City of Long Beach: Prohousing Designation Program Draft Application				
Category 1: Favorable Zoning and Land Use				
Prohousing factor	**Policy Description**	**How is the City of Long Beach Meeting This Prohousing Policy**	**Enacted or Proposed**	**Documentation**
1A	Sufficient sites, including rezoning, to **accommodate 150 percent or greater of the current or draft RHNA**, whichever is greater, by total and income category. These additional sites must be identified in the Jurisdiction's housing element adequate sites inventory, consistent with Government Code 65583, subdivisions (a)(3) and (c)(1).	n/a		
1B	Permitting **missing middle housing uses (e.g., duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes) by right in existing low-density,** single-family residential zones in a manner that **exceeds the requirements of SB 9** (Chapter 162, Statutes of 2021, Gov. Code, §§ 65852.21, 66411.7).	The City's implementation of the Starter Home Revitalization Act (SHRA), a ministerial approval process for housing development projects with 10 or fewer lots and 10 or fewer principal dwelling units, includes a policy memorandum discussing how SB 684, SB 1123 and AB 130 cumulatively offer a streamlined ministerial review process for missing middle housing development. SHRA mandates that any local zoning or development standards which would physically preclude a housing project from being built at the density specified for the site in the City's Housing Element, 66% of the max density in the General Plan, or 66% of 30 du/ac, can be bypassed by a SHRA project. The ability to bypass restrictive development standards such as FAR or open space in the low-density residential zones make multifamily housing more viable and less contested. By requiring at least 66% of the allowable density, SHRA discourages underbuilding on suburban lots, which often generates expensive single-unit developments. SHRA's density mandates and preemption of obstructive local regulations directly support missing middle housing by ensuring parcels throughout the city are used efficiently at small to moderate scales allowing even smaller sites to contribute meaningful new housing supply. The aggressive 60-day review timelines ensure that applications for a tentative parcel map or a tentative tract map are reviewed concurrent with the city's housing permit applications and approved expeditiously. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's facilitation of SHRA projects meet various planning objectives facilitating infill development, streamlining the permitting process and encouraging housing production in high resource areas simultaneously. Moderately sized SHRA projects are cheaper and faster to build than high density housing, making them a fantastic infill tool which can have a greater per-unit affordability than mid-rise projects. At the same time, SHRA applies to single family lots through SB 1123, unlocking a higher density than traditional suburban R-1 and supporting the City's goals of increased housing production in high resource TCAC neighborhoods.	E	SHRA Policy Memo

1C	Sufficient sites, including rezoning, to **accommodate 125 to 149 percent of the current or draft RHNA**, whichever is greater, by total and income category. These points shall not be awarded if the applicant earns three points pursuant to Category (1)(A) above. These additional sites must be identified in the Jurisdiction's housing element adequate sites inventory, consistent with Government Code section 65583, subdivisions (a)(3) and (c)(1).	n/a		
1D	**Density bonus** programs that allow additional density for additional affordability beyond minimum statutory requirements.	The City's new updated Enhanced Density Bonus (EDB) Ordinance, adopted in June 2026 and now in effect, exceeds State Density Bonus Law in several ways: -Special Bonus are given to projects located within 1,000 feet of a park, projects which are removing a nuisance from a property, projects providing senior housing, projects with an active ground floor use (like a restaurant or grocery store), projects with large units, projects building onsite childcare and projects which adhere to higher labor standards encouraged in other State Laws (union labor and paying prevailing wage). In exchange for providing these amenities, a Special Bonus is given in the form of a 20% density bonus and one concession for each of these amenities a housing development provides up to a maximum of 120% density bonus and six concessions. -EDB includes bonuses for Extremely Low Income units. -EDB projects are eligible for a maximum of six concessions, whereas State DB law only allows for a maximum of four for mixed income projects and five for 100% affordable projects. - State DB tops out at 100% density, except for projects which are 100% affordable and located within a 1/2 mile of transit whereas EDB projects anywhere in the City are eligible for up to 120% density bonus -Housing projects with various levels of affordability are encouraged and density bonuses are awarded cumulatively for all affordability levels, whereas in State DB law, bonus stacking through AB 1287 is limited to "maxing out" specific income categories before another can qualify for bonus. -EDB includes anti-displacement measures for existing tenants with strict replacement and relocation requirements that go back five years for existing low, very low, or extremely low income households, OR if the rent, regardless of household income, is affordable to low, very low or extremely low-income households per LA County rent thresholds. Enhancement factor 1 is demonstrated via this ordinance because it incentivizes denser infill housing, provides benefits for projects which comply with the city's Inclusionary ordinance, encourages projects which co-locate with green space or provide community-serving amenities, expedites review timelines by allowing projects to modify development standards through concessions/waivers rather than go to hearing, facilitates the production of lower income housing and encourages mixed-income housing projects.	E	Enhanced Density Bonus

1E	Increasing allowable **density in low-density, single-family residential areas beyond the requirements of state Accessory Dwelling Unit law** (e.g., permitting more than one ADU or JADU per single-family lot), and in a manner that **exceeds the requirements of SB 9** (Chapter 192, Statutes of 2021, Gov. Code, §§ 65852.21, 66411.7). These policies shall be separate from any qualifying policies under Category (1)(B).	The City has developed and adopted new zoning categories to facilitate a variety of housing types in low density zones as part of it's ongoing rezoning program. These efforts are exemplified through ZoneIn City Core in October 2024, UPLAN in October 2024, and ZoneIn Bixby in June 2026. The new zones are applicable citywide and better align with the General Plan land uses for multi-family low and multifamily moderate. For example, ZoneIn Bixby which is the City's first rezoning of a TCAC highest-resource opportunity area, included the rezoning of dozens of parcels from the purely moderate residential zoning of R-3-S to the new MFR-L (Multifamily Residential - Low) or RMU-3 (Residential Mixed-Use 3), which importantly prohibits single family detached homes under 30 du/ac, allows for commercial uses and includes no minimum square footage per unit. Additional areas of the city with applicable PlaceTypes will be rezoned through future Zone In projects. Through the Zone In rezoning, this city is also expanding development capacity in low density areas by updating the Land Use Element. The city has increased the capacity for housing on thousands of other parcels not in the city's HE Site Inventory through area-wide rezonings as part of the Zone In effort, amending the General Plan Land Use Element for specific properties to allow greater housing development capacity. For example, in June 2026 as part of the Zone In Bixby approval package, the City re-designated 61 properties that were designated as exclusively commercial in the Land Use Element to allow for the by-right use of multi-family residential in this high resource area. As part of the same action, additional low-density residential parcels underwent zoning map changes as well as the General Plan amendments to allow for greater multifamily density than what was previously contemplated in the 2019 General Plan Land Use Element. Enhancement factor 7 is achieved by allowing for greater density and deeper levels of affordability in High Resource and Highest Resource TCAC areas through the upzoning of the ZoneIn program and the new affordable requirements of the city's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance. Through the City's Inclusionary program, all housing developments of ten or more units are required to provide on-site affordable units. For developments in the higher resource TCAC areas, Inclusionary mandates greater affordability. For example, in the high resource areas of the city where Zone In Bixby took place, Inclusionary requires 8% Very Low Income and 4% Low Income, whereas in a Low Resources areas of the city 12% Low Income is required.	E	Zone In: Citywide Rezoning

