

**CITY OF
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES**

**HOUSING ELEMENT
2008-2014**

**Adopted by the City Council
June 23, 2009**

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

A. Purpose of the Housing Element

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

As mandated by state law, the planning period for this Housing Element extends from 2008 to 2014¹. This Element identifies strategies and programs that focus on: 1) providing diversity in housing opportunities and 2) maintenance and preservation of the housing stock.

The Housing Element consists of the following major components:

- An analysis of the City's demographic and housing characteristics and trends (Chapter II);
- An evaluation of land, financial, and administrative resources available to address the City's housing goals (Chapter III);
- A review of potential constraints, both governmental and non-governmental, to meeting the City's housing needs (Chapter IV); and

¹ As discussed elsewhere in this Housing Element, the planning timeframe for the Regional Housing Needs Assessment process is 8½ years from January 2006 through June 2014.

- A Housing Action Plan for the 2008-2014 planning period, including housing goals, policies and programs (Chapter V).
- A review of the City's accomplishments and progress in implementing the previous Housing Element (Appendix A).

B. Public Participation

Section 65583(c)(5) of the *Government Code* states that "The local government shall make diligent effort to achieve public participation of all the economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element, and the program shall describe this effort." Public participation played an important role in the formulation and refinement of the City's housing goals and policies and in the development of a Land Use Plan which determines the extent and density of future residential development in the community.

City residents had several opportunities to recommend strategies, review, and comment on the Housing Element. A public study session was held jointly by the Planning Commission and City Council on September 11, 2007. All meeting notices were posted on the City's website, and notification was published in the local newspaper in advance of the meetings. Copies of the draft Element were made available for review at City Hall and were posted on the City website. These service providers included organizations that represent the housing interest groups.

The following is a list of opportunities for public involvement in the preparation of this Housing Element update.

Joint PC/Council workshop	September 11, 2007
Joint PC/Council study session	June 24, 2008
Planning Commission hearing #1	May 18, 2009
Planning Commission hearing #2	June 1, 2009
City Council hearing	June 23, 2009

Additional information regarding the City's efforts to encourage public involvement are discussed in Appendix C.

C. Consistency with Other Elements of the General Plan

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

Senate Bill (SB) 1087 of 2005 requires cities to provide a copy of their Housing Elements to local water and sewer providers, and also requires that these agencies provide priority hookups for developments with lower-income housing. The Housing Element will be provided to these agencies immediately upon adoption.

II. HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This chapter examines general population and household characteristics and trends, such as age, race and ethnicity, employment, household composition and size, household income, and special needs. Characteristics of the existing housing stock (e.g., number of units and type, tenure, age and condition, costs) are also addressed. Finally, the city's projected housing growth needs based on the 2007 Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) are examined.

The Housing Needs Assessment utilizes the most recent data from the 2000 U.S. Census, California Department of Finance (DOF), California Employment Development Department (EDD), Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), Los Angeles County (2003-2008 Consolidated Plan) and other relevant sources. Supplemental data were obtained through field surveys and private sources.

Note regarding data consistency: 2000 Census data comes from two sources, the 100% count ("short form") and the sample survey ("long form"). Because this chapter cites data from both sources, there are some inconsistencies in population or housing unit totals. The Census Bureau does not reconcile these inconsistencies in their publications. The data reported come directly from the Census Bureau.

A. Population Characteristics

1. Population Growth Trends

The City of Rolling Hills Estates grew by only 88 residents in the 1980s, lost population during the 1990s, but has grown moderately since 2000, more than making up for the population loss during the previous decade (Table II-1 and Figure II-1). This contrasts dramatically with Los Angeles County, which grew by 18.5% between 1980 and 1990, 8.1% between 1990 and 2000, and an additional 8.2% since 2000. As an essentially built-out city, there have been few opportunities for substantial growth during the last 30 years, except through redevelopment and infill.

Table II-1
Population Trends, 1990-2007 –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County

	1990	2000	2007	Growth 1990-2000	Growth 2000-2007
Rolling Hills Estates	7,789	7,676	8,099	-1.5%	5.5%
Los Angeles County	8,863,052	9,579,000	10,366,700	8.1%	8.2%

Sources: 1990 & 2000 Census; Calif. Dept. of Finance Table E-1 (2007)

**Figure II-1
Population Growth**



Sources: US Census 2000, California Department of Finance Table E-1(2007)

2. Age

Housing needs are influenced by the age characteristics of the population. Different age groups have different housing needs based on lifestyles, family types, income levels, and housing preference. Table II-2 provides a comparison of the city’s and county’s population by age group in 2000. This table shows that the age distribution of the city’s population is significantly older than Los Angeles County as a whole. It is especially noteworthy that approximately 19% of the city’s population is over age 65, whereas only 9% of Los Angeles county’s population is over age 65. An aging population has implications regarding the type and size of future housing needs, as well as accessibility.

