

3.13.1 Introduction

This section describes the environmental and regulatory setting for population, housing, and employment conditions in County, the 17 municipal jurisdictions within the *2020 LA River Master Plan* area. An analysis of potential population, housing, and employment impacts that could occur with implementation of the *2020 LA River Master Plan* is presented. Data presented in this section was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

The State CEQA Guidelines state “An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment (Section 15382).” Therefore, socioeconomic characteristics should be considered in an EIR only to the extent that they create adverse impacts on the physical environment. Pursuant to this requirement, only project-related effects on population and housing that result in adverse physical effects on the environment are considered in this section.

The analysis in this section includes impact determinations under CEQA for the *2020 LA River Master Plan* that are applicable to all 18 jurisdictions in the study area, including the County and non-County jurisdictions (17 cities). Except for significant and unavoidable impacts, all identified significant environmental effects of the proposed *2020 LA River Master Plan* can be avoided or reduced to a less-than-significant level if the mitigation measures identified in this PEIR are implemented. These mitigation measures will be implemented for subsequent projects that are carried out by the County. Because some later activities under the *2020 LA River Master Plan* would not be carried out by the County, the County cannot enforce or guarantee that the mitigation measures would be incorporated. Therefore, where this PEIR concludes a less-than-significant impact for later activities carried out by the County, the impact would be significant and unavoidable when these activities are not carried out by the County.

3.13.2 Setting

3.13.2.1 Geographic

Regional Population

The proposed Project is located in Los Angeles County, the most populous county in the U.S., with more than 10 million residents in 2019 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019) as seen in Table 3.13-1. Like much of the Southern California region, the population in Los Angeles County has increased over the past decade. Between 2000 and 2012, the County experienced a growth rate of 3.8 percent, which is roughly two and a half times below the rest of the SCAG region (10.4 percent) (SCAG 2012). The County’s population is estimated to grow to 11,514,000 by 2040 (SCAG 2016). Population within the County, including unincorporated County areas and the 17 jurisdictions within the project study area, are presented in Table 3.13-1.

Table 3.13-1. Total Population in the County and Local Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Population
Bell	35,521
Bell Gardens	42,012
Burbank	102,511
Carson	91,394
Commerce	12,900
Compton	95,605
Cudahy	23,569
Downey	111,126
Glendale	199,303
Huntington Park	57,509
Long Beach	462,628
Los Angeles	3,979,576
Lynwood	69,887
Maywood	26,973
Paramount	53,955
South Gate	93,444
Vernon	100
Unincorporated County	1,057,162
Los Angeles County	10,039,107

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019.

Regional and Local Race/Ethnicity Distribution

Nearly every community across the County is diverse; yet, there are parts of the county that have larger than average shares of particular racial or ethnic groups. Between 2000 and 2016, the Hispanic population in the County grew to nearly half of the total population, from 45 to 48 percent. While also growing, the share of Hispanic residents in California is lower, at 39 percent. North of Griffith Park to Canoga Park on the LA River, communities have larger-than-average shares of non-Hispanic white residents. Areas near the river in Downtown Los Angeles, Chinatown, and Little Tokyo have large concentrations of Asian residents, whereas Glendale's 80,000 Armenians represent the second-largest Armenian population in a city outside Yerevan, Armenia's capital. South of Downtown Los Angeles, communities have larger-than-average shares of Hispanic residents. About 14 percent of residents have limited English-speaking ability, compared with California's 10 percent average. Near the river, the highest concentrations of limited English speakers live between Glendale and South Gate (Geosyntec and OLIN 2018).

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2019 records, Hispanic/Latino was the largest ethnic group in the County, with 48.6 percent of the total population identifying themselves as such. Of the remaining population, 26.1 percent identified themselves as White, 15.4 percent as Asian, and 9.0 percent as Black or African American. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Other Pacific, and Two or More Races were also represented, accounting for 1.4 percent, 0.4 percent, 0.3 percent, and 3.1 percent of the gross population, respectively. These statistics are shown in Table 3.13-2, as well as the race/ethnicity distribution of the 17 jurisdictions.

Table 3.13-2 shows the racial/ethnic breakdown of Los Angeles County's population and in each of the 17 other jurisdictions within the project study area (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Table 3.13-2. Regional and Local Race/Ethnicity Distribution (by percentage)

Race/ Ethnicity	Hispanic/ Latino	White	Asian	Black or African American	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific
Bell	91.7	5.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.2
Bell Gardens	95.6	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0
Burbank	23.7	56.7	12.5	2.8	0.7	0.0
Carson	38.8	7.3	25.6	23.5	0.6	2.6
Commerce	95.2	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.1
Compton	68.2	1.2	0.8	29.5	0.3	0.3
Cudahy	95.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Downey	73.9	14.4	7.4	3.2	0.5	0.4
Glendale	18.2	62.0	15.5	1.6	0.4	0.1
Huntington Park	96.7	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.3
Long Beach	42.5	28.1	13.1	12.9	0.9	0.8
Los Angeles	48.6	28.5	11.6	8.9	0.7	0.2
Lynwood	87.5	2.4	0.8	8.5	0.8	0.4
Maywood	98.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0
Paramount	80.8	4.8	2.9	10.2	0.4	0.8
South Gate	95.0	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2
Vernon	72.4	9.2	6.6	11.8	0	0
Unincorporated County	58.7	18.6	12.6	8.2	0.2	1.9
Los Angeles County	48.6	26.1	15.4	9.0	1.4	0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019.

Regional Housing

As of 2019, the total number of housing units in unincorporated County and the 17 jurisdictions within the 2-mile-wide study area along the LA River was estimated to be 544,541. Table 3.13-3 provides a summary of the total number of housing units, the total numbers of occupied and vacant homes, the homeowner vacancy rate, the rental vacancy rate, and the average household size. within the County, including unincorporated County areas and the 17 jurisdictions within the project study area. The homeowner vacancy rate in the jurisdictions located within the 2-mile-wide study area ranges from 0 to 3.0 percent, the rental vacancy rate from 2.1 to 9.7 percent, and the average household size from 1 to 4.9 persons.

Table 3.13-4 shows the projections of housing growth in the cities within the 2-mile-wide study area along the LA River. As shown, the number of housing units is expected to grow throughout all cities, except the City of Vernon, which shows 0 percent growth predicted. For the other cities, housing growth¹ ranges from a 3 percent increase in the City of Bell and City of Paramount to a 31 percent increase in the City of Los Angeles. Unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County are expected to have a 22 percent growth increase, and the County as a whole is expected to have a 10 percent increase.

¹ Housing growth was measured from 2020 population levels to 2040 population levels.

Table 3.13-3. Current Housing Data

Jurisdiction	Number of Housing Units (Year)			Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate	Average Household Size
	Occupied	Vacant	Total			
Bell	24,764	1,870	26,634	2.2	7.9	2.68
Bell Gardens	25,202	2,001	27,203	3.1	9.7	3.92
Burbank	38,925	1,657	40,582	1.3	2.1	1.45
Carson	49,116	2,741	51,857	2.6	6.0	3.98
Commerce	59,283	6,118	65,401	3.2	9.5	3.42
Compton	4,383	63	4,446	0.0	2.8	2.79
Cudahy	15,471	1,107	16,578	2.5	8.7	3.42
Downey	8,719	767	9,486	4.0	3.8	2.64
Glendale	22,941	676	23,617	1.0	5.4	3.25
Huntington Park	25,823	1,532	27,355	1.6	8.3	2.83
Long Beach	22,941	676	23,617	1.0	5.4	3.25
Los Angeles	15,982	1,655	17,637	1.9	9.6	3.61
Lynwood	9,523	388	9,911	2.0	4.6	3.81
Maywood	18,231	1,411	19,642	3.0	9.0	2.79
Paramount	44,931	2,518	47,449	2.0	5.8	3.63
South Gate	54,383	2,235	56,618	1.6	5.2	2.98
Vernon	20,772	1,025	21,797	2.1	6.4	3.41
Unincorporated County	51,487	3,224	54,711	1.4	4.8	3.10
Los Angeles County	3,281,845	208,273	3,490,118	1.1	3.3	3.03

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019.

Table 3.13-4. Housing Growth Estimates

Jurisdiction	2016	2045	Total Increase (2016-2045)	Percentage Increase (2016-2045)
Bell	8,900	9,200	300	3
Bell Gardens	9,700	10,200	500	5
Burbank	41,900	48,600	6,700	16
Carson	25,500	107,900	5,200	20
Commerce	3,400	3,700	300	9
Compton	23,500	24,600	1,100	5
Cudahy	5,600	6,100	500	9
Downey	32,600	34,100	1,500	5
Glendale	74,500	82,300	7,800	10
Huntington Park	14,700	16,500	1,800	12
Long Beach	168,600	198,200	29,600	18
Los Angeles	1,367,000	1,793,000	426,000	31
Lynwood	14,900	16,500	1,600	11
Maywood	6,600	7,000	400	6

Jurisdiction	2016	2045	Total Increase (2016-2045)	Percentage Increase (2016-2045)
Paramount	14,100	14,500	400	3
South Gate	23,700	25,600	1,900	8
Vernon	100	100	0	0
Unincorporated County	294,800	419,300	124,500	22

Source: SCAG 2020

Homeless Populations

Approximately 66,436 people in Los Angeles County currently experience homelessness, about 72 percent of whom are unsheltered, meaning they are not in traditional shelters, emergency shelters, or safe-haven housing (LAHSA 2020). Unsheltered individuals live on the street, in vehicles, in tents, or in makeshift shelters. The remaining 28 percent of those experiencing homelessness live in emergency or transitional shelters or in safe havens. Within Los Angeles County, a total of about 23,000 beds are available in permanent housing, i.e., subsidized long-term housing for those who have experienced long-term or repeated homelessness.

