

Review of 2006-2014 Housing Element

Appendix I





Evaluation of the 2006-2013 Housing Element Policies and Programs

The following section identifies each goal, objective, and policy of the previous Housing Element and evaluates its effectiveness and appropriateness. Related policies are grouped together for purposes of this evaluation.

A. REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF EXISTING POLICIES

It is the overall housing goal of the City of Los Angeles to create for all residents a city of livable and sustainable neighborhoods with a range of housing types, sizes and costs in proximity to jobs, amenities and services. In keeping with decades of federal Housing Acts and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that declared housing as a human right, the City will work towards assuring that housing is provided to all residents.

GOAL 1: A City where housing production and preservation result in an adequate supply of ownership and rental housing that is safe, healthy, sanitary and affordable to people of all income levels, races, ages, and suitable for their various needs.

Progress/Effectiveness: This objective supported the overall goals of the General Plan and highlighted the importance of decent, affordable housing supply for all.

Appropriateness: Continue focus on an adequate supply of ownership and rental housing.

Objective 1.1

Plan the capacity and develop incentives for the production of an adequate supply of rental and ownership housing for households of all income levels and needs.

Progress/Effectiveness: Supported the goal, but planning (“plan the capacity”) efforts are better addressed separately under the existing forecasting objective.

Appropriateness: Re-focus objective on increasing production for current and projected housing needs. Move “plan the capacity” language to Objective 1.3.

Policies

- 1.1.1** Promote home ownership opportunities and support current homeowners in retaining their homeowner status.

Progress/Effectiveness: Supports the goal of homeownership, but “promote” does not fully capture the work being done on the issue.

Appropriateness: Continue, with the word “expand” rather than “promote.”

- 1.1.2** Promote affordable rental housing for all income groups that need assistance.

Progress/Effectiveness: Supported the goal of affordable rental housing, but “promote” does not fully capture the City’s work on this issue. Recent losses of financial resources and other tools for the production of affordable rental housing are likely to take a toll on supply without compensatory action.

Appropriateness: Continue, with “expand” rather than “promote.” Look for innovative ways to increase the supply of affordable housing through programs.

- 1.1.3** Facilitate new construction of a variety of housing types that address current and projected needs of the city’s households.

Progress/Effectiveness: Described goal of providing a variety of different types of housing needs of a diverse population, but should acknowledge options beyond new construction to increase supply of these units. The dissolution of the Community Redevelopment Authority of the City of Los Angeles (CRA/LA) will likely impact the implementation of this policy.

Appropriateness: Revise to include preservation and retrofit/remodel program options relating to this policy.

- 1.1.4** Expand location options for residential development, particularly in designated Centers, Transit Oriented Districts and along Mixed-Use Boulevards.

Progress/Effectiveness: Policy supported goal of expanding opportunities for residential uses in areas designated for growth in the Framework Element. However the phrase “expand location” may make it appear that the policy is solely about allowing residential uses in new places.

Appropriateness: Begin revised policy with “Expand opportunities for...” to encompass programs that involve things like code flexibility or government facilitation.

1.1.5 Develop financial resources for new construction of affordable housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: This policy highlighted the importance of pursuing financing of affordable housing.

Appropriateness: Continue unchanged.

1.1.6 Facilitate innovative models that reduce land, materials and labor costs.

Progress/Effectiveness: Policy acknowledged that new models of development are needed to reduce construction costs. However, programs on material and labor costs have been lost due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.

Appropriateness: Continue with focus on land and construction costs

1.1.7 Strengthen the capacity of the development community to develop affordable housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: While City programs that directly strengthen the capacity of the development community are limited, the City’s retains the policy of providing technical assistance and capacity building when possible.

Appropriateness: Retain policy.

Objective 1.2

Develop incentives for the preservation of quality rental and ownership housing for households of all income levels and special needs.

Progress/Effectiveness: This preservation objective related back to Goal 1, however the “develop incentives” language does not capture all the tactics and strategies being employed to preserve housing. New preservation policy on affordable housing at transit stops needed.

Appropriateness: Broaden language to simply state: “Preserve quality rental...” Add new preservation policy (1.2.7) near transit stops.

Policies

1.2.1 Facilitate the maintenance of existing housing in decent, safe, healthy, and sanitary condition.

Progress/Effectiveness: This policy supported the objective by promoting a safe and healthy living environment.

Appropriateness: Retain without any changes.

- 1.2.2** Encourage and incentivize the preservation of affordable housing to ensure that demolitions and conversions do not result in the net loss of the City's stock of decent, safe, healthy, sanitary, or affordable housing. Encourage but not require one-for-one replacement of demolished affordable units, except as mandated by law or ordinance.

Progress/Effectiveness: Highlighted the important role of condo conversions and demolitions in the loss of (non-subsidized) affordable housing. But the specificity and length may cloud the policy focus.

Appropriateness: Shorten and broaden to include facilitation of preservation.

- 1.2.3** Rehabilitate and/or replace substandard housing with housing that is decent, safe, healthy, sanitary and affordable and of appropriate size to meet the City's current and future household needs.

Progress/Effectiveness: Focused on correcting substandard housing, which relates to the preservation objective.

Appropriateness: Retain, however remove the word sanitary as it is redundant.

- 1.2.4** Plan for post-disaster reconstruction of housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: Important policy, however it relates more towards the planning objective (1.3) than preservation.

Appropriateness: Move policy under objective 1.3.

- 1.2.5** Develop financial resources for the long-term affordability of publicly assisted rental and ownership housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: This policy pursued financial resources for the preservation of assisted housing.

Appropriateness: Retain policy.

- 1.2.6** Provide incentives that extend affordability to existing market rate housing units.

Progress/Effectiveness: This policy concentrated on extending affordability to market-rate units.

Appropriateness: Retain policy.

1.2.7 Provide incentives for the preservation of historic residential structures.

Progress/Effectiveness: Policy expresses support for incentivizing historic preservation.

Appropriateness: Retain policy.

1.2.8 Strengthen the capacity of the development community to preserve and manage affordable housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: Policy refers to the importance of good property management in maintaining a quality housing stock. Activities remain in this area.

Appropriateness: Retain

Objective 1.3

Forecast changing housing needs over time in relation to production and preservation needs.

Progress/Effectiveness: This objective refers to the importance of forecasting housing needs over time in setting housing policy and priorities. Along with forecasting, planning for meeting the housing needs should be included under this objective.

Appropriateness: Continue, incorporating planning efforts around housing.

Policies

1.3.1 Monitor the production and preservation of the housing supply.

Progress/Effectiveness: Monitoring production and preservation results is key to having the necessary information to undertake basic housing analysis. However, the importance of publicly reporting the information should be included as well.

Appropriateness: Include reporting alongside monitoring in the policy.

1.3.2 Advocate for the production of data necessary for the City's planning purposes, particularly with regard to special needs populations.

Progress/Effectiveness: Advocating for additional data and to retain the data sources that are being threatened are both important parts of being able to forecast and plan. However this policy should also include collaboration for the production of data.

Appropriateness: Add collaborate alongside advocate for the production of data.

1.3.3 Collect, report and project citywide and local housing needs on a periodic basis.

Progress/Effectiveness: Policy refers to compiling socio-economic and other data for planning purposes. Budgetary constraints have impacted the ability to meet data collection and reporting objectives.

Appropriateness: No change to wording.

Objective 1.4

Promote an equitable distribution of affordable housing opportunities throughout the City.

Progress/Effectiveness: Reflected the importance of where affordable housing is produced and working towards trying to be more equitable in its distribution.

Appropriateness: Continue with minor text change (“more equitable”). Also move under Goal 2, which is more about the location and qualities of residential growth.

Policies

1.4.1 Provide incentives to include affordable housing in residential development, particularly in mixed use development, Transit Oriented Districts and designated Centers.

Progress/Effectiveness: Incentives remain an important way to carry out the objective of achieving affordable housing in the City’s designated growth areas. The policy reflected the Framework Element Policy 4.2.1. However the issue is more than just about “equitable distribution,” as it touches on mobility, economic development, sustainability, etc.

Appropriateness: Retain wording as-is, but move, along with Objective 1.4 under Goal 2.

1.4.2 Promote the development of new affordable housing units citywide and within each Community Plan area.

Progress/Effectiveness: Directly relates to the objective by noting that each community has a need for affordable housing.

Appropriateness: Continue with a renewed emphasis of finding ways to promote and incentivize mixed-income developments in all areas of the City, but move, along with Objective 1.4 under Goal 2.

Objective 1.5

Reduce regulatory and procedural barriers to the production and preservation of housing at all income levels and needs.

Progress/Effectiveness: Though progress has been made towards reducing regulatory and procedural barriers, much remains to be done and the objective remains relevant. However there is some concern that the provision of certain

Appropriateness: Objective will remain unchanged.

Policies

1.5.1 Streamline the land use entitlement, environmental review, and building permit processes.

Progress/Effectiveness: Streamlining these related city processes remains an effective policy to meet the larger objective.

Appropriateness: No change.

1.5.2 Streamline affordable housing funding processes.

Progress/Effectiveness: Better coordinating funding processes remains relevant and meets the objective.

Appropriateness: No change.

GOAL 2: A City in which housing helps to create safe, livable and sustainable neighborhoods.

Progress/Effectiveness: This goal reflects the important linkages between housing and creating sustainable, healthy, and livable communities. A good deal of progress has been made in this area in recent years.

Appropriateness: No change to this goal is needed.

Objective 2.1

Promote safety and health within neighborhoods.

Progress/Effectiveness: Reflected the opportunities to promote healthy communities through development standards.

Appropriateness: Continue to promote safe and healthy neighborhoods.

Policies

2.1.1 Establish development standards and policing practices that reduce the likelihood of crime.

Progress/Effectiveness: This policy focusing on public safety remains relevant to livability and quality of life.

Appropriateness: Retain.

2.1.2 Establish development standards that enhance health outcomes.

Progress/Effectiveness: The important intersections of health and housing are becoming better appreciated. Progress is occurring beyond just the development of development standards.

Appropriateness: Continue, with a broadening to include measures beyond standards and guidelines.

Objective 2.2

Promote sustainable neighborhoods that have mixed-income housing, jobs, amenities, services and transit.

Progress/Effectiveness: This objective delineated important elements of sustainable neighborhoods and relates strongly to the overall goal.

Appropriateness: Retain without any changes.

Policies

2.2.1 Provide incentives to encourage the integration of housing with other compatible land uses.

Progress/Effectiveness: This policy reflected the importance of mixed-use development and mixed-use neighborhoods in achieving sustainable neighborhoods.

Appropriateness: Retain the focus on integrating housing with other compatible land uses.

2.2.2 Develop design standards that promote sustainable development in public and private open space and street rights-of-way (ROW).

Progress/Effectiveness: Appropriate design standards have been an important way the City has promoted livable and sustainable places to live

in recent years. Related to Objective 2.2, however may be more logically located beneath Objective 2.4 which is explicitly about “quality design” to promote livable neighborhoods. Also the policy could be broadened a bit beyond just promoting sustainable development to promoting linkages between housing and open space and recreational areas.

Appropriateness: Continue to pursue appropriate design standards for the public way but move under Objective 2.4. Add sentence on increasing access to open space, parks and green spaces.

2.2.3 Provide incentives and flexibility to generate new housing and to preserve existing housing near transit.

Progress/Effectiveness: Generating additional housing with access to nearby transit remains a core element of the City’s growth strategy. However, equal emphasis on producing and preserving housing near transit equally may result in some confusion amongst decision makers when redevelopment projects come forward.

Appropriateness: Remove “preserve existing housing” from this policy, however include a new policy on preserving affordable housing near transit (1.2.8). Also combine Policies 2.2.3 and 2.2.6, to include encouraging housing in near transit-oriented communities and designated centers.

2.2.4 Promote and facilitate a jobs/housing balance at a citywide level.

Progress/Effectiveness: This policy helps to meet housing goals as well as mobility, sustainability and economic objectives.

Appropriateness: Continue to promote housing in jobs-rich areas and vice-versa.

2.2.5 Educate the public to understand and support the benefits of mixed-use and mixed-income communities to accommodate projected growth.

Progress/Effectiveness: Supported the goal and the need for education on growth issues. This supported efforts to accommodate all housing needs and sustainability across the City.

Appropriateness: Continue to promote outreach and education regarding housing rights, responsibilities and opportunities and inform communities of special needs populations in the City and the effective approaches to meeting their housing needs.

2.2.6 To accommodate projected growth to 2014 in a sustainable way, encourage housing in centers and near transit, in accordance with the General Plan Framework Element, as reflected in Map ES.1.

Progress/Effectiveness: Directly relevant to the goals articulated in the General Plan Framework. However this policy is very similar to Policy 2.2.3 and the two can be combined.

Appropriateness: Combine Policies 2.2.3 and 2.2.6, to include encouraging housing in near transit-oriented communities and designated centers.

Objective 2.3

Promote sustainable buildings, which minimize adverse effects on the environment and minimize the use of non-renewable resources.

Policies

- 2.3.1 Streamline entitlement, environmental, and permitting processes for sustainable buildings.
- 2.3.2 Promote and facilitate reduction of water consumption in new and existing housing.
- 2.3.3 Promote and facilitate reduction of energy consumption in new and existing housing.
- 2.3.4 Promote and facilitate reduction of waste in construction and building operations.
- 2.3.5 Promote outreach and education regarding sustainable buildings.

Progress/Effectiveness: Facilitating the reduction of water, energy and waste in the development process relates directly to Goal 2. Streamlining City processes and promoting outreach and education are two key areas where the City can help.

Appropriateness: Continue to deepen the City's commitment to sustainability in new and existing housing.

Objective 2.4

Promote livable neighborhoods with a mix of housing types, quality design and a scale and character that respects unique residential neighborhoods in the City.

Progress/Effectiveness: Directly relates to Goal 2 and has been a particularly active area in recent years.

Appropriateness: Continue to promote a mix of housing types, quality design and respect of neighborhood character.

Policies

- 2.4.1** Provide sufficient services and amenities to support the planned population while preserving the neighborhood for those currently there.

Progress/Effectiveness: Services and amenities help create livable and sustainable neighborhoods, therefore connecting to Goal 2. Related to Objective 2.4, however may be more logically located beneath Objective 2.2 which is explicitly mentions access to amenities and services.

Appropriateness: Continue to pursue this policy but move under Objective 2.2.

- 2.4.2** Develop and implement design standards that promote quality development.

Progress/Effectiveness: Highlighted the important role of standards in promoting livable sustainable neighborhoods. Many design guidelines and standards have been completed in the planning period.

Appropriateness: Continue to develop and implement design standards in residential development.

- 2.4.3** Promote preservation of neighborhood character in balance with facilitating new development.

Progress/Effectiveness: Preservation of neighborhood character remains vital to the city's housing goals. A number of neighborhood preservation tools have been developed and expanded during the planning period.

Appropriateness: Continue to promote the preservation of neighborhood character.

- 2.4.4** Promote residential development that meets the needs of current residents as well as new residents.

Progress/Effectiveness: Development should certainly strive to meet the needs of residents, however this policy lacks specificity and is therefore redundant with much of the existing objectives and policies. Progresses on implementation actions related to the policy have halted with the dissolution of the CRA/LA.

Appropriateness: Delete policy, as its essence is already reflected in many other goals, objectives and policies.

GOAL 3: A City where there are housing opportunities for all without discrimination.

Progress/Effectiveness: Goal articulated a vision that remains an important goal for the City.

Appropriateness: Should continue without change.

Objective 3.1

Assure that housing opportunities are accessible to all residents without discrimination on the basis of race, ancestry, sex, national origin, color, religion, sexual orientation, marital status, familial status, age, disability (including HIV/AIDS), and student status.

Progress/Effectiveness: Objective remains a cornerstone of promoting fair housing and opportunities for all.

Appropriateness: Continue.

Policies

3.1.1 Promote and facilitate equal opportunity practices in the sale and rental of housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: An effective policy to carry out the objective. However the policy could be broadened beyond the point of sale and rental of housing, to include the construction and provision of housing. Related programs already reflect this more expansive approach.

Appropriateness: Broaden to include promotion of equal opportunity, fair housing and accessibility in all areas of housing.

3.1.2 Promote responsible mortgage lending that meets community credit needs and the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).

Progress/Effectiveness: An important component of promoting housing opportunities for all.

Appropriateness: Continue to promote responsible mortgage lending as part of promoting equal opportunity.

Objective 3.2

Promote fair housing practices and accessibility among residents, community stakeholders and those involved in the production, preservation and operation of housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: This objective supported the goal and the need for housing opportunities for all people, including those with special needs.

Appropriateness: Continue to promote fair housing practices and accessibility.

Policies

- 3.2.1** Provide outreach and education for homebuyers and renters regarding rights, financing options, rental subsidies available and protections in the purchase, rental and/or modification of housing units.

Progress/Effectiveness: Delineated important tasks of the City in promoting fair housing practices, thereby relating to the objective.

Appropriateness: No change.

- 3.2.2** Provide outreach and education for the broader community of residents, residential property owners and operators regarding fair housing practices and requirements.

Progress/Effectiveness: Outreach and education on fair housing remains an important task. Progress was limited in the planning period.

Appropriateness: Continue to provide outreach and education on fair housing practices.

- 3.2.3** Collect and report findings on discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

Progress/Effectiveness: Research on housing discrimination is being collected and is an important part of promoting fair housing practices.

Appropriateness: Continue to collect and disseminate findings on housing discrimination.

GOAL 4: A City committed to preventing and ending homelessness.

Objective 4.1

Provide an adequate supply of short-term and permanent housing and services throughout the City that are appropriate and meet the special needs of persons who are homeless or who are at high risk of homelessness.

- 4.1.1** Ensure an adequate supply of emergency and temporary housing for people who become homeless or are at a high risk of becoming homeless, including special needs populations.

Progress/Effectiveness: Objective and Policy supporting an adequate supply of short-term and permanent housing is critical to meeting the Goal of preventing and ending homelessness.

