with this minimum density requirement, the base zoning does not. Because development may occur at a density that is lower than the statutory minimum, the RHN Overlay sites do not comply with § 65583.2(h). Therefore, the ordinance that created the RHN Overlay does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 244.) The "amended housing element does not substantially comply with the Housing Element Law because the RHN Overlay does not comply with applicable density requirements." (*Id.* at 252.)

It is true that the AHO allows "a minimum density of 20 units/acre." However, the "**three AHO parcels have a base zoning designation of MF (multi-family residential)** and . . . AHO sites are determined by the underlying zoning, **which is MF for the sites identified in the Sites Inventory**." (6th Cycle at page 127.) The overlay zone is not explicitly prohibited; however, "Gov. Code § 65583.2(h) limits the parameters of the base and overlay by requiring the site to be zoned for a minimum density." (Martinez, 90 Cal. App. 5th at 242.) Malibu must either increase the density of the existing multi-family zone to 20 units per acre or enact a new multi-family zone with a minimum of 20 units per acre. Until then, Malibu's zoning code fails to comply with the Housing Element Law.

THE 9.11 ACRES WILL NEVER PRODUCE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Malibu's AHO requires that "**all units in excess** of the permitted base density of six dwelling units per acre, **shall be affordable** to lower and moderate income households." (MMC § 17.42.020(L), subd. 3.a.iv.) The AHO zone requires 70% of the housing to be affordable. Six units are market-rate units, and 14 units out of 20 units (70%) are affordable.

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element states that the AHO zone allows "a minimum density of 20 units per acre for projects that include affordable housing. To qualify for the **increased density incentive**, all 'bonus' units (i.e., additional units allowed above the base density of 6 units per acre) must be deed-restricted for low- and moderate-income households. . ." (6th Cycle at page 101.) Malibu's 6th Cycle states that this "creates a strong incentive for affordable housing development because of the additional units allowed at 20 units per acre to the base density of 6 units per acre." (6th Cycle at page 102.)

However, Malibu's AHO does provide any additional market rate unit for providing affordable housing. The lack of incentive is difficult to understand. The landowner can choose between 6 market rate units for every acre (MF zone), or 6 market rate and 14 affordable units for every acre (AHO zone). The disincentive is readily apparent: Without any incentive in additional market rate units, affordable housing will never happen. The explains why "the City did not construct any very low and low income units and did not meet the 5th cycle RHNA objective of two units." (6th Cycle at page 115.) Malibu could not provide a minuscule two units in the 5th cycle, but now proposes in the 6th cycle, to provide 66 low income units and 45 moderate income units (total 111 units), using the same 9.11 acres and exclusionary AHO zone offered to the public during three prior housing cycles.

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element states that the "Affordable Housing Overlay (AHO) District is applied to three vacant sites [in Table B-24]. The AHO allows multi-family development by-right at a minimum density of 20 units/acre. The AHO parcels were included in the 4th and 5th housing cycles to accommodate the lower-income RHNA requirement." (6th Cycle at page 129.) However, "No multifamily developments were developed on those parcels during the 4th and 5th housing cycles. The disincentive to provide 70% affordable housing makes it clear that the AHO zone will not produce any affordable housing. This is not a strong incentive as Malibu states, it is a disincentive, and fully explains why "No multifamily developments have been proposed within the past 10 years." (6th Cycle page 79)

"Some multi-family development . . . is located in the flatter portions of the City along Pacific Coast Highway." (6th Cycle at page 12.) However, "since its incorporation in 1991, the City has focused its efforts on preserving its rural character." (6th Cycle at page 48.) "The Mobile home parks [were] in existence as of City incorporation." (6th Cycle at page 63.) "The City was incorporated in 1991, long after urbanization and land use patterns had been established." (6th Cycle at page 240.) In effect, all multi-family housing predates Malibu's incorporation, Malibu has not added a single affordable unit in the past 33 years!

Malibu has yet to produce any affordable housing since its incorporation. The mobile home parks and multi-family housing predate Malibu's incorporation. It is time for Malibu to "make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community." (Gov. Code § 65583.)

Gov. Code § 65583, subd. (a)(6) requires that an analysis of constraints on land include "the price of land." Malibu's 6th Cycle housing inventory offers three parcels, the 9.11 acres identified above. This is not an adequate housing inventory. Malibu comprises 19.9 square miles or 12,736 acres. It is surprising that Malibu focuses on only the 9.11 acres which calculates into a minuscule **0.07% of all land in Malibu** (12,736 acres / 9.11 acres)!

The mandatory components of Malibu's housing element require 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 . . ." (Gov. Code § 65583, subd. (a)(3).) Malibu does not identify all vacant parcels in the city.

It is not true as Malibu states that "most of the buildable land in the City has already been developed." (6th Cycle at page 78.) SCAG's website has a vacant land inventory for each city within SCAG and the vacant land inventory for Malibu shows 476 vacant properties. It is unfathomable that Malibu focuses on only three properties.

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element correctly states that "a recent survey of vacant land offered for sale found asking prices of approximately $100,000 to $15 million." (6th Cycle at page 78.) Malibu should have noted that the 5.86 acre parcel, the largest of the 9.11 acres, is for sale for a $15 million (see attached Exhibit A). There is a host of land in the City that is selling for much less, and the $15 million price tag, along with the disincentive for any affordable housing under the AHO zone, puts a nail on the coffin of any affordable housing.

It may be true that the "density achieved is largely driven by the environmental conditions and the market demand for single family residences over multi-family residences in Malibu." (6th Cycle at page 50). However, Malibu must comply with state law which demands that affordable housing sites "shall be . . . zoned with **minimum density** . . . **at least 20 units per acre**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (h)).

"The goal is not just to identify land, but to pinpoint sites that are adequate and realistically available for residential development targets for each income level. (Gov. Code § 65583, subd. (c)(1).)" (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 244.) The "main way a housing element accommodates lower income housing needs is through zoning ordinances that allow sufficient opportunities to construct multifamily residences." (*Id.* at 219.) It is time for Malibu to enact a citywide multi-family zone of 20 units per acre.

MALIBU'S HEIGHT LIMITS VIOLATE THE HOUSING ELEMENT LAW

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element states that the maximum "height limit of 18 feet **may constrain** the development of residential developments specifically for **developments in the Multi-Family zone as 18 feet may only accommodate one story**. Height limits are generally intended to maintain visual consistency within an area and compatibility between adjacent buildings." (6th Cycle at page 50.)

There are many units in Malibu well above 18 feet. These units were built long before Malibu was incorporated. It is time for Malibu to remove the height constraint to multi-family housing. Contrary to Malibu's assertion that the height constraints "are generally dictated by the state coastal zone regulations." (6th Cycle at page 50.)

Malibu readily admits that "development standards such as **height may constrain development for multi-family residences**." (6th Cycle at page 50.) It is time for Malibu to enact height limitations to permit four-story multi-family units. This was the norm in Malibu prior to its incorporation, and contrary to its assertion, the existing multi-family units were developed with identical state coastal zone regulations. The only difference is that Malibu was incorporated to prevent any multi-family housing, and the data since its incorporation proves that it has done precisely that. It is time to remove these barriers.

THE MULTIFAMILY BEACH FRONT DISTRICT DENSITY IS INACCURATE

The City's March 2024 housing element states that the "default density refers to the density at which low-income housing development is presumed to be feasible . . . The MFBF zone allows development of more than 20 units per acre." (6th Cycle at page 52.) This statement is not accurate for multiple reasons.

FIRST, the Housing Element Law is concerned with minimum density, not maximum density: "If local law or regulations require the **development of a site at a minimum density**, the department shall accept the planning agency's **calculation** of the total housing unit capacity **on that site based on the established minimum density**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (c)(1).) The City must "accommodate 100 percent of the need for housing for very low and low-income households . . . on sites that shall be . . . zoned with **minimum density** and development standards that **permit at least 16 units per site** at a density of . . . **at least 20 units per acre**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (h).)

SECOND, the Malibu Municipal Code ("MMC") provides the "Lot development criteria" for the MFBF zone and states that the "Minimum lot area: five thousand (5,000) square feet." (MMC § 17.14050(A).) This calculates to only 8.71 units/acre (43,560/5,000) and is far less than a "minimum density" of 20 units per acre.

THIRD, according to the MMC, the "Lot development criteria" for the MFBF zone permits the following density: "Units per lot: one unit per one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (1,885) square feet of lot area, **not to exceed four units**." (MMC § 17.14050(D).) "Density: one additional unit per lot may be permitted, **not to exceed five units per lot**, for affordable housing . . . of very low, low, and moderate income households." (MMC § 17.14050(E).) The limitation to five units per lot does not "**permit at least 16 units per site** at a density of . . . **at least 20 units per acre**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (h).)

Setting aside the defect in limiting the density to five units per lot, the Housing Element Law is concerned with "the total housing unit capacity **on that site based on the established minimum density**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (c)(1).) Lots for affordable and lower-income households "shall be zoned with **minimum density**" of "**at least 20 units per acre**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (h).) In theory, the maximum zoning could be 23.1 du/acre. However, the minimum density is 8.71 du/acre (43,560/5,000), not 23.1 du/acre.

The maximum density of 23.1 du/acre is also inaccurate as it is limited to five lots. It is noted that in Table 7.4-2, the City correctly states that in the MFBF zone the "**Maximum density** is 1 unit per 1,885 sf of lot area, **not to exceed 4 units per lot**. One additional unit may be permitted if affordable to a very-low, low, or moderate-income household." (6th Cycle at page 51, Table 7.1-2 at footnote 9.)

FOURTH, after omitting the lots on PCH comprising 9.11 acres discussed above, the balance of the "Sites Inventory" (Table B-4) consists of 21 lots producing 21 moderate houses; but 20 of the lots are less than 0.25 acres in size, and the Housing Element Law excludes sites "smaller than half an acre" (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (c)(2)(A).)

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element states the "**default density** established by HCD for sites feasible to facilitate development of housing affordable to lower-income households **is 20 units per acre**. Although these sites are zoned at a maximum density greater than 20 units per acre, the vacant sites in the MFBF zone are smaller than 0.5 acres and permit up to four units per lot, which limits development potential. Based on development trends in the MFBF and the lot sizes, realistic development of these sites is 10 units. Based on market conditions, units in this zone would be affordable to above moderate-income households if developed with market rate units." (6th Cycle at page 126.)

The City's zoning map shows the MFBF zone at two different places in the City, and it is true that lots in the MFBF will be developed for above moderate housing, *i.e.*, million dollar homes. However, the lots in the MFBF zone will never provide affordable housing, with density and size as required by the Housing Element Law. After all, the lots designated in the MFBF zone are all 50 feet wide by 160 feet deep. The limitation to four or five units is inconsistent with the mandate that parcels are large enough to "**permit at least 16 units per site** at a density of . . . **at least 20 units per acre**." (Gov. Code § 65583.2, subd. (h).)

MALIBU IS ENGAGING IN HOUSING DISCRIMINATION

"In 2018, the Legislature enacted a statute requiring local governments to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). The mandatory AFFH duty greatly increases the responsibilities on local governments in administering their land use and housing policies." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 283.) Gov. Code § 8899.50 requires cities "to affirmatively further fair housing and 'also required cities and counties to consider AFFH in their housing element's implementation plan. By placing AFFH provisions into housing element law, the California law expanded its reach to all cities." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 285.)

Gov. Code § 8899.50, subd. (b)(1) provides that a city "shall administer its programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing, and take no action that is materially inconsistent with its obligation to affirmatively further fair housing." Compliance with this AFFH provision is "a mandatory duty." (Gov. Code § 8899.50, subd. (b)(2).)

"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." (Gov. Code § 8899.50, subd. (a)(1), italics added.)

Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element must "affirmatively further fair housing opportunities and promote housing throughout the community." (§ 65583, subd. (c)(5).) "The requirement to affirmatively further fair housing is not only a mandate to refrain from discrimination but a mandate to take the type of actions that undo historic patterns of segregation and other types of discrimination and afford access to opportunity that has long been denied." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 288.) The court in *Martinez v. City of Clovis* (2023) 90 Cal. App. 5th 193 stated:

> "Thus, we conclude as a matter of law that the City's acts and omissions in 2019 related to the amended housing element qualify as the administration 'programs and activities relating to housing and community development' for purposes of § 8899.50, subd. (b)(1)." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 288.)

"In other words, if a municipality is engaging in housing discrimination, it is not affirmatively furthering fair housing." (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 289.) "Consequently, we conclude as a matter of law that the violations of §§ 65583, 65583.2(h), and 65584.09 . . . establish that the City has failed to 'affirmatively further fair housing' in violation of § 8899.50, subd. (b)(1). Restated using the language in the statutory definition of 'affirmatively furthering fair housing,' the City failed to 'foster[] and maintain[] compliance with … fair housing laws.'" (§ 8899.50, subd. (a)(1).)" (*Martinez,* 90 Cal. App. 5th at 289.)

Malibu is a beautiful city with a 21-mile coastline consisting of beachfront residential lots and large estate lots in the hillsides and canyons overlooking the ocean. Producing affordable housing will not change Malibu's character. It will provide housing to the nurses, teachers and others who work and wish to live in Malibu but cannot afford the cost.

Malibu's multi-family zone of 6 units per acre is the most restrictive of any city in Los Angeles County. The effort in enacting an affordable housing overlay zone has not produced any affordable housing, because it provides no economic incentives for doing so. It looks good as the AHO zoning has the word "affordable" in the zone, but it has not produced a single unit in two prior hosing cycles. It takes very little difficulty to enact a new multi-family zone with a minimum of 20 units per acre or increase the existing multi-family zone to provide the mandatory 20 units per acre.

The combination of the restrictive zoning, the one-story height limit, and lack of incentive with additional density has made it clear that Malibu is not affirmatively furthering fair housing. It could be inferred that Malibu is engaging in housing discrimination. The many violations of the Housing Element Law at the very minimum establish that Malibu has failed to "affirmatively further fair housing." (Gov. Code § 8899.50, subd. (b)(1)).

It is time to make honest corrections to Malibu's 6th Cycle Housing Element. I am available to assist and will gladly meet with staff, or the council, to address solutions to the critical need for affordable housing in one of the most amazing cities in the country.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICES OF SEBASTIAN RUCCI, P.C.



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Kay Real

From: DJ Dee <[redacted]>
Sent: Tuesday, January 9, 2024 10:33 AM
To: Housing Elements@HCD
Subject: Complaint about The Home Gallery in Malibu, California

Hi there,

I hope this email finds you well. I am writing to bring to your attention some concerning issues related to The Home Gallery, aka Orbit Homes aka Autonomous Living LLC, a company operating in Malibu California. We believe there have been malpractices, and we would like your department to investigate the matter.

We have compiled a set of articles that shed light on the reported malpractices of The Home Gallery. These are some items that we saw on their malpractices.

- **Leaks in the new properties** - Despite the promise of comfort, multiple reports have surfaced regarding the compromised quality of The Home Gallery.
- **Mold Infestations** - The compromised quality of construction has led to water intrusion, creating a conducive environment for mold growth.
- **Environmental Impact** - . The company stores its homes on a vacant lot, leaving them exposed to the elements — be it dust storms, rain, or the risk of break-ins.
- **Unattended Homes and Electrical Issues** - These oversights not only jeopardize the safety of homeowners but also reveal a disregard for the sanctity of the very spaces that The Home Gallery is entrusted to create.
- **Project Failures and Refunds** - Clients struggling to secure refunds in the wake of project failures face more than just monetary challenges.
- Unmet Expectations from the properties they sold

Here are some articles with more information about this complaint.

Article 1 [reddit.com]
Article 2 [reddit.com]

If you require any additional information or if there is a specific process we need to follow, please do let us know. We appreciate your attention to this matter and trust that your department will conduct a thorough investigation.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Emily Green

From: David Kellogg <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2022 5:07 PM
To: Housing Elements@HCD
Subject: Public Comment on Housing Element

Nov 18, 2022

On behalf of David Kellogg (a Contra Costa County resident), 350 Contra Costa, Greenbelt Alliance, CaRLA, Scott O'Neil (a resident of Palo Alto), Watson Ladd (a resident of Berkeley), Marven Normal (a resident of San Bernadino), Dara Dadachanji (a resident of San Francisco), and George Grohwin (a resident of San Francisco), we provide the following comment on the Housing Element from MALIBU.







Issue

- The Housing Element from MALIBU fails to adequately analyze compliance with one of the state's fundamental streamlining laws.
- Under PRC 21080.1 & 21080.2, a lead agency must determine if a housing development is exempt from CEQA within 30 days of completeness, or if an EIR or other CEQA document will be required.
- For CEQA-exempt housing, this CEQA determination then triggers a 60-day approval clock (with deemed approved remedies) under the Permit Streamlining Act. Thus, if state housing laws were followed, CEQA-exempt housing projects should generally receive approvals in about 120 days.
    1. 30 days to determine completeness
    2. 30 days for CEQA review
    3. 60 days for approval.
- MALIBU does not appear to issue determinations of CEQA-exemption within 30 days of completeness. As a result, **builders and the public are denied the right to the timely approval of housing**. Additionally, the builders are forced into an unreasonable bargaining position, as they lack the "deemed approved" options they should have. This improperly empowers jurisdictions to treat builders arbitrarily in the entitlement process.

- Moreover, MALIBU has no apparent good-faith basis for delaying CEQA-exemption determinations beyond the allowance of Public Resources Code 21080.1 & 21080.2. In the vast majority of instances, these exemptions are uncontested and straightforward.

Recommendation

- The Housing Element from MALIBU should include an analysis of compliance in its approval process with PRC 21080.1 & 21080.2.
- The Housing Element from MALIBU should add a program to specify (i) who is responsible for making the CEQA determination of PRC 21080.1, specify (ii) that their decision will be made within the timeframe permitted by PRC 21080.2, and specify that (iii), when they determine a project is exempt from CEQA, their determination triggers the Permit Streamlining Act (PSA) 60-day deadline (Gov. Code 65950(a)(5)). If existing local practices or regulations are incompatible with these state laws, the program should commit to enacting reforms necessary to achieve compliance within a reasonable and definite timeline.

HCD Technical Assistance Letter

- The CEQA issues mentioned herein are discussed in the June 3, 2022 Technical Assistance letter sent to Berkeley by Shannan West, Housing Accountability Unit Chief (copy included below).
- In the letter, HCD notes that Berkeley had been issuing "recommendations" of CEQA-exemption and that the actual "determinations" were made more than 30 days beyond the completeness date. HCD notes that such practice was in violation of PRC 21080.1 & 21080.2 and "may act as a governmental constraint on housing."

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - BUSINESS, CONSUMER SERVICES AND HOUSING AGENCY GAVIN NEWSOM, *Governor*

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HOUSING POLICY DEVELOPMENT
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June 3, 2022

Sharon Gong, Senior Planner
City of Berkeley
1947 Center Street, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Sharon Gong:

RE: Berkeley – Letter of Technical Assistance

The purpose of this letter is to provide technical assistance to the City of Berkeley (City). The California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has become aware of potential conflicts between the practices of the City's Zoning Adjustments Board (ZAB) concerning determinations for projects determined to be exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and timelines pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.1, subdivision (a), and Public Resources Code section 21080.2. HCD is concerned that these actions may act as a governmental constraint on housing development and requests the City review the CEQA determination process in Berkeley's 6th Cycle Housing Element and include programs to mitigate or remove constraints as necessary.

Obligations Under Public Resources Code sections 21080.1 & 21080.2

HCD has been made aware of at least five development applications where the final ZAB determination was made more than 30 days after the relevant permit was determined to be complete. As the City is aware, under the Public Resources Code, a lead agency must make a determination under CEQA for projects exempt from environmental review within 30 days of a project application being deemed complete. These provisions are critical to meeting the Permit Streamlining Act requirement set in Government Code section 65950, subdivision (a) (5), and generally facilitate the processing of housing developments.

6th Cycle Housing Element

As Berkeley is updating its 6th Cycle Housing Element, the City must describe and analyze the permit process from application to approvals, including a discussion on timeframes for each step in the process, impediments, and how it addresses the

application of state law on application processing pursuant to Government Code section 65583, subdivision (a)(5). In addition, the element must also demonstrate local efforts to remove governmental constraints that hinder the locality from meeting its share of the regional housing need and include program actions to remove or mitigate identified constraints pursuant to Government Code section 65583, subdivision (c)(3). Excessive CEQA review timeframes can delay project approval and pose a constraint to the development of housing and should be reviewed as part of the City's housing element update.

Conclusion

HCD understands that the City is currently reviewing its compliance with these provisions and is looking at strategies to transparently document the process to ensure timely approval of CEQA determinations and provide additional transparency. HCD supports these efforts and encourages the City to take meaningful steps to ensure that its processes comply with provisions of state housing law.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Kevin Hefner at Kevin.Hefner@hcd.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Shannan West
Housing Accountability Unit Chief

Emily Green

From: Patricia Salazar <psalazar@malibucity.org>
Sent: Wednesday, May 8, 2024 3:33 PM
To: Lilly Rudolph; Veronica Tam; Emily Green; Kay Real
Cc: jparkerbozylinski@gmail.com
Subject: [EXT] FW: Malibu's 2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Public comment

From: losangeleschicagonewyork3 <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, May 3, 2024 5:17 PM
To: Richard Mollica <rmollica@malibucity.org>
Subject: Malibu's 2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT

Hi yes my name is David Rodriguez [redacted] i have reviewed the updated Malibu 2021-2029 Housing element and i see that they are going to be 47 housing units availible to very low- income households i am very interested on one of those housing units and i am keeping touch with Malibu City Hall so i can be one of the first or first individual on the list to pay rent for one of the Housing Units under Malibus 2021-2029 Housing Element as my updated public comment i see Malibu CA as a safe neighberhood for me and i would love to be a resident of Malibu CA near the water enjoying the coast and Sun on the beach where i can hold my prayers under the Sunlight I am glad the City of Malibu CA is making way for this opurtunity please notify me through email or text on future Malibu City Hall meetings on the Malibu's 2021-2029 HOUSING ELEMENT
Sincerely David Rodriguez

Sent from my Metro by T-Mobile 5G Device

Appendix D – List of Acronyms

AB	Assembly Bill
AHO	Affordable Housing Overlay
AMI	Areawide Median Income
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCRL	California Community Redevelopment Law
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDP	Coastal Development Permit
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
DOF	California Department of Finance
DU	Dwelling unit
ELI	Extremely low income
ESHA	Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area
FAR	Floor area ratio
FMR	Fair market rent
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HMDA	Home Mortgage Disclosure Act
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LCP	Local Coastal Program
LIP	Local Implementation Plan
MF	Multi-family
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Assessment
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SF	Single-family

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Appendix E
Contributing Factors to Fair Housing Issues

I. Executive Summary

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Barriers to mobility	High	According to 2015 ACS data, an estimated 9.2 percent of persons in the Urban County had a disability. The ability for persons with disabilities to access infrastructure, public facilities, and housing units is limited by barriers to mobility, such as physical accommodations for access. Some 37.6 percent of survey respondents with a disability indicated that it was difficult or somewhat difficult getting about their neighborhood or housing complex. In addition, an estimated 10.5 percent of respondents in Los Angeles County indicated that there are problems with their home that create physical/accessibility issues for their households. Based on a survey of participating cities regarding their CDBG spending priorities, over 80% indicated that they will use CDBG funds if available during the next five (5) years to address accessibility improvements such as sidewalks, public facilities, or housing. Participating cities considered the needs identified through assessments and input from residents to set their CDBG spending priorities. Barriers to mobility limits access to opportunities, creating a disproportionate access and contributing to fair housing issues. As such, this factor has been rated as a high priority. While the CDC and HACoLA have made continued efforts in the past to increase access for persons with disabilities, the need remains. The CDC and HACoLA must establish goals to increase access in order to diminish any disproportionate access to opportunity that persons with disabilities in the Urban County experience.	Los Angeles Urban County HACoLA
Lack of affordable housing in a range of sizes	High	According to the 2017 HUD AFFH data, approximately 74 percent of family households with five or more members experience housing problems such as cost burdens or overcrowding. The high percentage of families that need appropriately sized housing makes this contributing factor a high priority. Almost a quarter of all households surveyed expressed severe cost burdens which impact racial and ethnic minorities at an even higher rate. The lack of affordable housing units available in a wide variety of household sizes is evident in the proportion of households with severe cost burdens. The 2017-18 Resident Survey found that countywide the need for housing for seniors and persons with disabilities, ranked out of a possible 4, were 3.36 and 3.28, respectively. Although the CDC has encouraged the development of affordable units for special needs and low income households, the need for additional housing options is striking compared to available units. As a high priority, the CDC will continue to direct efforts and resources to promoting affordable housing options that comply with federal and state fair housing requirements, including Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Section 504), Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the Fair Housing Act.	Los Angeles Urban County
Lack of sufficient accessible housing in a range of unit sizes	High	While 2015 ACS data states that 9.2 percent of persons in the Urban County had a disability, according to the County's 2015 Health Survey, 22.6 percent had a disability countywide. Barriers to mobility are compounded with limited access to affordable housing to create a lack of accessible housing options. Service providers echo this sentiment, highlighting the need for additional accessible units for varying households. The 2017-2018 Resident Survey found that, countywide, the rated need for housing for persons with disabilities was 3.28 out of 4. Lack of sufficient accessible housing in a range of unit sizes is rated as a high priority due to its impact on persons with disability to access fair housing options. This factor is a core function of both the CDC and HACoLA to address fair housing issues in the County. HACoLA and the CDC have been increasing the number of accessible units in the County through various efforts over time. However, these efforts still do not meet the need of persons with disabilities to access housing. In establishing goals to meet this need, the CDC and HACoLA will help decrease the disparity in access to housing options and access to opportunity for persons with disabilities.	Los Angeles Urban County HACoLA

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Lack of sufficient publicly supported housing for persons with HIV/AIDS	High	The HIV/AIDS population in Los Angeles County has seen 85,500 cumulative diagnosis of HIV/AIDS, according to the 2015 Annual HIV Surveillance Report, which also estimates that 60,000 persons are currently living in the County with HIV/AIDS. This report also suggests that the Hispanic population is disproportionately affected, as well as persons in San Fernando and San Gabriel Valley. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services states that stable housing options for this population has been linked to better ability to access care and supportive services, as well as maintenance of treatment.[2] The continued need for housing options for persons with HIV/AIDS was emphasized during the AI process through service providers and public input. The lack of sufficient publicly supported housing for persons with HIV/AIDS limits access to housing options for this special needs population. This directly impacts access to opportunity and exasperates levels of segregation. Due to these impacts, this factor has been given a high priority. Housing efforts have been undertaken county-wide to increase housing option for person with HIV/AIDS. However, the need for additional housing options is still prominent for this special needs community. The CDC will Establish a goal to increase housing options to help diminish the dipartites in access for persons with HIV/AIDS.	Los Angeles Urban County
Land use and planning decisions restrict fair housing choice for persons with disabilities and affordable housing in general	High	The location of accessible and affordable housing units in the Urban County may indicate that land use and planning decisions are restricting the housing options for eligible households. Affordable housing options tend to be located in or adjacent to R/ECAP areas, as seen in the maps in Section F. Land use and planning decisions restricting fair housing choice for persons with disabilities and affordable housing in general plays an immediate impact on fair housing issues by limiting housing choices, diminishing access to opportunity, and further exacerbates segregations among minorities and for persons with disabilities. For these reasons, this factor has been places as a high priority. While the CDC and participating cities have reviewed and implemented Housing Elements and other plans, the need for additional review and revision exists in order to identify restrictions to accessible and affordable housing. Identifying and revising existing land use and planning decisions will expand housing options and increase access to fair housing options within the County.	Los Angeles Urban County
Presence of lead poisoning exposure	High	Lead poisoning exposure continues to be an issue for households, particularly for low income households. Between 2011 and 2015, over 15,000 children under the age of 6 test positive for lead.[3] However, the number of those children that have elevated blood lead levels is unclear, and under-testing appears to be a continued problem[4] According to the Response and Surveillance System for Childhood Lead Exposure (RASSSCLE), the highest levels of lead poisoning exposure can be found in Central and South Los Angeles. Elevated blood levels are more prevalent among low income households.[5] In addition, CDC studies have found that black populations have been found to be more likely to have elevated blood levels.[6] This heightened risk limits access to healthy neighborhoods and safe housing environments. It is selected as a high priority due to its impact of access to healthy housing options and increases disproportionate housing needs within R/ECAP areas. The CDC has funded lead abatement procedures, but the continued risk threatens the health and safety of households, especially those with children. The CDC will continue efforts to promote increased access to healthy and safe housing options through lead abatement efforts and review.	Los Angeles Urban County

[2] https://www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics/living-well-with-hiv/taking-care-of-yourself/housing-and-health
[3] "Lead's Hidden Toll", Joshua Schneyer, April 20, 2017. Reuters Investigates. http://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/usa-lead-la/.
[4] https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-lead-la/l-a-health-officials-misstated-some-cases-of-childhood-lead-exposure-idUSKBN18S66J
[5] http://www.epi.umn.edu/let/nutri/disparities/causes.shtm
[6] https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/65/wr/mm6539a9.htm

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Significant disparities in the proportion of members of protected classes experiencing substandard housing when compared to the total population	High	Housing problems impact a large proportion of households in LA County. Racial and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, families with children, and other protected classes face housing problems at higher rates than the total population. For example, black and Hispanic households face housing problems at a rate of 58.7 and 66.5 percent, respectively, and families with 5 or more people face housing problems at a rate of 74.0 percent, according to HUD AFFH Data. The rate at which protected classes face housing problems compared to the general population exemplifies the disproportionate housing need in the County, particularly those in R/ECAPs. This is a high priority as it impacts the level of access to fair housing options for these households in the County. While the CDC has directed resources to address disparities in access to housing in at-need areas, continued efforts are needed in order to guarantee access to housing options. The CDC will continue to establish meaningful and impactful goals to increase access for protected classes to access housing and decrease disproportionate need.	Los Angeles Urban County
Noise Pollution due to plane traffic from Los Angeles International Airport	High	R/ECAPs in the Urban County are more likely to face environmental issues, such as noise pollution from LAX. There are an estimated 8,424 dwelling units impacted by noise from LAX.[7] Noise pollution continues to be a hazard for low income households and for R/ECAPs. Noise pollution decreases quality of life and limits access to healthy neighborhoods. This factor has been selected as a high priority due to the enormous need and its effect on persons living in R/ECAPs as well as the ability of the CDC to work with Federal Aviation Administration and Los Angeles World Airports to address the need. The CDC has recognized the impact of noise pollution on household access to healthy neighborhood, and is creating goals to help diminish the impact of noise pollution on access to healthy neighborhoods.	Los Angeles Urban County
Poor land use and zoning situating sources of pollution and environmental hazards near housing	High	The disparity in access to healthy neighborhoods shows a marked disparity for racial and ethnic minorities in accessing healthy neighborhoods. The location of housing adjacent to environmental hazards may continue to allow for disparities to exist and limit household access to lower pollution levels. R/ECAP areas in the Urban County tend to have higher levels of toxic emissions and environmental hazards, as seen in Map IV.110. Poor land use and zoning policies diminish access to opportunity and healthy neighborhoods. Siting decisions increase the disproportionate level of access to unhealthy neighborhoods for racial and ethnic minorities and low-income households, particularly those in R/ECAPs. These limiting factors to fair housing options, places this factor as a high priority. While the CDC and participating cities have reviewed and implemented Housing Elements and other plans, the need for additional review and revision exists in order to identify restrictions to accessible and affordable housing. Identifying and revising existing land use and planning decisions will expand housing options and increase access to fair housing options within the County. In addition, the CDC will continue its policy in the Notice of Funding Availability for affordable housing that applicants that propose projects within 500 feet of a freeway will not qualify for funding such as HOME Partnerships Investment and other applicable funding. Participating cities will also be trained on the policy and encouraged to implement it within their jurisdictions	Los Angeles Urban County

[7] http://www.lawa.org/uploadedFiles/LAX/pdf/3q17_20171115_Quarterly_Report.pdf

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Access to quality healthcare	Low	Healthy Neighborhoods focus groups highlighted the poor access to quality healthcare in areas with higher concentrations of poverty. The 2015 LA County Health Survey found that 43.0 percent of persons below the Federal Poverty Line had difficulty accessing medical care. Racial and ethnic minorities also have more difficultly accessing medical care, with 31.2 percent of Hispanic and 26.8 percent of Asian adults having difficulty, compared to 12.7 percent of white adults. While this issue remains vital to the overall well-being of Urban County households and impacts the ability of households to access healthy neighborhoods, the CDC has limited capacity to make effective change with its available resources to provide access to quality healthcare. The Department of Public Health and other agencies throughout Los Angeles County are responsible for healthcare and the CDC partners with these agencies where possible. The CDC has funded community efforts to promote access to community health services. The CDC will continue these efforts by establishing goals to create more access to healthcare and healthy neighborhoods.	Los Angeles Urban County
Food insecurity - Access to healthy and nutritious food options	Moderate	Food insecurity continues to be an issue for many households in Los Angeles County. The 2015 County Health Survey found that 41.1 percent of households below the FPL had low or very low food security. In addition, Latino, black, and American Indian households had a markedly higher rate of low or very low food security.[8] Many areas experience limited access to fresh food, particularly R/ECAPs in the County, as shown by USDA food atlas.[9] This sentiment was echoed by the Healthy Neighborhoods Focus Groups. Limited access to food options and food insecurity are directly impactful to access to healthy neighborhoods. Since the County is seeing disproportionate access for R/ECAPs and low-income and minority populations in food security, the priority for this factor is moderate. It is rates as a moderate priority as the CDC will focus more resources on issues directly related to fair housing choice. Increasing access to food options will reduce the level of disparity that low-income and minority populations face in access to healthy neighborhoods. In light of this, although it's a moderate priority, HACoLA and the CDC can establish goals to help increase access to food options and social services with its limited resources.	Los Angeles Urban County HACoLA
Location and access to local businesses, especially in economically depressed areas	Moderate	Access to local businesses may limit job proximity and labor force engagement. As seen in the Opportunity Indices. Labor force engagement for some racial and ethnic minorities is markedly lower than for white Urban County residents. Labor market index scores for black and Hispanic households were 44.4 and 34.9, respectively, while those for white households were 69.4. Location and access to local businesses, especially in economically depressed areas such as R/ECAPs, limits access to opportunity. This is directly connected to fair housing issues and the CDC continues to invest in business assistance in R/ECAPs. However, it is rated as a moderate priority as the CDC will focus more resources on issues directly related to fair housing choice. Areas with high concentrations of racial and ethnic minorities and poverty, or R/ECAPs, are inundated with lower level of access to opportunity and access to local businesses. The CDC will implement activities to increase access to increased business activity in R/ECAPs in order to decrease disparities in access to opportunity.	Los Angeles Urban County

[8] http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/LACHSDataTopics2015.htm
[9] https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas.aspx

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Lack of Information on Affordable Housing	High	Public input brought to light the limitation of current outreach practices that do not provide sufficient reach for eligible households to access information regarding affordable housing opportunities in the Urban County. Limited access to information on affordable housing directly impacts access to housing options. Disparities in access to housing options relates directly to fair housing issues and is placed as a high priority. Efforts to increase access to information have been on-going throughout the County. Efforts by the CDC to increase knowledge about federal and state fair housing requirements will decrease disparities in access and increase the accessibility of fair housing options.	Los Angeles Urban County
Increasing measures of segregation	High	The Urban County has seen moderate to high levels of segregation since the 1990s. Most of these levels have remained high into 2015, with Black/White segregation and Hispanic/White segregation remaining virtually unchanged since 2000 at 67.21 and 62.72, respectively, in 2015, according to AFFH Table 3. These areas of segregation continue to limit access to high opportunity areas, as well as compounding housing problems in R/ECAPs. The rate of segregation is a direct limiting factor in access to fair housing opportunities. As the rate of segregation in the Urban County remain high, the priority of this contributing factor remains high as well. The CDC will increase access to housing in low minority and high opportunity areas through the introduction of pertinent goals, such as developing housing outside of areas of minority concentrations with low opportunities. Increasing access to low minority areas will impact the rate of segregation.	Los Angeles Urban County
Discrimination in private rental and homes sales markets	High	According to Fair Housing public input and HMDA data, racial and ethnic minorities, as well as other protected classes, face discrimination in private rental and homeowner markets. HMDA data shows that some racial and ethnic minorities are more likely to be denied a mortgage. In addition, HUD Fair Housing Complaint Data showed over 2,600 complaints between 2008 and 2016. The basis of these complaints was most likely to be disability, race, or familial status. Discrimination in the private rental and home sales market has been selected as a high priority affecting the fair housing issues of disparities in access to opportunity, discrimination, and segregation. It is selected as a high priority because it directly relates to fair housing choice and restricts a person's ability to secure housing based on protected class status or some other arbitrary reason. The CDC also has the ability to contract with a fair housing service provider to address this contributing factor. Although the CDC has contracted with a fair housing service provider to investigate alleged violations of fair housing law in the past, the complaints still remain each year so there needs to be enhanced, on-going enforcement as well as fair housing education. In addition, to adequately determine and address patterns of discrimination, more specific complaint data needs to be collected such as where the resident currently lives, where the alleged infraction occurred, protective class, and issue code (type of discrimination). As a high priority, the CDC will need to set goals to ensure meaningful actions are implemented so that discrimination in the private rental and homes sales market can be decreased or eliminated.	Los Angeles Urban County
Access to Financial Services	Moderate	The Fair Housing survey found that 9.3 percent of respondents indicated that their home loan application was denied in the past five years. According to HMDA data, between 2008 and 2015, black mortgage applicants are denied at a rate more than 7 percentage points higher than white applicants, and Hispanic applicants are denied at a rate more than 5 percentage points higher than non-Hispanic applicants. Access to financial services is related directly to housing options, and contributes to segregation, R/ECAPs, disparities in access to opportunities, and disproportionate housing needs. While this factor contributes to fair housing issues, it is rated as a moderate priority as the CDC is not able to address this issue on a large scale due to funding as well as the fact that state and regulatory agencies are in a better position to ensure compliance. Although this factor is rated as a moderate priority, the CDC will conduct outreach and education services through a fair housing service provider to help additional households access financial services in the Urban County.	Los Angeles Urban County

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Lack of coordination with other Planning Processes and Programs to address contributing factors	Moderate	Throughout the planning and evaluation process, the CDC acknowledges gaps in coordination and planning processes that may limit the impact of programs and resources that are used to address fair housing. The size of the Urban County, and coordination among the numerous cities and unincorporated areas is limited by scale and resources to implement large scale planning efforts. Lack of coordination contributes to a number of fair housing issues including segregation, R/ECAPs, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs. At the time of preparing the AI, there were initiatives that were in process that could address some of these fair housing issues such as a County tenant protection ordinance. However, the role of the CDC was not defined. The CDC will continue to participate in various meetings to define these roles and will take active steps to coordinate with the agencies taking the lead in applicable planning and programming efforts. While this factor is important to reducing these fair housing issues, the role of the CDC is undefined at this point. As such, it is rated as moderate. In spite of the fact that this factor is rated as moderate, the CDC will address this factor with steps to increase coordination across agencies through active participation in the planning and development of future programs and policies to address fair housing issues as well as implementation of these initiatives where appropriate..	Los Angeles Urban County