Los Angeles County has among the 10 largest homeless populations within the largest 30 cities nationwide across different metrics—including rate per 10,000 residents and absolute number of people experiencing homelessness—and has the highest percentage of people experiencing homelessness sleeping outside in the country. Between 2016 and 2018, the number of vehicles, tents, and makeshift shelters increased by about a third. More than one in 20 adults along the LA River south of Vernon experienced a time in the past 5 years when they were homeless or did not have their own place to live or sleep.

The most prevalent causes of homelessness are economic in nature, not migrating itinerant populations; 75 percent of those experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles County resided there before becoming homeless, and 65 percent reported living in Los Angeles County for 20 years or more. In Los Angeles County, about 80 percent of people experiencing homelessness are single adults. Homelessness can lead to additional health risks and burdens; loss of personal safety and security; discrimination and abuse; and chronic deprivation.

Homelessness and homeless people living in public rights-of-way or in natural open space or recreational areas are a concern throughout the State of California, the County, and specifically near the LA River. A number of homeless encampments are located along the LA River—currently, more than 7,500 people experiencing homelessness live in communities along the LA River. No counts of the population within the fence line were identified, but anecdotally sizable encampments exist in multiple locations along the corridor and have been the subject of multiple news accounts. They are not just visitors to the river; they may live in the channel or along the river banks, with no other refuge in inclement weather or at night. Homeless and housed people face many of the same risks along the river: risk from flooding, from heat, from violent crime, and from the remoteness of available emergency services. The unsheltered population, however, is more vulnerable and they tend to lack the same resources and safety net that other users of the LA River have.

Regional Employment and Income

The average household in Los Angeles County has three people. Median household income dropped from \$59,200 to \$57,900 between 2000 and 2016 (in 2016 dollars) and is more than \$20,000 higher

for white non-Hispanic residents (\$76,800) and Asian residents (\$68,300) than for Hispanic residents (\$46,700) and black residents (\$41,700). Median individual income for males (\$30,100) is 39 percent higher than median individual income for females (\$21,600) (Table 3.13-5).

Households in communities along the LA River between Downtown LA and Compton tend to be larger (about 3.7 people per household) and have lower household incomes (around \$43,000) than those along other parts of the river (about three people per household and around \$67,000)².

Table 3.13-6 shows the projections of employment growth in the cities and unincorporated County areas within the 2-mile-wide study area along the LA River. As shown, employment is expected to grow throughout all cities, ranging from a 3 percent increase in the City of Vernon and City of Cudahy to a 22 percent increase in the City of Burbank. Unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County are expected to have a 19 percent growth.

Table 3.13-5. Median Household Income

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income
Bell	\$42,548
Bell Gardens	\$41,355
Burbank	\$73,277
Carson	\$78,580
Commerce	\$47,083
Compton	\$50,507
Cudahy	\$43,381
Downey	\$71,948
Glendale	\$62,531
Huntington Park	\$40,638
Long Beach	\$60,551
Los Angeles	\$58,385
Lynwood	\$49,684
Maywood	\$39,738
Paramount	\$53,031
South Gate	\$50,246
Vernon	\$66,250
Unincorporated County	\$54,200
Los Angeles County	\$64,251

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019.

² As stated in Geosyntec's *Demographics, Health, and Social Equity* progress memorandum prepared for the 2020 LA River Master Plan.

Table 3.13-6. Employment Growth

Jurisdiction	2016	2045	Total Increase (2016-2045)	Percentage Increase (2016-2045)
Bell	12,400	13,200	800	6
Bell Gardens	9,600	10,300	700	7
Burbank	114,000	138,700	24,700	22
Carson	63,400	70,000	6,600	10
Commerce	53,400	56,000	2,600	5
Compton	28,600	30,200	1,600	6
Cudahy	2,900	3,000	100	3
Downey	42,900	45,800	2,900	7
Glendale	117,000	125,900	8,900	8
Huntington Park	15,900	17,800	1,900	12
Long Beach	155,900	184,400	28,500	18
Los Angeles	1,848,300	2,135,900	287,600	16
Lynwood	12,000	13,100	1,100	9
Maywood	4,000	4,300	300	8
Paramount	21,400	23,000	1,600	7
South Gate	22,400	24,600	2,200	10
Vernon	43,300	44,600	1,300	3
Unincorporated County	269,100	320,100	51,000	19

Source: SCAG 2020.

3.13.2.2 Regulatory

This section identifies laws, regulations, and ordinances that are relevant to the impact analysis of population and housing in this PEIR.

State

California Housing Element Law

According to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (2020), “California’s housing-element law acknowledges that, in order for the private market to adequately address the housing needs and demand of Californians, local governments must adopt plans and regulatory systems that provide opportunities for (and do not unduly constrain), housing development. As a result, housing policy in California rests largely upon the effective implementation of local general plans and, in particular, local housing elements.” Los Angeles County and the 17 local jurisdictions have adopted Housing Elements that are utilized as part of this analysis, which are provided below.

Regional

Southern California Association of Governments' Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)

In April 2016, SCAG adopted the *2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS)*, which includes goals to increase mobility and enhance sustainability for the region's residents and visitors. The RTP/SCS encompasses three principles to improve the region's future: mobility, economy, and sustainability. As previously discussed, the RTP/SCS includes population, housing, and employment growth projections for 2020, 2035, and 2040. These growth projections are utilized in SCAG's transportation modeling and shape SCAG's regional planning efforts, as outlined in the RTP/SCS. The RTP/SCS minimizes increases in regional traffic congestion by focusing growth, density, and land use intensity within existing urbanized area as the general land use growth pattern for the region while enhancing the existing transportation system and integrating land use into transportation planning. The RTP/SCS recommends local jurisdictions accommodate future growth within existing urbanized areas to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT), congestion, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Southern California Association of Governments' Regional Housing Needs Assessment

SCAG determines regional housing needs and the share of the regional needs to be addressed by Los Angeles County and its constituent cities and publishes these results in their RTP/SCS and Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The RHNA does not necessarily encourage or promote growth, nor does it require the designated city to build the number of housing units that it projects (although sufficient opportunity to do so must be provided). The RHNA identifies the amount of very low income, low income, moderate income, and above moderate-income housing that should be produced for a particular city over a specific period to address regional housing needs. The RHNA adopted by SCAG for the planning period of 2014–2021 is shown in Table 3.13-7.

Table 3.13-7. Los Angeles County RHNA within the Study Area

City	Number of Very Low Income Households	Number of Low Income Households	Number of Moderate Income Households	Number of Above Moderate Income Households	Total
Bell	11	7	8	21	47
Bell Gardens	11	7	8	20	46
Burbank	694	413	443	1,134	2,684
Carson	447	263	280	708	1,698
Commerce	12	7	7	20	46
Compton	1	1	0	0	2
Cudahy	80	46	51	141	318
Downey	210	123	135	346	814
Glendale	508	310	337	862	2,017
Huntington Park	216	128	149	402	895
Long Beach	1,773	1,066	1,170	3,039	7,048

City	Number of Very Low Income Households	Number of Low Income Households	Number of Moderate Income Households	Number of Above Moderate Income Households	Total
Los Angeles	20,427	12,435	13,728	35,412	82,002
Lynwood	123	72	81	218	494
Maywood	13	8	9	23	53
Paramount	26	16	17	46	105
South Gate	314	185	205	558	1,262
Vernon	1	1	0	0	2
Unincorporated County	7,854	4,650	5,060	12,581	30,145
Total ^a	32,721	19,738	21,688	55,531	129,678

^aTotal represents the total number of housing units identified for the 18 jurisdictions.
Source: SCAG 2016.

Measure H: Los Angeles County Plan to Prevent and Combat Homelessness

On August 17, 2015, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board) launched the Homeless Initiative to combat the homelessness crisis that pervades its communities. The County Homeless Initiative conducted an inclusive and comprehensive planning process, including 18 policy summits on nine topics from October 1 to December 3, 2015, which brought together 25 County departments, 30 cities and other public agencies, and over 100 community partners and stakeholders. The Homeless Initiative generated a powerful set of 47 coordinated and integrated strategies divided into the following six areas, which are each key to combating homelessness:

- Prevent homelessness.
- Subsidize housing.
- Increase income.
- Provide case management and services.
- Create a coordinated system.
- Increase affordable/homeless housing.

On February 9, 2016, after hearing the testimony of elected officials and representatives for over 14 cities from throughout the County who pledged their support and commitment to working collaboratively with the County, the Board adopted the Chief Executive Officer's Homeless Initiative's 47 strategies (Strategies). The Board also approved new, one-time funding of \$100 million to initiate the implementation of these Strategies; however, the Board will soon need to replenish these one-time funds. The community-based organizations that participated in crafting the Strategies strongly advocated that the Board needed to secure additional, ongoing, annual funds to implement the Strategies in the years to come.

Los Angeles County General Plan

The Housing Element of the *Los Angeles County General Plan* (Los Angeles County 2015) establishes goals, policies, and programs the County intends to implement to address housing needs and issues.

The goals, policies, and implementation programs in the Housing Element intend to ensure decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing for current and future residents of the unincorporated areas, including those with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2014–2021 Planning Period.