Appropriateness: Continue both, with minor clarification language.

4.1.2 Promote and facilitate programs and strategies that ensure the rapid return to housing of all special needs populations who become homeless.

Progress/Effectiveness: Policy focuses on re-rapidly housing special needs populations; however the only program associated with the policy focuses on all priority occupancy for all homeless persons.

Appropriateness: Retain, but broaden to focus on rapid re-housing of all populations. Catering housing and services to those with special needs is found in Policy 4.1.3.

4.1.3 Provide permanent supportive housing options for homeless persons and special needs households with services such as job training and placement programs, treatment, rehabilitation and personal management training to assure that they remain housed.

Progress/Effectiveness: Combining housing with services is a key strategy to preventing and ending homelessness. Many effective programs support this policy.

Appropriateness: Continue, without the need for specifically listing out the types of services that may be required, as many more types of services would need to be added.

4.1.4 Promote and facilitate a planning process that includes providers of housing and services for the homeless.

Progress/Effectiveness: Planning and coordination has improved and is essential to the effective coordination and use of limited resources.

Appropriateness: Can be made more effective by broadening those involved in the planning process and explaining the reason for facilitating a broad process.

4.1.5 Plan for emergency housing needs that will result from natural or man-made disasters.

Progress/Effectiveness: Disaster can quickly and dramatically create homelessness. Planning for emergency housing needs is critical to ensuring an effective response.

Appropriateness: Retain without change.

- 4.1.6** Eliminate zoning and other regulatory barriers to the placement and operation of housing facilities for the homeless and special needs populations in appropriate locations throughout the City.

Progress/Effectiveness: The City has been largely effective in eliminating zoning and other regulatory barriers to the placement of housing facilities for the homeless and special needs populations.

Appropriateness: Retain without change.

Objective 4.2

Promote outreach and education to: homeless populations; residents; community stakeholders; health, social service and housing providers and funders; criminal justice system agencies; and, communities in which facilities and services may be located

- 4.2.1** Inform homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness of their rights and assist them in accessing services to which they are entitled.

- 4.2.2** Inform communities about special needs populations in the City and effective approaches to meeting their housing needs

Progress/Effectiveness: The Objective and Policies surrounding providing outreach and information to homeless persons and communities are important to the goal of preventing and ending homelessness.

Appropriateness: Retain without changes.

- 4.2.3** Strengthen the capacity of the development community to locate, construct and manage housing facilities for the homeless.

Progress/Effectiveness: Maximizing the capacity of the homeless housing and service development community is critical to the objective.

Appropriateness: Retain

- 4.2.4** Provide a high level of outreach targeted to the chronically homeless to move them from the streets into permanent housing with appropriate support services.

Progress/Effectiveness: Outreach to the homeless, particularly the chronically homeless, is critical to meeting the goals.

Appropriateness: Retain

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.1.A. Homebuyer Assistance: Purchase Assistance	"366 loans for low-income homebuyers 200 loans for moderate-income homebuyers 72 loans for above moderate-income homebuyers"	"Loans Funded: Low Income - 463 low Moderate Income - 279 mod Above Moderate Income - 82"	This program has exceeded its objective.	Retain, however combine all homebuyer assistance programs into one program called Homebuyer Assistance.
1.1.B. Homebuyer Assistance: Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCCs)	"168 MCCs for low income homebuyers 252 MCCs for moderate income homebuyers"	"Total MCCs issued: Low Income - 249 Moderate income - 223 "	This program has exceeded its objective for low income homebuyers and is on track to meet its objective for moderate income homebuyers.	To be merged with Homebuyer Assistance: Purchase Assistance.
1.1.C. For-Sale Developer Assistance: Forward Commitment Program	"Contracts for 30 moderate income homebuyers Contracts for 85 above moderate income homebuyers"	Forward Commitment purchase assistance provided loans to 31 low income and 14 moderate income homebuyers since 2006.	This program assisted lower and moderate income homebuyers. Purchase assistance was not provided to above moderate income homebuyers because development projects were not completed as a result of the downturn in the housing market. City funding for this program is no longer available.	"To be merged with Homebuyer Assistance: Purchase Assistance. Modify to include only State BEGIN grant funding to assist lower and moderate income households."
1.1.D. For-Sale Developer Assistance: Small Sites Development Opportunities	Finance for-sale developer assistance, providing 44 low-income ownership units	Small Sites Development Opportunities provided loans to 85 low-income homebuyers since 2006. Program was discontinued.	This program has exceeded its objectives.	Remove. Program no longer available.
1.1.E. For-Sale Developer Assistance: In-fill Housing Development	"45 for-sale moderate income units annually 5 low income units annually"	Unable to determine an accurate figure due to the demise of the Community Redevelopment Agency/LA.	Unable to determine overall effectiveness due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Remove. Program has been discontinued due to demise of Redevelopment Agencies.
1.1.F. For-Sale Developer Assistance: New Housing Opportunities	"45 for-sale moderate income units annually 5 for-sale low-income units annually in CRA/LA Downtown project areas"	Unable to determine an accurate figure due to the demise of the Community Redevelopment Agency/LA.	Unable to determine overall effectiveness due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Remove. Program has been discontinued due to demise of Redevelopment Agencies.
1.1.G. For-Sale Developer Assistance: Response to Housing Opportunities	"25 for-sale moderate income units annually 25 for-sale low income units annually in CRA/LA project areas"	Unable to determine an accurate figure due to the demise of the Community Redevelopment Agency/LA.	Unable to determine overall effectiveness due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Remove. Program has been discontinued due to demise of Redevelopment Agencies.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.1.1H. For-Sale Developer Assistance: Small Lot Subdivisions	314 market-rate units within small lot subdivisions annually	"Approximately 184 Small Lot Subdivision development projects have been filed with the City since 2006, consisting of 1,527 proposed units. 629 units have been permitted as of the end of 2012. Outreach to developers and architects on possible improvements to the program's policies and procedures took place. A list of issue areas was compiled, as was an update to the Small Lot Design Guidelines. Work is expected to continue through 2013."	Production was below expectations, although this was likely largely due to the crash of the for-sale housing market in 2007. Mostly administrative inter-departmental clarifications and adjustments can be made to make program more workable and efficient.	Retain.
1.1.2A. Mortgage Revenue Bond Financing for New Rental Housing	"75 low-income rental units and 300 above moderate income units annually, through CRA/LA 180 very low-income rental units, through HCIDLA"	"Since 2006, HCIDLA has issued bonds for 35 new construction (bond-only) rental housing units (plus a total of 1,585 new construction units combined with AHTF funds)"	Effective	Merge with New Production of Affordable Housing program. Between new construction and rehab bond programs, objective is for 1,000 new or rehabbed low-income units and 120 very low-income units.
1.1.2B. Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) for New Rental Housing	"4,789 very low income units 479 low income units"	From 2006 to present 84 new construction projects funding 3,997 very low income units at 50% or below and an additional 1,589 low income units between 50% to 60% AMI.	Very effective, close to meeting very low income unit goal and exceeding low income unit goal. Going forward HCIDLA will have a severe reduction in funding causing a reduction in affordable unit production.	Retain
1.1.2C. New Rental Housing Opportunities	"70 very low income, 70 low income, and 60 moderate income rental units annually"	Unable to determine an accurate figure due to the demise of the Community Redevelopment Agency/LA.	N/A - Program has been discontinued due to demise of Redevelopment Agencies.	Remove
1.1.2D. Response to Rental Housing Opportunities	"50 very low income, 50 low income, and 50 moderate income rental units approved annually in CRA/LA project areas"	Unable to determine an accurate figure due to the demise of the Community Redevelopment Agency/LA.	N/A - Program has been discontinued due to demise of Redevelopment Agencies.	Remove
1.1.2E. Project-Based Rental Assistance	"1,074 (430 extremely low, 644 very low income) households housed through project-based rental assistance vouchers 745 low income units of rental housing"	HACLA has a total of 2,505 allocated units.	Very effective, exceeding objective.	Retain
1.1.2F. New Generation Fund—New Affordable Housing	Support the construction of 2,560 new units	\$33.2 million has been invested through the New Generation Fund, resulting in 662 affordable units created or preserved.	The New Generation Fund has been an important source of funding for new affordable housing. The program has been modified to better address the gap in predevelopment and acquisition funds that the closing of CRA/LA created. Also To maximize effectiveness HCIDLA has aligned this fund with the permanent funding sources available to these projects.	Continue, with minor changes to priorities.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.1.3A. Housing for Senior and Disabled Persons	<p>"50 units for very low income seniors annually</p> <p>50 units for very low income disabled persons annually"</p>	<p>"The City adopted the Elder Facilities Ordinance in 2006. This Ordinance creates a single approval process for Alzheimer s/Dementia Care Housing, Assisted Living Care Housing, Senior Independent Housing and Skilled Nursing Care Housing. The Ordinance permits this use in zones where the Facility does not meet the use, height or area provisions of the underlying zoning, with Zoning Administrator findings. The Ordinance also permits fewer parking spaces than otherwise required. DCP has received applications for 12 Eldercare Facilities since 2006, representing 1047 new senior housing units.</p> <p>CRA Activity: 13 senior-oriented projects were completed, in construction or in pre-development as of 2010 totaling 1885 units, including 1765 affordable units for seniors and/or disabled persons (8 extremely low income, 194 very low income, 309 low income, 32 moderate income and 1093 cannot be determined).</p> <p>HACLA has helped create 223 Senior units in 2 projects in Wilmington and West Los Angeles as well as 57 senior and disabled units in N. Hollywood and South LA.</p> <p>LADBS has created two programs to expedite permitting processes for qualified projects of a certain size. Thresholds were made lower for senior projects."</p>	<p>"Largely effective at meeting production goals, however the demise of the CRA/LA will likely cut affordable senior production in the coming years.</p> <p>All Eldercare projects have been 100% market-rate. Neighborhood compatibility has also been questioned on some projects in largely single-family neighborhoods."</p>	<p>Continue without CRA involvement. Add recent permit streamlining measures into program. Look into feasibility of including affordability and neighborhood compatibility components to Eldercare Facilities Ordinance. Consider ways to facilitate the production of units for senior and the disabled through the LHFC process, as the City will soon have control over setting policies for its own apportionment.</p>
1.1.3B. Housing for All Household Sizes and Types	<p>"75 large family low income units</p> <p>75 small low income units"</p>	<p>"HACLA Activity: Acquired 98 units of low/moderate income apartment 4-bedroom units at 12100 Sheldon Avenue, North Hollywood (2008). Acquired two 4 bedroom townhomes of public housing in Watts (2010). Acquired twelve 4 bedroom townhomes of public housing in Watts. Acquired 1 single family residence as public housing in Watts (2011). Acquired 20 residential units of public housing in 15 separate properties in Watts (2012).</p> <p>CRA Activity: Over 30 projects were completed, under construction or in predevelopment in 2010 totaling 3,446 units, including over 2,805 affordable units (at least 329 affordable family units, 488 efficiency units and at least 1,093 1-bedroom units)."</p>	<p>"Much of this work fell to the CRA/LA, which means that production in this area is likely to decline without a renewed focus.</p> <p>HACLA reports currently having no plans to acquire or for development of housing other than public housing redevelopment."</p>	<p>Remove given the dissolution of the CRA and lack of HACLA plans. HCIDLA's commitment to large families is mentioned in new program 6 New Production of Affordable Housing. Also added large family production to 52 Monitor and Update the Density Bonus program.</p>
1.1.3C. Innovative Housing Unit Design	<p>"50 very low income units of alternative multi-family housing</p> <p>50 very low income units with universal design elements</p> <p>Provide assistance to developers and property owners during project review"</p>	<p>The proposed Task Force and recommendations for revised regulations has remained on hold pending budget and staff resources throughout the planning period.</p>	<p>Has not been effective at meeting objectives.</p>	<p>Continue the goal of promoting innovative units design, with a renewed focus on assisting the elderly to "age in place."</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.1.3D. Alternative Multi-Family Development	<p>"20 second units on lots annually, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 low income units, 7 moderate income units and 7 above-moderate income units" 	<p>At least 187 second units on a lot were approved from 2006 to 2011, pursuant to AB 1866. None were known to be affordable.</p>	<p>Largely effective, although goals are relatively modest for a City this large. Affordability component not effective. Program overlaps with 1.5.1 J. Modifications to Second Unit ("Granny Flat") Process</p>	<p>Merge program with 1.5.1 J. Modifications to Second Unit ("Granny Flat") Process. Look for ways to expand applicability.</p>
1.1.3E. New Programs to Increase the Production of Affordable Housing	<p>Introduce Motion</p>	<p>Actions on the proposed mixed income (inclusionary zoning) ordinance was halted due to the Palmer Vs. Los Angeles court case in 2009, which ruled that affordability requirements in new rental construction were contrary to the State's Costa-Hawkins Act.</p>	<p>Not effective due to legal action.</p>	<p>Remove.</p>
1.1.3F. Small Sites for Affordable Housing	<p>"Report to Mayor and City Council Draft ordinance, policies, procedures as determined in study"</p>	<p>No activity was reported.</p>	<p>Not effective.</p>	<p>Remove, as provisions for small sites already exist in the Zoning Code, including Small Lot Subdivision and certain exceptions granted to small lots in the development process. Program lacked focus on what could be done.</p>
1.1.4A. Adaptive Reuse	<p>"450 market rate and 50 affordable housing units annually"</p>	<p>A total of 92 building permits containing 4,127 units have been issued for Adaptive Reuse projects since 2006. An additional 5 projects with 441 proposed units were known to be in pre-development in late 2012.</p>	<p>Program has been very effective, however the pace of projects has slowed considerably in recent years - partially due to the economic downturn but also because land costs have risen considerably and buildings ripe for conversion are harder to come by</p>	<p>Continue, but explore additional incentives to facilitate adaptive reuse, such as reduced minimum unit sizes, or shared/ publicly developed parking opportunities to support proposed developments.</p>
1.1.4B. Redevelopment of City-Owned Property	<p>"Post updated inventory of City-owned property at least once a year Create opportunity for development of: 50 low-income rental units through CRA/LA 188 low-income rental units 31 low-income homeownership units 15 moderate income homeownership units 15 above-moderate homeownership units"</p>	<p>Blossom Plaza: 262 units, Avenue 57: 100 units, Pico/Robertson 43 units, all three projects are in predevelopment. One project in construction Phase IIB Grand Ave 260 units and on completed project 66 units.</p>	<p>"A list of City owned land for auction is posted annually. However the list is not tailored for affordable housing redevelopment. HCIDLA's Housing Development Central (HDC) was not effective and was cancelled in 2010."</p>	<p>Remove given dissolution of the CRA and the cancellation of the HDC. The redevelopment of City-owned property, including former CRA land assets, will be incorporated into new program New Production of Affordable Housing.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.1.4C. Industrial Land: Redevelopment Opportunities	<p>"Complete Industrial Land Use Study and 16 Community Plan Updates</p> <p>Adopt regulations requiring affordable housing set-aside with redevelopment of industrial land.</p> <p>Create opportunity for development of 400 market rate work force housing units and 100 affordable housing units during the planning period, including 25 extremely low-income units, 25 very low-income units, 25 low-income units, and 25 moderate-income units"</p>	<p>"The Industrial Land Use Study was completed in 2007. Its recommendations form the basis of subsequent planning and zoning actions in areas with industrial land, including new Community Plans and Transit Neighborhood Plans.</p> <p>Proposed regulations to require affordable housing set-aside with redevelopment of industrial land in areas identified as "transitional" have not taken place. Therefore little, if any, affordable housing has been created as a result of residential projects on formerly industrial land."</p>	<p>The study has been effective at guiding land use decisions, but the lack of an affordability requirement has led to subpar results with regards to affordable housing production goals.</p>	<p>Remove, as the Study portion has been completed and merge the proposed affordable housing requirements aspect into a new program titled Land Use Incentives to Increase the Production of Housing.</p>
1.1.4D. Redevelopment of Brownfield Industrial and Commercial Sites	<p>"Environmental clean-up of at least five brownfield sites</p> <p>Create opportunity for 100 units, including 10 very low and 10 low income units"</p>	<p>As best as can be determined, redevelopment of brownfield sites has resulted in one affordable housing project - the Philipino Workers Center Family Housing project, which will provide 45 total units of affordable family housing, including 9 units set aside for transition-age youth and 22 units for homeless individuals. All units are affordable and range from 30% to 50% AMI.</p>	<p>While redevelopment of brownfield industrial and commercial sites continues to move forward, few housing developments have resulted from the work. Most redevelopment projects result in park sites or commercial redevelopment.</p>	<p>Continue, with renewed focus on housing development as an end product.</p>
1.1.4E. Public Facilities Zoned Land: Joint Use Opportunities	<p>"Create opportunities for 50 very low and 50 low income units during the planning period"</p>	<p>"The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) partnered with a nonprofit developer to finalize construction on 50 units of affordable housing (2-3 BRs/30-60% AMI) on school-district owned surplus land in the Glassel Park community. A second 29 unit project by the same partners is currently going through the entitlement process."</p>	<p>The program has met half of its objective to build 100 affordable housing units on Public Facilities (LAUSD) zoned property. Another project (proposed for 29 low-income units) remains in pre-development, which would result in the goals being largely met.</p>	<p>Continue, as the potential for redevelopment of these sites remains valid.</p>
1.1.4F. Infill Opportunities	<p>Assist planners and developers to identify 10 new locations for residential development annually</p>	<p>No tangible progress has been made on this program meeting its objectives due to budget issues.</p>	<p>While work began on identifying software needs and costs to complete the program objectives, adequate resources were not able to be located.</p>	<p>Remove, as resources do not appear to be available. Also, the program is slightly duplicative of the adequate site selection for residential development contained in the Housing Element.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.1.4G. Infill Opportunities: Downtown Center	"Create locations for 700 housing units, including 40 moderate, 30 low, and 30 very low income units"	The Greater Downtown Housing Incentive Program was launched in 2007. It offers increased height and FAR rights in exchange for the provision of affordable housing. At least 4 projects with 338 units (308 affordable) have been developed since the program began in 2007. One of the projects was market-based, while the other 3 were assisted projects.	"Greater Downtown Housing Incentive Program was launched as the housing crisis began in 2007, therefore total progress has been muted. This portion of the program is repetitive with another standalone program (Downtown Affordable Housing Bonus). The Downtown TFAR aspect has remained relevant; however it is also duplicative of another standalone program (Downtown TFAR Public Benefit Fee)."	Remove, as both major parts of the program appear elsewhere as standalone programs. No need for duplication.
1.1.4H. Coordination of Infrastructure Improvements	Facilities financing plan in up to 8 updated Community Plans	While infrastructure/facilities chapters are being included in the New Community Plans, the objective of creating Facilities Financing Plans has not been adopted, nor has the idea of formally allocating resources to communities that have seen affordable housing production.	Program objectives have not been reached as the feasibility of doing so is low.	Remove, as it does seem likely that this program will be implemented within the planning period.
1.1.5A. Permanent and New Funding Sources for the Affordable Housing Trust Fund	\$100,000,000 annually	Reduction in HOME allocation from approximately 40 million annually to 22 million during the 12/13 fiscal year. NSP2 and EECBG have been spent, with no significant program income anticipated. No new Federal sources have been identified.	Effective in spending funds but no success in finding new funding. Possible future program income from restructuring 15 year or older projects or adoption of fee on development that creates demand for housing.	Combine with other advocacy programs to create new Advocate for Housing Funds program.
1.1.5B. Advocate for State and Federal Housing Funds	Support State and Federal bills that provide funds for affordable housing development in the City of Los Angeles in each legislative session	The CLA recommended that City Council support at least 13 pieces of housing-related legislation at the State and Federal level since 2006. The HCIDLA tracked and produced a bill analysis in support of selected legislation.	This program met its objective.	Combine with other advocacy programs to create new Advocate for Housing Funds program.
1.1.5C. Affordable Housing Public Benefit Fee	"Complete nexus study to establish a Public Benefit Fee Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to implement a Public Benefit Fee Target \$20 million in fees collected to support affordable housing development and/or infrastructure improvements"	"The Affordable Housing Public Benefit Fee Study was completed in 2011. The study looked at the nexus between new market-rate development and the subsequent increase in demand for affordable housing in the City of Los Angeles. The report was released publicly in 2012. No action subsequent to release, besides public presentations and feedback sessions."	The nexus study was completed, but no subsequent City action to implement the idea. The study was released publicly in late 2012.	Remove as standalone program as it does not currently seem probable that implementation actions will be taken.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.1.5D. Downtown TFAR Public Benefit Fee	\$20 million for affordable housing development	<p>"The Downtown TFAR Public Benefit Fee funds a number of community benefit projects in the downtown area, including affordable housing. Millions for dollars have been dedicated to affordable housing downtown since 2006, however an exact number was not able to be generated at this time.</p> <p>There has been no progress on dedicating a portion of the Benefit Fee directly to the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund, or in requiring affordability to take part in the program."</p>	<p>"Largely effective in providing an important stream of affordable housing resources in the downtown area.</p> <p>With the dissolution of the CRA/LA, DCP transferred the jurisdiction of the "Allocation of Floor Area Rights" program previously contained in the Bunker Hill Redevelopment Project Area, to the DCP through a new Bunker Hill Specific Plan (2013). The transfer allows the City to continue allocating a pool of unutilized floor area rights in the district, facilitate continued design review of new development, and modify parking requirements. However payments to the Public Benefit Trust Fund have been ended."</p>	Retain, with current program modification ideas.
1.1.6A. Off-Site Parking Options	Reduce the cost of housing production by reducing the cost of parking in 10 neighborhoods	<p>The City has approved two fully automated parking structures – a 15-car fully automated lift in the Valley and a 17-car facility in Chinatown. A major residential project in Century City (283 units) proposes the use of such a structure. In 2012, the City Council instructed the appropriate City agencies to prepare and release an RFP to provide an automated parking system at the new City-owned parking lots on Electric Avenue in the Venice community.</p>	<p>Program has been effective in working towards the objectives of utilizing this technology to assist in housing production. However, the larger program goals are duplicative with another existing parking program (Innovative Parking Strategies).</p>	Merge program objectives with Innovative Parking Strategies program.
1.1.6B. Cooperative Labor Agreements and Cooperative Materials Purchasing Agreements	Demonstration cooperative agreement for labor and/or materials among several residential developers	<p>Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.</p>	<p>Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA</p>	Remove.
1.1.6C. Land Ownership Alternatives	Demonstration project with one or more developers employing alternative land ownership structures	<p>Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.</p>	<p>Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA</p>	Remove.
1.1.7A. Case Management and Case Processing Assistance	Assist 50 projects per year	<p>The City recently created two streamlined case management processes for obtaining building permits - the Parallel Design Permitting Program (PDPP) and Development Services Case Management (DSCM). DBS allows affordable housing projects to participate at lower unit thresholds than projects without affordable housing. Both processes provide case management assistance that greatly assist in streamlining the permitting process. In 2012, the City also created an inter-departmental coordinated review plan - the Affordable Housing Project Review Procedures Memo + Flowchart.</p>	<p>Good progress has been made in expediting and streamlining projects through better case management and inter-departmental collaboration. The program, however, overlaps with another program (Expedite Affordable Housing Projects).</p>	Combine case management and case processing assistance with similar program (Expedite Affordable Housing Projects).
1.1.7B. Employer-Assisted Housing	Create 50 moderate and 50 above moderate housing units as demonstration project with one employer	<p>Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.</p>	<p>Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA</p>	Remove.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.1A. Systematic Code Enforcement Program (SCEP)	Inspect 1,629,553 units	Pursuant to Chapter XVI of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, the HCIDLA administers the SCEP program. The program provides for the routine habitability inspection of the City's 720,000 multi-family residential rent units to ensure conformance with the California Health and Safety Code and local ordinances. From 2006 through 2012, the SCEP program inspected 1,333,970 multi-family residential rental units, and cited 2,173,128 habitability violations. The SCEP program collects approximately \$35 million in annual revenue for HCIDLA's Code Enforcement Trust Fund. Since the program's inception, realized a 98% reduction in the number of substandard properties within the City of Los Angeles from 150,000 to 3,500. The program maintains a 99% compliance rate with Department-issued orders to repair violations.	The SCEP program has matured and evolved into one of the most successful, proactive habitability inspection programs in the nation and is recognized as a leader in the code enforcement industry. The program consistently meets or exceeds its goals, fulfills the intent and purpose of the Housing Code, and contributes to the preservation of the City's rental housing for the City's rental housing population.	Retain
1.2.2A. Single Family Rehabilitation	"3,052 extremely low income units 2,050 very low income units 1,178 low income units"	"Minor home repairs or installation of safety & security devices: Extremely low-income - 7,857 Very low-income - 4,088 Low-income - 1,910"	This program has exceeded its objectives.	Retain
1.2.2B. Residential Rehabilitation	"189 very low income units 290 low income units"	Residential Rehabilitation Program completed 78 projects to assistance low income homeowners since 2006. Program discontinued in 2008 due to funding reductions.	This program did not meet its objective due to funding reductions in 2008.	Remove. Program no longer available.
1.2.2C. Utility Maintenance Program	Prevent the vacation of 2,050 master-metered apartment buildings	DWP referred over 196 cases referred to HCIDLA, of which 16 remains open. Between the UMP and REAP over 777 utility shot off were prevented, which during the foreclosure crisis played an important role in maintaining utilities in foreclosed properties. From January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2012, HCIDLA issued 890 payments totaling \$2.3 million to the Department of Water and Power to prevent utility shut-off in properties throughout the City, and therefore prevent displacement of tenants. In addition to payments to DWP, through UMP, 199 payments totaling \$167,800 were also issued to The Gas Company to avoid utility shut-off. The average payment amount was \$2,100. During the foreclosure crisis, this assistance has played an important role in maintaining utilities in foreclosed properties as well.	Effective. UMP has successfully prevented utility service termination in participating buildings.	Retain this program to provide payment for essential services on behalf of the City's most vulnerable residents.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.2D. Residential Rehabilitation of Obsolete Public Housing	<p>“Complete revitalization of Harbor View and Jordan downs 77 above moderate-income, 200 moderate-income, and 25 low-income, and 103 very low-income units in the Harbor View Development 280 extremely low income, and 280 very low income, and 140 low income 1-for-1 replacement Public Housing units, 700 workforce housing units and market rate homeownership, 700 market rate rental units in the Jordan Downs Development”</p>	<p>“HACLA’s Dana Strand redevelopment has completed Phases 1-3, resulting in 336 units constructed. Selection of developer for Phase IV is underway. A comprehensive modernization of 448 units at San Fernando Gardens took place in 2009. HACLA has focused its recent Capital Grant funding towards the replacement of building systems (such as water lines, gas, lines and roofs) for its large public housing sites throughout the City. Since 2010 the Housing Authority has rehabilitated 32 fire damaged units throughout the public housing portfolio. In addition, the Authority has abated 78 asbestos containing units. Going forward, the Housing Authority will also use its Capital Funds to convert a portion of the public housing units to meet ADA requirements for its disabled residents. The next planned redevelopment is Jordan Downs. HACLA has acquired a 21-acre adjacent property allowing for redevelopment efforts to take effect with minimal displacement of current residents. Completed Jordan Downs Community-Based Master Plan, secured City Planning Commission approval and hired Master Developer Partner.”</p>	<p>Objectives on track to realization. The Housing Authority continues to reorganize its departments and work to more effectively and efficiently use Capital Funds to improve the quality of housing units and the appearance of the developments.</p> <p>Retain</p>	<p>Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)</p>
1.2.E. Residential Hotel and Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Hotel Preservation	<p>Acquisition and rehabilitation of SRO hotels</p>	<p>CRA/LA funding allowed nonprofit organizations to acquire and rehabilitate 36 SRO hotels with 2,003 affordable units.</p>	<p>Program was largely effective; however the dissolution of the CRA/LA has removed the main funding source for rehabilitating and preserving SROs as affordable housing. Yet, laws remain in place that protect residential hotels and SROs.</p>	<p>Merge into Due Process Hearings program.</p>
1.2.2F. Regulation of Conversion and Demolition of Residential Hotels	<p>Preserve 15,000 residential units in 315 hotels or convert to affordable units</p>	<p>A progress review reflects the current determination of Residential hotels and units exceeded the original forecasting of one-third of the original list (315 hotels). The work of identifying residential hotels and residential units will be continuing in an ongoing manner. During 2012, the Code Enforcement Division took proactive measures to identify residential hotels in the City through queries of Department and County property data. Inspectors performed field surveys of 205 properties and identified 61 properties for potential inclusion in the program, pending further analysis. During 2013, the Code Enforcement Division will continue to survey additional properties and anticipates growth in the residential hotel inventory.</p>	<p>The Ordinance, procedures and determination process is effective in achieving the Program goals.</p>	<p>Merge into Due Process Hearings program.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.G. Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy	Maintain Section 8 rental assistance for existing 1,300 participating SRO units	HACL has a total of 1,107 allocated units.	"Program was largely effective. The objective of 1,300 units included 193 MRP units. The dissolution of CRA/LA has removed the main funding source for rehabilitating and preserving SROs as affordable housing. Yet, laws remain in place that protects residential hotels and SROs. Merge with similar program (Regulation of Conversion and Demolition of Residential Hotels). Incorporate inspection and code compliance efforts targeted for residential hotels and SROs. "	Remove, as developers are no longer producing SRO units.
1.2.2H. Mobile Home Park Preservation	"Assist 100 mobile park tenants 250 market-rate mobile home park pads in residential areas preserved"	In January 2012, HCIDLA released a report that reviewed the application of the Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO) in mobile home parks, with a focus on the unique financial characteristics of mobile homes owners and park owners. The report contained specific recommendations regarding changes to the RSO. City Council decided to continue the item to a date TBD.	The program has not met its objective, which was changed to the way relocation assistance is processed under the RSO for mobile homes.	Continue
1.2.2I. Preservation of Affordable Housing	Preserve affordability in up to 15,850 expiring units	HCIDLA monitors and tracks the dates when 15,850 at-risk affordable housing units will convert to market rate units due to the termination of rental subsidies and/or affordability restrictions. Also ensures enforcement of notice requirements and assists owners, managers and developers to identify resources and options to extend and/or preserve existing at-risk affordable housing.	Same efforts as other programs to preserve at-risk housing	Modify the program name to better fit the program description. Modify objectives as the amount of units is unachievable with available resources.
1.2.2J. Preservation of the Rental Housing Stock - Condominium Conversions	Propose Zoning Code amendment	The City enforced Section 12.95.2 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code in the evaluation of applications for conversions of multi-family rental housing to condominiums. The Code was not changed to tighten condo conversion findings, however.	Partially effective. Enforcement of the five required condo conversion findings led to increased denials of condo conversions that do not meet the law. However no efforts were made to strengthen the condo conversion law. The exact type of proposed Code changes was not specified.	Continue with more specificity on proposed changes to the required condo conversion findings. Focus attention on light-rail transit stations.
1.2.2K. Condominium Conversions	"Complete Study Draft ordinance"	RSO & Primary Renovation & Tenant Habitability Programs remain in effect & tools in preserving 638,000 RSO units & encouraging reinvestment in rental housing stock. HCIDLA continues to provide training & info to the public on provisions of these programs. Approximately 1,850 rent adjustment applications were processed & approximately over \$90 million in property improvements were approved.	Program meets objectives.	Merge with similar program above (Preservation of the Rental Housing Stock - Condominium Conversions).
1.2.2L. Demolitions - Preservation of Community Character	"Compelte Study Draft ordinance"	Study on strategies to limit the demolition of viable, stable affordable rental housing was not undertaken.	Not effective. Similar to another program (Preservation of the Rental Housing Stock - Condominium Conversions);	Merge program objectives with existing program (Preservation of the Rental Housing Stock - Condominium Conversions).
1.2.2M. Preservation of Rent-Stabilized Housing Units	Preserve 633,000 RSO units	RSO & Primary Renovation & Tenant Habitability Programs are remain in effect & tools in preserving 638,000 RSO units & encouraging reinvestment in rental housing stock. HCIDLA continues to provide training & info to the public on provisions of these programs. Approximately 1,850 rent adjustment applications were processed & approximately over \$90 million in property improvements were approved.	Program meets objectives.	Retain