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Public safety concerns	High	Crime data reported by LA County, as well as public sentiment, pointed to a high level of need for public safety measures. This is particularly striking in R/ECAPs. According to the 2017 Fair Housing Survey, an estimated 37 percent of residents in R/ECAPs felt unsafe in their neighborhood at night, compared to 20 percent for the Urban County overall. Safety is a primary concern for promoting access to healthy neighborhoods. The diminished access to safety also diminishes access to healthy neighborhoods, and therefore establishes this factor as a high priority. Efforts to increase public safety, particularly for those households in R/ECAPs will increase access to healthy neighborhoods and decrease public safety concerns. The CDC's and HACoLA's efforts will promote community involvement and crime prevention through annual goals.	Los Angeles Urban County HACoLA
Violent and drug related crime in public housing	High	Violence and crime in public housing is a real concern for residents because it impacts their quality of life, particularly those in R/ECAPs. Violent crimes continued to grow and had jumped for a third time by 2016.[10] Increased incidents of crime and drug related offences have been linked to areas with higher concentrations of poverty. According to the Fair Housing Survey, only 46.7 percent of public housing residents felt safe or very safe in their public housing development at night, and 38.6 percent felt safe or very safe in their neighborhood at night. Violent and drug related crime in public housing directly impacts access to healthy neighborhoods. Residents in R/ECAPs are facing diminished access to healthy neighborhoods, and therefore this factor is rated as a high priority. HACoLA has engaged in crime and safety programs, including the Community Policing Team (CPT) Program, and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. However, crime and safety are a continued issue for public housing residents. Continued efforts are necessary to reduce the number of violent and drug related crime incidents in public housing.	HACoLA
Minority and low-income communities experience higher rates of crime and violence	High	As demonstrated by higher levels of crime in R/ECAP areas, access to safe neighborhoods are limited for low-income household. The perception of neighborhood safety is markedly lower for low income and minority households. Only 68.9 percent of households below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) felt their neighborhoods were safe, compared to almost 80 percent of households between 100 and 199 percent FPL.[11] In addition, Latino and African American households were more than 15 percentage points lower in perceived neighborhood safety than white households. The Portrait of Los Angeles County report found that areas in Los Angeles County, including Cudahy, Westmont, Lennox, East Rancho Dominguez, and Florence-Graham, have higher crime rates.[12] Disproportionate rates of violence and crime create disproportionate access to healthy neighborhoods. The factor is selected as high priority because of the impact on minority and low-income communities, and the disparities in access to safe neighborhoods and environments. The CDC and HACoLA's efforts to address crime and violence in minority and low-income communities will increase access to healthy neighborhoods. The CDC and HACoLA will establish goals to increase resources to combat the disproportionate rate of violence and crime for these communities.	Los Angeles Urban County HACoLA

[10] http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-crime-stats-20161227-story.html
[11] http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/LACHSDataTopics2015.htm
[12] https://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/moa/PoLA%20Full%20Report.pdf

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Criminal activity in public housing facilities	High	Crime data reported by Los Angeles County, as well as public sentiment, pointed to a high level of need for public safety measures. This is particularly striking in R/ECAPs. According to the 2017 Fair Housing Survey, an estimated 37 percent of residents in R/ECAPs felt unsafe in their neighborhood at night, compared to 20 percent for the Urban County overall. According to the Fair Housing Survey, only 46.7 percent of public housing residents felt safe or very safe in their public housing development at night, and 70.6 percent felt safe or very safe in their development during the day. Criminal activity in public housing facilities not only impacts the residents' quality of life but also access to healthy neighborhoods. This impact on fair housing issues places this factor as a high priority. HACoLA has engaged in a variety of efforts to decrease criminal activity. Continued efforts are necessary to increase access to safe and healthy neighborhoods and diminish disparities in access to opportunity.	HACoLA
Juvenile crime activity	High	The rate of juvenile crime, echoing the rate of the crime statistics, is prevalent in lower income communities. In 2015, the juvenile felony arrest rate was 513 per 100,000 county-wide.[13] This rate has lowered over the past couple years for the County. Disproportionate rates of juvenile crime activity not only affects the residents' quality of life but also creates disproportionate access to healthy neighborhoods. The factor is selected as high priority because of the impact on minority and low-income communities, and the disparities in access to safe neighborhoods and environments. HACoLA has undertaken the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Program to encourage lower rates of juvenile crime. The CDC also funds a gang and drug intervention program for youth in the RECAP areas. While rates are lowering county-wide, they still remain a crucial issue for neighborhood safety and access to healthy neighborhoods. Continued efforts to combat juvenile crime may help lower the dipartites in access to safe and healthy neighborhoods.	Los Angeles Urban County HACoLA
Increase independence for the elderly or families with disabilities	High	The 2015 County Health survey found that 22.6 percent of the population had a disability and 41.9 percent of those over 65 had a disability. In addition, those under the FPL had a higher disability rate than average, at 28.6 percent. Independence is reliant on access to a variety of components, including accessibility and services. Barriers to mobility and access to accessible housing are two primary hurdles to increasing independence. Limited independence for the elderly or families with disabilities is a primary barrier for access to housing options and opportunity. This factor contributes directly to fair housing issues, such as disparity in access to opportunity, and is therefore rated as a high priority. Efforts to increase independence will help integrate households with disabilities and negate any disparities in access to opportunity. HACoLA's established goals to encourage independence will support overarching fair housing goals and provide more equitable access to housing.	HACoLA
People with disabilities becoming homeless	High	Homelessness continues to be a major issue in Los Angeles County, and increased by 23 percent between 2016 and 2017 to 57,794 county-wide.[14] In 2016, more than 15 percent of the homeless population had a physical disability, and more than 3 percent had a developmental disability.[15] Homelessness is a critical issue throughout Los Angeles County, particularly for households with disabilities. This contributing factor limits access to housing options and is considered a high priority. Identifying people with disabilities at risk of becoming homeless will decrease the number of persons who enter homelessness each year. HACoLA will address the growing need for affordable and accessible housing by setting goals that target at-risk persons with disabilities.	HACoLA

[13] http://casi.cjcj.org/Juvenile/Los-Angeles
[14] https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=1385-2017-homeless-count-results-los-angelescounty-presentation.pdf.
[15] https://www.lahsa.org/dashboards?id=18-2016-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-demographic-summary

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Lack of mental health services for school age children of public housing	High	Mental health concerns continue to be a crisis for public housing residents, impacting school age children. An estimated 7.4 percent of children in LA County attempted to access mental health care.[16] The incidence of violence and poverty have a documented impact on mental health for children, coupled with limited access to mental health services has continued to keep child mental health as a high priority.[17] Access to mental health services is an essential part of a healthy household and community, and limited access is a part of limited access to healthy communities. This factor is set as a high priority because of its impact on households' ability to access healthy neighborhoods and vital services. Although HACoLA has promoted mental health activities in the past, there is a continued need within public housing to promote access to mental health, particular for school aged children. Efforts to increase access must be implemented in order to eliminate any disparities in access to these services.	HACoLA
Access to affordable internet	Moderate	Data and public input have revealed a digital divide for low income households that do not have equitable access to affordable internet options. Areas with higher concentrations of poverty in LA County are the least connected to internet options.[18] About a third of low-income households do not have internet, more than double the general population.[19] This digital divide may have far reaching consequences, including limitations to service information, and limited access to educational and employment opportunities. This creates disparities in access to opportunity, but is rated as a moderate priority due to a lack of HACoLA resources to address the factor on a wide scale. Efforts to decrease the digital divide will help eliminate the disparities in access to educational and employment opportunities. HACoLA efforts must attempt to bridge this divide in order to establish more equitable access to opportunities in the County.	HACoLA
Industries not in compliance with health regulations - Pollution in Neighborhoods	Moderate	Access to healthy neighborhoods is markedly diminished in low income areas and R/ECAPs from industry practices. However, industry practices are not within the authority of HACoLA. The highest rates of pollution were found in areas of high poverty, and according to the Portrait of LA County report, were in Cudahy, Westmont, Lennox, East Rancho Dominguez, and Florence-Graham.[20] In addition, Latino, black, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) and Native American households were more likely to be in areas with high pollution levels.[21] Pollution directly impacts health and access to healthy neighborhoods. Disproportionate access to healthy neighborhoods for low-income and minority population creates a significant need. However, the ability of HACoLA to address industry policy is limited, and therefore this factor is weighed as moderate. Efforts by HACoLA to diminish disparities in access to healthy neighborhoods may be achieved through increased access and dissemination of information to residents. HACoLA goals to decrease exposure to pollution will help increase access to healthy neighborhoods.	HACoLA

[16] http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/LACHSDataTopics2015.htm#Child
[17] https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/povertys-toll-mental-health
[18] http://arnicusc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Policy-Brief-2.pdf
[19] http://arnicusc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Policy-Brief-2.pdf
[20] https://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/moa/PoLA%20Full%20Report.pdf
[21] https://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/moa/PoLA%20Full%20Report.pdf

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Illegal Dumping - Proximity to environmental hazards, especially in communities of color	High	Environmental hazards are more likely to impact low-income households and R/ECAPs, as shown by the Environmental Health Index, the CalEnviroScreen, and the consultation process. Latino, black, NHOPU, and Native American households were more likely to be in areas with high pollution levels.[22] These hazards limit access to healthy neighborhoods and increase health hazards in vulnerable communities. This diminished access to healthy neighborhoods is a contributing factor to fair housing issues and is rated as a high priority. Efforts by HACoLA to diminish disparities in access to healthy neighborhoods may be achieved through increased monitoring and information. HACoLA goals to decrease exposure to pollution will help increase access to healthy neighborhoods.	HACOLA
Enhance adequacy of life skills (e.g. Housekeeping, healthy eating, financial management)	Moderate	The 2015 LA County Health survey indicated that households below the FPL may have less access to support for enhancing life skills. Additionally, public involvement and consultation provided insight on inadequacy of life skills for many households throughout the County. These may include housekeeping, healthy eating, and financial management. The impact of life skills on quality of life and access to healthy neighborhoods is a contributing factor to fair housing issues and disproportionate access to opportunity. The capacity of HACoLA to impact these skills may be minimal on a large scale, and is therefore rated as a moderate priority. Efforts to increase the adequacy of life skills may impact the disparity in access to opportunity by increasing access to healthy neighborhoods. HACoLA will enhance current programs to increase life skills.	HACOLA
Enhance air quality within housing development sites	Low	Studies have found that public housing residents nationwide are twice as likely to have asthma as the general population, advocating for the elimination of smoking in public housing units.[23] In December, 2016, HUD published a final rule requiring public housing agencies to initiate a smoke-free policy by July, 2018. Diminished access to healthy air limits access to healthy neighborhoods. While enhancing air quality within housing development sites is of high importance, HACoLA has already made great strides in improving air quality and rates it as a priority of low. Between 2013 and 2014, HACoLA implemented a smoke-free policy for its housing developments to protect the residents, including families, youth, and the elderly and disabled. HACoLA continues to make strides to protect the air quality within housing development sites, and promote the health of all public housing residents.	HACOLA
Instances of absentee/bad landlords	Low	The cases of bad and absentee landlords, as established by public input, diminish the quality of housing options for many low-income households throughout the Urban County. Over 19 percent of respondents to the Fair Housing survey indicated that they were not able to communicate with their landlord; and 21 percent of public housing residents were not able to communicate with their landlord. For the public housing program, HACoLA will improve the perception of absentee landlords by effectively communicating and meeting with the residents. The impact of these landlords on sub-par conditions is important in establishing equal access to housing, however, may be difficult to monitor on a County-wide scale, especially in the private rental market. While this may impact access to housing options, this factor has been rated as a low priority. Efforts to increase the responsibility of landlords will help encourage access to housing options. Establishing goals may be limited by the capacity of HACoLA, but may be focused on public housing residents to increase access to opportunity.	HACOLA

[22] https://ssrc-static.s3.amazonaws.com/moa/PoLA%20Full%20Report.pdf
[23] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4716462/

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Lack of opportunities for residents to obtain housing in higher opportunity areas	High	As seen in the Disparities in Access to Opportunity section of this document, R/ECAPs have a markedly lower level of access to education, employment, and healthy neighborhoods. A lack of affordable housing options in higher opportunity areas, with access to transportation, jobs, and education, limit access to these areas for low income and racial and ethnic minority households. Lack of opportunities for residents to obtain housing in higher opportunity areas directly contributes to fair housing issues of dipartites in access to opportunity. This contributing factor has been rated as a priority due to the level of disparate impact on fair housing choice for minority and low income households. Efforts to increase access to high opportunity areas have not mitigated the disparity in access to opportunity faced by households in low opportunity areas. Increasing housing options in high opportunity areas, through measureable goals, will help establish higher levels of access to minority and low income households.	HACOLA
Lack of knowledge of Fair Housing, Section 504 and ADA laws	High	The Fair Housing survey indicated that 39 percent of respondents were not aware of their right to request accommodations. Fair housing outreach indicated a lack of knowledge of fair housing, Section 504 and ADA laws throughout the Urban County. In addition, some 30.9 percent of public housing resident respondents were not aware of their rights to request accommodations. Limited knowledge limits access to services for eligible households. This limited access is a contributing factor to fair housing in limiting access to opportunity. This factor is rates as a high priority. HACoLA efforts to increase knowledge of fair housing laws will continue and increase access to opportunities and decrease disparities for households with disabilities.	HACOLA
Disconnect in matching people with disabilities with the right housing resources	High	The Fair Housing survey indicated that 39 percent of respondents were not aware of their right to request accommodations, and 11 percent were in need of a housing accommodation. Additionally, consultation with agencies and public input indicated that eligible households were not effectively matched with appropriate resources, especially accessible housing options. Persons with disabilities that are not matched with appropriate services are contributing factors to fair housing issues and decreasing access for persons with disabilities to housing options. This factor is a rated as a high priority due to its impact of fair housing. HACoLA has increased efforts to match persons with disabilities with services, but are not currently meeting the existing need. Establishing goals to remediate this factor through increased services will help close the gap in disparate access.	HACOLA
Discrimination in the private accessible rental markets	High	According to Fair Housing public input and HMDA households with disabilities face discrimination in private rental and homeowner markets. HUD Fair Housing Complaint Data showed over 2,600 complaints between 2008 and 2016 for Los Angeles County, with the most common basis of these complaints being a disability. Discrimination in accessible units has been selected as a high priority because it related directly to fair housing and access to opportunity. Although efforts had been made to investigate violations of fair housing law in the past, discrimination still remains an on-going continuing factor that limits access to fair housing. As a high priority, HACoLA will continue efforts to enhance access to housing options and resources to encourage fair housing practices in the marketplace.	HACOLA

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Disparities in job readiness and educational achievement	High	The Education index as well as other data sources, indicated a marked disparity in school proficiency. While white households had a school proficiency index of 73.65, black and Hispanic household indices were 44.24 and 44.35, respectively. This disparity in job readiness has far reaching consequences, including future economic opportunities. Disparities in job readiness and educational achievement has been placed as a high priority due to its impact on fair housing issues and access to opportunity. This factor limits access to fair housing choice and economic security. Since disparities in access still exist in the County, particularly for racial and ethnic minorities, HACoLA will set goals to ensure meaningful actions are implemented to increase job readiness and educational achievement, so disparities in access can be reduced.	HACOLA
Availability of scholarships	Moderate	Limited availability of scholarships create a barrier for households to access proficient educational opportunities. As seen in the School Proficiency Index, some racial and ethnic minorities overall, and R/ECAPs experience lower levels of school proficiency compared to white households in the Urban County. Black and Hispanic households have a school proficiency index of 44.2 and 44.4, respectively, compared to 73.7 for white households. The limited availability of scholarships limits access to education opportunities. This factor is related to the fair housing issue of access to opportunity, but is not within the capacity of HACoLA to impact on a wide scale, and is therefore rated as a moderate priority. Efforts to increase access to educational opportunities will decrease the disparities in access to educational opportunities for low income households. R/ECAPs with particularly low school proficiency and educational achievement levels can be directly impacted by efforts to increase access to sustained educational opportunities.	HACOLA
Enhance programs to help at-risk homeless population	High	Homelessness continues to be a major issue in Los Angeles County, and increased by 23 percent between 2016 and 2017 to 57,794 county-wide.[24] More than 74 percent of the counted homeless population in 2017 were unsheltered. The growing rate of homelessness places this factor as a high priority in the County. While HACoLA have taken substantial efforts to combat homelessness, it continues to be a growing problem in the County. In an effort to help stabilize and even reduce homelessness, HACOLA will establish goals to provide services for at-risk households. Any effort to help reduce the growth of the homeless population will help decrease disparities in access to housing options.	HACOLA
Access to transportation	Low	A 2017 Metro study found that 84 percent of bus riders did not have a car, and that the median income for riders in 2016 was $15,620.[25] Public input and consolation activities reiterated the fact that many households with children struggle to access transportation options, limiting access to opportunity. Limited access to transportation is a key component in access to fair housing and disparities in access to opportunities. Limited access to transportation for families, including parents and children is rated as a low priority for addressing fair housing issues in the County due to a lack of capacity for HACoLA to address this factor. However, HACoLA has undertaken programs to increase access to transportation services, but the gap in access persists. Increasing the availability of transportation options for parents and children will help close this gap in access to opportunity.	HACOLA

[24] https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=1385-2017-homeless-count-results-los-angelescounty-presentation.pdf.
[25] https://www.metro.net/about/metro-disparity-study/

Impediments/Contributing Factor	Priority	Justification	Service Area
Lack of resources and services for working families (e.g., helping find housing for minorities)	High	Resources and services for working class families are essential to bridge the gap in access to housing and other services. 2015 Health Survey data suggest that low income households have lower knowledge about where to turn for support when compared to higher income households. A lack of these resources acts as a barrier in access, and remains a high contributing factor to access to fair housing. This factor has been rated as a high priority due to its impact on access to opportunity. Increasing access to resources and services will help decrease any disparities in access to opportunities for low income households. Efforts by HACoLA can be achieved in measurable goals to connect working families with applicable resources.	HACOLA
Access to affordable childcare	Moderate	Affordable childcare is a barrier for many households to enter or remain in the workforce, with an estimated 31.6 percent of LA County housing facing difficulties finding childcare.[26] The rate was even higher for those living below the FPL, at 41.9 percent. Public involvement and outside consultation reiterated the importance of affordable childcare that acts as a barrier to economic opportunities for low income households. Access to affordable childcare is directly linked with access to employment. Inequitable access to childcare create disproportionate access to opportunity and therefore is a contributing factor to fair housing issues. While it is vital for households to have access to childcare options, it is not within the ability of HACoLA to impact change on a wide scale. Therefore, this factor is rated as moderate. While there have been past efforts to increase access to childcare, it still remains a critical issue for many households. Any efforts by HACoLA to increase access to services will decrease disparities in access to opportunity for low-income households.	HACOLA
Enhance place based investments	Moderate	The availability of services and access to opportunities varies for protected classes in Los Angeles County. This is exemplified by the opportunity index, such as access to low poverty areas. While non-Hispanic white households have a low poverty index of 70.81, black households have an index of 48.72, and Hispanic households have an index of 41.00. Disparities in access to opportunity are directly linked to limiting access to fair housing. Enhancing place based investments will increase access to opportunity and is therefore rated as a moderate priority. HACoLA will increase place based investments through the use of additional funding for rental assistance, resident service programs, and addressing homelessness.	HACOLA
Facilitate Access to proficient schools	Moderate	Minority populations in the Urban County have significantly lower school proficiency indices than white non-Hispanic households. While white households have index ratings at 73.66 for school proficiency, black households have 44.24, and Hispanic households have 44.35. Disparities in access to opportunity, such as disparities in access to proficient schools are a significant issue for the Urban County. However, due to the lack of control over the education system, facilitating access to proficient schools has been rated as a moderate priority. HACoLA will continue to increase access to educational opportunities for public housing residents in an effort to increase access to proficient schools, and decrease disparities in access to opportunity.	HACOLA

[26] http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/ha/LACHSDataTopics2015.htm#Child

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Appendix F – Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)

The following section is new text subsequent to City Council adoption on January 10, 2022 and has not been denoted with formatting (underlines, strikethroughs, highlighting) to improve readability.

Introduction

Government Code § 8899.50 requires local agencies to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH). Under California law, AFFH means "taking meaningful actions, in addition to combatting discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics." California law requires Housing Elements to include an assessment of fair housing that addresses the following components:

- A summary of fair housing issues and assessment of the jurisdiction's fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity
- An analysis of segregation patterns and disparities in access to opportunities
- An assessment of contributing factors
- An identification of fair housing goals and actions.

Analysis of Fair Housing Methodology

Government Code Section 65583(c)(10)(A)(ii) requires the City of Malibu to identify integration and segregation patterns and trends, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, disparities in access to opportunity, and disproportionate housing needs, including displacement risk.

Resources

To conduct this analysis, the City utilized data from a variety of sources, including Housing and Community Development's (HCD) AFFH Viewer, Urban Displacement Project (UDP), CalEnviroScreen, California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC), and the 2018 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for the Community Development Commission and Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles.

Housing and Community Development's AFFH Viewer

The AFFH Data Viewer is a tool developed by HCD that features census block group and tract level data from an expansive collection of sources including the American Community Survey (ACS), US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), TCAC, and Urban Displacement Project (UDP). The Data Viewer tool serves as a resource for local and regional governments and provides the ability to explore spatial data patterns concerning fair housing enforcement, segregation, and integration, racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty, and disparities in access to opportunities and housing. The Data Viewer is intended to assist in the creation of policies that alleviate disparities, combat discrimination, and increase access to safe and affordable homes.

Urban Displacement Project (UDP)

The UDP was developed as a research initiative by the University of California, Berkeley in partnership with the University of California, Los Angeles. The tool was developed to track neighborhood change and identify areas that are vulnerable to gentrification and displacement in California. Indicators of gentrification and displacement are measured at the census tract level based on data from the 2017-2021 ACS. UDP indicators examine census tracts to identify areas that qualify as disadvantaged neighborhoods. Additionally, census tracts qualifying as disadvantaged neighborhoods per UDP's criteria are further analyzed to explore changes in the percentage of college educated residents, non-Hispanic white population, median household income, and median gross rents over time to determine levels of gentrification and displacement risk.

CalEnviroScreen

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) developed a screening methodology to help identify California communities disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution. This tool is called the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen). CalEnviroScreen utilizes existing environmental, health, and socioeconomic data to rank census tracts based on 20 distinct indicators. In general, the higher the score, the more impacted a community is by pollution burdens and population vulnerabilities. Designated disadvantaged communities are those communities that scored within the highest 25 percent of census tracts across California (CalEnviroScreen percentile scores of 75 or higher).

California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)

To assist in the analysis of integration and segregation in the context of race and income status, HCD and TCAC convened the California Fair Housing Task force to "provide research, evidence-based policy recommendations, and other strategic recommendations to HCD and other related state agencies/departments to further the fair housing goals (as defined by HCD)." The Task force created opportunity maps to identify resource levels across the state to accompany new policies aimed at increasing access to high opportunity areas. These opportunity maps are made from composite scores of three different domains (economic, environmental, and education) with each including a set of indicators. Table F-1 shows the full list of indicators. The opportunity maps include a measure or "filter" to identify areas with poverty and racial segregation. To identify these areas, census tracts were first filtered by poverty and then by a measure of racial segregation. The criteria for these filters were:

- Poverty: Tracts with at least 30 percent of the population under the federal poverty line
- Racial Segregation: Tracts with location quotient higher than 1.25 for Black, Hispanic, Asian, or all people of color in comparison to the county

Table F-1
Domains and List of Indicators for Opportunity Maps

Domain	Indicator
Economic	Poverty, Adult Education, Employment, Job Proximity, Median Home Value
Environmental	CalEnviroScreen 3.0 pollution Indicators and Values
Education	Math proficiency, Reading proficiency, High school Graduation Rates, Student Poverty Rates

Source: California Fair Housing Task Force, Methodology for the 2020 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Maps, December 2020

2018 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for the Community Development Commission and Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles

As part of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program certification process, participating jurisdictions must prepare an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice every five years (See Appendix E). This analysis and the AI provide an assessment of the regional laws, ordinances, statutes, and administrative policies, as well as local conditions that affect the location, availability, and accessibility of housing. This analysis also considers the conditions in the private market and public sector that may limit the range of housing choices or impede a person's access to housing and provides solutions and measures that will be pursued to mitigate or remove identified impediments. The AI assesses the extent of housing needs among specific income groups and evaluates the availability of a range of housing choices for residents. Regionally, the AI identifies the following contributing factors to fair housing pertaining specifically to the cities located within Los Angeles County:

- Barriers to mobility
- Lack of affordable housing in a range of sizes
- Lack of sufficient accessible housing in a range of unit sizes
- Lack of sufficient publicly supported housing for persons with HIV/AIDS
- Land use and planning decisions restrict fair housing choice for persons with disabilities and affordable housing in general
- Presence of lead poisoning exposure
- substandard housing when compared to the total population
- Noise pollution due to plane traffic from Los Angeles International Airport
- Poor land use and zoning
- Sources of pollution and environmental hazards near housing
- Access to quality healthcare
- Food insecurity – Access to healthy and nutritious food options
- Location and access to local businesses, especially in economically depressed areas

Approach to Analysis

Appendix F is an assessment that evaluates fair housing issues. An assessment of fair housing identifies and analyzes patterns, trends, conditions, and practices that result in less fair housing choice. This Appendix F was prepared consistent with HCD's *Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Guidance for All Public Entities and for Housing Elements* (AFFH Guidance Memo).[1] The AFFH Guidance Memo was prepared in response to Assembly Bill 686, which amended Government Code § 8899.50 to require housing elements to include an assessment of fair housing. Government Code § 8899.50 stipulates that an assessment of fair housing include 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.

Appendix F provides a fair housing assessment organized along the following topics:

1. Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity
2. Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends
3. Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty
4. Disparities in Access to Opportunity
5. Disproportionate Housing Needs
6. Local Data and Knowledge
7. Other Relevant Factors, including historical disinvestment, lack of infrastructure improvements, and presence of older affordable housing units that may be at risk of conversion to market-rate housing.

1 HCD, AFFH Guidance, p 7. April 2021 Update. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf#page=23

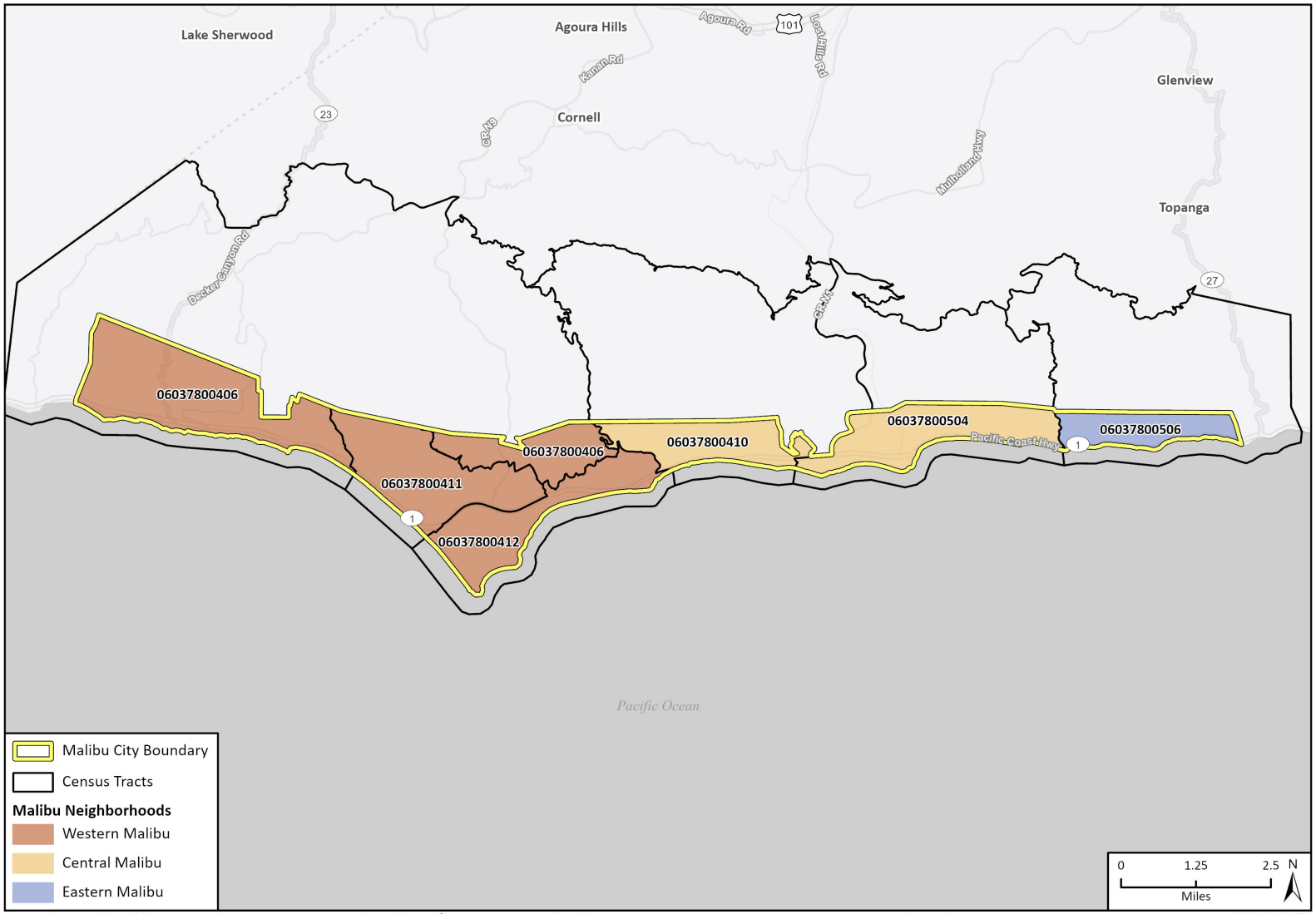
For each topic, trends are presented at the regional scale and locally at the city scale. Trends for overlapping issues were noted in the discussion for each topic and are referenced geographically by area or by census tract (see Figure F-1 for census tracts and neighborhoods within the city). Fair housing priorities, goals and actions are also provided specific to Malibu to address as implementation actions for the Housing Element. The goals and actions address the contributing factors for each theme itemized above.

Malibu's city boundaries overlap with six census tracts: 8004.06, 8004.10 8004.11, 8004.12, 8005.04, and 8005.06. Most of these census tracts contain unincorporated county areas outside of the city boundary. Since the Census data for each census tract aggregates data from all households in the census tract regardless of jurisdictional boundaries, the Census data may not accurately reflect data that pertains only to Malibu households. This analysis considers that discrepancy and noted where appropriate.

The neighborhoods and census tracts that make up Malibu include:

- Western Malibu: Consists of portions of Census Tracts 8004.06, 8004.11, and 8004.12. Census Tracts 8004.06 is primarily comprised of unincorporated land and extends approximately three miles past the city's boundaries into the Santa Monica Mountains. Census Tract 8004.12 encompasses the community of Point Dume.
- Central Malibu: Consists of portions of Census Tracts 8004.10 and 8005.04. These census tracts are primarily comprised of unincorporated land and extend approximately 2.5 and 1.5 miles into the Santa Monica Mountains, respectively.
- Eastern Malibu: Consists of a portion of Census Tract 8005.06, which is primarily comprised of unincorporated land and extends approximately 1.5 miles into the Santa Monica Mountains.

Figure F-1
City of Malibu Census Tracts and Neighborhoods



County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS, ACS 2017-2021, HCD, PlaceWorks, HUD Region 9, UC Berkley UDP, TCAC 2022, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CAL FIRE, OEHHA, FEMA

23-14425 HE AFFH
AFFH - City Basemap 8.5 x 11

Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity

Fair housing enforcement and outreach capacity relates to the ability of public jurisdiction and fair housing entities to disseminate information related to fair housing and provide outreach and education to assure community members are informed of fair housing laws and tenants' rights. In addition, enforcement and outreach capacity includes the ability to address compliance with fair housing laws, such as investigating complaints, obtaining remedies, and engaging in fair housing testing.

Regionwide Fair Housing Services

Throughout the County of Los Angeles, there are a variety of organizations that provide fair housing services (see Table F-2). These organizations helped to coordinate the development of the Los Angeles County Consolidated Plan for 2018 – 2023 (organizations shown in Table F-2). The Consolidated Plan assesses the county's affordable housing and community development needs by analyzing housing markets; articulating priorities, goals, and strategies to address identified needs; and describing the actions that need to be taken to implement strategies for affordable housing.

Table F-2
Organizations Active in Los Angeles County

Organization	Activities and Capacity
1736 Family Crisis Center	Outpatient services and emergency shelters
Housing Rights Center	Fair housing services
Helpline Youth Counseling	Individual and community wellness services
Shelter Partnership, Inc.	Affordable housing services
YWCA of Greater Los Angeles	Health related wellness services
Affordable Living for the Aging	Senior living housing services
Quality of Life center	Mental health services
Volunteers of East Los Angeles	Community wellness services
East Los Angeles Women's Center	Individual and community wellness services
WINTER	Education and career development services
St. Joseph Center	Educational and vocational services

Source: Los Angeles County Consolidated Plan 2018 – 2023.

Enforcement

The Housing Rights Center (HRC) is a large non-profit civil rights organization dedicated to securing and promoting fair housing. HRC services all of Los Angeles County, including Malibu. HRC investigates housing discrimination and offers free, confidential housing counseling to assist tenants with housing discrimination issues, rent increases, notices and evictions, repairs, security deposits, disability accommodations, and other fair housing concerns.

Fair housing testing and enforcement services are also provided by the State of California's Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH), which has the authority to investigate and prosecute violations of state civil rights laws on a state-wide basis, including the use of discriminatory language in housing advertisements. Fair housing testing is a technique used to uncover evidence of discrimination in rental housing. Initiated by the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division in 1991, fair housing testing involves the use of an individual or individuals who pose as prospective renters for the purpose of determining whether a landlord is complying with local, state, and federal fair housing laws. Enforcement actions may be taken when investigations yield evidence of a pattern or practice of illegal housing discrimination. Testing may be initiated following the filing of a specific housing discrimination complaint or, as is the case when testing for disability discrimination, as part of an overall effort to determine whether the design or architectural features of a specific rental facility comply with state and federal accessibility requirements. In Los Angeles County, fair housing testing is used to identify unlawful housing discrimination practices based on the race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, familial status, marital status, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, and source of income of prospective renters.

HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity maintains a record of all housing discrimination complaints filed. These grievances can be filed on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, religion, familial status and retaliation. Between January 5, 2010, and June 26, 2020, 2,881 housing discrimination cases were filed within Los Angeles County by the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. Overall, disability-related discrimination was the most reported—comprising 53 percent of all cases. Other complaints concerned race (21 percent), retaliation (15 percent), and familial status (16 percent).

Outreach

HRC organizes an annual fair housing conference and resource fair for housing providers. Housing rights workshops are offered to landlords, property managers, and community members. Information on federal and state fair housing laws, common forms of housing discrimination, protected characteristics, unlawful practices, and fair housing liability is presented to workshop participants. Bilingual media outlets (primarily English and Spanish) and social media platforms are used to promote the conference and scheduled workshops and provide general information on fair housing. Information on rental housing options gathered from various classified and rental property sources is published on a monthly basis and distributed to the public and to social services representatives throughout Los Angeles County. Individual assistance is provided to landlords and tenants, with a focus on low- and moderate-income households.

Local Enforcement and Outreach

The City of Malibu is a participating city in the Los Angeles Urban County, which is a consortium of 48 cities that was formed to be eligible to receive HUD entitlement grants. The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) administers the Los Angeles County's CDBG programs for the Los Angeles Urban County. The CDBG programs include fair housing assistance programs through the Housing Rights Center, including legal

counseling, discrimination complaints investigation, and landlord/tenant counseling. Services are provided throughout the County.

Enforcement and Compliance with Existing Fair Housing Laws

The City of Malibu is subject to state and federal laws related to fair housing. These laws include the following:

- Fair Housing Act; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The City complies by ensuring its actions related to housing are not discriminatory through City protocols, decision-making procedures, and adhering to non-discrimination requirements of federal funding programs.
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973. See Fair Housing Act; also, the City complies through its accessibility protocols, administered and enforced by the City's ADA Coordinator. See https://www.malibucity.org/DocumentCenter/View/29478/ADA-Grievance-Form?bidId=
- American Disabilities Act. The City complies with the ADA through building permit review and issuance and as described in this Housing Element.
- California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) Regulations. The City complies with FEHA and its regulations through established City protocols decision making, legal counsel and advisement.
- Government Code Section 65008. The City Zoning Code is written to ensure that the City's actions regarding the development of housing for persons and families of very low, low, moderate, and middle incomes, or emergency shelters for the homeless, are not discriminatory. Programs have been included in this Housing Element to remove constraints and facilitate housing for all households, including protected classes (e.g., programs regarding residential care facilities, emergency shelters, etc.)

  Government Code Section 8899.50. Appendix F of this Housing Element documents compliance with Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing requirements.
- Government Code Section 11135 et seq. The City complies with anti-discrimination requirements through the City's Human Resources programs and the City's procurement protocols.

  Density Bonus Law (Gov. Code, Section 65915.). The City will update its density bonus ordinance to comply with the new provisions as part of the updates to the Zoning Ordinance (Program 3.4).
- Housing Accountability Act (Gov. Code, Section 65589.5.). The City has documented compliance with the Housing Accountability Act as described in Chapter 7.4, Housing Constraints.
- No-Net-Loss Law (Gov. Code, Section 65863). The City has documented compliance with sufficient capacity for RHNA and will ensure compliance with no-net loss via required annual reporting to HCD.

- Least Cost Zoning Law (Gov. Code, Section 65913.1). The City includes programs in this Housing Element to ensure that sufficient land is zoned with appropriate standards to accommodate its RHNA.
- Excessive subdivision standards (Gov. Code, Section 65913.2.). The City's subdivision standards are typical or not excessive in compliance with the Government Code.
- Limits on growth controls (Gov. Code, Section 65302.8.). The City complies as it has no growth control measures.
- Housing Element Law (Gov. Code, Section 65583, esp. subds. (c)(5), (c)(10).). This Housing Element documents compliance with Housing Element Law.

The City of Malibu complies with these laws through the City's daily operations. The City complies with the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), prohibiting discrimination based on marital status, ancestry, source of income, sexual orientation, and arbitrary discrimination in addition to the groups protected under federal fair housing legislation. The City does not have local ordinances that relate to fair housing.

As a participant of the Los Angeles Urban County program for CDBG funds, the City is served by the HRC, which provides fair housing services countywide under a contract with the LACDA. The City refers requests for services to HRC Any complaints or requests for services are referred to the HRC for investigation and action. According to HUD data, the City had three fair housing discrimination cases between 2013 and 2022. One complaint was on the basis of disability, one on the basis of sex, and one on the basis of retaliation. HRC did not receive calls from Malibu residents from July 2022 through June 2023.[2] The City is unaware of any past or current fair housing lawsuits.

Outreach

The City advertises fair housing services through the placement of fair housing service brochures at the public counter and at the Malibu Senior Center. Apartment owners and managers are provided with current information about fair housing issues, rights and responsibilities. The Apartment Association of Greater Los Angeles conducts seminars on state, federal and local fair housing laws and compliance issues. The City website does not provide fair housing information. Program 5.1 requires the City to provide more information and resources on fair housing, and Program 5.2 Fair Housing Community Outreach aims to provide community outreach to increase participation from all sectors in the community in developing the City's housing policies and overall planning process. Specifically, outreach for affordable housing opportunities will extend beyond city limits to include workers who work but do not live in the City.

Integration and Segregation Patterns and Trends

To inform priorities, policies, and actions, the housing element must include an analysis of integration and segregation, including patterns and trends, related to people with protected characteristics. Integration generally means a condition in which there is not

[2] Communication with Javier Beltran, HRC. September 2023.

a high concentration of persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, familial status, national origin, or having a disability or a particular type of disability when compared to a broader geographic area. As defined in Title 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 5.151, segregation generally 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. In order to adequately assess the patterns of both integration and segregation, trends at the regional scale are presented for the greater Los Angeles region and at the local scale for the City of Malibu.

Race and Ethnicity

The ethnic and racial composition of a region relates to fair housing concerns such as household size, locational preferences, and economic opportunity.

Regional Trends

In the Southern California region, Hispanic/Latino populations are most concentrated in and around South Los Angeles, to the north of Los Angeles near the City of San Fernando, and in central Orange County near the City of Santa Ana. Asian American populations are most prevalent in Downtown Los Angeles, East Los Angeles, near the cities of Alhambra, Monterey Park, and Chino Hills, and in Orange County near the cities of Cerritos, Westminster, and Irvine. The largest concentration of Black/African American populations is in South Los Angeles and the nearby unincorporated county communities of Athens-Westmont and View Park/Windsor Hills. White populations tend to have highest prevalence near the coast, including in Malibu, and along the Interstate 210 Corridor south of the San Gabriel Mountains. Los Angeles County has the one of the highest percent of non-white population in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region, second to Imperial County.[3]

The areas with highest percentage of non-white residents in the region are in South Central Los Angeles, near the city of San Bernadino, eastern San Fernando Valley, and in central Orange County near the city of Garden Grove. These areas have at least 80 percent of non-white residents, as shown in Figure F-2. Comparatively, the less urbanized areas of the region and along the coast have a significantly lower percentage of non-white populations.

HUD utilizes the racial/ethnic dissimilarity index to measure segregation levels across a defined geographic boundary. The racial/ethnic dissimilarity index ranges from 0-100, where 0 represents perfect integration between racial groups and 100 representing perfect segregation.[4] According to the most recent HUD data, segregation levels in Los Angeles County are roughly similar to the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim region (as defined by HUD). Over the past three decades, the racial/ethnic segregation index score in Los Angeles County fluctuated (Table F-3). Since 2010, segregation increased between non-white and white residents; and between Asian American/Pacific Islander,

[3] SCAG. Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report. 2022. https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2022racialequitybaselineconditionsreport_final.pdf#:~:text=People%20of%20color%20currently%20comprise,2024%20RTP%2FSCS%20Projection), accessed August, 2023.