1F	Eliminating minimum parking requirements for residential development as authorized by Government Code sections 65852.2; adopting vehicular parking ratios that are less than the relevant ratio thresholds at subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of Government Code section 65915, subdivision (p)(1); or adopting maximum parking requirements at or less than ratios pursuant to Government Code section 65915, subdivision (p).	1. Through the Enhanced Density Bonus, the City adopted maximum parking minimums for density bonus projects that are less than the ratios outlined State Density Bonus Law (65915). - SDB Law requires a maximum of one onsite parking space for zero to one bedroom: EDB includes the same requirement. - SDB Law requires a maximum of 1.5 onsite parking spaces for two to three bedrooms: EDB requires only 1.25 parking spaces. - SDB Law requires a maximum of 2.5 onsite parking spaces for four and more bedrooms: EDB requires only 2 parking spaces. 2. New Title 22 zoning districts have reduced residential parking requirements below the respective thresholds outlined in Government Code section 65915. - SDB Law requires a maximum of one onsite parking space for zero to one bedroom: RMU3, RMU3-A, RMU4, RMU4-A require only .75 parking spaces and MU-1, MU-1-A, MU-2, MU-2-A, MU-3, MU-3-A require only .5 parking spaces. - SDB Law requires a maximum of 1.5 onsite parking spaces for two to three bedrooms: RMU3, RMU3-A, RMU4, RMU4-A require only 1.25 parking spaces and MU-1, MU-1-A, MU-2, MU-2-A, MU-3, MU-3-A require only 1 parking space. - SDB Law requires a maximum of 2.5 onsite parking spaces for four and more bedrooms: RMU3, RMU3-A, RMU4, RMU4-A require only 1.5 parking spaces and MU-1, MU-1-A, MU-2, MU-2-A, MU-3, MU-3-A require only 1.25 parking spaces. 3. Pursuant to Assembly Bills 2097 and 2553, the City does not impose any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project that is located within 1/2 mile of public transit, as enacted through the City's Parking Exempt Areas Map. Enhancement points added as the above parking reductions as well as regulations governing adjustments to parking requirements promote the incorporation of transportation demand management strategies, efficient land use, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and promote access to public transportation.	E	EDB Ordinance Section 21.68.090 of https://longbeach.primegov.com/viewer/preview?id=92515&type=2 Title 22 Parking Requirements Section 22.30.090 https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT22TRZOCOZOSPAR_CH22.30GEPREVSTRMMUCZO_22.30.090PAVEACST Citywide Parking Exempt Areas Map https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/planning/initiatives--programs/parking-exempt-area/ Title 21 21.41.223 - Adjustment of parking requirements. https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT21ZO_CH21.41OREPALORE_DIVIIPARE_21.41.223ADPARE
1G	Zoning or incentives that are designed to increase affordable housing development in a range of types, including, but not limited to, large family units, Supportive Housing, housing for transition age foster youth and deep affordability targeted housing for Extremely Low-Income Households in all parts of the Jurisdiction, with at least some of the zoning, other land use designation methods, or incentives being designed to increase affordable housing development in higher resource areas shown in the CTCAC/HCD Opportunity Map, and with the Jurisdiction having confirmed that it considered and addressed potential	The City's Enhanced Density Bonus (EDB) created incentives that are designed to increase affordable housing development in a range of types. Special Bonus are given to a variety of projects including projects providing senior housing or onsite childcare. Special bonuses are also given for a project that provides large dwelling units, requiring more than 25% of project's total units are two-bedroom units of 970 square feet or more, or more than 5% of a project's total units are three-bedroom units of 1,140 square feet or more. In exchange for providing these amenities, a Special Bonus is given in the form of a 20% density bonus and one concession for each of these amenities a housing development provides. EDB gives the most powerful density bonus and concessions for Extremely Low Income units, which are not incentivized in State Density Bonus a law. For example, a housing project with includes 16% ELI units is eligible for a 100% density bonus and six concessions. Importantly, EDB ensures housing projects with various levels of affordability are encouraged as density bonuses are awarded cumulatively for all affordability levels, whereas in State DB law, bonus stacking through AB 1287 is limited to "maxing out" specific income categories before another can qualify for bonus. Considering environmental justice, EDB only applies to parcels where housing is a by-right use, thus industrial areas of the city are excluded. EDB also includes special bonuses for projects located within 1,000 ft of a park. As the majority of the City's park acreage is in high and highest resource areas, this encourages multifamily development in park-rich neighborhoods.	E	Enhanced Density Bonus Inclusionary Housing

	environmental justice issues in adopting and implementing this policy, especially in areas with existing industrial and polluting uses.	Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's Enhanced Density Bonus and Inclusionary Housing ordinance together incentive the construction of mixed-income, mixed affordability multifamily housing throughout the city, but require deeper levels of affordability in the high and highest resource TCAC neighborhoods. Also, by specifically giving special bonuses to projects in park-rich areas of the city, the policies aim to increase housing affordability and lower GHG emissions in these neighborhoods through increased density.		
1H	Zoning or other land use designation methods to **allow for residential or mixed uses in one or more non-residential zones (e.g., commercial, light industrial)**. Qualifying non-residential zones do not include open space or substantially similar zones.	1. The City's municipal code allows Adaptive Reuse for the construction or remodeling projects that reconfigures spaces, structures or buildings to accommodate a new use or to accommodate another purpose than what it was originally designed for. An adaptive reuse project may change an existing building to any Neighborhood Commercial and Residential (CNR) District permitted use with a few exceptions. 2.The City's unpermitted dwelling unit amnesty ordinance allows for the legalization of existing dwelling units in all zones except for in heavy industrial zones. 3. The City implements AB 2011 and AB 507 for by-right approval of adaptive reuse projects in all zones, regardless of the zoning of the site, and subject to a streamlined, ministerial review process if the project meets specified requirements related to location, labor and the inclusion of affordable units. These policies achieve enhancement factor 1 points for conserving existing housing stock that is affordable to lower income households by facilitating adaptive reuse of existing buildings and structures for residential purposes and by allowing a pathway for legalization of such existing units in exchange for income-restricting the units for 10 years. Adaptive reuse also aligns with objectives for improving land use efficiency and lowering climate impacts of construction through less wasteful adaptation as opposed to new builds. Additionally, the City's Emergency Declaration on Homelessness provides additional protections for existing tenants residing in unpermitted dwelling units anywhere in the City to avoid displacement during the legalization process.		1. https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT21ZO_CH21.45SPDEST_21.45.500ADREPR 2. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/city-clerk/media-library/documents/public-notices/ordinances/ord-23-0025 3. AB 2011/507 Memo in attachment

1l	Modification of development standards and other applicable zoning provisions or land use designation methods to **promote greater development intensity. Potential areas of focus include floor area ratio; height limits; minimum lot or unit sizes; setbacks; and allowable dwelling units per acre**. These policies must be separate from any qualifying policies under Category (1)(B).	1. The City adopted a completely updated Enhanced Density Bonus (EDB) Ordinance in June 2026 which facilitates the modification of development standards and other applicable zoning provisions to promote greater development intensity. EDB projects are eligible for up to six concessions, whereas State DB law only allows for a maximum of four for mixed income projects and five for 100% affordable projects. Concessions can be used to modify any development standard found in the zoning code such as height, FAR, setbacks, open space, etc. Moreover, EDB provides waivers for any development standard that has the effect of physically precluding the development of a housing project at the densities allowed through the use of the density bonus. Innovatively, EDB provides multiple pathways for projects to achieve these concessions through the provision of affordable units or Special Bonuses. Special Bonus are awarded to projects which go above and beyond in providing community-serving amenities. These include housing developments located within 1,000 feet of a park, projects which are removing a nuisance from a property, projects providing senior housing, projects with an active ground floor use (like a restaurant or grocery store), projects with large units, projects building onsite childcare and projects which adhere to higher labor standards encouraged in other State Laws (union labor and paying prevailing wage). Special bonuses can be taken advantage of regardless of the amount of affordable units in a project, making EDB more accessible to small or resource-constrained housing projects more able to achieve Special Bonus rather than provide of affordable units. A Special Bonus is given in the form of a 20% density bonus and one concession for each of these amenities a housing development provides. Special bonuses can be combined with bonuses for affordable units, up to a maximum of 120% density bonus and six concessions, making Long Beach's EDB one of the most generous density bonus programs in the State. 2. The City has created a more flexible zoning code, called Title 22, which is being implemented through the city-wide ZoneIn rezoning program. Adopted in September 2024, Title 22 includes decreased restrictions for adaptive reuse project development standards like residential density and FAR. For example density and FAR limitations of the underlying zoning are not applicable to adaptive reuse projects. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved through this comprehensive strategy to reduce development costs for infill development of adaptive reuse projects, incentivize the construction of lower-income households through EDB, promote efficient land use, and provide flexibility in the permit processing by allowing more projects to bypass development standards rather than being required to go through a public hearing to modify standards or request a zone/general plan land use change.	E	https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/ordinances/municipal_code?nodeId=1315633 Residential Density. Density limitations are not applicable to adaptive reuse projects. Floor Area Ratio (FAR). Adaptive reuse projects are exempt from the FAR limitations of the underlying zoning.