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.2N. RSO Enforcement	Refer 60 cases to the city Attorney annually	<p>"HCIDLA activity: RSO Investigations & Enforcement (I&E) programs have been strengthened through continued filling of several supervisory positions & staff training. Approximately 30,000 cases were investigated & approximately 325 cases sent to the City Attorney. The remainder were resolved in-house. Outreach on tenant & landlord rights & responsibilities has been expanded.</p> <p>OCA activity: Approximately 350 cases were referred to the City Attorney. In addition, there were approximately 285 City Attorney Office hearings (CAOH) conducted. During the same period, the City Attorney closed approximately 450 cases due to voluntary compliance pre and post-CAOH."</p>	Program of investigating and resolving cases meets objectives.	Objective should be to resolve cases before they need to go to City Attorney office as that will reflect greater compliance achieved by the I & E staff.
1.2.2O. Preservation through Transfer of Ownership	Rehabilitate 20 substandard housing units per year	Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove.
1.2.2P. Mortgage Revenue Bond Financing for Rehabilitation of At-Risk Rental Housing	Rehabilitate 524 low-income units annually	Since 2006 the AHTF has funded 11 At-Risk projects creating a total of 782 low income units.	Effective. HCIDLA will continue to support At-Risk projects as they apply to the State.	Combine with new Preservation of Affordable Housing program.
1.2.2Q. Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF) – At-Risk Rental Housing Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate 113 low-income units annually	HACLA continued to conduct annual inspections of all units under the Public Housing and Section 8 programs.	Met program objectives.	Combine with new Preservation of Affordable Housing program.
1.2.2R. Public Housing Annual Inspections	"All public housing units inspected annually All Section 8 units inspected annually"	"Completed lead abatement in a total of 927 extremely low, very low and low income units. The City's Lead Hazard Remediation Program receives funding from HUD's lead hazard reduction and healthy homes production program grants. The City staff work with several community-based organizations, healthy homes advocates and the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) of the County Department of Public Health to implement the programs. In addition, City's Systematic Code Enforcement Program cites unsafe lead work practices when apartment owners or dwellers conduct rehabilitation in older housing and expose the residents or workers to lead-based paint hazards. The Healthy Homes Collaborative, a non-profit organization, facilitates this process."	This program has exceeded its objectives.	Retain. Change name to "Health Homes and Lead-Safe Housing"
1.2.2S. Lead-Safe Housing: Privately-owned Housing Units	"Complete lead abatement in 90 extremely low income units Complete lead abatement in 135 very low income units Complete lead abatement in 225 low income units"			

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.2T. Lead-Safe Housing: HACLA Housing Units	Abate lead-based paint hazards in 35 units annually	HACLA abated or stabilized lead-based paints in units as needed.	Effective.	Retain, but rename to Lead-Based Paint Evaluation and Abatement.
1.2.2U. At-Risk Affordable Housing Tenant Outreach and Education	Involve up to 8,000 residents of identified at-risk units in preservation efforts	From 2009 to 2012, the program involved 8,997 residents of identified at-risk units that resulted in renewal of rental subsidies, improvements in building's physical conditions, and prevention of illegal rent increases and/or evictions	"This program exceeded its objective. Activity was funded by MacArthur Grant funds and new funding need to be identified."	Retain. Modify outreach number objective
1.2.2V. Preserve Affordability Covenants of At-Risk Units	"Monitor all 15, 850 units with expiring covenants Extend and preserve affordability of up to 2,000 at-risk units"	A total of 2,320 at-risk units preserved. 902 units (12 projects) under the AHTE. 1,418 units (9 projects) under the Affordable Housing Bond Program (AHBP)	"This program exceeded its objective."	Combine with Preservation of Affordable Housing.
1.2.2W. Mortgage Revenue Bond Financing-Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing	Rehabilitate 540 very low-income units	Since 2006, HCIDLA has issued bonds for 1,673 rehab (bond only) rental housing units, of which 229 used MSP funds) (plus a total of 424 rehab units combined with AHTE funds)	Effective	Combine with Mortgage Revenue Bond Financing.
1.2.3A. Urgent Repair Program	Prevent the vacation of 4,509 market-rate apartment buildings due to life-safety Housing Code and the California Health and Safety Code violations	From 2006 through 2012, 4,161 cases were referred to the Urgent Repair Program for repair of urgent life-safety habitability violations. Of the 4,161 cases, HCIDLA successfully obtained compliance from 91% of property owners. For the remaining 411 cases, HCIDLA, through a pre-approved contractor, facilitated the timely repair of hazardous conditions. HCIDLA takes action to recover such funds expended including billing for administrative costs and penalties and placement of a lien against the property with the County Tax Assessor. The program expends roughly \$300,000 annually in Community Development Block Grant funds.	The Urgent Repair Program provides a timely and cost-effective means of preserving tenancy and preventing the vacation and relocation of tenants from rental units. The program has a profoundly positive impact on the residents of multi-family rental housing in the City by protecting them from unsafe and hazardous living conditions and from potential homelessness .	Retain
1.2.3B. Nuisance Abatement in Vacant Residential Buildings	"Respond to 3,500 nuisance complaints" and "resolve 2,500 nuisance issues."			

