

LAND USEelement

Implementation Update



LONG BEACH
DEVELOPMENT
SERVICES

BACKGROUND

The City of Long Beach's General Plan Land Use Element (LUE) update and companion Urban Design Element (UDE) were adopted by the City Council on December 3, 2019. The City of Long Beach's General Plan is a policy document required by State law, which establishes the goals and policies that will guide growth and development in the City through 2040. This update of the City's General Plan aims to guide Long Beach to a more sustainable future, to improve mobility choices, expand transit access, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and accommodate growth projections in accordance with state law.



The LUE and UDE accommodates the City's population and employment projections through the horizon year of 2040 while also advancing General Plan goals for open space, active living, improved urban design, sustainability and overall quality of life.

The LUE/UDE is designed to guide Long Beach to a more sustainable future, improve mobility choices, expand transit access, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. In addition to accommodating the City's population and employment projections through the horizon year of 2040, the plan creates sufficient housing opportunity to address the City's existing housing need due to overcrowding. In addition to focusing new development near transit, the plan seeks to transform under-utilized commercial corridors to denser, more mixed-use corridors and nodes served by bus lines. This creates development opportunity while helping recycle under-performing strip malls, improving the pedestrian experience, increasing access to jobs and minimizing direct displacement. The LUE advances several goals and policies for addressing equity in access to housing, jobs, community resources, and open space, while creating more opportunities for active living, improved urban design, sustainability, and overall quality of life for all.

The LUE introduces the concept of "PlaceTypes," which replaced the former Euclidean approach of segregating property through traditional land use designations. PlaceTypes divide the City into distinct neighborhoods, allowing for greater flexibility and mix of compatible land uses within these areas. This allows for the creation of more complete communities with a greater mix of housing, jobs and retail within neighborhoods in order to shorten trips and allow more opportunity for people to take advantage of the City's significant investments in multi-modal transportation, building upon the City's Mobility Element. The LUE's companion UDE defines the physical aspects of the urban environment and facilitates the PlaceTypes established in the LUE by creating attractive and vibrant places; ensuring appropriate scale and massing; improving the urban fabric and public spaces; and defining edges, thoroughfares, and corridors to further enhance the public realm, walkability, bikeability and neighborhood character.

Why Land Use Matters

Policies and regulations over how and to what intensity land can be used are one of the City's primary tools for guiding how the City will develop and evolve over time. How land is used impacts people's access to housing, jobs, shopping, and open space. The most fundamental decisions in planning begin with land use, and they impact a community's health, access to opportunity, the environment and quality of life. Given that property taxes are the number one form of revenue for the City, land use regulations also impact the City's fiscal health and ability to provide city services.

REPORT PURPOSE:

The City is committed to regularly reviewing progress toward implementing the goals, policies and implementation measures of the Land Use Element. 2020 marked the first year of LUE/UDE implementation. Each year, City staff will prepare an annual report summarizing progress made in implementing the LUE/UDE. This is important to ensure the City is moving forward to achieve the vision outlined in the plan. This Implementation Report will highlight accomplishments in implementing the plans to date. As such, this report is intended to guide the Planning Commission and City Council on developing policy, establishing priorities and providing direction to staff.

Recognition for the LUE

In 2020, Long Beach received three of the highest planning achievement awards in the region and state in recognition of the LUE/UDE. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), recognized the Long Beach LUE with a SCAG Sustainability Award to recognize excellence in coordinating land use and transportation to improve mobility, livability, prosperity and sustainability. In a year when they received a record number of applications, SCAG recognized the Long Beach LUE out of all applications from the six-county Southern California Region with the Efficient & Sustainable Land Use Award for the SCAG region. The LUE was also recognized by both the American Planning Association (APA) Los Angeles Section as well as a statewide Award of Excellence from APA California in the Comprehensive Plan - Large Jurisdiction category, for the best comprehensive plan adopted in the past three years by a city with over 100,000 residents.





Implementation Updates

on the Land Use Element

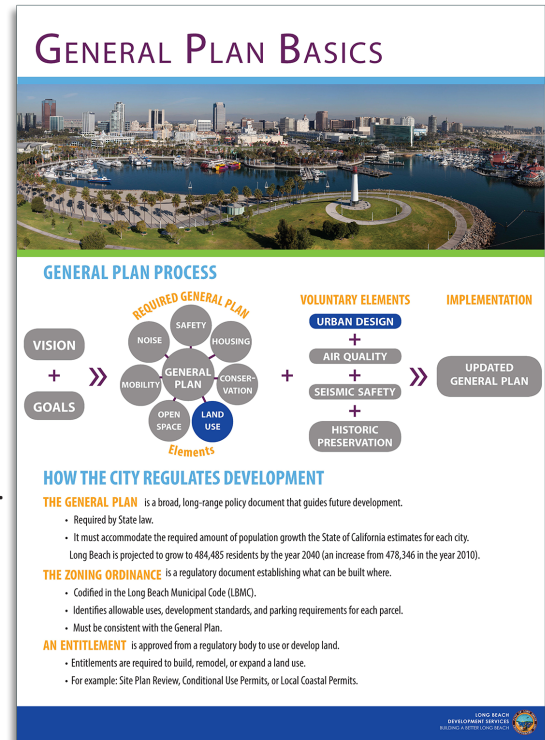


The Land Use Element establishes a vision, goals, strategies, policies, and implementation measures necessary to support a “city that thrives”, in which environmental considerations are integral to all planning and development decisions. The LUE envisions a city with:

- Shared Economic Prosperity.
- Enhanced Mobility Choices.
- Healthy and Active Neighborhoods.
- Housing Opportunities, Housing Quality.
- Education and Life-long Learning.
- Responsive Recreational Facilities and Open Space.
- A City at the Water’s Edge.
- Safe and Secure Living Environments.
- Environmental Health.

In order to achieve that vision, the LUE seeks to:

- Target Growth and Mobility.
- Capitalize on Our Regional Strategic Location and Strengths.
- Build Up Local Businesses and Educational Institutions.
- Become a Smarter City.
- Provide Clean, Renewable Energy.
- Prioritize Green and Healthy Living Approaches.
- Address and Adapt to Climate Change.
- Celebrate and Support Our Diversity.



Implementation of this ambitious, citywide plan requires a multitude of strategies, the primary of which is updating the City's zoning code. The General Plan establishes broad, long-term policies that guide future development. The Zoning Code implements general plan policies by specifying detailed development regulations that accomplish the General Plan's goals. These include specific use types that are allowed and not allowed by zoning district, and building development standards. State law requires that zoning be made consistent with maps and policies in the General Plan after the General Plan is updated. Uses and densities/intensities may be permitted if they are consistent with both the General Plan land use designation and the zoning of the property.

Given that zoning is the main legal tool by which land use policy is implemented, development and adoption of new zones that codify specific regulations to implement LUE/UDE policy guidance is central to the City's ability to implement the LUE. State law, which provides that a city must update its zoning ordinance to be consistent with its updated general plan within “a reasonable time” (see California Government Code Section 65860). In a city as large as Long Beach, it is not feasible to rezone every parcel at one time due to the size of the city, the variety of contexts, and the need to engage the public in the process. Therefore, the City has begun the work of updating the zoning code but will phase the development of new zones and the geographic rezoning of all properties in the City until new zoning districts have been established for all the LUE PlaceTypes.

In addition to updates to the zoning code, a wide variety of other policies, programs, planning strategies and initiatives support implementation of the LUE/UDE.

Overview: How are We Doing?

There were many successes and milestones met during the first year of LUE implementation, however 2020 was also a year in which priorities and plans had to shift. LUE implementation milestones in 2020 included adoption of 12 zones to implement the three PlaceTypes, and a rezoning of properties on certain commercial corridors in North Long Beach in accordance with the LUE and in response to community input and prioritization of community needs such as access to housing, jobs and places to purchase essential goods and services. In addition to developing new zones, the City updated specific portions of the zoning code citywide to help implement the LUE, including enhanced regulations for the development of new drive-throughs

and a process for temporarily activating vacant lots for community serving uses such as food production. The City also released the proposed Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) in 2020. The CAAP provides a pathway for implementing and maximizing the sustainable development and resilience strategies laid out in the LUE/UDE.

After a state of emergency was declared in March 2020 due to the COVID19 global health pandemic, some of the LUE/UDE policies and implementation strategies slated to be led by the departments most impacted by COVID19, such as the Health Department, Economic Development and Parks Departments, had to be postponed as urgent needs were prioritized and staff were reassigned to responding to the COVID19 health emergency. As one of only three cities in California with its own Health Department, the City of Long Beach was well positioned to coordinate COVID19 response and plan for recovery through a resilience strategy. In addition to staff from the Health Department, staff from throughout the City were reassigned to assist with COVID19 response. Some Planning staff, including staff who typically work on the LUE, were reassigned to assisting with priorities related to COVID19 response and recovery, such as by helping to address the needs of people experiencing homelessness, and for recovery planning.

Conversely, responding to community needs due to the pandemic created opportunities to accelerate the implementation of certain LUE/UDE strategies, such as through the open streets program to create additional public outdoor space for people to safely recreate while social distancing, the expansion of sidewalk dining and parklets to allow more businesses to remain open, funding to convert motels into supportive housing for people experiencing homelessness, and funding provided for food security projects in Long Beach communities without sufficient access to healthy food.

Prior to the COVID19 pandemic, housing was already the number one social determinant of health in Long Beach. Housing became even more critical of a health issue as it related to housing affordability for already struggling populations and the tens of thousands in the City who became unemployed, as well as housing quality particularly for children and older adults who spent more time at home during the pandemic and are more vulnerable during heat waves and to poor air quality. The issue of household overcrowding, which the LUE seeks to address, turned out to be a significant vulnerability factor for community spread of COVID19 in Long Beach and across the Country. Due to the housing crisis, overcrowding impacts more than 12% of all households in Long Beach, but it is most predominant in Long Beach neighborhoods with the least access to parks and open space, and the worst environmental health indicators, creating a situation where overcrowded households also have the least access to safe spaces to spend time outdoors. Worse yet, these same neighborhoods are home to higher proportions of service sector and healthcare workers who have had to continue going into work to provide essential services.

On May 25, 2020, George Floyd, a 46-year-old Black man, was killed by four Minneapolis Police Officers. The incident was captured on video for the world to see. Across the nation, including in Long Beach, people took to the streets in public outcry to condemn the violence and racial inequities that have systematically and historically impacted Black people. In June 2020, the Long Beach City Council engaged in a conversation about racism as a public health crisis, the need to restore public trust in City government, and how to reconcile the enormous gap in the experiences and health outcomes of impacted and vulnerable people with current City policies, especially the Black community. City staff were directed to conduct a four-step process of acknowledging the existence and longstanding impacts of systemic racism in America and in Long Beach; listening to community members' accounts and experiences of inequity and harm caused by racial injustice; convening stakeholders to evaluate the feedback and shape policy, budgetary, charter, and programmatic reform ideas; and catalyzing action by presenting a plan with immediate, short-term, medium-term, and long-term recommendations.