[4] HUD, 2020. https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/FHEO/documents/AFFH-T-Data-Documentation-AFFHT0006-July-2020.pdf

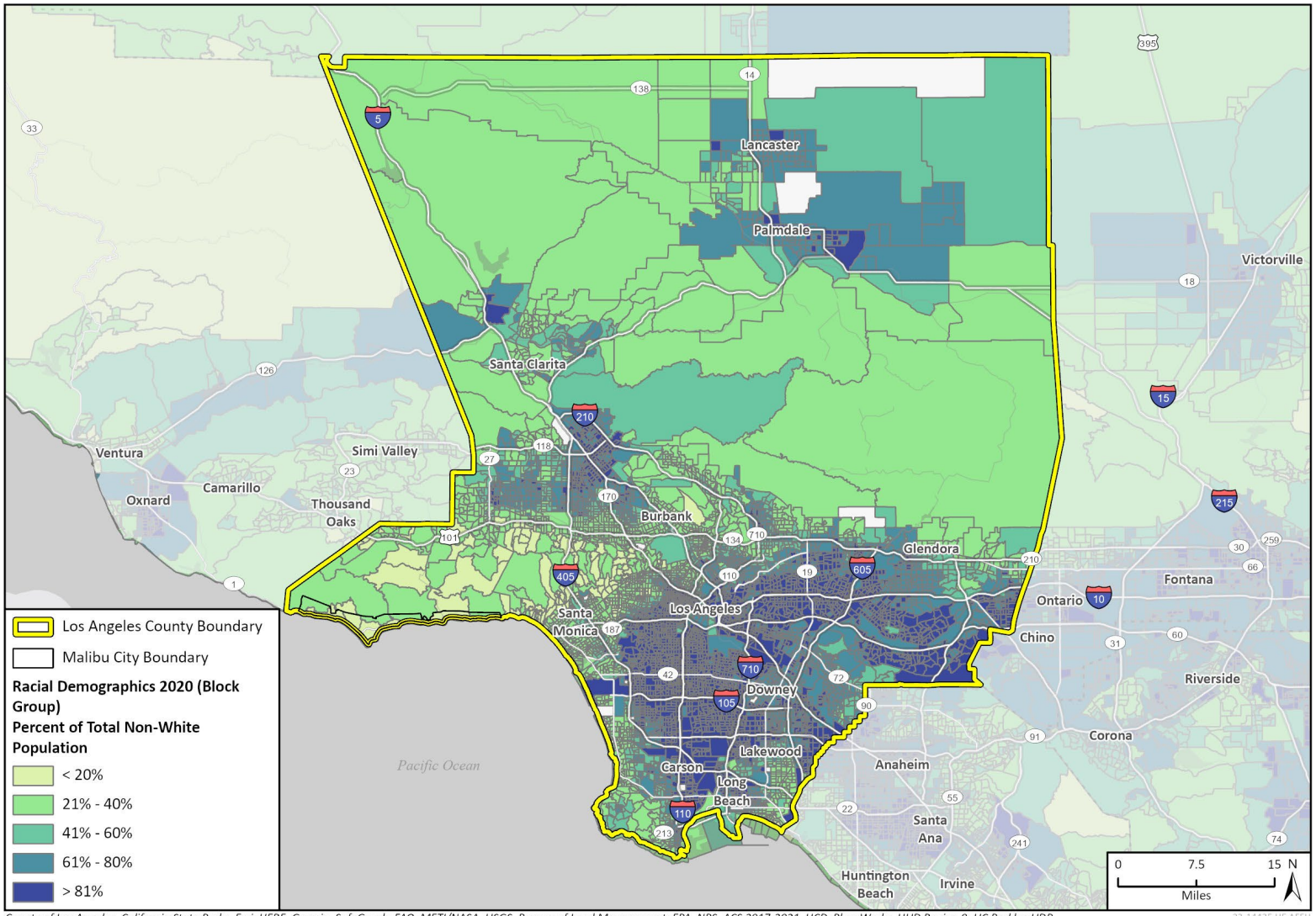
Hispanic/Latino, and /white residents. Segregation between Black/African American and white residents decreased during this time.

Table F-3
Racial Dissimilarity Index Values for Segregation (Los Angeles County and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim Region)

	Los Angeles County				Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim Region			
Race	1990	2000	2010	Current	1990	2000	2010	Current
Non-White/White	53.33	53.62	53.85	55.87	55.32	55.50	54.64	56.94
Black/White	68.29	63.51	60.24	64.21	72.75	68.12	65.22	68.85
Hispanic or Latino/White	62.81	64.99	64.38	65.12	60.12	62.44	62.15	63.49
Asian or Pacific Islander/White	41.58	48.57	49.62	52.79	43.46	46.02	45.77	49.78

Source: HUD, 2023, Table 3 – Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Trends

Figure F-2
Percentage Total Non-White Population (Los Angeles County)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Local Trends

According to the 2020 Census, white residents comprised the most prevalent racial/ethnic group in Malibu. Table F-4 shows the population by racial category for Malibu in 2010 and 2020 and compares the 2020 population to the composition of the Southern California region in 2020. Malibu's racial composition has a higher percentage of white, non-Hispanic residents than the Southern California region and a lower percentage of non-white residents. Approximately 77 percent of Malibu's population is non-Hispanic white compared to approximately 30 percent of the Southern California regional population. The percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents in Malibu is 12 percent, compared to approximately 47 percent of the Southern California regional population.

Malibu's population has become more diverse during the past decade, but most of the city is designated an area of high white segregation by HUD, as shown in Figure F-3. The areas that are not designated high white segregation do not have available data.

The concentration of non-white residents by census tract is shown in Figure F-4. The figure shows that areas with 20 percent non-white residents are located in the area neighborhood of Point Dume and the area between Latigo Canyon Road and Malibu Canyon Road in western Malibu. The figure also shows that certain areas of the city are 21-40 percent non-white. However, these areas are primarily located within the census tracts that contain large areas of unincorporated Los Angeles County (Census Tracts 8004.06, 8004.10, and 8005.06) . This overlap with County land may affect the census data concerning racial composition within the boundaries of Malibu and may not accurately reflect the population in the city. Given local knowledge of City staff, it is likely that the racial composition of Census Tracts 8004.06, 8004.10, and 8005.06 are similar to other areas of the city with 20 percent non-white residents.

Table F-4
Share of Population by Racial/Ethnic Group, City of Malibu and the Southern California Region

	Malibu (Percent of Population)		Southern California Region (Percent of Population)
Race	2010	2020	2020
Hispanic/Latino	6.7	12.0	46.7
Non-Hispanic White	82.0	77.1	30.3
Black/African American	1.4	0.5	6.2
Asian American/Pacific Islander	4.5	2.8	13.5
Other or Multiple Races	0.0	0.5	3.1

Source: US Census, 2020. ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, Table DP05; SCAG. Racial Equity Baseline Conditions Report. 2022. https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/2022racialequitybaselineconditionsreport_final.pdf

Figure F-5 shows the predominance of white populations in the city. White residents are the predominant racial/ethnic group in all census tracts in the city.

Figure F-3
Neighborhood Segregation (Malibu)

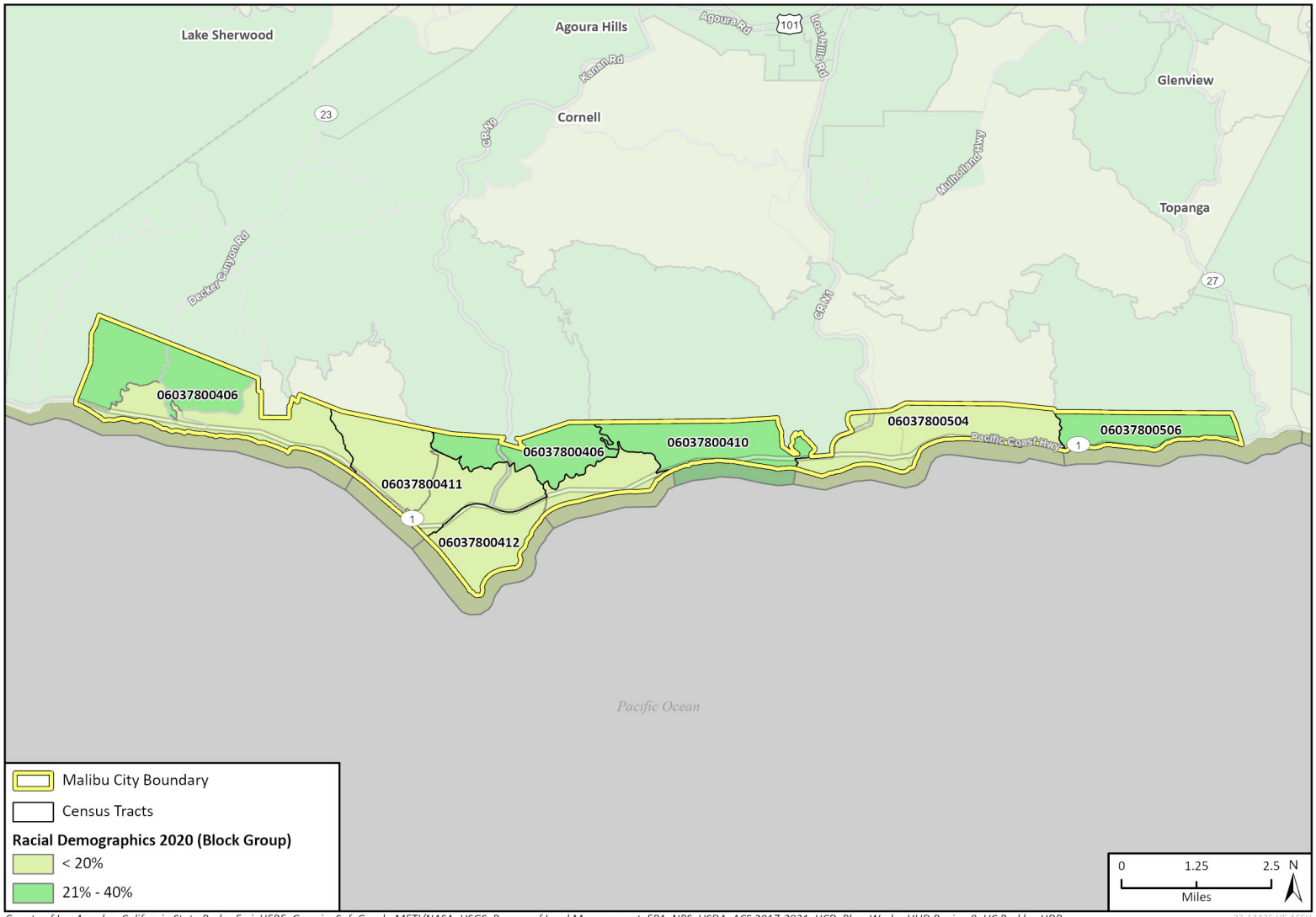


County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, ACS 2017-2021, HCD, PlaceWorks, HUD Region 9, UC Berkley UDP, TCAC 2022, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CAL FIRE, OEHHA, FEMA

23-14425 HE AFFH
AFFH - City Basemap 8.5 x 11

Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-4
Percent of Total Non-White Population (Malibu)



County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, ACS 2017-2021, HCD, PlaceWorks, HUD Region 9, UC Berkley UDP, TCAC 2022, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CAL FIRE, OEHHA, FEMA

Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023.

Figure F-5
Predominant Populations (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Persons with Disabilities

Physical, mental, and/or developmental disabilities may prevent a person from working, restrict one's mobility, or make it difficult to care for oneself. Disabled persons often have special housing needs related to limited earning capacity, a lack of accessible and affordable housing, and higher health costs associated with a disability. The living arrangement of persons with disabilities depends on the severity of the disabilities and the available resources. Many people with disabilities live at home in an independent arrangement or with other family members. To maintain independent living, people living with disabilities may need assistance. Four factors – affordability, design, location, and discrimination – significantly limit the supply of housing available to households of people with disabilities.

Regional Trends

According to 2021 ACS estimates, 1,004,632 Los Angeles County residents have one or more disabilities, or 10.1 percent of the total population. Most of this population are seniors: 4.7 percent are aged 18 or younger, 13.8 percent are between the ages of 18 and 64, and 73.7 percent are 65 and older. Figure F-6 shows the percent of population living with a disability for each census tract in Los Angeles County. In most of the county, less than 20 percent of the population has one or more disabilities. There are small areas with more than 40 percent of the population with a disability in Long Beach, Santa Monica, and Downtown Los Angeles.

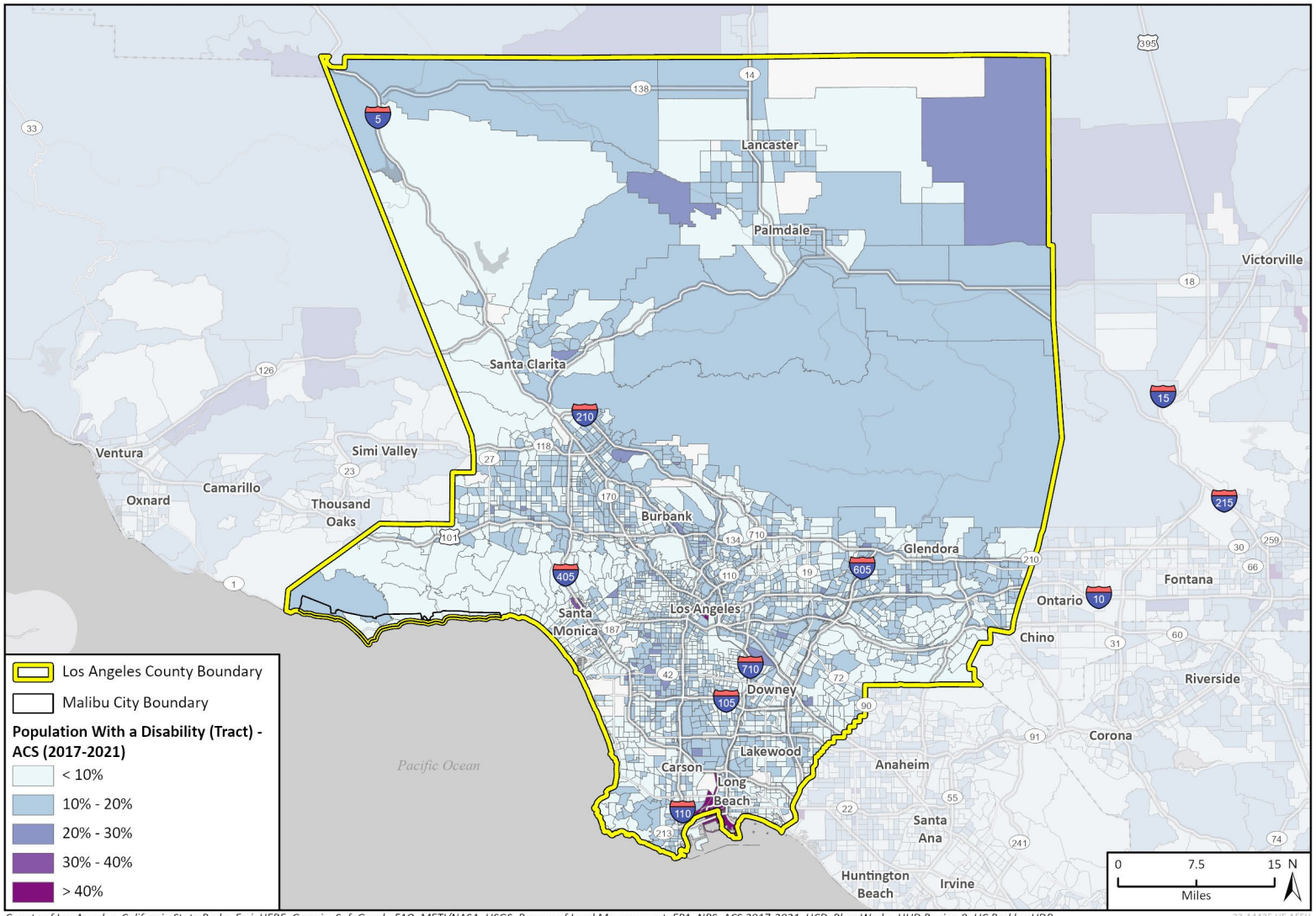
Local Trends

Approximately 883 residents (8.1 percent) of Malibu's population live with one or more disabilities. This is lower than the county average of 10.1 percent. According to 2021 ACS estimates shown in Figure F-8, cognitive difficulty was the most common disability reported by Malibu residents.

Figure F-7 shows the percentage of the population living with one or more disabilities in the city by census tract. In most areas of the city, less than 10 percent of residents live with a disability. The census tract that makes up the majority of Western Malibu and the area north of Point Dume (Census Tract 8004.06) has between 10 to 20 percent of residents reporting living with one or more disability. This census tract also has a high percentage of residents who are over 65 years of age (29 percent). However, the data may be affected due to the inclusion of unincorporated County land in the census tract and may not accurately reflect differences within the city's population. Residents in Western Malibu live further away from resources such as grocery stores, retail, and community facilities than residents in Central and Eastern Malibu. Combined with a lack of transit options, this distance creates a disproportionate burden on residents with disabilities in Western Malibu, particularly those who do not have access to or ability to drive a vehicle.

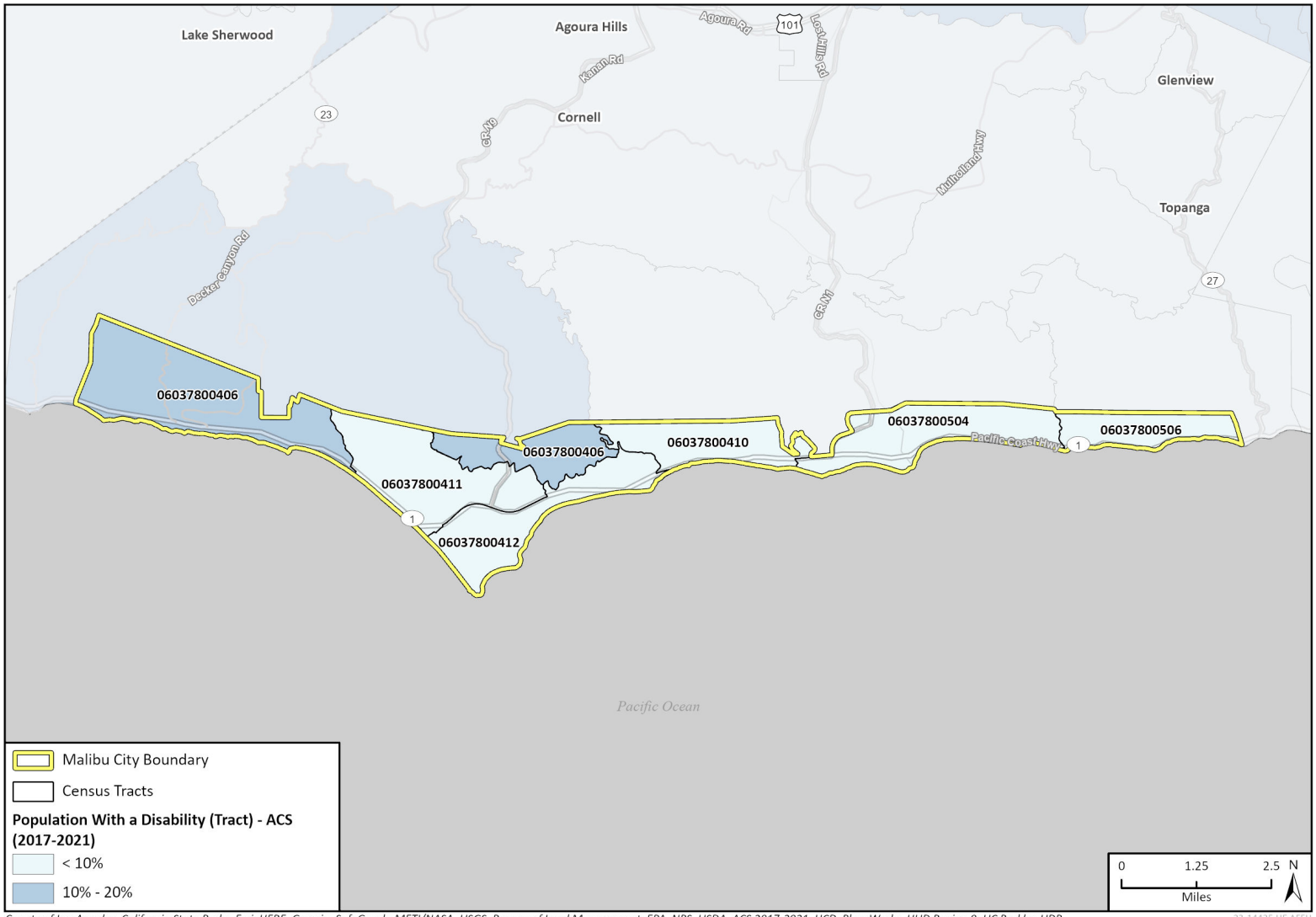
As noted in Chapter 7.2, *Housing Needs Assessment*, there are two senior residential care facilities in Malibu, but there is no housing specifically for people with disabilities. The City will implement Program 2.4b to remove constraints to the development of residential care facilities.

Figure F-6
Percent of Population with a Disability (Los Angeles County)



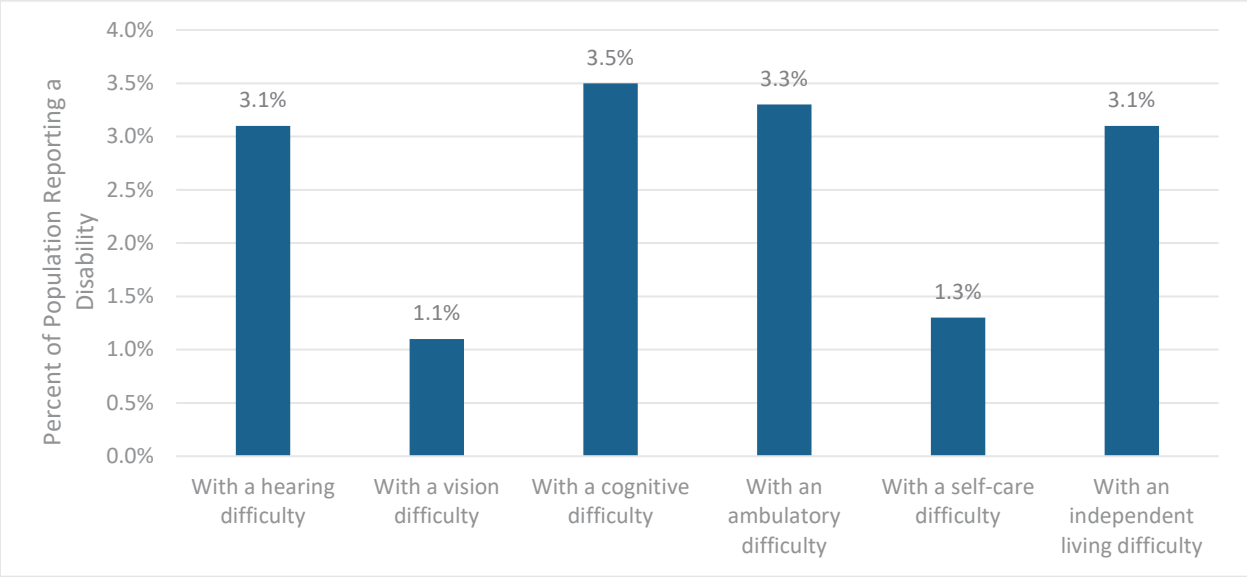
Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-7
Percentage of Population with One or More Disabilities (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-8
Disability by Type (Malibu)



Notes: These disabilities are counted separately and are not mutually exclusive, as an individual may report more than one disability. These counts should not be summed.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2021), Table S1810

Familial Status

According to the Fair Housing Act, familial status refers to the presence of children under the age of 18 in a household with a legal guardian or designee of such guardian.[5] HUD provides examples of familial discrimination as (a) refusing to rent to families with children; (b) evicting families once a child joins the family through, e.g., birth, adoption, custody; (c) requiring families with children to live on specific floors or in specific buildings or areas; (d) imposing overly restrictive rules about children's use of the common areas (e.g., pools, hallways, open spaces); and (e) advertising that prohibits children.[6] Single parent households are protected by Government Code § 65583(a)(7). Because of their relatively lower incomes and higher living expenses, single-parent households can have limited options for affordable, decent, and safe housing. As a result, single parents are considered to be among the groups most at risk of experiencing poverty.

In addition to barriers to fair housing for single-parent households, large families can also experience housing discrimination as property owners impose occupancy limitations that can preclude large families with children. HUD data shows that familial status discrimination ranks third in discrimination of protected classes, behind discrimination due to disability and race.[7]

[5] 42 U.S. Code sections 3601, *et seq*., the Fair Housing Act.
[6] https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/fair_housing_equal_opp/discrimination_against_families_children#_Who_Is_Protected?
[7] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "Annual Report on Fair Housing FY 2017."

Regional Trends

About 35 percent of all households within Los Angeles County are family households, consisting of two or more individuals who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, although they also may include other unrelated people. Non-family households consist of people who live alone or who share their residence with unrelated individuals. Approximately 15 percent of households are characterized as female-headed, single-parent households, as shown in Figure F-9. There are areas with a higher concentration of households with children who reside in female-headed, single-parent households in the neighborhoods of South Central and San Pedro in Los Angeles, and the cities of Inglewood and Huntington Park.

Table F-5 shows a breakdown of each household type in the county. Countywide, 58.4 percent of owner-occupied households are married couple families while 23.3 percent are categorized as non-family households. In contrast, non-family households constitute the majority of renter-occupied households, with 41.9 percent as non-family households and 30.3 percent as married-couple families. Figure F-10 highlights the percentage of children residing in married-couple households. There are greater percentages of children in married-couple households in relatively less urbanized communities of the county. Highly urbanized neighborhoods within and surrounding the City of Los Angeles have lower percentages of children in married-couple households compared to cities near the coastal region and the county periphery.

Additionally, 12.0 percent owner-occupied households are headed by a female-headed householder with children present, while 6.1 are headed by a male-headed householder with children present. Approximately 17.1 percent of renter-occupied households are female-headed compared to 8.6 percent that are male-headed household.

Table F-5
Household Type by Tenure (Los Angeles County)

Household Type	Owners		Renters	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Married couple family	917,264	58.4%	548,495	30.3%
Male householder, no spouse present	96,698	6.1%	157,039	8.6%
Female householder, no spouse present	188,337	12.0%	309,816	17.1%
Non-family households	365,710	23.3%	792,228	41.9%
Total Households	1,568,009	100.0%	1,807,578	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (ACS), Table B25011 Tenure By Household Type (Including Living Alone) and Age of Householder, 2021 5-yr Estimates.

Local Trends

Table F-6 shows household type by tenure in the City of Malibu. Owner-occupied households are predominantly married-couple households. Approximately 68 percent of owner-occupied households in Malibu are family households, slightly less than the Southern California region. Thirty percent are categorized as non-family households, which is higher than the Southern California region. The higher percentage of non-family

households in the city may be due to the city's proximity to Pepperdine University and college students residing in off-campus housing as roommates. Only 60 percent of undergraduate students reside on campus; therefore, 40 percent reside off-campus and likely in Malibu.[8] The higher percentage may also be due to a higher percentage of single-person households and seniors living alone.

Of the family households, 57.8 percent of owner-occupied households in Malibu are married-couple families. In contrast, family households comprise 49.6 percent of renter-occupied households, while non-family households comprise 50.1 percent. Of the family households, married-couple families comprise 40.5 percent of renter-occupied.

Of all owner-occupied households, female-headed households comprise approximately 6.3 percent male-headed households comprise 3.7 percent. Of all renter households, female-headed comprise 4.9 percent and male-headed households comprise 4.2 percent. As shown in Figure F-11, children in female-headed households comprise less than 20 percent of all households with children present in all areas of the city. Female-headed households do not appear to be segregated from other populations in Malibu. The percentage of households in Malibu that are single-parent households for both renter- and owner-occupied households is less than in the Southern California region.

As shown in Figure F-12, the east Malibu has a higher percentage of children in married couple households than western Malibu.

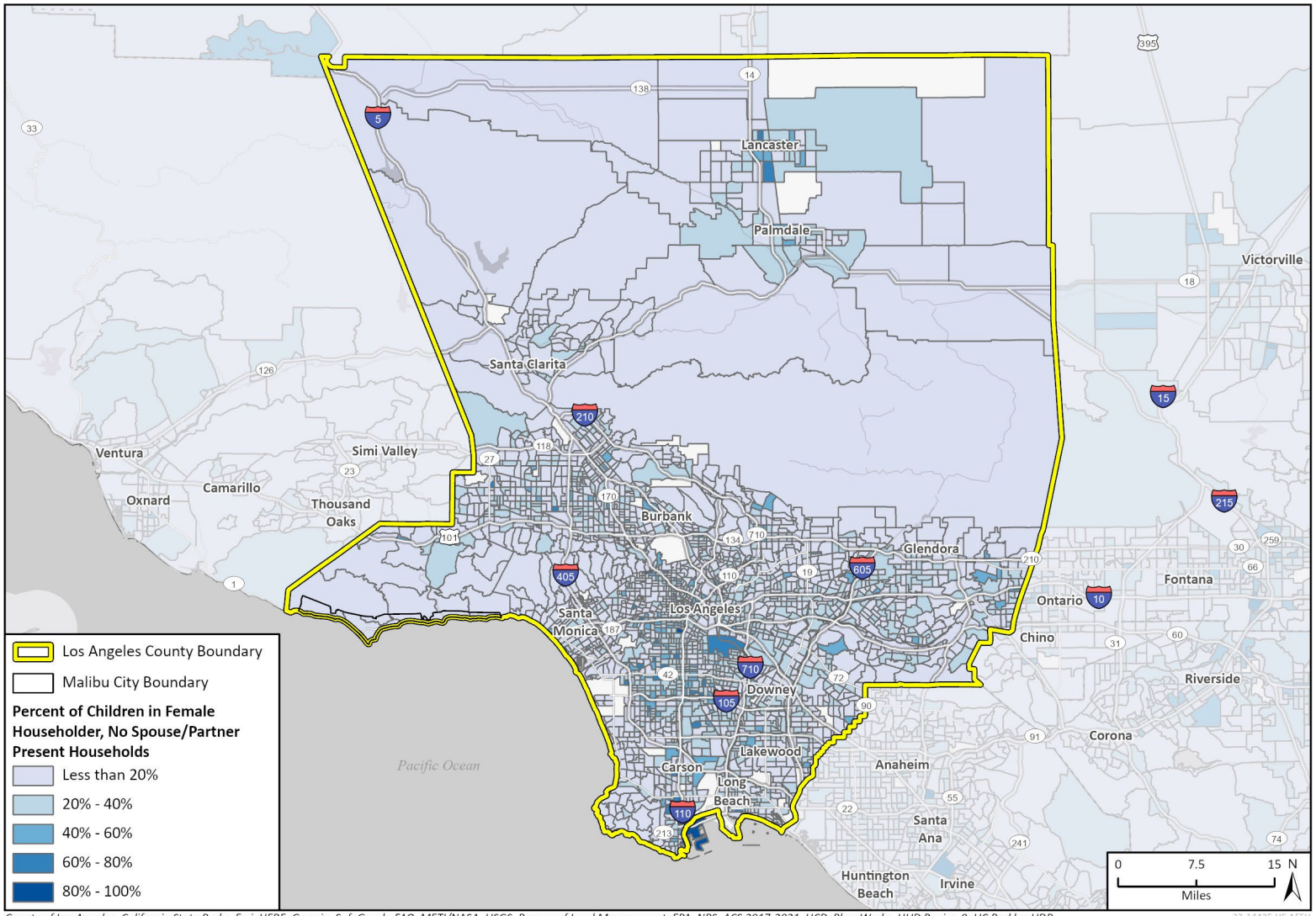
Table F-6
Household Type by Tenure (City of Malibu)

Household Type	Owner		Renter	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Married couple family	1,965	57.8%	425	40.5%
Male householder, no spouse present	128	3.7%	45	4.2%
Female householder, no spouse present	215	6.3%	52	4.9%
Non-family households	1,087	32.0%	525	50.1%
Total Households	3,395	100.0%	1,047	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (ACS), Table B25011 Tenure By Household Type (Including Living Alone) and Age of Householder, 2021 5-yr Estimates.

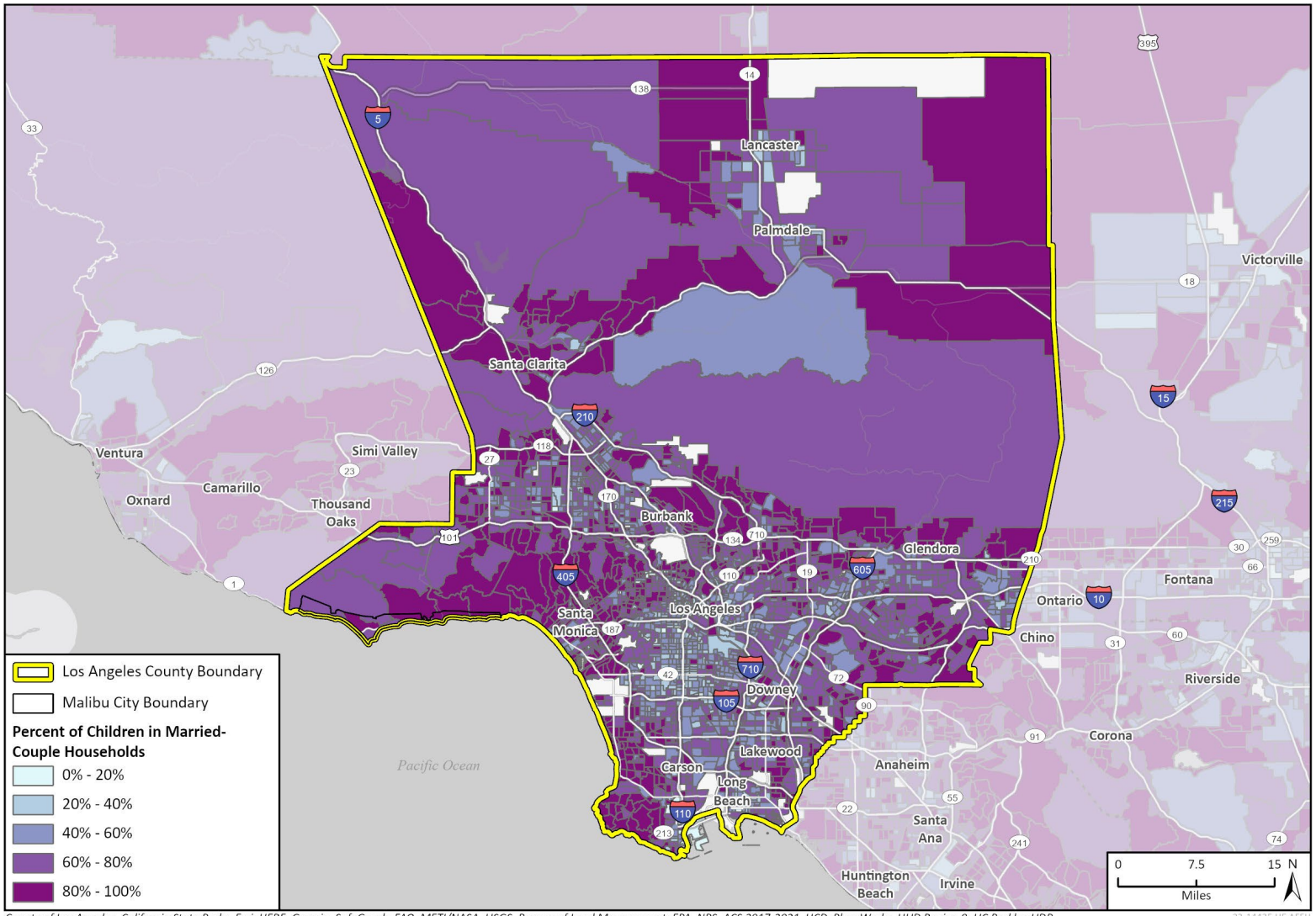
[8] Pepperdine University. 2018. https://www.pepperdine.edu/oie/content/pdf/housing_residence_life_program_review_2018.pdf

Figure F-9
Female Headed Households with Children, No Spouse/Partner Present (Los Angeles County)



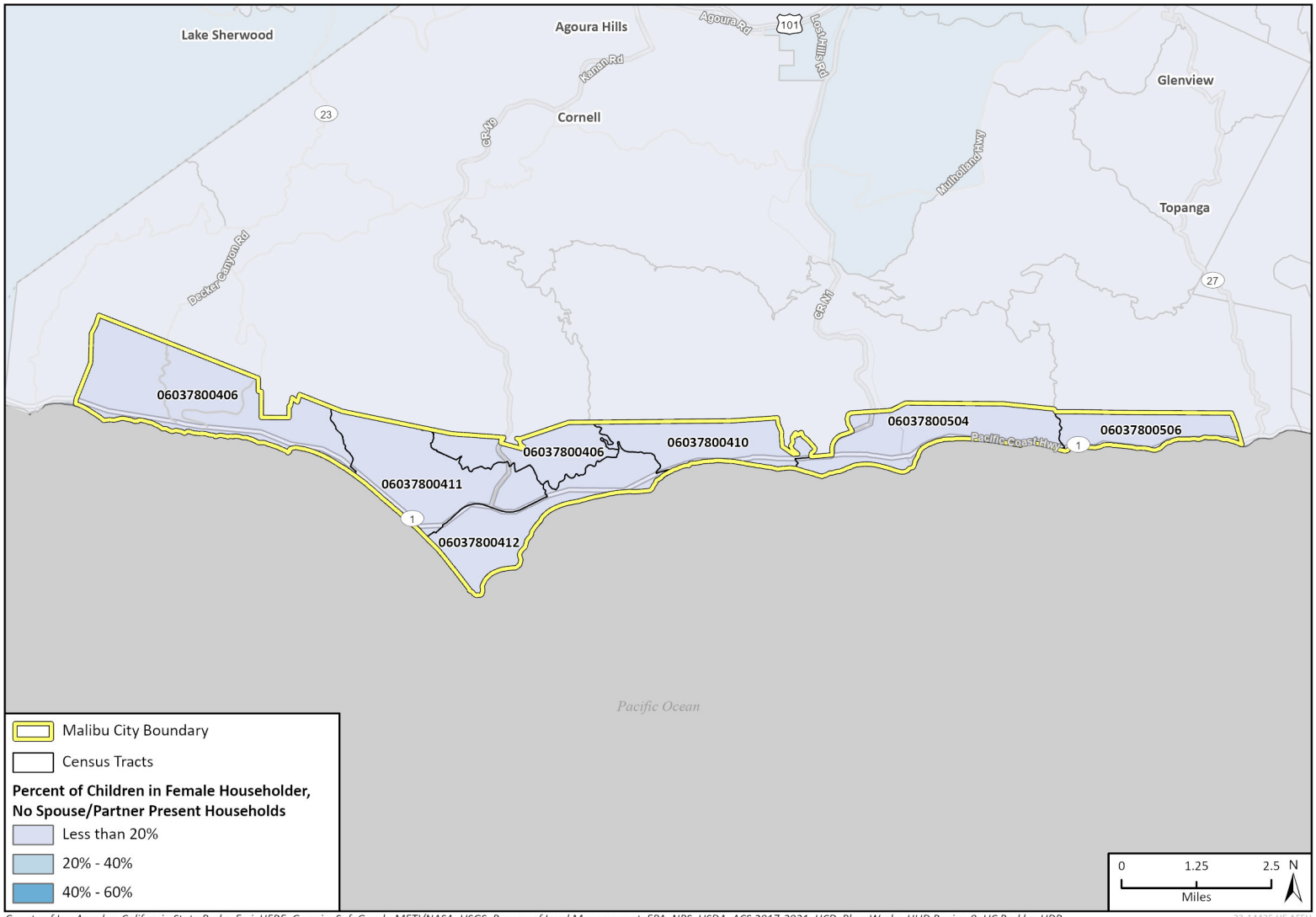
Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-10
Percent of Children in Married-couple Households (Los Angeles County)



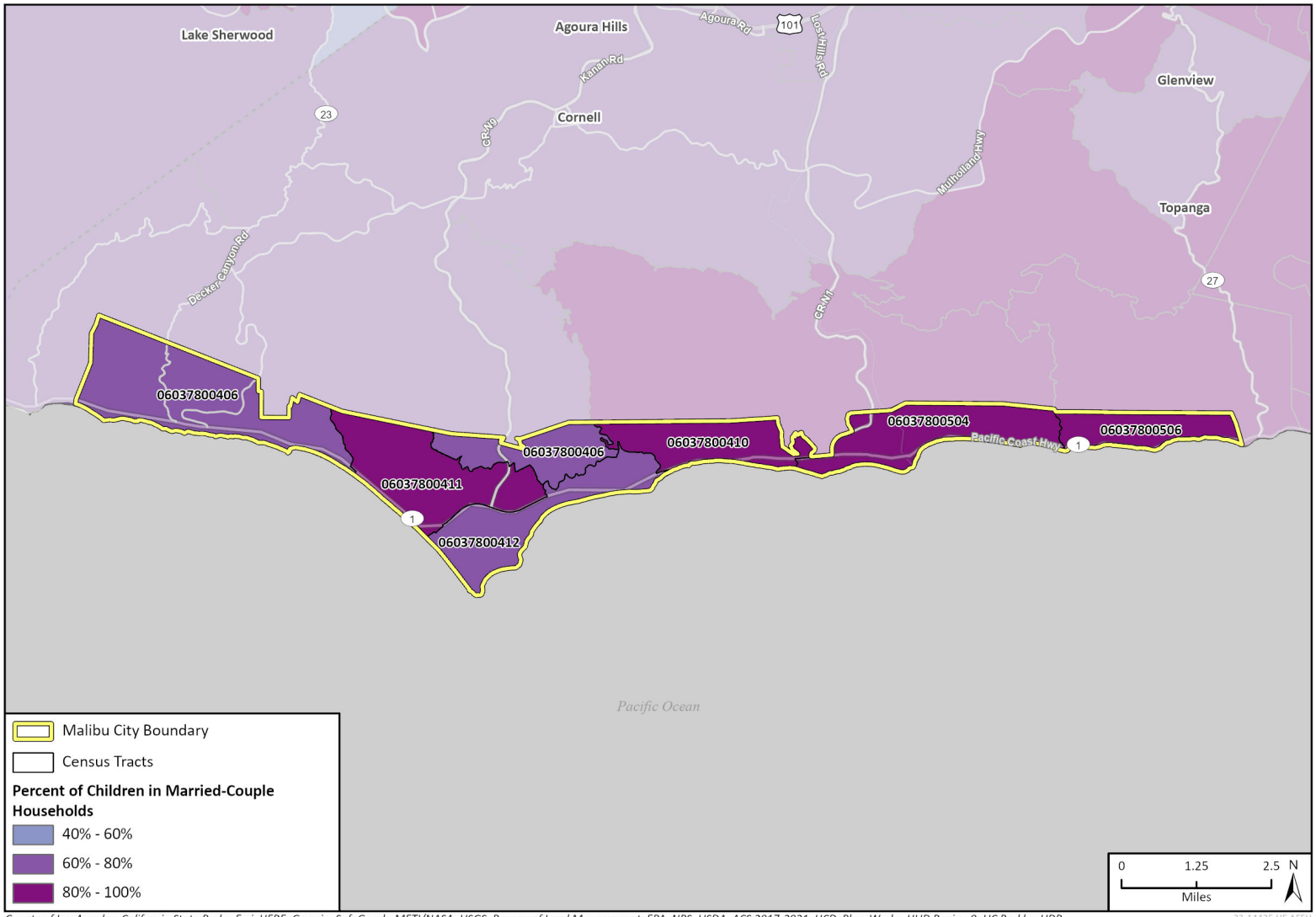
Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-11
Female Headed Households with Children, No Spouse/Partner Present (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-12
Percent of Children in Married-couple Households (Malibu)



County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, ACS 2017-2021, HCD, PlaceWorks, HUD Region 9, UC Berkley UDP, TCAC 2022, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CAL FIRE, OEHHA, FEMA

Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Household Income

Household income is directly connected to the ability to afford housing. Higher-income households are more likely to own rather than rent housing. As household income decreases, households tend to pay a disproportionate amount of their income for housing and the number of persons occupying unsound and overcrowded housing increases. To achieve fair housing objectives, people in low-income households must have a choice in housing opportunities—that is, when they are able to locate units that are affordable and well maintained in all parts of a jurisdiction and region.