1K	Establishment of an **inclusionary housing program** requiring new developments to include housing affordable to and reserved for low- and very low-income households, consistent with the requirements of AB 1505 (Chapter 376, Statutes of 2017, Gov. Code, § 65850.01).	Long Beach City Council adopted the updated Inclusionary Housing policy in April 2025 with citywide expansion of the program's applicability and updates to the affordability requirements and alternative compliance measures. For rental housing developments, the updated policy includes Low, Moderate and High Resource submarket areas (based on CTCAC/HCD Opportunity Areas data) in addition to the Downtown and Midtown submarket areas. The affordability requirements for rental units were updated to a mix of very low- and low-income affordability levels that differ based on the submarket in which the project is located. Areas of the City with highest resource have the greatest affordability requirements. Rental affordability requirements will be phased in over three years, ultimately reaching 12% set aside by January 2027. In 2027, new projects in High Resource Areas of the city are required to include 8% Very Low Income and 4% Low Income units. The affordability requirements for ownership units maintained 10% of units set aside citywide, while updating the affordability level to begin at a higher income threshold and phasing in deeper levels of affordability as more ownership units are built across the city. Additional technical changes were made to refine and clarify the policy. (Action 6.7.1 and 6.7.2) Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the Inclusionary ordinance affirmatively furthers fair housing by promoting opportunities for new low-income housing in TCAC high opportunity areas. Inclusionary encourages compact growth when paired with tools like the Enhanced Density Bonus Ordinance, which rewards projects exceeding baseline Inclusionary minimums with extra height, density, and flexible parking limits. Inclusionary assists in the City meeting climate change goals by lowering the carbon footprint of the regional workforce through enabling lower-income residents to live closer to job centers inside the urban core rather than commuting long distances from outlying auto-dependent suburbs.	E	1. Agenda Item 29 April 1st 2025: Meeting 2. LBMC 21.67: https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT21ZO_CH21.67INHO

1L	Other zoning and land use actions not described in Categories (A)-(K) of this section that measurably support the Acceleration of Housing Production.	The City has made intentional policy and community engagement efforts to promote the development of affordable housing on land owned by faith-based organizations. Recognizing SB 1851 and SB 4 are limited in their applicability and have received very minimal usage statewide, Long Beach has taken decisive steps to go above and beyond these bills and adopted several policies aimed at producing more affordable housing on land owned by religious institutions. The City developed a publicly accessible web page and policy memorandum on Affordable Housing on Faith-Based and Institutional Land and web page includes a detailed discussion of the development standards applicable to constructing affordable housing on land owned by faith-based institutions and non-profit organizations. The memo also outlines the constellation of state laws passed since the adoption of the City's Housing Element which now facilitate the by-right permitting of multifamily housing, bypassing local zoning, including AB 2011, SB 6, AB 507, and SB 79. Moreover, the memo provides guidance on the various local policies, namely the City's Inclusionary Housing Program and Enhanced Density Bonus Program, which provide incentives and relief for developing affordable housing on religious facility properties, especially housing that includes units for extremely low income households. The City has conducted stakeholder engagement related to the above policy changes, including hosting the Long Beach Housing Justice Institute: A day-long training engaging with city-wide faith leaders on issues of affordable housing, homelessness and housing policy. The City conducted engagement with religious institutions and informational interviews with non-profit and affordable housing developers. Staff tabled at various city planning events including 2024, 2025 and 2026 city-wide Housing Policy Forums and are holding a forthcoming housing roundtable luncheon (October 2026) with affordable housing developers and faith-based organizations across the city to discuss the development process for constructing affordable housing on faith-based land and connecting with various local and regional orgs which can assist in visioning, capital campaigns, financing and project management. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved by encouraging more efficient land use, providing a diversity of housing options, better utilization of existing infrastructure, and encouraging transit oriented development. By facilitating the creation of affordable housing on faith-based and institutional land, underutilized space such as oversized parking lots and large lawns can be converted into housing. Naturally occurring affordable housing encouraged as faith groups often sell or lease below market rate as part of an ethical motivation to care for and house marginalized groups. Moreover, faith based groups are more likely to provide wrap around services for residents and be involved in a continuum of care for individuals who were previously unhoused. Housing on faith-based land may also provide a pathway for older members of the neighborhood to age in place, freeing up single family dwelling units for younger families entering the home ownership market. These policies ensure better use infrastructure on land with typically overbuilt roads, water pipes, and power lines without adding extra cost. Many faith-based institutions in the City are on major bus routes. Increasing density on these corridors reduces car dependency and links new residents directly to employment centers without a car.	Action 1.5.1: Adopt the Religious Facilities Housing Overlay by the end of 2023	Attach Affordable Housing on Faith-Based and Institutional Land Memo

Category 2: Acceleration of Housing Production Timeframes

Prohousing Category	Policy Description	Concise Written Description of Prohousing Policy	Enacted or Proposed	Documentation

2A	Establishment of **ministerial approval processes for multiple housing types**, including, for example, single-family, multifamily and mixed-use housing.	1. In April 2020, the City of Long Beach adopted a resolution to allow 100% affordable housing projects, of any size, to go through a more streamlined ministerial review process, no longer requiring a public hearing. 2. In January 2021, the City adopted an ordinance amending the zoning code to create a ministerial approval process to legalize existing unpermitted dwelling units through Site Plan Review (SPR), known as the Unpermitted Dwelling Unit Amnesty Program. 3. The City has established guidelines and a user-friendly checklist for development standards for SB9. This allows up to two principle dwelling units on each single-family-zoned-lot, with the option of creating an urban lot split in some qualifying situations that would allow up to two units on each resulting lot, for a total of 4 units, ultimately providing for additional options for more substantial principal dwelling units within single-family zoning districts. 4. Additional enhancement points for establishing no-net-loss and affordable unit replacement policies that go beyond state requirements for affordability to work in conjunction with the Unpermitted Dwelling Unit Amnesty and other programs. The City established covenant requirements for inclusionary or no-net-loss units as affordable in perpetuity rather than the 55-year time period that is standard in California. 5. In November? 2026, the City adopted an Omnibus Housing ordinance update, which among other things, increased the unit threshold for site plan review up to ten units, meaning housing projects of nine-or-fewer units are not subject to Site Plan Review Committee. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's ministerial approval policy for unpermitted units, small projects, and affordable housing accelerates development without discretionary delays. This multi-faceted strategy tackles housing shortages, affordability challenges, and builds safer, more climate resistant dwelling units. Creating a path to legalize informal units encourages equitable housing and affordability and brings unpermitted dwelling units into the safe, regulated housing stock, improving community safety and reducing the risk of building hazards due to unpermitted construction. This ensures unpermitted units to meet modern structural and fire codes, improving resilience against local hazards like earthquakes or fires. Ministerial review of housing projects under ten units, and 100% affordable projects ensures these projects are permitted and built more quickly as they are central to the City's strategy preventing displacement in gentrifying neighborhoods. Lastly, the faster review processes lowers the final cost of building housing.	E	1. PC Adopted Resolution: Microsoft Word - 01136518.docx (April 2nd, 2020) 2. 2. LBMC Chapter 21.66: CHAPTER 21.66 - UNPERMITTED DWELLING UNIT AMNESTY PROGRAM | Municipal Code | Long Beach, CA | Municode Library 3. Checklist for SB 9 Project Eligibility: SB-9 Project Eligibility Checklist 4. LBMC 21.11 No net Loss: CHAPTER 21.11 - NO NET LOSS | Municipal Code | Long Beach, CA | Municode Library 5. Omnibus Ordinance Municode Text Updates