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
<p>Please note that the numerical information has been changed from original Housing Element, due to a technical error."</p>	<p>"LADBS opened 16,528 customer service requests (CSRs) in 2011 and successfully resolved 16,341 cases (mostly single-family, but also some commercial/ industrial). 102 cases were turned into the Office of the City Attorney (OCA) for criminal filings. HCDLA opened an average of about 14,000 complaints on multi-family residential properties, successfully closing more than 99% of them.</p> <p>The Abandoned Building Task Force (ABTF) addresses problems associated with vacant buildings with a coordinated effort between city prosecutors, inspectors from the Department of Building and Safety (LADBS) and the Housing Department, and the Planning Department. ABTF's objective is to rehabilitate nuisance properties and place them back into productive housing stock. In those instances when properties cannot be rehabilitated, LADBS can seek to have them demolished."</p>	<p>Effective at responding to and resolving nuisance complaints.</p>	<p>Retain, but broaden (and rename) beyond vacant properties (although retain as a focus) to include all nuisance issues in all residential properties. Foreclosures handled under the new Foreclosure Registry program.</p>	
<p>1.2.3C. Citywide Nuisance Abatement Program</p>	<p>1,200 chronic problem properties and nuisance issues resolved annually</p>	<p>CNAP typically opens cases on 6-700 properties a year during the period. Most were for medical marijuana issues. During the same period, Taking Out Urban Gang Headquarters (TOUGH) reviewed hundreds of cases, filing lawsuits, holding case conferences conducted and prompting evictions of gang members and their families.</p>	<p>Effective program, but many cases are not, strictly speaking, housing related. Program may result in eviction.</p>	<p>Remove as this program focuses mostly on non-housing related issues. Housing related nuisance abatement cases now consolidated under Nuisance Abatement in Residential Buildings program.</p>
<p>1.2.3D. Rent Escrow Account Program (REAP)</p>	<p>5,820 cases</p>	<p>5,543 cases were referred to REAP. As a result of the REAP enforcement 5,410 cases were closed bringing over 21,000 residential units to habitable conditions.</p>	<p>REAP is an effective enforcement program. The number of referrals to REAP is lower and the rate of recidivism is also lower. There are fewer instances of repeat property owners whose properties are placed into REAP.</p>	<p>Retain REAP as implemented. REAP has effectively motivated property owners to maintain their properties and comply with citations. Currently, approximately 1% of housing inspections escalate into REAP referrals.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.3E. Housing Enforcement (Inter-Agency Slum Housing Task Force)	500 properties subjected to Task Force review and/or prosecution annually	"Since 2006 the City Attorney's Housing Enforcement Section typically received around 4-500 cases submitted by the participating Task Force agencies during the planning period. It conducted Pre-Filing Case Management Conferences (PFCMC) with property owners. During the same period, Housing Enforcement filed around 2-300 cases a year, charging between 1-2000 code violations. This effort resulted in between 1-2000 rental units brought into compliance often via post-conviction court hearings each year."	Effective program that is focused on housing enforcement.	Retain.
1.2.3F. New Ownership of Substandard Housing	"Adopt a receivership program Place 25 properties into receivership annually"	Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove.
1.2.3G. American Dream Program	Place 25 properties into American Dream Program annually	Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove.
1.2.4A. Expedited Residential Recovery	In the event of a natural disaster, issue entitlement approvals within 4 weeks of application for reconstruction	There have not been any disasters since 2006 that required expedited entitlement approvals.	Program remains an important part of the City's reconstruction plans even though it was not tested during the planning period.	Retain
1.2.4B. Emergency Allocation of Residential Reconstruction Funds	In the event of a natural disaster, issue loans and grants within 4 weeks of application for reconstruction funds	"HCIDLA was awarded \$3.5 Million by the State of California, Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), Disaster Recovery Initiative (DRI) grant funds for disaster victims of the 2008 Sayre Wildfire in Sylmar. The program will offer eligible homeowners purchase assistance in the form of a deferred loan for downpayment, closing costs and acquisition financing to purchase a mobile, manufactured or single-family home. These plans are being put into place as part of the Los Housing Department's Emergency Management Planning."	Program remains an important part of the City's reconstruction plans even though it was not tested during the planning period. Does not need to be a standalone program.	Combine with Expedited Residential Recovery
1.2.5A. Resources for Preservation of Affordable Housing	"Preserve affordability in up to 15,850 expiring units Expand resources for program administration Expand resources for the preservation of affordable housing"	Successfully secured a \$1 million dollars grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Funds were dedicated to enhance HCIDLA's Affordable Housing Preservation Program (AHP) data system, personnel, outreach and education, improve coordination with other City and financing agencies, and direct more resources toward preserving affordable rental housing.	"This program met its objective."	Modify by removing preservation number in objective. Number is unachievable and other programs address the number to preserve.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.5B. Advocate for Affordability Preservation Funds	Support State and Federal Bills that provide funds for preserving affordable housing in each legislative session	<p>"The Los Angeles Housing and Community Investment Department (HCIDLA) tracked and supported federal and state legislation that will increase resources and regulatory modifications for the preservation of federally-assisted affordable housing at-risk of conversion to market-rate. The HCIDLA tracked and supported the following legislation/laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development Appropriations National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act <p>CLA activity: See response under Program 1.1.5.B "" Advocate for State and Federal Housing Funds"" on page 11."</p>	Program objective was met.	<p>"Combine with other advocacy programs to create new Advocate for Housing Funds program.</p> <p>Modify by removing preservation number in objective. Number is unachievable and other programs address the number to preserve."</p>
1.2.5C. Tenant and Tenant-Approved Nonprofit Buyouts of At-Risk Buildings	<p>"Create an effective strategy to assist in tenant and tenant-approved nonprofit buyouts of affordable housing projects where at-risk units would remain affordable under tenant or nonprofit control</p> <p>Identify the possible funding sources, including a recommended set aside of funding resources appropriate per year"</p>	<p>Study initiated in 2008 resulting in the City Council instructing the City Attorney's Office and Department of City Planning to further review programs such as the District of Columbia's Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act (TOPA) and provide legal analysis (including a review of the Ellis Act) relative to the development of a similar law/program in Los Angeles. No HCIDLA or CRA/LA subsequently.</p>	Program not implemented	Remove
1.2.5D. Los Angeles Inter-Agency Preservation Working Group	<p>"Citywide and subregional efforts to create strategies for preserving at-risk housing</p> <p>Regular reports on strategies identified"</p>	<p>Activities have been carried out through the Los Angeles Preservation Working Group (LAPWG). Meetings were held quarterly. The HCIDLA has been part of the core group that led these meetings and efforts.</p>	The LAPWG has been effective in enlarging the group and identifying strategies for preserving at-risk housing.	Remove as standalone program. Modified program objectives being consolidated into another program (Preserve Affordable Housing).
1.2.5E. New Generation Fund – Preservation of At-Risk Housing	Support preservation of 640 low-income units	NGF not targeting at-risk projects.	Not effective.	Remove.
1.2.6A. Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO)	<p>Maintain registration of 633,000 units annually. Protect tenants from unreasonable rent increases while providing landlords with a just and reasonable return</p>	<p>Registration of approximately 638,000 RSO units is required annually. RSO continues in effect & fully operational. \$1 million RSO Study completed & findings & recommendations forwarded to City Council. Outreach & education program completed & outreach expanded. RSO limits/prevents arbitrary evictions. Approximately 2,100 landlord declarations of intent to evict were processed & approximately 1,687 tenant households were provided approximately \$16 million in relocation assistance through HCIDLA contractor.</p>	Program meets objectives.	Retain.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.6B. Housing Choice Voucher Program	Maintain 37,000 Section 8 vouchers for very low-income households	HACLA has a total of more than 47,500 vouchers for very low-income households.	Very effective, exceeding objective.	Continue with aim of continuing to streamline of program administration
1.2.6C. Section 8 Vouchers for Disabled and Elderly Households	Continue to provide 518 vouchers	HACLA has a total of more than 47,500 vouchers for very low-income households.	Effective. Objective revised based on HUD approved allocation. Subject to Congressional expenditures.	Program should continue as-is.
1.2.6D. Real Estate Owned (REO) Acquisition	"50 REO properties purchased by low-income households 50 REO properties purchased by moderate-income households"	This program was combined with the NSP - Foreclosed Properties program described below.	This program was combined with the NSP - Foreclosed Properties program described below.	Remove. Program's intent is largely duplicated by NSP.
1.2.6E. Neighborhood Stabilization Program—Foreclosed Properties	"1,000 moderate income units (120% of AMI) or below acquired, rehabilitated, and resold/rented 25 percent of all funding for very low income units (50% of AMI) and below"	As of the end of 2012 NSP acquired a total of 839 housing units including 202 Single Family, 87 Multi-Family (2-4) and 550 Multi-Family (5+). NSP has rehabbed a total of 279 housing units including 145 Single Family, 51 Multi-Family (2-4) and 83 Multi-Family (5+).	This program is currently on-going and will meet the HUD expenditure deadlines scheduled for Feb. 2013 and March 2014. As program income is generated the housing unit objectives will be met.	Retain
1.2.6F. Mortgage Revenue Bond Financing –Affordable Units in Market Rate Housing	Rehabilitate 90 units for very low-income households	Since 2006, HCLDLA has issued bonds for 55 affordable units in market rate mixed-income housing	Not effective	Retain
1.2.7A. Historic Preservation	"25 units per year in historic structures for moderate income households Accessible unit(s) in every project"	At least 5 historic preservation-related affordable housing projects have been funded since 2006, with a total of 256 affordable units.	Program was effective; however the dissolution of the CRA/LA has removed the main funding source for rehabilitating and preserving historic buildings as affordable housing.	Retain historic preservation program but focus more on designating historic and culturally significant neighborhoods as Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZs) and individual buildings as Historic Cultural Monuments (HCMs). Such designations allow historic residential buildings to qualify for tax credits and other financial incentives for their rehabilitation and adaptive reuse. Explore the provision of additional incentives for the rehabilitation of affordable housing and for low-income homeowners of historic properties in HPOZs.
1.2.7B. Incentives for Affordable Housing in Historic Preservation Overlay Zones	Rehabilitation of 10 homes occupied by low-income households in HPOZs annually	No specific incentives for the rehabilitation of affordable housing Los Angeles' historic districts were created during the planning period. However, DCP did create a series of informational brochures on in English and Spanish to demystify the HPOZ process and historic home repair techniques. In addition, the City applied for and was approved as a Certified Local Government in 2007, which makes it easier to find grant funding for such programs.	Only partially effective, yet the City remains committed to finding ways to assist low-income property owners of historic properties to rehabilitate their properties in a historically sensitive manner.	Merge program objectives with Historic Preservation program.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.2.7C. Mills Act Implementation	25 homes annually	A total of 348 Mills Act contracts were processed by the City from 2006 through 2012. The properties are able to qualify for reduced property taxes.	Very effective, exceeded objectives. However, it is difficult to track how many homes were rehabilitated for low-income owners and renters.	Retain.
1.2.8A. Rent Stabilization Training Program	"Complete development of training materials Distribute information"	HCIDLA cannot legally compel property purchasers & new managers to attend property management training. Landlords in Rent Escrow Account Program (REAP) are required to attend Property Management Training Program (PMTP) classes & others may attend voluntarily. HCIDLA coordinates & provides training for 24 PMTP sessions annually for approximately 720 landlords & managers.	Program meets objectives (but is duplicative?)	Remove
1.2.8B. Property Management Training Program	Training completed for 3,413 management entities	Fiscal Years 2006 through 2012, HCIDLA referred 12,040 property owners who failed to comply with HCIDLA orders to repair health and safety code violations to participate in the Property Management Training Program to receive instruction pertaining to property management, maintenance, legal, and fire-life safety topics.	The program fulfills the spirit and purpose of Chapter XV, Article 4, Section 154.00 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code by educating property owners who lack the experience and expertise to manage their properties.	Retain
1.3.1A. Coastal Zone Monitoring	"Annual reports on the status of the affordable housing stock in the Coastal Zone Monitor and enforce compliance with affordability covenants"	"At least 7 new housing developments with affordable units in the Coastal Zone were approved by DCP from 2006 to 2011, resulting in the approval of 34 new affordable units. The City has tracked the number of affordable units created in the Coastal Zone on an annual basis through the Annual Progress Report of the Housing Element"	Somewhat effective, because the APR did not list Coastal Zone units in some years. A separate Coastal Zone report was not found to be necessary.	Merge reporting objectives with Affordable Housing Monitoring program.
1.3.1B. Affordable Housing Monitoring	"Annual reports on the status of the affordable housing inventory Monitor and enforce compliance with affordability covenants"	A database of existing housing units citywide serving very low-, low- and moderate-income households, including the location, affordability expiration date, and income level served was maintained and reported on an annual basis. Compliance with covenants was monitored by HCIDLA. Incorporation of affordability covenant information into ZIMAS remained on-hold pending budget and staff resources.	Effective.	Retain
1.3.1C. Citywide Housing Production System	"Create new inter-departmental system Generate reports"	In 2010, CHPS implementation / development were completed. CHPS has been in production since then. CHPS system allows partners to upload data via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and generate reports. Phase II was completed in December 2010. Phase II includes online form for direct data entry by each agency and more reports such as units summary, funding summary and detail project data. Data for projects from 2008 to 2012 were collected from HCIDLA, CRA, HACLA, HCIDLA Land Use group and Building & Safety. Data reconciliation & clean-up for projects between 2008 and 2012 were completed.	Effective and has largely met objectives in designing and creating the CHPS system. The reporting part overlaps with another program and can be merged.	Retain.
1.3.1D. RSO Monitoring	Annual report on the status of RSO properties	Registration of approximately 638,000 RSO units is required annually. RSO Determinations unit reviews exemptions & maintains findings & records in BIMS system. Demolitions of RSO units are tracked through required filings of landlord declarations of intent to evict for demolition & permanent removal from the rental housing market. Approximately 225 removal applications were processed.	Program meets objectives.	Retain.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.3.1E. Inventory Update	Annual report on development of sites included in the Inventory of Sites	A report on the development of sites included in the Site Inventory has not been completed.	Not effective at meeting objectives due to staff and budget resources.	Retain - the City aims to track development of sites identified in the Housing Element through the Annual Progress Report mechanism using Geographic Information Systems technology.
1.3.1F. Monitor Housing Production Goals	Periodic report on the City's housing production and preservation goals and accomplishments	<p>"Considerable improvements to the way housing production gets monitored took place during the planning period, including through the Citywide Housing Production System (CHPS) and the Annual Progress Report of the Housing Element. HCIDLA, in cooperation with HACLA and LAHSA compile information on all assisted units created during the year. LAHSA on a yearly basis updates the Housing and Services Inventory that gets submitted to HUD. This report is vetted with the 10 Homeless Coalitions and Planning Bodies throughout the County of Los Angeles. CRA/LA monitored production of affordable housing to comply with redevelopment law, filed annual HCD report, and tracked production and Low Mod Income Housing Fund expenditure data for Five-Year Implementation Plans. Prepared agency-wide reports."</p>	<p>Mostly effective, although a stand-alone housing production report was never completed. The Housing Element Annual Progress Report (APR) compiled all market and assisted housing produced during the calendar year. In addition, DCP compiled quarterly and annual summaries on residential building permit activity and posted it on its website.</p>	Retain, although add reporting in the title to make clear the program is about both monitoring and reporting on housing production data.
1.3.1G. Annual Report on the City's Housing Stock	"Quarterly and annual reports on residential building activity Periodic report on changes in the rental housing stock"	Quarterly and annual reports for 2006-2010 have been posted on DCP website. Data for part of 2010, and all of 2011-2012 have not been posted due to staff reductions as a result of budget cuts.	Largely effective, but declining budgets and staff resources have hampered the reporting effort in recent years.	Merge with existing program (Monitor Housing Production Goals) due to similarity of objectives.
1.3.1H. Monitor the Affordable Housing Incentives Program	Periodic report on affordable housing units produced as a result of land use incentives	The Housing Element Annual Progress Report (APR) compiled all density bonus units produced during the calendar year. A report on the number of density bonus developments for which covenants were executed from January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2009 was completed in a May 11, 2011 report (C.F. 11-0600-563). However the report did not go into sufficient detail to meet the program objectives.	Partially effective. More detailed reports are needed to adequately investigate the efficacy of the land use incentives contained in the City's density bonus program.	Continue as a standalone program, as monitoring the density bonus program remains a high priority for the City.
1.3.2A. Advocacy for State and Federal Data Production	Support State and Federal bills that provide for the production and collection of data that supports the City's planning needs	The City advocated for bills that provided for greater production and collection of data.	A very narrow program and objective. Can be combined with other advocacy program.	Combine with other advocacy programs to create new Advocate for Housing Funds program.
1.3.2B. Collaboration on Data Production and Collection	"Additional data from Federal, State, regional and County agencies Homeless Count with City of Los Angeles data"	The Citywide Housing Production System (CHPS) was created in 2010. It allows agency partners to upload housing project data, enter data directly into the system and generate reports such as units summary, funding summary and detail other project data. Data for projects from 2008 to 2012 were collected from HCIDLA, CRA, HACLA, HCIDLA Land Use group and Building & Safety. Data reconciliation & clean up was completed. LAHSA created and shared its own data on the homeless population through the Homeless Count and accompanied report.	Has been effective at increasing collaboration on data production and collection.	Retain.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.3.2C. Census 2010	Census forms and methodologies that better reflect the City's needs	<p>"Department of Public Works/Bureau of Engineering responded to the Census Bureau's annual Boundary Annexation Survey to review and submit geographic information that ensures an accurate census for the City. The Mayor's Office engaged in a robust campaign to support the complete count efforts. The Mayor's Office will continue to advocate for counting methodologies that ensure a fair count and share of federal resources that are based on population counts."</p>	<p>The City assisted the U.S. Census Bureau with outreach and education in order to obtain more complete and accurate data collection and reporting in the 2010 Census. It is not believed any efforts have resulted in specific improvements in Census forms and methodologies that better reflect the City's housing needs.</p>	<p>Retain. Census 2020 falls within the planning period. The Census remains a key data source for assessing the City's housing needs.</p>
1.3.3A. Housing Needs Assessment by Community Plan Area	<p>"Adopt revisions of Community Plans that include the designation of appropriate locations and densities of housing</p> <p>Adopt implementation measures to assure that such sites are designated and zoned appropriately</p> <p>Develop different scenarios for each community to reach fair share goals in the Community Plans where updates will not be completed by 2014 and conduct public participation process to discuss and select the preferred scenario"</p>	<p>6 Community Plans have been, or will be completed by 2014. Each revision included the designation of appropriate locations and densities of housing, in accordance with the Framework Element policies for directing growth. They also included various housing-related policies and programs. A particular emphasis on implementation measures to carry out the policies and programs of each plan is a hallmark of this round of Community Plans.</p>	<p>A total of 4,197 additional housing units capacity has been added to the City as a result of the 1 Community Plans developed since 2006 (Hollywood). Fewer Community Plans than anticipated have been developed, due to staff and budget limitations. However those that have move forward largely met the objectives. One exception is the "fair share" affordable housing goals for each community. While plans take into account 2030 population projections for each community and generally encourage an equitable distribution of affordable housing throughout the plan area, explicit affordable housing unit goals are not being adopted.</p>	<p>Continue, but remove "fair share" concept.</p>
1.3.3B. Database for Evaluating Housing Needs	<p>"Database of current socioeconomic and demographic data</p> <p>Periodic reports of socioeconomic and demographic data"</p>	<p>DCP maintained a database of socioeconomic and demographic information and produced reports upon request.</p>	<p>Staff and budget cuts have stretched the City's resources in this area in recent years, although progress continues to be made.</p>	<p>Continue.</p>
1.3.3C. Adjust Production and Preservation Goals on A Periodic Basis	<p>Periodic adjustment of housing production and preservation goals and program priorities</p>	<p>Not a Housing program with objectives and goals</p>	<p>Not effective</p>	<p>Remove</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.4.1A. Density Bonus	<p>"Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to reflect current State density bonus law</p> <p>Adopt amendments to the Affordable Housing Incentives Program Guidelines to facilitate implementation of the most recent density bonus requirements</p> <p>45 very low income units annually</p> <p>129 low income units annually</p> <p>118 moderate income units annually"</p>	<p>A total of 185 Density Bonus projects received affordable housing covenants from 2006-2011, to produce 3,453 affordable units and 7,890 total units.</p>	<p>The density bonus program has been effective, however production of affordable housing in "market rate" developments has generally been low, due to the overwhelming majority of projects opting to provide (fewer) very low-income units rather than (more) low- or moderate-income units.</p>	<p>Continue with goal of improving the production of affordable units, particularly around Transit Stops/ Major Employment Centers.</p>
1.4.1B. Downtown Affordable Housing Bonus	<p>"Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to implement incentives in Downtown</p> <p>40 moderate,</p> <p>30 low, and</p> <p>30 very low income affordable units annually"</p>	<p>Since the GDHIA ordinance became effective in 2007 until 2011, a total of 580 affordable housing units have been incorporated in eight proposed or built residential developments downtown. 404 of the affordable units have been permitted through 2012.</p>	<p>The Ordinance was adopted but production has not been as high as anticipated due mostly to the change in market conditions at the time of adoption. While there has been increased interest in 2012, the City may need to examine ways to increase usage of the program if it does not pick up.</p>	<p>Continue with goal of improving the production of affordable units, particularly around Transit Stops/ Major Employment Centers.</p>
1.4.1C. Affordable Housing in the Coastal Zone (Mello Act Implementation)	<p>"Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to implement inclusionary and replacement housing requirements in the Coastal Zone</p> <p>Adopt amendments to the Affordable Housing Incentives Program Guidelines to facilitate implementation of affordable housing requirements in the Coastal Zone</p> <p>45 very low income units</p> <p>30 low income units</p> <p>50 moderate income units"</p>	<p>No amendments to the Zoning Code regarding implementation of the Mello Act have been made. In 2012 the City Council instructed the City Attorney and the Housing Department to review the Mello Act and report relative to adoption of a permanent Mello Ordinance.</p>	<p>The program has not been effective in reference to adopting the Code Amendments for implementing the State's Mello Act. In lieu of a local ordinance, the City has been simply implementing State law regarding affordable housing requirements in the Coastal Zone.</p>	<p>Continue with the same objectives.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.4.1D. Expedite Affordable Housing Projects	<p>"Adopt amendments to the Affordable Housing Incentives Program Guidelines to facilitate implementation of expedited processes for affordable housing development</p> <p>Prioritize affordable housing projects to expedite processing of permits and any related entitlements</p> <p>Reduce building permit processing time by up to 3 months</p> <p>Reduce entitlement processing time by up to 3 months"</p>	<p>DBS allows affordable housing projects to take advantage of the Parallel Design Permitting Program (PDP) and Development Services Case Management (DSCM) at lower thresholds than projects without affordable housing (20 units vs. 50). Both processes greatly assist in the permitting process. Affordable housing projects have generally not received priority/expedited entitlement processing, with the exception of those who pay the additional fee for Expedited Services.</p>	<p>Very effective in terms of the permitting process, but not as much for expediting affordable housing projects through the planning and entitlement process.</p>	<p>Continue with renewed focus on finding a way to expedite or streamline the entitlement process, particularly for affordable housing projects.</p>
1.4.2A. Community Plan Affordable Housing Targets	<p>Break down the citywide RHNA housing goals plus other unmet housing needs (fair share goals) among the 35 community plans by affordability level and units</p>	<p>6 Community Plans have been, or will be completed by 2014. Each revision included various policies and programs promoting affordable housing. However, no precise affordable housing targets based on RHNA figures have been put forward.</p>	<p>While plans take into account 2030 population projections for each community and generally encourage an equitable distribution of affordable housing throughout the plan area, explicit affordable housing unit goals are not being adopted.</p>	<p>Remove, as the program is duplicative of another (Housing Needs Assessment by Community Plan Area) and does not appear likely to be adopted.</p>
1.4.2B. Neighborhood Level Affordable Housing Programs	<p>"Cnetral City West: 670 low-income units</p> <p>Playa Vista: 190 moderate-income for-sale and 100 low-income rental units in Phase 1, and 125 moderate-income for-sale and 83 low-income rental units in Phase 2</p> <p>Warner Center: 1200-1300 workforce housing units (200 per year for the next 6 years) by 2014"</p>	<p>A total of 482 affordable units were produced in Playa Vista, with an additional 319 Controlled Price Units (units whose resale price is limited). In Warner Center, a number of developments were approved with moderate income units required, however the Palmer vs. Los Angeles decision in 2009 allowed those developments to be constructed without the affordable units.</p>	<p>The program was meeting its objectives until the Palmer vs. City of Los Angeles court decision in 2009, which effectively ruled that City requirements to limit rent levels on new construction violated the State's Costa Hawkins Act.</p>	<p>Revise program to focus on next steps in encouraging mixed-income communities.</p>
1.4.2C. Redevelopment Project Area Housing Programs	<p>Adopt inclusionary affordable housing requirements within each redevelopment project area's Five Year Plan in conformance with the Community Redevelopment Law</p>	<p>Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.</p>	<p>Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA</p>	<p>Remove.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.4.2D. Redevelopment Project Area Workforce Income Housing Programs	Adopt Workforce Income Housing Program Guidelines	Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove.
1.5.1A. Preservation Barriers Assessment	"Identify development standards that pose compliance difficulties for preservation projects Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to alleviate challenges"	The program has remained on hold pending budget and staff resources.	Not been effective, although a 2012 Council Motion and recent activity around the issue have provided renewed momentum.	Retain, with some adjustments.
1.5.1B. Streamlined Review Process for Redevelopment Project Areas	Reduce entitlement processing time for residential development by at least 3 months	DCP staff coordinated project review with CRA/LA staff to streamline and avoid duplication of effort, including design review and the preparation of environmental review documentation. Budget and staff reductions prevented further improvements to entitlement processing time.	The dissolution of the Community Redevelopment Agency of LA has ended the program.	Remove, given the dissolution of the CRA/LA.
1.5.1C. Improvements to Entitlement Processing	"Complete fee study of entitlement processing costs Amend the Zoning Code to implement full cost recovery Reduce entitlement processing time for residential development by at least 3 months Reduce the number of City departments involved in approving and signing-off for building permit issuance"	Fee studies and corresponding Code amendments have been made that have improved the cost recovery and timely processing of DCP applications for market rate projects. The opening of a new inter-agency development services center has had a major beneficial impact on customer service. Many additional improvements have been made to entitlement processing under DCPs departmental reorganization plan, including organization by geography, a consolidated and centralized Major Projects Section, and the "one project, one planner" model of case processing.	The program has been effective in making improvements to the entitlement process.	Retain, with some adjustments. Reflect progress that has been made
1.5.1D. Development and Design Standards	"Reduce need for entitlements for residential development projects Include development and design standards in 16 Community Plans"	Development and design standards are being created through the 6 new Community Plans that will tailor development regulations in order to enhance the unique character of neighborhoods while accommodating growth at preferred locations. Implementation includes design guidelines, as well as specific tools such as the Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO), Community Design Overlay (CDO), Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ), Ground Floor Commercial zoning designator (GFC), and Pedestrian Emphasis Design zoning designator (PED).	Effective, although the number of new Community Plans has not been as high as anticipated due to budget and staff cuts.	Retain with new emphasis on use of Community Plan Implementation Overlay districts.
1.5.1E. Zoning Code Reform	"Adopt Zoning Code amendments to streamline the review and approval process Adopt various packages of grouped code amendments"	A major overhaul/revision of the City's Zoning Code has begun in 2012. The revision is expected to be completed by 2017.	A more ambitious revision to the Code than envisioned has commenced. The majority of the work will take place in the next planning cycle.	Continue, with a reflection of the major Zoning Code overhaul underway and the opportunities that brings for residential development to move towards the goals and policies of the General Plan.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.5.1F. Amend the Zoning Code to Facilitate Non-Conventional Housing	Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to accommodate innovative multifamily types	Ordinance in development to allow by-right licensed community care facilities. The Ordinance went before the City Council in early 2013, and was referred to a working committee to further refine the legislation.	The Ordinance has been controversial and been amended several times. Work continues.	Retain
1.5.1G. Update the Los Angeles Building Code	Adopt the CBC	The new building code was updated in 2011 to incorporate provisions of the 2009 International Building Code and the 2010 California Building Code. The Green Building Code was added to the Code at the end of 2010.	Has met objectives.	Can remove.
1.5.1H. Complete Community Plan EIRs	Minimal environmental review (i.e., Negative Declaration) required for residential development projects	6 Community Plan and corresponding Program EIRs have either been completed or are in an advanced stage of development.	Effective, although the number of new Community Plans has not been as high as anticipated due to budget and staff cuts.	Retain
1.5.1I. Modifications to Small Lot Subdivision Process	"Identify development standards, code requirements, and procedures that pose compliance difficulties for small lot subdivisions Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to alleviate challenges"	Outreach to developers and architects on improvements to the program's policies and procedures began in 2011 and meetings took place in 2012.	Significant progress has been made to identify inefficiencies and ways to improve the implementation of the Small Lot Subdivisions program, however much of the necessary changes have not yet occurred.	Merge program objectives with Small Lot Subdivisions program, as the two are duplicative of one another.
1.5.1J. Modifications to Second Unit ("Granny Flat") Process	"Identify development standards and code requirements that pose compliance difficulties to Second Unit Process Adopt amendments to the Zoning Code to alleviate challenges"	ZA Memo #120 was issued in 2010 to provide guidance on implementing State provisions governing the development of second units on residential lots. No Zoning Code Amendments have been proposed.	Zoning Code amendment was not determined to be needed.	Merge with related program (Alternative Multi-Family Development) to create new "Second Unit ("Granny Flat") Process" program.
1.5.1K. Streamline Affordable Housing Covenant Process	"Reduce time needed to prepare affordable housing covenants Reduce time needed to obtain clearance from HCD/LA for building permits Annual report on covenant production and processing time"	"A guide for preparing affordable housing covenants was produced in October 2011 and put on the Housing Department's website. Guidelines for the Department's handling of covenants were updated on December 2010. A Land Use database is used to track the progress of covenant preparation. A Land Use database is used to track the progress of covenant preparation. The "Build LA" working group aims to streamline all aspects of the permit application processing."	HCD/LA's Land Use covenant program has undergone significant changes, which have eliminated backlog, reduced time to process, and provided accurate tracking and reporting.	Delete.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
1.5.2A. Inter-agency and Inter-jurisdictional Coordination	Leverage 7:1 (instead of current 4:1) in additional County, regional, State and Federal funds to local funds for residential development	<p>"The most recent leverage ratio (2011) for AHTF projects was 3.85:1 and 6.22:1 for permanent supportive housing projects. The City has taken a leadership role in the development of effective partnerships that leverage public and private funding sources, like the Home for Good Funder's Collaborative, and to coordinate these resources to serve the many different sub-populations of homeless and at-risk individuals and families in LA. As the Continuum of Care lead and Collaborative Applicant, LAHSA submits on an annual basis the SuperNOFA application for federal funds. In 2011 and 2012, the Request for Proposal (RFP) included a joint criteria developed in conjunction with the Housing Authorities. HACLA coordinated the Permanent Supportive Housing NOFA with HCIDLA and Los Angeles County in 2011."</p>	<p>While the program aims broadly for inter-agency and inter-jurisdictional coordination, it lacks specific objectives in that regard. Greater coordination does not necessarily lead to greater leveraging ratios.</p>	<p>Remove</p>
2.1.1A. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)	40 residential projects given technical assistance and recommendations annually	<p>DCP encouraged, and in some cases required, consultation with the LA Police Dept. (LAPD) and their Design Out Crime Guidelines: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. LAPD's Crime Prevention Unit consulted with private developers to incorporate CPTED techniques into projects. The CPTED techniques are also incorporated into HACLA public housing sites.</p>	<p>Mostly effective, although the goal of 40 projects a year appears to be too ambitious.</p>	<p>Remove the program, as it does not directly relate to the State's Housing Element requirements and there are no scheduled actions beyond carrying out the consultations on an ad-hoc basis.</p>
2.1.1B. Neighborhood Watch	Technical support and assistance to 20 new Neighborhood Watch programs annually	<p>Data not available.</p>	<p>Not known.</p>	<p>Remove the program, as it does not directly relate to the State's Housing Element requirements.</p>
2.1.1C. Safer City Initiative	<p>"10% reduction in criminal activity on Skid Row annually 400 homeless persons directed to housing and service programs annually"</p>	<p>"Operation Healthy Street was launched in 2011 to clean Skid Row streets and provide a cleaner and safer environment. Five miles of street and sidewalks were cleaned. Personal locker system increased by 500 units for a total of 1136 lockers for the homeless. A new bathroom, shower and laundry facility were made available. The City also opened an abandoned item 90-day storage program for items left in Skid Row so the homeless could claim them."</p>	<p>Unable to verify whether program objectives have been met.</p>	<p>Remove the program, as it does not directly relate to the State's Housing Element requirements.</p>
2.1.2A. Health-based Buffer Zones for Residential Neighborhoods	<p>"Establish appropriate buffers in 12 Community Plans Make modifications to the Zoning Code and project-based mitigation measures as necessary"</p>	<p>In 2012 an Advisory Notice to projects within 1,000 feet of freeways in Los Angeles was approved by the City Planning Commission. This is an informational notice for the purpose of calling attention to existing adopted goals, objectives, policies, and programs in the General Plan that address land use compatibility with respect to the siting near freeways of new residential development and sensitive land uses. The Notice summarizes standard project conditions commonly applied to freeway-adjacent residential projects and recommends project design features that could help to improve public health outcomes. The Advisory Notice would not create additional discretionary review or otherwise modify established thresholds of CEQA review.</p>	<p>Health-based buffers were not officially adopted in Community Plans or the Zoning Code, however mitigations and project conditions were often imposed by the City Planning Commission or DCP for discretionary projects within a certain distance of freeways (often 500 feet), depending on individual assessments of specific conditions.</p>	<p>Remove the program, as it does not directly relate to the State's Housing Element requirements and no additional implementation activities are scheduled for the planning period.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.1.2B. Reducing Construction-Related Pollution	<p>“Revised construction-related pollution guidelines Changes to Zoning Code, Building Code and project-based mitigation measures as necessary”</p>	<p>Construction related pollution regulations were enacted as part of the City’s adoption of the Green Building Code in December 2010.</p>	<p>Effective in enacting requirements to reduce construction-related pollution, although the adoption of the Green Building Code (the 2010 California Green Building Standards) was not envisioned in the previous Housing Element.</p>	<p>Remove, as the construction-related pollution reductions have been embedded in the Building Code.</p>
2.1.2C. Increase Access to Parks, Recreation and Green Spaces	<p>Increased accessibility to parks and open spaces designated in 16 Community Plan Updates</p>	<p>“DCP and the Planning Commission developed “Streets 4 People”, a pilot program to create small parks, bicycle facilities, or pedestrian amenities using excess right-of-way. The City has also begin the creation of “parklets”, which involve extending sidewalks for public seating, gardens, bike parking and other amenities. 6 Community Plans were completed, each including policies and programs to facilitate access to parks and open spaces.”</p>	<p>Work progressed on all of the elements in the program description. The program was largely effective in increasing access to parks, recreation and green space.</p>	<p>Remove the program, as it does not directly relate to the State’s Housing Element requirements and does not have quantifiable objectives. Add statement to Policy 2.4.3.</p>
2.2.1A. Zoning and Neighborhood Implementation Tools for Mixed Use Development	<p>“1,000 housing units in mixed use development Identify targets in all Community Plans Adopt ordinances if appropriate”</p>	<p>“At least 8 cases were filed for zone changes to Residential Accessory Services (RAS) zones, including 1161 units. An enabling Ordinance creating a new type of supplemental use district, called a Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO) district was adopted in 2012. 5 Community Plans were developed, which considered mixed-use nodes and boulevards and requiring mixed-use (and/or ground-floor commercial) in appropriate areas through the use of CPIOs, along with design standards for mixed-use developments. DCP has recently proposed a modification to Residential Planned Development Districts (PD), which were designed mostly for master-planned single-family neighborhoods. The proposal is to accommodate a broader range of infill and mixed-use development. Mixed-Use Overlay Districts, an older supplemental zone, has not been effective and has largely been supplanted by RAS zones and CPIOs.”</p>	<p>Effective in creating a new tool to promote mixed-use development. Another tool is being modified to facilitate mixed-use and infill development.</p>	<p>Retain, given that more tools are being developed.</p>
2.2.1B. Healthy Neighborhoods	<p>“Adopt Healthy Neighborhood Policy with guidelines for sustainable practices and implement policy 30 units for extremely low income (30% AMI) annually 90 units for very low income (50% AMI) annually 130 units for above-moderate income (up to 200% AMI) annually”</p>	<p>Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.</p>	<p>Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA</p>	<p>Remove.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.2.1.C. Childcare Facilities	"5 childcare facilities and 375 slots in residential projects 6 childcare facilities and 450 slots in commercial development and/or near transit"	"The results of CRA/LA's Childcare Facilities Policy are unable to be determined due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agencies. DCP tracking of the development of childcare facilities has not taken place."	Was largely effective at meeting program objectives until the 2011 dissolution of CRA.	Remove, given the dissolution of the CRA/LA.
2.2.2A. Million Trees LA—Public Property and Rights-of-Way	300,000 trees planted on public property and public rights-of-way	"Since the program launch in September of 2006, Million Trees LA (MTLA) has planted over 330,000 trees increasing the overall new tree planting rate by as much as 6 fold. Prior to the MTLA program, the City, non-profits and new developments was planting approximately 10,000 annually (based on City's Urban Forestry Division information)."	Largely effective.	Combine with other Million Trees LA program.
2.2.2B. Walkability Checklist	Integrate Walkability Checklist into the project review process	The Walkability Checklist was adopted in November 2008 and is now integrated into the project review process for all discretionary actions.	Program has met its objective.	Remove, as the program has been completed.
2.2.2C. Urban Design Studio	"Establish Urban Design Studio as a division within the DCP Maintain Urban Design Studio with an annual operating budget Increase staff to run Urban Design Studio"	The Urban Design Studio has completed Citywide Design Guidelines (residential, industrial and commercial), the Walkability Checklist, Downtown Design Guidelines, Century City Green Plan, and various other important contributions.	The Urban Design Studio has been effective in promoting objectives, despite limited resources.	Retain, as the intention is to maintain the Urban Design Studio.
2.2.2D. Stormwater Collection and Mitigation	"Adopt on-site stormwater design guidelines Integrate on-site stormwater design guidelines into project review process"	The Low-Impact Development (LID) Ordinance, which effectively replaced the previous stormwater collection and mitigations program, became effective and applicable to most relevant projects in 2012.	More that effective, given that the original program objectives envisioned only guidelines as the goal.	Retain and merge with other water programs (Green Streets/Manage Water Resources) for new program called Stormwater Mitigation.
2.2.2E. Green Streets	"Adopt stormwater design guidelines for public rights-of-way Integrate stormwater design guidelines into project review process regarding needed off-site improvements"	"The City adopted design guidelines to treat and infiltrate stormwater runoff from public rights of way in residential neighborhoods called Green Streets and Alleys: Design Guidelines Standards (Rainwater Harvesting Program). Adopted 2009, it is being used in all street capital improvement projects and includes Tree Canopies, Vegetated Swales, Infiltration (Flow-Thru) Planters, Previous Paving, Infiltration Trench, Stormwater Curb Extensions and Curb Inlets. Stormwater design capture and treatment techniques have been incorporated into project review process through the LID Ordinance."	Program has met its objectives, although work on identifying priority Green Streets projects, and identifying funding sources to carry out strategic interventions continues.	Merge with other watershed-related programs (Stormwater Collection and Mitigation and Manage Water Resources)
2.2.2F. Landscape Design	Integrate Landscape Ordinance into project review process	Landscape Ordinance continued to be part of project review throughout the period. DCP prepared a Technical Bulletin for DCP staff regarding implementation of the Ordinance.	Landscape design was incorporated into project review but no significant other implementation actions took place.	Retain.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.2.3A. Reduced Requirements for Housing near Transit	<p>"Adopt revised traffic impact study policies Reduce traffic mitigation requirements for housing near transit"</p>	<p>"In 2011, the City updated the Traffic Study Guidelines. The new guidelines continue to allow projects near transit to reduce their overall assumed vehicle trip generation. Also, the new guidelines listed possible mitigation measures aimed at further reducing vehicle trips for residential projects that would result in significant impacts. Trip credit allowance has been widely used by developers particularly in transit robust areas. Program has served as an incentive for projects to include a residential component for the added credits."</p>	<p>The program has been successful in meeting its objective but can be broadened.</p>	<p>Retain but monitor and adjust if supported by research-based data; consider additional credits for projects with affordable housing.</p>
2.2.3B. Transit Oriented District Studies	<p>"Complete 10 transit oriented district studies Incorporate study recommendations into the Community Plans"</p>	<p>Completed 6 Expo Phase 1 TOD Vision Plans/Studies, as well studies of Gold Line station areas (Mariachi, Soto, Indiana) and Orange Line stops (Canoga, Reseda, Tarzana Crossing) looking at market potential, typologies, strategies, etc - to be incorporated into Community Plan updates, Specific Plans, CPIOs, etc. Also completed planning work on Green and Blue lines (Project RENEW). Significant work now taking place on 11 future Transit Neighborhood Plans for the next two light-rail lines: Expo Phase 2 and Crenshaw/LAX. The Warner Center Specific Plan was significantly expanded to accommodate additional residential density based on a market study and analysis, and the Cornfield Arroyo Specific Plan (CASP) also benefitted from market studies.</p>	<p>Very effective - more than 10 TOD studies that have informed residential planning and zoning have taken place during the planning period.</p>	<p>Retain, with renewed focus on next TOD Plans and housing goals. Expand to incorporate Transit Neighborhood Plans.</p>
2.2.3C. Innovative Parking Strategies	<p>"Complete studies of parking alternatives including maximum and shared parking feasibility study Incorporate parking study recommendations into Community Plans and the Zoning Code where appropriate"</p>	<p>"The Modified Parking Requirements (MPR) Ordinance passed the City Planning Commission in 2011. The MPR creates seven optional parking requirement modification tools that can be used in different areas of the City. The Ordinance would allow: 1) change of use parking standards, 2) use of a new Parking Reduction Permit, 3) off-site parking with 1500 feet, 4) decreased parking standards, 5) increased parking standards, 6) commercial parking credits and 7) maximum parking limits."</p>	<p>Very effective at enabling the creation and utilization of alternative parking strategies tailored for individual areas.</p>	<p>Retain, with focus on implementation. Merge with other parking program (Off-Site Parking Options)</p>
2.2.4A. Congestion Management Program Land Use Strategy	<p>"Report on all projects developed and all demolitions around major transit stations and transit corridors annually Certify compliance with the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program annually"</p>	<p>The Congestion Management Program report was completed and certified as compliant with the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program during the planning period.</p>	<p>Program fulfills a requirement for funding and helps the City track mixed-use and transit-oriented development. MTA is currently evaluating changes to the CMP including replacing the debit/credit system with a Countywide development assessment fee.</p>	<p>Retain. City should continue to monitor and provide feedback to METRO on any proposed changes to the Congestion Management Program.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
<p>2.2.4B. Jobs/Housing Balance Incentives; Residential Exemptions in Transportation Specific Plans</p>	<p>Add fee exemption for residential units to Transportation Specific Plans that govern employment centers</p>	<p>Residential uses continue to be exempted from Traffic Impact Fees in the following jobs-heavy Specific Plan areas: Central City West, Coastal Area and West Los Angeles. A recent update to the Warner Center Specific Plan re-introduced fees on residential development in order to capture more funding for local transportation improvements. However the fees were adjusted to be lower for more dense housing projects, compared to less. An update to the Coastal Transportation Corridor Specific Plan is currently underway. No new transportation-oriented Specific Plans were adopted during the planning period.</p>	<p>The program has not been wholly successful in meeting the objective of retaining residential exemptions for Traffic Impact Fees. There has also been a lack of activity regarding new transportation-oriented Specific Plans.</p>	<p>Retain as the program and its objectives remain important to addressing the jobs-housing imbalance. Modify description to include a provision regarding exempting affordable housing and/or TOD projects from fees.</p>
<p>2.2.5A. Education about Growth, Housing Need, Mixed-Use and Mixed-Income Neighborhoods</p>	<p>"100 presentations Develop training curriculum Quarterly training workshops throughout the City of Los Angeles 100 participating neighborhood council members and community organization members annually"</p>	<p>"To date HRC has conducted 15 presentations and/or workshops to 15 different neighborhood councils. Approximately 107 stakeholders. 6 NCs in the Valley region, 3-NE/East region, 4-South region, 2-Central region. HACLA continued to work with Jordan Downs Community Advisory Committee and the WATTS neighborhood council to provide training and information regarding the redevelopment of Jordan Downs which is proposed to be a mixed use and mix income neighborhood. CRA/LA conducted over 10 workshops in the Hollywood and East Hollywood project areas. DCP activity on hold pending budget and staff resources."</p>	<p>Program has not been substantially effective in educating communities about growth, housing need and mixed-use/income communities. The City faces resistance on growth issues, even when it is being directed to transit-adjacent areas and centers. Additional education on housing and growth issues, in particular, is needed.</p>	<p>Retain, with expansion and re-focus of objectives.</p>
<p>2.2.6A. Targeting Growth in Community Plan Areas</p>	<p>"Identify targeted growth areas and incorporate appropriate land use designations in 16 Community Plans Identify targets in all Community Plans"</p>	<p>Each of the new Community Plans already adopted (1) or near adoption (5) includes targeted growth areas and incorporate appropriate land use designations.</p>	<p>Community Plans have effectively directed growth to meet the objective; however no explicit housing targets were included in new Community Plans. This program objective overlaps with current program Community Plan Affordable Housing Targets).</p>	<p>Retain, with added language on need to try to protect affordable housing and mixed-use/high-density housing near transit from additional fees, since these categories are considered exempt from Congestion Management Program calculations.</p>
<p>2.2.6B. Housing Element Relationship to Land Use Entitlement and Long-Range Planning</p>	<p>Report to City Planning Commission</p>	<p>There has been no activity in making these types of reports to the City Planning Commission.</p>	<p>Not effective.</p>	<p>Allow City Planning Commission to decide whether they want to receive these reports in the future.</p>
<p>2.3.1A. Priority Plan Check and Expedited Permitting for Green Building Projects</p>	<p>Reduce plan check and permit process time for any LEED-Silver residential projects</p>	<p>LEED Silver Projects had received expedited permit processing until the implementation of the LA Green Building Code (i.e. Cal Green) in January 2011.</p>	<p>Effective until the Green Building Code effectively ended the program.</p>	<p>Remove as priority no longer exists.</p>
<p>2.3.1B. Entitlement Case Management and Expedited for Green Building Projects</p>	<p>Reduce entitlement processing time for 100 LEED-Silver residential projects</p>	<p>LEED Silver Projects had received expedited entitlement processing until the implementation of the LA Green Building Code (i.e. Cal Green) in January 2011. Approximately 30 projects received expedited entitlement processing until then. Now Tier 1 or 2 projects (beyond mandatory) are eligible for expedited entitlement case processing.</p>	<p>Effective while program was operating. Few, if any projects have opted to take advantage of the higher Tier 1 and 2 standards, since then.</p>	<p>Continue with new LA Green Building Code requirements for expedited processing. Explore ways to improve incentives to build greener.</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.3.1C. Sustainable Practices: Green Team	"Establish Green Team Establish and maintain Standard of Sustainability Establish and maintain Standard of Excellence Develop and implement ordinances as necessary"	Green Team meetings had been prior to the adoption of the L.A. Green Building Code, when the need was lessened. In 2011, the Green Team was effectively discontinued. A new Green Division was implemented in LADBS in 2011 responsible for checking Green Code compliance.	Green Team was effective but no longer exists.	Remove.
2.3.1D. Reduce Impediments to Innovative Design	Improved and streamlined procedures	A downtown Permanent Supportive Housing project that seeks to employ 102 pre-fabricated stacked apartment units was permitted in 2011. Robotic parking structures are being approved.	Difficult to measure success of this program.	Remove as program lacks specific objectives or a defined work program.
2.3.2A. Financial Incentives to Conserve Water	Installation of high efficiency clothes washers in 5,000 households per year	Program continues with a total of 10,944 residential washers rebated to LADWP customers from 2008 to 2010.	Program has significantly exceeded its objectives.	Retain.
2.3.2B. Manage Water Resources	"Adopt changes in procedures as needed to allow stormwater reuse Facilitate integration of stormwater capture into site plan review"	The Low-Impact Development (LID) Ordinance, which effectively replaced the previous stormwater collection and mitigations program, became effective and applicable to most relevant projects in 2012.	Effective at meeting goals through a stormwater ordinance.	Combine with Stormwater Collection and Mitigation and Green Streets.
2.3.3A. Incentives to Conserve Energy	"50,000 low income households obtain more energy-efficient refrigerators 2,000 household retire non-energy efficient refrigerators annually"	"LADWP reports the following:		
\$7.2M in incentives/ rebates between 2006 and 2012, to roughly 14,500 customers;				
80,190 Refrigerators exchanged since program inception in 2007;				
34,544 Refrigerators recycled since program inception, as well as approximately 2,000 freezers."	Program has significantly exceeded its objectives.	Retain		