During the listening process conducted in the summer of 2020, Long Beach community members expressed outrage over inequities causally related to our land use system, including from lack of access to quality and affordable housing, well-paying jobs, environmentally safe neighborhoods, and healthy food. The community survey conducted as part of that process actually found that "housing discrimination/redlining" was the top

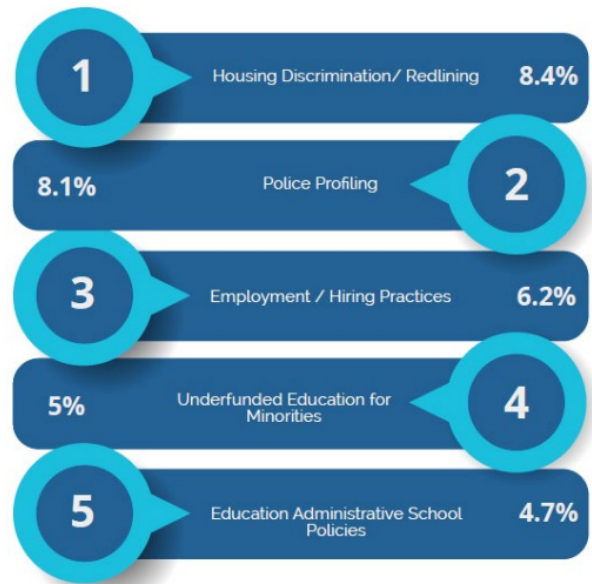
survey conducted as part of that process actually found that “housing discrimination/redlining” was the top way in which people in Long Beach who responded to the survey have experienced racism.

Based on this feedback, the City Council unanimously adopted the [Racial Equity and Reconciliation Initiative – Initial Report](#) on August 11, 2020. The report details actions to address anti-Black racism, advance racial equity, and create a vision for Long Beach’s future where race does not determine social and economic outcomes. The goals and strategies of the initial report include actions related to government/infrastructure, public safety and policing, violence prevention, health equity and economic inclusion. Many of the Framework for Reconciliation strategies and actions focus on addressing the housing crisis, lack of access to quality jobs, environmental racism, lack of access to healthy food and health resources, and lack of access to parks and open space in communities of color in Long Beach, all of which relate directly to land use policy and practices.

At the time the Framework was developed and adopted, Planning was already well underway with the Uptown Planning Land Use and Neighborhood Strategy (UPLAN), a collaborative effort between the City and the North Long Beach community to come up with laws and policies to guide future development and create a new vision in North Long Beach. UPLAN represents a planning process done through an equity framework that geographically prioritizes communities of color with the greatest need for new strategies from the LUE, including flexibility and incentives for community-prioritized needs. UPLAN is the first process for implementing the LUE through development of new zones tailored to meet the specific community goals prioritized by North Long Beach residents. UPLAN’s equity framework is focused on both the planning process and the changes in planning regulations. North Long Beach was prioritized first as a 93% person of color community with the largest number of black residents in the City. UPLAN has been grounded in a community empowerment and capacity building process in which communities most impacted by planning decisions, including young people and people of color, were prioritized in the process and had their voices and feedback uplifted, leading to special regulations incentivizing grocery stores, banks, more affordable housing, locally-serving jobs, civic institutions and other identified needs. UPLAN also includes strategies to help residents, workers, and businesses to remain in North Long Beach.

In addition to feedback from the North Long Beach community that has informed the UPLAN recommendations, North Long Beach community members called for new housing opportunity to be created across all parts of the city. Relatedly, the issue of housing segregation came up time and again through the Long Beach racial reconciliation process in 2020. Although Long Beach is one of the most diverse cities in the country, it also remains one of the most segregated cities in the country. Although there are a multitude of equity-focused policies and strategies in the LUE/UDE, the fact remains that historic patterns of development have resulted in concentrated poverty and racial segregation and implementation of the General Plan in the future should focus on remedying the legacy of exclusionary zoning and redlining. The areas with limited opportunity for new housing are those with the best schools, the greatest amount of parks and open space and the healthiest environments. Ensuring fair and equitable distribution of housing for all income levels is an important issue that is being further analyzed as part of the Housing Element update, which began in 2020, as the State of California requires the City to not only provide sufficient opportunity for new housing, but also to address issues of fair and equal housing opportunity. The LUE vision is for a City that thrives, and although great progress has been made towards implementing the LUE/UDE plan towards that vision, achieving it is not possible without addressing these equity issues. See the “Considerations Moving Forward” section at the end of this report for more information.

Community Survey – Top five themes representing how people have experienced racism:

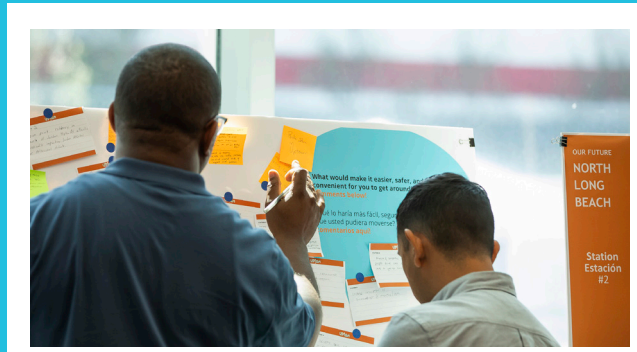


2020 Accomplishments and Highlights

The following provides an overview of key accomplishments and status updates for implementation of the LUE/UDE through the end of 2020.

Accomplishment: 12 New Zones Adopted to Implement Mixed Use and Commercial PlaceTypes

On November 17, 2020, the Long Beach City Council voted to adopt 12 new zoning districts to implement three of the 14 new PlaceTypes instituted by the LUE: the Neighborhood Serving Corridor-Moderate (NSC-M), Neighborhood Serving Corridor-Low (NSC-L), and Community Commercial (CC) PlaceTypes. These zones are now established as part of a new title of the Long Beach Municipal Code (LBMC), Title 22. The 12 zones represent two versions of six primary zoning districts: six standard zones that can be used to implement the three PlaceTypes anywhere in the City, and a version of each of these zones that is tailored to the unique needs and conditions of North Long Beach, which are labeled as the “A-Series” zones. The heights, densities, and allowable uses permitted by these 12 new zones are consistent with those contemplated by the LUE for their respective PlaceTypes. Properties along Artesia Blvd and Atlantic Ave in North Long Beach (north of Del Amo Blvd) were also rezoned to these new “A-Series” zones. The standard or “non-A series” zones have not yet been applied to



of Del Amo Blvd) were also rezoned to these new “A-Series” zones. The standard or “non-A series” zones have not yet been applied to any property but may be applied in the future to properties within the aforementioned PlaceTypes throughout the City, as part of an ongoing, systematic geographic rezoning program.

These zones were developed as part of the Uptown Land Use Planning and Neighborhood Strategy (UPLAN) process. UPLAN has been a three-year long effort grounded in a robust community engagement and capacity building process to tap into local perspectives to inform zoning and mobility recommendations for North Long Beach. “Capacity building” refers to a shared learning process that builds the skills, experiences, and voices of community members to be able to lead community based and city supported planning processes. Through exercises that solicit community feedback, validate and learn from community experiences and incorporate education focused on understanding more technical aspects of planning and the planning process, **the community shaped the UPLAN zoning recommendations while building knowledge and power to make decisions and shape outcomes for their community beyond now and in the future.**

Accomplishment: 12 New Zones Adopted to Implement Mixed Use and Commercial PlaceTypes cont'd

Through interactive and educational activities, youth and resident-focused workshops, open houses, walk audits and demonstration projects, a shared learning process between the city and the community took place with a focus on engaging residents who have historically been underrepresented in planning processes, including young people and people of color. The UPLAN community vision is for an identifiable and inviting neighborhood, full of pride, with a range of community-serving destinations and hubs — a community that supports its residents and businesses, and creatively celebrates its existing and growing diversity. The tailored set of zones for North Long Beach described below have been developed based on this community vision and input.

Ten of the twelve zones allow a mix of uses, including both range of residential configurations and neighborhood serving commercial uses, each slightly different to in scale and focus to implement LUE and UDE policies and strategies for the NSC PlaceTypes. Two of the zones allow commercial uses only, implementing the CC PlaceType. In establishing allowable uses within the proposed zoning districts, the goal is to transform the major corridors into safer, more vibrant, and walkable mixed-use environments. The proposed mix of land uses is a major change from existing conditions along corridors that have experienced little investment in recent decades. These new regulations allow for a mix of residential and commercial uses at varying scales, to help increase the housing stock, bring retail and services closer to residents, activate vacant storefronts and improve the walkability and safety of the area's corridors. Additionally, in the "A-Series" zones tailored specifically to North Long Beach, specific uses that have been identified as highly desirable, health-serving uses by community members are promoted through flexible development standards and incentives; these uses include grocery stores; educational, community-serving, and institutional uses; and commercial spaces for existing local businesses.

The zones include development standards that are consistent with the UDE and foster well-designed buildings and compact, walkable neighborhoods that provide access to services, jobs and transit. Additionally, flexible open space and parking regulations and active ground floor requirements that are tailored to the physical constraints associated with shallow commercial lots found on older commercial corridors such as Atlantic Avenue and Artesia Boulevard, will improve the function and visual quality of the corridors--ensuring that new developments are feasible while still providing amenities for current and future residents. The aim is to institute development standards that encourage new housing and mixed-use development, allow businesses to more easily locate in vacant storefronts and reuse existing



Accomplishment: 12 New Zones Adopted to Implement Mixed Use and Commercial PlaceTypes cont'd

buildings, and generally attract greater investment in North Long Beach. All projects that occur in the areas where zone changes have been adopted are required to incrementally improve the public realm as well as meet high-quality standards for building design and materials. While North Long beach is a unique set of neighborhoods within the larger City, much of the tailored zoning solutions will be very applicable to other areas of the City during future planning updates.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- Neighborhood Serving Center/Corridor PlaceType standards and guidance
- Community Commercial PlaceType Guidance standards and guidance
- LU Goal No. 1: Implement Sustainable Planning and Development Practices
- LU STRATEGY No. 1: Support sustainable urban development patterns
- LU Policy 1-1: Promote sustainable development patterns and development intensities that use land efficiently and accommodate and encourage walking.
- LU Policy 1-3: Require sustainable design strategies to be integrated into public and private development projects.
- LU Policy 1-7: Encourage neighborhood-serving retail, employment and entertainment destinations in new mixed-use projects to create local, walkable daily trip destinations.
- LU Policy 1-11: Updates to the City's zoning map and zoning ordinance shall include a base density applied to each parcel, with additional land use flexibility tethered to additional public benefits and/or transfer within appropriate geographic, use, traffic trip and ownership limitations.
- LU Policy 6-1: Encourage a mix of land uses that is diverse, innovative, competitive, entrepreneurial, local and sustainable, which thereby promote economic development, increases City revenues, expands job growth and increases value, access and usability for existing neighborhoods and communities.
- LU Goal No. 3: Accommodate Strategic Growth and Change
- LU STRATEGY No. 7: Implement the major areas of change identifies in this Land Use Plan (Map LU-20).
- LU Policy 7-9: Focus infill development in the downtown, Multi-Family residential neighborhoods and transit-oriented development areas, and along specific corridors.
- LU Policy 7-10: Maintain consistency between the Land Use Element PlaceTypes and the updated Zoning Districts.
- LU STRATEGY No. 10: Create complete neighborhoods with identifiable centers and a full range of supporting neighborhood-serving uses to meet the daily needs of residents.
- LU Policy 10-1: Ensure neighborhoods contain a variety of functional attributes that contribute to residents' day-to-day living, including schools, parks and commercial and public spaces.
- LU Policy 10-3: Plan for and accommodate neighborhood-serving goods and services, learning facilities, public amenities and transit stops within walking distance of most residences.
- LU Policy 10-4: Enhance neighborhoods and connect housing to commercial uses to provide residents with an active choice to walk or bike within their local neighborhoods.