2B	Acceleration of Housing Production through the establishment of **streamlined, program-level CEQA analysis and certification of general plans, community plans, specific plans with accompanying Environmental Impact Reports (EIR)**, and related documents.	2023 Submission 1. In 2019, the City adopted a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the Citywide Land Use Element (LUE) update, allowing it to streamline CEQA review for housing development projects across the City when such projects are consistent with the LUE through the use of an Environmental Compliance Checklist and uniformly applicable development standards. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the following specific plans and rezoning areas have been completed as part of a multi-faceted strategy to streamline development in disparate areas of the City to efficiently use land and reduce travel distance and support transit and climate goals as well as prioritize rezoning areas that are primarily identified as lower opportunity areas by TCAC including North, Central, and West Long Beach. These areas were the first to have new zoning districts established as part of the Citywide rezoning effort to implement the LUE and prioritize housing equity while still streamlining environmental review for new development projects: 2. 2021 Coastal Commission Certified Southeast Area Specific Plan (SEASP) 3. Downtown (PD-30) Planned Development District EIR and Addendum 4. Midtown (SP-1) Specific Plan EIR 5. UPLAN Addendum to LUE PEIR 6. UPLAN Phase II Addendum to LUE PEIR	E	1. Final LUE EIR 2019 2. See SP-2 Southeast Area Specific Plan RES-21-0078 reduced 3. See EIR (link sections) and Addendum 4. CC staff report, Attachment D Addendum to LUE PEIR 5. UPLAN Addendum to LUE PEIR 6. UPLAN Phase II Addendum to LUE PEIR https://files.ceqanet.lci.ca.gov/162983-14/attachment/RBYJWObZMzz9l1-yAmQmzmqnmmGy5cTDQacHmMjNs9mZvMjaHWXYUFW49je8bv7QfDBDybqoN19SRhc-0
2C	Documented practice of **streamlining housing development at the project level**, such as by enabling a **by-right approval process or by utilizing statutory and categorical exemptions** as authorized by applicable law, such as Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21155.1, 21155.4, 21159.24, 21159.25; Gov. Code, § 65457; Cal Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 15303, 15332; Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21094.5, 21099, 21155.2, 21159.28.	The City streamlines housing development at the project level by applying statutory and categorical CEQA exemptions where appropriate. Projects that qualify under Class 32 (Infill Development Projects) and Public Resources Code § 21166 (Subsequent or Supplemental Impact Report; Conditions) are regularly exempted from additional environmental review. For example, recent multifamily development projects which have utilized statutory exemptions include: - 3061 Long Beach – Statutory Exemption Section 15195 - Residential Infill Exemption and 15192 - Threshold requirements for Exemptions for Agricultural Housing, Affordable Housing, and Residential Infill Projects for a new 3-story, 14-unit building - 1875 Pacific Ave – Statutory Exemption Section 15194 – Affordable housing exemption and 15192 15192 - Threshold requirements for Exemptions for Agricultural Housing, Affordable Housing, and Residential Infill Projects for a new 6-story 39 unit 100% affordable housing project Recent emergency and transitional housing development projects which have utilized categorical exemptions include: - 1335 Pacific Avenue – Categorical Exemption Section 15301 (class 1 - existing facilities) and 15303 (class 3 - new construction or conversion of small structures) for an expansion (12 new beds) to an existing special group residence (shelter) - 1420 Pacific Ave – Categorical Exemption Section 15332 – (class 32 in-fill) for a new 3-story, 60 bed residential care facility (shelter) - 834 Pacific Ave - Categorical Exemption Section 15301 (class 1 - existing facilities) and 15303 (class 3 - new construction or conversion of small structures) for a new 43-bed emergency shelter within existing building. Enhancement factor 2 is achieved as the City reviews these and other projects in alignment with state-level permit streamlining, removing discretionary bottlenecks for urban infill development. This advances California's state planning priorities (Gov. Code, § 65041.1) as it accelerates sustainable, transit-accessible housing development in the City's core neighborhoods, which are well served by optimizes existing public infrastructure investments.	E	Various CEQA Documents

2D	Establishment of **permitting processes that take less than four months** to complete. Policies under this Category must address all approvals necessary to issue building permits.	In order to effectively ministerially approve housing applications within 60 days of receiving a complete application, pending tribal consultation, the City has established an AB 130 Evaluation Checklist to asses CEQA-exemption eligibility. The checklist is also available to project applicants requesting review under AB 130/SB 131. By allowing housing as a by-right use in a multitude of city zones, including new mixed use zones through the Zone In program, and implementing CEQA exemption through AB 130/SB 131, housing projects bypasses discretionary hearings and redundant environmental reviews through state mandated ministerial review. Once Planning's review is complete, AB 130 projects move into plan check, receiving concurrent project reviews from Planning, Building, Health, Fire and Business License reviews, resulting in expedited approvals that are typically under 60 days. factor 1 is achieved as CEQA streamlining through AB 130 and concurrent project reviews allow the City to lets projects move from application to construction much faster cutting soft costs, legal fees, and holding expenses. Streamlining is useful in unlocking previously underdeveloped commercial properties along corridors which are well situated for development in close proximity to transit and encouraging infill development.	E	Various implementation memos

2E	**Absence or elimination of public hearing**s for projects consistent with zoning and the general plan	1. No Site Plan Review (SPR) is required for housing projects of 10 units or less which are consistent with zoning and the general plan. SPR is completed as an administrative review by a team of representatives from various City departments including Planning, Building, Fire, Public Works and Utilities and does not require a public hearing. 2. 100% affordable housing projects, of any size, are eligible for a more streamlined ministerial review process, and do not requiring a public hearing. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's ministerial approach to housing permitting relies on objective design standards, preventing prolonged, unpredictable discretionary review. Ministerially permitting 100% affordable housing cuts down project review times and avoids redundant environmental documentation, reducing financial carrying costs and supporting affordable housing delivery. These policies further the City's goals of greater governmental transparency and accelerated affordable housing production.	E	1. See Division V – Site Plan Review Site Plan Review: CHAPTER 21.25 - SPECIFIC PROCEDURES | Municipal Code | Long Beach, CA | Municode Library 2. See PC adopted resolution
2F	**Priority permit processing** or reduced plan check times **for homes affordable to Lower-Income** Households.			

2G	Establishment of consolidated or streamlined permit processes that minimize the levels of review and approval required for projects, and that are consistent with zoning regulations and the general plan.	The City has significantly expedited review timelines as projects in plan check receive simultaneous Planning, Building, Health, Fire and Business License reviews, resulting in early daylighting of issues and faster approvals. Moreover, all projects requiring entitlements (such as a CUP) receive simultaneous review through the Site Plan Review Committee, an administrative review team staffed by representatives from Planning, Building, Public Works, Fire and Utilities. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved by replacing indefinite delays with clear rules, accelerating construction timelines, reducing financial risk, and supporting broader community planning goals like curbing displacement. Simultaneous reviews allows the City to process projects from application to construction much faster, cutting soft costs, legal fees, and holding expenses for the applicant. Streamlined review furthers the City's housing goals, allowing new homes to be built more easily. Rapidly adding new units to the City's housing market eases competition for older, lower-cost housing stock. Moreover, new multifamily of ten or more units is subject to the City's Inclusionary ordinance and thereby includes units for lower-income households or lower.	E	https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/building/plan-review-service/
2H	Absence, elimination or replacement of subjective development and design standards with **objective development and design standards** that simplify zoning clearance and improve approval certainty and timing	Through the adoption of the City's new Title 22 transitional zoning code in September 2024, objective design standards were developed to remove any subjective regulations in the zoning code. Examples of these objective design standards include: - Minimum and maximum front, side, and rear yard setbacks measured in linear feet, dictating how close a building facade must sit relative to the public sidewalk. - Outdoor or indoor amenity and open space requirements (e.g., minimum per unit, with exact percentages mandated for live plant materials or ground-floor placement) - Step-backs at specific upper floors, and maximum floor plate or frontage lengths rather than subjective massing compatibility rules. -Defined design components for gourndfloor retail, activating, and pedestrian Oriented Uses Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's approach to housing permitting relies on objective design standards, minimizing review time, boosting housing production and increasing government transparency. Shorter project review times translates to less financial carrying costs and supports affordable housing delivery.	E	See HTML Agenda Item 21 from Tuesday September 17th city council meeting HTML Agenda Item 21: Item Search - PrimeGov Portal Agenda Item 21 Staff Report: CD (H) - UPLAN Phase 2.pdf - OneMeeting Title 22 Municipal Code: https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT22TRZOCOZOSPAR Title 22 Municipal Code: 22.40.020 Yard Requirements. 22.30.120 Open Space Standards Table 41-2 Development Standards: Building Placement & Activation 22.30.070. Ground Floor Urban Design Standards for Retail, Activating, and Pedestrian Oriented Uses