Goal 4: A housing delivery system that provides assistance to low and moderate-income households and those with special needs.

- **Policy 4.1:** Provide financial assistance and ensure that necessary supportive services are provided to assist low and moderate income households and those with special needs to attain and maintain affordable and adequate housing.

Goal 5: Neighborhoods that protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community, and enhance public and private efforts to maintain, reinvest in, and upgrade the existing housing supply.

- **Policy 5.2:** Maintain adequate neighborhood infrastructure, community facilities, and services as a means of sustaining the overall livability of neighborhoods.

Goal 8: Accessibility to adequate housing for all persons without discrimination in accordance with state and federal fair housing laws.

- **Policy 8.1:** Support the distribution of affordable housing, shelters, and transitional housing in geographically diverse locations throughout the unincorporated areas, where appropriate support services and facilities are available in close proximity.

Los Angeles County Housing Programs

Program 10: First 5 LA Supportive Housing for Homeless Families Fund – The First 5 LA Supportive Housing for Homeless Families Fund provides services to families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness with very young children. This program funds supportive services, rental assistance, and capital development of housing.

Program 14: Section 8 Rental Assistance

- **Homeless Set Aside Program:** This program provides rental assistance to homeless families and individuals. It also provides supportive services, such as advocacy, counseling, tenant education, money management, employment, and job training referrals, crisis intervention, child care referrals, and children’s services, through contracted homeless services agencies. Case management includes an 18-month follow-up. Families who are successful in maintaining housing for 12 months are retained in the program, similar to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.
- **Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA):** This program provides rental assistance to eligible homeless households that include a person who has HIV/AIDS. The Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (HACoLA) has entered into agreements with two supportive services agencies—AIDS Project Los Angeles and AIDS Service Center—to identify, assess, refer, and provide case management for eligible households. This program also provides supportive services, such as advocacy, counseling, tenant education, money management, employment and job training referrals, crisis intervention, child care referrals, and children’s services.

Program 17: Shelter Plus Care – Supportive Housing Program

- **Shelter Plus Care (S+C) Program:** The S+C Program provides rental assistance for difficult-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities in connection with supportive services funded from sources outside of the program.

- **Supportive Housing Program (SHP):** The SHP is designed to develop supportive housing and services that will allow homeless persons to live as independently as possible.

Program 19: Winter Shelter Program for Homeless (WSP): The WSP operates 19 sites across 15 cities and communities throughout Los Angeles County. This program is instituted yearly during the coldest and wettest months. The sites offer persons experiencing homelessness with temporary overnight shelter, meals, and help with connecting to supportive services and stable housing.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services

The DPSS Housing Program offers a number of benefits and services designed to assist California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) families who are homeless. The CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA) Program provides temporary HA and permanent HA. Temporary HA provides temporary shelter payments to homeless families while they are looking for permanent housing. Permanent HA helps homeless families secure a permanent residence or provides up to two months back rent when the family has received a pay rent or quit notice.

Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority

In December of 1993, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Los Angeles mayor and City Council created the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) as an independent, joint powers authority. LAHSA is the lead agency in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, which is the regional planning body that coordinates housing and services for families and individuals experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles County. LAHSA coordinates and manages over \$300 million annually in federal, State, County, and City funds for programs that provide shelter, housing, and services to people experiencing homelessness.

Los Angeles River Ranger Program Establishment Plan

The Los Angeles River Ranger Program Establishment Plan (River Ranger Plan) was developed in response to Assembly Bill 1558 (C. Garcia), Los Angeles River: River Ranger Program, which required the development of a program to provide a network of river rangers who assist the public at sites along the LA River and its tributaries. The bill was enacted in 2017 to address river-adjacent communities' limited contact with and responsibility for the River, as well as coordinate with current revitalization plans working to enhance the river to increase its ecological, social, and recreational opportunities.

The River Ranger Plan was developed by a stakeholder-driven process. The planning process was led by two State conservancies with LA River jurisdiction and their respective Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs). Additionally, two advisory groups were established to guide the development of the Plan: the Steering Committee and the Stakeholder Committee. The River Ranger Plan defines a unified program that is responsive to the unique needs and conditions of the river's diverse reaches.

If programs like the River Ranger Program are implemented to provide river staff and services, the perception of the LA River as a rich community and environmental asset could continue to grow. Furthermore, these types of programs can emerge as a new model for both multijurisdictional collaboration and community-based revitalization around LA River awareness and education. The River Ranger Program includes goals to engage with existing entities who conduct homeless engagement and provide support services and resources. The program will facilitate ongoing information sharing and coordination with governing jurisdictions including but not limited: to Los

Angeles County Flood Control District, the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, cities with jurisdictions along the LA River, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, public and private utilities, public schools and homeless services agencies. Information sharing and coordination with homeless service agencies, and relevant law enforcement agencies will be essential for implementing appropriate outreach strategies with homeless populations and for responding to critical public safety incidents

Local

Frame 1

City of Long Beach

City of Long Beach General Plan

The Housing Element of the *City of Long Beach General Plan* (City of Long Beach 2014) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within the City of Long Beach during the 2013–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including special needs housing and affordable housing. The Housing Element includes the following goals, policies, and programs for the 2013–2021 planning period.

Goal 2: Address the Unique Housing Needs of Special Needs Residents

- **Policy 2.2:** Support continued efforts to implement and expand the Continuum of Care program for homeless persons. Implement the feasible components of Within Our Reach: A Community Partnership to Prevent and End Homelessness, Long Beach’s 10-Year Plan Report.

Goal 3: Retain and Improve the Quality of Existing Housing and Neighborhoods

- **Policy 3.5:** Continue to improve streets and drainage, sidewalks and alleys, green spaces and parks, street trees, and other public facilities, amenities and infrastructure.

Program 2.1: Continuum of Care

- **Objective:** Continue to support services and programs that are part of the Continuum of Care system for the homeless through the City’s annual funding allocation process.

Program 2.2: Zoning Code Update for Special Needs Housing

- **Objective:** The City of Long Beach will explore additional opportunities for allowing emergency shelters in PD-29 and the IL (Light Industrial) zone. Annually, monitor the effectiveness of the various zones for by-right emergency shelters and pursue alternative strategies, as necessary.

Program 3.4: Neighborhood Improvement Services

- **Objective:** Continue to implement various neighborhood improvement programs, such as Neighborhood Partners, Urban Forestry, Home Improvement Rebates, Neighborhood Clean Up, and Neighborhood Leadership.

City of Los Angeles

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The Housing Element of the *City of Los Angeles General Plan* (City of Los Angeles 2013) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within Los Angeles during the 2013–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element are intended to maintain and

upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including special needs housing and affordable housing. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2013–2021 planning period.

Housing Element

Goal 4: Ending and Preventing 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 specific needs of all persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.
 - **Policy 4.1.1:** Ensure an adequate supply of emergency and temporary housing for people who are homeless or are at a risk of becoming homeless, including people with disabilities.
 - **Policy 4.1.2:** Promote and facilitate programs and strategies that ensure the rapid re-housing of all people who become homeless.
 - **Policy 4.1.3:** Provide permanent supportive housing options with services for homeless persons and persons/families at risk of homelessness to ensure that they remain housed and get the individualized help they may need.
 - **Policy 4.1.4:** Target chronically homeless individuals and prioritize the most vulnerable among them for services and Permanent Supportive Housing, including through the coordination of service provision and the efficient access to information so as to rapidly match available services to those in need of services.
 - **Policy 4.1.5:** Plan for emergency housing needs that will result from natural or man-made disasters.
 - **Policy 4.1.6:** Provide housing facilities and supportive services for the homeless and special needs populations throughout the city, and reduce zoning and other regulatory barriers to their placement and operation in appropriate locations.
- **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.
 - **Policy 4.2.1:** Provide a high level of outreach targeted to the chronically homeless to inform them of their rights and opportunities to move them from the streets into permanent housing with appropriate support services.
 - **Policy 4.2.2:** Inform communities about special needs populations in the city and effective approaches to meeting their housing needs.
 - **Policy 4.2.3:** Strengthen the capacity of the development community to locate, construct and manage housing facilities for the homeless.
 - **Policy 4.2.4:** In accordance with the federal Hearth Act, target outreach and permanent supportive housing resources to the chronically homeless so as to move them from the streets into permanent housing with appropriate supportive services.
 - **Policy 4.2.5:** Promote and facilitate a planning process that includes homeless persons, formerly homeless, and providers of housing and services for the homeless in order to provide up-to date information for the more effective coordination and use of resources.

Housing Programs

Objective 1.1: Produce an adequate supply of rental and ownership housing to meet current and projected needs.

- **Program 6:** New Production of Affordable Housing

Add 500 rental units annually to the City of Los Angeles affordable housing stock, of which approximately 30 percent will be Permanent Supportive Housing.

Objective 4.1: Provide an adequate supply of short-term and permanent housing and services throughout the city that are appropriate and meet the specific needs of all persons who are homeless or at high risk of homelessness.