Accomplishment: 12 New Zones Adopted to Implement Mixed Use and Commercial PlaceTypes cont'd

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 10-5: Broaden retail, entertainment and restaurant business opportunities, as appropriate, to meet the needs of the college community, including students, faculty, administration and visitors.
- LU Policy 10-6: Consider the needs of teens and youth in developing future retail, dining and entertainment venues throughout the City.
- LU Policy 10-7: Utilize development incentives to attract full-service grocery stores to all communities and encourage stores to sell fresh, healthy foods in underserved areas.
- LU Policy 10-8: Incentivize the inclusion of public amenities, community facilities, full-service grocery stores, child care and accessible open space areas in large mixed-use projects.
- LU STRATEGY No. 11: Create healthy and sustainable neighborhoods.
- LU Policy 11-1: Require that land use plans, policies and regulations promote health and wellness and reduce barriers to healthy living.
- LU STRATEGY No. 12: Diversify Long Beach's housing stock.
- LU Policy 12-1: Allow a variety of housing types in new residential developments with the goal of establishing new opportunities for persons of varied income ranges, ages, lifestyles and family needs.
- LU Policy 13-2: Provide new housing opportunities in neighborhood-serving centers and corridors, within transit-oriented development areas and downtown.
- LU Policy 14-8: Prioritize investments in disadvantaged communities that increase access to and availability of healthy food choices. Recognize the role of food deserts and unhealthy food in community health, and seek to restore balance and a variety of food choices, including full-service grocers, markets and farmers markets across all communities.
- Policy UD 1-4: Focus on building flexible design on ground floors to allow for active building frontages along corridors and at the street level.
- Policy UD 2-3: Promote enhancement of the built environment through façade improvements, quality and context-sensitive infill development, and landscaping.
- Policy UD 14-1: Properly scale a building's form (i.e., height and massing) to the primary street it fronts on (i.e., taller buildings on larger boulevards, smaller buildings on narrower streets).
- Policy UD 14-2: Acknowledge transitions between commercial and residential uses by requiring new development in higher-density centers and corridors to transition in height, massing, scale, and intensity in a thoughtful way to provide a buffer to lower density residential development.
- LU STRATEGY No. 15: Foster community outreach and engagement in planning City projects and programs.
- LU Policy 15-1: Inform and involve residents and facilitate neighborhood participation in implementing development and infrastructure projects and other planning programs or tasks.
- LU Policy 15-2: Foster an environment of trust, fairness and equality that supports individuals of diverse ethnic, cultural, religious and socio-economic backgrounds in planning City projects and programs.

Accomplishment: 12 New Zones Adopted to Implement Mixed Use and Commercial PlaceTypes cont'd

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- UD STRATEGY No. 16: “Complete the neighborhood” by filling in gaps (e.g., functional needs like housing, new or missing services, new public amenities or services, healthy food options, flexible uses on larger streets and fostering a safe walkable environment within each PlaceType.).
- UD Strategy No. 19: Protect and enhance established Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood PlaceType
- Policy UD 19-1: Encourage new construction, additions and infill development to be sensitive to established neighborhood context, historic development patterns, and building form and scale
- Policy UD 21-1 Promote the concentration of mixed uses and higher building intensity nearest the center of the PlaceType and adjacent to transit stations, with housing or lower scale buildings at the periphery.
- Policy UD 21-3 Promote pedestrian activity by establishing well-designed streetscapes, active ground floor uses, and tree-canopied sidewalks that are unique to the individual neighborhood and transit stations.
- Policy UD 21-8 Provide access to parking/loading from alleys or side streets to minimize curb cuts along the main boulevard where pedestrian activity will be heaviest. Require a well-designed interface between pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users. Bicycle facilities and pedestrian amenities should be integrated throughout the PlaceType.
- Policy UD 31-1: Enhance the open space network around neighborhood centers by providing paseos, entry forecourts, courtyards, plazas, larger parkways, and landscaped setbacks.
- Policy UD 35-4: Emphasize pedestrian orientation in site and building design to define the public realm and activate sidewalks and pedestrian paths.
- Policy UD 35-5: Reinforce the importance of a building frontage located adjacent to a public sidewalk, consistent with PlaceType and Frontages (Page 68-75) criteria.
- Policy UD 35-7: Monolithic structures that appear as a massive wall, block views, or overshadow the surrounding neighborhood, should be avoided.
- Policy UD 35-8: Where parking structures are planned, the street wall should be composed of active uses that screen podium parking, parking structures, and other uses that do not contribute to a vibrant pedestrian environment.
- Policy UD 40-1: Minimize the visual impact of parking structures by encouraging the first floor to be wrapped with pedestrian-friendly uses and by urban design and landscaping features along pedestrian-oriented street frontages.
- LU STRATEGY No. 41: Connect neighborhoods, corridors, and centers by maintaining and providing for walkable blocks.
- LU Policy 6-10: Discourage fiscally draining land uses such as public storage, vacant lots and outdoor storage.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP)
- Framework for Reconciliation
- Mobility Element and its appendices (CX3 and Downtown/TOD Pedestrian Plans, Bicycle Master Plan)

Accomplishment: Neo-industrial UPLAN Phase 2

In 2020, a major focus of the UPLAN process was developing recommendations for a set of zones to implement the Neo-Industrial PlaceType in North Long Beach. Neo-Industrial zones are being proposed to help transition existing industrially zoned areas of North Long Beach uses to less polluting alternatives in the future while maintaining local jobs. In 2020, North Long Beach residents and community members participated in shaping recommendations, sharing their insights on how the zones should be developed to best meet community needs. The zones will allow innovative start-up businesses, light industrial, small incubators, co-working spaces, commercial manufacturing, clean non- nuisance industries, and office uses that supports these industries. It is anticipated that these zones will be adopted in 2021.

Zones Being Developed through

Neo-Industrial Zones *Zonas Neo-Industriales*

Purpose & Intent

- To allow innovative start-up businesses, light industrial, small incubators, co-working spaces, commercial manufacturing, clean non- nuisance industries, and office uses that supports these industries.
- To support industrial uses by allowing commercial uses like retail stores, eating and drinking establishments
- Update allowed uses to focus on promoting clean industries (existing industries will be allowed to stay until such time as a new business comes in)

What are some examples of the types of required development standards required in the new zones?

¿Que son unos ejemplos de los tipos de estándares de desarrollo requeridos en las nuevas zonas?



LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 3-1: Implement land use regulations and economic development strategies that will help diversify the local economy and expand job growth. Accommodate a mix of industries in Long Beach, including high technology, telecommunications, aerospace, green technology, renewable energy, healthcare, higher education, manufacturing, port and shipping, professional services, restaurants, entertainment and the film industry.
- LU Policy 3-3: Promote the Neo-Industrial PlaceType to nurture creative class businesses and artists, including clean light industrial, artist galleries, studios and limited live/work units.

Accomplishment: Neo-industrial Zones Being Developed through UPLAN Phase 2 cont'd

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 3-4: Promote and attract a mix of commercial and industrial uses by emphasizing the flexibility of the PlaceTypes designations.
- LU Policy 4-2: Promote the transition of some heavy industrial and manufacturing sites to creative green and sustainable industries.
- LU STRATEGY No. 5: Expand the Long Beach promise to include not only access to higher education, but to appropriate housing and employment opportunities needed to enjoy the benefits of higher education.
- LU Policy 6-1: Encourage a mix of land uses that is diverse, innovative, competitive, entrepreneurial, local and sustainable, which thereby promotes economic development, increases City revenues, expands job growth and increases value, access and usability for existing neighborhoods and communities.
- LU Policy 6-12: Support growth of clean industrial businesses that contribute both high-paying jobs and point-of-sales revenue.
- LU Goal No. 3: Accommodate Strategic Growth and Change
- LU STRATEGY No. 7: Implement the major areas of change identified in this Land Use Plan (Map LU-20).
- LU Policy 7-2: Convert outdated and underutilized manufacturing and industrial sites to Neo-Industrial uses, particularly those adjacent to residential areas.
- LU Policy 7-3: Allow heavy industry uses, as well as oil and gas facilities, to transition to green industry where feasible and desired.
- LU Policy 7-4: Encourage degraded and abandoned buildings and properties to transition to more productive uses through adaptive reuse or new development.
- LU Policy 7-5: Provide incentives for outdated and underperforming industrial areas to transition to commercial uses consistent with the PlaceTypes Map.
- LU Policy 7-10: Maintain consistency between the Land Use Element PlaceTypes and the updated Zoning Districts.
- LU Policy 9-1: Protect neighborhoods from the encroachment of incompatible activities or land uses that may have negative impacts on residential living environments.
- LU- M-24 Implement major change areas identified in the Land Use Plan and Map LU-20.
- LU Policy 16-11: Work with residents to seek out proactive, forward-looking strategies not only to clean up but also protect neighborhoods already overburdened by adverse environmental conditions.
- Policy UD 8-5: Promote unique and local businesses and start-up companies that support the growth and economic development strategies of the City.
- Policy UD 14-4: Protect neighborhoods from the encroachment of incompatible activities or land uses that may have negative impacts on the residential living environment.
- Policy UD 25-1: Develop the Neo-Industrial PlaceType as a buffer between existing industrial and residential neighborhoods.
- Policy UD 25-3: Encourage buildings that step down to match permitted residential building heights where new development is adjacent to residential uses

Accomplishment: Neo-industrial Zones Being Developed through UPLAN Phase 2 cont'd

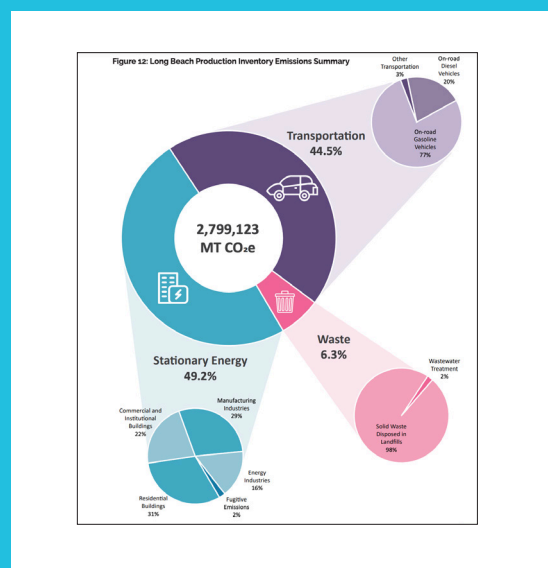
LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy UD 25-6: As a critical component of this PlaceType, establish alleys and pathways between streets and blocks that will be maintained and enhanced. • Policy UD 25-7: Convert and reuse existing buildings for creative commercial or office use, as well as spaces for artists to live, work, and display their work on-site. • Policy UD 25-8: Integrate sustainable design strategies into all development or redevelopment, including new exterior materials or design features.
Other Plans Supported Through this Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP)

Accomplishment: Climate Action & Adaptation Final Plan Released

The City of Long Beach's Climate Action and Adaption Plan (CAAP) is Long Beach's approach to addressing climate change impacts on the city and residents while reducing and the city's contribution to climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The final CAAP plan was released in 2020 after several years of technical analyses and deep community engagement with over 10,000 residents involved in the process. Community engagement efforts focused efforts on centering communities in Long Beach most impacted by climate change, including low-income communities of color and young people. The draft CAAP is guided by an equity impacts analysis of each policy.

The proposed CAAP furthers a multitude of sustainability-focused policies and implementation actions contained in the LUE, and the CAAP is being incorporated into the Long Beach General Plan as a required mitigation measure of the LUE/UDE EIR. Recognizing that the State obligates the City to create opportunities for increased housing and jobs to meet the needs of a growing population, the proposed CAAP outlines requirements, incentives, and potential policies to ensure sustainable development.

Together, the Long Beach building energy and transportation sectors account for 94% of community greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Therefore, land use and development policies are critical to the City's ability to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging the location of housing and jobs near transit. Sustainable development policies that minimize carbon emissions from buildings are outlined in the LUE and core to the CAAP. Finally, the LUE helps create more complete communities through PlaceTypes, in order to provide access to nearby housing, jobs and services to make it easier for people to use low-carbon and carbon free forms of transportation such as walking, biking and taking public transit. The CAAP prioritizes housing near transit with special attention to ensuring affordable housing near transit in order to maximize GHG reduction.