2I	Establishment of **one-stop-shop permitting processes** or a single point of contact where entitlements are coordinated across city approval functions (e.g., planning, public works, building) from entitlement application to certificate of occupancy.	2023 Submission The City of Long Beach Community Development department provides a one-stop-shop at City Hall. Applicants can meet Building & Safety, Planning (Zoning and Historic Preservation), Business License, Public Works, Code Enforcement, Health, Fire and Cashier both physically in a single location at the City's permit center, and virtually. Applicants begin their submittal with Planning and then referred to other departments as needed. Additionally the City has committed to upgrading all of its permit software to allow for a single stream of backend processing for project submittal and processing to speed up approvals at every single stage of development and improve tracking metrics, from entitlements to C of O's by 2028, in accordance with state law. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's one-stop-shop approach permitting promotes faster processing times, lower development costs, and removes roadblocks for projects. The City's free virtual pre-application services ensure projects submitted substantially meet the zoning and building codes, helping to avoid costly redesigns or denial of projects. The City's coordinated project delivery ensures design review occurs simultaneously across departments, reducing the number of times a project may be required to redesign. Simultaneous review also ensures existing utility services are used efficiently without costly upgrades for new unexpected expansions which could delay projects. Speedier timelines accelerate the production of new housing, helping address regional affordability shortages.	E	Permit Center Overview: Permit Center Housing Element: Housing Element Final Adopted February 2022

2J	Priority permit processing or **reduced plan check times for ADUs/JADUs or multifamily housing.**	The City issues building permits for ADUs/JADUs within 60 days of submittal and on more expedited timeframes for ADUs using the City's Preapproved Accessory Dwelling Unit (PAADU) designs. These efforts have resulted in high ADU production over the last 3 years, resulting in 2,062 ADUs permitted from 2023 to 2025. In the long term, the City has committed to monitoring ADU development and affordability trends to determine if increased efforts are necessary to promote ADU development. Furthermore, the city's PAADU Program allows for property owners to save time and money on their projects by giving property owners access to a list of pre-approved plans. PAADU submittal can be conducted over-the-counter, offering rapid service for these ADUs. Enhancement factor 1 is met through our approach to ADU production in the City making requirements easy to understand through our online Information Bulletin as well as offering technical assistance through a variety of methods including phone hours, our online inquiry portal, and virtual counter appointments where applicants can ask clarifying questions about their project. This has resulted in the incremental but stead increase in density in some of our lowest density and highest resource areas.	E	1. ADU guidance webpage Accessory Dwelling Units webpage 2. Community Development Annual Report CD Annual Report 2026: may-4--2026---community-development-department-2025-annual-report 3. PAADU Webpage PAADU Webpage: Pre-Approved ADU Program 4. Demographic and Housing Data Web Map Housing Production | Housing Element Mid Cycle Analysis Data Profile Mapping Tool NEW
2K	Establishment of a **standardized application** form for all entitlement applications.	The City has a detailed and single comprehensive online application for all entitlement applications. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the standardized entitlement application creates more governmental transparency and boosts housing production. Governmental transparency through the standardized application is aided by an online portal to track project status. Before submittal or throughout the process, the City's online application and virtual resources give applicants greater access to complementary in person or virtual meetings for: Building Code Fire Code Electrical Code Plumbing Code Mechanical Code Planning/Zoning This level of customer service and transparency removes barriers to housing production by making the process of submitting subsequent applications more efficient, replicable and reliable.	E	Online Planning Entitlement Application

2L	Documented practice of **publicly posting status updates** on project permit approvals on the internet.	1. The City's permit center provides real time status updates of permit applications via our permit status web page. 2. The City provides a publicly available map displaying all housing developments of 50 units ore more as well as large commercial/industrial projects. The map is complete with project data, a detailed description, entitlement milestone, and photos. 3. Community Development launched a comprehensive update of its permitting software systems with a new Enterprise Land Management System (ELM) to replace all legacy systems through an RFP process in July 2024. The first of three phases of rollout has begin in 2026 with a target completion of all phases by 2028. The new system will facilitate greater data management, public access, and tracking across all permitting functions of the city, including housing development. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's transparent approach to permitting allows developers know the status of their permit applications and makes community members are aware of the developments happening in their neighborhood. These online dashboards and publicly accessible online resources are data and technology solutions which support faster development project review and greater access to housing and land use information. This furthers the City's goals of greater governmental transparency and accelerated affordable housing production.	E	1.https://longbeach.gov/lbcd/building/permit-center/project-review-status/ 2.https://longbeachca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/attachmentviewer/index.html?appid=de63375474364859bec4ef44a201bf5f 3. 9/20/2023 Memo to the Mayor and Council "Long Beach Builds-Enterprise Land Management Sytem
2M	**Limitation on the total number of hearings for any project to three or fewer**. *Applicants that accrue points pursuant to Category (2)(E) are not eligible for points under this subparagraph.*			
2N	Other policies not described in Categories (2)(A)-(M) of this section that quantifiably decrease production timeframes or promote the streamlining of approval processes.	Following the end of the City's Emergency Declaration to address homelessness in February 2024, Planning has continued the hiring of more staff planners across divisions to assist with mitigating bottlenecks in the regulatory oversight and policy implementation of housing production. These include faster housing permit reviews within current planning and rezoning updates within advance planning. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as adding staff planners has allowed the City to accelerate housing approvals, apply new zoning, and implement new State housing laws more effectively. Increased staffing has directly removed bottlenecks in project reviews and increased review timelines, helping tackle the City's affordability challenges by more expeditiously processing a variety of housing types. More staff bandwidth has allowed for comprehensive updates to localized rezoning with four neighborhoods completed in the past four years. Additional staff has given the City the opportunity to more rapidly evaluate and implement state housing mandates and incorporating them in to local procedures and aligning the City's ongoing planning programs.	E	City Housing Strategy and Progress Memo October 2025 FY 25 Adopted Budget adding additional staff

Category 3: Reduction of Construction and Development Costs				
Prohousing Category	**Policy Description**	**Concise Written Description of Prohousing Policy**	**Enacted or Proposed**	**Documentation**

3A	**Waiver or significant reduction of development impact fees for residential development with units affordable to Lower-Income Households.** This provision does not include fees associated with the provision of housing affordable to Lower-Income Households (e.g. inclusionary in lieu fees. affordable impact fees and commercial linkage fees).	The City exempts residential developments with lower income affordable units from development impact fees, including transportation improvement, park and recreation facilities, police facilities, and fire facilities development impact fees. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as this policy represents one element of a unified, multi-faceted strategy to promote multiple planning objectives, including incentivizing the production of affordable housing, reducing barriers to development, and streamlining the development process.	E	Transportation Impact Fee Exemption 18.17.130.b https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT18LOBEBUSTCO_CH18.17TRIMFE_18.17.130EX Parks and Rec Impact Fee Exemption 18.18.120.e https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT18LOBEBUSTCO_CH18.18PAREFAFE_18.18.120EX Police Impact Fee Exemption 18.15.110.e https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT18LOBEBUSTCO_CH18.15POFAIMFE_18.15.110EXCR Fire Impact Fee Exemption 18.16.110.e https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT18LOBEBUSTCO_CH18.16FIFAIMFE_18.16.110EXCR

3B	Adoption of policies that result in less restrictive requirements than Government Code sections 65852.2 and 65852.22 to reduce barriers for property owners to create ADUs/JADUs. Examples of qualifying policies include, but are not limited to, **development standards improvements, permit processing improvements, dedicated ADU/JADU staff, technical assistance programs, and pre-approved ADU/JADU design packages**.	1.The City maintains an ADU webpage with clear, consolidated information, including getting started guides, FAQs, development standards, planning guidance, and permitting instructions. 2. The Pre-Approved ADU Program provides plans that allow for over-the-counter review and same-day permit issuance, saving residents time and reducing design and plan check costs. 3. The City is in the final stages of adopting an updated ADU ordinance that will provide clear local standards, including exempting ADUs and JADUs from lot coverage, open space requirement, FAR, and other development standards if under 800 square feet along with prioritization for ADU plan check completions. The draft ordinance has been re-submitted for a second HCD review. Estimated adoption by end of 2026, depending on length of time for HCD review. 4.The City administers multiple ADU loan programs that provide financing and no-cost technical assistance to help homeowners build ADUs. The Backyard Builders program offers 0% interest financing to homeowners who record an affordability covenant and rent the ADUs to low-income households, expanding affordable housing in high-resource neighborhoods. The City's CalHome-funded program provides low-income homeowners with low interest, deferred-payment loans to build ADUs, helping improve housing and financial stability, reduce overcrowding, and support multigenerational households. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as Long Beach is a state leader in ADU production per capita, completing construction on 660 ADUs in 2025. To date, a variety of ADU types have been developed in every council district and every neighborhood of the city. The City's ADU policies and programs are part of a comprehensive strategy to promote efficient land use, facilitate housing affordable to Lower-Income Households, reduce development costs for lower-income households, and increase housing development and fair housing opportunities in high resource areas.	E	1.https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/adus/ 2.https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/building--safety/information-bulletins/ib-068 3. PENDING ZONING CODE 4. Program Guidelines attached Enhancement: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/7231866aa96847a68b25cea03490ec2c#
3C	Adoption of **other fee reduction strategies separate from Category (3)(A), including fee deferrals and reduced fees for housing for persons with special needs.** This provision does not include fees associated with the provision of housing affordable to Lower-Income Households (e.g., inclusionary in lieu fees, affordable impact fees and commercial linkage fees).	The City provides financing to affordable housing developers to construct 100% affordable housing developments, including housing for persons with special needs. The City financing structure includes low interest development loans and flexible residual receipts loan repayment terms under which required payments are based on available project cash flow. This structure allows repayment to be deferred when sufficient residual receipts are not available, reducing the project's near-term debt service burden and supporting long-term financial feasibility. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as this policy represents one element of a unified, multi-faceted strategy to promote multiple planning objectives, including incentivizing the production of affordable housing and reducing barriers to development.	E	Electronic Copy to be attached as Appendix 7