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.3.3B. Loans for Energy Conservation in Affordable Housing Development	2,900 affordable housing units with energy efficient systems	"Approximately three to six grants a year were issued by LADWP to fund energy conservation in affordable housing developments since 2006 (approximately \$1 million/year). The program was discontinued in 2012 when the initial \$10 million LADWP allocation was spent."	Program met its objectives before running out of funding.	Remove
2.3.3C. Encourage Energy Conservation through Pricing	10,000 residential customers on the Time of Use (TOU) rate	The average monthly energy consumption per single family reduced from 514 kWh/month in 2008 to 477 kWh/month in 2011. Residential customers whose monthly energy use exceeds 3,000 kWh are now required to use TOU pricing (encourages energy conservation & can help lower a customer's bill). Nearly 10,000 residential customers on the TOU rate as of end of 2011.	Program met its objectives.	Retain
2.3.3D. Green Power for a Green LA	25,000 households choosing alternative energy sources	The LADWP reported a total of 17,045 Green Power Customers at the end of 2011.	Program has not fully met its objectives of 25,000 households.	Retain with greater emphasis on publicizing the program.
2.3.3E. Million Trees LA – Private Property	700,000 shade trees planted citywide	"Since the program launch in September of 2006, Million Trees LA (MTLA) has planted over 330,000 trees increasing the overall new tree planting rate by as much as 6 fold. Prior to the MTLA program, the City, non-profits and new developments was planting approximately 10,000 annually (based on City's Urban Forestry Division information)."	Largely effective.	Combine with other Million Trees LA program.
2.3.3F. Building Design for Energy Efficiency	"Guidelines developed and updated Integrate guidelines into all project reviews"	"Guidelines regarding energy efficiency in residential buildings were integrated into project reviews through the introduction of the LA Green Building Code on January 1, 2011 (the adoption of CALGreen). In an effort to expedite the strengthening of water and energy efficiency requirements, LADWP established a Codes and Standards Program to address water and energy conservation and sustainability through direct involvement with the code setting bodies. Guidelines continued to be made available on-line at www.environmentla.org ."	Requirements for greater energy efficiency in major residential projects have gone into effect, meeting the objective.	Retain but expand building design program beyond energy efficiency, to include air and water quality.
2.3.3G. Building Design for Improved Air Quality	"Guidelines developed and updated Integrate guidelines into all project reviews"	"LEED guidelines regarding indoor air quality in residential buildings were integrated into project reviews. LADBS implements the improved air quality standards found in the new Green Building Code. Guidelines continued to be made available on-line at www.environmentla.org ."	Requirements for greater air quality in major residential projects have gone into effect, meeting the objective.	Merge with Building Design for Sustainability program (was Building Design for Energy Efficiency).
2.3.3H. Loans for Conservation	700 loans to households for installing solar systems	LADWP did not provide loans for solar systems.	Not effective, however there does not appear to be a pressing need for City-provided loans as the market has plenty of solar providers doing that.	Remove