**Table II-2
Age Distribution –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County**

Age Group	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Under 18 years	1,867	24%	2,667,976	28%
18 to 24 years	360	5%	980,657	10%
25 to 44 years	1,624	21%	3,099,200	33%
45 to 64 years	2,372	31%	1,844,612	19%
65 to 74 years	855	11%	492,833	5%
75 to 84 years	526	7%	324,693	3%
85 years and over	72	1%	109,147	1%
Total	7,676	100.0%	9,519,338	100.0%
Median Age	44.9		32.0	

Source: 2000 Census, Table QT-P1

Age statistics take on more significance when looking at projected trends over time. While the city’s population is significantly older than that of the county as a whole, a comparison of population growth by age group over the next 20 to 40 years brings the issue into sharper focus (Table II-3). In the 20 years between 2000 and 2020, Los Angeles County is projected to grow by over 2.9 million persons (17%). By comparison, the “senior citizen” age group (65+) is expected to grow by over 1.6 million –

an increase of 73% – during this same period. When the time horizon is extended to 2040, this shift is even more dramatic. Seniors are expected to increase by 174% while the total population will grow by just 30% during this 40-year period. The 85+ group will be the fastest growing of all – an increase of over 330%. The implications for the housing market are clear – a significant rise in the demand for smaller apartments and condos, “retirement homes,” and assisted living facilities.

**Table II-3
Population Growth Forecast by Age Group –
Los Angeles County**

Age	2000	2020	2040	2000-2020		2000-2040	
				Persons	% Increase	Persons	% Increase
0-4	741,504	844,887	836,681	103,383	13.9%	95,177	12.8%
5-9	811,329	739,414	793,416	-71,915	-8.9%	-17,913	-2.2%
10-14	734,433	630,380	772,828	-104,053	-14.2%	38,395	5.2%
15-19	679,674	706,042	800,327	26,368	3.9%	120,653	17.8%
20-24	691,296	799,228	815,698	107,932	15.6%	124,402	18.0%
25-29	766,208	981,883	803,353	215,675	28.1%	37,145	4.8%
30-34	808,016	844,565	761,177	36,549	4.5%	-46,839	-5.8%
35-39	797,184	682,379	811,701	-114,805	-14.4%	14,517	1.8%
40-44	737,065	587,526	828,158	-149,539	-20.3%	91,093	12.4%
45-49	634,239	655,165	912,897	20,926	3.3%	278,658	43.9%
50-54	533,869	730,634	729,879	196,765	36.9%	196,010	36.7%
55-59	395,760	730,399	568,060	334,639	84.6%	172,300	43.5%
60-64	310,941	664,654	486,212	353,713	113.8%	175,271	56.4%
65-69	260,521	543,979	545,067	283,458	108.8%	284,546	109.2%
70-74	236,358	421,767	584,364	185,409	78.4%	348,006	147.2%
75-79	199,912	275,654	534,504	75,742	37.9%	334,592	167.4%
80-84	129,029	178,284	419,954	49,255	38.2%	290,925	225.5%
85+	111,622	197,397	487,330	85,775	76.8%	375,708	336.6%
Total	9,578,960	11,214,237	12,491,606	1,635,277	17.1%	2,912,646	30.4%
65+	937,442	1,617,081	2,571,219	679,639	72.5%	1,633,777	174.3%

Source: California Department of Finance, Series P3, 2007

3. Race and Ethnicity

The racial and ethnic composition of the city differs from the county in that a much lower proportion of city residents are Hispanic/Latino or other racial minorities. Approximately 71% of city residents are non-Hispanic white, contrasted with 31% for the county as a whole. The percentage of Hispanics residing in the city, at 4.8%, is approximately one-tenth the county’s proportion of Hispanic population. Asians, at approximately 20%, represent the largest minority group (Table II-4).