- **Program 110: HOPWA Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Program:** Provide housing subsidies to low-income persons with HIV/AIDS in Los Angeles County, including Tenant- and Project-Based Rental Assistance; Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU); scattered site rental assistance; permanent housing placement grants; emergency motel and meal vouchers; and emergency and transitional housing.
- **Program 111: Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Facilities Fund:** the operating and supportive services costs of existing facilities and programs providing emergency and transitional housing to homeless persons citywide.
- **Program 112: Overnight Shelter (Winter Shelter and Year-Round Shelter):** Provide temporary shelter to homeless men and women through a Winter Shelter program (December 1st through March 15th), and to men, women, and families through a Year Round shelter program. Provide vouchers for low cost hotels/motels for persons not suited to large group shelters, including elderly persons and people with communicable diseases.
- **Program 114: Family Solutions System:** The Family Solutions System (FSS) is a new system of service delivery in Los Angeles County, developed to improve and expedite the delivery of housing and other supportive services to homeless families in Los Angeles County. In addition to direct services, the FSS also has the added ability to provide direct financial assistance for rapid rehousing, including a security deposit for an apartment, partial rent for 3 months or a motel voucher, and utilities, etc.
- **Program 115: Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH):** The HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program combines Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance for homeless Veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). VA provides these services for participating Veterans at VA medical centers (VAMCs) and community-based outreach clinics.
- **Program 117: HOPWA Supportive Services for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS:** Provide low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS with services to help locate, obtain, and maintain appropriate and affordable housing and improve/obtain financial resources and benefits, employment, health care, food and nutrition services, mental health and substance abuse counseling, and legal services.
- **Program 118: Rental Assistance for Homeless Households:** Provide HUD Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers to qualifying homeless families. Provide supportive services to help homeless households make the transition to stable, affordable housing. Pursue local administrative changes in order to expedite application processes and facilitate voucher portability across jurisdictions.
- **Program 119: Rental Assistance for Homeless Households with Disabilities:** Provide rental assistance and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities, specifically those with serious mental illness, chronic substance abuse problems and/or HIV/AIDS
- **Program 122: Permanent Supportive Housing For Homeless Persons:** Provide long-term housing with supportive services designed to enable homeless persons with mental and physical disabilities to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting.
- **Program 124: Homeless Housing and Services Coordination:** Coordinate with LAHSA, the County and other government and non-profit agencies to develop plans to reduce and end homelessness and to implement homeless policies and programs.
- **Program 125: Access New Resources and Services for the Homeless:** Monitor federal, state and County legislative and budgetary initiatives that affect homeless persons, including homeless subpopulations with special needs, such as persons with disabilities.

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.

- **Program 134: Assistance for Homeless Persons in Accessing Housing and Services:** Fund community-based organizations to provide outreach and referral assistance to homeless persons including: housing referrals; food, blankets, and other necessities; needs assessment and engagement in social services; medical, mental health, and/or substance abuse services. Assist clients to move off the streets or out of places not meant for human habitation and into any form of housing.
- **Program 135: Computerized Information Center/Information and Referrals for Persons with Disabilities:** Provide assistance to callers seeking social service programs for homeless services and housing resource referrals in times of need and crisis. Assess the need/crisis via client intake, locate appropriate resource/service provider, and explain programs offered by the community-based organization and/or government agency.

Land Use Element

The City of Los Angeles maintains 35 community plans, one for each of its Community Plan Areas. Community plans establish neighborhood-specific goals and implementation strategies to achieve the broad objectives laid out in the *City of Los Angeles General Plan*. Together, the 35 Community Plans comprise the General Plan's Land Use Element, which plays an important role in bolstering housing and job opportunities, conserving open space and natural resources, and balancing different neighborhoods' needs.

Each community plan consists of a policy document and a land use map. The policy document lays out the community's goals, policies, and programs, whereas the land use map identifies where certain uses (e.g., residential, commercial, and industrial) are permitted. Together, the policy document and land use map inform local zoning decisions. Proposed changes to the city's zoning are usually initiated through Community Plan Updates. The following Community Plan policies in Table 3.13-8 are applicable to the *2020 LA River Master Plan*:

Table 3.13-8. Land Use Element – Community Plans

Community Plan	Policies
Sherman Oaks–Studio City–Toluca Lake–Cahuenga Pass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1-1.2 Protect existing single-family residential neighborhoods from new, out-of-scale development. • Policy 1-1.3 Protect existing stable single-family and low-density residential neighborhoods from encroachment by higher density residential and other incompatible uses.
Van Nuys–North Sherman Oaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1-1.2 Protect existing single-family residential neighborhoods from new, out-of-scale development. • Policy 1-1.3 Protect existing stable single-family and low-density residential neighborhoods from encroachment by higher density residential and other incompatible uses.
North Hollywood–Valley Village	This Community Plan contains no specific numbered policies related to land use, the plan proposes that the low-density residential character of North Hollywood–Valley Village should be preserved and that single-family neighborhoods be protected from other types of uses.

Community Plan	Policies
Silver Lake–Echo Park–Elysian Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 1-1.3 Protect existing single-family neighborhoods from new out-of-scale development. ● Policy 1-1.5 Protect existing stable single-family and low-density residential neighborhoods from encroachment by higher density residential and other incompatible uses.
Northeast Los Angeles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 1-1.1 Protect existing stable single-family and other lower density residential neighborhoods from encroachment by higher density residential and other uses that are incompatible as to scale and character or would otherwise diminish the quality of life.
Southeast Los Angeles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy LU2.1 Preserve Neighborhoods. Strive to maintain existing single-family land use designations throughout the Community Plan Area and protect them from encroachment by higher density residential and other incompatible uses. ● Policy LU.2.2 Appropriate Scale. Proposed development should be designed to achieve transition in scale and be compatible with adjacent single-family neighborhoods.
Wilmington–Harbor City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policy 1-1.2 Protect existing single-family residential neighborhoods from new, out-of-scale development. ● Policy 1-1.3 Protect existing stable single-family and low-density residential neighborhoods from encroachment by higher density residential and other incompatible uses. ● Policy 1-6.1 The enlargement of nonconforming, incompatible commercial and industrial uses within areas designated on the Plan map for residential land use shall be prohibited, and action shall be taken toward their removal on a scheduled basis in conformance with Section 12.23 of the Municipal Code. ● Policy 1-6.2 Compatible non-conforming uses that are a recognized part of a neighborhood (e.g., "Mom and Pop" neighborhood stores) should be allowed to continue as legal nonconforming uses in accordance with applicable provisions of the Municipal Code.

Comprehensive Homeless Strategy

The Comprehensive Homeless Strategy presented was adopted by the Los Angeles City Council on February 9, 2016. It is meant to be a comprehensive approach to address short- and long-term homelessness issues.

Strategy B3 – Partner with Cities to Expand Rapid Re-Housing

- **County Recommendation:** Direct the Department of Health Services and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority to partner with cities and expand the availability of rapid rehousing, as described below.

Strategy B7 – Crisis/Interim/Bridge Housing for those Exiting Institutions

- **County Recommendation:** Direct the Department of Health Services, in collaboration with the Department of Mental Health (DMH), Probation Department, Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Sheriff (LASD), and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), to develop a plan to increase the crisis/interim/bridge housing stock across the County, including identification of funding that can be used to support the increase.

Strategy B8 – Housing Choice Vouchers for Permanent Supportive Housing

- **County Recommendation:** Direct the Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles (HACoLA) to dedicate a percentage of Housing Choice Vouchers which become available

through routine turnover to permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals.

Strategy F6 – Using Public Land for Homeless Housing

- **County Recommendation:** Instruct the Community Development Commission, in collaboration with the Chief Executive Office, Internal Services Department, and Departments of Health Services, Regional Planning, and Public Works, to assess the feasibility of making County-owned property available for the development of housing for homeless families/individuals, and develop a public land development strategy/program

Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) Initiatives

- **Waiting List Limited Preference: Homeless Program:** The goal of the program is to provide permanent affordable housing for homeless individuals and families while ensuring them access to supportive services to maintain independent living. The Homeless Program's allocation of 4,111 housing choice vouchers targets homeless individuals and families living in transitional housing, emergency shelters, and the streets. The HACLA currently works with 19 non-profit and public agency partners located throughout the City of Los Angeles.
- **Waiting List Limited Preference: Tenant-Based Supportive Housing Program:** The Tenant Based Supportive Housing program (TBSH) provides affordable, permanent, supportive housing for high-service-need chronically homeless individuals and families by providing rental subsidies and supportive services through the collaborative effort of the [Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority] and local service providers. The intensive supportive services enable chronically homeless individuals and families to stabilize their living conditions and remain successfully housed for the length of time that they are on the program. The TBSH program currently has 800 housing choice vouchers. The HACLA currently works with nine non-profit and public agency partners located throughout the community.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing Project-Based Voucher Program:** The Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Project-Based Voucher (PBV) Program provides long-term rental subsidy contracts that facilitate development of housing for homeless and chronically homeless individuals and families, targeting a variety of special needs populations.
- **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-Veterans Affairs Supported Housing (VASH) Program:** The HUD-VASH Program is a partnership that was developed by the VA with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide permanent housing and supportive services to homeless and chronically homeless veterans. The program partners the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) and the Los Angeles Veterans Affairs Medical Center.
- **Waiting List Limited Preference: Homeless Veterans Initiative:** Section 8 increased the Waiting List Limited Preference for Homeless by 500 vouchers to support the Homeless Veterans Initiative which will target homeless veterans who are not VA health care eligible, a population currently not being assisted. HACLA's nonprofit and public agency partners will provide supportive services which will enable the veterans to maintain independent living and remain successfully housed.
- **Shelter Plus Care (Continuum of Care Rental Assistance) Program:** The Shelter Plus Care Program was created under the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and is designed to promote permanent housing with supportive service to persons with disabilities coming from the streets and emergency shelters.
- **Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program:** The Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program was created under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987. The Section 8 rental assistance provided under this program is designed to bring more SRO units into the local housing supply to assist homeless persons into permanent housing.