This section identifies household income disparities using data based on median household income and low or moderate income (LMI) geographies. HUD defines an LMI area as a census tract or block group where over 51 percent of the population is LMI. The definition of low or moderate income is based on HUD income definitions of up to 80 percent of the AMI.

Regional Trends

According to 2021 ACS estimates, Los Angeles County has a median household income of $77,456, which is similar to the Southern California regional median household income of $77,430.

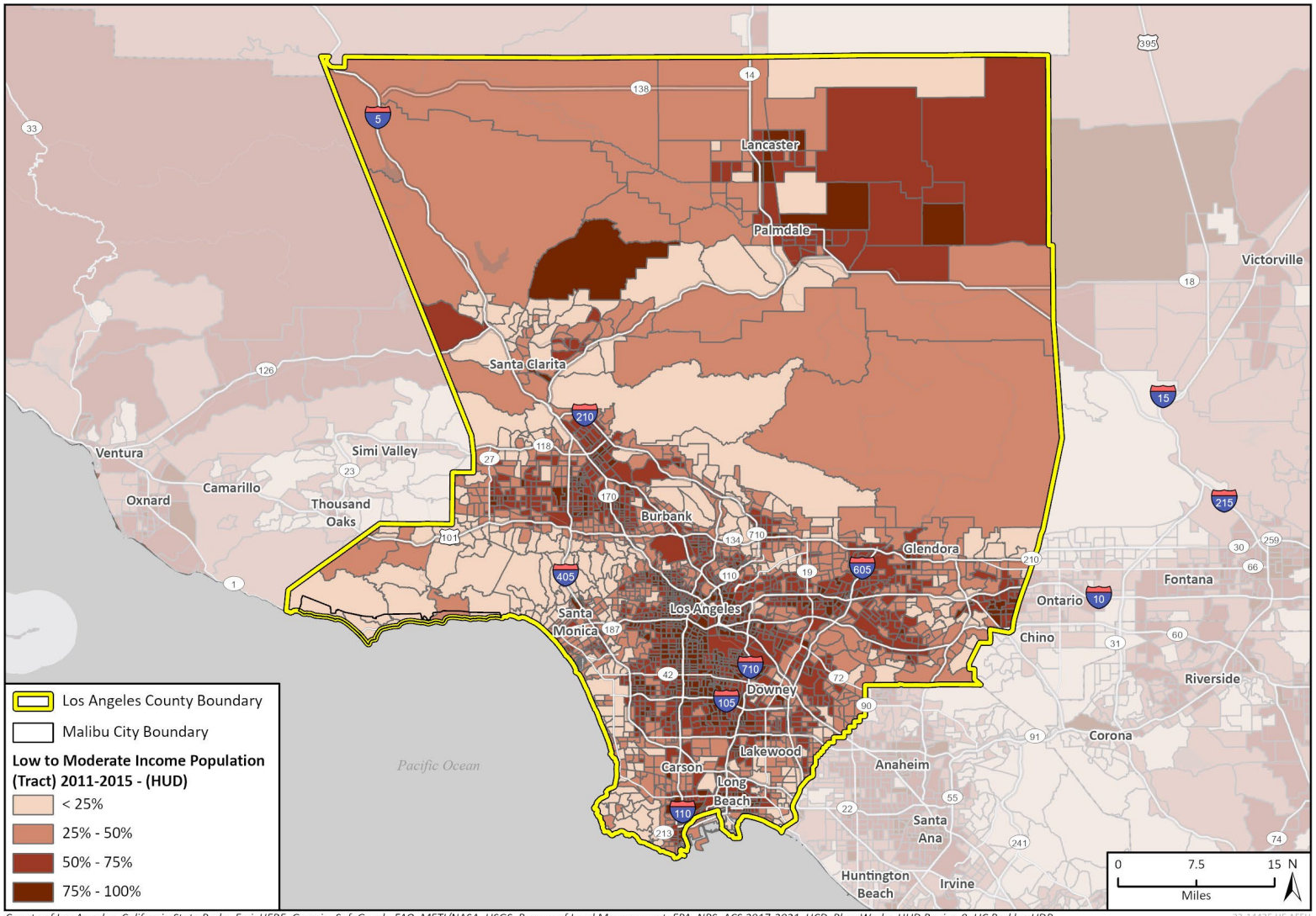
As shown in Figure F-13, there are concentrations of low and moderate income (LMI) households throughout Los Angeles County, centered within and around the City of Los Angeles and scattered throughout cities in the San Fernando Valley and San Gabriel Valley. The largest concentration of LMI households is in the Downtown and South-Central neighborhoods of the City of Los Angeles. In most of these areas, between 75 and 100 percent of households are LMI households. Regionally, coastal cities such as Malibu generally have a lower percentage of LMI households (less than 25 percent), except for the cities of Long Beach and Santa Monica.

Local Trends

According to 2021 ACS estimates, Malibu has a median household income of $178,594, approximately 230 percent higher than Los Angeles County's median income of $77,456. Figure F-14 shows the median household income in Malibu by census tract. Eastern Malibu and the census tract north of Point Dume (Census Tract 8004.11) have the highest median annual household income in the city (greater than $175,000).

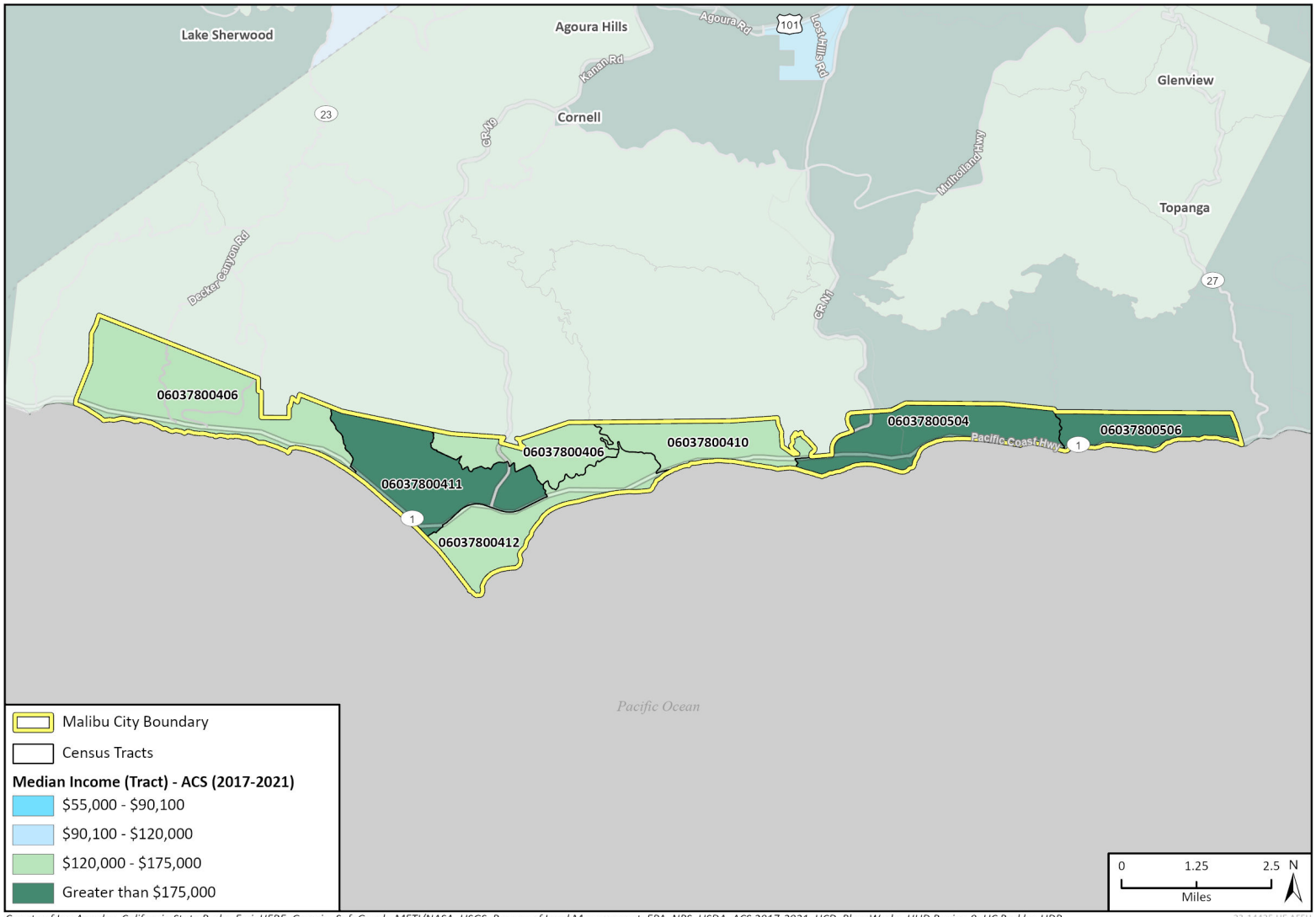
Figure F-15 shows the percent of households that are LMI households, by census tract. The percentage of LMI households is low throughout most of the city, but there is an LMI household concentration between 25 and 50 percent in Census Tract 8005.04, which includes the Civic Center in Eastern Malibu. This area has a higher concentration of commercial uses and is in proximity to Pepperdine University. While the campus is not within Malibu city limits, it is located within the same census tract. On-campus student housing does not factor into census-designated households. However, as noted previously, approximately 40 percent of students live off campus, and likely reside close to the university. It is possible that a higher number of students live in this census tract than other census tracts, accounting for the higher percentage of LMI households.

Figure F-13
Low to Moderate Income Population (Los Angeles County)



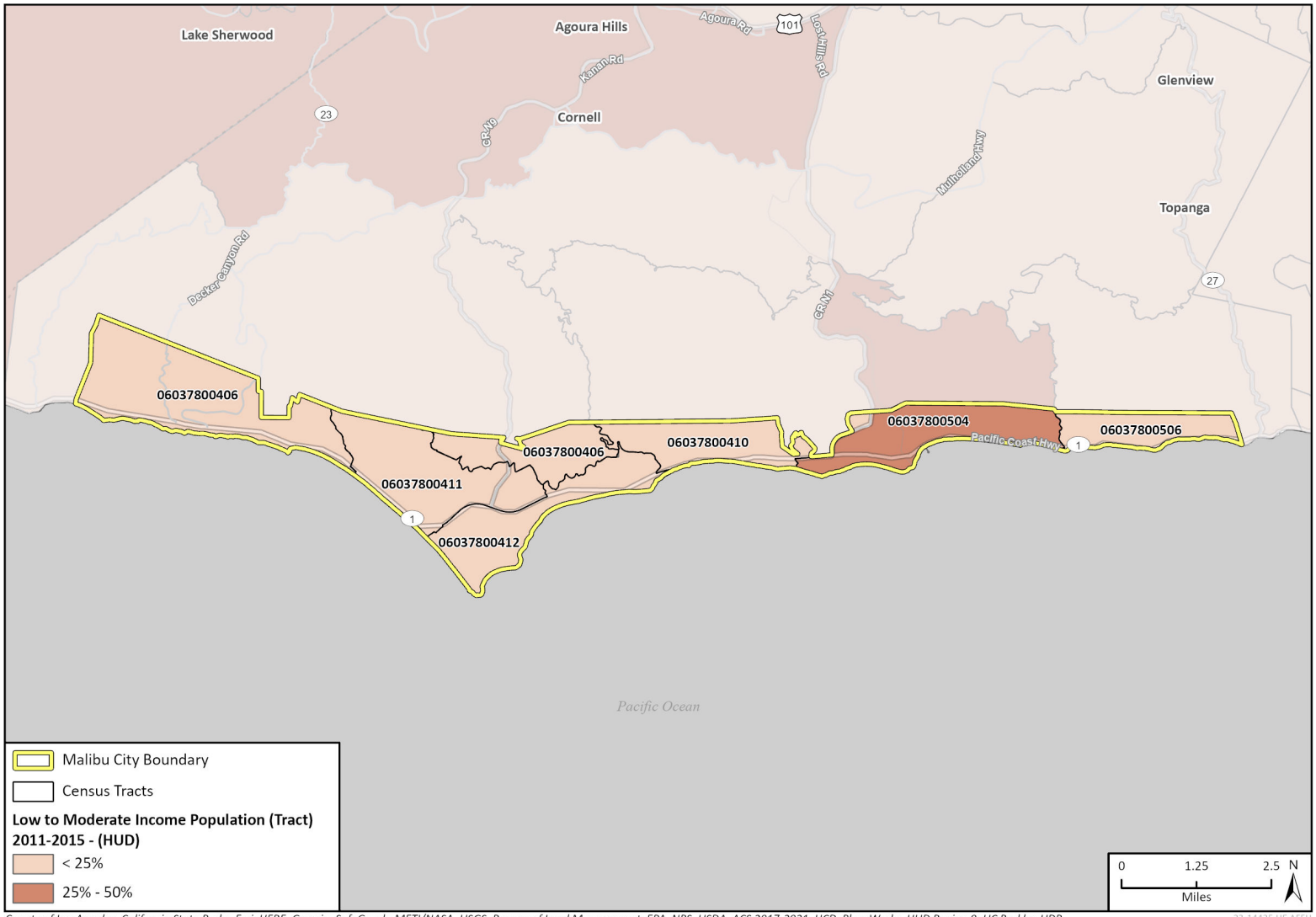
Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023.

Figure F-14
Median Household Income (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-15
Low to Moderate Income Population (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

This census tract also contains a significant amount of unincorporated land, which could affect the data and may not accurately reflect the household income levels of residents within Malibu's city limits. Of the total housing units in Census Tract 8005.04, 32 percent are multifamily, the highest percentage of multifamily units compared to other census tracts that overlap with the city limits. No census tract within the city qualifies as a LMI area (with 51 percent or more LMI households). The city's high-cost real estate makes it difficult for a low-income household to live within city limits. Therefore, Malibu is economically segregated from the region.

Table F-7 displays income level by household type. According to 2017-2021 ACS data, married-couple families in Malibu have significantly higher incomes than non-family households. Approximately 85.3 percent of married couple families earn an income above $100,000 per year, compared to 48.4 percent of nonfamily households and 71.4 percent of total households. Approximately 24 percent of all households earn an annual income of less than $75,000 per year (approximately the County median household income). More than 40 percent of households in Malibu earn an annual income of $200,000 or more.

Table F-7 Income Level by Household Type (Malibu)

Income Level	Total Households	Married-Couple Families	Nonfamily Households
Less than $10,000	7.5%	5.9%	9.7%
$10,000 to $14,999	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	4.3%	0.0%	11.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	3.6%	1.4%	6.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	1.9%	1.0%	3.3%
$50,000 to $74,999	5.9%	3.5%	8.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	4.8%	2.8%	10.0%
$100,000 to $149,999	11.6%	11.8%	13.0%
$150,000 to $199,999	16.6%	17.9%	11.5%
$200,000 or more	43.2%	55.6%	23.9%
Median income	$178,594	$129,862	$58,271

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (ACS), Table S1901, Income in the Past 12 Months (Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), 2017-2021 Estimates

Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty

To identify racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (known as R/ECAPs), TCAC includes a poverty concentration and racial segregation filter that aligns with HUD's R/ECAP methodology but is intended to reflect the level of racial and ethnic diversity more effectively. TCAC categorizes census tracts that have both a poverty rate of over 30 percent and that are designated as being racially segregated (overrepresentation of people of color relative to the region) as areas of high segregation and poverty.

Poverty and Segregation

Regional Trends

Countywide, concentrations of poverty and segregation may exasperate existing impediments to fair housing such as lending discrimination and overcrowded housing conditions. Approximately 14 percent of the population in Los Angeles County earns an income below the poverty line, higher than the state average of 12.2 percent. Figure F-16 shows areas of high segregation and concentrated poverty in Los Angeles County. The most prominent areas of high segregation and poverty are in the South-Central area of the City of Los Angeles and East Los Angeles. Areas of high segregation and poverty are also present in the San Fernando Valley in the neighborhoods of Panorama City, Pacoima, and Van Nuys. In North Los Angeles County, high segregation and poverty areas are present within the cities of Palmdale, Lancaster, and Victorville.

Local Trends

Areas of high segregation and poverty are not present within the city of Malibu. Therefore, Malibu does not have census tracts that meet the HUD definition of a R/ECAP. However, Malibu does have residents that experience poverty. Approximately 8.6 percent of the population of Malibu earns an income below the poverty line. As shown in Figure F-17, there is a higher percentage of residents in poverty within census tracts located south of the Pacific Coast Highway in the neighborhood of Point Dume, and the area between Latigo Canyon Road and Malibu Canyon Road in western Malibu (Census Tracts 8004.12 and 8004.10). Census Tract 8004.10 is primarily made up of unincorporated land, which may affect the data and may not accurately reflect the households within Malibu's city limits. In these areas, between 10 and 20 percent of residents earn an income below the poverty line. As confirmed by City staff, it is likely that many low-income households in Malibu are retired elderly households who are "income-poor" but "asset-rich", as home values in these census tracts are comparable to citywide home values[9] and it is difficult for a low-income household to afford the real estate prices in city limits.

Concentrated Areas of Affluence

While R/ECAPs have long been the focus of fair housing policies, racially concentrated areas of affluence (RCAAs) must also be analyzed. RCAAs are defined as affluent, white communities.[10] According to a policy paper published by HUD, white residents are the most racially segregated group in the United States and typically more affluent than majority non-white communities. RCAAs have not been studied extensively, nor has a standard definition been adopted by HCD or HUD. Therefore, this assessment uses the percent white population and median household income as thresholds to identify potential RCAAs. In addition to having a higher median income, areas of affluence typically experience less overcrowding, less housing cost burden on renters, and are generally less susceptible to displacement compared to areas of high segregation and poverty.

[9] Zillow. https://www.zillow.com/ Accessed 16 November 2023
[10] Goatz, Damanio and Williams, 2019. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/cityscpe/vol21num1/ch4.pdf

HCD's AFFH Data Viewer identifies RCAAs as census tracts that have a white population that is 1.25 times higher than the county and a household median income 1.5 times higher than the county AMI.

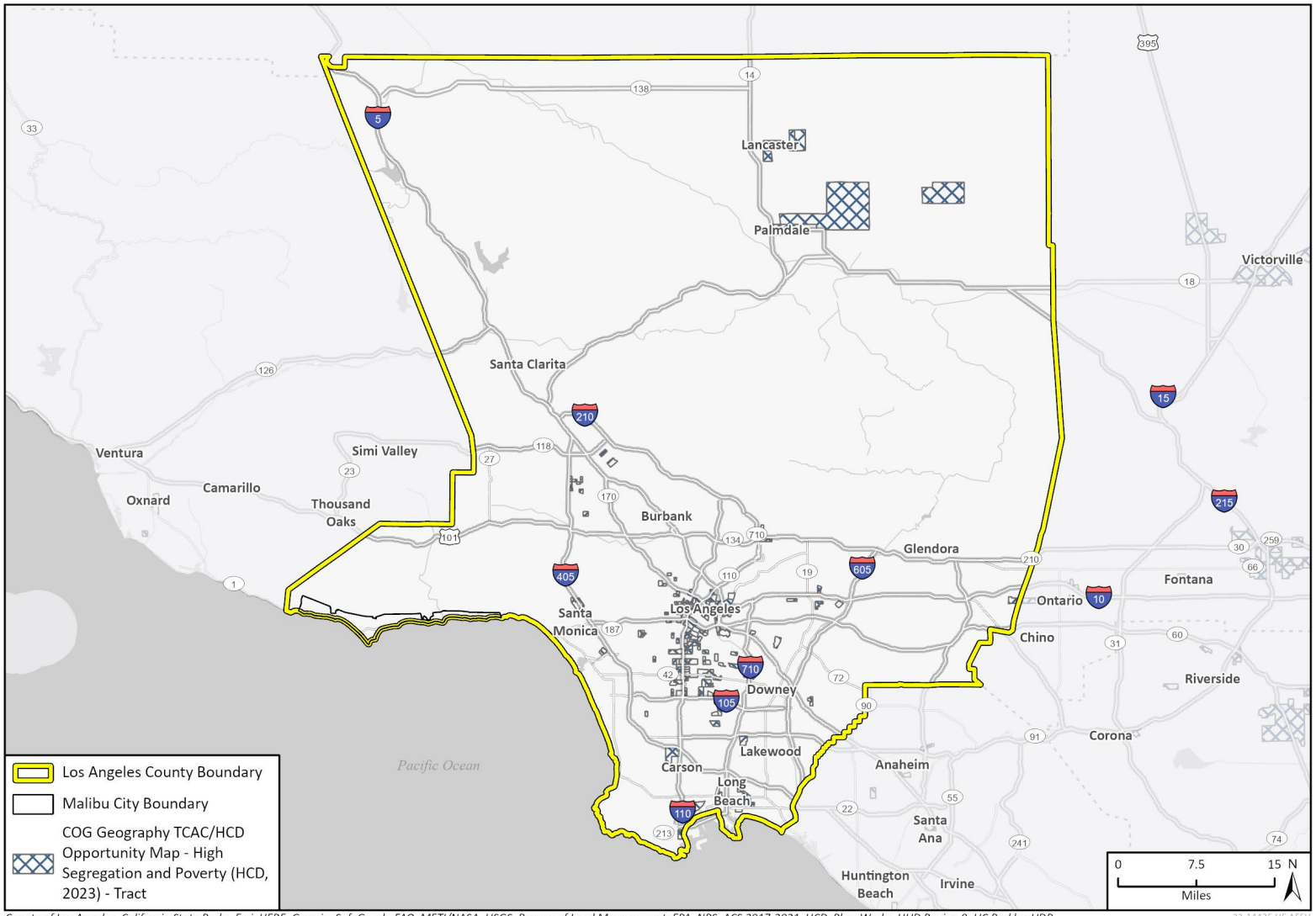
Regional Trends

The areas characterized as RCAAs in Los Angeles County are shown in, Figure F-18,and are located throughout the county. Many coastal cities, including the cities of Malibu, Santa Monica, Redondo Beach, and Rancho Palos Verdes, as well as the cities of Pasadena, Burbank, and Monrovia in eastern Los Angeles County. The communities of Palos Verdes Peninsula, Hollywood Hills, Santa Monica Mountains, and La Canada/Flintridge are also characterized as RCAAs.

Local Trends

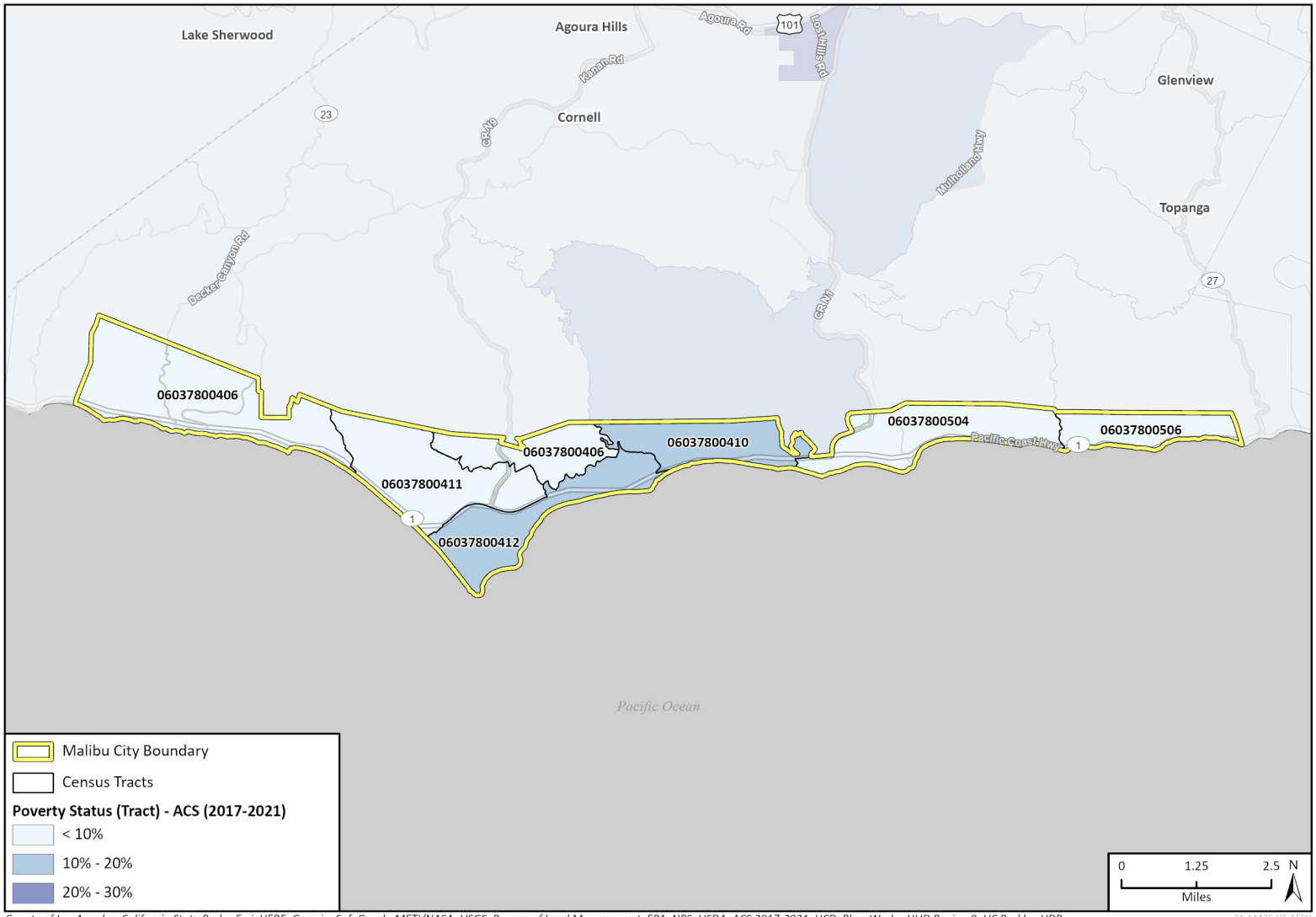
The entire city of Malibu is designated as RCAA as shown in Figure F-19. While the entire city is classified as a RCAA, Census Tract 8005.04 in Eastern Malibu has a higher concentration of both affluent and white-dominant communities compared to other areas of the city. The city has a large proportion of white residents and a median income that is more than double the median income of Los Angeles County. The city's economic and racial segregation is likely due to redlining practices and racial covenants practiced between the 1930s and 1970s that promoted exclusion on the basis of race, as discussed in *Local Knowledge*. The City was not incorporated until 1991, after land use patterns were already established. By that time, Malibu had long been established as an enclave for higher-income households with mostly single-family homes. As a result, white, affluent households are significantly more prevalent in Malibu, and non-white and low-income households have faced difficulty accessing housing in the city due to availability and affordability. Program 5.1 and Program 5.2 aim to provide fair housing services and community outreach to decrease segregation within the city.

Figure F-16
Areas of High Segregation and Poverty (Los Angeles County)



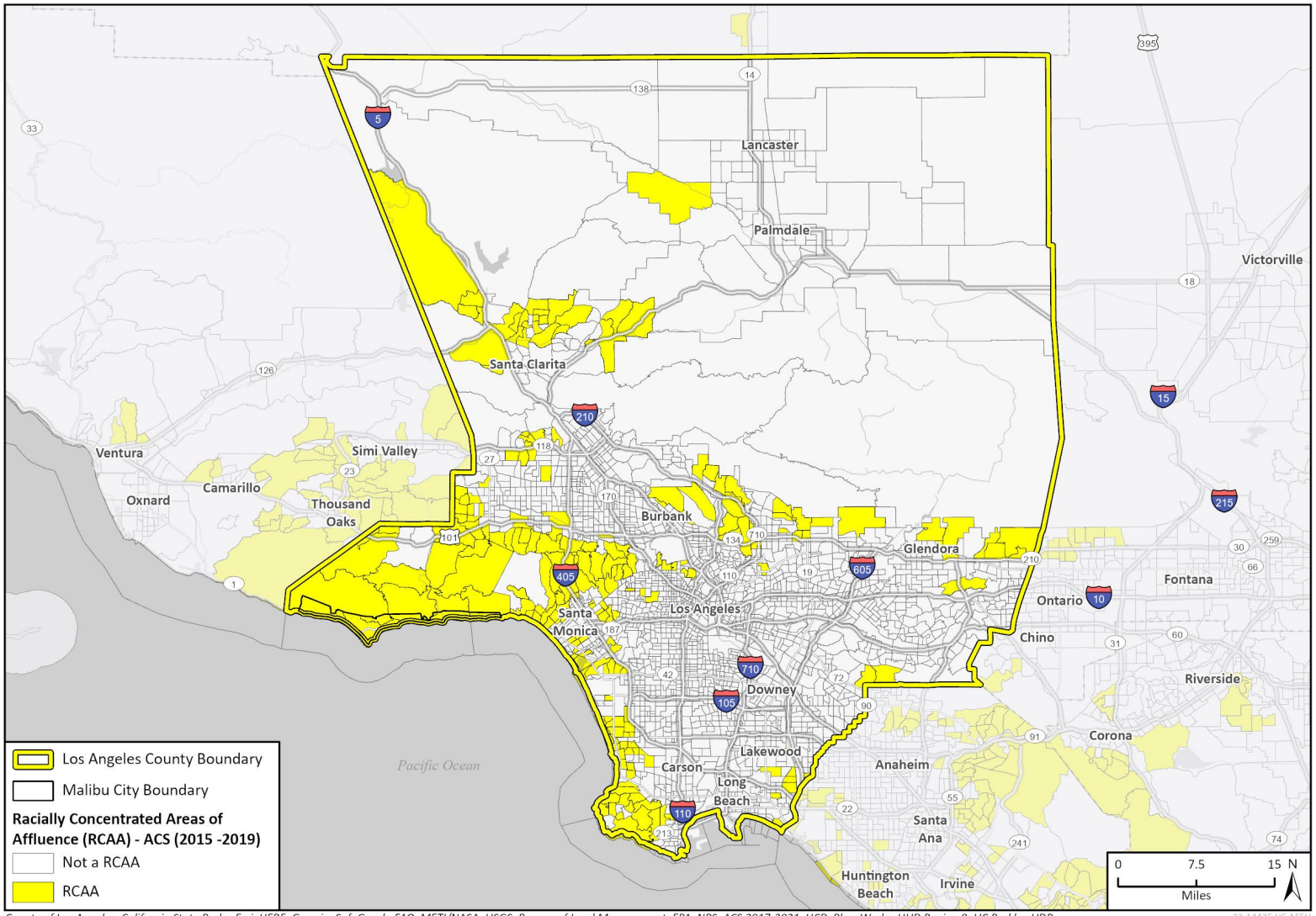
Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-17
Poverty Status (Malibu)



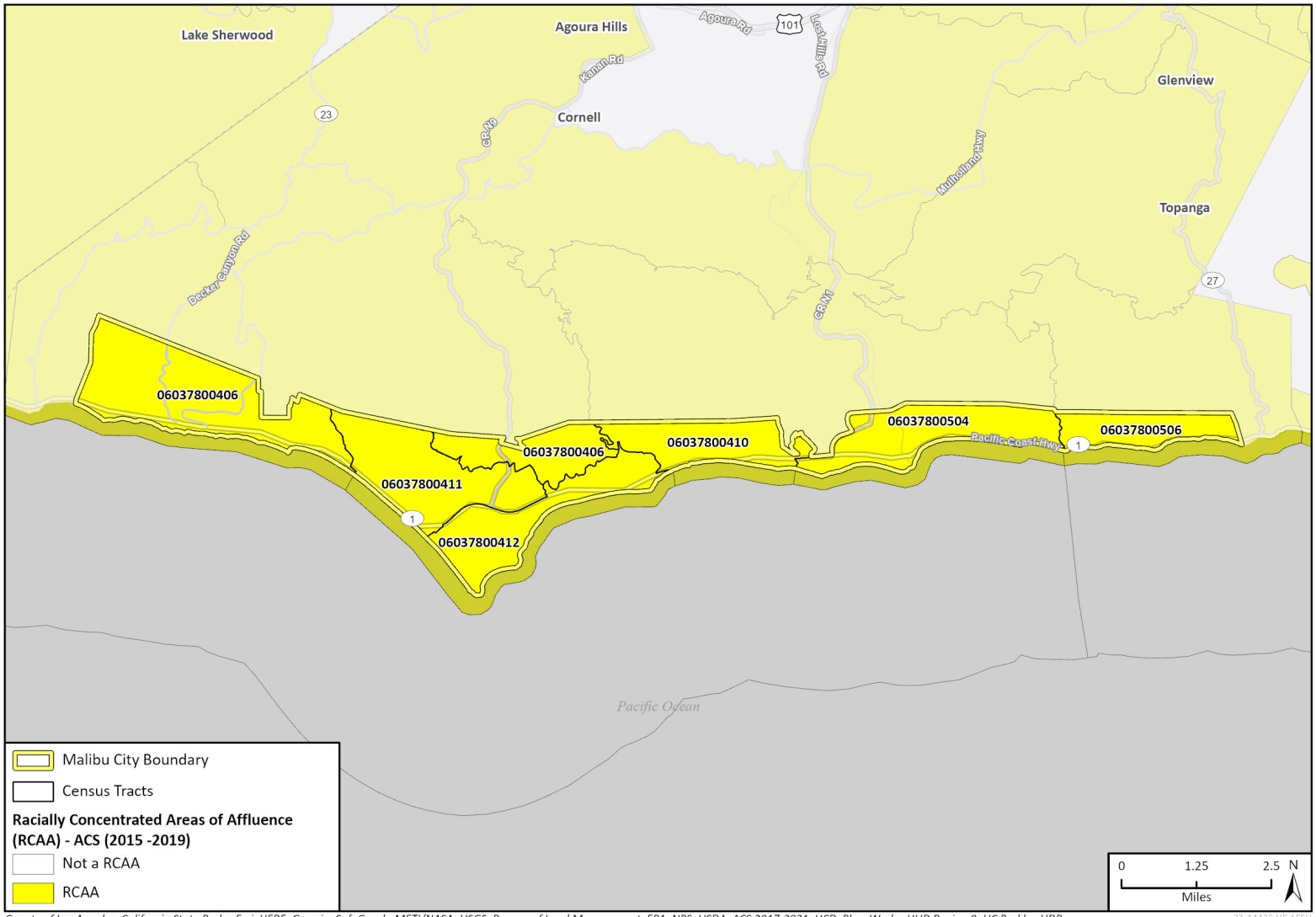
Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-18
Concentrated Areas of Affluence (Los Angeles County)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-19
Concentrated Areas of Affluence (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Disparities in Access to Opportunity

Access to opportunity, including access to education, employment, economic development, safe and decent housing, low rates of violent crime, transportation, recreation, and food and healthy environment (including clean air and water, safe neighborhoods, safety from environmental hazards, and access to social services and cultural institutions) influences health and economic outcomes. According to the California Fair Housing Taskforce, a group convened by HCD, "opportunity," can be thought of as pathways leading to better lives, including through health, education, and employment.[11] Improving access to opportunity can include supporting low-income communities with mobility and access to neighborhoods considered by TCAC to be 'high resource.'[12]

HUD's Opportunity Indices were created to inform communities about racial/ethnic segregation and disparities in access to opportunity.[13] Indicator index scores range from 0-100, with 100 representing the most positive outcomes). Measured at the neighborhood level, the index scores are intended to inform communities about segregation and disparities in access to opportunity in their jurisdiction and compare the opportunity indicators rankings across racial/ethnic groups. Generally, higher index scores are indicative of greater access to opportunity. For example, the "low poverty index" captures the poverty rate within a given neighborhood; the higher the index score means the less exposure to poverty. A higher "jobs proximity" score means that residents have greater accessibility to employment locations within the larger region.[14] Each index is measured using the following variables:

- Economic Opportunity Index: a composite of poverty rate by census tract, percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree, percentage of adults employed, and number of jobs for persons without a bachelor's degree that fall within a given radius of each census tract.
- Environmental Opportunity Index: exposure to pollution burden shown in CalEnviroScreen.
- Educational Opportunity Index: the percentage of fourth-grade students testing proficient in reading and math within three miles of a census block group.
- Low Transportation Cost Index: the cost of transportation and proximity to public transportation by neighborhood.
- Transit Index: How often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation.