3D	Accelerating **innovative housing production** (e.g., manufactured homes, recreational vehicles, park models, community ownership, and other forms of social housing) that reduce development costs	1. The City established a micro-unit pilot program in 2020 to help address the affordable housing crisis in the City by developing innovative housing uses and encouraging housing production. The program allows developers to build small apartment units (as small as 220 square feet) in Downtown and Midtown areas. To ease the local housing shortage, these units target single adults and young professionals with rents typically priced 20% to 30% lower than traditional studios. The pilot program set a cap of 500 units built to determine the policy's effectiveness and make adjustments as needed. As of 2026, the cap has been met, with multiple projects in various stages of development. An assessment is planned once the 500 units are complete. 2. The City of Long Beach awarded $800,000 in seed funding to establish the Long Beach Community Land Trust (LBCLT) and support the development of a community stewarded, permanently affordable housing model. Two years into the program, LBCLT has made significant progress in organizational development, real estate pipeline creation, community engagement, and overall capacity building, demonstrating that the City's initial investment is being leveraged and has laid a strong foundation for long-term housing outcomes. The City has also awarded LBCLT $200,000 in LACAHSA Technical Assistance funds, and has conveyed an affordable rental senior housing project to LBCLT. Enhancement factor 1 is acheived as the LBCLT ownership model permanently separates the cost of the land from the housing, driving multiple planning goals like smart growth, equity, and resilience. The LBCLT encourages efficient land use by managing and protecting dense, high quality housing and through acquiring underutilized urban lots and turning them in to productive, higher-density missing-middle housing. Long-term land stewardship prevents speculative abandonment and keeps urban parcels active over decades. LBCLT management also ensures homes stay affordable for the next low-income renter or buyer and act as an anti-displacement strategy. The CLT is also responsible for stewarding existing senior housing, which is facing a shortage given the region's rapidly expanding senior population.	E	1.A LBMC 21.45.600 https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT21ZO_CH21.45SPDEST_21.45.600MIITPR 1.B. Memo to Mayor and City Council: https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/city-manager/media-library/documents/memos-to-the-mayor-tabbed-file-list-folders/2020/february-3--2020---micro-units-for-affordable-housing 2.A. https://longbeach.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=12267820&GUID=BAAB571D-16D6-41B0-9B78-85011431147F 2.B. https://longbeach.primegov.com/viewer/preview?id=92502&type=2 2.C https://longbeach.primegov.com/viewer/preview?id=90502&type=2

3E	Measures that reduce costs for transportation-related infrastructure or programs that **encourage active modes of transportation** or other alternatives to automobiles. Qualifying policies include, but are not limited to, publicly funded programs to expand sidewalks or protect bike/micro-mobility lanes; creation of on-street parking for bikes; transit-related improvements; or establishment of carshare programs.	1. Bikeway & Street Safety Improvements: The City is expanding its protected bike network through major publicly-funded projects. Examples include the Orange Avenue Backbone Bikeway, which will add 4 miles of bike lanes and key safety improvements, and the Pacific Avenue Transformation Project, which installs a Class IV protected bikeway improving multimodal access and reducing vehicular traffic. 2. Pedestrian & Walkability Enhancements: The City is investing in safer, more comfortable walking environments through Downtown curb extensions and pedestrian safety islands. Large corridor projects such as 1st Street Pedestrian Improvements expand sidewalks, modernize crossings, enhance ADA access, and upgrade lighting to reduce collisions and improve walkability. 3. Micromobility: The citywide Shared Micromobility Program regulates e-scooters and e-bikes, improving safety, access, and user equity. The 12-month E-Scooter Beach Bike Path Pilot tests safe scooter integration along a 3-mile waterfront corridor using speed limits, geofencing, and designated corrals to support cleaner alternatives to car travel. 4. Micro-Transit & Transit Access Improvements: Long Beach expanded LB Circuit, a free on-demand electric micro-transit service connecting neighborhoods from Downtown to Alamitos Bay. The program doubled its fleet to 14 vehicles and extended operating hours, providing convenient first-last-mile connections that reduce short car trips and support major activity centers. These programs achieve Enhancement factor factor 1 as they represent a variety of strategies to promote multiple planning objectives, including efficient land use, equitable access to public transportation through micro transit and first-last mile investments, imporving public health through active transoprtation, and reducing vehcile miles traveled by ecouraging mode switching to bus, bike, walking or micro mobility. These programs all further intitiatives outlined in the City's General Plan, Mobility Element, Bicycle Master Plan, and Climate Action Plan.	E	1. https://lbelevate28.com/projects/orange-ave-backbone-bikeway/; https://lbelevate28.com/projects/pacific-avenue-transformation-project/ 2. https://lbelevate28.com/projects/downtown-walkable-corners-project/; https://lbelevate28.com/projects/1st-street-pedestrian-improvements/ 3. https://www.longbeach.gov/goactivelb/programs/micro-mobility-program/ 4. https://longbeach.gov/goactivelb/programs/micro-transit-program/
3F	Adoption of **universal design ordinances** pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 17959.	*Intentionally blank*		
3G	Establishment of **pre-approved or prototype plans for missing middle housing** types (e.g., duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes) in low-density, single-family residential areas.	*Intentionally blank*		

3H	Adoption of **ordinances that reduce barriers**, beyond existing law, for the development of housing affordable to Lower-Income Households.	1. Long Beach City Council adopted the updated Inclusionary Housing policy in April 2025, expanding applicability of the policy from two zoning areas to citywide. Now all rental and ownership housing developments with 10 or more units located anywhere in the city must include affordable units. Rental affordability requirements will be phased in over three years, ultimately reaching 12% set aside by January 2027. Ownership developments are required to set aside 10% of units as affordable. 2. The City's new updated Enhanced Density Bonus (EDB) Ordinance, adopted in June 2026 and now in effect. EDB exceeds the density bonus offered by State Density Bonus Law in several ways, including: -EDB includes bonuses for Extremely Low Income units. -EDB projects are eligible for a maximum of six concessions, whereas State DB law only allows for a maximum of four for mixed income projects and five for 100% affordable projects. -EDB projects anywhere in the City are eligible for up to 120% density bonus whereas state DB tops out at 100% density, except for projects which are 100% affordable and located within a 1/2 mile of transit. -Housing projects with various levels of affordability are encouraged and density bonuses are awarded cumulatively for all affordability levels, whereas in State DB law, bonus stacking through AB 1287 is limited to "maxing out" specific income categories before another can qualify for bonus. -EDB includes anti-displacement measures for existing tenants with strict replacement and relocation requirements that go back five years for existing low, very low, or extremely low income households, OR if the rent, regardless of household income, is affordable to low, very low or extremely low-income households per LA County rent thresholds. These policies achieve enhancement factor 1 as key elements of the City's multifaceted strategy in facilitating housing affordable to Lower-Income Households, increasing housing choices and affordability for Lower-Income Households in High Resource and Highest Resource areas, Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing, and reducing displacement for Lower-Income Households.	E	1. Inclusionary Housing LBMC 21.67 https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT21ZO_CH21.67INHO 2. Enhanced Density Bonus LBMC 21.68 https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT21ZO_CH21.68ENDEBO
3I	Other policies not described in Categories (3)(A)-(H) of this section that quantifiably reduce construction or development costs.	The City of Long Beach Virtual Permit Center provides online services that allow applicants to submit plans, schedule inspections, track permit status, and communicate with staff entirely remotely. By eliminating the need for in-person visits and streamlining review workflows, the service reduces development costs, saves time, and lowers barriers to starting construction or development projects. It helps applicants move through the permitting process more efficiently and with greater transparency. Enhancement factor 2 is achieved by promoting streamlined permitting, infill development, and efficient land use. By offering increased flexibility in the permitting process, the City reduces permitting delays and costs, facilitating timely and cost efficient development.	E	https://longbeach.gov/lbcd/building/permit-center/vms/