Frame 2

Unincorporated County

Applicable regulations are described above.

City of Long Beach

Applicable regulations are described above.

City of Carson

City of Carson General Plan

The Housing Element of the *Carson General Plan* (City of Carson 2013) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within the City of Carson during the 2014-2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including special needs housing and affordable housing. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2014–2021 planning period.

Goal 1: Improvement and Maintenance of the Existing Housing Stock While Preserving Affordability.

- **Policy 1.1:** Work toward the elimination and prevention of the spread of blight and deterioration, and the conservation, rehabilitation, and redevelopment of blighted areas within the city.
- **Policy 1.3:** Promote economic well-being of the city by encouraging the development and diversification of its economic base.

Goal 2: Maintenance and Enhancement of Neighborhood Quality

- **Policy 2.1:** Develop safeguards against noise and pollution to enhance neighborhood quality.
- **Policy 2.2:** Assure residential safety and security.
- **Policy 2.4:** Encourage community involvement in addressing the maintenance and improvement of housing stock and neighborhood context.
- **Policy 2.5:** Continue to improve streets, drainage, sidewalks, alleys, street trees, parks, and other public amenities and infrastructure.

Housing Programs

Emergency Shelters: Carson prepared and adopted an amendment to the Zoning Code Ordinance to permit emergency shelters by-right in the ML (Manufacturing Light) and MH (Heavy Industrial) zone districts along with development and operational standards. This program commits Carson to continue to monitor the inventory of sites appropriate to accommodate emergency shelters and work with appropriate organizations to ensure the needs of the homeless population and extremely low-income households are met.

Transitional and Supportive Housing: Carson prepared and adopted an amendment to the Zoning Code Ordinance to identify transitional and supportive housing as a residential use and permitted in all residential zones, subject only to those standards/regulation that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone. This program commits Carson to continue to monitor the inventory of sites appropriate to accommodate emergency shelters and work with appropriate

organizations to ensure the needs of the homeless population and extremely low-income households are met.

City of Compton

City of Compton General Plan

The City of Compton is in the process of updating the Housing Element of its General Plan. The Draft Housing Element of the *City of Compton Draft General Plan 2030* (City of Compton 2019) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within Compton during the 2013–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to encourage the provision of suitable housing for Compton residents and to protect the vitality of existing residential neighborhoods. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2013–2021 planning period.

Goal 2: The City of Compton will promote affordable housing and shelter for all economic segments of the community.

- **Policy 2.2:** The City of Compton will inform residents of the availability of housing assistance programs and community services available in the area (such as Section 8 certificates and vouchers).

Goal 5: The City of Compton will promote equal access and opportunity to housing, regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, or color.

- **Policy 5.3:** The City of Compton will establish referral agencies to serve low-income households, the homeless, handicapped, elderly households, and residents with special housing needs.

Housing Programs

Homelessness Plan: To broaden the collective impact and accelerate change, the City of Compton will prepare a locally specific City Plan to Combat Homelessness. The plan will comprehensively assess homelessness in Compton, assess the resources currently available to address the challenge, identify opportunities for City and County collaboration and identify implementation strategies to address the issue.

Frame 3

Unincorporated County

Applicable regulations are described above.

City of Compton

Applicable regulations are described above.

City of Cudahy

City of Cudahy General Plan

The Housing Element of the *Cudahy 2040 General Plan* (City of Cudahy 2018) establishes goals and policies to address housing needs within the City of Cudahy. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to respond to the key housing related issues facing Cudahy. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies.

Goal 1: The City of Cudahy will improve the housing supply and the choice of housing opportunities through private investment and, where necessary, through public action and financing.

- **Policy 1.8:** The City of Cudahy will work with the appropriate service providers to develop and coordinate programs to assist in the conservation of affordable housing and to serve the homeless population.

Goal 2: The City of Cudahy will promote affordable housing and shelter for all economic segments of the community.

Goal 5: The City of Cudahy will promote equal access and opportunity to housing regardless of race, religion, sex, marital status, ancestry, national origin, or color.

- **Policy 5.4:** The City of Cudahy will establish referral agencies to serve low income households, the homeless, handicapped, elderly households, and residents with special housing needs.
- **Policy 5.7:** The City of Cudahy will provide continued cooperation between the City and adjacent cities in the development of regional housing programs and homeless services.

Housing Programs

Program 9: Hotel and Motel Resources – The City shall preserve hotels and motels as an emergency housing resource. To encourage the use of hotels by "homeless" individuals, the City continuously works with hotel managers on making rooms available for emergency/transitional housing and makes community service agencies in the area aware of the facilities. The City also refers persons in need to these facilities. Vouchers shall be solicited from the hotel, local businesses, charitable agencies, and other organizations/individuals to provide short-term stays at the hotels. The 160 rooms available in local hotels are adequate to serve the temporary housing needs of homeless individuals in the area. This program is ongoing, implemented, and monitored annually (coinciding with the fiscal year) by the Community Development Department.

Program 11: Emergency, Transitional, and Supportive Housing – The City will continue to monitor the inventory of sites appropriate to accommodate transitional housing and supportive housing and will work with the appropriate organizations to ensure the needs of homeless and extremely low-income residents are met.

Program 17: Homeless Assistance Program – The City shall maintain a list of local social services to use as referral sources for residents in need. The information will be distributed to City departments that interface with homeless persons or persons at risk of being homeless.

City of Downey

City of Downey General Plan

The Housing Element of the *Downey Vision 2025 General Plan* (City of Downey 2013) establishes goals and policies to address housing needs within the City of Downey. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to respond to the key housing related issues facing Downey. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies.

- **Policy 3.1:** Use public financial resources, as feasible, to support the provision of housing for lower income households and special needs groups.

City of Lynwood

The City of Lynwood plans, coordinates, and organizes strategies to assist the city's homeless population in collaboration with other public and private organizations. Lynwood currently contracts with the Homeless Outreach Program Integrated Care System (HOPICS) to provide homeless outreach within the community.

City of Paramount

City of Paramount General Plan

The Housing Element of the *Paramount General Plan* (City of Paramount 2007) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within Paramount during the 2014–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element are intended to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2014–2021 planning period.

Issue Area No. 3 The City of Paramount will remain committed to the identification of prospective development sites for a continued variety and diversity of new housing.

- **Policy 3.3:** The City will continue to provide a balance in the types of housing available, promoting development for moderate income households as well as lower income households.

Housing Programs

Emergency Shelter Rezoning Program/Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Emergency Shelter Grants – This program provides for the creation of an overlay zone within a specific area of the city where an emergency shelter would be permitted by right.

Transitional Housing Program – The definition of *transitional housing* will be changed in order to consider transitional housing as a residential use in all zones that allow residential uses subject to those restrictions that are applicable to the other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

City of South Gate

City of South Gate General Plan

The Housing Element of the *South Gate General Plan 2035* (City of South Gate 2009) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within South Gate during the 2013–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2013–2021 planning period.

Goal H 4: Improved housing for underserved populations.

- **Objective H 4.1:** Encourage the development of housing that caters to the special needs groups, including the elderly, persons with disabilities (including developmental disabilities), students, large families, and the homeless.
- **Policy 5:** The City of South Gate will collaborate with the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) communities within the Gateway subregion to create a continuum of care for the homeless.
- **Policy 6:** The City of South Gate will support and participate in a partnership with agencies such as the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) to provide temporary, transitional and permanent housing for the homeless.

Frame 4

Unincorporated County

Applicable regulations are described above.

City of Bell

City of Bell 2030 General Plan

The *City of Bell 2030 General Plan* (City of Bell 2018) Housing Element establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within Bell. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals or families with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies related to the proposed Project

Issue: To underscore the City's commitment to equal housing opportunities for all income levels

- **Housing Element Policy 30.** The City of Bell shall continue participating in the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payment program in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Housing Authority. New and existing structures shall comply with current building and safety codes. Prior to the approval of housing rehabilitation plans, building permits will only be issued following inspection of the units for compliance with current codes.
- **Housing Element Policy 11.** The City of Bell shall continue to cooperate with other public agencies and NGOs as a means to maintain and preserve the existing emergency and transitional housing in the Cheli area of the City. The City shall explore other sites for emergency shelters within the City that would be located near services and employment. Finally, the City shall cooperate with other agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) involved in the provision of emergency, transitional, and supportive housing.

Housing Programs

Program 2 Emergency Shelter Program. As required by SB-2, the City will continue to provide for an Emergency Shelter Program. The City will maintain the appropriate zoning to allow the continued operation of the Salvation Army Shelter in the Cheli district.

Program 8 Transitional Housing Program. Transitional housing is a type of supportive housing used to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. A person may live in a transitional housing unit for up to two years while receiving supportive services that enable independent living. The City intends to comply with State law regarding the provision of transitional housing. The existing Bell Salvation Army Shelter located in the City includes a transitional housing facility. The City will continue to permit the existing Bell Shelter, which includes a transitional housing facility, to operate.

Supportive Housing Program. Under this program, the City will be required to amend its Zoning Ordinance to permit such housing in its residential zone districts. The State requires this Housing Element to identify zones that allow supportive housing development and demonstrate that zoning, local regulations (standards and the permit process) encourage and facilitate supportive housing. Supportive housing may include a single-family detached unit or an apartment building. The City of Bell will permit supportive housing within all of the residential Zone districts. The City will comply with all State requirements governing supportive housing.