[11] California Fair Housing Task Force. 2020. Methodology for the 2020 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map. June 2020. https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity/2020-tcac-hcd-methodology.pdf
[12] Ibid.
[13] HUD, 2020. https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/FHEO/documents/AFFH-T-Data-Documentation-AFFHT0006-July-2020.pdf
[14] Urban Institute, 2018. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/98674/place_and_opportunity_brief_3.pdf

Transit

Access to public transit is of paramount importance to lower-income households. Limited transportation options reduce access to jobs, public spaces (such as parks, plazas, and campuses), and goods and services.

Regional Trends

Mass transportation in Los Angeles County consists of regional bus systems, city bus systems, ADA paratransit services, heavy rail, light rail, and subways. Service operations include:

- Los Angles Metro: Multiple commuter rail lines connecting to cities located throughout the greater Los Angeles Region
- San Fernando Valley Transit Services: Antelope Valley Transit, Burbank Bus, Glendale Beeline, LADOT Dash/Commuter Express, La Canada Flintridge Shuttle, Pasadena Transit, Santa Clarita Transit, Simi Valley Transit
- San Gabriel Valley Transit Services: Alhambra Community Transit, Baldwin Park Shuttle, Commerce Municipal Bus, Duarte Transit, El Monte Transit, Glendale Beeline, Glendora Mini Bus, La Puente LINK, LADOT DASH, Monterey Park Spirit, Omnitrans, OCTA, Pasadena Transit, Rosemead Explorer, Go West / West Covina, Foothill Transit
- South Bay, Gateway Cities and Central/West Side Los Angeles Transit Services: Long Beach Transit, Torrance Transit, Gardena G-Trans, Norwalk Transit, Montebello Bus Lines, Santa Monica Big Blue Bus, Culver CityBus, Foothill Transit
- Metrolink Line: multiple Commuter rail lines connecting to cities located throughout the greater Los Angeles Region and cities within the Counties of Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside
- Amtrak: Interstate train service serving coastal and inland areas of California

Transit use is higher in parts of the Los Angeles region where the greatest investment in transit service has been made, including the north coastal, central, and south bay regions of Los Angeles. Almost all major employment centers in Los Angeles County are served by some form of public transit. However, low-income employees, especially female heads of household with children, have unique travel patterns that may prevent them from obtaining work far from home, regardless of access to public transit. Generally, women are disproportionately responsible for household-supporting activities such as trips to grocery stores or accompanying young children to and from schools and day care.

According to 2021 ACS data 70 percent of county residents drive alone to work and 4.9 percent used public transportation. Furthermore, county residents have a longer average commute time (29.2 minutes) than the statewide averages (27.6 minutes).

Local Trends

AllTransit is an online database that provides details on transit opportunity throughout the United States. The website uses metrics to understand the social and economic impact of transit, specifically looking at connectivity, access to jobs, and frequency of service. According to Alltransit.com, Malibu has an overall performance score of 3.1, suggesting a low combination of trips per week and number of jobs accessible enabling few people to take transit to work. There is one bus route that runs along the Pacific Coast Highway (Route 134). The 134 bus (Malibu-PCH-Trancas) has 36 stops from Olympic Boulevard/7th Street in Santa Monica to Trancas Canyon/Pacific Coast Highway in Malibu. The bus takes about one hour from the Olympic Boulevard/7th Street in Santa Monica to the commercial center of Malibu, which is a constraint to lower-income employees who do not have access to a vehicle but work in Malibu.

Figure F-20 shows areas of the city within a one-half mile to transit. The eastern portion of Malibu has greater transit access than the western portion. The areas with lower transit access have a higher concentration of people with a disability (Figure F-7). Local organizations have reported that accessible transit is an issue in the city, particularly for lower-income and public sector employees who commute to the city from elsewhere in the region (see the Loal Knowledge section of this analysis).

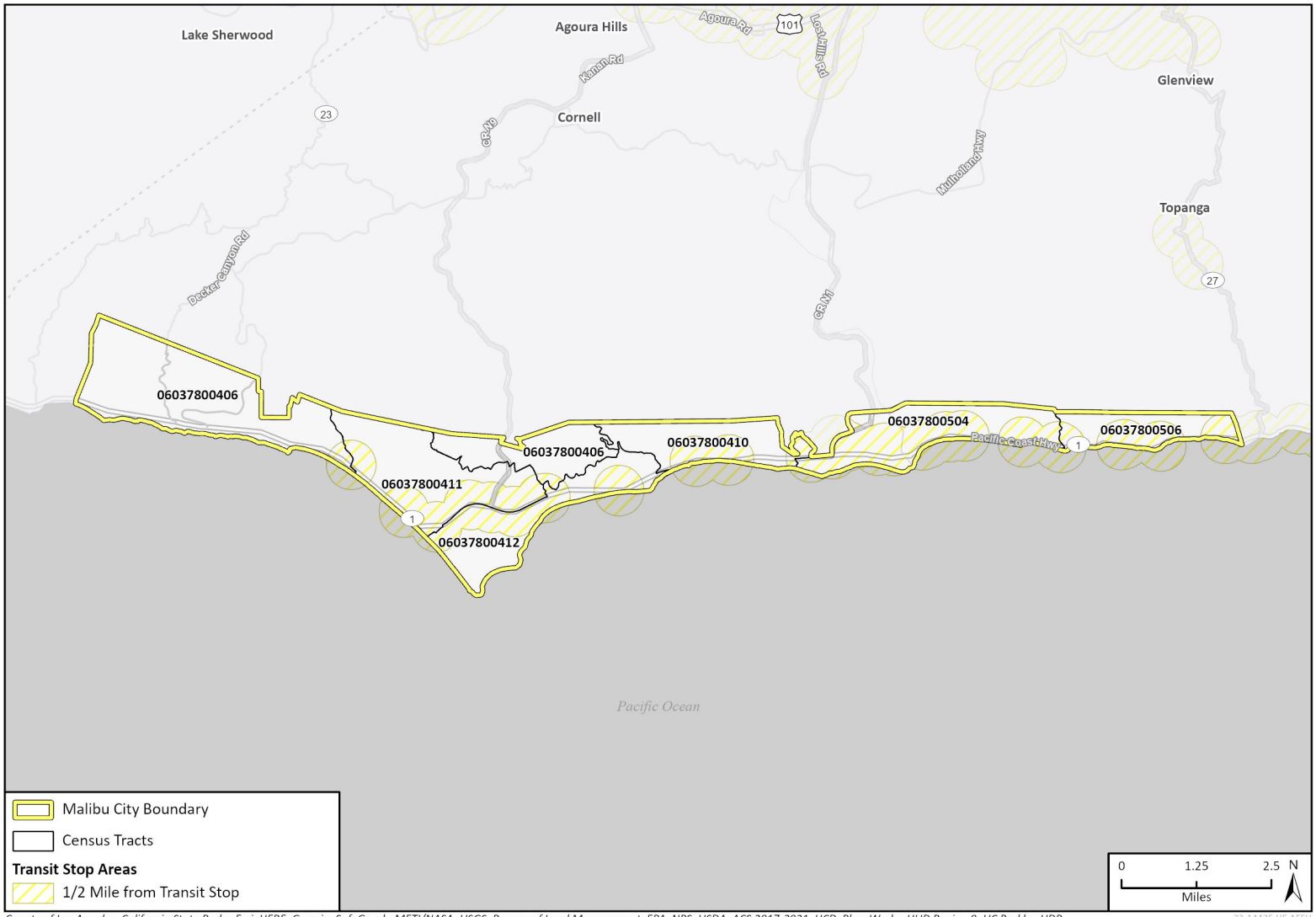
The City provides paratransit services, called Dial -A-Ride, to Malibu seniors (60 years and older) and disabled residents through the City's contracted service provider, Ventura Transit Systems. The Dial-A-Ride service provides transportation to the Malibu Senior Center, various locations in the city, and the neighboring cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, and the neighborhood of Westwood in Los Angeles. The program has two vans in service and provides approximately 25 to 30 rides, or 60 hours of service per month. The program is currently meeting the demand of residents and does not have a waitlist. To promote the program, the City displays banners in the Senior Center, advertises in the newspaper, provides give-a-ways with program information, and gives presentations and announcements at social and recreation programs. Program 3.3, Housing for Persons with Special Needs, directs the City to fund and promote transportation services available to seniors.

According to 2021 ACS data, 1.7 percent of residents used public transportation to commute to work, 59.8 percent drove alone, and 29.6 percent worked at home. Compared to Los Angeles County, Malibu has a lower percentage of residents that drive alone and use public transportation when commuting to work, and a higher percentage of residents who work from home. According to the Healthy Places Index, a platform that provides open data on health equity indicators, Western Malibu has a higher rate of active commuting than central or eastern Malibu.[15]

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a walkability index that ranks Census block groups.[16] The EPA walkability map, shown in Figure F-21, shows that most of the city has a walkability score below the national average, but the area surrounding Point Dume and the southeastern corner of the city have an above average walkability score.

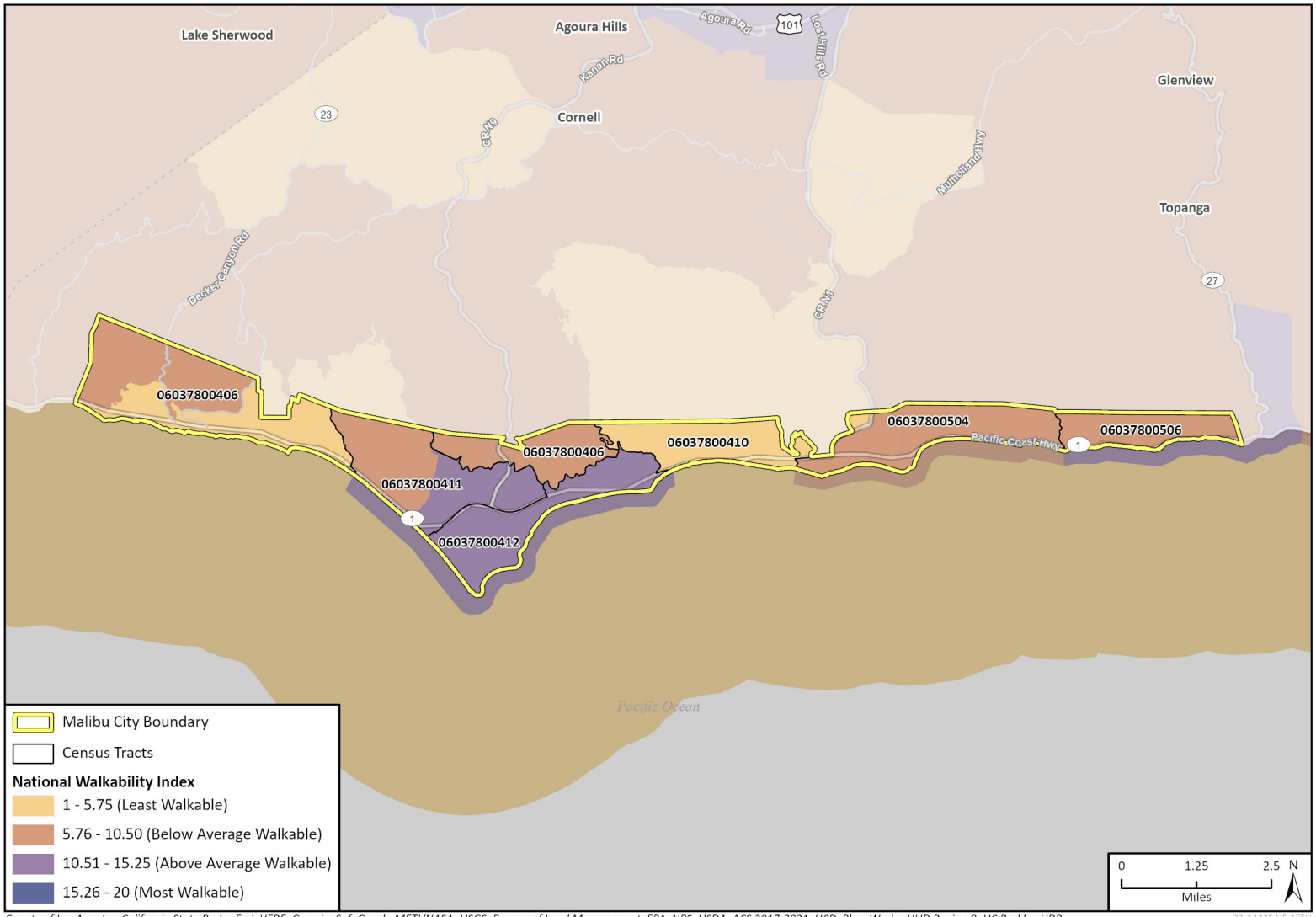
[15] California Healthy Places Index. Active Commuting Indicator. https://map.healthyplacesindex.org/?redirect=false, accessed March 29, 2024.
[16] EPA, 2021. https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/national-walkability-index-user-guide-and-methodology

Figure F-20
Access to Transit Within a Quarter Mile (Malibu)



Source: County of Los Angeles, 2023.

Figure F-21
Walkability Index (Malibu)



County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, ACS 2017-2021, HCD, PlaceWorks, HUD Region 9, UC Berkley UDP, TCAC 2022, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CAL FIRE, OEHHA, FEMA

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AFFH - City Basemap 8.5 x 11

Source: National Walkability Index, 2023.

Educational Opportunity

Economics literature has consistently found about a 10 percent increase in wages/salary with each additional year of education.[17] Therefore, educational attainment is directly linked to housing opportunities. To assess educational opportunities by geography, this analysis uses TCAC education domain scores, which incorporate a variety of indicators including math and reading proficiency scores, high school graduation rates, and student poverty rates at the census tract level.

Regional Trends

An overview of education outcomes across Los Angeles County is illustrated in Figure F-22. Educational outcomes vary across Los Angeles County. In general, urban areas within Central Los Angeles, Long Beach, and northwestern areas of the county, including the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale, had less positive education outcomes compared to the rest of the county. The coastal communities, including the cities of Santa Monica, Malibu, and Rancho Palos Verdes, as well as areas northeast of Downtown Los Angeles, and the northeastern portion of Los Angeles County, have higher educational outcomes.

According to Kidsdata.org, a data compilation program of the Lucile Packard Foundation for Children's Health, Los Angeles County had a high school graduation rate of 82.4 percent. High school graduation rates were highest among Asian-American and Filipino students (94 percent) and white, non-Hispanic students (87 percent). American Indian/Alaska Native students (63 percent) and African American/Black students (73 percent) had lower graduation rates.[18]

Local Trends

Public schools in Malibu are part of the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD). The SMMUSD serves 8,820 students in grades K-12 in the cities of Malibu and Santa Monica. In addition to Malibu High School (grades 9-12) and Malibu Middle School (grades 6-8), which share a campus, Malibu has two public elementary schools (grades K-5): John L Webster Elementary School and Malibu Elementary School. According to the California School Dashboard, Malibu Elementary School located in Western Malibu has a higher percentage of socioeconomically disadvantaged[19] students (16 percent) and English learners (11 percent) compared to Webster Elementary School, located in Eastern Malibu (10 percent and five percent, respectively). The Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District had an overall high school graduation rate of 96.1 percent in 2021, higher than the county average.[20] According to the California School Dashboard, Asian American, English learners, Hispanic/Latino, and socioeconomically disadvantaged students had lower graduation rates than Black/African American, white, or students of

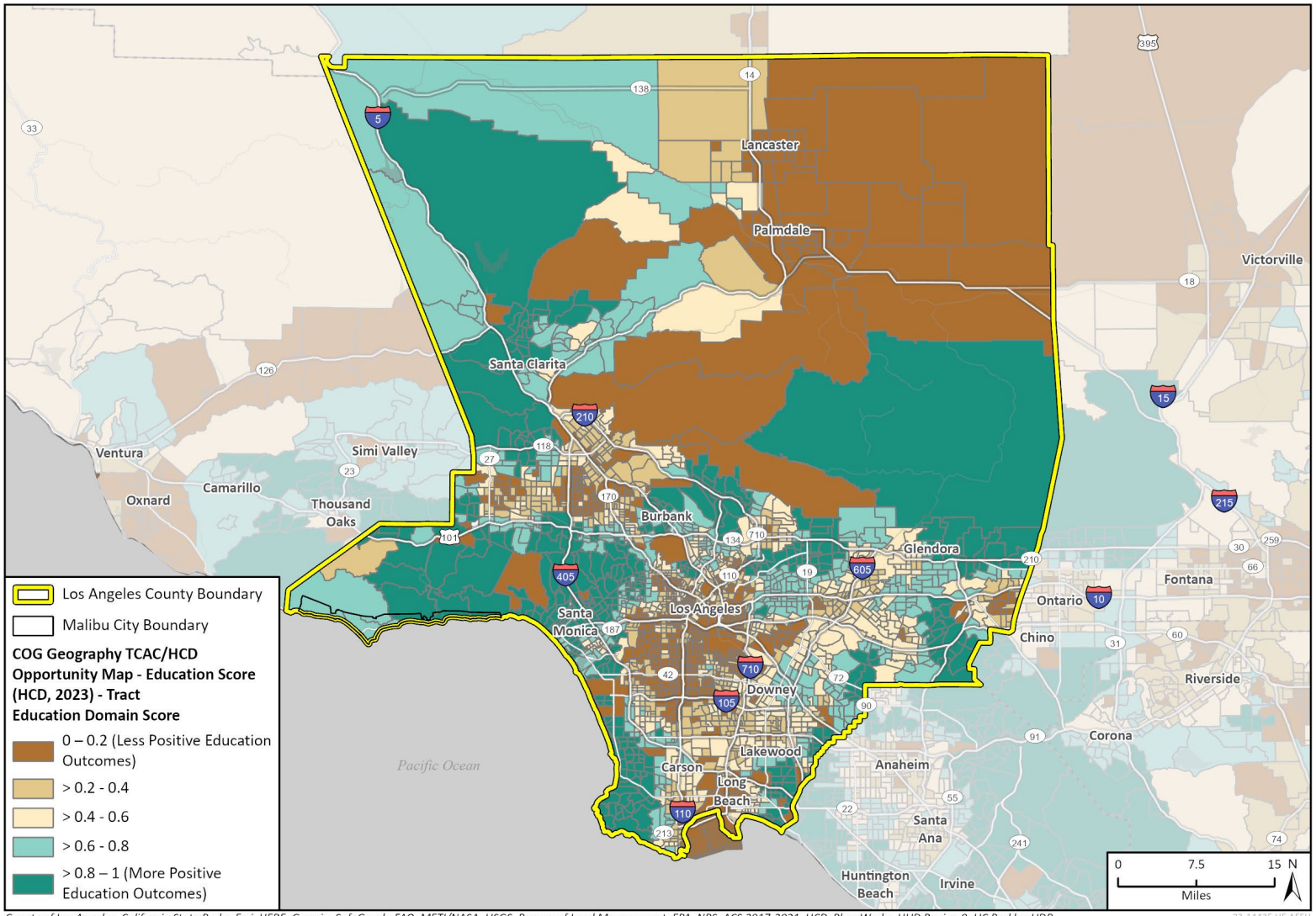
[17] Annual Disability Statistics Compendium, 2020. https://disabilitycompendium.org/annualreport
[18] Kids Data. 2021. All Data: Los Angeles County. https://www.kidsdata.org/region/364/los-angeles-county/results#ind=&say=&cat=18
[19] Students who are eligible for free or reduced priced meals; or have parents/guardians who did not receive a high school diploma.
[20] Kids Data. 2021. All Data: Malibu. https://www.kidsdata.org/region/720/malibu/results#ind=&say=&cat=18

two or more races.[21] Approximately 26 percent of all students in the district are socioeconomically disadvantaged. According to GreatSchools, an online database that provides data on school quality, Malibu High School has above average test scores and levels of college readiness.[22] The GreatSchools equity indicators show that underserved students at Malibu High School perform better than the state average on tests and college readiness. However, there are differences within the school based on race and ethnicity and household income. Malibu High School is reported as 76 percent white, 14 percent Hispanic/Latino, five percent two or more races, two percent Black/African American, two percent Asian American, and less than one percent Native American/Pacific Islander. Twelve percent of students are from low-income households. At Malibu High School, Hispanic/Latino students and students from lower-income households are less likely to be eligible for state college or university upon graduation than white students and students from higher-income households. Students with disabilities that attend Malibu High School have higher rates of absenteeism compared to the state average.[23]

While all areas in Malibu have positive educational outcomes, Eastern Malibu has slightly higher positive educational scores than Western Malibu, as shown in Figure F-19. However, this data may be impacted by the inclusion of unincorporated land in this census tract and may not accurately represent conditions in the city. Eastern Malibu also has the highest percentage of children in married couple households (Figure F-12), as well as households with the highest median incomes, suggesting that educational opportunity is segregated by income and family composition. Disparities in access to educational opportunity for low-income households is exacerbated by the lack of housing options in the city due to the high cost of owner and rental housing. Program 5.1 identifies actions the City will take to increase housing mobility, which will increase access to greater educational opportunities.

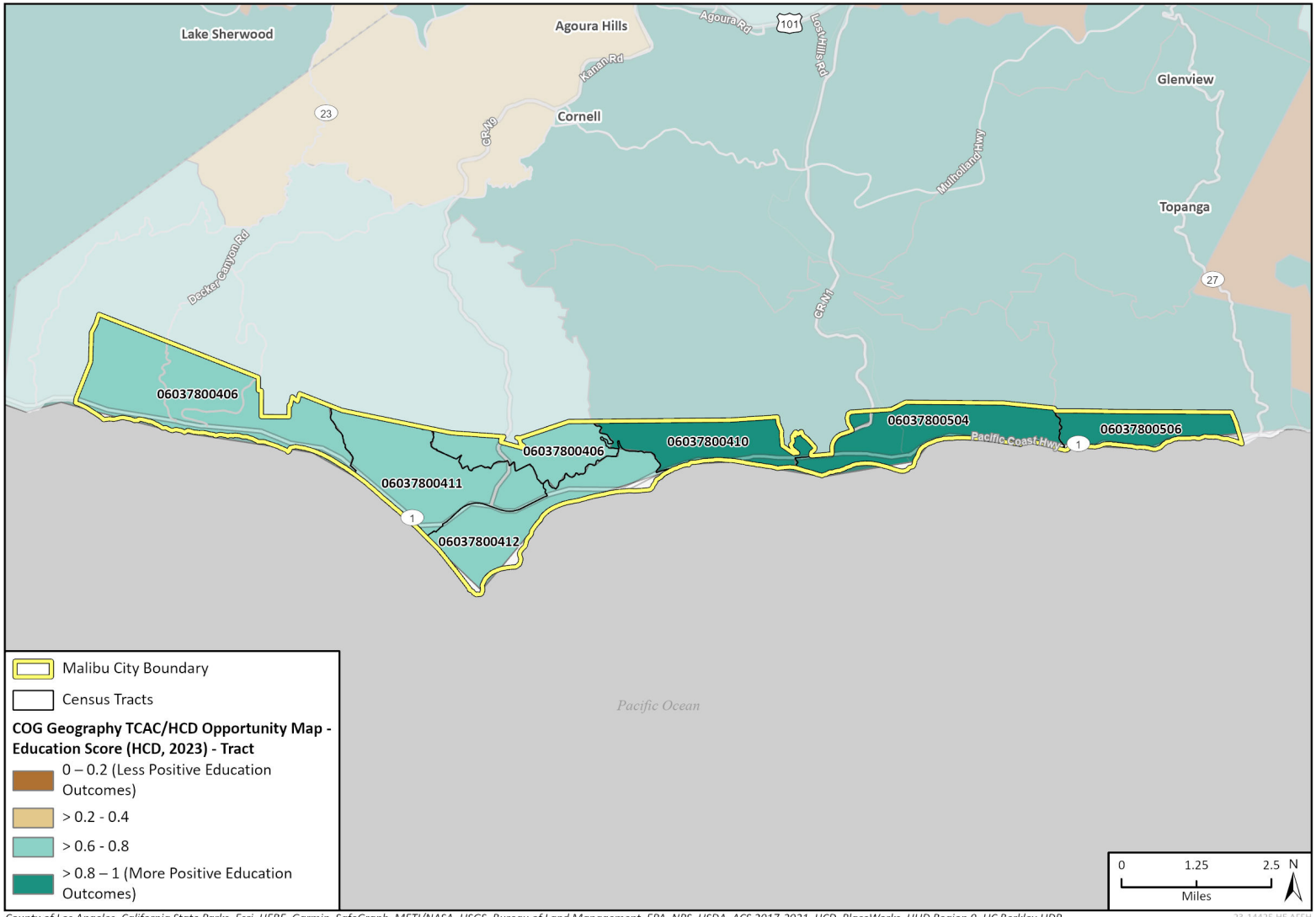
[21] California School Dashboard. Santa Monica-Malibu Unified: Academic Engagement. https://www.caschooldashboard.org/reports/19649800000000/2023/academic-engagement#graduation-rate, accessed March 29, 2024.
[22] GreatSchools. Malibu High School. https://www.greatschools.org/california/malibu/2925-Malibu-High-School/#Equity_overview, accessed March 29, 2024.
[23] Ibid.

Figure F-22
TCAC Opportunity Areas – Education Outcomes (Los Angeles County)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-23
TCAC Opportunity Areas - Education Outcomes (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Employment

Housing opportunities are directly related to economic opportunities. Access to high quality employment close to desired and affordable housing results in more housing opportunities and shorter commute times. The analysis for economic opportunities uses TCAC economic indicators, employment participation data from the ACS and the HUD Jobs Proximity Index.

TCAC economic opportunities are measured by census tract and considers poverty, adult education, employment, job proximity, and median home values. A higher economic index score reflects more positive economic outcomes. The HUD Jobs Proximity Index assesses the accessibility to job opportunities at the census block group level.

Regional Trends

Economic outcomes vary across Los Angeles County as shown in Figure F-24. Areas with more positive economic outcome scores were identified along the coastal communities and portions of east Los Angeles County. Conversely, similar to educational outcomes, the urban areas in Central Los Angeles, Long Beach, and northwestern areas of the county had less positive economic outcomes.

According to 2021 ACS estimates, Los Angeles County has an employment rate of 90.8 percent, a decrease of two percent from 2019. Table F-8 shows employment status by disability status estimates for Los Angeles County for ACS 2015-2019 and 2017-2021. Overall, the percentage of all employed residents aged 16 remained the same, but unemployment increased slightly.

Table F-8 Employment Status by Disability Status (Los Angeles County)

Disability Status	Employed 2015-2019	Unemployed 2015 -2019	Employed 2017-2021	Unemployed 2017-2021
No Disability	4,502,627 (96.4%)	274,277 (91.5%)	4,187,832 (95.5%)	396,066 (87.7%)
With a Disability	169,322 (3.6%)	25,535 (8.0%)	197,504 (3.2%)	45,578 (8.0%)
Total	**4,671,949 (93.9%)**	**299,812 (6.0%)**	**4,385,336 (90.8%)**	**441,644 (9.2%)**

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (ACS), Table C18120 Employment Status by Disability Status, 2015-2019, 2017-2021 Estimates.

Local Trends

Economic outcomes are positive throughout Malibu, as shown in Figure F-25. As of 2021, the employment rate in Malibu is 94.4 percent, slightly higher than the County employment rate. In 2021, the largest industries for employees in Malibu are professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services (25 percent of employed population); educational services, and health care and social

assistance (17 percent); and finance and insurance, and real estate and rental leasing (13 percent).

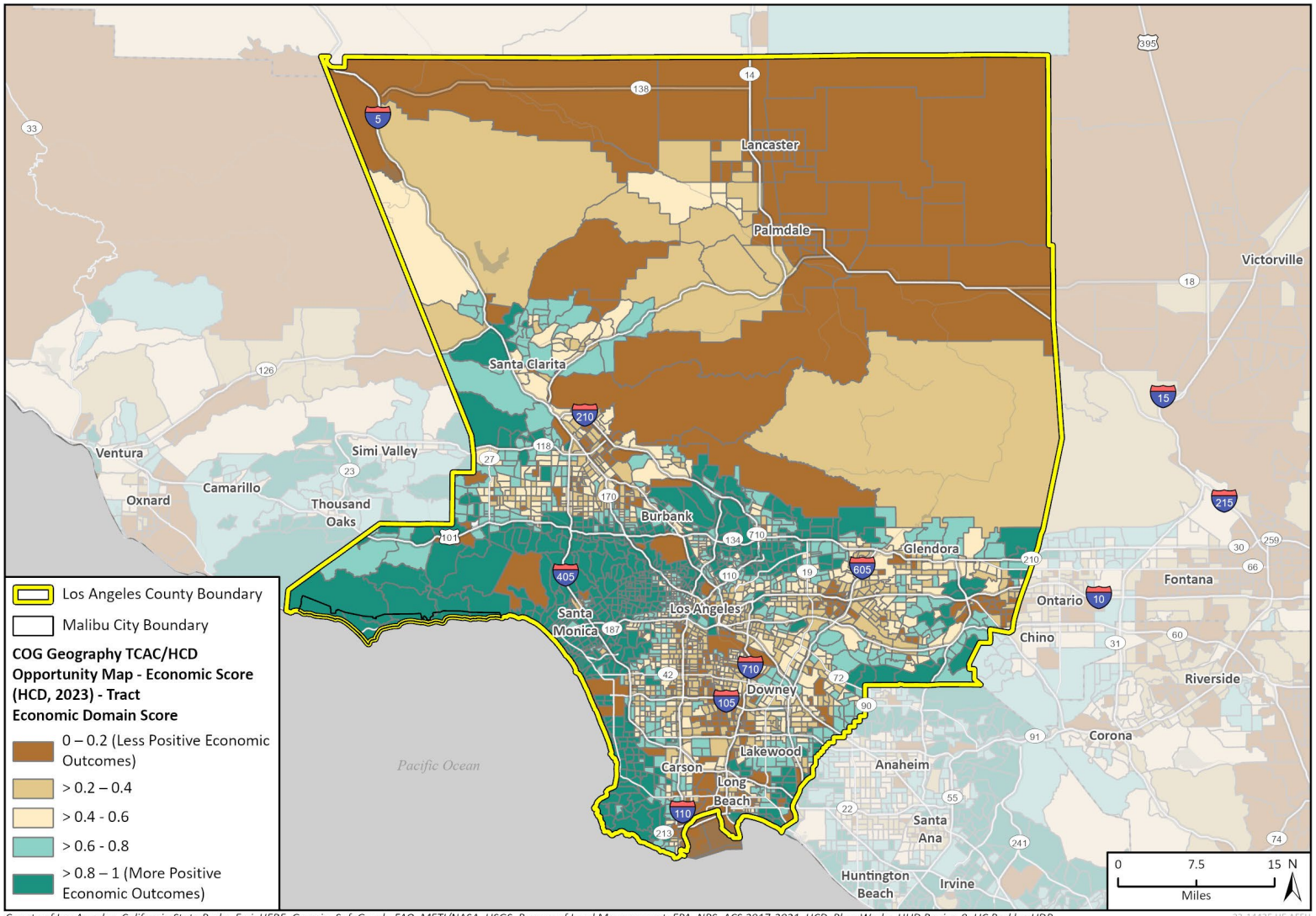
Employment status by disability status estimates is provided in Table F-9. The labor participation rate of residents aged 16 and older decreased by approximately two percent, similar to the county's rate of change. The number of employed residents with a disability decreased by almost three percent, while employment for residents without a disability increased. However, the number of unemployed residents with a disability remained the same at zero percent. The total unemployment rate (2.9 percent) in 2021 is lower than the county (3.9 percent) and the Southern California region (9.3 percent).

Table F-9
Employment Status by Disability Status (Malibu)

Disability Status	Employed 2015-2019	Unemployed 2015 -2019	Employed 2017-2021	Unemployed 2017-2021
No Disability	4,772 (96.0%)	205 (100%)	3,907 (97.9%)	236 (100%)
With a Disability	249 (4.9%)	0 (0%)	83 (2.1%)	0 (0%)
Total	**5,021 (96.1%)**	**205 (3.9%)**	**3,990 (94.4%)**	**236 (5.6%)**

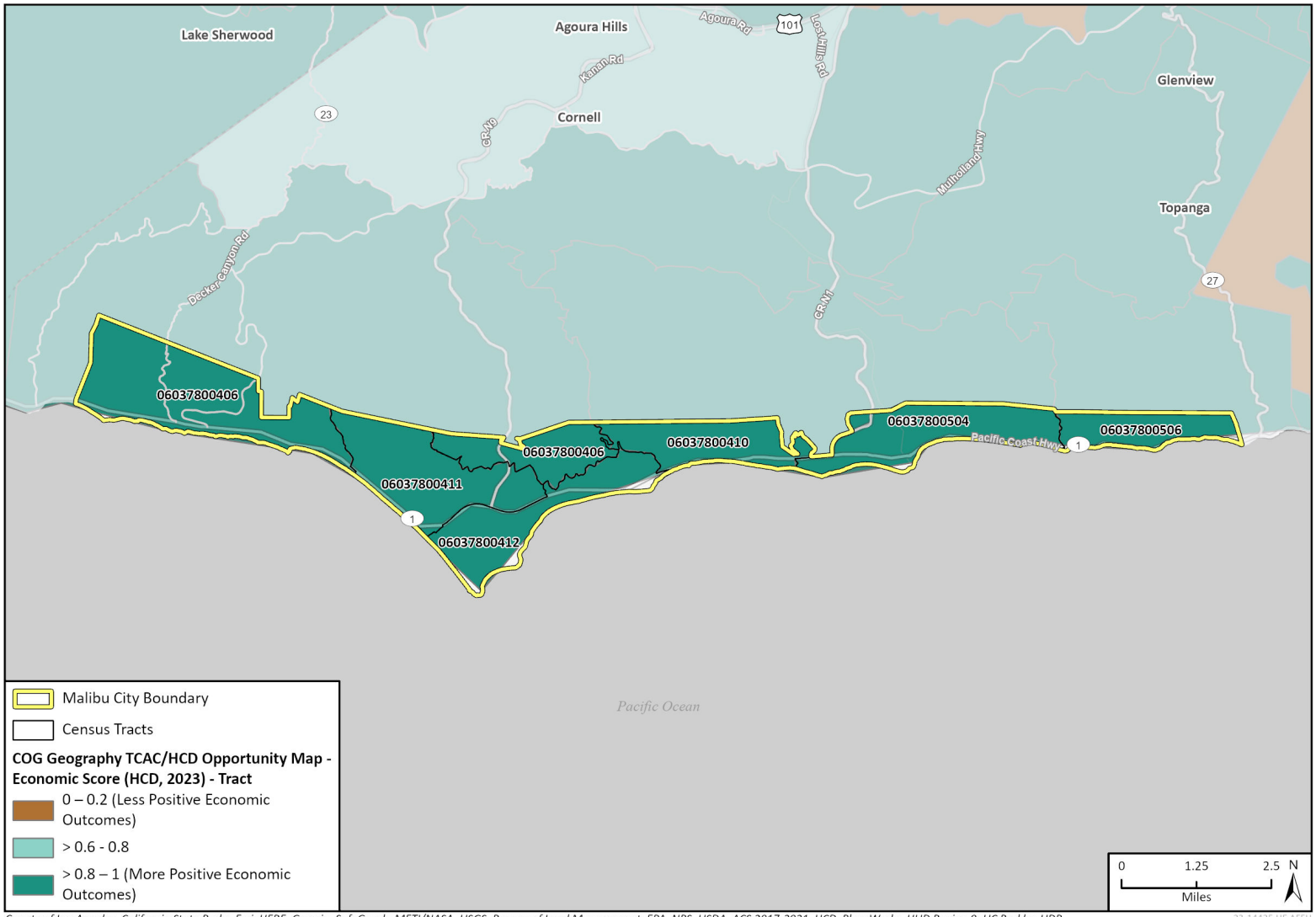
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (ACS), Table C18120 Employment Status by Disability Status, 2015-2019, 2017-2021 Estimates.

Figure F-24
TCAC Opportunity Areas - Economic (Los Angeles County)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023.

Figure F-25
TCAC Opportunity Areas – Economic (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Healthy Environment

Healthy Environment in AFFH addresses disparities in access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods by protected class groups. An assessment of environmentally healthy neighborhoods can include air and water quality, safety, environmental hazards, social services, and cultural institutions. Recent California laws—Assembly Bill (AB) 1550, Senate Bill (SB) 535 and SB 1000 emphasize the importance of environmental justice as a fair housing issue. Environmental Justice, according to HUD, means ensuring that people have equal access to safe and healthy housing. HUD requires all entitlement jurisdictions to conduct reviews under the National Environmental Protection Act to determine if a proposed project creates adverse impacts due to environmental conditions. It furthers the requirement that human health deserves equal protection for all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Under Executive Order 12898, Federally assisted projects may also target funding to communities that have disproportionately high and adverse human health impacts on minority and low-income populations due to environmental conditions. [24] The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment developed CalEnviroScreen, a mapping tool that uses spatial data collected by various regulatory agencies (e.g., air quality indicators from South Coast Air Quality Management District, water quality indicators from Orange County Water District, monitored chemical releases into the air or water table from Environmental Protection Agency, HUD socio-economic indicators, etc.). The dataset uses a methodology to identify communities disproportionately burdened by exposures to pollution, environmental effects of existing pollutants in communities, among other indicators of sensitive populations or socioeconomic factors. Residents in census tracts with high CalEnviroScreen scores (shown as percentiles) are disproportionately burdened by pollution and are more vulnerable to related effects.

Regional Trends

According to CalEnviroScreen data, areas with higher pollution percentiles are generally urban areas with higher proportions of LMI and overcrowded households. Areas experiencing the highest pollution percentile scores in the Los Angeles region are as the cities of Baldwin Park, El Monte and South El Monte in the San Gabriel Valley, neighborhoods and cities located south of Downtown Los Angeles, and in the Pacoima and Sylmar neighborhoods of the San Fernando Valley (Figure F-26). The areas of Los Angeles County with lower scores (i.e., low exposure to pollution and high household income) are near the county boundaries and along the coast.

Local Trends

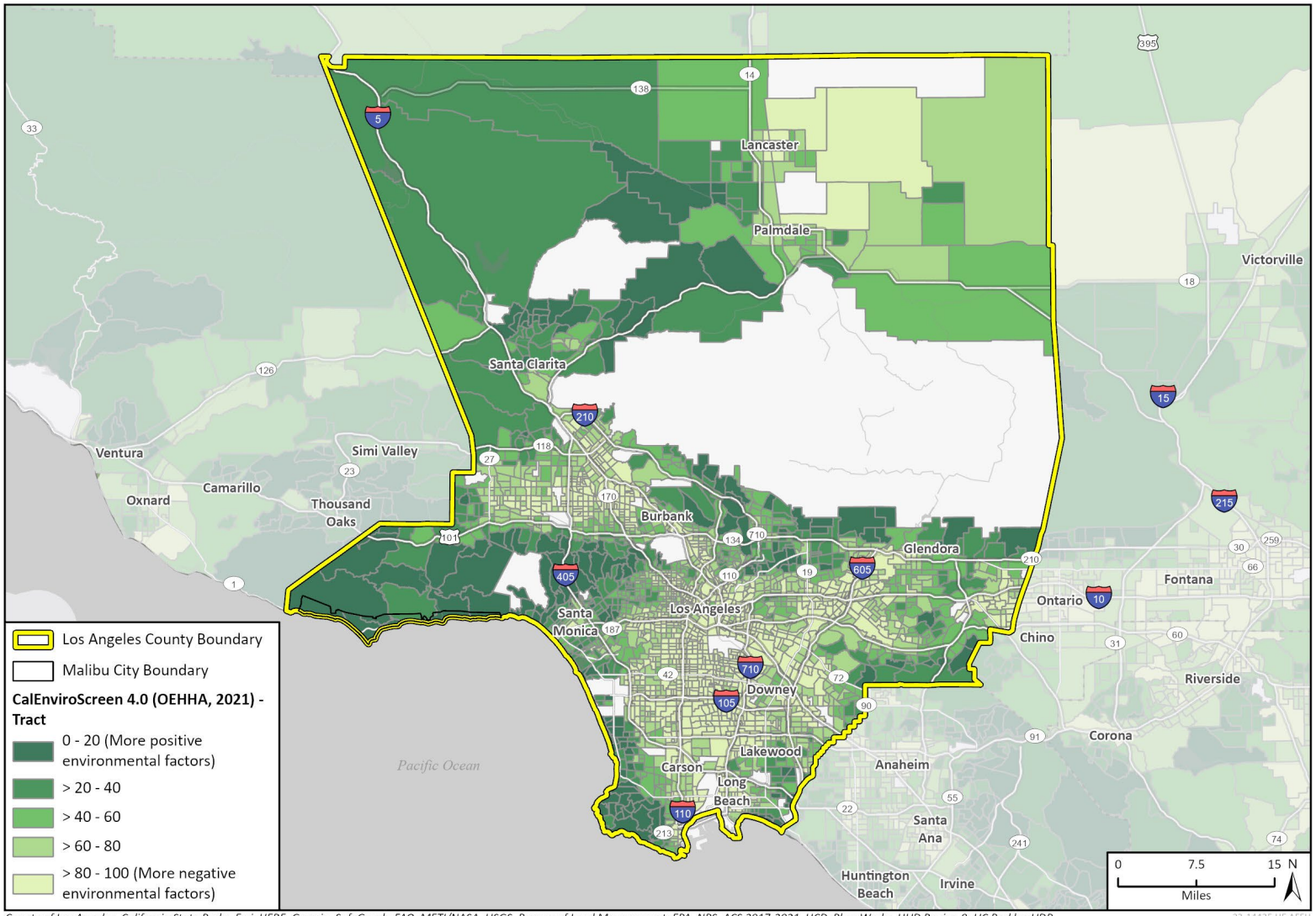
The City of Malibu has a low environmental pollution burden. This is likely due to the lack of industrial uses and the lack of truck routes through Malibu that generate pollutants in other areas in Southern California. Pacific Coast Highway has a permanent truck ban from Topanga Canyon Road (Route 27) to Decker Road (Route 23).