Accomplishment: Climate Action & Adaptation Final Plan Released cont'd

The CAAP recognizes and seeks to begin addressing the environmental justice impacts on low income communities of color in Long Beach, particularly in Central, West and North Long Beach where environmental pollution burden disproportionately impacts residents. The CAAP lays out an equity approach to implementation of each CAAP policy, seeking to maximize environmental, economic and health benefits of CAAP actions such as reducing air pollution and creating green jobs. The CAAP emphasizes the importance of working with residents, businesses, with other government entities and through changes in the development process to achieve these outcomes. It is anticipated that the CAAP will undergo final adoption in 2021.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Goal No. 1: Implement Sustainable Planning and Development Practices
- LU STRATEGY No. 1: Support Sustainable urban development patterns.
- LU Policy 1-2: Support high-density residential, mixed-use and transit-oriented development within the downtown, along transit corridors, near stations and at neighborhood hubs.
- LU Policy 1-3: Require sustainable design strategies to be integrated into public and private development projects.
- LU Policy 1-4: Require electric vehicle charging stations to be installed in new commercial, industrial, institutional, and multiple-family residential development projects. Require that all parking for single-unit and two-unit residential development projects be capable of supporting future electric vehicle supply equipment
- LU STRATEGY No. 2: Promote efficient management of energy resources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the impacts of climate change by employing a full range of feasible means to meet climate goals.
- LU Policy 2-1: Promote the establishment of local green energy generation projects along with the infrastructure to support such projects.
- LU Policy 2-2: Ensure that long-range planning processes consider impacts of sea level rise and propose mitigation measures.
- LU Goal No. 4: Support Neighborhood Preservation and Enhancement
- LU Policy 5-3: Work with students, faculty and alumni from California State University Long Beach and other higher educational institutions to identify and attract emerging employment sectors of interest to local students.
- LU Strategy No. 10: Create healthy and sustainable neighborhoods.
- LU Policy 11-2: Provide for a wide variety of creative, affordable, sustainable land use solutions to help resolve air, soil and water pollution, energy consumption and resource depletion issues.
- LU Goal No. 6: Ensure a Fair and Equitable Land Use Plan
- LU Policy 14-7: Directly address Environmental Justice through programs and investments that reduce compound health risks within disadvantaged communities. Evaluate new land uses in a manner that is conscious of the cumulative impacts of pollutants and history of pollutant burden and public under investment in disadvantaged communities.
- LU Strategy No. 15: Protect neighborhoods from adverse environmental conditions.
- LU STRATEGY No. 16: Prevent and reduce disproportionate environmental burdens affecting low-income and minority populations.
- LU Policy 16-1: Identify areas and populations of the City that are exposed to unsafe levels of environmental pollutants.

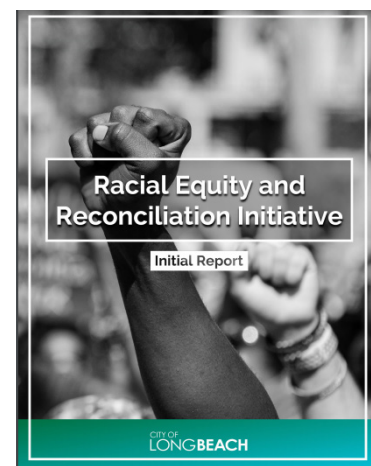
Accomplishment: Climate Action & Adaptation Final Plan Released cont'd

<p>LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LU Policy 16-2: Improve the environmental conditions of low-income and minority populations experiencing disproportionate environmental burdens by improving the physical conditions, safety, health, livability and prosperity of their neighborhoods. • LU Policy 16-4: Continue to work with the State, the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, and other agencies and organizations to improve air quality around the ports and reduce vessel, truck, rail and other equipment emissions from port operations. • LU Strategy No. 17: Increase open space in urban areas. • LU Goal No. 8: Increase Access, Amount and Distribution to Green and Open Space • LU Policy 18-4 : Increase the number of trees, first prioritizing areas identified as tree-deficient, to provide the maximum benefits of improved air quality, increased dioxide sequestration, reduced storm water runoff and mitigated urban heat island effect. • UD STRATEGY No. 5: Integrate healthy living and sustainable design practices and opportunities throughout Long Beach. • Policy UD 39-1: Accommodate large canopy street trees that contribute to the City's urban forest, enhance street character and neighborhood identity, and provide shade for pedestrians and parked cars and bikes. • Policy UD 39-2: Identify gaps in street tree canopy and expand and maintain new tree plantings. • Policy UD 39-3: Explore cost-effective options to increase and sustain the Urban Forest; maintain trees to reduce the impacts of drought, diseases and pests, and construction and storm damage • See Table LU-7 for additional policies and strategies the CAAP supports
<p>Other Plans Supported Through this Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility Element • Framework for Reconciliation

Accomplishment: Long Beach Framework for Reconciliation Adopted

On May 25, 2020, George Floyd, a 46-year-old Black man, was killed by four Minneapolis Police Officers. Across the nation, including here in Long Beach, people took to the streets in public outcry to condemn the violence and racial inequities that have systematically impacted all people of color, Black people in particular.

On June 9, 2020, the Long Beach City Council engaged in a conversation about racism as a public health crisis, the need to restore public trust in City government, and how to reconcile a gap in the experiences of impacted and vulnerable people with current City policies, especially the Black community. The City Council called upon City staff to prepare a report that would put the City Council in a position to enact culture and system change. The protests and public outcry in Long Beach led the City Council to unanimously adopt a Framework for Reconciliation on June 23, 2020.



Accomplishment: Long Beach Framework for Reconciliation Adopted cont'd

This resolution has four key components to ending systemic racism: acknowledge; listen; convene; catalyze. The Racial Equity and Reconciliation Initiative - Initial Report was adopted unanimously by the Long Beach City Council on August 11, 2020. The report details actions to address anti-Black racism, advance racial equity, and create a vision for Long Beach's future where race does not determine social and economic outcomes. The initial report represents the fourth step in the Framework for Reconciliation following acknowledging, listening and convening with stakeholders to shape policy and ideas.

The goals and strategies of the initial report include actions related to government/infrastructure, public safety and policing, violence prevention, health equity and economic inclusion. Many of the recommended actions focus on addressing the housing crisis, lack of access to quality jobs, environmental racism, lack of access to healthy food and health resources, and lack of access to parks and open space in black communities of color in Long Beach, all of which relate directly to land use policy and practices. The Framework for Reconciliation highlights many of the issues the LUE seeks to address, and proposes actions that build upon and further a multitude of strategies, goals and policies in the LUE and UDE.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU STRATEGY No. 5: Expand the Long Beach promise to include not only access to higher education, but to appropriate housing and employment opportunities needed to enjoy the benefits of higher education.
- LU Goal No. 5: Diversify Housing Opportunities
- LU Policy 13-1: Promote an equitable distribution of housing types for all income and various cultural groups throughout the City; avoid creating concentrations of below-market-rate housing in underserved and low-income neighborhoods.
- LU Goal No. 6: Ensure a Fair and Equitable Land Use Plan
- LU Policy 11-4: Reduce disproportionate concentrations of unhealthy food sources within neighborhoods, especially near schools and sensitive uses.
- LU Policy 11-5: Ensure neighborhoods are accessible to open spaces, parks, trails and recreational programs that encourage physical activity and walkability.
- LU Policy 11-6: Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities and improve the health of residents throughout the City.
- LU STRATEGY No. 14: Promote the equitable distribution of services, amenities and investments throughout the City.
- LU Policy 14-1: Remedy existing deficiencies in blighted and underserved neighborhoods by providing public facilities, amenities, improvements and services equitably throughout the City.
- LU Policy 14-3: Avoid concentrating undesirable uses, service facilities and infrastructure projects in any manner that results in an inequitable environmental burden on low-income or minority neighborhoods.
- LU Policy 14-4: Establish livable communities across all neighborhoods that encourage walking, bicycling, using public transit and exercising outdoors, and that provide for economic and social opportunities for all community members.
- LU Policy 14-5: Work to comprehensively improve residential neighborhoods with improvements that promote health and prosperity.

Accomplishment: Long Beach Framework for Reconciliation Adopted cont'd

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 14-7: Directly address Environmental Justice through programs and investments that reduce compound health risks within disadvantaged communities. Evaluate new land uses in a manner that is conscious of the cumulative impacts of pollutants and history of pollutant burden and public under investment in disadvantaged communities.
- LU Policy 14-8: Prioritize investments in disadvantaged communities that increase access to and availability of healthy food choices. Recognize the role of food deserts and unhealthy food in community health, and seek to restore balance and a variety of food choices, including full-service grocers, markets and farmers markets across all communities.
- LU STRATEGY No. 16: Prevent and reduce disproportionate environmental burdens affecting low-income and minority populations.
- LU Policy 16-3: Develop public health equity and environmental protection programs that promote equity and that provide for the fair treatment of all Long Beach residents regardless of gender, sexual orientation, race, age, culture, religious beliefs, income and geographic location.
- LU Policy 17-3: Prioritize improvements in underserved neighborhoods to remedy deficiencies in infrastructure, public facilities and services.
- UD Policy UD 6-1: Prioritize improvements to remedying infrastructure, public facilities, and service deficiencies to underserved neighborhoods and business hubs.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Climate Action & Adaptation Plan
- Housing Element
- CX3 Pedestrian Plan

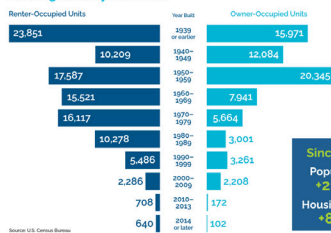
Accomplishment: New Housing Approved and Under Construction

By encouraging mixed use and higher density housing in transit-served areas and corridors, the LUE is helping to facilitate housing production. A plan that facilitates new housing in strategic areas is needed to address the factors that have lead to chronic housing shortages and rising housing costs. As these graphs show, the City has an aging and insufficient housing stock , and housing production has not kept pace with population growth and housing demand.

An Aging and Insufficient Housing Stock

Long Beach has old housing stock. 82% of the City's units were built before 1980—so they are more than 40 years old and 71% are more than 50 years old.

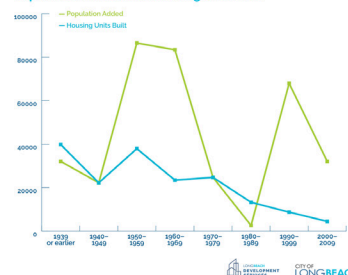
Housing Units by Year Built



Since 1990
Population
+21.7%
Housing Units
+8.6%

The City has an aging housing supply, indicating housing production has not kept pace with population growth and housing demand.

Population Increase vs. Housing Units Built



LONG BEACH HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE

CITY OF LONG BEACH

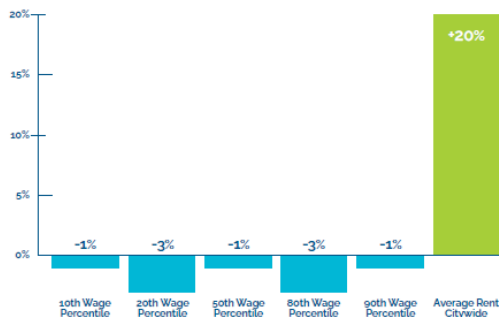
Accomplishment: New Housing Approved and Under Construction cont'd

This contributes to household overcrowding, increases in rent, and housing cost burden. Since 1990, the population has increased by 21.7%, yet there has only been an 8.6% increase in the number of housing units. As median rent prices in Long Beach have increased significantly since 2010 (see map), median wages have remained mostly the same or decreased for some groups. Today, approximately 50% of City residents are cost burdened (spend 30% or more of income on housing) and 30% are severely cost burdened (spend 50% or more of income on housing). Black and Latinx renters are the most likely to be rent-burdened.