City of Bell Gardens

City of Bell Gardens General Plan

The City of Bell Gardens is in the process of updating the Housing Element of *City of Bell Gardens General Plan 2010* (City of Bell Gardens 2013). The Draft Housing Element establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within the City of Bell Gardens during the 2013–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing

types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals or families with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2013–2021 planning period.

Goal 2: Affordable and Special Needs Housing Opportunities

- **Policy 2.1:** Strive to achieve a housing market that recognizes housing as shelter and not as speculative investments so as to deter rapid turnover, which leads to the deterioration of housing stock.

Goal 5: Equal Housing

- **Policy 5.2:** Promote housing that meets the special needs of large households, elderly, disabled, single-parent households, and the homeless.

Housing Programs

Program 8: Zoning Provisions for Special Needs Housing

- **Transitional and Supportive Housing:** For transitional/supportive housing developments that operate as housing developments, meeting the Health and Safety Code definition, such uses are permitted by right where housing is permitted.
- **Emergency Shelters:** Emergency shelters are permitted with approval of a ministerial permit in M-1 (Light Industrial) zone, subject to the same regulations as other uses in the M-1 zone and special development regulations.

City of Commerce

City of Commerce General Plan

The Housing Element of the *City of Commerce 2020 General Plan* (City of Commerce 2008) establishes goals and policies to address housing needs within the City of Commerce. The goals and policies in the Housing Element are intended to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals or families with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the planning period.

5.3.5 Issue: Environmental Justice

Housing Policy 5.8: The City of Commerce will regularly assess the social service needs of the community.

Housing Programs

None of the housing programs in the Housing Element of the *City of Commerce 2020 General Plan* are applicable to the proposed Project.

City of Huntington Park

City of Huntington Park General Plan

The City of Huntington Park is in the process of updating the Housing Element of its *City of Huntington Park 2030 General Plan* (City of Huntington Park 2017) The Draft Housing Element establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within Huntington Park during the 2013–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals or families with

special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2013–2021 planning period.

Goal 5.0: Promote Equal Opportunity for All Residents to Reside in the Housing of Their Choice.

- **Policy 5.3:** Coordinate with the Los Angeles Area Homeless Services Agency (LAHSA) and other local communities in order to provide a continuum of care of services and facilities for the homeless. Support local service providers offering needed facilities and housing support services to homeless individuals and families, and persons at risk of homelessness.

Housing Programs

Program 16: Emergency Services – The City of Huntington Park currently provides funding support to two local agencies that provide services to homeless individuals and families, and persons at risk of becoming homeless – the Southeast Churches Service Center (SCSC) and the Salvation Army/Southeast Communities Corps. The SCSC provides emergency “brown bag” groceries to families, and bus tokens and taxi vouchers to link clients with other service agencies. Through their office in Huntington Park, the Salvation Army provides the following emergency services: daily meals; emergency food for families; monthly food bags for seniors; acute medical, dental, and vision care; showers; clothing vouchers; bus tokens; motel vouchers; and referrals to outside agencies. Also, a limited amount of emergency rental assistance and utility assistance is available for qualified households.

City of Maywood

City of Maywood General Plan

The City of Maywood is in the process of updating the Housing Element of its *City of Maywood General Plan* (City of Maywood 2008). The Draft Housing Element establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within Maywood during the 2014–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain and upgrade the quality of existing neighborhoods and housing and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals or families with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2014–2021 planning period.

Goal 1: The City will provide a wide range of housing types to meet the existing and future needs of Maywood area residents.

- **Policy 1.2:** The City of Maywood will encourage both the private and public sectors to produce or assist in the production of quality housing with a particular emphasis on housing that is affordable to lower income and special needs households.
- **Policy 1.6:** The City of Maywood will continue to coordinate with local social service providers to address the needs of the homeless population.

Housing Programs

Emergency Shelter Program – Under this program, the Zoning Ordinance will be amended to accommodate the requirements of Senate Bill 2 (SB 2) requires local governments to identify geographic areas where emergency shelters will be permitted by right. In response to this requirement, the City has designated a specific area located at the southeast corner of Corona Avenue and Fruitland Avenue (APNs 6312-002-001 and 6312-002-002) as the area where such facilities will be permitted by right.

Transitional Housing Program – The definition of transitional housing will be changed in order to consider transitional housing as a residential use in all zones that allow residential uses subject

to those restrictions that are applicable to the other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Supportive Housing Program – The City of Maywood will permit supportive housing within all the zones that permit residential uses subject to the same requirements of residential uses of the same type in the same zone. The City will comply with all State requirements governing supportive housing.

City of Vernon

City of Vernon General Plan

The Housing Element of the *City of Vernon General Plan* (City of Vernon 2013) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within Vernon during the 2014–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain the quality of existing housing stock and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals or families with special needs. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2014–2021 planning period.

Goal H-4: Continue to promote the availability of a range in existing unit types and sizes, and equal housing opportunity in the City’s housing market on the basis of age, race, sex, marital status, ethnic background, source of income, homelessness, physical disabilities, and other factors.

- **Policy H-4.2:** Address the housing needs of special populations and extremely low-income households through emergency shelters, transitional housing, supportive housing, and single-room occupancy units.

Housing Programs

Program 7: Equal Housing Opportunity – Persons in need of transitional and supportive housing can readily be accommodated within any housing development proposed in the Housing Overlay zone. In conjunction with adoption of the 2041-2021 Housing Element, the City of Vernon has amended the Zoning Ordinance to define transitional and supportive housing as a standard residential uses of property permitted within the Housing Overlay zone.

Frame 5

City of Los Angeles

Applicable regulations are described above.

Frame 6

City of Los Angeles

Applicable regulations are described above.

City of Glendale

City of Glendale General Plan

The *2014–2021 Housing Element of the General Plan* (City of Glendale 2014) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within the City of Glendale during the 2014–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element are intended to provide decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing to current and future residents of Glendale, including the elderly,

lower-income households, and individuals and families experiencing homelessness. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2014–2021 planning period.

Goal 4: A City with Housing Services that Address Groups with Special Housing Needs

- **Policy 4.5:** Continue to offer housing and supportive services to special needs groups such as the elderly and the homeless to enable independent living.
- **Policy 4.7:** Coordinate with local social service providers through the Continuum of Care process to address the needs of the city's homeless population, including the development of service-enriched and affordable housing.

Goal 6: A City with Housing that is Livable and Sustainable

- **Policy 6.3:** Implement the recommendations of the Open Space and Conservation Element and the Recreation Element of the General Plan to ensure an adequate amount of public open space and developed parkland for the needs of new and existing residential development.

Housing Programs

Program Strategy #2: Production of Affordable Housing – Glendale's Community Development Department will continue to be actively involved with developing and promoting other affordable housing programs. The Department of Community Development will continue to promote the development and ongoing provision of affordable housing through activities such as holding homeless fairs to connect homeless individuals with services available in the local community.

Program Strategy #3: Rental Assistance – Continue to provide Section 8 vouchers to approximately 1,553 Glendale residents and 1,493 portable vouchers, which Glendale administers on behalf of other housing agencies, to extremely low and very low income households. The goals of the program give high priority to special needs populations including: Victims of retaliation, homeless persons, and Veterans.

Program Strategy #5 – Housing Services

- **Emergency Shelters:** Provide 40 year round emergency shelter beds and 10 year round domestic violence crisis shelter beds and serve a combined total of 250 persons annually (2,000 for the 8 year period).
- **Transitional Shelters:** Provide transitional housing through 116 beds for persons in families, serving 122 persons annually (976 persons over the 8 year period.)
- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** Provide access to permanent supportive housing to 50 homeless households with disabilities through the Shelter plus Care Program. Provide stable housing for persons with special needs through permanent supportive housing. Continue to provide 22 slots for unaccompanied adults. Provide stable housing for families with special needs through Chester Street Permanent Supportive Housing Program. Continue to provide 18 beds for persons in families.
- **Homeless Prevention Services:** Provide homeless prevention services through case management, advocacy, and direct financial assistance to households at risk of homelessness to help them maintain/obtain housing. Serve 200 families annually (1,600 for the 8 year period.)
- **Street Outreach:** Provide street outreach services to the chronically homeless street population in Glendale and connect clients to the Continuum of Care.
- **Support Services:** Provide Medical Discharge Counseling services to homeless persons being discharged from Glendale Adventist Medical Center to address emergency needs and link them to homeless services under the local preference for homeless families.

Frame 7

Unincorporated County

Applicable regulations are described above

City of Los Angeles

Applicable regulations are described above

City of Burbank

City of Burbank General Plan

The Housing Element of the *Burbank 2035 General Plan* (City of Burbank 2013) establishes goals, policies, and programs to address housing needs within the City of Burbank during the 2014–2021 planning period. The goals and policies in the Housing Element intend to maintain the quality of existing housing stock and to increase the supply of a diversity of housing types, including affordable housing and housing for individuals or families with special need. The Housing Element includes the following goals and policies for the 2014–2021 planning period.

Goal 5: Equal Housing Opportunities

- **Policy 5.3:** Support continued efforts to implement the Los Angeles Area Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) Continuum of Care program for the homeless. **Policy 5.4:** Continue to provide funding support to local service agencies to provide emergency housing and services to the homeless and at-risk homeless population.
- **Policy 5.5:** Collaborate with faith-based and other grassroots community efforts to provide shelter and supportive services to the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness through a comprehensive strategy.