Throughout the entire city, the CalEnviroScreen score percentile ranges between zero and 30. The majority of the city scores below the 20th percentile, while a small portion of city between Malibu Canyon Road and Latigo Canyon Road scores between the 20th

[24] HUD, 2022. https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/environmental-justice/

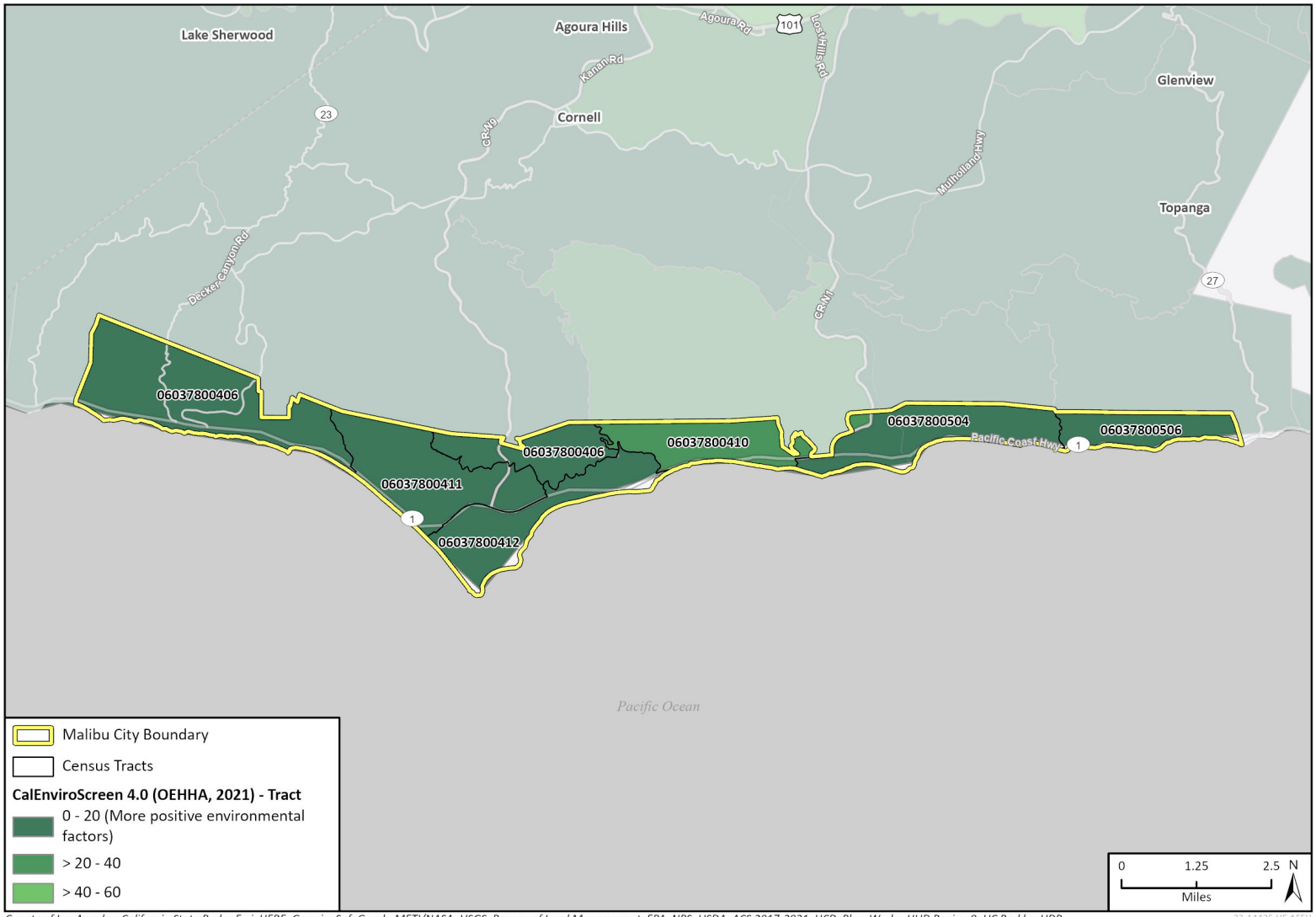
and 40th percentile, as shown in Figure F-27. This area overlaps with the TCAC Opportunity Areas data for environmental outcomes, with the central portion of the city having less positive environmental outcomes than the western and eastern portion of the city (Figure F-28). The TCAC environmental outcomes map shows that Census Tract 8005.04 has the lowest environmental outcomes of all census tracts that overlap with the city boundaries. This area has more multifamily housing and commercial uses than other areas of the city, which could account for lower environmental outcomes due to traffic congestion and/or regional smog. This Census Tract also has the highest concentration of LMI residents (Figure F-15), which suggests that lower-income households may be more likely to reside in areas with less positive environmental outcomes.

Figure F-26
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Percentile Scores (Los Angeles County)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

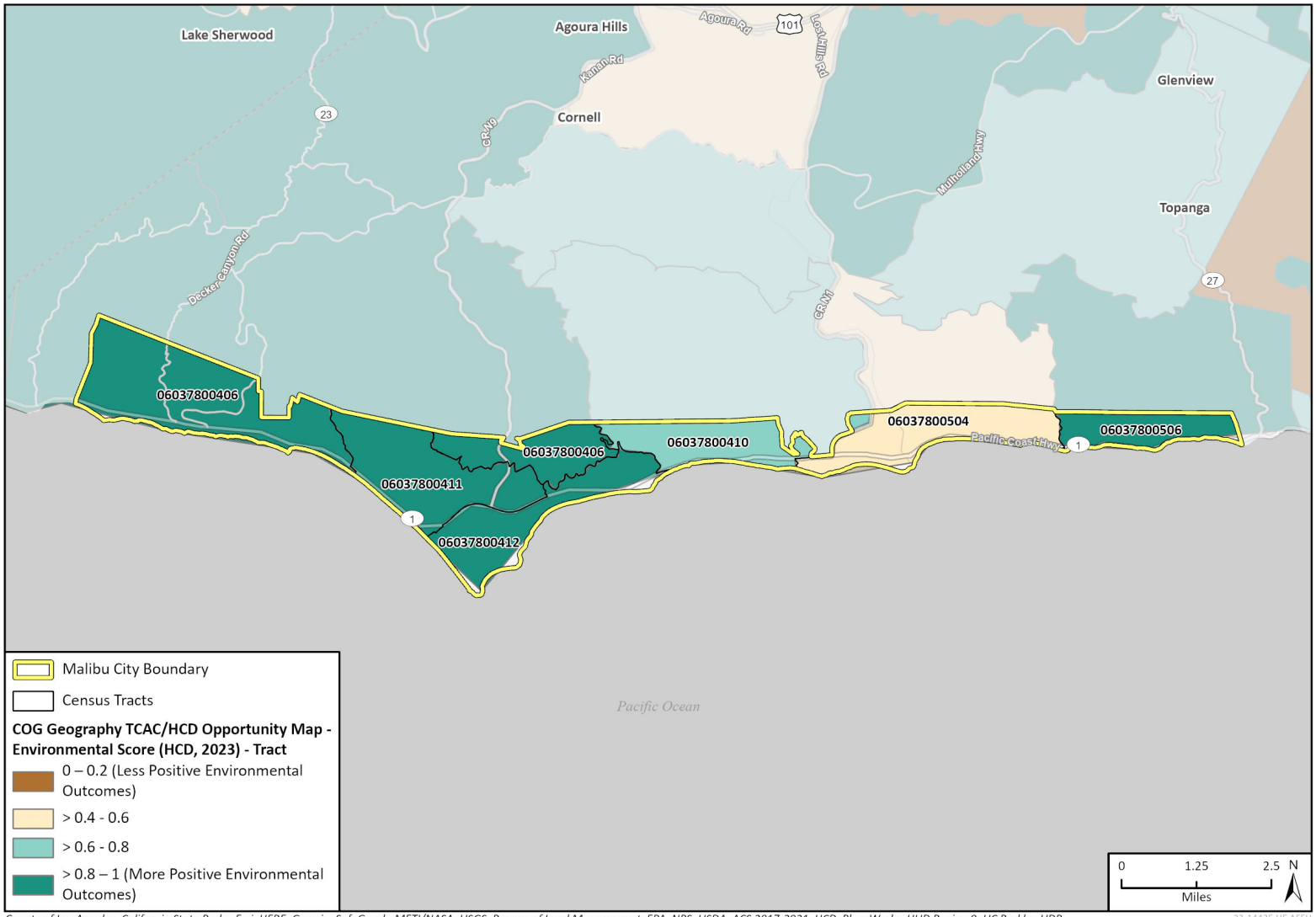
Figure F-27
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Percentile Scores (Malibu)



County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, ACS 2017-2021, HCD, PlaceWorks, HUD Region 9, UC Berkley UDP, TCAC 2022, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CAL FIRE, OEHHA, FEMA

Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-28
TCAC Opportunity Areas – Environment (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Disproportionate Housing Needs

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, or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area. To analyze the extent of disproportionate housing needs in Malibu, this section reviews data on housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden, overcrowding, homelessness, and substandard housing conditions. Information for this section relies on the HUD CHAS data.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing cost burden is defined as the proportion of a household's total gross income spent on housing costs. Households that spend at least 30 percent of their total gross income on housing costs (rent, mortgage, utilities, and other housing-related costs) are considered "cost burdened," and households spending over 50 percent on housing costs are considered "severely cost burdened." The higher the housing cost burden, the more likely residents are to live in overcrowded and substandard conditions and are less likely to afford to relocate. Low-income households and persons in protected classes disproportionately experience severe housing problems.

Regional Trends

According to HUD CHAS estimates, 33.7 percent of owner-occupied households and 52.8 percent of renter-occupied households are burdened by housing costs.

Figure F-29 shows areas of Los Angeles County where renter households experience housing cost burden (spending more than 30 percent of household income on housing costs). As shown, paying more than 30 percent of gross income on rent is widespread across Los Angeles County. There are many areas where between 40 and 80 percent of renter households are housing cost burdened. Neighborhoods in South-Central City of Los Angeles have census tracts where at least 60 percent of renter households are burdened by housing costs. In contrast, renter households in coastal areas, where median incomes tend to be higher, generally experience less housing cost burden. Overpayment amongst homeowners is also widespread across the county, as shown in Figure F-30. Housing cost burden among homeowners is most prevalent in South-Central City of Los Angeles and in eastern Los Angeles County, especially in the cities of Industry, El Monte, and Huntington Park

Local Trends

According to HUD CHAS estimates, 34.9 percent of residents are cost burdened, and 20.2 percent are severely cost burdened, as shown in Table F-11. Cost burden is significantly higher among low-income households than high-income households.

Table F-10
Housing Cost Burden by Income Level (Malibu)

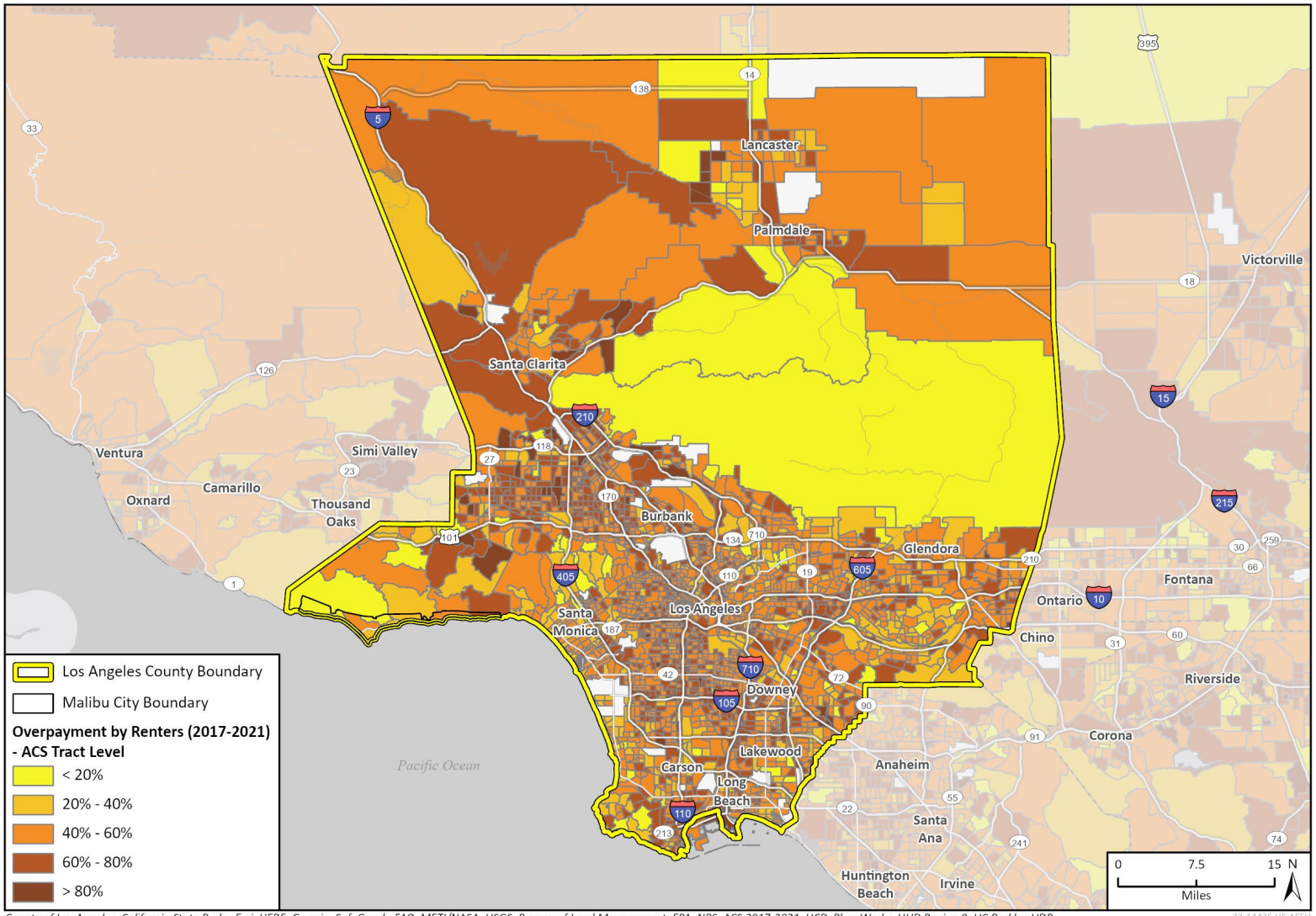
Household Income	Cost Burden >30%	Cost Burden >50%	Total
<30% AMI	500 (64.1%)	465 (59.6%)	780 (100%)
>30% to <50% AMI	210 (79.2%)	180 (67.9%)	265 (100%)
>50% to <80% AMI	190 (60.3%)	125 (39.7%)	315 (100%)
>80% to <100% AMI	165 (60.0%)	50 (18.1%)	275 (100%)
>100% AMI	740 (20.9%)	230 (6.5%)	3,530 (100%)
Total	**1,805 (34.9%)**	**1,045 (20.2%)**	**5,170 (100%)**

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), 2016-2020 Estimates.

Of owner-occupied units, 32.8 percent of owner-occupied are cost-burdened and 30.2 percent of renter-occupied households are burdened by housing costs.

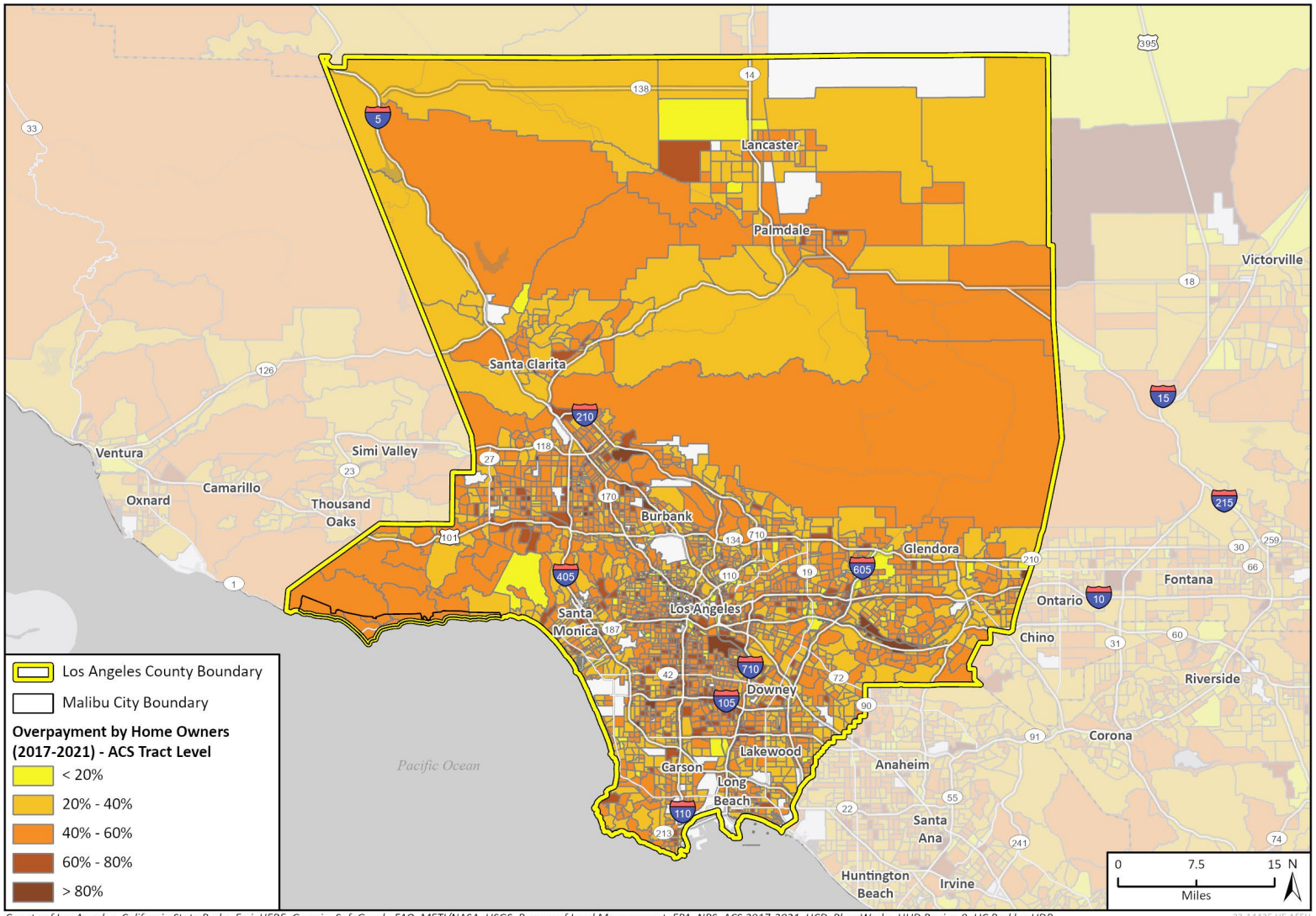
As shown in Figure F-31, the area with the highest levels of renter cost burden is in the in the eastern potion the city east of Las Flores Canyon Road, where between 60 and 80 percent of renters are burdened by housing costs. However, the data may be affected due to the inclusion of unincorporated County land in the census tract and may not accurately reflect differences within the city's population. The western portion of the city has the lowest levels of cost burden by renters, with less than 20 percent of renter households experiencing cost burden. These areas in the western portion of the city also have the highest population with a disability (Figure F-7). Conversely, housing cost burden by homeowners is lowest in the eastern portion of the city, where 20 to 40 percent of homeowners are cost burdened. This area also has some of the highest median incomes in the city (Figure F-14). West of Las Flores Canyon Road, between 40 to 60 of homeowners are cost burdened, as shown in Figure F-32.

Figure F-29
Overpayment by Renters (Los Angeles County)



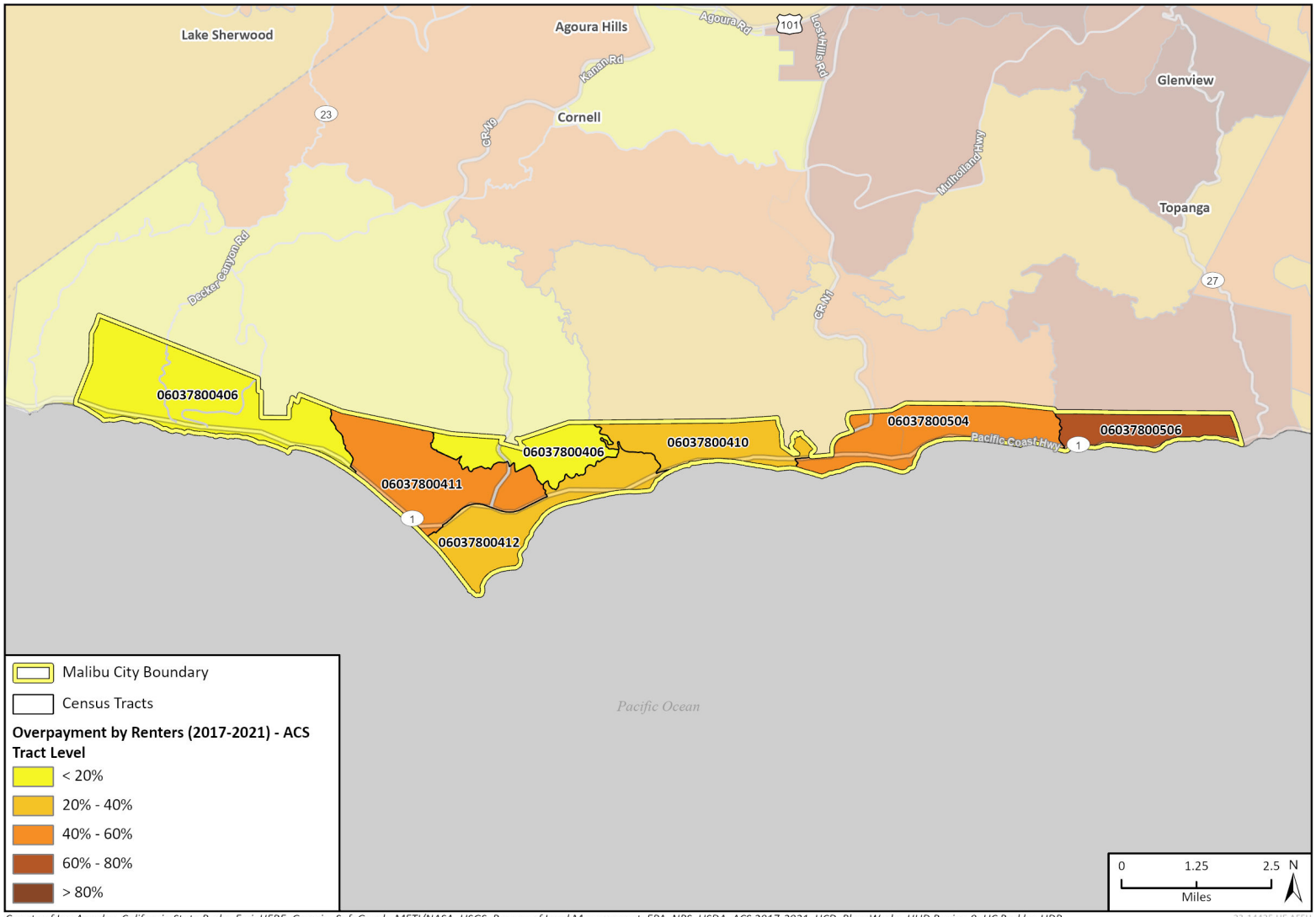
Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-30
Overpayment by Homeowners (Los Angeles County)



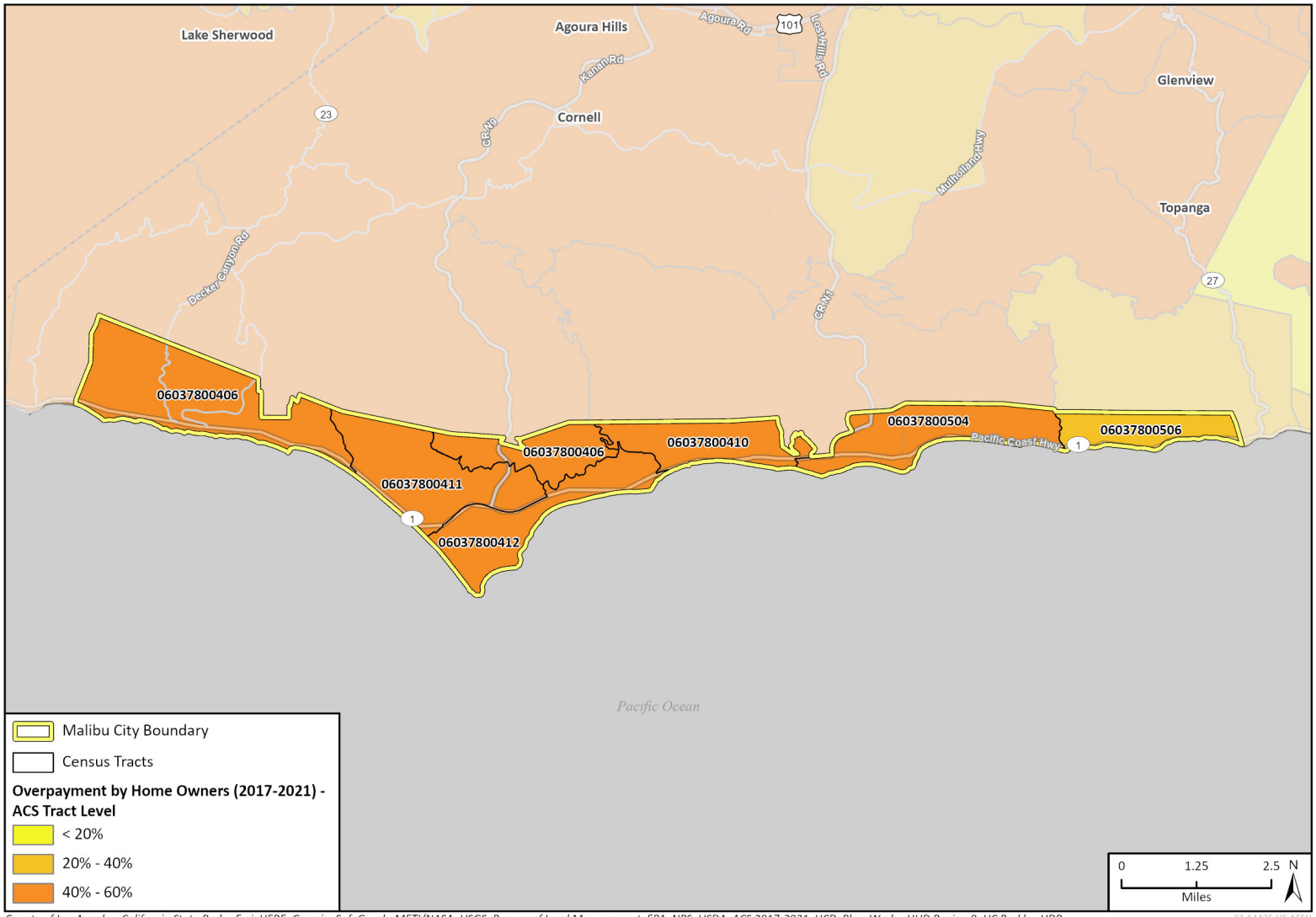
Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-31
Overpayment by Renters (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-32
Overpayment by Homeowners (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Overcrowding

Overcrowding is defined as housing units with more than one person per room (including dining and living rooms but excluding bathrooms and kitchen) while severe overcrowding refers to more than 1.5 persons per room. Overcrowding is a measure to understand the needs of large families, defined as five or more persons per household. Generally, large households have special housing needs due to lower per capita income and the need for housing with three or more bedrooms.

Some large households may not be able to accommodate high-cost burdens for housing and accept housing with too few rooms. Potential fair housing issues emerge if non-traditional households are discouraged or denied housing due to a perception of overcrowding. Household overcrowding reflects various living situations, including housing units that are inadequately sized to meet a household's needs; the necessity or desire to have extended family members reside in an existing household; or unrelated individuals or families that share a single housing unit.

Not only is overcrowding a potential fair housing concern, but it can also potentially strain electrical systems in older housing that have not been updated or contribute to a shortage of parking. As a result, some property owners/managers may be more hesitant to rent to large households, thus making access to adequately sized housing even more difficult. Fair housing issues may arise from policies aimed to limit overcrowding that have a disparate impact on specific racial or ethnic groups with different preferences for housing size and/or ability to pay according to the household size standards identified.

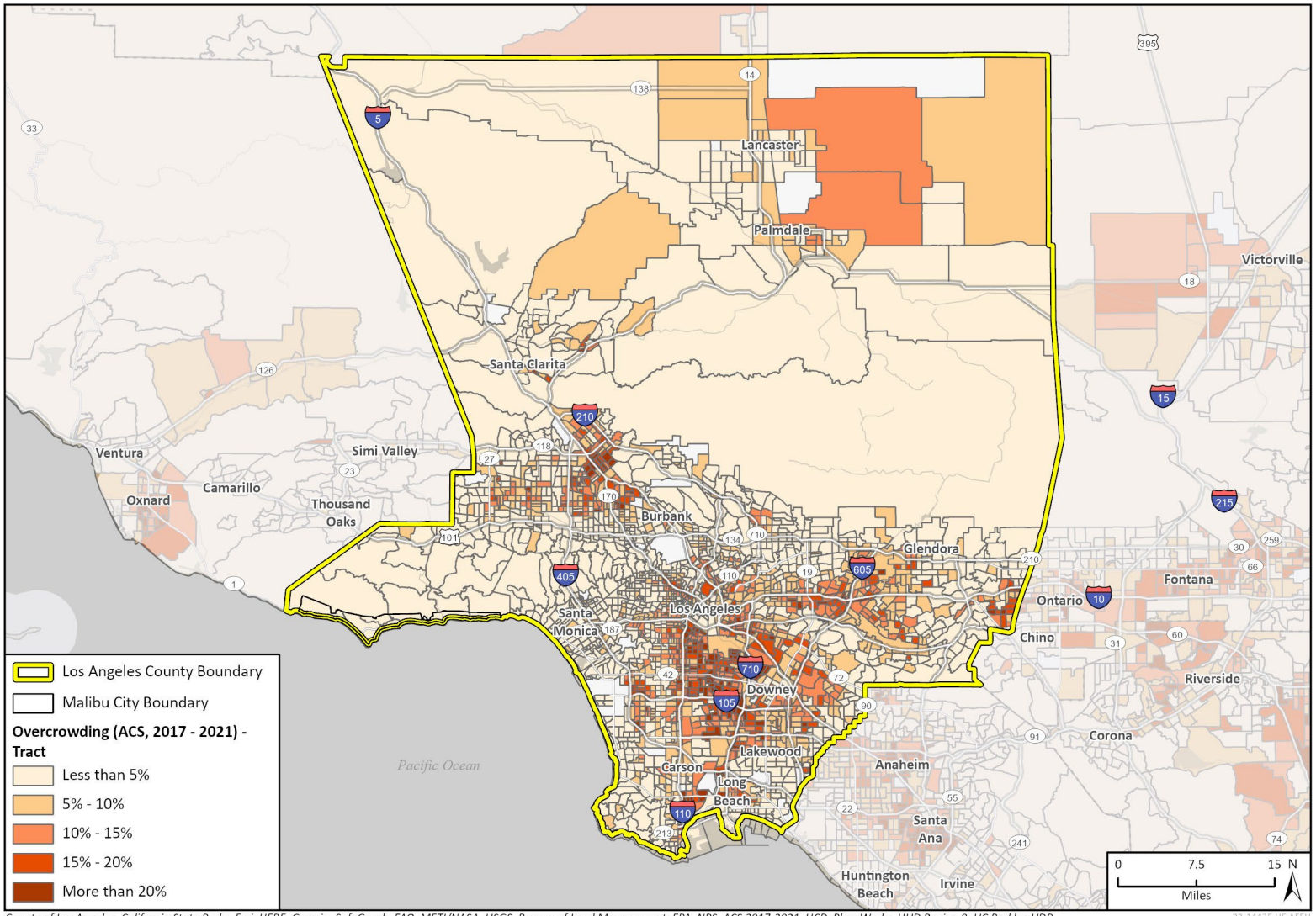
Regional Trends

According to ACS 2021 estimates, approximately 11 percent of households in the county are overcrowded and five percent are severely overcrowded. Overcrowding is present throughout the county, particularly in the communities of South-Central Los Angeles, in eastern Los Angeles County near the cities of El Monte and Baldwin Park, and in the San Fernando Valley. Coastal areas tend to have lower rates of overcrowding, as shown in Figure F-33.

Local Trends

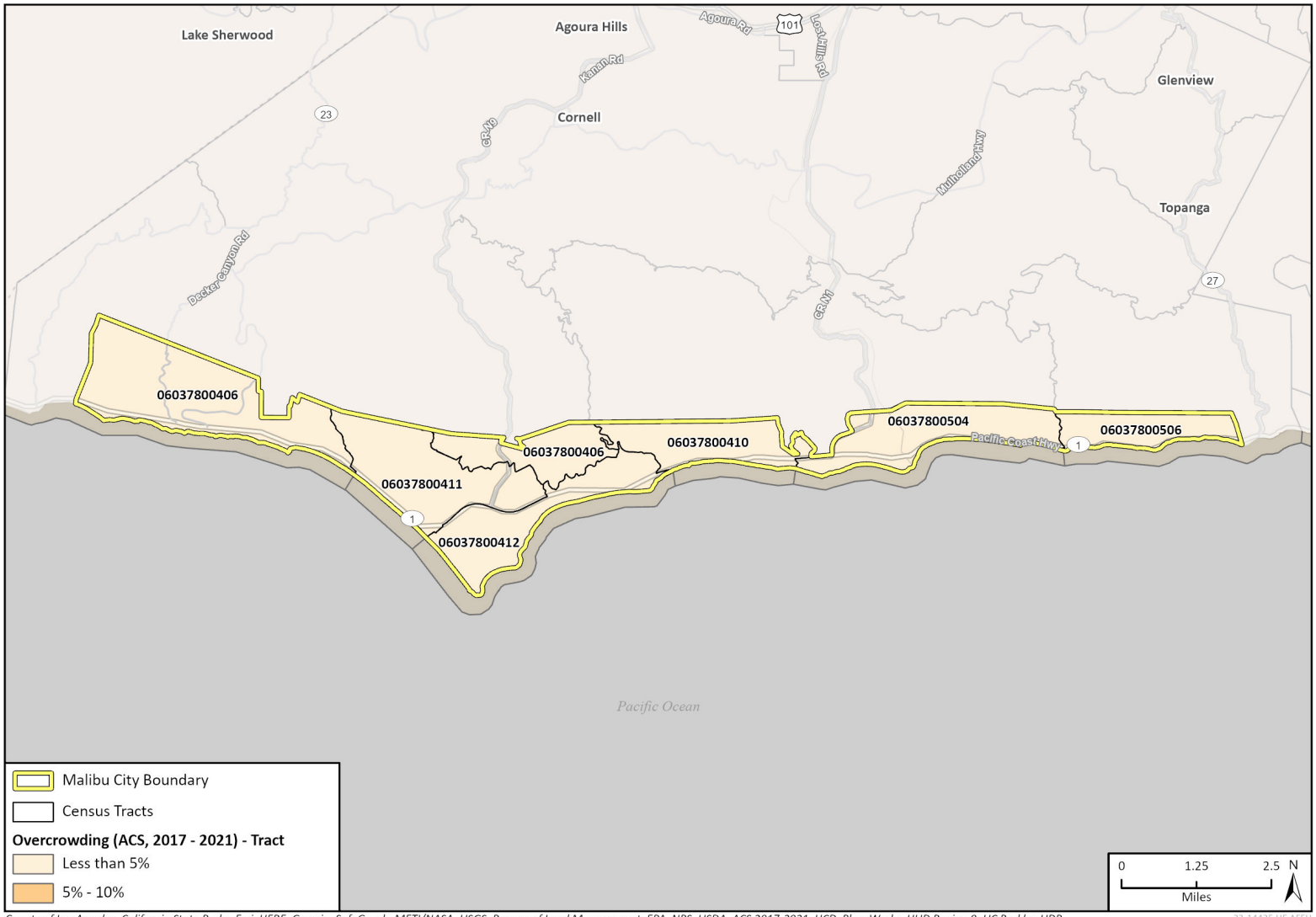
The rate of overcrowding is low throughout the City of Malibu. Figure F-34 shows overcrowded households in Malibu. Approximately one percent of all households in the city are overcrowded, and less than one percent are severely overcrowded. All overcrowding in the city is experienced in owner-occupied households.

Figure F-33
Overcrowded Households (Los Angeles County)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-34
Overcrowded Households (Malibu)



County of Los Angeles, California State Parks, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, USDA, ACS 2017-2021, HCD, PlaceWorks, HUD Region 9, UC Berkley UDP, TCAC 2022, CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CAL FIRE, OEHHA, FEMA

Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Housing Problems

HUD considers housing units to be "standard units" if they are in compliance with local building codes. Many federal and State programs use the age of housing as a factor to determine a community's housing rehabilitation needs. Housing age can be an important indicator of housing condition in a community. Like any other tangible asset, housing is subject to gradual physical or technological deterioration over time. If not properly and regularly maintained, housing can deteriorate and discourage reinvestment, depress neighboring property values, and eventually impact the quality of life in a neighborhood. Typically, housing over 30 years old is more likely to have rehabilitation needs that may include replacing plumbing, roof repairs, foundation work, and other repairs. Housing units built before 1978 may have health risks such as lead-based paint and asbestos. Housing issues prompted by disrepair such as mold may elevate health conditions such as asthma.

Regional Trends

Housing problems are defined as units having incomplete kitchen facilities, incomplete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and households with a cost burden greater than 30 percent. Severe housing problems are defined as all of the above and with a cost burden greater than 50 percent.[25]

Approximately 50 percent of households in Los Angeles County experience housing problems, and 32 percent experience severe housing problems.

A housing unit is considered substandard by the ACS if it lacks complete plumbing or kitchen facilities. According to the 2017-2021 ACS, 0.5 percent of occupied housing units in Los Angeles County lack complete plumbing facilities and 1.6 percent lack complete kitchen facilities.

Seventy-three percent of Los Angeles County's housing stock was built prior to 1980. Only 3.4 percent of the county's current housing stock was constructed in the last decade. These units are potentially in need of repair and modernization improvements. Additionally, lead-based paint was banned from residential uses in 1978. All houses constructed before 1978 are therefore considered at risk for containing lead-based paint.

Local Trends

According to 2021 ACS estimates, approximately 34 percent of households in Malibu experience housing problems and 19 percent of total households experience severe housing problems. These rates are significantly lower than the percentages of households experiencing housing problems in the county.

According to the 2017-2021 ACS, 0.7 percent of all occupied housing units in Malibu lack complete plumbing facilities and 0.9 percent lack complete kitchen facilities.