**Table II-4
Race/Ethnicity –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County**

	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,310	95.6%	5,277,125	55.4%
-White	5,418	70.9%	2,959,614	31.1%
-Black or African American	88	1.2%	901,472	9.5%
-American Indian/Alaska Native	17	0.2%	25,609	0.3%
-Asian	1,549	20.3%	1,124,569	11.8%
-Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6	0.1%	23,265	0.2%
-Other races or 2+ races	232	3.0%	242,596	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	366	4.8%	4,242,213	44.6%
Total	7,646	100.0%	9,519,338	100.0%

Sources: 2000 Census, SF1 Table P8

B. Household Characteristics

1. Household Composition and Size

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

Rolling Hills Estates had 2,806 households as reported in the 2000 Census. Table II-5 provides a comparison of households by type for the city and Los Angeles County as a whole. Family households in 2000 comprised approximately 83% of all households in the City, 15%age points higher than the county. Although non-family households are a small proportion of the city’s households, the city’s average household size is still somewhat lower than Los Angeles County as a whole (2.73 persons per household city vs. 2.98 persons per household county).

**Table II-5
Household Composition –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County**

Type	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Households	%	Households	%
Total Households	2,806	100%	3,133,774	100%
Families	2,334	83%	2,136,977	68%
-w/children under 18	946	34%	1,152,202	37%
Non-family households	472	17%	996,707	32%
-Single living alone	420	15%	771,854	25%
-65 and over living alone	221	8%	223,473	7%
Average household size	2.73		2.98	

Sources: US Census 2000, SF1 Tables P18, H12, and DP-1

2. Housing Tenure

Housing tenure (owner vs. renter) is an important indicator of the housing market. Communities need an adequate supply of units available both for rent and for sale in order to accommodate a range of households with varying incomes, family sizes and composition, and lifestyles. Table II-6 provides a comparison of the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied units in the city in 2000 as compared to the county as a whole. It reveals a higher level of homeownership in the city, almost double the county's proportion of homeownership.

**Table II-6
Household Tenure –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County**

Tenure	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Owner Occupied	2,555	91%	1,499,744	48%
Renter Occupied	251	9%	1,634,030	52%
Total occupied units	2,806	100%	3,133,774	100%

Source: 2000 Census, QT-H1

3. Overcrowding

Overcrowding is often closely related to household income and the cost of housing. The U.S. Census Bureau considers a household to be overcrowded when there is more than one person per room, excluding bathrooms and kitchens, with severe overcrowding when there are more than 1.5 residents per room. Overcrowded households are usually a reflection of the lack of affordable housing. Table II-7 summarizes overcrowding for Rolling Hills Estates in 2000.

**Table II-7
Overcrowding –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County**

Household Type	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Owner-Occupied	2,548	100.0%	1,499,694	100.0%
Overcrowded	45	1.8%	204,345	13.6%
Severely overcrowded	4	0.2%	111,667	7.4%
Renter-Occupied	239	100.0%	1,634,080	100.0%
Overcrowded	7	2.9%	516,024	31.6%
Severely overcrowded	0	0.0%	359,608	22.0%

Source: 2000 Census, Table H20

Based on U.S. Census standards, Rolling Hills Estates residents live in significantly less crowded housing conditions than the rest of Los Angeles County. In 2000, less than 2% of all occupied units in the city were considered overcrowded, including 1.8% of owner occupied units and 2.9% of renter occupied units. Overcrowding in both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units in the city is less than one-half of the county level.

4. Household Income

Household income is a primary factor affecting housing needs in a community – the ability of residents to afford housing is directly related to household income. According to the 2000 Census², the median household income in Rolling Hills Estates was \$109,000, over 2½ times the median income for Los Angeles County as a whole (Table II-8).

**Table II-8
Median Household Income –
Rolling Hills Estates and Surrounding Areas**

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income
Rolling Hills Estates	\$109,000
Palos Verdes Estates	\$123,534
Rancho Palos Verdes	\$95,503
Rolling Hills	\$200,000+
Redondo Beach	\$69,173
Torrance	\$56,489
County of Los Angeles	\$42,189
California	\$47,493

Source: US Census 2000

² The 2000 Census reports income for calendar year 1999

5. Overpayment

According to State housing policy, overpaying occurs when housing costs exceed 30% of gross household income. Table II-9 displays estimates for overpayment in 1999 by lower-income households in Rolling Hills Estates. According to SCAG, there were only 20 lower-income households in the city, and half were overpaying. Among owners, 70% of lower-income households were overpaying for housing.

Although homeowners enjoy income and property tax deductions and other benefits that help to compensate for high housing costs, lower-income homeowners may need to defer maintenance or repairs due to limited funds, which can lead to deterioration. For lower-income renters, severe cost burden can require families to double up resulting in overcrowding and related problems.