Rent Over Time in Long Beach

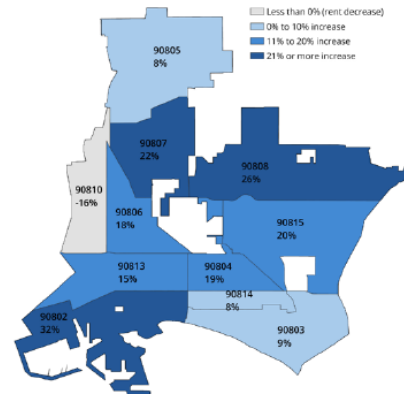
As median rent prices in Long Beach have increased over time, median wages have remained mostly the same or decreased.

Change in Wages and Average Rent since 2010 (inflation adjusted)



LONG BEACH HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE

Rent Increase Percentage 2010–2020

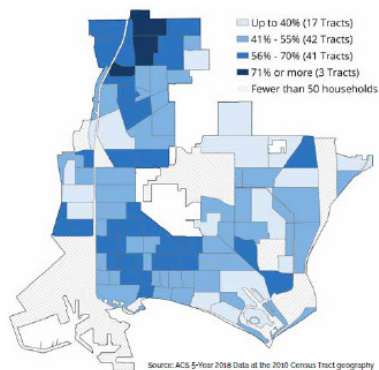


LONG BEACH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CITY OF LONG BEACH

Housing Affordability in Long Beach

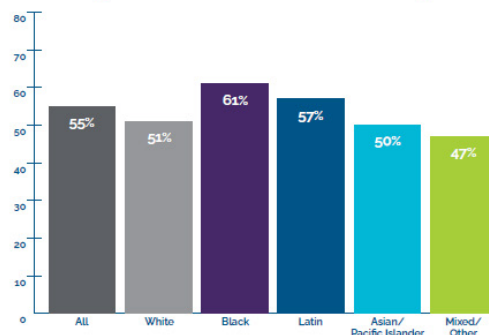
Most renters in Long Beach are people of color and Black and Latinx renters are more likely to be rent-burdened.

Percentage of Rent-Burdened Renter Households



LONG BEACH HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE

Percentage of Rent-Burdened Renters in Long Beach, 2017



Source: IPUMS USA | National Equity Atlas

LONG BEACH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CITY OF LONG BEACH

Accomplishment: New Housing Approved and Under Construction cont'd

In addition to developing and implementing new zoning regulations aligned with the LUE to allow more housing, now that the LUE update is adopted, in order to be entitled all development projects must be deemed consistent with the General Plan LUE. Despite the economic downturn due to the impacts of COVID19, 2020 was a successful year for new housing units approved and for starting construction of new housing units. 2020 was second only to 2019 in terms of the success of housing production in recent years. Key statistics related to housing production for 2020 include:

- 1,123 housing units entitled
- Building permits approved (housing starts) for a total of 951 housing units
- Building permits finalized (certificate of occupancy issued) for a total of 738 housing units

In addition to a strong year for housing production, the City developed and released a housing dashboard to allow the public to better track where and how much housing is being produced. The dashboard can be seen [here](#).

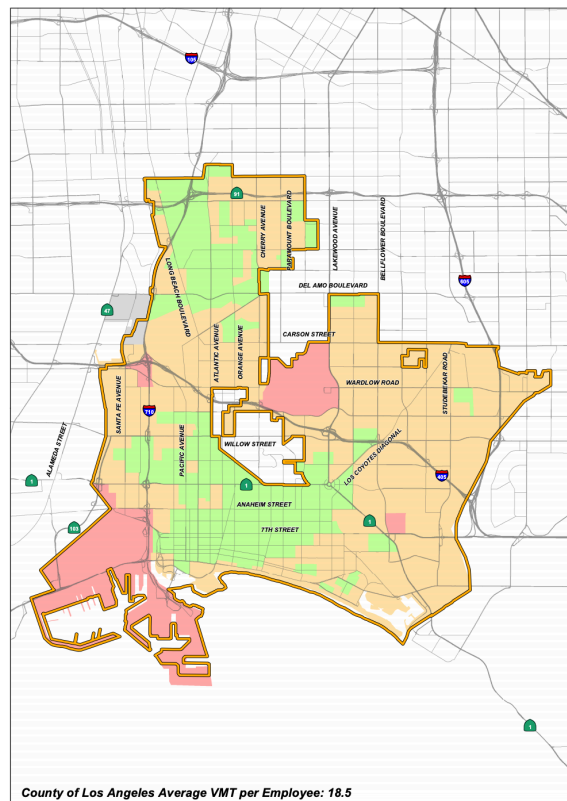
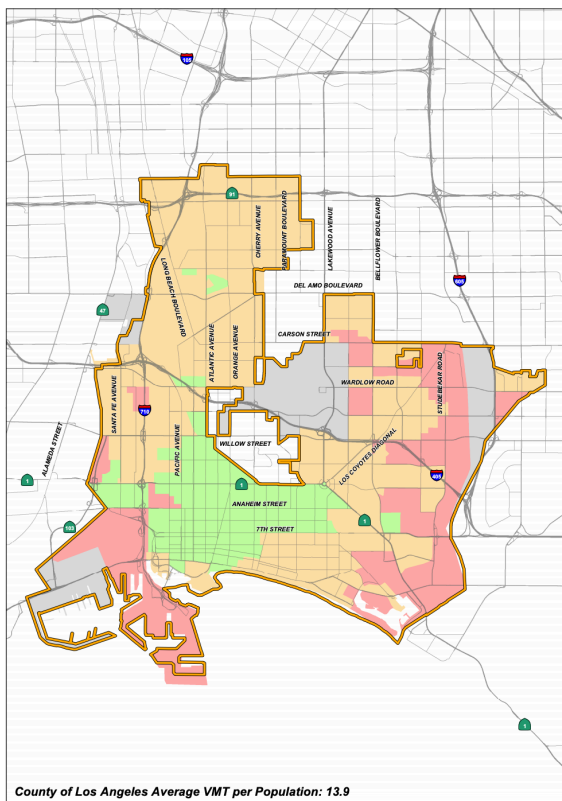
See the Housing Element Annual Report for more detailed information.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Goal No. 5: Diversify Housing Opportunities• LU STRATEGY No. 5: Expand the Long Beach promise to include not only access to higher education, but to appropriate housing and employment opportunities needed to enjoy the benefits of higher education.• LU Policy 12-1: Allow a variety of housing types in new residential developments with the goal of establishing new opportunities for persons of varied income ranges, ages, lifestyles and family needs.• LU Policy 12-2: Encourage the provision of housing opportunities, services, and amenities for all income levels, age groups, and household types, with opportunities to age in place.
Other Plans Supported Through this Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Framework for Reconciliation• Climate Action & Adaptation Plan

Accomplishment: Vehicle Miles Traveled Methodology Adopted

On June 4th, 2020, the City of Long Beach adopted guidelines for analyzing transportation impacts based on Vehicle Miles Traveled, as called for in the LUE and consistent with the State's guidelines for CEQA analysis. Analyzing transportation impacts for CEQA purposes using VMT represents a shift from measuring and prioritizing the flow of vehicular traffic on City streets, as has been the practice since the advent of CEQA, to an analysis intended to analyze and minimize the greenhouse gas impacts of transportation by factoring in a project's location, design and access to transit to achieve an overall reduction of vehicles miles traveled per capita or per employee (depending on the type of use). Using VMT to determine a project's impacts is intended to focus on reducing commute lengths and associated greenhouse gas emissions, which builds off the LUE goals and strategies. VMT allows for more focus on addressing land use and transportation barriers to shortening commutes as well as safety and design considerations that influence individual choices commuters make in where to live, shop and work and how to travel between those destinations.

The use of VMT as a metric is also designed to make modes of transportation other than driving alone more viable and facilitates incorporation of urban design principles that improve a project's walking and biking environment and access to transit. By using VMT as a metric for transportation impacts, the potential mitigation measures are expanded to include activities that reduce VMT—such as improvements to bicycle infrastructure, electric vehicle charging stations and work-place funded transit passes—rather than limiting mitigation measures to vehicular roadway improvements, such as roadway widenings and additional traffic turn lanes, that are often no longer feasible in the context of built-out urban areas.

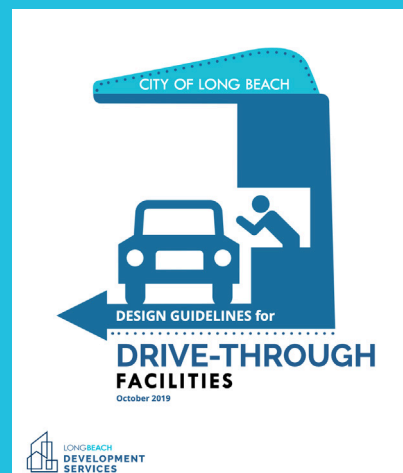


Accomplishment: Vehicle Miles Traveled Methodology Adopted cont'd

<p>LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LU Goal No. 1: Implement Sustainable Planning and Development Practices • LU STRATEGY No. 1: Support Sustainable urban development patterns. • LU Policy 1-1: Promote sustainable development patterns and development intensities that use land efficiently and accommodate and encourage walking. • LU Policy 1-2: Support high-density residential, mixed-use and transit-oriented development within the downtown, along transit corridors, near stations and at neighborhood hubs. • LU Policy 1-3: Require sustainable design strategies to be integrated into public and private development projects. • LU Policy 1-7: Encourage neighborhood-serving retail, employment and entertainment destinations in new mixed-use projects to create local, walkable daily trip destinations. • LU Policy 1-10: In addition to analyzing project and plan impacts on Levels of Service and Stop Delay, analyze Vehicle Miles Traveled consistent with the State's guidelines. • LU Policy 6-3: Pursue a variety of funding approaches, including grants, impact fees, transportation funds and other programs to fund City programs, services and capital investments. • LU STRATEGY No. 10: Create complete neighborhoods with identifiable centers and a full range of supporting neighborhood-serving uses to meet the daily needs of residents. • LU STRATEGY No. 11: Create healthy and sustainable neighborhoods. • LU Policy 11-1: Require that land use plans, policies and regulations promote health and wellness and reduce barriers to healthy living.
<p>Other Plans Supported Through this Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Action & Adaptation Plan • Mobility Element • CX3, Downtown and TOD Pedestrian Plans • Bicycle Master Plan

Accomplishment: Drive Through Regulations Updated

In line with LUE policies and in response to community concerns regarding drive-throughs, including their concentration in particular areas of the City, the City updated its regulations for new drive-throughs to better address both impacts on pedestrians as well as over-concentration. On July 16, 2019, the City Council adopted Zoning Code Amendments (ZCA) to regulate new and expansions of existing drive-through facilities by requiring a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to ensure that they meet a number of locational and design criteria. As part of its action, the City Council instructed staff to prepare Drive-Through Design Guidelines that are intended to further improve the site planning and design of drive-through establishments when permitted. On October 3, 2019, the Planning Commission approved the proposed drive-through design guidelines. All new drive-through establishments and expansions of existing drive-through establishments are now required to conform to the design guidelines.