Sixty-four percent of Malibu's housing stock was built prior to 1980. Only 2.4 percent of the city's current housing stock was constructed in the last decade. As noted in Chapter 7.2,

[25] HUD, 2021. https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html

Housing Needs Assessment, the majority of units are well-maintained due to high property values, although it is estimated that 10 units are in need of rehabilitation. Additionally, the 2018 Woolsey fire destroyed approximately 488 homes. Concentrated areas of substandard housing in Malibu are in the eastern part of the city, mainly east of Malibu Canyon Road and along the Pacific Coast Highway near Topanga Canyon. Program 1.3 Housing Rehabilitation Assistance directs resources to households that need rehabilitation assistance.

Persons Experiencing Homelessness

Nationally and in Los Angeles County, homelessness has become an increasingly significant issue. Many factors are identified as contributing to the increase in homeless populations.

State law (Section 65583(a)(7)) requires municipalities to address the special needs of persons experiencing homelessness within their boundaries. "Homelessness," as defined by HUD, describes the condition of an individual, who is not imprisoned or otherwise detained, who:

- Lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and
- Has a primary nighttime residence that is:
  - A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
  - An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
  - A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Regional Trends

The 2023 Greater Los Angeles Point-in-Time (PIT) Summary by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) provides the most recent evaluation of people experiencing homelessness in the county. According to the 2023 PIT count, there are 75,518 people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles County (sheltered and unsheltered), an increase of 6,374 people (nine percent) from 2022. Approximately 26 percent of individuals in this count are sheltered adults and youth, 70 percent are unsheltered adults, and three precent are unsheltered youth.[26] Thirty percent reported a substance abuse issue, and 25 percent are experiencing serious mental illness.

The proportion of Black/African American persons experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles County (31.7 percent) far exceeds their relative proportion in the county's population (7.1 percent). American Indian/Alaskan Native residents and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander residents are also overrepresented in the homeless population count compared to the respective county population share.

[26] Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. 2023 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Deck. 2023. https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=7232-2023-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-deck, accessed August, 2023.

Los Angeles voters passed Proposition HHH in 2016, which enabled City officials to issue $1.2 billion in bonds for the development of permanent supportive housing units for people experiencing homelessness. In addition to funding permanent supportive housing development, the bonds can be used to help build temporary shelters.[27]

Local Trends

The preliminary data from the January 2024 homeless survey[28] conducted by LAHSA showed 51 people experiencing homelessness in Malibu, the lowest number since 2016, when the City began participating in the count, and a 30 percent decline since the 2023 count. The data follows reports from the City's Homeless Outreach Team through The People Concern that they helped 51 people in Malibu exit homelessness in 2023 through placement in permanent and interim housing, or family reunification.

Detailed information about persons experiencing homelessness is unavailable for the 2024 count. Data for the 2020 count (most recent available data) showed that most unsheltered persons resided on the street (43 percent) and in vans (approximately 20 percent). The remaining unsheltered persons resided in cars (18 percent), in RVs/Campers (12 percent), and in tents/makeshift shelters (seven percent). Malibu represents 0.11 percent of the county's population but has 0.14 percent of the county's population experiencing homelessness (2022 data). Therefore, Malibu has a disproportionately higher percentage of the county's unhoused population.

Demographic data from the homeless survey conducted by LAHSA is compiled by LASHSA Service Planning Area (SPA). Malibu is in SPA 5 West Side, which includes Bel Air, Beverly Hills, Beverly Crest, Beverly Glen, Brentwood, Century City, Culver City, Holmby Hills, Laurel Canyon, Malibu, Mar Vista, Marina Del Rey, Manchester, Pacific Palisades, Palms, Rancho Park, Santa Monica, South Robertson, Venice, Westchester, and Westwood. Demographic data for SPA 5 is available for the 2023 survey, which estimated 5,712 total unhoused individuals (unsheltered and sheltered). Most (68 percent) were male. Nine percent were under the age of 18 and eight percent were over the age of 65.

In terms of race and ethnicity, 24 percent were Hispanic/Latino, one percent was American Indian/Alaska Native, three percent Asian, 30 percent were Black/African American, one percent was Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 37 percent were white, and four percent were multiple races. In comparison, Malibu's population is eight percent Hispanic/Latino, 81 percent white alone (not Hispanic/Latino), three percent Asian, one percent Black/African American, five percent multiple races, and less than one percent American Indian/Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.[29] While comparison between the unhoused population of SPA 5 and the population of Malibu is not a direct comparison, it can be assumed that Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino racial and ethnic categories are likely overrepresented among the unhoused residents in Malibu. This data suggests that Black/African American and

[27] Local Housing Solutions. 2024. https://localhousingsolutions.org/housing-policy-case-studies/los-angeles-proposition-hhh/

[28] City of Malibu, https://www.malibucity.org/homelessness, accessed April, 2024

[29] U.S. Census data. 2023. Table P9.
https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P9?t=Race%20and%20Ethnicity&g=160XX00US0645246

Hispanic/Latino residents are at higher risk for displacement compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

For adult individuals over the age of 18 in SPA 5, 23 percent had a substance abuse disorder, two percent reported having HIV/AIDS, 26 percent reported a serious mental illness, 10 percent had a developmental disability, and 22 percent had a physical disability. In comparison, nine percent of all Californian residents met the criteria for a substance abuse disorder (2022 data), and less than one percent of all Californian residents live with diagnosed HIV infection (2021 data), which implies overrepresentation of these characteristics among the unhoused residents in SPA 5.[30] In addition, 48 percent of individuals in SPA 5 reported having experienced domestic/intimate partner violence and 11 percent reported being homeless due to fleeing a domestic/intimate partner violence situation. [31]

Malibu partners with The Malibu Community Assistance Resource Team (CART) and The People Concern to bring resources to people experiencing homelessness in the city. Malibu CART provides ongoing dinner and lunch programs, vaccinations, mobile eye clinics, home transition supplies, shelter transport, and hygiene items for people experiencing homelessness. Additionally, Our Lady of Malibu Church and other local churches and synagogues provide a Monday Afternoon Community Meal, collect and distribute clothing, offer shower and support services, and host thanksgiving dinner. Standing on Stone (S.O.S.) partners with local churches to host dinners for the homeless.

There are no emergency shelters within city limits. According to local service providers, there is a concentration of people experiencing homelessness within the Civic Center and Legacy Park. A significant portion of the unhoused population are older individuals who have been homeless for decades and desire to remain in the city. Most of the population experiencing homelessness did not live in Malibu before becoming homeless but have arrived in the area for various reasons. However, some individuals resided in Malibu before becoming homeless, but lost their housing during the Woolsey Fire. In these circumstances, it is common that these residents resided on another resident's property in a guest home or trailer. Although housing vouchers were provided after the fire to all residents, not all displaced residents participated in the assistance program.

In February 2024, according to the latest report by The People Concern, the total number of contacts made by the Homeless Outreach Team was 258, with 72 unduplicated contacts. Fourteen individuals were contacted in permanent or temporary housing. Of the 54 unduplicated contacts currently residing on the streets, two were new contacts, with one of them becoming a repeat contact. There are currently 29 contacts considered in various stages of engagement, and 25 are currently refusing services. The outreach team continues to contact these individuals with the goal of getting them engaged in the housing process.[32]

[30] California Health Care Foundation. 2022. California Health Care Almanac; California Department of Public Health. 2023. The California HIV Surveillance Report https://www.chcf.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/SubstanceUseDisorderAlmanac2022.pdf

[31] LAHSA. 2023 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count – SPA 5. https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=7685-spa-5-hc2023-data-summary

[32] The People Concern. February 2024. https://www.malibucity.org/ArchiveCenter/ViewFile/Item/716

To address the issue of homelessness in Malibu, the City has maintained a proactive, service-driven approach that strategically bridges outreach and enforcement while considering impacts on the community. Some of those measures include the development of a strategic plan, increased collaboration with stakeholders throughout Los Angeles County, establishing a Homelessness Task Force, securing interim shelter bed opportunities for people experiencing homelessness in Malibu, and the formation of a working group to strengthen cooperation between the various agencies and organizations providing assistance within the community. The City currently provides funding for an Outreach Team and a Housing Navigator who work with landlords and shelter facilities throughout Los Angeles County to help people experiencing homelessness get off the streets and into housing. City staff conduct routine field checks to prevent the formation of new encampments, address public safety concerns related to homeless encampments in partnership with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and properly assist those who are experiencing homelessness in the city.[33] There are no interim beds in Malibu. The closest shelter is in Santa Monica, where the City contracts for three beds available to Malibu residents. As a result, the Malibu Library is an unofficial base to provide services to those experiencing homelessness. Service providers acknowledged that while there is a beneficial working relationship between the providers, the Sheriff's Department, City staff, and community volunteers, the lack of interim or emergency housing in the city creates challenges to providing adequate service coordination for their clients.

The City adopted and is currently implementing the Homelessness Strategic Plan to help guide and coordinate efforts to prevent and alleviate homelessness in Malibu. The Malibu Homelessness Working Group, comprised of City staff, outreach workers, the faith community, and residents, meets monthly to review community and City efforts to execute the Plan. The City funds two dedicated, full-time outreach workers from The People Concern to conduct outreach and offer services to the homeless population in Malibu. These outreach workers engage with and perform outreach to homeless individuals and families on the streets, hillsides, and beaches of Malibu and provide case management services. The outreach workers assess the needs of these individuals and connect them with, or provide referrals to, local services, housing, and resources. The Outreach Team performs its activities eight hours per day, five days a week, beginning in the early morning when homeless individuals are most likely to be engaged. The Outreach Team operates throughout the city and focuses outreach where homeless individuals are likely to be, such as within the Civic Center and Legacy Park.

Additionally, the Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments (COG), comprised of the Cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Malibu, and Westlake village, was awarded Los Angeles County Measure H funds to hire a homelessness outreach worker to serve the five cities. The COG outreach worker coordinates with other service providers operating in Malibu through joint operations in the field and through the Malibu Homelessness Working Group.

Given the low number of people experiencing homelessness relative to the extensive level of services provided by service organizations and the City, adequate services exist

[33] City of Malibu. 2024. https://www.malibucity.org/homelessness

to serve people experiencing homelessness, and there are no gaps in providing services locally.

Displacement

Displacement, as defined by HCD, is used to describe any involuntary household move caused by landlord action or market changes. Shifts in neighborhood composition are often framed and perpetuated by established patterns of racial inequity and segregation. Movement of people, public policies, and investments, such as capital improvements and planned transit stops, and flows of private capital can lead to displacement. Displacement is fueled by a combination of rising housing costs, rising income inequality, stagnant wages, and insufficient market-rate housing production. Decades of disinvestment in low-income communities, coupled with investor speculation, can result in a rent gap or a disparity between current rental income of the land, and potentially achievable rental income if the property is converted to its most profitable use. These processes can disproportionally impact people of color, as well as lower income households, persons with disabilities, large households, and persons at-risk or experiencing homelessness.[34]

Regional Trends

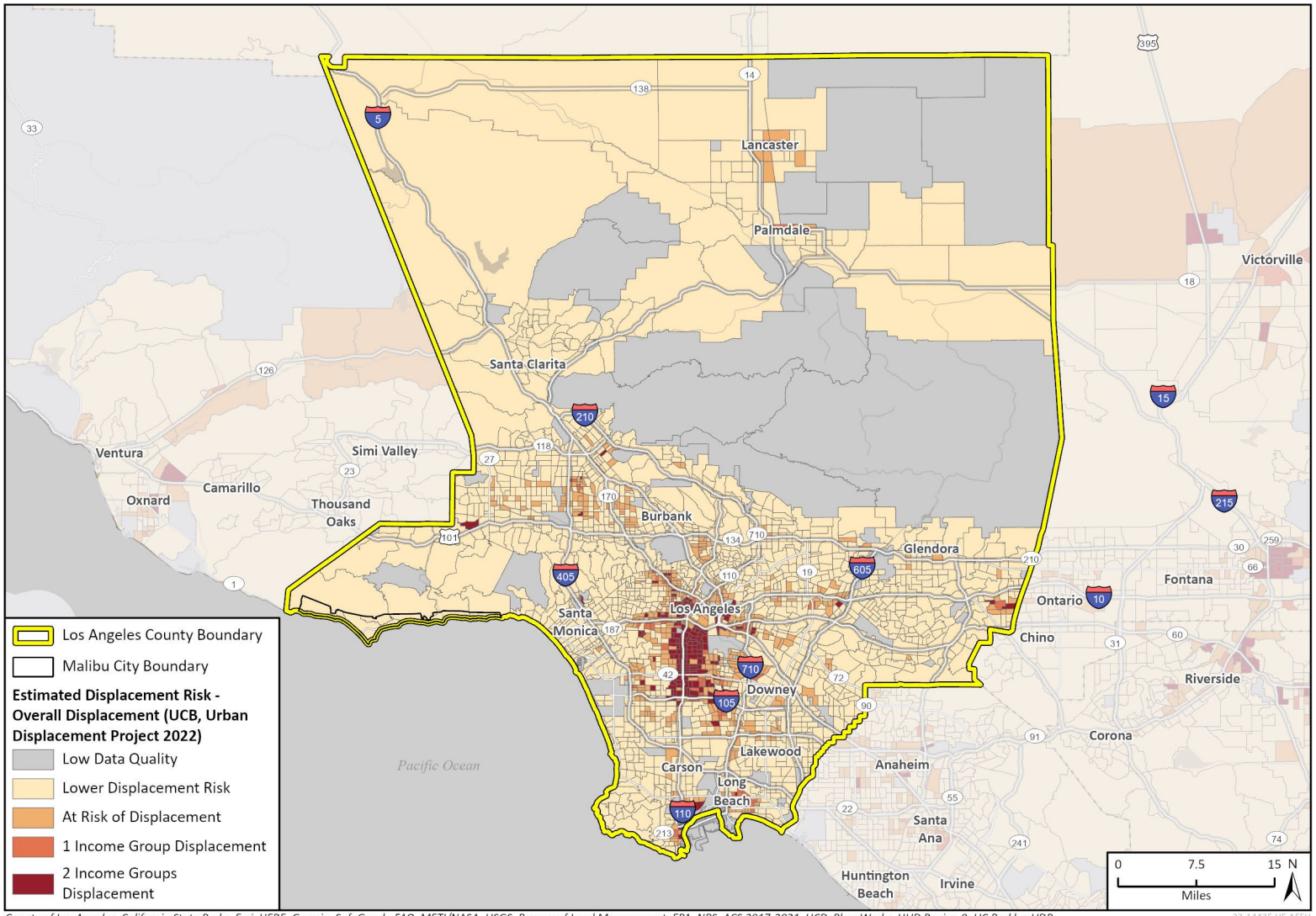
Regionally, much of Los Angeles County is considered vulnerable to displacement due to increases in housing costs combined with disparities in earned income and access to opportunity. Within the City of Los Angeles, most neighborhoods in the South-Central area and East Los Angeles experience high displacement risk. Within the San Gabriel Valley, cities such as El Monte and Montebello have high displacement risk. Most of the suburban, rural, and coastal communities have lower displacement risk, as shown in Figure F-35.

Local Trends

According to UDP, all of Malibu has a low risk of displacement, as shown in Figure F-36.However, those with high cost burden, particularly low-income households are at risk for displacement as there is no rent restricted housing within the city and no use of HCVs. Some households have been displaced in recent years by environmental disasters, such as the Woolsey Fire in 2018. Some have been unable to return due to the high cost of land and rebuilding. According to input from service providers, there is an upward trend of more women and more seniors becoming homeless. Lower-income residents, who may have had lower rent in private homes or apartments are vulnerable to displacement due to rental increases or changes in ownership. Residents in non-family households may be most at risk. Service providers acknowledged that displaced residents may lack knowledge of housing resources and/or may feel uncomfortable reaching out for assistance. To provide more housing opportunities in the city for low- and moderate-income households, the City will allow up to two Junior ADUs (JADUs) per single-family lot (Program 4.1.f). JADUs are a maximum of 500 square feet in size and are contained in the existing or proposed single-family structure. Allowing up to two JADUs may provide relatively affordable rental options in private homes.

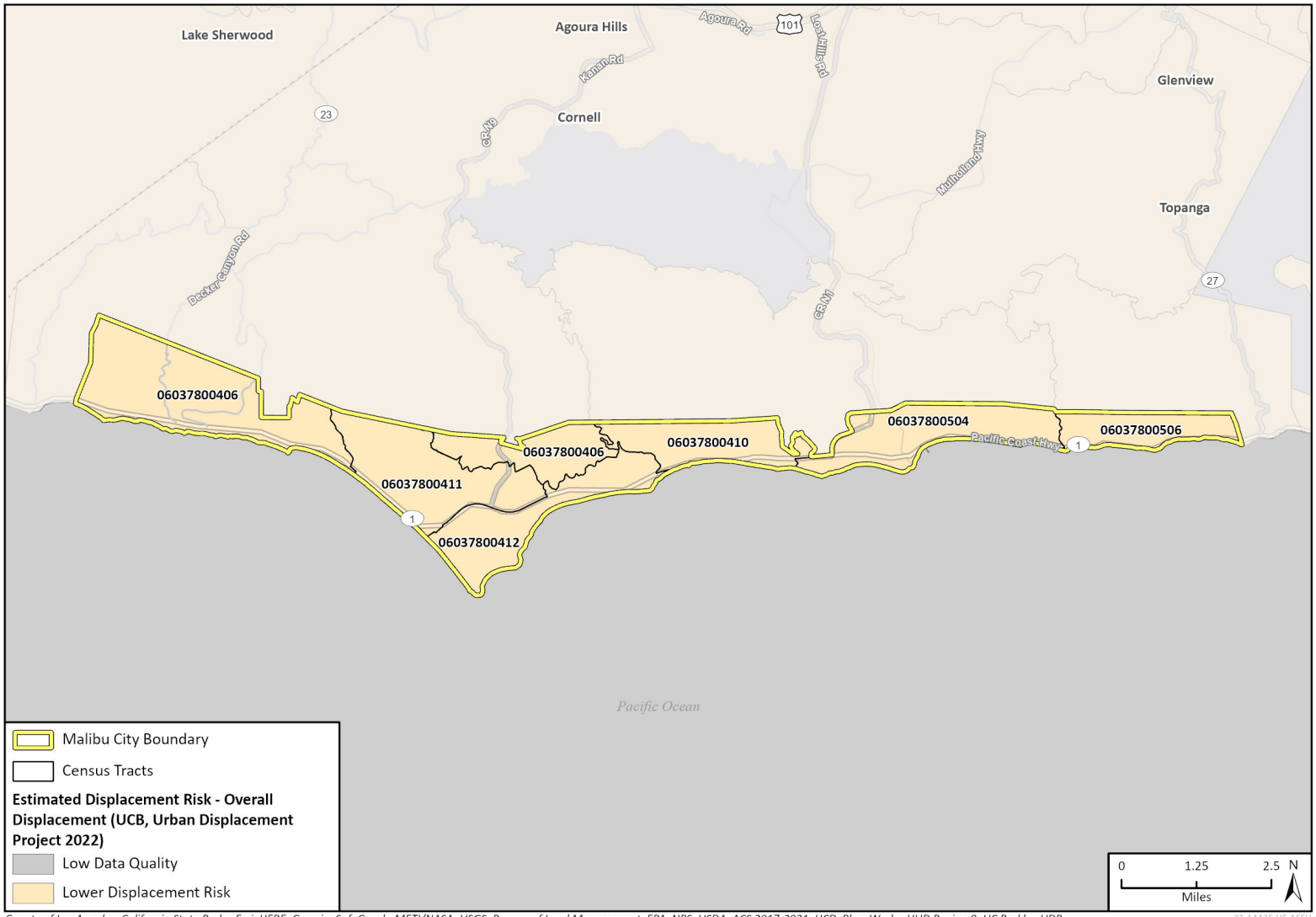
[34] HCD. 2021. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf

Figure F-35
Displacement Risk (Los Angeles County)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Figure F-36
Displacement Risk (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Local Data and Knowledge

Regional

Patterns of racial segregation are the byproduct of local and federal policies, private housing discrimination, and community prejudice. To understand present challenges to fair housing, it is necessary to review the history of actions that have led to regional patterns of segregation.

Starting in the 1930s, communities in the Los Angeles region were impacted by redlining, which is the practice of discriminating against loan borrowers based on the racial or socioeconomic status of the neighborhood in which a property is located. Redlining, a government-sponsored system of denying mortgage loans and services to finance the purchase of homes in specific areas, served as a tool to limit homeownership opportunities, as federally insured and long-term mortgages were routinely denied to persons seen as "undesirable," often non-white persons. Redlining directed both public and private capital to white households and away from Black/African American, non-white, immigrant, and Jewish households. As homeownership is one of the most significant means of intergenerational wealth building in the United States, these redlining practices had long-term effects in creating wealth inequalities.[35]

A federal agency called the Home Owners' Loan Corporation created residential security maps in the 1930s throughout American cities to support the Federal Housing Administration and its new mortgage program. These maps designated certain neighborhoods as desirable or not worth investment based on several factors. These included housing age, condition, and value, as well as proximity to services, amenities, and transportation. "Security" levels were color-coded from green (least risk), blue, yellow, and red (highest level of risk). Problematically, the key factors in determining risk were race and ethnicity. Neighborhoods with a multicultural community, recent immigrants, or families of color were severely downgraded or redlined. Areas that saw the majority populations of white residents were either left unmarked or were given a high-desirability rating. These maps documented the perceived risk of lending and determined the lending practices of banks and other mortgage lenders administering the federal loans. This led to disinvestment in cities and a loss of wealth building for generations of American families. This practice of racial exclusion from homeownership allowed white Americans to accumulate wealth through government backed homeownership while minority communities were excluded and marginalized. Over eighty years later, 74 percent of neighborhoods color coded red are low to moderate income today and nearly 64 percent are minority neighborhoods now.[36]

[35] Mapping Inequality: Redlining in New Deal America. https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=14/34.067/-118.143&city=los-angeles-ca&area=C127

[36] HOLC "Redlining Maps," The persistent Structure of Segregation and Economic Inequality, NCRC, Bruce Mitchell, PhD. Accessed: January 5, 2022, https://ncrc.org/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2018/02/NCRC-Research-HOLC-10.pdf

Local

Malibu was first settled by the Chumash peoples. Spanish explorers reached the canyon now known as Malibu Creek in approximately 1776 and Rancho Malibu was established.

In 1904, the Southern Pacific Railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to build tracks linking the Long Wharf in Santa Monica with the northern tracks that ended in Santa Barbara through the area of Malibu. To prevent a public railroad from going through the land, the owner of the land (the Rindge family) built a private railroad that extended near the eastern boundary of the ranch near Las Flores Canyon and ended near Yerba Buena Canyon in Ventura County. Efforts by the Rindge family to prevent development on the ranch continued with a battle over the Pacific Coast Highway. After several lengthy court battle that lasted 25 years, the Roosevelt Highway (now called the Pacific Coast Highway) opened to the public in 1929.[37] Despite the Rindge's efforts to keep their land isolated from the public, with the establishment of the highway, a large labor force from Santa Monica became accessible, as did the transportation to and from rail and shipping centers in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, and San Pedro. In 1968, the Rindge family donated 138 acres to Pepperdine University for the construction of the school's new campus near present-day Malibu. The first students of the Malibu Campus entered school on September 6, 1972, with an incoming class of 867 students.

Prior to the development of the roadway network, Malibu was mainly used for grazing cattle or transversing the beach to travel to other areas of the county. The urban development of Malibu started with the sale of the La Costa area in 1928 for the establishment of the Malibu Movie Colony. Land was leased and later sold to movie stars. Today, the Malibu Movie Colony is a gated community. While Malibu was not included in the HOLC maps, the Malibu Movie Colony (now Malibu Colony) had racial covenants attached to the sale of the land, prohibiting occupation or use by any non-white person.[38] In 1948, the United States Supreme Court ruled that racial covenants were unconstitutional (Shelley v. Kraemer). In 2022, Assembly Bill 1466 was enacted to redact unlawfully restrictive covenants from all property records in the State of California.

The City was incorporated in 1991, long after urbanization and low-density land use patterns, exclusive nature, and single-family homes had been established. By then, Malibu had long been famous for its beaches, surfing and celebrity culture, and high-profile houses. Large-scale multi-family residential development has been, and continues to be, limited by geographic limitations, including steep slopes and infrastructure concerns, mainly the ability to provide septic systems with sufficient capacity or connect to the City's limited wastewater system.

The high price of real estate, limited transportation options, and lack of accessibility due to the topography and environmental constraints has prevented lower-income non-white populations from moving into the city. These challenges have exacerbated

[37] Doyle, W.T, Doyle T., Laubach, C., May, F., Merrick, J. Pfeifer, L., Rindge, R., Ringer, J.. The Story of Malibu. https://www.malibucity.org/106/History-of-Malibu, accessed August, 2023.
[38] History News Network. *The Racist History of Malibu.* 2009. https://historynewsnetwork.org/article/118349, accessed August, 2023

segregation by race and income between Malibu and the rest of Los Angeles County.
Stakeholder Input

As part of the Housing Element update, the City held a virtual workshop and two public meetings in the summer of 2021. Notices were sent to non-profit housing providers, housing advocates, and fair housing organizations. The most common issues raised during the Housing Element update process included the following:

- Insufficient affordable housing for lower-income persons who work in Malibu
- Effect of short-term rentals on the supply of housing
- High cost of development in Malibu
- Consideration of the exceptional constraints on housing development in Malibu including high fire hazards, environmentally sensitive habitat areas, geological hazards, flood hazards, water supply, lack of a communitywide wastewater system, limited roadway access, and problems caused by sea level rise.

In April 2024, the City held meetings with two social service organizations: The People Concern and Malibu CART, both of which work primarily with people experiencing homelessness and lower-income residents. The following issues were raised at the meetings:

- Lower-income and moderate-income employees in the city have difficulty commuting into the city, especially via public transit, and cannot afford housing in the city. The long commute time has led to high staff turnover for public sector and lower-income positions. Lower-income employees working temporary jobs (for example, in construction) sometimes choose to sleep in their vehicles on the street rather than commute the long distance home every day.

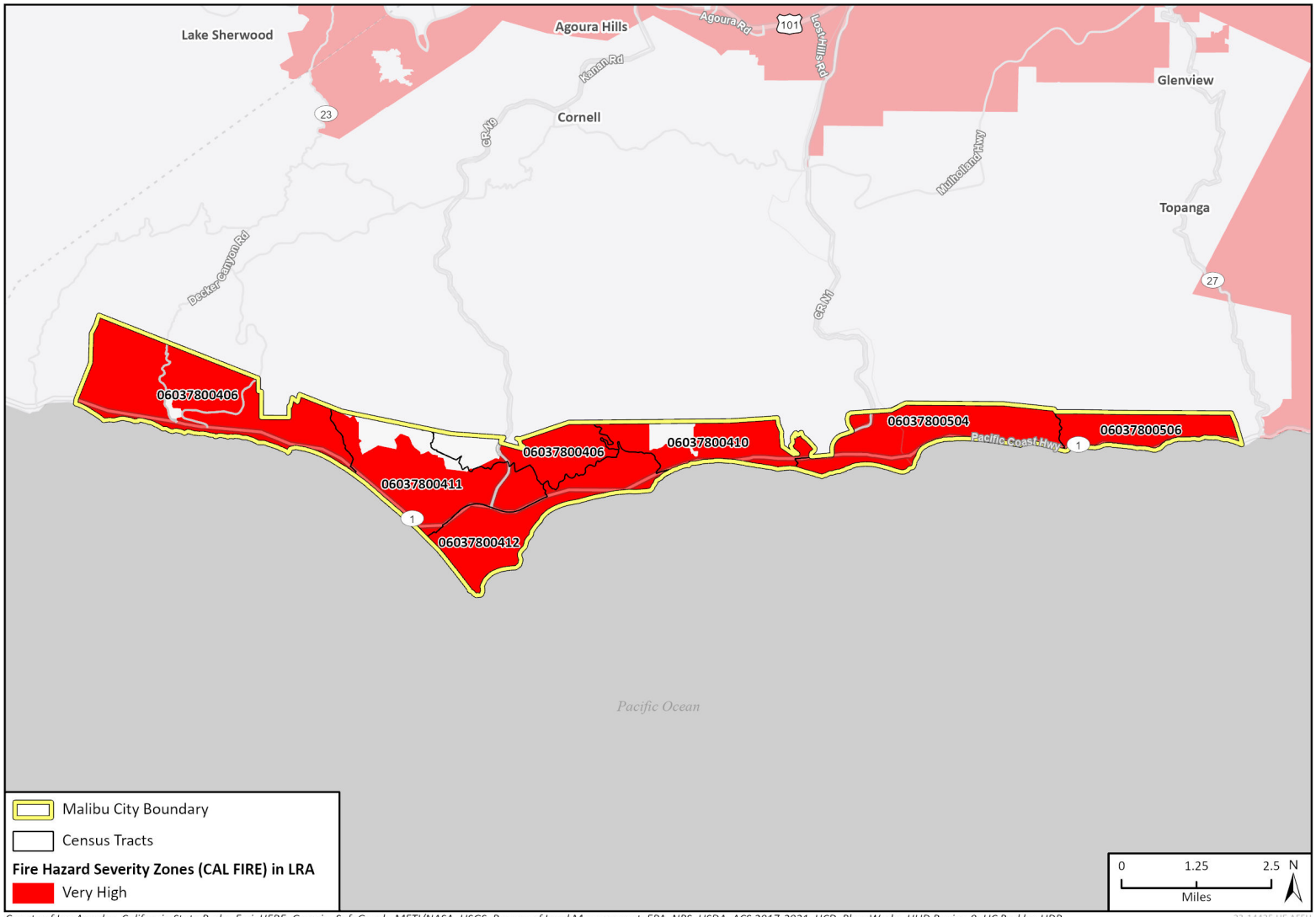
- Unhoused residents without vehicles have difficulty locating shelter and accessing services.

Other Relevant Factors

Other factors to fair housing issues in Malibu that have not been previously discussed in this analysis include lack of infrastructure and environmental factors. Development within the city is constrained by numerous land features including steep slopes, environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs), geologic instability, flood hazards, and extreme wildfire hazards. Although the city is characterized by a large amount of vacant land, only a small portion of that land is suitable for development due to these natural constraints. As shown in Figure F-37, almost the entire city is within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Approximately 488 homes in the city were lost in the Woolsey Fire in 2018.

Development in steeply sloping properties requires substantial modification to the natural terrain, which significantly adds to the cost of development. Development on the steep hillsides also adds to erosion and landslide potential.

Figure F-37
Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Malibu)



Source: AFFH Viewer, 2023

Additionally, the entire city lies within the Coastal Zone as defined by the California Coastal Act of 1976[39]. All new single-family residences and multi-family residential development in the city require a Coastal Development Permit pursuant to the development requirements of the LCP, which limits grading on steep slopes and encroachment into environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs). Development is also constrained by federal and state laws (e.g., Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain regulations, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act; and California Fish and Game Code and Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act). Because of these constraints, a large portion of the city remains undeveloped and rural in character. Growth is also severely limited by the lack of a centralized sewer system. The majority of the housing stock is served by private onsite wastewater treatment systems.

Access to Home Ownership

To understand current racial/ethnic disparities among homeownership opportunities, this analysis reviews mortgage application filing and acceptance by race using the latest available data. As shown in Table F-11, there were 1,381 mortgage applications filed in Malibu in 2021. Of the racial/ethnic categorization of mortgage applications, almost half were filed by non-Hispanic white residents. In comparison, Hispanic/Latino and Asian American/API applicants comprised approximately three percent each, and Black/African-American, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaskan Native applicants comprised less than one percent of total mortgage loan applications combined.

No racial population were representative for mortgage applications relative to proportion of population. Asian American residents were overrepresented for mortgage applications (3.1 percent of applications, 2.8 percent of population), as were Black/African American residents (0.7 percent of applications, 0.5 percent of population), and Other/Unknown (48 percent of applications, 0.5 percent of population. Hispanic/Latino residents were underrepresented for mortgage applications (2.6 percent of applications, 12 percent of population), as were non-Hispanic white residents (47.7 percent of applications, 77.1 percent of population).

[39] California Public Resources Code, Division 20.

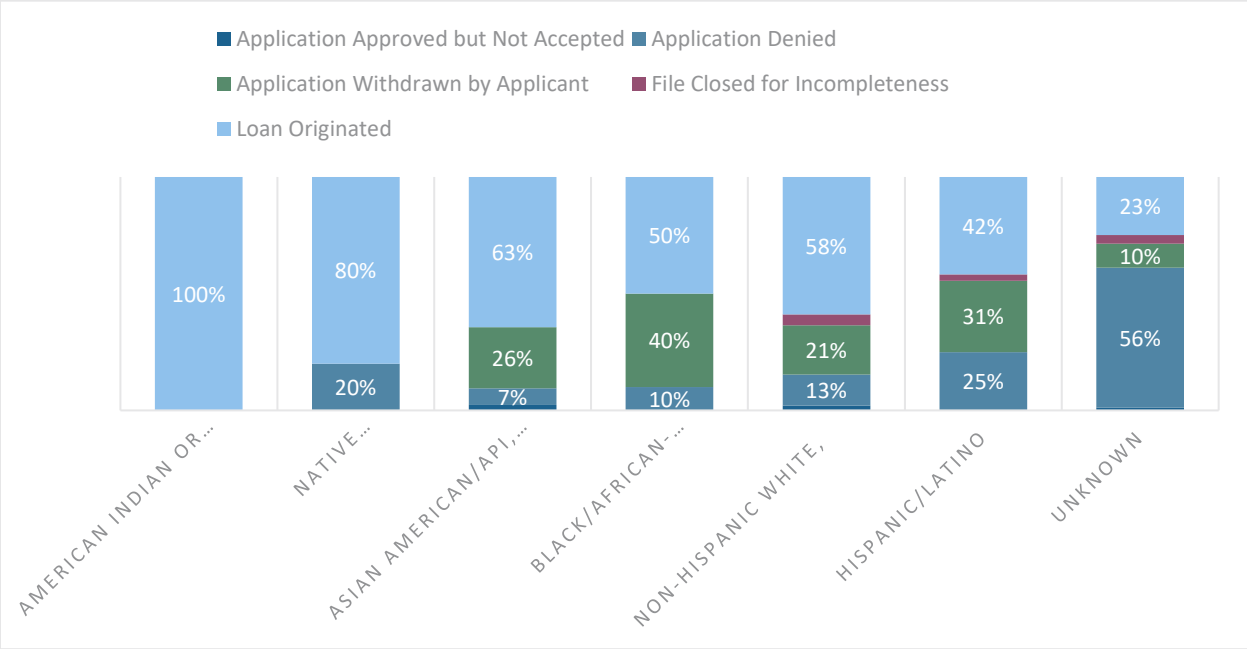
Table F-11
Mortgage Applications and Acceptance by Race, 2021

Racial/ Ethnic Group	Application Approved but Not Accepted	Application Denied	Application Withdrawn by Applicant	File Closed for Incompleteness	Loan Originated	Other Action	Total Applications
American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1 (0.1%)**
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	4	0	**5 (0.4%)**
Asian American/API, Non-Hispanic	1	3	11	0	27	1	**43 (3.1%)**
Black/African-American, Non-Hispanic	0	1	4	0	5		**10 (0.7%)**
Non-Hispanic White	13	87	137	30	382	10	**659 (47.7%)**
Hispanic/Latino	0	9	11	1	15	0	**36 (2.6%)**
Other/Unknown	8	373	64	23	155	40	**663 (48%)**
Total	**22**	**465**	**216**	**53**	**574**	**51**	**1381**

Notes: "Loan originated" means that the application was accepted a loan was made by a financial institution to the applicant. "File incomplete or withdrawn" means a loan was not originated because the application was withdrawn before a credit decision was made or the file was closed for incompleteness. "Application denied" means a loan was not originated because the financial institution did not approve the mortgage application. "Application approved but not accepted" means the financial institution approved the loan application but the applicant did not complete the transaction and a loan was not originated. Other categories of application actions were not included in this analysis, such as purchased loan, preapproval request denied, and preapproval request approved but not accepted. For the purposes of this graph, the "Hispanic or Latino" racial/ethnic group represents those who identify as having Hispanic/Latino ethnicity and may also be members of any racial group. All other racial categories on this graph represent those who identify with that racial category and do not identify with Hispanic/Latino ethnicity.
Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's (FFIEC) Home Mortgage Disclosure Act loan/application register (LAR) files

As shown in Figure F-38, 100 percent of American Indian or Alaska Native applicants, 80 percent of Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander applicants, 63 percent of Asian American/API applicants, 58 percent of non-Hispanic white, and 50 percent of Black/African American applicants had their loans originated. Only 42 of Hispanic/Latino applicants had their loans originated. Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino applicants had the highest denial rates at 40 and 31 percent, respectively.

Figure F-38
Mortgage Rates and Acceptance by Race (Malibu)



Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council's (FFIEC) Home Mortgage Disclosure Act loan/application register (LAR) files

Subsidized Housing

The Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (Housing Authority) serves in Los Angeles County, administering both the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) and Public Housing programs. The HCV provides assistance to rent-burdened residents and will continue to seek opportunities to increase rental assistance and reduce overpayment. The HCV program currently assists approximately 23,000 families through a partnership with over 13,000 property owners. The Public Housing program manages 3,229 units of public and other affordable housing throughout Los Angeles County.

According to the California Housing Partnership, there are no subsidized or public housing units within the City of Malibu.[40] There is no data available on the number of HCV recipients in the city.

Site Inventory

This section provides an analysis of how the site inventory impacts fair housing in the city. The housing element must demonstrate that there are adequate sites zoned for the development of housing for households at each income level sufficient to accommodate the number of new housing units needed at each income level as identified in the RHNA. In the context of AFFH, the site identification requirement involves

[40] California Housing Partnership. Affordable Housing Map and Benefits Calculator. https://affordablehomes.chpc.net/?view=34.033807,-118.81921,12&rural=1,0&funding=hud,usda,lihtc,hcd,calhfa&selected=city,125, accessed August, 2023.

not only an analysis of site capacity to accommodate the RHNA, but also whether the identified sites serve the purpose of replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity.

Housing Sites by TCAC Opportunity Areas

For purposes of evaluating fair housing, resource levels designated by TCAC/HCD denote access to economic and educational opportunities such as low-cost transportation, jobs, and high-quality schools and the quality of environmental factors in the area such as proximity to hazards and air quality. TCAC has a composite opportunity score for each census tract. The entire City of Malibu is within census tracts designated by TCAC as highest resource, indicating that each neighborhood of the city is associated with positive economic, educational, and health outcomes for low-income families – particularly long-term outcomes for children – when compared to other neighborhoods in the same region.