Category 4: Providing Financial Subsidies				
Prohousing Category	**Policy Description**	**Concise Written Description of Prohousing Policy**	**Enacted or Proposed**	**Documentation**

4A	Establishment of a housing fund or contribution of **funds towards affordable housing through proceeds from approved ballot measures**.	The City has established and contributed funding toward affordable housing through dedicated housing funding sources, including the Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) Program from the Building Homes and Jobs Act (SB 2, 2017) and Los Angeles County Measure A. Through PLHA, Long Beach has received funding dedicated to affordable housing activities and has committed these resources through its Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process to support the development of new affordable housing for lower-income households. The City previously secured approximately $4.5 million for the past two years, and an allocation of approximately $12 million for the next 5-year cycle. Additionally, Long Beach receives direct funding allocations through the Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency (LACAHSA) to support affordable housing production, preservation, and ownership activities. The City's FY 2026 Adopted Budget includes approximately $5.3 million in Measure A Production, Preservation, and Ownership (PPO) funding for land acquisition, housing acquisition, financing, and ownership programs, and more. Enhancement factor #2 is achieved by these policies promoting development consistent with the state planning priorities pursuant to Government Code section 65041.1.	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=61 2. https://longbeach.primegov.com/viewer/preview?id=88066&type=2 3. https://longbeach.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=10374056&GUID=4C6FAD2B-D979-4A83-94DD-F5CC8AC6D046 4. https://longbeach.primegov.com/viewer/preview?id=80014&type=2
4B	Establishment of **local housing trust funds or collaboration on a regional housing trust fund**, which include the Jurisdiction's own funding contributions. The Jurisdiction must contribute to the local or regional housing trust fund regularly and significantly. For the purposes of this Category, "regularly" shall be defined as at least annually, and "significant" contributions shall be determined based on the impact the contributions have in accelerating the production of affordable housing.	1. In 2023, the City Council adopted a resolution approving the City of Long Beach's membership in the Gateway Cities Affordable Housing Trust, which will generate new funding to preserve and produce affordable housing across the Gateway Cities. 2. The City of Long Beach has an established local housing trust fund which is used to support affordable housing projects and programs. On October 17, 2023, the City Council approved amendments to the Housing Trust Fund to comply with the regulations of the California Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) Local Housing Trust Fund (LHTF) Program. In 2025, the City was awarded $898,687 through the LHTF Program. The grant requires a commitment that a minimum of $100,000 per year in ongoing revenue be deposited to the Housing Trust Fund. This requirement is met with program revenue generated by projected housing fund loan repayments. Enhancement factor #2: This use of housing trust fund dollars is consistent with Government code 65041.1.	E	1. https://library.municode.com/ca/long_beach/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT3REFI_CH3.92HOTRFU 2. https://longbeach.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=11735377&GUID=1C6D49C6-9B39-44A2-A0E4-EAB0FA8FC124

4C	Demonstration of **regular use or planned regular use of funding (e.g., federal, state, or local)** for preserving assisted units at-risk of conversion to market rate uses and conversion of market rate uses to units with affordability restrictions (e.g., acquisition/rehabilitation). For the purposes of this category, “regular use” can be demonstrated through the number of units preserved annually by utilizing this funding source.	1. The City regularly utilizes federal funding sources, including Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funds, to preserve and expand affordable housing opportunities. This aligns with Housing Element Program 1.6: Affordable Housing Development Assistance. During FY 2024–2025, the City completed the construction of a 67-unit affordable housing development serving low- and extremely low-income seniors and senior veterans experiencing homelessness, and completed acquisition of a site at 1401 Long Beach Blvd for development of a 151-unit affordable housing project serving low- and extremely low-income families. The City also advanced construction of an 89-unit affordable housing development for low- and extremely low-income veterans and veterans experiencing homelessness, as well as a 51-unit affordable housing development at 101 East Pacific Coast Highway serving households experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Through its affordable housing development, acquisition, and rehabilitation activities, the City preserved 1,448 affordable housing units. 2. In 2022, the City's Housing Authority and Community Development Department established a new scoring system for the awarding of project-based vouchers and affordable housing funding to incentivize projects in high-resource areas, as documented in Action 2.4.3 of the Housing Element. The City subsequently incorporated a "High Resource Area and/or Family Project" scoring category into its affordable housing NOFA process, awarding points to projects located in High Resource areas identified by the TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map. 3. Consistent with Housing Element Program 3.4, the City evaluates and pursues new funding mechanisms to support affordable housing and further fair housing objectives. Through these efforts, the City recently secured approximately $7.6 million in new affordable housing funding, including awards from LACAHSA Measure A ($5.29 million), HCD's Local Housing Trust Fund Program ($898,686), and HCD's Prohousing Incentive Program ($1.38 million) for affordable housing development to be prioritized in High Resource Areas. Enhancement Factor #4 is achieved by the City's ongoing investment in affordable housing acquisition, rehabilitation, and preservation activities. These efforts help maintain long-term affordability, reduce displacement risk, and preserve housing opportunities for lower-income households.	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=85 2. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/housing--neighborhood-services/hud-grants/final-2023-2027-long-beach-consolidated-plan#page=111 --- 1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=90 2. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/housing--neighborhood-services/home-nofa/2026/cdbg-nofa-7-2026 --- 1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=96 2. https://longbeach.primegov.com/viewer/preview?id=88743&type=2 3. https://longbeach.primegov.com/viewer/preview?id=81683&type=2

4D	Provide grants or low-interest loans for **ADU/JADU construction affordable to Lower- and Moderate-Income Households**.	The City administers multiple ADU loan programs that provide financing and no-cost technical assistance to help homeowners build ADUs. The Backyard Builders program offers 0% interest financing to homeowners who record an affordability covenant and rent the ADUs to low-income households, expanding affordable housing in high-resource neighborhoods. The City's CalHome-funded program provides low-income homeowners with low interest, deferred-payment loans to build ADUs, helping improve housing and financial stability, reduce overcrowding, and support multigenerational households. Enhancement Factor #1 is achieved by the City's support for ADU development through financing and technical assistance programs that promote infill housing production, efficient land use, and housing affordability. These programs advance multiple planning objectives while expanding housing options within existing neighborhoods.	E	Program Guidelines to be attached
4E	A comprehensive program that complies with the **Surplus Land Act (Gov. Code, § 54220 et seq.) and that makes publicly owned land available for affordable housing**, or for multifamily housing projects with the highest feasible percentage of units affordable to lower income households. A qualifying program may utilize mechanisms such as land donations, land sales with significant write-downs, or below-market land leases.	The City of Long Beach implements a comprehensive public land strategy that complies with the Surplus Land Act and makes publicly owned land available for affordable housing development. The City identifies and markets surplus properties in accordance with State law, evaluates City-owned sites for housing opportunities, and has successfully facilitated affordable housing development on former City-owned land. When the City determines a property is no longer required for the City's use, the City will initiate the disposition process, pursuant to the State Surplus Land Act. Following the declaration of surplus during a public hearing, the City must provide a Notice of Availability to eligible entities, including the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), any local public entity within the jurisdiction where the surplus local land is located, and developers who have notified HCD of their interest in developing affordable housing on surplus local land. Recent examples include Fountain Street Apartments and The Armory affordable housing developments, which utilized declared surplus land to expand housing opportunities for lower-income households. Enhancement Factor #1 is achieved by the City's identification and disposition of publicly owned land for affordable housing development. By leveraging public land resources to support affordable housing production, the City advances efficient land use, housing affordability, and transit-oriented development objectives.	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=84 2. https://longbeach.gov/edo/real-estate/city-owned-surplus-land/
4F	Establishment of an **Enhanced Infrastructure Financing District or similar local financing tool** that, to the extent feasible, directly supports housing developments in an area where at least 20 percent of the residences will be affordable to Lower-Income Households.	(N/A)		