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2.3.3I. Incentives to Encourage Green Building Solutions in Existing Buildings	Develop green building incentives program for existing buildings	Since 2006 LADWP has developed new green building incentives for existing residential buildings. The residential incentives include cool roof, whole house fan and whole house retrofit bonus rebates.	LADWP has been effective at developing green building incentives for existing residential buildings.	Retain
2.3.4A. Recycle Construction Waste	"Establish incentive program for source separation of construction and demolition waste Establish rebate program for construction and demolition waste taken to a City-certified waste processor Adopt ordinance to require construction and demolition waste to be taken to a City-certified waste processor"	The Citywide Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Recycling Ordinance became effective January 2011. Requires that all mixed C&D waste generated within City limits be taken to City certified C&D waste processors (BOS is responsible). All haulers and contractors responsible for handling C&D waste must obtain a Private Solid Waste Hauler Permit from BOS prior to collecting, hauling and transporting C&D waste and C&D waste can only be taken to City certified C&D processing facilities.	Program met its objectives.	Retain.
2.3.4B. Sustainable Building Materials	"Issue and maintain guidelines Integrate guidelines into project review process"	"The LADBS and LADWP implements the sustainable building materials requirements of the new Green Building Code (effective January 1, 2011). Guidelines regarding sustainable building materials were integrated into project reviews. LADBS created a "Mandatory Requirements Checklist" for additions and alterations to residential buildings to assist developers and owners in 2011. In addition to fulfilling the (new) mandatory requirements of the City's LA Green Building Code, DCP continues to encourage developers to seek the voluntary standard of sustainable excellence and take advantage of the procedural incentives (priority processing of discretionary cases) afforded at the LEED Silver, or higher, USGBC certification rating."	Requirements for the use of more sustainable building materials in major residential projects have gone into effect, meeting the objective.	Retain, however include sustainable building practices in this program as well.
2.3.4C. Recycling Collection in Residential Development	Provide on-site recycling bins and weekly pick-up for all residential developments	"The City of Los Angeles collects a variety of recyclables from over 750,000 households every week. AB341 requires mandatory commercial recycling in California beginning July 1, 2012. Multi-family dwellings of 5 units or more will be required to recycle."	Meeting objectives.	Retain.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.3.5A. Information and Referral and Technical Assistance Regarding Sustainable Practices	<p>"Develop and maintain an outreach website</p> <p>1,000 residential development stakeholders (architects, engineers, developers, general contractors, and others) trained in sustainable practices annually</p> <p>Produce Green Building Report Card annually"</p>	<p>"The LADWP website (LADWP.com) now includes tips pages for conservation, water efficient landscape systems and calculators for energy consumption. Information is provided for the Solar Incentive Program, Feed-In Tariff, and electric vehicles. The LADWP website has been updated to provide information regarding the Green Building Initiatives. Information is provided regarding the transition from LEED to the new state green code (CALGreen) and the LA Green Building Code. The Cal Green Tips pages are provided for both commercial and residential constructions types with detailed information regarding, plumbing, mechanical and electrical code requirements for compliance with the building codes, green codes and the Water Efficiency Ordinance. Detailed information is provided for residential graywater collection and reuse systems now recognized by the code. Website links are provided for the green building requirements, graywater, as well as links pertaining to other Technical Assistance Programs."</p>	<p>Somewhat effective. Outreach websites were maintained, although it is difficult to know whether the goal of training of 1,000 residential development stakeholders in sustainable practices annually occurred through site. A Green Building Report Card was never produced.</p>	<p>Merge with Sustainable Building Practices. Reflect adoption of LA Green Building Code.</p>
2.3.5B. Sustainable Practices Demonstration Projects	<p>One multi-family demonstration project and five single family demonstration projects annually</p>	<p>Program remained on hold throughout the planning period.</p>	<p>Not effective. Dissolution of CRA/LA has ended this program.</p>	<p>Remove.</p>
2.4.1A. Neighborhood Stabilization Program	<p>"6 residential neighborhoods served by program</p> <p>Adoption of new "Community Plans"</p>	<p>"Progress of CRA/LA component unable to be obtained to dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies.</p> <p>6 Community Plans in development, which include land use and urban design chapters to help protect neighborhood character. Plans also include policies to encourage and incentivize increased support and better services (such as healthy food stores and parks) in underserved areas."</p>	<p>The program has effectively ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA</p>	<p>Remove</p>
2.4.1B. Services in Public Housing	<p>"50 residential clients served by educational assistance programs</p> <p>100 residential clients served by computer training programs</p> <p>100 youth served by recreational, educational and cultural programs</p> <p>1,600 residential clients served by career assistance programs"</p>	<p>"Through the work of the Resident Services Section, the HACLA continues to provide residents with a variety of programs and support services to promote self-sufficiency. Programs and services offered to residents include: job readiness, job training, GED completion, computer literacy, family counseling, after-school programs, and health services. 30,000 repeat customers received employment, computer or educational services. HACLA successfully enrolled and placed 499 clients for the South Bay Workforce Investment Board (SBWIB) Transitional Subsidized Employment Program (TSE). The Housing Authority reestablished the Kids Progress Inc. (KPI) to raise funds to develop and implement programs and services to help public housing residents. The Housing Authority is implementing a comprehensive Human Capital Development initiative at Jordan Downs, also known as "Family First Initiative"."</p>	<p>Effective. The Housing Authority will continue to expand such services pending the availability of financial resources and physical space.</p>	<p>Retain</p>