Table II-9
Overpayment by Income Category

Income Category ¹	Renters		Owners	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Extremely low households ²	10	--	44	--
Households overpaying	0	0.0%	40	90.9%
Very low households ³	10	--	79	--
Households overpaying	10	100.0%	75	94.9%
Low households ⁴	0	--	133	--
Households overpaying	0	0.0%	65	48.9%
All lower-income households	20	--	256	--
Households overpaying	10	50.0%	180	70.3%
Moderate households ⁵	0	--	75	--
Households overpaying	0	0.0%	45	60.0%
Above-moderate households ⁶	218	--	2,214	--
Households overpaying	40	18.3%	730	33.0%

Source: SCAG 2006 based on 2000 Census

1 See Table II-18 for detailed description of these categories

2 Extremely Low: Up to 30% of the Los Angeles County median household income

3 Very Low: 30% to 50% of the Los Angeles County median household income

4 Low: 50% to 80% of the Los Angeles County median household income

5 Moderate: 80% to 95% of the Los Angeles County median household income

6 Above Moderate: Over 95% of the Los Angeles County median household income

Extremely Low Income Households

State law requires quantification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs of extremely low-income (ELI) households. Extremely low-income is defined as households with income less than 30% of area median income. The 2007 area median income for Los Angeles County was \$56,500 (see Table II-18). For extremely low-income households, this results in an income of \$22,200 or less for a four-person household. Households with extremely-low-income have a variety of housing situations and needs, such as overpayment and overcrowding.

In 2000, approximately 54 extremely-low-income households (10 renters and 44 owners) resided in Rolling Hills Estates, representing less than 2% of the total households. Of these, 40 were found to be overpaying but none were overcrowded³.

The projected housing need for extremely low income households is assumed to be 50% of the very-low-income regional housing need of 7 units. As a result, the City has a projected need for 4 extremely-low-income units (see Table II-26). The resources and programs to address this need are the same as for low-income housing in general and are discussed throughout the Housing Element, and particularly Chapter V, Housing Action Plan. The needs of extremely-low-income households overlap extensively with other special needs groups, and further analysis and discussion of resources and programs for extremely-low-income households can also be found in Chapter IV, Constraints, Section A.1.c. Special Needs Housing.

C. Employment

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

1. Current Employment

Current employment and projected job growth have a significant influence on housing needs during this planning period. Table II-10 shows that the city had a workforce of 3,566 persons, or 59% of the working-age population, as reported by Census 2000. This table also shows that a somewhat higher percentage of the city’s adult population receives Social Security benefits than the county (15% city vs. 9% county). This is not surprising given the city’s older age profile.

**Table II-10
Labor Force –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County**

	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
In labor force	3,566	59%	4,312,264	61%
- Work at home	252	7%	134,643	3%
Not in labor force	2,456	41%	2,810,261	39%
- with Social Security income	879	15%	618,121	9%
Total population age 16+	6,022	--	7,122,525	--

Source: 2000 Census SF3 DP-3

In 2000, approximately 64% of the city’s working residents were employed in management and professional occupations, while 22% were in sales or related fields (Table II-11). A low percentage of workers (under 6%) were employed in service related occupations such as waiters, waitresses and beauticians. Blue collar occupations such as machine operators, assemblers, farming, transportation, handlers and laborers constituted about 8% of the workforce.

³ SCAG, 2007 based on 2000 Census

**Table II-11
Employment by Occupation**

	Jobs	Percent
Management, professional and related	2,242	64.4%
Service	198	5.7%
Sales and office	760	21.8%
Farming, fishing and forestry	0	0.0%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance	98	2.8%
Production, transportation, and material moving	185	5.3%

Source: 2000 Census, DP-3

As of 2005, the four largest employment sectors within Los Angeles County were manufacturing (40,929 employees), retail trade (38,702 employees), health care & social services (27,480 employees), and accommodation & food services (25,815 employees)⁴.

2. Projected Job Growth

Table II-12 shows projected occupational growth for the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MSA along with average salaries for the period 2004-2014. The greatest number of new jobs projected to be produced in Los Angeles County over the next few years will be among the lower-wage occupations. Based on past trends and projections provided by the California Employment Development Department, 65% of these new workers will earn 80% or below of the median area income.⁵ Because the majority of new jobs created will be low-wage jobs, there will be a growing demand for units affordable to low-income persons, typically far below the average home price of the area.