Housing Programs

Program 12: Transitional and Supportive Housing – Consistent with State law, small transitional and supportive housing serving six or fewer people is considered a standard residential use. For other transitional and supportive housing facilities meeting the California Health and Safety Code definition, the City will amend the Zoning Ordinance for transitional and supportive housing to be considered a residential use and only subject to those restrictions that apply to other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Program 16: Emergency Shelter and Emergency Services – Continue to provide funding support to agencies that offer temporary emergency shelter, food, clothing and other needed services to Burbank’s homeless and at-risk homeless population. Continue to collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions to address homelessness in the region. Continue to explore opportunities to implement a seasonal or year-round Street Outreach Program and other supportive services programs and economic development with the support of partnerships and leveraging of funds.

Frame 8

Frame 8 includes only the City of Los Angeles; its applicable regulations are described above in Frame 1.

Frame 9

Frame 9 includes only the City of Los Angeles; its applicable regulations are described above in Frame 1.

3.13.3 Impact Analysis

This section describes the impacts related to population and housing for the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects, six kit of parts (KOP) categories, and the *2020 LA River Master Plan* in its entirety. It describes the methods used to determine impacts of the Project and lists the thresholds used to conclude whether an impact would be significant.

3.13.3.1 Methods

Potential population and employment increases due to development that could occur under the *2020 LA River Master Plan* were calculated and compared with existing and projected population data to determine potential project impacts with respect to inducing unplanned population growth. The analysis presented below also discusses whether the proposed Project would displace existing housing, residents, and homeless populations. Impacts associated with Typical Projects (i.e., the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways), the six KOP categories and related design components—as well as the *2020 LA River Master Plan* in its entirety—are analyzed qualitatively at a program level. Where the two Typical Projects or the six KOP categories have similar impacts related to a specific criteria, the discussion is combined. Where differences between the Typical Projects or the KOP categories are identified, the impact analysis is presented separately. Furthermore, construction and operations impacts are presented together where they largely overlap and it would not be meaningful to discuss them separately to address a specific criterion.

3.13.3.2 Criteria for Determining Significance

Thresholds of Significance

For the purposes of the analysis in this PEIR, and in accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the proposed Project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- 3.13(a)** Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure).
- 3.13(b)** Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

3.13.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact 3.13(a): Would the proposed Project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Typical Projects

Common Elements Typical Project

Construction

The Common Elements Typical Project would include the construction of pavilions, cafes, hygiene facilities, restrooms, benches, emergency call boxes, water fountains, trash and recycling stations, bike racks, environmental graphics, lighting, planting, stairs/ramps, guardrails, fences and gates, stormwater best management practices (BMPs), and art/performance spaces. Construction of the Common Elements Typical Project would last approximately 10 months and would generally be completed over six phases to minimize disruption to existing operations and the community. Construction of this Typical Project would involve up to 20 construction workers per day and may include excavators, dump trucks, backhoes, utility trucks, paving machines, loaders, and small cranes. The County has a large pool of construction labor within commuting distance of the study area. Additionally, because of the highly specialized nature of most construction projects, workers are likely to be employed on the job site only for as long as their skills are needed to complete a particular phase of the construction process. Therefore, construction workers are not expected to relocate their households to work on the Common Elements Typical Project. Therefore, construction activities would not induce substantial population growth. Impacts would be less than significant.

A project could indirectly induce growth by reducing or removing barriers to growth or by creating a condition that attracts additional population or new economic activity. However, a project's potential to induce growth does not automatically result in growth. Growth can only happen through capital investment in new economic opportunities by the private or public sectors. Under CEQA, growth inducement is not considered necessarily detrimental, beneficial, or of little significance to the environment. Typically, the growth-inducing potential of a project would be considered substantial if it fosters growth or a concentration of population in excess of what is assumed in the county or city's general plan or in projections made by regional planning agencies (e.g., SCAG). Substantial growth impacts could also occur if a project provides infrastructure or service capacity to accommodate growth beyond the levels currently permitted by local or regional plans and policies. In general, growth induced by a project is considered a significant impact if it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services or if it can be demonstrated that the potential growth significantly affects the physical environment in some other way. The Common Elements Typical Project does not include residential development or the extension of roads that would directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth in the study area.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operations

Specific amenities of the Common Elements Typical Project, such as pavilions, cafes, hygiene facilities, restrooms, benches, water fountains, bike racks, environmental graphics, lighting, planting, stairs/ramps, guardrails, fences and gates, and art/performance spaces, would provide new and enhanced recreational facilities, such as outdoor seating, water fountains, and performing arts space, and opportunities for gathering and eating spaces for the visitors and neighborhoods along the river's extent. Once operational, the Common Elements Typical Project could attract up to 500 new daily users and 10 daily full-time equivalent (FTE) operations and maintenance staff. SCAG projections anticipate countywide employment growth of 19.2 percent by 2035 (23.1 percent by 2040). The increase in employee population that could occur with anticipated development under the Common Elements Typical Project would represent a miniscule percentage of the employment growth SCAG has projected for the County. Additionally, the Common Elements Typical Project does not include residential development or the extension of roads that would directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth in those areas. Therefore, growth impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project**Construction**

Impacts from construction of Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project would be similar to the Common Elements Typical Project described above. Construction work would occur off-channel between the top of the levee and the fenceline. Construction would include a continuous path for multiple uses—such as bike trails, equestrian trails, and pedestrian trails—and easy-to-find and welcoming access gateways for river use. Construction would involve five to ten construction workers per day. Similar to construction of the Common Elements Typical Project, the County has a large pool of construction labor within commuting distance of the project site. Additionally, because of the highly specialized nature of most construction projects, workers are likely to be employed on the job site only for as long as their skills are needed to complete a phase of the construction process. Therefore, construction activities would not induce substantial population growth. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operations

Specific amenities of the Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project include a continuous path for multiple uses—such as bike trails, equestrian trails, and pedestrian trails—and easy-to-find and welcoming access gateways for access to the river. Once operational, Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project could attract up to 1,000 new daily users and 3 daily FTE operations and maintenance staff. As stated above, SCAG projections anticipate County-wide employment growth of 19.2 percent by 2035 (23.1 percent by 2040). The increase in employee population that could occur with anticipated development under Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project would represent a relatively small percentage of the employment growth SCAG has projected for the County.

Although the Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project would change the existing circulation system by providing active transportation options within the 2-mile-wide study area, these changes would not result in direct or indirect population growth. The improvements would not increase the capacity of the roadways; nor would they facilitate additional traffic, given that the Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project is designed for pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians. No new roadways or transportation facilities are proposed that would support additional population growth beyond currently anticipated population growth within the County. Therefore, the Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project would not induce substantial population growth, either directly or indirectly. Additionally, Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project does not include residential development that would directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth in those areas. Therefore, growth impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

2020 LA River Master Plan Kit of Parts

The design components analyzed in this section include those listed in Chapter 2, *Project Description*. Each KOP category is analyzed separately where differences in impacts exist; KOP categories with similar impacts are grouped together.

Construction

KOP Categories 1 through 6

Construction activities for KOP Categories 1 through 6 would be similar, as would construction equipment. The larger projects would involve the use of cranes and jackhammers to break concrete. Staging areas for construction equipment would be located in the right-of-way (ROW) or on appropriate vacant areas for in-channel or off-channel projects. Due to the large available construction workforce in the Los Angeles region, it is assumed that construction workers would not have to travel far or add traffic to roads outside of the vicinity of the project site. Additionally, because of the highly specialized nature of most construction projects, workers are likely to be employed on the job site only for as long as their skills are needed to complete a phase of the construction process. Local construction workers that already have housing in the region would be expected to commute to the site while construction is ongoing. For construction workers located outside of the region, the temporary nature of the work would typically discourage a permanent relocation. Therefore, growth impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Operations

KOPs Categories 1 through 5

Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 would include development to improve trails, access gateways, channel modifications, crossings and platforms, diversions, floodplain reclamation, and off-channel land assets.

KOP Categories 1 through 5 do not include residential development or the extension of roads that would indirectly induce substantial population growth in those areas; the structural developments associated with the KOPs are predominately flood management, recreational uses, and ecological uses. Improvements would not induce population growth in the 2-mile-wide study area, either directly or indirectly. KOP Categories 1 through 5 do not include habitable structures and would not provide new homes. In addition, the KOPs would generally be located within existing urbanized areas. Therefore, growth impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

KOP Category 6

Implementation of KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing, cultural centers, urban agriculture/composting, water storage, water treatment facilities, dry wells, spreading grounds, purple pipe connections, storm drain daylighting, injection wells, solar panels, fields, and parks. A majority of the structural development associated with the KOP categories would be recreational and ecological improvements and would not induce population growth in the 51-mile-long and 2-mile-wide study area, either directly or indirectly. However, KOP Category 6 could include residential development. As stated in 3.13.2.2, *Regulatory*, the local jurisdictions and unincorporated Los Angeles County within the study area all have regional housing needs for very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income housing. The RHNA concludes that the 17 local jurisdictions and unincorporated Los Angeles County must provide a total of 129,678 new housing units; of these, 19,738 must be affordable units for low-income households and 32,721 for very low-income households in order to satisfy the County's share of regional housing needs for the current planning period. Development of affordable housing units under KOP Category 6 would not induce population but would rather serve the existing underserved low-income population and facilitate development of supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness. Development of affordable housing under KOP Category 6 would encourage a mix of supportive housing, affordable rental, and affordable homeownership units in both new construction and preservation buildings, which is designed to increase affordable housing in the area rather than create new housing for people outside of the County. Therefore, KOP Category 6 would not induce substantial unplanned population growth, either directly or indirectly and impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Overall 2020 LA River Master Plan Implementation***Construction and Operation***

As described in the *2020 LA River Master Plan*, it is anticipated that approximately 107 projects, ranging in size from extra-small (less than 1 acre) to extra-large (150+ acres/10+ miles), would be

implemented over the 25-year period to meet the *2020 LA River Master Plan's* nine objectives. These would include the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects that would be implemented along the river and subsequent projects composed of the KOP categories' multi-benefit design components. As described above, the temporary and specialized nature of construction work, as well as the large available construction workforce in the Los Angeles region, would not lead to a substantial population increase. Impacts would be less than significant.