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.4.2A. Improved Street Standards, Streetscapes and Landscaping	Adopt new street standards	City continues to adopt new street standards that provide an enhanced balance between traffic flow and other important street functions including transit routes, pedestrian environments, bicycle routes, building design, etc. New standards have been adopted in Downtown and Hollywood, and are pending in several Community Plans currently being updated.	The program has been successful in meeting its objective.	Remove as program does not directly relate to specific housing objectives.
2.4.2B. Improved Quality of Bicycle and Pedestrian Paths	"Adopt policies in Bicycle Plan, Transportation Element and Community Plans that promote pedestrian and bicycle transit linkages 10 bicycle route segments constructed/improved 100 pedestrian paths improved"	"The City's 2010 Bicycle Plan was adopted by City Council in March 2011, with more than 120 miles of bike facilities installed since adoption. In addition to the Plan, a Five-Year Implementation Strategy and Technical Handbook was adopted at that time as well. Furthermore, quarterly reports on the Plan have been published since adoption. Phase I of the implementation plan has begun the process for approval in 2012-2013. Key recommendations of the plan have also been implemented including creation of a Bike Plan Trust Fund and installation of bike corrals. The City's Walkability Checklist, adopted in 2008, continued to be used for encouraging pedestrian-orientation in new discretionary projects. The City's Mobility Element has been proceeding since 2010. It is projected to be approved in 2014."	Significant progress has been made in improve the City's bicycle and pedestrian paths. Program has met its primary objectives.	Remove, as objectives are not directly related to housing.
2.4.2C. Urban Design Standards	Adopt urban design standards in 16 Community Plans	"Citywide Design Guidelines for all projects were completed in 2011, including specific guidelines for multi-family development, commercial development and industrial development. An Ordinance to implement required Findings utilizing the Guidelines as part of discretionary actions is before the City Council in 2013. In addition, 6 Community Plans are in development, which each include a Land Use and Urban Design chapter, which will help address specific design concerns for residential development."	Program has exceeded objectives by putting Citywide Design Guidelines into place.	Remove, as program has met its objectives.
2.4.2D. Bicycle Facilities	"Establish guidelines and development standards 40 bicycle facilities developed in residential projects annually"	"On September 30, 2011, the City Council approved DCP's proposed ordinance to expand bicycle parking requirements throughout the City. The actions will expand bicycle parking requirements to cover multi-family residential developments with more than three units or more than five guest rooms; include commercial, industrial, and manufacturing uses of less than 10,000 square feet; increase the levels of bicycle parking required under the current code for commercial, institutional, and industrial projects; define acceptable locations for bicycle parking; require that both short-term and long-term bicycle parking be provided; improve design standards; amend the amount of bicycle parking that may be substituted for automobile parking, and provide rules for the installation of bicycle parking within the public right-of-way by private businesses."	Program has met its objectives of establishing guidelines and development standards for bicycle facilities developed in residential projects.	Remove, as program has met its objectives.
2.4.3A. Response to Development Opportunities	20 developers and property owners provided with technical assistance annually	CRA/LA outreach is unknown due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agencies.	Overall effectiveness of the program is not able to be determined due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Remove.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.4.3B. Planning for Neighborhoods	"16 updated Community Plans Implementation tools as appropriate"	6 Community Plans in development, with one Plan (Hollywood Hills-Leimert Park, South LA, Southeast LA, San Pedro, Granada Hills and Sylmar) are in an advanced phase of development and plan to be introduced in 2013. The Plans will include heightened implementation measures for urban design and land use through the use of a new tool developed during the planning period, called a Community Plan Implementation Overlay district (CPIO);	Effective at introducing implementation tools into community planning process.	Retain, but rename to reflect focus of this program on promoting neighborhood character.
2.4.3C. Community and Neighborhood Council Development Review	"Duplicate case files provided to CNCs for proposed projects Notifications to CNCs for filed applications bi-weekly Case filing activity posted on DCP website bi-weekly Case activity maps posted on DCP website quarterly"	DCP continued bi-weekly web posting and emailing of cases filed by Neighborhood Council and Community Plan areas. DCP continued to provide duplicate copies of cases filed to CNCs. In 2011 DCP introduced a new "Neighborhood Liaison" position, which is meant to be the point of contact for community and neighborhood groups seeking more information about planning processes or pending plans and projects. 2011 also saw the beginning of DCP's new Public Participation Policy, which increased to 60 days the time the public has to review preliminary reports before the City Planning Commission (CPC) meets.	Effective at providing opportunities for community and Neighborhood Councils to provide their input. No case activity maps were created.	Retain
2.4.3D. SurveyLA – The Los Angeles Historic Resources Survey	"Complete citywide survey Publish results"	"SurveyLA field surveys are being conducted over a multi-year period by Community Plan Area (CPA). As each area is completed, the results are compiled in report format and posted on this web page by CPA name. As of May 1, 2013 the following Surveys have been released: Canoga Park - Winnetka - Woodland Hills - West Hills, Central City North, Encino-Tarzana, Harbor Gateway, Hollywood, North Hollywood-Valley Village, Northeast Los Angeles River Revitalization Area, Palms - Mar Vista - Del Rey, San Pedro, Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass, South Los Angeles, Southeast Los Angeles, West Adams - Baldwin Hills - Leimert, West Los Angeles and Wilmington - Harbor City. The results are published on project site: http://preservation.lacity.org/survey ."	Very effective, although work continues.	Retain and update to reflect post 2013 work program.
2.4.3E. Anti Mansionization Regulations	"Adopt an ordinance to regulate new single-family home construction in flatland areas Adopt an ordinance to regulate new single-family home construction in hillside areas"	City Council adopted the permanent Baseline Mansionization Ordinance in February 2011. The Ordinance is intended to curb the construction of homes that are excessively large and thus out-of-scale with nearby homes in the City's various single-family residential zones.	Effective, met objectives.	Remove, met objectives.
2.4.3F. Neighborhood Preservation – Downzoning	"Rezone appropriate areas in 16 Community Plans"	1 Community Plan was completed (Hollywood) and 5 are near adoption as of March 2013. Hollywood proposed some targeted downzoning to preserve neighborhood character. The proposed downzoning was balanced with upzoning in areas with good transit access. The same general approach is being taken in other areas.	Effective, although being behind schedule. Program objectives overlap with several other related programs.	Retain.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
2.4.4A. Homeownership Properties Acquisition Demonstration Project	150 affordable units sold to moderate income families	Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove.
2.4.4B. Home Ownership on Large Lots in Pacoima	1 pilot project in Pacoima	Progress on this program is unclear due to the dissolution of the CRA/LA.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove.
3.1.1A. Reasonable Accommodation	"Train DCP staff on processing Reasonable Accommodation requests Produce and disseminate materials regarding Reasonable Accommodation process"	DCP has processed 35 Reasonable Accommodation requests involving planning or zoning issues since 2006. There has not been much progress in producing and disseminating materials regarding the process. Staff training has taken place in an ad-hoc basis.	Largely effective, although more can be done to promote the Reasonable Accommodation option and train staff to identify areas where it may apply and how to handle requests. Objectives remain relevant.	Retain.
3.1.1B. ADA Compliance Officer(s)	Reasonable accommodation provided in all appropriate and covered facilities and programs including residential shelters	DOD worked with City Departments to ensure reasonable accommodation was provided in facilities and programs.	Effective, however program lacks specific objectives and overlaps with other Reasonable Accommodation program.	Merge with Reasonable Accommodation above.
3.1.1C. Office of the City Attorney Dispute Resolution Program (DRP)	Refer and resolve 50 housing disputes relatead to persons with disabilities	DOD Computerized Information and Referral Center provided four direct referrals to the DRP for landlord/tenant disputes in each of the two years where data is available. The majority of CIC housing disputes were referred to the Eviction Center and Housing Rights Center due to the immediate crisis with time restraints and high risk of homelessness.	Largely effective in providing a forum to settle housing-related disputes between landlords and tenants, or between property owners and the City. However the number of referrals related to persons with disabilities has been lower than expected.	Retain
3.1.1D. Citywide Fair Housing Program	"Receive 600 fair housing inquiries annually Resolve 480 fair housing investigations annually Conduct 67 fair housing training sessions annually Train 35 new fair housing testers annually Answer 1,400 calls regarding fair housing issues annually through the Fair Housing/Predatory Lending Hotline"	The HCDLA maintained a contract with the Housing Rights Center (HRC) to perform Fair Housing evaluations. In the years 2010-2011, HRC has received 1,999 fair housing inquiries; resolved 1014 fair housing investigations; conducted 230 fair housing training sessions; trained 138 new fair housing testers; and received 16,169 Fair Housing/Predatory Lending Hotline calls that included tenant/landlord issues, fair housing concerns, and housing/predatory lending calls."	The Citywide Fair Housing Program has provided essential services to Los Angeles Households facing housing discrimination and to educate housing providers about Federal and State fair housing law. The Citywide Fair Housing Program CDBG budget was cut by \$110,000 (14% of the City's funding) in 2012-13.	Retain
3.1.2A. Community Reinvestment	Implement a demonstration program in at least one low or moderate income neighborhood	Status of CRA/LA projects was unable to be obtained due to the State's dissolution of the Redevelopment Agencies.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
3.1.2B. Responsible Lending Training with Financial Institutions	Implement a demonstration outreach and training program	No demonstration outreach and training program was developed.	Not effective.	Remove.
3.2.1A. Housing Information Clearinghouse	Establish a consolidated housing information database on the City's website	No coordinated housing information database has been created. However City Departments have coordinated and shared information on housing for the Citywide Housing Production System (CHPS) database. HACLA continues to use Social Serve for property listings in 2011 as well.	Only somewhat effective.	Retain program on compiling a database of assisted housing units.
3.2.1B. Housing Information Services	Identify avenues to distribute and disseminate information	"HACLA continued to conduct voucher issuance sessions, worked with program partners to disseminate information and used Social Serve for property listings. CRA/LA component was not able to be collected."	Somewhat effective. Program overlaps with Housing Information Clearinghouse and CRA/LA participation no longer exists.	Merge with Housing Information Clearinghouse.
3.2.1C. Don't Borrow Trouble: Education against Home Equity Fraud and Predatory Lending Scams	Answer 60 DBT/predatory lending calls annually through the Fair Housing/Predatory Lending Hotline	Don't Borrow Trouble does not exist as a stand-alone program; rather all callers with predatory lending inquiries are assisted and referred to appropriate resources.	This service is valuable and assists callers each year.	Retain the function but include it in the Citywide Fair Housing program description, not a stand alone program.
3.2.1D. Education for Buyers and Homeowners	3,000 individuals assisted annually	Over 3,000 individuals attended homebuyers education classes annually.	This program has met its objective.	Remove - The homebuyer education is provided by community based organizations in the City. The HCIDLA requires it for the homebuyer assistance programs, but does not provide or fund the training.
3.2.1E. Education for Property Owners	Provide education about housing management practices and regulations and promote knowledge of housing rights	Status of CRA/LA projects was unable to be obtained due to the State's dissolution of the Redevelopment Agencies.	Effectiveness is unknown, and the program has ended with the dissolution of the CRA/LA	Remove.
3.2.1F. RSO Tenant/Landlord Outreach and Home Education Program	Develop mechanism to assure disclosure	RFP & \$150,000 contract for development of landlord-tenant outreach program has been completed. Expanded outreach & training is underway to promote awareness of RSO tenant/landlord rights & responsibilities. Several outreach components have been implemented per the outreach plan, such as monthly informational workshops held citywide began in 2011, and included workshops conducted in Spanish. A total of 78 monthly workshops have been conducted.	Program meets objectives.	Retain.
3.2.2A. Fair Housing Awareness Training Program (Neighborhood Councils)	"Establish fair housing education programs Pursue funding for training initiatives"	Program has remained on hold pending budget and staff resources.	Has not met objectives due to a lack of budget and staff resources.	Remove.
3.2.3A. Fair Housing Research	"Complete the AI Identify and implement action items"	A contractor was selected in late 2011 to develop a new Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) for the City. A draft AI was posted on the HCIDLA's website for public comment in the Spring of 2012. The document will be completed in early 2013.	Extensive consultations and research were conducted to develop the new analysis. Information from the draft AI has been useful for the new Five Year Consolidated Plan currently under development.	Retain