4G	**Prioritization of local general funds** to accelerate the production of housing affordable to Lower-Income Households.	1. In alignment with Housing Element Action 1.1.7--to provide technical and financial assistance to developers of low and moderate-income housing--the City continues to work with local and national affordable housing developers and provide technical and financial assistance as available for the production of new housing. Additional points are awarded for projects that are located in high-opportunity census tracts. City staff is also providing one-on-one technical assistance and workshops to community housing development organizations (CHDOs). 2. In Action 2.1.6 of the Housing Element, the City commits to providing financial assistance to affordable housing development as funding permits. The City's 5-year consolidated plan was updated in August 2022 with funding allocated to facilitate the construction of 75 units annually, for a total of 600 affordable units over 8 years. The stated goal is to assist in the creation and preservation of affordable housing for lower-income and special needs households, therefore, priority in funding is granted to projects housing extremely low income households and special needs groups. Currently, 657 affordable housing units are funded and 358 of those are HOME-funded, which is part of the HUD funding approved through the Consolidated Plan. In 2025, Long Beach received Los Angeles County Affordable Housing Solutions Agency (LACAHSA) funds, with over $5.2M million in recent allocations for affordable housing production. Enhancement Factor #1 is achieved by the City's multi-faceted approach of providing technical assistance, various sources of financial assistance, and prioritization of projects in high resource areas to promote efficient land use, affordable developments with access to public transportation, and housing affordable to Lower-Income Households.	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=81 --- 1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=88 2. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/housing--neighborhood-services/hud-grants/final-2023-2027-long-beach-consolidated-plan#page=111

4H	Directed **residual redevelopment funds** to accelerate the production of affordable housing.	The City of Long Beach is the Housing Successor to the Long Beach Redevelopment Agency. In accordance with California Health and Safety Code (HS&C) Section 34176 (d), the Housing Successor established a Low- and Moderate-Income Housing Asset Fund (LMIHAF). Eligible activities for the use of these funds include new construction of rental units, and the acquisition and rehabilitation of existing apartment projects for low-and-moderate income households. The Housing Successor has delegated the responsibility for allocating monies in the LMIHAF to the Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC)--a non-profit, public benefit corporation established and wholly owned by the City to administer affordable housing programs and projects. The LBCIC selected projects through a competitive process and awarded residual redevelopment funds, which were used to leverage hundreds of thousands of dollars for the creation of hundreds of guaranteed long-term affordable units. Enhancement Factor #2 is achieved by the City's use of residual redevelopment housing funds, as Housing Successor to the former Redevelopment Agency, to support affordable housing activities consistent with State housing objectives. These resources are reinvested to preserve and expand housing opportunities for lower-income households.	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/housing--neighborhood-services/housing-successor-annual-report/final-housing-successor-annual-report-fy-2023---2024 2. https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/hn/lbcic/
4I	Development and regular (at least biennial) use of a **housing subsidy pool, local or regional trust fund, or other similar funding source** sufficient to facilitate and support the development of housing and affordable to Lower-Income Households.	The City's Housing Trust Fund is used to facilitate and support the development of affordable housing projects and programs. It is overseen and administered through The Long Beach Community Investment Company (LBCIC). The LBCIC is a non-profit, public benefit corporation established by the City of Long Beach to administer affordable housing programs and projects. In 2026, the City broke ground on Fountain Street Apartments--a 73-unit new construction rental housing project serving families earning up to 60% AMI. This project received $2,000,000 from the Housing Trust Fund for the acquisition and improvement to create new necessary points of ingress/egress for the project. Enhancement Factor #2 is achieved by the City's investment of Housing Trust Fund resources into affordable housing development and preservation projects that increase housing opportunities for lower-income households and support the State's housing production goals.	E	To be attached as Appendix 7
4J	**Prioritization of local general funds for affordable housing**. This point shall not be awarded if the applicant earns two points pursuant to Category (4)(G).	(Intentionally blank)		

4K	Providing operating **subsidies for permanent Supportive Housing**	Aligning with Housing Element Action 3.2.1, the City continues to expand project-based voucher use for extremely low/very low income households and special needs populations through increased partnership with nonprofit housing providers. The City of Long Beach and County of Los Angeles partnered in the development, funding, and implementation of two (2) Project-Based PSH properties brought online in 2025. Crescent (42 units) and Zephyr (135 units), both owned and operated by non-profit affordable housing developer, LINC Housing, were provided capital support by the LA County Development Authority; funding for supportive services by the LA County Department of Health Services; and project-based vouchers provided by HACLB. Lease-up of the two properties was coordinated and facilitated by the Long Beach Coordinated Entry System. Enhancement Factor #8 is achieved by the City's use of Project-Based Vouchers and supportive housing resources to provide long-term housing stability for extremely low-income households, individuals experiencing homelessness, veterans, and other vulnerable populations. These investments expand access to housing opportunities and support the City's efforts to affirmatively further fair housing. Enhancement Factor #8 is achieved by the City's use of Project-Based Vouchers and supportive housing resources to provide long-term housing stability for extremely low-income households, individuals experiencing homelessness, veterans, and other vulnerable populations. These investments expand access to housing opportunities and support the City's efforts to affirmatively further fair housing.	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/housing-element-update/housing-element-final-adopted-february-2022#page=94 2. https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/hsh/1200847_12-18-25HHAP6RegionalApplication-LosAngelesCity_CountyCoC__x16___x7f_XU_1U_DU_D____x5___x11___x13_.pdf
4L	Providing **subsidies for housing affordable to Extremely Low-Income Households**.	Program 4.3 of the Housing Element supports the acquisition and conversion of hotels and motels into interim and permanent supportive housing serving individuals and households experiencing homelessness. Through Project Homekey and other state and federal funding sources, the City pursues the rehabilitation and conversion of existing properties into long-term affordable housing, with a specific focus on extremely low-income households and residents prioritized through the Long Beach Coordinated Entry System. Through Homekey Round 1, $5M in CDBG-CV funds were awarded to the City for Phase 1 of Conversion of the Best Western, which is being utilized for common area improvements (plumbing, electrical, and elevator upgrades, conversion of cafeteria to office space, filling in of swimming pool, etc.). Improvements are nearly completed, with completion of fire systems expected for Spring 2026. As Phase 1 concludes, the City is beginning to explore development options and will establish a process to identify development partners and pathways by end of year 2026. Enhancement Factor #8 is achieved by the City's efforts to convert existing hotel and motel properties into permanent supportive housing serving individuals experiencing homelessness and other vulnerable populations, thereby	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/city-clerk/media-library/documents/public-notices/ordinances/ord-20-0041 2. https://longbeach.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9674708&GUID=EF7F9562-D77F-4C1C-A7A6-4B4582EBA161

		expanding housing opportunities for extremely low-income households and advancing fair housing objectives		
4M	Other policies not described in Categories (4)(A)-(L) of this section that quantifiably promote, develop, or leverage financial resources for housing affordable to Lower-Income Households	Through Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Programs, the City actively pursues and deploys local, state, and federal funding to expand rental assistance and housing stability programs for households experiencing or at risk of homelessness. In FYs 2024–25 and 2025–26, the City expanded its Rapid Rehousing program by approximately 160 additional slots through Emergency Rental Assistance Funds, ESG-RUSH funding, and Los Angeles County Measure A resources. The City also expanded permanent supportive housing assistance through the It's a New Day program and is partnering with the Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach to establish a flexible subsidy pool that streamlines access to rental assistance, security deposits, arrears payments, and homelessness prevention resources. Additional funding sources include HUD Continuum of Care funds, LACAHSA funding, State General Funds, and CalAIM Community Supports, demonstrating the City's ongoing commitment to providing rental subsidies and housing assistance to vulnerable households. The First-Time Homebuyer Program has provided $1.8M in down payment and closing cost assistance to 76 low-income families to help buy their first home. The program provided grants of $20,000 - $25,000 and prioritized households living in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) areas of Long Beach, which are predominantly low-income communities of color. Enhancement factor 1 is achieved as the City's various tenant based assistance programs provide a variety of resources to help to keep lower income households housed and reduce displacement risk while providing access to more stable housing and opportunities for home ownership.	E	1. https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/housing--neighborhood-services/hud-grants/reportspubsinfo/annual-action-plan/fy-25-26-action-plan 2. https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/hn/lbhomegrant/