The *2020 LA River Master Plan* was created to provide clean water, native habitat, parks, recreation, multiuse trails, art, and cultural resources to improve human and ecosystem health, equity, access, mobility, and economic opportunity for the County's diverse communities, while providing flood risk management. The majority of the projects proposed under the *2020 LA River Master Plan* are intended to provide flood management, recreational uses, and ecological uses. Projects are intended to serve the local community and not intended to substantially increase population growth.

Build out of the *2020 LA River Master Plan* does include affordable housing which could increase the population. However, as stated above, the local jurisdictions and unincorporated County areas within the study area all have regional housing needs for very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income housing. The RHNA concludes that the 17 local jurisdictions and unincorporated County areas must provide a total of 129,678 new housing units; of these, 19,738 must be affordable units for low-income households and 32,721 for very low-income households in order to satisfy the designated County and local jurisdiction's share of regional housing needs for the current planning period (SCAG 2012). As of 2019, new home construction in the last decade in the SCAG region is 38 percent lower compared to the prior decade and over 50 percent lower than the decade between 1976 and 1985. Additionally, over the four major metropolitan areas in the SCAG region, over 28,000 units are at-risk of losing their affordability for low income households. Housing construction is slowing and the supply of affordable housing is shrinking (SCAG 2016). Inclusion of affordable housing in the *2020 LA River Master Plan* would not induce population, but would rather serve the existing underserved low-income population and facilitate development of supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness.

Currently, similar to the reasons described above for the KOP Categories 1 through 6, the 107 projects, when considered together, would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure) and therefore would be less than significant. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Impact 3.13(b): Would the proposed Project displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Typical Projects

Common Elements Typical Project

Construction and Operation

The design of the Common Elements Typical Project would consider the existing land uses and would not result in the removal of housing because the distribution of the *2020 LA River Master Plan* considers the physical integrity of the communities by designing and locating facilities in areas to minimize potential impacts on population and housing from existing and planned projects.

The construction of the Common Elements Typical Project would not be expected to displace any existing permanent housing, as these projects would not include removal or construction of any permanent residences. However, construction of Common Element Typical Project could displace homeless communities. The 51-mile-long and 2-mile-wide study area includes public open space areas that are populated with individuals and families experiencing homelessness living in temporary encampments. These encampments have resulted in trash and human waste in encampment areas within or adjacent to the LA River, as well as damage to the existing natural vegetation.

It is expected that constructing the Common Elements Typical Project could result in the removal of homeless encampments and subsequent project implementation would affect the density and distribution of homeless encampments throughout the 51-mile long and 2-mile-wide study area, thus reducing the impacts associated with those encampments. For example, Common Elements Typical Project would involve the introduction of heavy equipment and personnel into possibly occupied areas. Homeless encampments and associated structures would be removed from construction areas in coordination with local jurisdictional authorities, subject to applicable local and State law, prior to the start of construction activities, consistent with existing homeless encampment removal practice. Moreover, because Common Elements Typical Project could result in greater public recreational use of areas near the LA River, the maintenance of existing encampments and the creation of new encampments would become less viable. For some heavily used homeless encampment areas, implementation of the Common Elements Typical Project could also include increased patrol of the project sites so that the impacts of these encampments are not likely to continue.

The complex issue of homeless encampments in the LA River areas requires the involvement and coordination of multiple local agencies, including the County, as well as the affected cities. The County and cities currently implement existing programs involving the relocation of transient populations to safer, more sanitary shelters or more permanent residences, including solutions for people that choose not to stay in homeless shelters for varying reasons (e.g., drug dependency or having pet(s), which are not allowed in some shelters). The removal of unpermitted structures, debris, or materials associated with homeless encampments would be environmentally beneficial for the LA River, both reducing human hazards and eliminating trash and other sources of waste in and around the area. Relocation of transient individuals, removal of homeless encampments, and cleanup of remaining refuse would be coordinated and conducted among the County and/or cities

prior to construction. For example, the County provides outreach, programs, and resources with the overall goal of reducing homelessness by providing an array of housing options and programs based on community needs, as described in Section 3.13.2.2, *Regulatory*. Given that local jurisdictions would relocate individuals and families experiencing homelessness and that encampments would be removed prior to construction activities, the construction and operation of Common Element Typical Project would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project

Construction and Operation

Construction and implementation of the Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project would not displace any housing because Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project would generally be implemented along the LA River and would have no direct impact on existing homes or residents. However, similar to the Common Elements Typical Project, construction and operation of Multi-use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project associated with project implementation could include displacement of families or individuals experiencing homelessness. The complex issue of homeless encampments in the LA River areas requires the involvement and coordination of multiple local agencies, including the County, as well as the affected cities. The County and cities currently implement existing programs involving transient populations being relocated to safer, more sanitary shelters or more permanent residences, including solutions for people that choose to not stay in homeless shelters for varying reasons. Given that local jurisdictions would relocate individuals and families experiencing homelessness and that encampments would be removed prior to construction activities, the construction of Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Project would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

2020 LA River Master Plan Kit of Parts

Construction and Operation

KOPs Categories 1 through 5

Construction and Operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 would include development to improve trails, access gateways, channel modifications, crossings and platforms, diversions, and floodplain reclamation.

KOP Categories 1 through 5 do not propose removal of existing housing, so they would not displace housing or people or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. However, as stated above, projects associated with project implementation could include displacement of individuals or families experiencing homelessness. Given that local jurisdictions would relocate individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and encampments would be removed prior to construction activities, the construction and operation of KOP Categories 1 through 5 would result in a less-than-significant impact on homeless populations and would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

KOP Category 6

Implementation of KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing, cultural centers, urban agriculture/composting, water storage, water treatment facilities, dry wells, spreading grounds, purple pipe connections, storm drain daylighting, injection wells, solar panels, fields, and parks. Majority of the structural development associated with the KOPs would be recreational and ecological improvements and does not propose removal of existing housing. However, as stated above, projects associated with project implementation could include displacement of individuals or families experiencing homelessness. Given that local jurisdictions would relocate individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and encampments would be removed prior to construction activities, the construction and operation of KOP Category 6 would result in a less-than-significant impact on homeless populations and would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Impacts would be less than significant.

Furthermore, KOP Category 6 could include affordable housing. Development of affordable housing units under KOP Category 6 would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, but would rather serve the existing underserved low-income population and facilitate development of supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness. Implementation of KOP Category 6

would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Overall 2020 LA River Master Plan Implementation

Construction and Operation

As described in the *2020 LA River Master Plan*, it is anticipated that approximately 107 projects, ranging in size from extra-small (less than 1 acre) to extra-large (150+ acres/10+ miles), would be implemented over the 25-year period to meet the *2020 LA River Master Plan's* nine objectives. These would include the Common Elements and Multi-Use Trails and Access Gateways Typical Projects that would be implemented along the river and subsequent projects composed of the KOP categories' multi-benefit design components. However, as stated above, projects associated with project implementation could include displacement of individuals or families experiencing homelessness. Given that local jurisdictions would relocate individuals and families experiencing homelessness, and encampments would be removed prior to construction activities, the construction and operation of the overall *2020 LA River Master Plan* implementation would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. In addition, development of affordable housing units would not displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, but would rather serve the existing underserved low-income population and facilitate development of supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness. Impacts would be less than significant.

Impact Determination

Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

Significance after Required Mitigation

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Cumulative Impacts

The following impacts analysis considers whether the proposed Project would have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects).

The geographic context for an analysis of cumulative population and housing impacts is the area covered by the *Los Angeles County General Plan*, which identifies anticipated growth through 2035. A description of the regulatory setting and approach to cumulative impacts analysis is provided in Section 3.0.2.

Criteria for Determining Significance of Cumulative Impacts

The proposed Project would have the potential to result in a cumulatively considerable impact on population and housing if, in combination with other projects within the County, it would induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure) or displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Cumulative Condition

Past projects in the County (cities and unincorporated areas) have converted undeveloped and agricultural land to urban uses, resulting in residential and employment population increases. The planning documents, such as general plans prepared by cities, would be subject to regional plans such as SCAG's RCP and the RTP/SCS. The general plans of County jurisdictions have been prepared to be consistent with the population forecast of the regional planning documents. Therefore, these projects would accommodate anticipated future growth, not induce new growth. Since cumulative projects would be required to comply with applicable land use plans governing regional growth, a significant cumulative impact would not occur.

Contribution of the Project to Cumulative Impacts

As there is no significant cumulative condition with respect to population and housing, the proposed Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to population and housing impacts.