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
4.1.1A. Domestic Violence Shelter Program	"Provide 2,850 individuals with access to public services annually Maintain up to 1,006 shelter and transitional beds annually for domestic violence victims"	"1488 individuals were provided access to public services for Program Year beginning in April 2012. Data is through Feb. 2013. 587 shelter and transitional beds provided"	Program continues to be effective. Since the time the Housing Element was first drafted, a number of beds have been lost due to closure of a couple of shelters. Future goals should be more in line with 2011 and 2012 annual performance.	Continue, however decrease numerical objectives to reflect closure of a few shelters in recent years
4.1.1B. HOPWA Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Program	"20 existing HIV/AIDS emergency shelter beds funded annually 152 existing HIV/AIDS transitional housing beds funded annually 30 new HIV/AIDS transitional housing beds funded annually"	During 2006-2012, 1,295 households were assisted. In 2011-2012 there were 48 emergency and 127 transitional beds.	This is the first step into getting clients into permanent housing. There is a need for more transitional housing.	Modify the existing 6 HOPWA categories to the following: 1) Housing Subsidy Assistance, 2) Supportive Services, 3) Permanent Supportive Housing Development, 4) Housing Placement Assistance Activities
4.1.1C. Shelter and Transitional Housing Facilities	"829 existing emergency shelter beds funded annually 2,880 existing transitional housing beds funded annually"	The Los Angeles Continuum of Care has 5,892 emergency housing beds, including 1,492 winter shelter beds, 1,307 beds for families, and 3,183 beds for individuals.	Program exceeded objectives.	Retain
4.1.1D. Overnight Shelter (Winter Shelter and Year-Round Shelter)	"954 temporary shelter beds year round Serve 30 or more families by vouchers in the Year Round Shelter Program 1,768 temporary winter shelter beds Serve 200 or more families and 15 or more individuals by vouchers in the Winter Shelter Program"	The Los Angeles Continuum of Care has 5,892 emergency housing beds, including 1,492 winter shelter beds, 1,307 beds for families, and 3,183 beds for individuals.	Largely met objectives.	Retain
4.1.1E. Resources for Shelters	Distribute goods to 220 or more homeless service agencies and housing providers annually	City is not involved in this program. Area organization (Shelter Partnership) continues to coordinate the provision of goods to homeless service agencies and housing providers.	Effective, but without active City participation.	Remove as City is no longer involved in program.
4.1.2A. Priority Occupancy for Homeless Persons	Adopt citywide policy and amend city codes and regulations to facilitate priority housing occupancy for homeless and special needs households	Program does not appear to have progressed.	Not effective. CRA/LA was lead agency.	Remove, as CRA is gone. A commitment to include 30% of all new affordable rental housing as permanent supportive housing is included in new program New Production of Affordable Housing.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
4.1.3A. Community Based Development Organization (CBDO)	Provide educational/vocational training and employment placement/retention services to 280 homeless persons annually	"Over an 18 month period from 2011-2012: Completed Educational/Vocational Training: 2,101 persons Obtained Employment: 819 persons Retained Employment: 819 persons"	Exceeded objectives.	Appropriate to continue. Change name to "Job Training and Placement for Homeless Individuals."
4.1.3B. HOPWA Supportive Services for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Provide 13,500 clients with supportive services annually	During 2006-2012, 9,047 households were assisted.	Supportive Services include housing specialist, mental health and substance services, food services, legal services and animal support	Retain
4.1.3C. Rental Assistance for Homeless Persons	Distribute 4,000 Housing Choice Vouchers to homeless households annually	HACLA increased the total of tenant-based vouchers set aside for the homeless in 2008 by 1,000 to 4011. HACLA added a 500 voucher set aside for the Chronically Homeless in 2012.	Very effective, exceeding objective.	Programs should continue as-is due to the tremendous need in the community. Subject to future review of HACLA resources. Replace "persons" with "households".
4.1.3D. Rental Assistance for Homeless Persons with Disabilities	Maintain housing of 2,000 homeless households with disabilities annually	As of 2012, HACLA had 3,073 units of supportive housing allocated for the homeless with disabling conditions.	Very effective, exceeding objective.	Program should continue as-is, with greater emphasis on permanent supportive housing. Replace "persons" with "households".
4.1.3E. HOPWA Rental Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	"63 extremely low income and 21 very low income households receive TRA annually 13 extremely low income and 18 very low income households receive PBRA annually 305 low income households receive STRMU assistance annually"	During 2006-2012, 242 households were assisted. The majority of these households are extremely low income. 80 households were assisted with project based and scattered site master leasing housing. 770 households were assisted with short term rental mortgage and utility (STRMU) grants which help them maintain their housing	Very effective. The Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program is provided by the Housing Authorities and allows clients to transition into the Housing Choice Voucher program which is the permanent housing. The program is being modified to ensure clients in the TBRA receive supportive service so they can maintain their housing.	Continue program with proposed modification. Replace "persons" with "households".
4.1.3F. Citywide Rent-to-Prevent-Eviction Program	Assist 110-125 individuals or families at risk of homelessness annually	In the last year of the program (2010), 115 adults were assisted, as well as 88 households (families).	Program had been meeting its objectives until CDBG funding expired in 2011, leaving the program with no funding.	Remove, given lack of funding.
4.1.3G. New Resources for Rental Assistance	Increase the funding base for rental assistance for homeless households and households at high risk of homelessness	"The CRA/LA developed resources for rental assistance, but the total progress is unable to be retrieved due to the dissolution of the Redevelopment Agencies. LAHSA is funding activities through its ESG grant. All HPRP funds fully expended."	Somewhat effective.	Retain.
4.1.3H. HOPWA Housing Development for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Financing commitment to, at minimum, one housing development per year dedicated to serving persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families	Since 2006, 31 HOPWA units have been financed as permanent supportive housing.	Somewhat effective.	Retain

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
4.1.31. Permanent Supportive Housing Program	2,224 permanent supportive housing units financed for homeless households	From start of the PSHP to present, 35 projects have been funded creating 2,178 units.	Effective and the City will continue to fully support the PSHP.	Retain
4.1.31. New Resources for Housing Serving the Mentally Ill	Pursue funding towards permanent housing units for homeless mentally ill annually	"Since the release of the Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness & the local Home for Good plan, LAHSA is taking a targeted approach to assessing need and setting regional priorities for CH, Vets, families & youth. Based on our 2011 Homeless Count, approximately 35% are severely mentally ill. RFPs for new funding under the SuperNOFA application target these groups. In addition, the Year Round Program also targets these groups. LAHSA will also continue to fund the two safe havens of which one is located in Skid Row and provides 50 beds to individuals with severe mental illness."	Largely effective, although difficult to measure effectiveness given lack of precise objectives.	Retain without the work "New" in title. The City will continue its work with interested stakeholders, particularly at the County level, to fund affordable housing with intensive, wrap-around services.
4.1.3K. Permanent Housing (for persons with disabilities)	Maintain 1,477 permanent supportive housing units for homeless households annually	The most recent data available (from 2012), indicates that a total of 1,120 permanent supportive housing units for persons with Disabilities is being maintained.	Largely effective at meeting goal.	Retain and add LAHSA as an agency.
4.1.3L. Los Angeles Supportive Housing Acquisition Fund	Support site acquisition and pre-development of up to 1,500 housing units	Since its inception in 2008, the City of Los Angeles Supportive Housing Loan Fund has financed the development of almost 1,500 units of supportive housing. The fund allows nonprofit organizations to compete successfully for scarce land by providing funds quickly, and increasing efficiency through a one-stop source for acquisition and predevelopment capital while securing permanent financing.	Effective. Permanent Supportive Housing Program (PSHP) is coordinating with HACLA, TCAC and Dept. of Mental Health Services. To maximize effectiveness HCIDLA has aligned this fund with the permanent funding sources available to these projects.	Retain but merge with larger Affordable Housing Production program, whereas 30% of all units will be supportive housing units. Utilizes the Supportive Housing Loan Fund.
4.1.4A. Homeless Housing and Services Coordination	"Citywide and sub-regional plans to reduce and end homelessness adopted by the City Council Regular reports on financial management Regular reports on contract management and program implementation"	"Following the Federal Strategic Plan, Opening Doors, the LA Continuum of Care (CoC) has prioritized three key goals: ending chronic homelessness; preventing and ending veteran homelessness; and preventing and ending homelessness for families, youth, and children. As noted above, LAHSA requires all applicants for new CoC funding to allocate 100% of their units to the chronically homeless. The CoC's most recent plan, Home For Good, was formally adopted in 2010. However, the CoC's strategy is continuing to evolve through development of place-based community plans aligned with the Federal Strategic Plan and Home for Good. A total of 10 community plans will be developed and incorporated into the CoC's strategic efforts over the next five years."	Effective	Retain, update with emphasis on Homes for Good Plan.
4.1.4B. Access New Resources and Services for the Homeless	Periodic reports on state and county legislative and budgetary initiatives	"The City and LAHSA have issued periodic reports on State and County legislative and budgetary initiatives that could benefit programs serving the homeless. This included official City support for H.R. 840 in 2007-2008 - the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2007."	The City has been relatively effective at accessing new resources and services for the homeless population.	Retain.

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
4.1.4C. Housing and Services Planning for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Regularly updated plan for the use of HOPWA grant funds	The Housing Opportunities for Persons living with AIDS (HOPWA) Request For Proposals (RFP) included input from focus groups with providers; held and staffed bimonthly meetings w/ Los Angeles County HIV/AIDS Committee (LACHAC); HOPWA technical services provider completed assessment of the Hotel/Food Voucher Program and Housing Case Manager position, and recommendations for changes to programs.	Effective	Retain
4.1.4D. City Homeless Coordinator	Periodic reports on homeless housing and service delivery and recommendations for improvement	No progress has been made in hiring a City Homeless Coordinator. However, as the lead for the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, LAHSA, conducts quarterly meetings to discuss efforts on how to combat homelessness effectively and efficiently. Attendees include City and County representatives to ensure a information sharing and coordinated process. Each year, there are approximately 20 Continuum meetings featuring over 450 homeless service providers, city and county representatives, school districts, policy makers, faith based and grass roots organizations, and other homeless stakeholders. In addition, on a monthly basis, LAHSA provides financial and contract management reports to designated Committees of the LAHSA Commission.	Effective despite the lack of one overall coordinator position to act as a liaison between LAHSA, City Agencies, the County and other regional bodies. . .	Retain
4.1.5A. Temporary Housing Facilities for Disaster Response	120 sites available throughout the City within 24 hours of a natural disaster	"The City is undertaking Regional Disaster Housing Planning activities funded by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant Program (RCPGP) awards from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The planning activities include a disaster working group comprised of local housing industry representatives as well as state and federal housing and disaster planning experts. Contacts are being made with the local Emergency Network Los Angeles, a collaborative group of non-profits that are voluntary organizations active in disasters (VOADs). "	Effective. Since post-disaster housing availability is a serious problem and affects the most vulnerable City residents, this is a key area of coordination that needs to be expanded.	Retain.
4.1.5B. Outreach and Training for Emergency Preparedness and Response	"4 fairs during Emergency Preparedness Month annually 2 Neighborhood Preparedness Ambassadors Trainings annually Outreach to neighborhood and community groups as requested"	"The City is undertaking Regional Disaster Housing Planning activities funded by the Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant Program (RCPGP) awards from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The planning activities include a disaster working group comprised of local housing industry representatives as well as state and federal housing and disaster planning experts. Contacts are being made with the local Emergency Network Los Angeles, a collaborative group of non-profits that are voluntary organizations active in disasters (VOADs). "	Effective. Since post-disaster housing availability is a serious problem and affects the most vulnerable City residents, this is a key area of coordination that needs to be expanded.	Retain

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
4.1.6A. Siting Homeless Housing and Services	"Identify locations for housing with supportive services in 16 Community Plans Identify targets in all Community Plans"	The new Community Plans have not been identifying specific locations for housing with supportive services. However single-room occupancy (SRO), transitional, and supportive housing are considered the same as multi-family housing and are permitted wherever multi-family is permitted.	Not effective but also somewhat unnecessary given that no specialized locations are required to site such housing in Los Angeles.	Remove
4.1.6B. Zoning and Development Standards for Shelters	Adopt amendment to Zoning Code to facilitate by-right siting of shelter and transitional housing facilities	A Community Care Facilities Ordinance has been proposed, which seeks to amend the City Code to be consistent with the California Community Care Facilities Act. The Ordinance is likely to affect certain transitional housing facilities in the City. In early 2013, the Ordinance had been sent to a working group to further flesh out the relevant issues.	Somewhat effective. A Zoning Code amendment has been proposed but some of the policy directions remain unclear.	Retain.
4.1.6C. Zoning for Health Facilities	Adopt amendment to Zoning Code to remove restrictions on locations of public health and treatment program facilities	A Community Care Facilities Ordinance has been proposed, which seeks to amend the City Code to be consistent with the California Community Care Facilities Act. The Ordinance is likely to affect certain types of treatment facilities as well as residential care facilities for the elderly in the City. In early 2013, the Ordinance had been sent to a working group to further flesh out the relevant issues.	Somewhat effective. A Zoning Code amendment has been proposed but some of the policy directions on the treatment of health and treatment facilities remain unclear.	Retain.
4.2.1A. Assistance for Homeless Persons in Accessing Housing and Services	"Continue funding 1 organization to reach 300 or more homeless individuals Explore expanding outreach funding to community-based organizations within the City"	A total of 2,465 homeless persons have been reached through LAHSA's Emergency Response Teams. In recent years, LAHSA has been implementing various programs to ensure that outreach is expanded. LAHSA, in collaboration with the City and County of Los Angeles is building regional systems of care that will provide coordinated assessments for receipt of homeless services, prevents homelessness by helping families remain within their communities and retain their current non-shelter housing, or diverts people to housing options other than homeless shelters. The first step in this process was the Family Transitions Project (FTP), which streamlined intake of homeless families seeking motel vouchers during the winter months, resulting in improved coordination and more families being diverted away from homelessness and being rapidly rehoused in permanent housing. Building on the success of the FTP, LAHSA, in partnership with the City and County of Los Angeles, is pooling resources to fund the Family Solutions Centers (FSC), which will provide coordinated entry, intake assessment and housing and supportive services interventions to homeless families and families at-risk of homelessness across the various regions of Los Angeles County. In collaboration with mainstream resources and targeted homeless resources, this new integrated Countywide system will provide the appropriate level of services and housing to each family in need. The ultimate goals of this coordinated system will be to divert families from becoming homeless and to end families' homelessness as rapidly as possible.	Very effective. Although the program can be merged with a new specialized program that meets its objectives.	Remove, combine with new program (Family Solutions Center).

Programs from Housing Element 2006-2014	Objective/Strategy as listed in Housing Element 2006-2014	Progress, January 1, 2006 to Present	Effectiveness	Appropriateness (i.e. should program be retained or modified)
4.2.1B. Computerized Information Center/Referrals for Persons with Disabilities	Assist 150 or more clients seeking homeless services and housing resource referrals annually	The CIC uses a custom software program to provide information on and referral to critical services offered throughout the greater Los Angeles area. CIC staff provide referrals to over 1000 persons with disabilities and agencies annually. The database resources include: housing, emergency shelter, accessible transportation, employment training, job placement, and recreational opportunities. We were not able to determine the number of housing referrals made in from 2006 to current.	Effective.	Retain
4.2.1C. HOPWA Centralized Countywide Housing Information Services Clearinghouse	Assist 2,640 clients seeking HIV/AIDS housing information referrals	The website has been redesigned and was recently launched. It is user friendly and receives over 50,000 web hits each year.	The clearing house provides accurate listing for available, affordable and appropriate housing (www.chirpla.org)	Retain
4.2.2A. Awareness of Special Needs Housing (Neighborhood Councils)	"Establish outreach curriculum Pursue funding for training program"	"LAHSA's Emergency Response Team (ERT) is considered one of the lead Outreach Programs in Los Angeles City and County. The ERT provides support to Los Angeles County and City Departments as well as Elected Officials offices. LAHSA continues its networking with other outreach workers countywide. In 2011, there was a focus providing information and training on Los Angeles County Department of Health Services "Healthy Way LA" Program, and participation in the United Way's "Home for Good" Outreach Programs Survey. LAHSA also assistance and supported local outreach teams on conducting special projects. This year, special outreach projects included the Hansen Dam/Sunland-Tujunga region, LAC/USC Medical Center Emergency Room Outreach, Venice Beach and Westchester Outreach, Occupy LA Homeless Participant Outreach, CEO/LASD/LAHSA Outreach Protocol Project, and the Skid Row Families Outreach Project. LAHSA's ERT also continues to work with LA City Dept. of Public Works - Bureau of Street Services Investigation and Enforcement Division (SIED) by providing outreach and notification services to encampment dwellers to ensuring they receive assistance with accessing shelter and related services"	A lot of outreach occurred, but not necessarily towards neighborhood councils, the intended target of the program.	Retain, but broaden program beyond neighborhood councils. Add "Neighborhood: to title before "Awareness."
4.2.2B. Homeless Needs Outreach	Disseminate information about the housing needs of special needs populations to 2,000 people	LAHSA provides information and referral services to over 2,500 persons per year. This includes calls received for homeless assistance. This includes direct requests for assistance received through the emergency services line, by email, and by encounters and engagements made with homeless individuals and families at locations throughout Los Angeles City and County.	Effective	Retain
4.2.3A. Technical Assistance to Homeless Housing Providers	Technical assistance provided to 20 providers annually	Data not available.	Does not appear to have been effective. No funding.	Remove.
4.2.4A. "Project 50" Pilot Program Targeting the Chronically Homeless	50 long-term chronically homeless individuals housed	Project 50 was completed, and housed 43 of the initial 50 chronically homeless individuals that were identified.	Effective, however the pilot program has ended.	Remove.