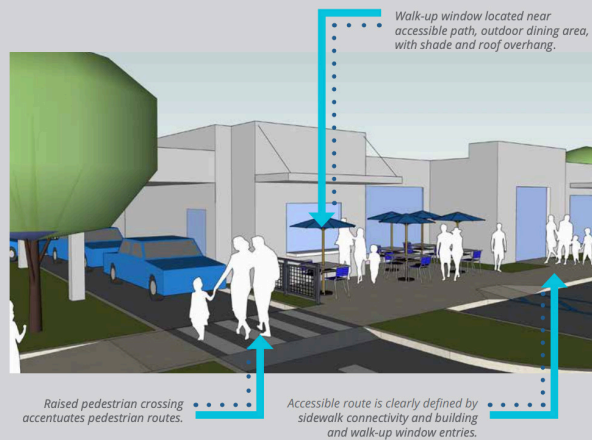
Accomplishment: Drive Through Regulations Updated cont'd

One of the new requirements is consideration of opportunity cost when considering a development application proposing a new drive through. General Plan policies and required findings relate to consideration of the potential negative impacts associated with drive-throughs, including design, suitability of the location, buffering from sensitive uses, compatibility of a proposed drive-through facility with surrounding existing land uses, as well as over-concentration in an area. The Findings also aim to evaluate the opportunity cost or "trade-offs" of allowing a drive-through use instead of housing or other commercial uses that further the City's housing and economic development goals.

The regulations and design guidelines are intended to work together to ensure future drive-through establishments are appropriately located, well-designed, minimize impacts to surrounding uses, and generally contribute to a more pedestrian-friendly environment.

A. Site Planning (continued)

Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation and Access



Bicycle racks are located in convenient and accessible location near building entry. The City provides bike racks and installation free of charge for bike racks located on the public right-of-way! For more info, visit: Longbeach.gov/goactive/bike-rack-request



Pedestrian links through the parking lot contribute to the comfortable connectivity through and within the site.

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LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU STRATEGY No. 11: Create healthy and sustainable neighborhoods.
- LU Policy 11-4: Reduce disproportionate concentrations of unhealthy food sources within neighborhoods, especially near schools and sensitive uses.
- LU Policy 11-7: Diminish the impact of drive-through facilities on the pedestrian environment.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Mobility Element and its appendices (CX3 and Downtown/TOD Pedestrian Plans, Bicycle Master Plan)

Accomplishment: SEASP Adopted by California Coastal Commission

In 2020, the Southeast Area Specific Plan (SEASP) for Southeast Long Beach was approved by the California Coastal Commission with amendments, and SEASP must now return to the Long Beach City Council for final adoption. SEASP provides land use strategies to ensure the maintenance and protection of valuable natural resources including the Los Cerritos Wetlands. SEASP seeks to guide the City and its southeast residents toward a prosperous future through customized land use and development standards as well focused areas for future development. SEASP



focuses on new development and redevelopment on a limited set of opportunity sites, including existing developed shopping centers and hotels, with the goal of transforming these parcels over time into a dynamic mixed-use community complete with public amenities. This goal builds upon the community vision for the area. The process began back in 2004 and has included years of study, community visioning and planning exercises, and exhaustive public and environmental review. The purpose of the update is to enhance the quality of life, improve the functionality and visual appearance of public and private improvements in the area, and provide an overall framework for resource protection, mobility, growth, and development for the southeast area of the City into the future.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- Goal No. 2: Strengthen the City's Fiscal Health by Stimulating Continuous Economic Development and Job Growth
- LU STRATEGY No. 3: Maintain a strong, diversified economic base that creates jobs and attracts employers.
- LU Policy 7-4: Encourage degraded and abandoned buildings and properties to transition to more productive uses through adaptive reuse or new development.
- LU Policy 7-12: Develop and implement a plan for SEASP that establishes the area as an important gateway and builds on residential neighborhoods that are complemented by businesses and commercial services, protects wetlands and local coastal habitat and creates attractive streetscapes with buildings designed at appropriate scale and form.
- LU STRATEGY No 8: Enhance and improve the waterfront areas.
- LU Policy 20-1: Identify, acquire, protect and manage open spaces, sensitive biological resources, native habitat and vegetative communities, including wetlands and uplands, to support wildlife species and wildlife linkages and to add ecological value and climate resiliency to the entire open space system.
- LU Policy 20-2: Protect and preserve the marine ecosystem functions and biological marine resources.
- LU Policy 20-4: Preserve and restore Long Beach's remaining wetlands, lagoons and other natural marine areas to improve water quality, re-establish native riparian plant and wildlife habitat, reconnect tidal flow and store carbon.
- UD STRATEGY No. 17: Define boundaries between natural areas, parks, and built areas.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Mobility Element and its appendices (CX3 and Downtown/TOD Pedestrian Plans, Bicycle Master Plan)
- Climate Action and Adaptation Plan

Accomplishment: More Flexible Change of Use Parking Requirements to Support Access to Medical Clinics and Education, to Support Businesses and Activate Vacant Storefronts

Multiple tweaks to the zoning code parking regulations were made in 2020 to make it easier to activate existing commercial spaces, including vacant storefronts. Previously, because of higher parking requirements for urgent care, medical clinics and post-secondary satellite education satellite uses compared to traditional commercial uses like retail, it was not possible to transition a space from retail to one of the above community-serving uses without adding new parking on an already built-out site. This issue has contributed to vacant storefronts, increased cost of opening medical and education supporting uses, and lack of access to those services in communities where they are needed.



These changes came about both as part of a local COVID relief package, and also through the UPLAN process in North Long Beach where residents expressed the need for the above stated uses. Due to concerns in North Long Beach related to vacant lots and lack of access to community supporting uses, the new zones for Atlantic Ave and Artesia Blvd adopted through UPLAN allow existing buildings to change uses without having to provide additional parking.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 7-4: Encourage degraded and abandoned buildings and properties to transition to more productive uses through adaptive reuse or new development.
- STRATEGY No. 3: Maintain a strong, diversified economic base that creates jobs and attracts employers.
- LU Policy 3-1: Implement land use regulations and economic development strategies that will help diversify the local economy and expand job growth. Accommodate a mix of industries in Long Beach, including high technology, telecommunications, aerospace, green technology, renewable energy, healthcare, higher education, manufacturing, port and shipping, professional services, restaurants, entertainment and the film industry.
- LU Policy 1-5: Encourage resources and processes that support sustainable development for adaptive reuse projects, as well as appropriate infill projects.
- LU STRATEGY No. 11: Create healthy and sustainable neighborhoods.
- LU STRATEGY No. 14: Promote the equitable distribution of services, amenities and investments throughout the City.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Blueprint for Economic Development
- Mobility Element

Accomplishment: Ongoing Downtown Plan Implementation

Downtown Long Beach is a Major Area of Change in the LUE, facilitated through implementation of the Downtown Plan (PD-30), which was adopted in 2012 to focus development of housing and jobs near transit and in walkable neighborhoods. The Downtown Plan provides guidance, a supportive regulatory framework and incentives to achieve significant environmental and economic benefits by encouraging density, transit oriented development (TOD), sustainable development practices, mixed use and adaptive reuse.



Since 2012, 816 housing units have been completed with close to 2,000 more housing units approved or under construction, in addition to over 100,000 square feet of retail and commercial space representing hundreds of new jobs. More information can be found in the 2020 Downtown Plan Report.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Goal No. 1: Implement Sustainable Planning and Development Practices
- LU STRATEGY No. 1: Support sustainable urban development patterns.
- LU Policy 1-1: Promote sustainable development patterns and development intensities that use land efficiently and accommodate and encourage walking.
- LU Policy 1-2: Support high-density residential, mixed use and transit-oriented development within the downtown, along transit corridors, near transit stations and at neighborhood hubs.
- LU Goal No. 3: Accommodate Strategic Growth and Change
- LU STRATEGY No. 7: Implement the major areas of change identified in this Land Use Plan (Map LU-20).
- LU Policy 7-7: Continue to develop the Downtown into a city center that provides compact development, accommodates new growth, creates a walkable urban environment, allows for diversified businesses and is easily accessible to surrounding neighborhoods and regional facilities.
- LU Policy 7-9: Focus infill development in the downtown, Multi-Family residential neighborhoods and transit-oriented development areas, and along specific corridors.
- UD STRATEGY No. 27: Protect and enhance established Downtown PlaceType.
- Policy UD 16-2: Continue to develop the Downtown into a city center that provides compact development, accommodates new growth, creates a walkable environment, allows for diversified businesses and is easily accessible to surrounding neighborhoods and regional facilities.
- Policy UD 27-2: Apply the development standards and guidelines prescribed in the Downtown Plan.
- Policy UD 27-5: Establish a bustling urban environment that will allow pedestrians to feel comfortable and welcome.
- Policy UD 38-2: Ensure that urban and downtown areas with high volumes of pedestrian travel have enlarged walk zones, street trees, and maximum use of street furnishings and lighting.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Climate Action & Adaptation Plan
- Mobility Element and its appendices (CX3 and Downtown/TOD Pedestrian Plans, Bicycle Master Plan)

Accomplishment: Community Engagement Policy Adopted

Planning developed a formal outreach policy in 2018, implementation for which began in 2019 to increase transparency, consistency, and access to information for the public. This included a formalized requirement for all major city-initiated planning initiatives, to provide early notification on LinkLB (and neighborhood group email lists) and conduct at least one public open house or meeting prior to bringing anything forward for adoption. Additionally, the City now posts to the Department website all new entitlement applications received along with the contact information for the Project Planner, as well as results of the Site Plan Review Committee meetings and staff level Certificates of Appropriateness applications. This is supported by a new Development Services website which is easier to use and access, has developed the major projects and housing production maps now available on the website. Planning staff have been using new, innovative and more equitable community engagement models in recent planning processes and has modeled its renewed commitment to quality community engagement through its CAAP and UPLAN processes.



Staff have been proactively working to identify and address inequities in participation and access to information for planning processes. For example with CAAP, prior to developing the CAAP community engagement strategy, planning staff partnered with the Office of Equity and various field staff from the Health Department and Parks, Recreation and Marine Department to conduct an equity analysis that informed the outreach strategy for CAAP in order to leverage best practices from other city departments and to identify ways to reach communities most impacted by climate change. This led to recommendations for youth focused and Spanish speaking events, and integration of CAAP outreach activities into existing events such as 100 Days of Summer. Over 10,000 residents of all ages across the entire city participated in the CAAP development process with a special focus on communities most impacted by climate change, including young people, communities of color, older adults, and those in neighborhoods at greatest risk to extreme heat and flooding. Staff has greatly increased the focus on multi-lingual outreach, including through events held in Spanish and Khmer, offering translation in all city languages at all large events, and experimenting with bilingual event facilitation through CAAP and UPLAN in both Spanish and Khmer.

There has also been a focus on ensuring access to decision making through transparency and clear communication as to how community input will influence the planning process, for example in how community feedback for CAAP influenced the final policies, and how UPLAN zoning and mobility recommendations were shaped by community input. All planning staff have now participated in at

Accomplishment: Community Engagement Policy Adopted cont'd

least 2 trainings run by the City's Office of Equity and tailored for Planning, and some staff have been through the deeper yearlong GARE equity training. Through the UPLAN process, the focus has been on not only outreach to influence the plan, but also capacity building with communities typically left out of the planning process, with focus on young people, communities of color, multi-lingual communities and renters. These strategies are embedded into the design of Planning's next zoning code update process after UPLAN, which will begin in mid-2021 for the Anaheim Corridor Zoning Improvement Plan (ACZIP).