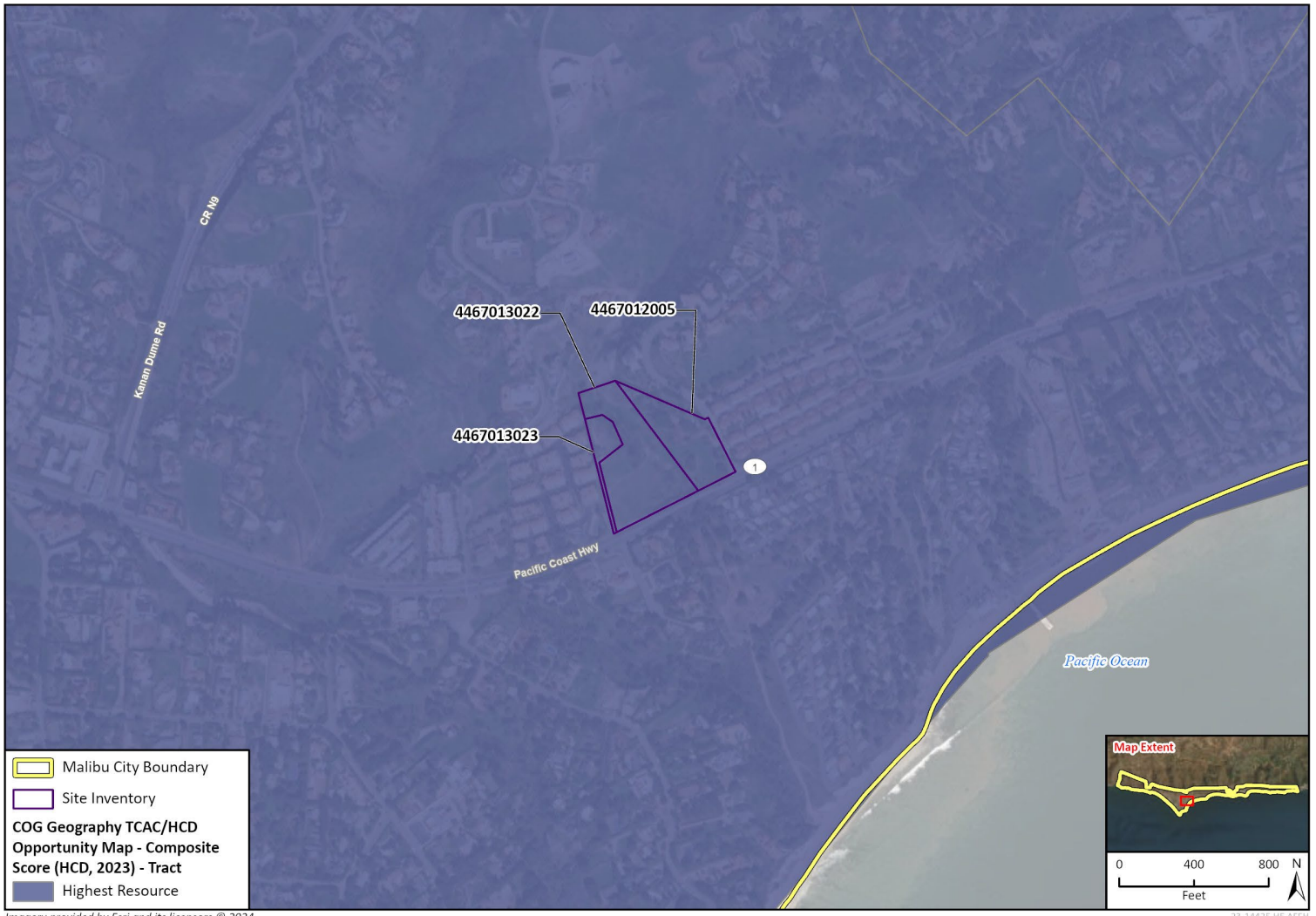
The City's site inventory can accommodate 111 units on three sites. Figure F-39shows the housing opportunity sites by TCAC-designated resource area, all within highest resource areas. The "appropriateness" of sites for various affordability levels -- whether the sites could accommodate housing appropriate for low-, moderate-, or above moderate-income households -- is dictated by state housing element law and HCD guidance and includes allowable density, size of site, realistic capacity, existing use(s), and other factors. More information about the sites and income designations is available in Appendix B, Residential Land Inventory.

A portion of the City's RHNA will be satisfied by planned and approved projects. All planned and approved projects and housing opportunity sites are in areas designated as highest resource.

Total Units by Resource Area

All 111 proposed housing units identified in the site inventory are in highest resource areas: 32 percent of those units (36 units) will be lower-income units, 20 percent (22 units) will be moderate-income units, and 48 percent (53 units) will be above moderate-income units. Due to the geographic constraints as discussed in detail in Chapter 7.4, *Housing Constraints*, the site inventory was limited in available opportunity sites for higher-density housing that could accommodate units for lower and moderate-income households. The AHO sites are the only sites in the city with sufficient area and zoning for higher-density housing, as well as proximity to transit and community amenities. As a result, all units proposed in the site inventory are limited to three neighboring AHO sites located within one census tract that is designated by TCAC as highest resource in Western Malibu. As discussed in Chapter 7.5, *Housing Plan*, the City will implement several programs to support affordable housing development and housing options throughout the city, such as Program 3.1. Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities, Program 3.2. Affordable Housing Development Incentives, and Program 4.1. Support Development of Accessory Dwelling Units. These programs will increase housing access and mobility for lower- and moderate-income households and reduce displacement risk for vulnerable residents. .

Figure F-39
Location of Site Inventory in Relation to TCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Sites by Income Population

Malibu does not contain areas with high levels of poverty relative to the region. Two census block groups in Western Malibu have a share of LMI households between 25 to 50 percent. The other census block groups in Malibu have a share of LMI households below 25 percent. All of the housing sites (84 percent of total units) are in the block groups with a share of LMI households between 25 to 50 percent. Figure F-40 shows the housing opportunity sites by percentage of LMI populations. LMI households in the city will benefit from the development of affordable units. The site inventory will improve the mixture of housing opportunities by income level in the city and will not exacerbate segregation by income. Program 5.2, *Fair Housing Community Outreach* will increase access to housing for lower income residents and provide housing mobility.

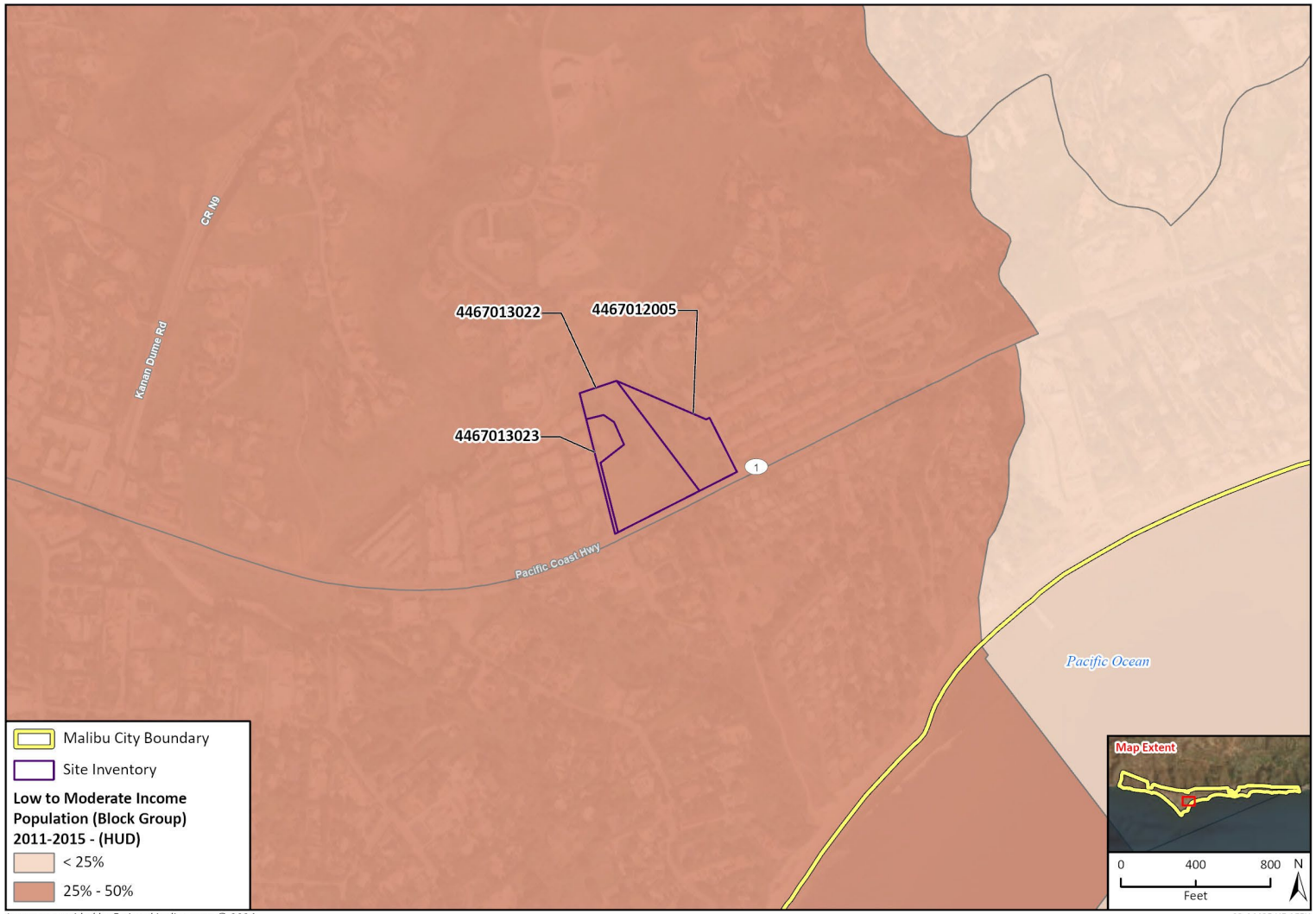
Sites by Overcrowded Households

Rates of overcrowding are less than five percent throughout Malibu (Figure F-41). The sites with units affordable to lower- and moderate-income households will provide opportunities for households that may otherwise need to rent smaller units or double with another household to afford the same opportunities.

Sites by Overpayment by Renters

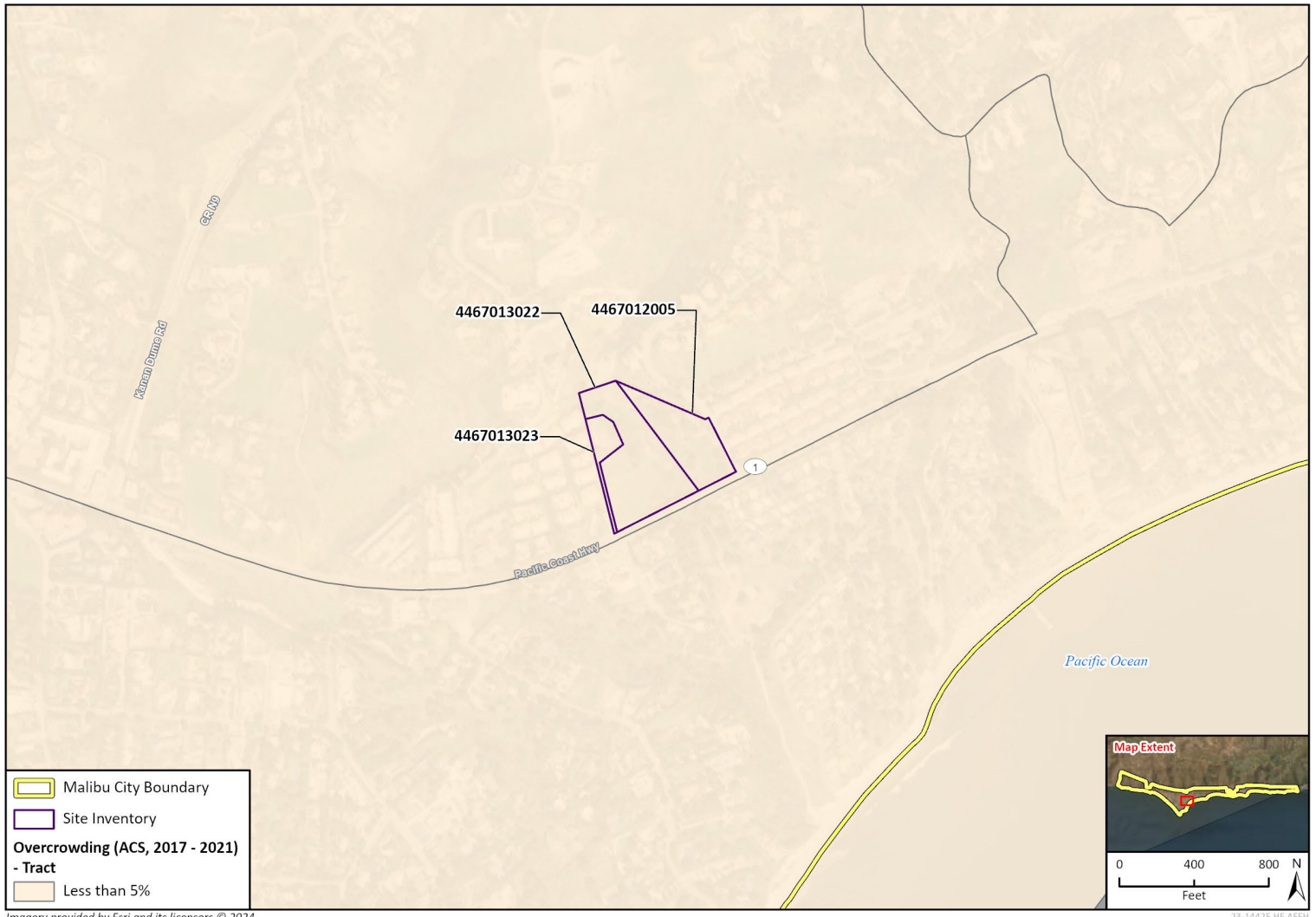
In most of the city, between 40 to 60 percent of renter households overpay for housing costs, as shown in Figure F-42. Eastern Malibu has the highest percentage of renters overpaying on housing costs (60 to 80 percent), but due to the availability of opportunity sites, all sites included in the Site Inventory are located in Western Malibu where rates of overpayment are 47 percent. This area can accommodate a mix of income levels, including 36 units appropriate for lower-income households, 22 units appropriate for moderate-income households, and 53 units appropriate for above moderate-income households. Housing units affordable to low- and moderate-income households will likely be rental units. The site inventory will not exacerbate overpayment by renters but will add affordable housing opportunities in areas that need them.

Figure F-40
Housing Opportunity Sites by Income Population (Western Malibu)



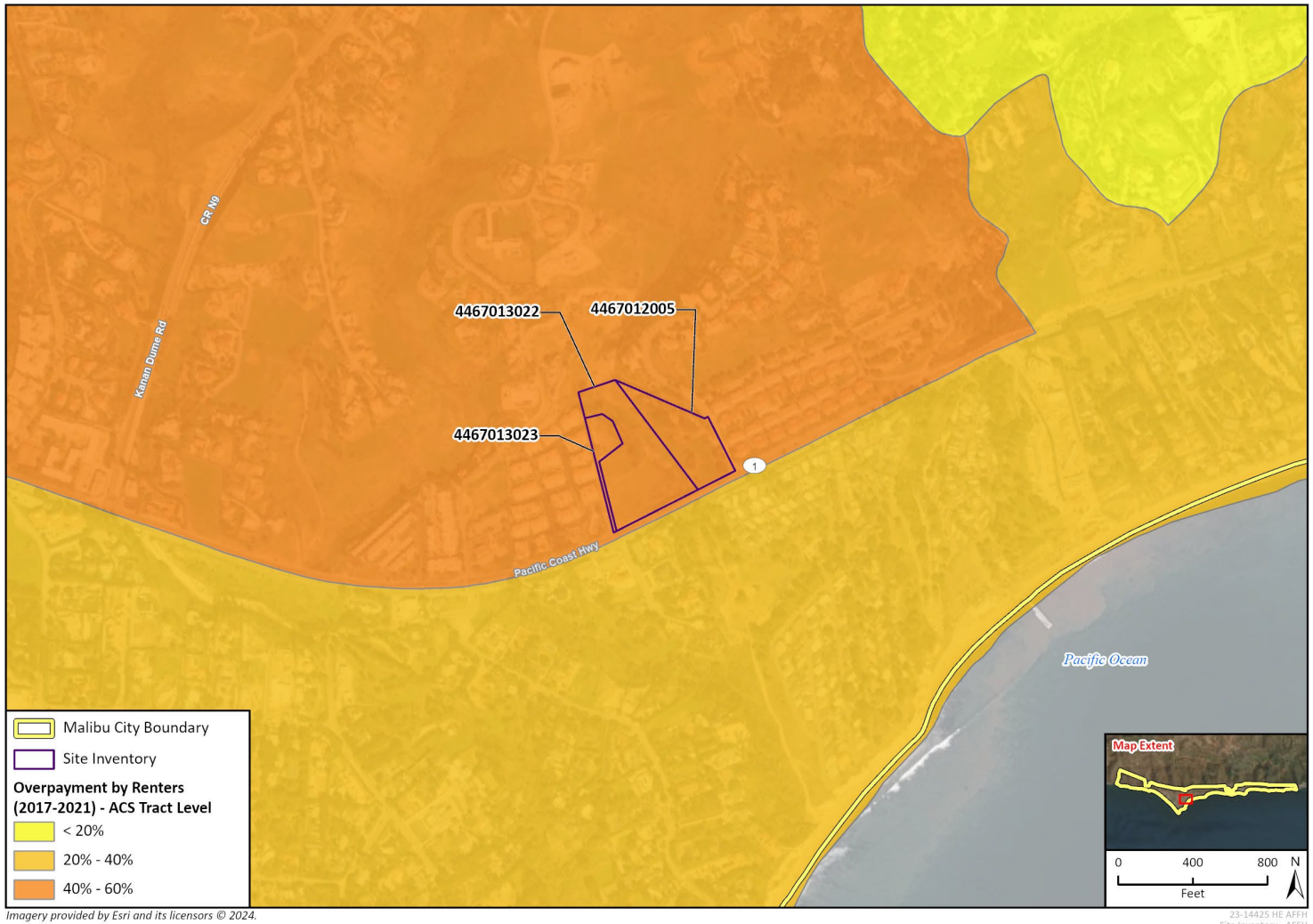
Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-41
Housing Opportunity Sites by Overcrowding (Western Malibu)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-42
Housing Opportunity Sites by Overpayment by Renters (Western Malibu)



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Sites by Areas of Integration and Segregation

Malibu does not have any areas designated by TCAC as high segregation and poverty, and there are no R/ECAPs in the city. The entire city is designated an RCAA. Compared to the region, Malibu has high levels of white segregation. The census tract that encompasses Central Malibu has a higher percentage of non-white residents (30 percent) than other portions of the city. Sites by areas of non-white population are shown in Figure F-43. Housing sites in Central Malibu can accommodate five units appropriate for above moderate-income households. The site inventory will not contribute to segregation based on race/ethnicity or income level within the city. Regionally, the site inventory will add affordable housing opportunities in an RCAA.

Regionally, Malibu has a low rate of residents with one or more disabilities. For persons with disabilities who live independently or with other family members, independent living can be supported with special housing features, financial support, and in-home supportive services. The location of housing is also an important factor for people with mobility restrictions who rely on public transportation for travel. The development of the AHO sites on Pacific Coast Highway will include units affordable to low- and moderate-income households located within a quarter mile of public transit. Development on these sites will create opportunities for residents with disabilities to live in Malibu.

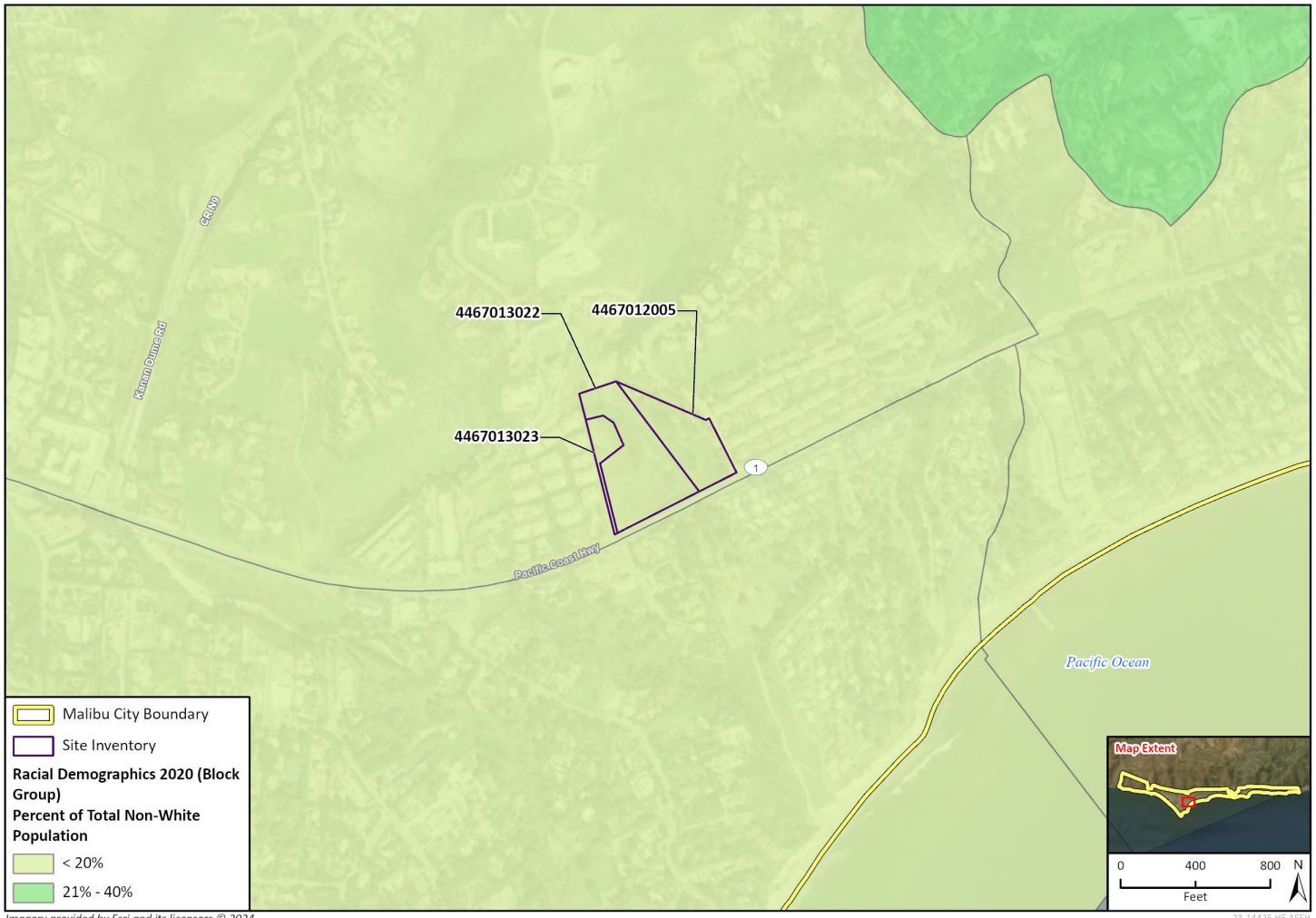
Sites by Communities Vulnerable to Displacement

The City of Malibu has a lower displacement risk as determined by the UDP. All lower-income and moderate-income housing sites proposed in the city are not in areas considered at risk of displacement, as seen in Figure F-44. Therefore, the site inventory will not increase segregation by risk of displacement.

Sites by CalEnviroScreen Score

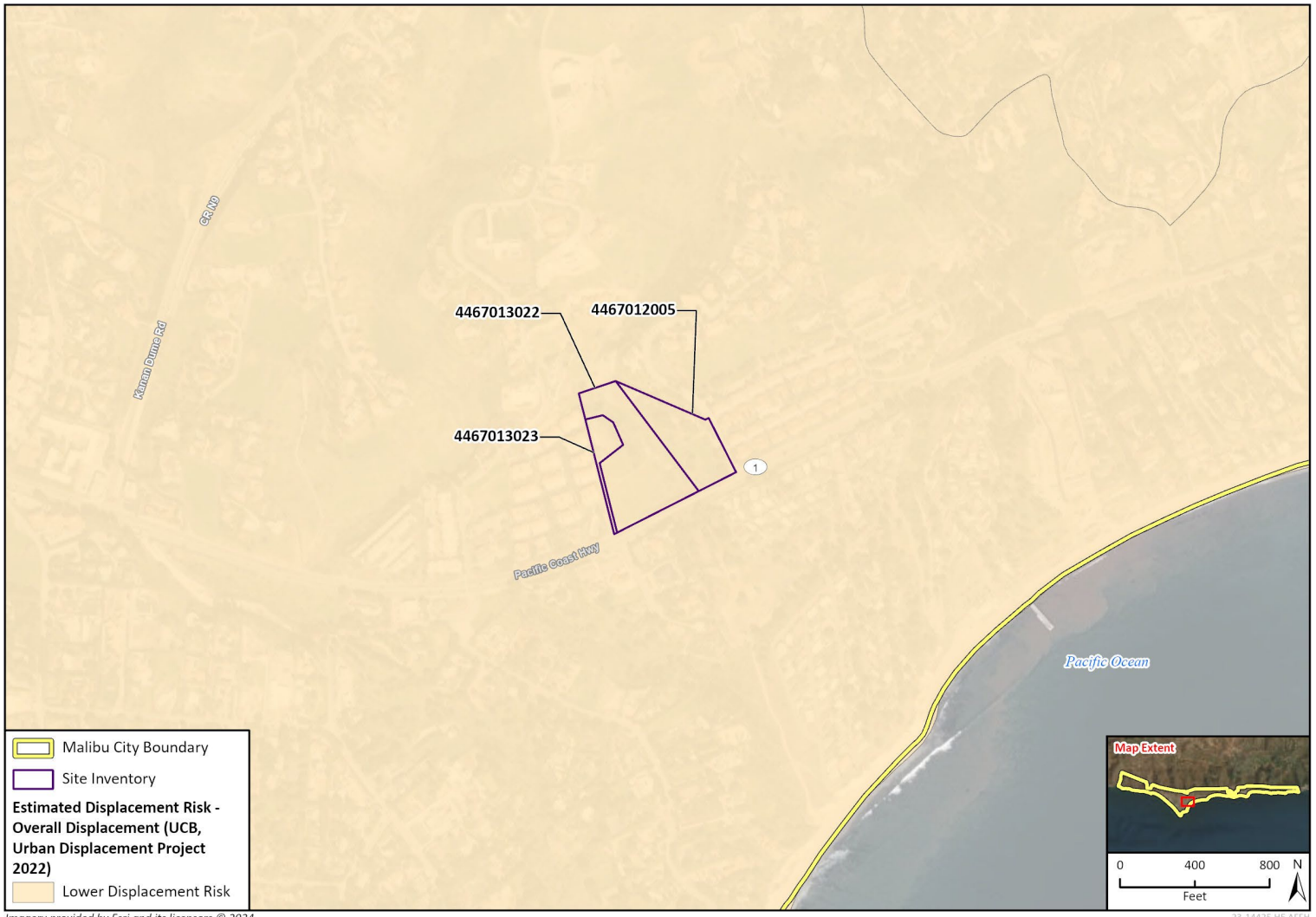
Malibu has a low CalEnviroscreen score compared to the region. Figure F-45 shows the housing opportunity sites by CalEnviroScreen score. The site inventory would not concentrate lower-income sites in areas of higher pollution burden. The site inventory will add affordable housing opportunities in an area with better environmental outcomes.

Figure F-43
Housing Opportunity Sites by Total Non-White Population



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-44
Housing Opportunity Sites by Displacement Risk



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Figure F-45
Housing Opportunity Sites by CalEnviroScreen Percentile Score



Source: AFFH Data Viewer, 2023

Sites Analysis Summary Data

Table F-12 summarizes the site inventory by development priority area, sites, number of units by income level, and census tract characteristics.

Contributing Factors and Meaningful Actions

State law (AB 686) requires the identification and prioritization of contributing factors to fair housing issues based on all the previously required analysis. This identification and prioritization must give highest priority to factors that limit or deny fair housing choice or access to opportunity or negatively impact fair housing or civil rights. AB 686 also requires identification of metrics or quantified objectives and milestones for determining what fair housing results will be achieved. Meaningful actions must be taken in concert with each other and address the following:

- Significant Disparities in Housing Needs and in Access to Opportunity
- Replacing Segregated Living Patterns with Truly Integrated and Balanced Living Patterns
- Transforming R/ECAP into Areas of Opportunity
- Fostering and Maintaining Compliance with Civil Rights and Fair Housing Laws[41]

This section lists contributing factors that create, perpetuate, or increase the severity of one or more fair housing issues that were identified in community outreach and the analysis in this document. Table F-13 summarizes the identified fair housing issues, contributing factors to these issues, and meaningful actions the City will undertake to affirmatively further fair housing for special needs, racial/ethnic minority, and low-income residents.

Fair Housing Enforcement and Outreach Capacity

The following contributing factors to inadequate fair housing enforcement and outreach include:

- Lack of local fair housing outreach and enforcement
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations to conduct more rigorous testing and audits, outreach, training, public education campaigns.
- Lack of property owners/landlord education

Although Malibu is served by the Housing Rights Center, fair housing resources are limited to available funding. In order to meet the needs of residents of a large and diverse county, local fair housing agencies and organizations require greater levels of resourcing.

[41] HCD. 2021. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing: Guidance for All Public Entities and for Housing Elements. April 2021 Update. https://www.hcd.ca.gov/community-development/affh/docs/affh_document_final_4-27-2021.pdf

Table F-12 Site Inventory by Census Tract Characteristics

Census Tract Number	Number of Existing Households	Site Inventory Capacity (Units)			AFFH Indicators							
		Low-Income	Moderate-Income	Above Moderate-Income	Percent Non-White	Percent LMI Residents	Median Household Income	TCAC Opportunity Area	Percent Overpayment by Renters	Percent Overcrowded Households	Displacement Sensitivity	CalEnviroScreen Percentile
Western Malibu												
06037800411	1,069	36	22	53	16%	33%	$243,125	Highest Resource	47%	0%	Lower Displacement Risk	2%
Total		**36**	**22**	**53**								

Source: California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC)/California Housing and Community Development (HCD), Opportunity Maps (2023); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2017-2021)

The City works with the Southern California Housing Rights Center, which provides fair housing services countywide. However, the City does not provide fair housing information on the City's website. A local public enforcement agency would have the potential to be more responsive to victims of discrimination.

State law protects against discrimination based on source of income. However, as noted in Appendix C, Public Participation Summary, public comments revealed that property owners and managers in Malibu routinely deny applications from voucher holders. Denial of housing vouchers impedes voucher holders from utilizing their assistance in areas of opportunity and indicates a greater need for outreach education to property owners and managers to enhance housing mobility. Information on housing rights and responsibilities, including source of income protection, should be disseminated to both landlords and residents, as well as mobility assistance and strategies for voucher holders. As stated in Program 3.1: Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities, the City will work with LACDA and other local organizations that help to connect residents throughout LA County to housing choice vouchers and other affordable housing services in areas of opportunity.

Segregation and Integration

Contributing factors to segregation and integration patterns in Malibu include:

- Community opposition
- Lack of public investments
- Location, type, and supply of affordable housing
- Lack of housing vouchers

Malibu has historically been segregated by income and race/ethnicity compared to the region. Although the City has completed rezoning efforts to allow multi-family development, higher-density housing development is limited by infrastructure constraints and geographic conditions, such as lack of ability to install a central wastewater system, steep slopes, and protected environmental habitats (see Chapter 7.3, Constraints*)*. Housing in Malibu is some of the costliest in the region and unaffordable to most households. Economic disparities have been exacerbated by the high cost of housing in recent years in Malibu and Los Angeles County. These disparities have been worsened by the lack of housing available for low- and moderate-income households and have resulted in significant segregation by race and ethnicity and income levels.

There is no regulated affordable housing in the City of Malibu and a very low number of units that accept housing vouchers. Additionally, the lack of transportation options and relative geographic isolation of Malibu have created barriers to lower-income, non-white residents from moving into the city.

As discussed in the analysis of the sites, the City will accommodate units affordable to low- and moderate-income households on three parcels on Pacific Coast Highway. As outlined in Program 2.1: Adequate Sites to Accommodate Regional Fair Share of Housing Growth, the City will encourage development of new affordable housing on these sites to ensure implementation of the RHNA for very low-, low-, and moderate-income

residents. The City will also support the development of ADUs affordable to low- and moderate-income households through Program 4.1: Support Development of Accessory Dwelling Units. Additionally, the City will implement Program 3.1: Facilitate Affordable Housing Development and Housing Assistance Opportunities and Program 3.3: Housing for Persons with Special Needs to expand affordable housing to residents of all incomes, disability status, and race. Furthermore, the City will implement place-based strategies to encourage community revitalization, including preservation of existing affordable housing, and protecting existing residents from displacement.

Significant Disparities in Housing Needs and Access to Opportunity

The following contributing factors to disparities in access to opportunities in Malibu include:

- Location, type, and supply of affordable housing
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lack of supportive housing
- Lack of transportation options

Approximately eight percent of residents in Malibu have a disability, lower than several other areas of the region. The areas with the lowest access to transportation have the highest percentage of persons with a disability. The ability for persons with disabilities to reside in Malibu is limited by barriers to mobility, such as access to public transit and lack of supportive housing and services in the city.

There are limited resources for lower-income households in the city, for reasons previously discussed. These limiting factors have contributed to disparities in opportunity for lower-income households to reside in the city. For residents already residing in Malibu, those who rent are often impacted by housing cost burden.

Meaningful Actions to Address Fair Housing Issues

This assessment of fair housing issues identifies factors that contribute to fair housing issues in Malibu, identified in Table F-13. The meaningful actions are incorporated into programs and actions in Chapter 7.5, *Housing Plan*. Based on community feedback and data analysis, it was determined that high-priority issues in the city are lack of affordable housing, fair housing enforcement and outreach, and segregation of low-income residents. Housing mobility and rehabilitation programs collectively have a metric of assisting 55 households during the planning period. Housing mobility and rehabilitation programs collectively have a metric of assisting 55 households during the planning period. These programs are Program 1.3 Housing Rehabilitation Assistance, 3.1 Facilitation of Affordable Housing Assistance (specifically actions 3.1.c and 3.1.d), Program 3.3. Housing for Persons with Special Needs, 4.1 Support Development of Accessory Dwelling Units (specifically action 4.1.f), and 5.2 Fair Housing Community Outreach. See quantified objectives in Table 7.5-1 in Chapter 7.5 Housing Plan.

Table F-13 Meaningful Actions to Address Fair Housing Issues

Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Meaningful Actions	Metrics and Timeline
Fair housing enforcement and outreach	• Lack of local fair housing outreach and enforcement (Moderate Priority) • Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations to conduct more rigorous testing and audits, outreach, training, public education campaigns (High Priority)	Promote the services of HRC to provide fair housing and tenant/landlord services, including fair housing counseling and education and tenant/landlord counseling, mediation, and testing. Advertise available fair housing services. (Program 5.1.a)	At least once annually starting in 2025, provide information on fair housing services available to Malibu residents and property owners via the City's social media, flyers at the planning counter and at community locations, and/or posting in the local newspaper. When possible, provide information in English and Spanish.
		Provide informative materials on fair housing resources with ADU applications. (Program 5.1.b)	Provide materials with ADU applications by December 2025.
		Provide information and referral services that direct families and individuals to financial resources for housing rental or purchase, locating suitable housing in areas of opportunity, and obtaining housing with special needs facilities such as disabled-accessible units to enhance housing choices and mobility. Create a Housing Resources page on the City's website to disseminate informational materials to residents on affordable housing and financial resources including links to the HCV and Home Ownership Program resources through Los Angeles County Development Authority, Mortgage Credit Certificate through the Golden State Finance Authority, and the California Homeownership Downpayment Assistance Program through the California Housing Finance Agency.. (Program 5.2.b)	Create webpage by January 2025
Lack of housing affordable to lower- and moderate-income and special needs households	• Community Opposition • Location, type, and supply of affordable housing • Land use and zoning laws • Lack of housing vouchers	Proactively promote affordable housing development on AHO sites. Prioritize contacting qualified housing developers to identify affordable housing development opportunities that serve the needs of special needs populations, including seniors, homeless, female-headed households, large families, low-income, and/or persons with disabilities. (Program 3.1.a)	Coordinate with potential developers at least once annually to provide information on density bonus, potential funding sources, and available incentives. Support the development of 47 lower-income units and 17 moderate-income units.
		Identify funding available through LACDA, HCD, and HUD and have a list of options available for interested developers and homeowners and post the list on the City's website by July 2025. Potential funding programs may include single- and multi-family affordable housing rehabilitation programs and homeownership programs administered by the California Housing Financing Agency (CHFA). (Program 3.1.c)	Identify at least three different types of funding and post on the City's website by July 2025 and monitor funding on an ongoing basis.

Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Meaningful Actions	Metrics and Timeline
		Promote the Housing Choice Voucher program to landlords (including ADU owners) and residents with the goal of increasing the number of vouchers used. (Program 3.1.d)	Establish a list of property owners and managers of multi-family units and ADUs and mail information about the Housing Choice Voucher program and state fair housing law regarding discrimination based on source of income by December 2025 and again by December 2027.
		Subject to funding availability, provide development subsidy for affordable housing units with an effort to locate such housing near transit and essential services. (Program 3.2.a)	Annually, through the budgetary process, allocate available funding to support affordable housing development.
		Prioritize AHTF assistance to developers for affordable housing projects that provide units that serve the needs of at least one special needs group by creating scoring criteria that encourage the inclusion of units and services needed to support individuals with special needs. (Program 3.3.a)	Subject to the availability of funds, support at least five affordable housing units during the planning period.
		Support services that meet the needs of City residents, especially extremely low-income households and special housing needs populations, that support mobility options and housing choices. (Program 3.3.b)	Allocate $127,500 in FY 2023-24 to the Ventura Transit Systems for Dial-A-Ride services to seniors (60 years and older) and disabled residents. Annually consider allocations and continue the service throughout the planning period as funding allows. Organize a senior resource fair at least once annually that promotes housing and transportation services available to seniors, including the Dial-A-Ride service. Provide informational lectures on housing resources at the Senior Center including the application process and funding options for assisted living. Promote shared housing programs such as Affordable Living for the Aging (ALA), which connects senior homeowners with housemates seeking discounted rent in exchange for providing support to senior homeowners. Post information on shared housing programs on the City's website by June 2025 and invite the ALA and/or similar

Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Meaningful Actions	Metrics and Timeline
			organizations to attend the City's senior resource fair as a vendor. Provide services throughout the planning period. Post information on shared housing programs on the City's website by June 2025.
		Inform housing developers about the City's density bonus program during pre-development conferences, inquiries, and with applications and emphasize development potential. (Program 3.4.b)	Communicate with at least two different affordable housing developers annually informing them about the City's density bonus program.
		Provide technical assistance to developers on how to use the Density Bonus incentives. (Program 3.4.c)	Maintain current information on the City's website. Refresh annually. Publish an informational bulletin for developers on the City's density bonus program by June 2025. Review annually and edit to include new information as necessary.
		Pursue mechanisms to facilitate the construction of at least 28 ADUs by the end of the planning period, including but not limited to: • Create pre-approved standards for ADU foundation plans or prefabricated plans. • Refer property owners to programs that assist lower and moderate-income homeowners in constructing ADUs. • Expand or extend fee waivers for ADUs beyond state law. (Program 4.1.a)	Apply for funding to create pre-approved plans by June 2024. Publish pre-approved plans for ADUs by December 2025.
		Review ADU trends and commit to adjustments if the City is not on track to meet target development. If the City is not meeting ADU goals, implement additional action(s) depending on the severity of the gap, including increased public outreach efforts to increase ADU development. (Program 4.1.b)	Review ADU trends every two years starting in 2023 and implement additional incentives and public outreach within one year of review, and if necessary, pursue other strategies to meet the RHNA, including rezone of sites..
		Publish resources on City's website on building ADUs and JADUs. (Program 4.1.c)	Publish material on the City's website by January 2025.
		Create an ADU Amnesty Program that allows property owners who have unpermitted ADUs on their property to bring them up to code and get them permitted without facing any penalties or fines. (Program 4.1.d)	Adopt an ADU Amnesty Program Ordinance by 2028.

Identified Fair Housing Issue	Contributing Factors	Meaningful Actions	Metrics and Timeline
		Allow up to two JADUs on single-family lots. (Program 4.1.f)	Update the ADU ordinance in MMC within six months of receipt of comments from HCD or within six months from adoption of this Housing Element, whichever comes later and transmit adopted LCP amendments to the California Coastal Commission within one month of adoption
		Require the project developers of affordable housing projects or projects with affordable units to implement an Affirmative Fair Marketing Plan to outreach to a diverse population, extending outreach to nearby communities in Los Angeles County and Ventura County, especially to workers in the city who do not live in the city. These affirmative marketing materials will include contact information for housing service providers (such as the home share programs) and non-profit housing organizations that serve lower-income tenants in the surrounding region. (Program 5.2.a)	By January 2025, require implementation of an Affirmative Fair Marketing Plan.
		Enter into a contract with HRC or other fair housing service providers to host an annual fair housing workshop to educate residents and landlords on fair housing laws, HCVs and housing rights and resources. (Program 5.1.c)	Once annually starting in 2025, partner with HRC to host a fair housing workshop.
		In collaboration with the Housing Authority, provide education to property owners and managers to expand awareness of the HCV program to increase acceptance of tenant-based HCVs and to facilitate mobility and provide choices for lower-income households throughout the city. Identify and address challenges that property owners/managers have with existing or prospective HCV holders. (Program 5.1.d)	Starting in 2025, annually conduct one workshop for landlords on the HCV program, for a total of seven workshops during the planning period, targeting property owners/managers in eastern Malibu.
		Subject to available funding, offer grants of up to $10,000 per applicant from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund to construct ADUs that are rent-restricted to lower income households (using County AMI thresholds (Program 5.2.c)	By January 2025, implement grant program for rent-restricted ADUs. By June 2025, promote the grant opportunity on the City's website and provide one grant by the end of the planning period.