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU STRATEGY No. 15: Foster community outreach and engagement in planning City projects and programs.
- LU Policy 15-1: Inform and involve residents and facilitate neighborhood participation in implementing development and infrastructure projects and other planning programs or tasks.
- LU Policy 15-2: Foster an environment of trust, fairness and equality that supports individuals of diverse ethnic, cultural, religious and socio-economic backgrounds in planning City projects and programs.
- LU Policy 15-3: Consult with California Native American tribes early in the planning process to ensure their concerns are appropriately reflected in planning initiatives and projects.
- LU Policy 15-4: Work with the Native American community to identify ways of incorporating, appreciating and highlighting Native American history and culture in public art, museums, events and where applicable, development projects.
- LU Policy 16-7: Address Environmental Justice through public infrastructure investments in disadvantaged communities. These investments should address compound and unique health risks by reducing and limiting air pollutant exposure, providing health care infrastructure, using clean and renewable energy where available and improving active living and transportation options, as well as access to safe recreation, food and housing options.
- LU Policy 16-11: Work with residents to seek out proactive, forward-looking strategies not only to clean up but also protect neighborhoods already overburdened by adverse environmental conditions.
- LU- M-50 Develop an engagement process to actively involve residents, businesses, property owners and organizations within low-income and minority neighborhoods early in planning development processes involving projects that may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental burdens to these neighborhoods. Utilize multilingual outreach methods to allow residents whose primary language is not English to be involved in decision-making processes.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Framework for Reconciliation

Accomplishment: Vacant Lot Registry & Urban Agriculture Incentives

In 2016, Planning staff identified and mapped all vacant lots citywide in accordance with the LUE. On October 3, 2017, after nearly two years of research and community engagement, the Long Beach City Council adopted a proactive Vacant Lot Registry, a local Urban Agricultural Incentive Zone (AB-551) program, and a zoning code update amending the code to allow urban agriculture as a permitted use. This innovative package of “carrot and stick” approaches comprise a set of regulatory tools and incentives to address the negative impacts associated with vacant lots while creating opportunities for local food production, urban greening and other community serving uses. A unique collaboration amongst city Planners, Code Enforcement, the Office of Sustainability and the community, these policies and programs are collectively intended to remove blight, provide economically beneficial and environmentally sustainable uses on vacant lots, all while promoting local healthy food availability and consumption.



In developing the Registry, planners identified and assessed each vacant lot in the city, which is now available on the City website in both a map and open data format. In addition to new requirements, the registry further incentivizes activation of vacant lots by allowing for case-specific Vacant Lot Registry fee exemptions for both urban agriculture and other community supporting uses.

On average, produce purchased in Los Angeles County travels 1,500 miles before consumption, so localizing food sources can help reduce emissions from food transportation while increasing community resilience to climate impacts. For example, local food sources increase community resilience to major weather events such as an earthquake or storm that could hinder transportation networks currently relied upon for food supply. The Vacant Lot Registry allows for fee exemptions for not just urban agriculture but other community serving uses; activating vacant lots with destinations like mini-parks, community gardens or community programming in local neighborhoods can increase perceptions of neighborhood safety, helping residents feel comfortable walking or biking, while also providing new local destinations accessible by non-motorized transportation.

In 2020, the Long Beach City Council adopted a suite of minor code tweaks which included a process for temporarily activating vacant lots, including for urban agriculture.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 18-10: Prioritize vacant and underutilized land for the development of new green space, including parks, community gardens and local urban farms in park-poor communities.
- LU Policy 18-1: Identify and inventory potential community garden or urban farm sites within existing parks, public easements, rights-of-way and schoolyards, and prioritize site use as community gardens in appropriate locations.

Accomplishment: Vacant Lot Registry & Urban Agriculture Incentives cont'd

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LU Policy 19-2: Explore opportunities to create mini-parks and parklets within urbanized and growth areas of the City.• Policy UD 33-1: Utilize city-owned, vacant lots for interim green uses (e.g., parks, gardens, plant nurseries, mulch areas) and develop strategies that address citywide and local needs, in determining the best use for these lots.• LU STRATEGY No. 11: Create healthy and sustainable neighborhoods.• LU Policy 11-1: Require that land use plans, policies and regulations promote health and wellness and reduce barriers to healthy living.• LU Policy 11-2: Provide for a wide variety of creative, affordable, sustainable land use solutions to help resolve air, soil and water pollution, energy consumption and resource depletion issues.• LU Policy 11-3: Support land use and policy decisions that promote local urban agriculture, community gardens and local food production throughout the city.• LU Policy 11-4: Reduce disproportionate concentrations of unhealthy food sources within neighborhoods, especially near schools and sensitive uses.• LU Policy 11-5: Ensure neighborhoods are accessible to open spaces, parks, trails and recreational programs that encourage physical activity and walkability.• LU Policy 18-10: Prioritize vacant and underutilized land for the development of new green space, including parks, community gardens and local urban farms in park-poor communities.• LU Policy 18-11: Identify and inventory potential community garden or urban farm sites within existing parks, public easements, rights-of-way and schoolyards, and prioritize site use as community gardens in appropriate locations.• UD STRATEGY No. 5: Integrate healthy living and sustainable design practices and opportunities throughout Long Beach.• Policy UD 5-1: Provide opportunities for public access to fresh food through the encouragement of urban agriculture, edible sidewalks, and community gardens.
Other Plans Supported Through this Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CX3 Pedestrian Plan• Climate Action & Adaptation Plan• Framework for Reconciliation

Accomplishment: New Housing Ordinances to Facilitate Housing Production of Diverse Housing Types for All Income Levels

In 2020, the City adopted several new ordinances to help facilitate housing production of diverse housing types for all income levels. The City adopted a zoning code update to increase the areas where emergency shelters and other interim housing uses are permitted. A micro-unit pilot program was adopted to allow the development smaller units in the Downtown and Midtown Plan areas on a pilot basis. The new Interim Motel Ordinance allows existing hotels and motels to make minor interior alterations and function as supportive housing and/or transitional housing on a non-permanent basis.

During the COVID19 pandemic, the City, County and State have partnered with several Long Beach motels to offer needed locations for isolation and quarantine for people experiencing homelessness through Project Room Key. Through the State's Project Homekey program, the City was awarded nearly \$16.7 million funding to purchase and rehabilitate motels to convert them into permanent, long-term housing for people experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.



LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 16-12: Identify planning and policy solutions to address problem motels throughout the City, particularly over-concentrated with motels and along human trafficking corridors.
- LU Policy 16-2: Improve the environmental conditions of low-income and minority populations experiencing disproportionate environmental burdens by improving the physical conditions, safety, health, livability and prosperity of their neighborhoods.
- LU Policy 12-2: Encourage the provision of housing opportunities, services, and amenities for all income levels, age groups, and household types, with opportunities to age in place.
- LU STRATEGY No. 13: Facilitate housing type distribution.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Housing Element

Accomplishment: Expanding Public Open Space through COVID19 Open Streets Program

In response to the need for additional open space to be active outdoors while safely social distancing during the COVID19 pandemic, the City of Long Beach launched an Open Streets program in May 2020. Fourteen neighborhood open streets corridors were implemented on residential roadways throughout the City to encourage people to engage in physically-distant active transportation and play. Signage posted throughout the corridors discouraged cut through traffic and helped reduced speeding to open the street to all. Public Works' staff also worked closely with Parks, Recreation and Marine to deploy ten neighborhood open streets under the Mobile Recess Program, providing free arts and crafts lessons, physically distanced games, and homework help to students in higher need communities.



LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- Goal No. 8: Increase Access to, Amount of and Distribution of Green and Open Space
- LU Strategy No. 18: Increase open space in urban areas.
- LU Policy 18-5: Enhance access to safe open space and recreation facilities for all residents.
- Policy UD 34-6: Support programming of flexible use/ temporary spaces in the public right-of way. Streamline the permitting process to encourage businesses and agencies to create active spaces.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Climate Action & Adaptation Plan
- Mobility Element and its appendices (CX3 and Downtown/TOD Pedestrian Plans, Bicycle Master Plan)

Accomplishment: Efforts to Make Streets and Sidewalks more Walkable, Inviting and Bikeable

The LUE provides land use strategies for making more complete communities with housing, shopping and jobs all nearby making it more convenient to walk or bike to needed destinations. The UDE supports that strategy with a set of policies towards making sidewalks and streetscapes more walkable, inviting and bikeable. Significant progress is being made towards these goals through implementation of the City's Mobility Element, including through sidewalk and street improvements, and of over 30 new miles of bikeway added since 2017. Refer to the 2020 Mobility Element annual report for more information on improvements to make the city safer, more comfortable and inviting for people to walk, bike and take public transit.



LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Goal No. 1: Implement Sustainable Planning and Development Practices
- LU Policy 1-1: Promote sustainable development patterns and development intensities that use land efficiently and accommodate and encourage walking.
- LU Policy 10-3: Plan for and accommodate neighborhood-serving goods and services, learning facilities, public amenities and transit stops within walking distance of most residences.
- LU Policy 10-4: Enhance neighborhoods and connect housing to commercial uses to provide residents with an active choice to walk or bike within their local neighborhoods.
- LU Policy 14-4: Establish livable communities across all neighborhoods that encourage walking, bicycling, using public transit and exercising outdoors, and that provide for economic and social opportunities for all community members.
- LU Policy 18-2: Enhance street corridors and spaces between buildings by incorporating small green areas, native and drought-tolerant landscaping and street trees.

Accomplishment: Efforts to Make Streets and Sidewalks more Walkable, Inviting and Bikeable cont'd

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- UD STRATEGY No. 1: Improve function and connectivity within neighborhoods and districts.
- Policy UD 7-2: Accommodate appropriate traffic calming measures in neighborhoods to slow vehicle speeds along streets and at intersections.
- Policy UD 1-5: Prioritize and revitalize streetscapes in existing neighborhoods and targeted areas of change to provide well-lit streets, continuous sidewalks, consistent paving treatment and improved crosswalks at intersections.
- Policy UD 1-6: Identify streets that can be reconfigured to accommodate a variety of improvements, such as wider sidewalks with trees, bike paths, dedicated transit lanes, and landscape medians or curb extensions that make the streets more attractive and usable, consistent with Complete Streets principles.
- Policy UD 8-3: Enhance walkable streets and neighborhoods to create pedestrian-friendly environments that support business vitality.
- Policy UD 38-1: Explore opportunities to incorporate bulbouts, cycle tracks, bike corrals, parklets, mid-block crossings, medians, parkways, and landscape planting within the right-of-way.
- Policy UD 38-3: Consider one-way or two-way cycle tracks on roadways with high traffic volumes to separate bicycles from vehicular traffic.
- Policy UD 38-8: Provide a clear zone for through pedestrian traffic along the sidewalk. See the Mobility Element for specific sidewalk widths for each Street Type.
- UD STRATEGY No. 41: Connect neighborhoods, corridors, and centers by maintaining and providing for walkable blocks.
- UD STRATEGY No. 42: Continue promoting the City's vision to become the most bicycle-friendly city in the United States. Refer to additional policies provided in the Mobility Element.
- Policy UD 42-1: Support and enhance bicycle streets by strategically locating bicycle facilities (like bicycle boulevards, bike racks and corrals, bike stations, and bike rental/share facilities), and reducing conflicts between pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles.
- Policy UD 42-3: Support Long Beach's bike share program.
- Policy UD 42-4: Provide bicycle facilities that connect activity centers.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Mobility Element and its appendices (CX3 and Downtown/TOD Pedestrian Plans, Bicycle Master Plan, Safe Streets Action Plan)

Accomplishment: COVID19 Expanded Parklet and Sidewalk Dining

In May 2020, the City launched an Open Streets Program in response to the needs of residents and businesses during the pandemic. The Program included both a temporary parklet and sidewalk dining program as well as a neighborhood open street partial closures to slow down vehicular traffic. Over 120 temporary parklets were deployed at restaurants, gyms, bars and other businesses around the City to take advantage of the public right-of-way while indoor operation of these businesses remained restricted by Health Orders. City staff processed permits, sited locations and deployed k-rail at no cost to businesses.



LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Policy 19-2: Explore opportunities to create mini-parks and parklets within urbanized and growth areas of the City.
- Policy UD 34-1: Expand the pedestrian zone on the sidewalk with parklets, where feasible. Parklets should incorporate landscaping, seating, and bicycle parking.
- Policy UD 34-6: Support programming of flexible use/ temporary spaces in the public right-of way. Streamline the permitting process to encourage businesses and agencies to create active spaces.
- Policy UD 34-8: Encourage diverse uses in parklets or street decks, including restaurant seating as commercial extensions, "barklets" (i.e., mini dog parks), art installations, mini community gardens, bike corrals, and fitness zones.
- Policy UD 36-3: Develop guidelines for sidewalk dining and parklets that enhance the overall character of the streetscape and provide restaurants and businesses a streamlined permitting process to encourage sidewalk dining and parklets where appropriate.
- Policy UD 38-1: Explore opportunities to incorporate bulbouts, cycle tracks, bike corrals, parklets, mid-block crossings, medians, parkways, and landscape planting within the right-of-way
- Policy UD 38-6: Encourage collaboration between the City and businesses to convert curbside parking spaces into public spaces.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Mobility Element and its appendices (CX3 and Downtown/TOD Pedestrian Plans, Bicycle Master Plan, Safe Streets Action Plan)

Accomplishment: Downtown and Gateway Wayfinding Signage Program

A set of design guidelines were developed for a Downtown and Gateway Wayfinding Signage program in 2018. These guidelines have helped ensure consistency for new signage. Signage includes new gateway entries into the City, signs directing visitors to Downtown parking structures, pedestrian signage and maps to help visitors navigate Downtown, and signs identifying waterfront access points.



LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- UD STRATEGY No. 12: Expand the unified sign program, within the Areas of Change identified in the Land Use Element, to help orient visitors throughout the community. Include freeway identification, gateways, directional signs, and informational signs.
- Policy UD 12-1: Focus investment on improving the appearance of entrances to the City on major boulevards so that wayfinding, landscape, and lighting are integrated into a cohesive design.
- Policy UD 12-2: Develop a comprehensive approach to wayfinding for visitors and tourists who will enter the City at these gateways, including neighborhood entry signs and murals.
- Policy UD 12-3: Promote the use of new technology, such as mobile applications, interactive kiosks, and digital parking systems within public wayfinding and signage programs.
- Policy UD 12-4: Emphasize gateways into Long Beach at freeways and important transportation hubs, such as the Long Beach Airport, Blue Line stations, and the Long Beach Cruise Terminal, and at arrival points of distinct neighborhoods and districts, through landscaping, architecture, street furniture, and appropriate signage.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Downtown Plan

Accomplishment: Adoption of Historic District Guidelines

The City has developed and adopted design guidelines specific to 17 of the 19 historic districts, in addition to style guides for the most predominant historic architectural styles found in the City. The guidelines complement the existing regulatory framework for protecting and preserving historic districts, and provide an instructive framework for sensitive changes to historic properties, such as the restoration, remodel, or possible expansion, and provide resources and information to historic property owners. The guidelines also assist property owners and residents in understanding and appreciating the historic character of the buildings and districts in which they are located.



LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU Goal No. 4: Support Neighborhood Preservation and Enhancement
- Policy UD 2-1: Encourage a mix of building forms that embrace key historic resources of a neighborhood, encouraging architectural preservation and allowing for innovative renovations to older structures that will contribute to neighborhood character.
- UD STRATEGY No. 9: Protect and enhance historic resources, distinguishing architecture, and other features that contribute to the unique character and identity of each neighborhood.
- Policy UD 9-2: Protect districts that are part of the City's history and possess a unique neighborhood character.
- Policy UD 10-1: Embrace the cultural diversity and heritage prevalent within Long Beach through public art, signage, and preservation of historic structures.
- Policy UD 20-5: Preserve the existing urban fabric through preservation of mature trees, historic structures, and cultural amenities.

Accomplishment: Housing Element Update Started

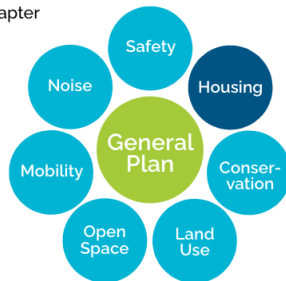
In 2020, the City began the 18-month process to update the Housing Element of the General Plan. State law requires Long Beach and all California cities and counties to plan for and update their Housing Elements every 8 years. The upcoming cycle, the Sixth Cycle of the Housing Element, is for the period from 2021-2029, and the update is required to be adopted by City Council and submitted to the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for approval by Fall 2021. The Housing Element aims to achieve a number of overarching goals:

- Accommodate projected housing demand, as mandated by the State,
- Increase housing production to meet this demand,
- Improve housing affordability,
- Preserve existing affordable housing,
- Improve the safety, quality and condition of existing housing,
- Facilitate the development of housing for all income levels and household types, including special needs populations,
- Improve the livability and economic prosperity of all City residents, and
- Promote fair housing choice for all.

What is the Housing Element?

Housing Element Requirements in California

- ▶ Assesses the condition of the City's housing and the housing needs of its residents
- ▶ Establishes a road map for accommodating projected housing unit demand for existing and future residents over the next eight years
- ▶ Sets citywide goals, objectives and policies for housing
- ▶ Shows how the City will meet demand for housing at all income levels, per State Law
- ▶ Must be an element or chapter of the City's General Plan



Long Beach Housing Element Goals

- ▶ Accommodate projected housing demand, as mandated by the State
- ▶ Increase housing production to meet this demand
- ▶ Improve housing affordability
- ▶ Preserve existing affordable housing
- ▶ Improve the safety, quality and condition of existing housing
- ▶ Facilitate the development of housing for all income levels and household types, including special needs populations
- ▶ Improve the livability and economic prosperity of all City residents
- ▶ Promote fair housing choices for all

The "Big Picture" Goal

- ▶ Evaluate and update the Long Beach roadmap to accommodate the more than 26,000 new housing units needed over the next eight years per state and regional mandates



LONG BEACH HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE



CITY OF
LONG BEACH

In order for the State to approve or "certify" the City's Housing Element, the City has to demonstrate that the City's zoning has enough capacity to allow the development of a specific number of units that represents the City's share of regional growth. This number is known as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment or RHNA. A RHNA is allocated to the Southern California region by the State Department of Housing and Community Development. Subsequently, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the regional planning body, is tasked with distributing this RHNA to each city within this six-county region (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura). SCAG prepares demographic projections and plans the region's transportation network and how land uses can support that network in a sustainable manner, through the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS), a planning process which takes place every four years. For the upcoming Housing Element cycle, the City's housing unit allocation or regional housing needs assessment (RHNA) is approximately 26,500 units.

In order to meet the zoned capacity requirement, the City will have to ensure a strict timeline for implementing new LUE zones in areas where the capacity for new housing is greatest. The City has to ensure that the Housing Element that meets our RHNA allocation and is otherwise compliant with

Accomplishment: Housing Element Update Started cont'd

State law is completed and approved by the state by the October 2021 deadline. Unlike the past and in response to the severe statewide housing crisis, cities that do not have a legally compliant housing element by the deadline face penalties, which can include fines and the loss of transportation and affordable housing funding.

The Housing Element Update (HEU) identifies strategies to implement revised goals and policies. They will be wide-ranging and may include the development of new zoning districts, zone changes and other ordinances that will create incentives to encourage the production of housing, including affordable housing, as well as those that strengthen renter protections. Regulations that expand the range of allowable housing types and grow and protect the City's housing stock may additionally include density bonus regulations and other incentives for affordable housing and provisions to legalize unpermitted units and allow micro-units, live-work units and co-living housing typologies, among others. In the current housing and economic climate, a major focus of the Housing Element will be on removing barriers to housing production to counter well-documented housing shortages, as well as addressing homelessness and ensuring the availability and fair distribution of affordable housing throughout the City to reverse existing patterns of segregation and concentrated poverty.

LUE/UDE Goals, Strategies and Policies Supported

- LU STRATEGY No. 12: Diversify Long Beach's housing stock.
- LU Policy 12-1: Allow a variety of housing types in new residential developments with the goal of establishing new opportunities for persons of varied income ranges, ages, lifestyles and family needs.
- LU Policy 12-2: Encourage the provision of housing opportunities, services, and amenities for all income levels, age groups, and household types, with opportunities to age in place.
- LU STRATEGY No. 13: Facilitate housing type distribution.
- LU Policy 13-1: Promote an equitable distribution of housing types for all income and various cultural groups throughout the City; avoid creating concentrations of below-market-rate housing in underserved and low-income neighborhoods.
- LU Policy 13-2: Provide new housing opportunities in neighborhood-serving centers and corridors, within transit-oriented development areas and downtown.

Other Plans Supported Through this Action

- Assessment of Fair Housing
- Framework for Reconciliation

What Comes Next & Considerations Moving Forward

City staff will continue efforts to develop and tailor new zones to implement the LUE/UDE in 2021 and beyond, as staff continues to update the zoning code geographically and in phases. Additional zoning recommendations developed through UPLAN are anticipated to come before the City Council in 2021, including for zones to implement the Neo-Industrial and Multi-Family PlaceTypes. Additionally, in 2021 the Anaheim Corridor Zoning Implementation Plan (ACZIP) effort will begin in Central Long Beach, another disadvantaged community, where the City will use SB2 funds from the state to focus on implementing the LUE/UDE to maximize housing production. Modeled after the UPLAN Phase 2 process, new zoning code regulations to implement the LUE PlaceTypes will be developed for the area bounded by 10th Street to the South, Magnolia Ave to the West, Pacific Coast Hwy to the North and Ximeno Ave to the east. As with UPLAN, there will be an equity framework focused on both the planning process and the changes in planning regulations to best meet community needs and priorities.

Other important milestones are anticipated in 2021, including final adoption of the CAAP through certification of its EIR, and a “zoning code audit” of Title 21 to better understand the nuances of what is not working with the zoning code and how to best overhaul the code as new zones are developed and additional changes to the code are contemplated.

As with any such broad, long range plan, refinements will be needed to address issues that arise during implementation. For example, the need for a batch of fine-grained boundary clarifications and adjustments has been identified during the process of developing new zones and projects. For instance, staff has identified a small block of existing low-density residential housing that was erroneously included in the Neo-Industrial PlaceType. Additionally, issues such as how average densities embedded into Table LU-3 apply to specific projects, will need to be clarified. Finally, staff has identified a specific change to Table LU-3 for the Multi-Family low-density PlaceType that is needed to ensure conformance with regulations by the State Housing and Community Development (HCD) department. For these reasons, staff anticipates returning to the Planning Commission later in 2021 with at least one batch of minor amendments.

As described earlier in this report, the City must adopt an updated Housing Element in fall 2021 in order to comply with state law. Through the Housing Element update process, staff will continue to examine new ways to address fair and equal housing opportunity to help remedy the legacy and impacts of anti-black racism and exclusionary zoning practices. 2020 laid bare the health and economic impacts caused by the lack of sufficient access to safe, healthy and affordable housing in neighborhoods with access to jobs, healthy foods, health clinics, high performing schools and a healthy environment for Black residents in particular and communities of color in Long Beach more broadly. For those reasons, housing was a top issue and priority in the Framework for Reconciliation. The land use system specifically, and housing policy more broadly are key to addressing these issues, and land use regulations represent one of the most important tools the City can use to create access to opportunity, particularly in today's fiscally constrained budgetary environment. These considerations must be central to developing the forthcoming Housing Element update, zoning code recommendations, and all other implementation actions for the LUE/UDE moving forward.