As of 2002, the largest employment sectors in Rolling Hills Estates were “Retail Trade” (855 employees), followed by “Accommodation & Food Services” (619 employees) and “Professional, Scientific & Technical Services” (332 employees).⁶ The 2002 employment sector data is reflective of employment within the city, not necessarily employment of city residents.

⁴ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005 County Business Patterns

⁵ Los Angeles County 2003-2008 Consolidated Plan

⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2002 Economic Census

Table II-12
Projected Job Growth by Occupation, 2004-2014 –
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale Metropolitan Statistical Area

Occupational Title	Annual Average Employment		Employment Change		Median Hourly Wage*
	2004	2014	Numerical	Percent	
Total, All Occupations	4,361,000	4,811,500	450,500	10.3	\$15.45
Management Occupations	244,980	274,560	29,580	12.1	\$43.06
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	194,650	223,170	29,580	14.7	\$27.02
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	83,360	98,520	15,160	18.2	\$33.17
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	75,510	81,000	5,490	7.3	\$35.38
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	33,530	38,700	5,170	15.4	\$28.07
Community and Social Services Occupations	47,990	55,790	7,800	16.3	\$18.81
Legal Occupations	45,540	50,770	5,230	11.5	\$41.69
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	284,960	343,250	58,290	20.5	\$21.79
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	224,070	248,600	24,530	10.9	\$18.32
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	177,920	217,340	39,420	22.2	\$30.25
Healthcare Support Occupations	89,460	113,730	24,270	27.1	\$11.29
Protective Service Occupations	105,410	117,740	12,330	11.7	\$14.42
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	298,080	359,200	61,150	20.5	\$8.33
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maint. Occupations	117,930	133,020	15,090	12.8	\$9.94
Personal Care and Service Occupations	107,160	122,360	15,200	14.2	\$9.72
Sales and Related Occupations	438,170	487,690	49,520	11.3	\$12.27
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	815,450	842,290	26,840	3.3	\$14.29
Construction and Extraction Occupations	160,350	173,240	12,890	8.0	\$19.21
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	136,080	146,450	10,370	7.6	\$18.72
Production Occupations	353,880	323,430	-30,450	-8.6	\$10.45
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	316,070	349,400	33,330	10.5	\$11.61

Source: California Employment Development Dept., March 2005 Benchmark

*2006 wages

<http://www.calmis.ca.gov>

3. Jobs-Housing Balance

A regional balance of jobs to housing helps to ensure that the demand for housing is reasonably related to supply. When the number of jobs significantly exceeds the housing supply, the rental and for-sale housing markets may become overheated, requiring households to pay a larger percentage of their income for housing. In addition, a tight housing market can result in overcrowding and longer commute times as workers seek more affordable housing in outlying areas. Conversely, a lack of jobs can also result in longer commutes, particularly for low-wage service workers. The current jobs-housing objective within the SCAG region is one new housing unit for every 1.5 jobs.⁷

According to the 2000 Census, about 91% of employed Rolling Hills Estates residents worked in Los Angeles County, but only 12.2% of all workers were employed within the city limits (Table II-13).

⁷ SCAG Draft 2007 Regional Comprehensive Plan, Land Use & Housing Chapter

**Table II-13
Job Location for Rolling Hills Estates Residents**

	Persons	%
Work in Los Angeles County	3,238	90.8%
- Work in city of residence	435	12.2%
- Work elsewhere in Los Angeles County	2,802	78.6%
Work in another California county	208	5.8%
Work outside California	22	0.6%
Total workers age 16+	3,566	

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Tables P26 & P27

D. Housing Stock Characteristics

This section reviews the characteristics of the community's housing stock and helps in identifying and prioritizing needs. The factors evaluated include the number and type of housing units, recent growth trends, age and condition, tenure, vacancy, housing costs, affordability, and assisted affordable units at-risk of loss due to conversion to market-rate. A housing unit is defined as a house, apartment, mobile home, or group of rooms, occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

1. Housing Type and Growth Trends

The housing stock in Rolling Hills Estates is comprised mostly of single-family detached homes, which make up 79% of all units. About 20% of units are single-family attached (condo) units, while multi-family and mobile homes comprise the remaining 1%. Table II-14 provides a breakdown of the housing stock by type along with growth trends for the city compared to the county as a whole for the period 2000-2007. Between 2000 and 2007, there have been only 43 housing units built in the City.

**Table II-14
Housing by Type –
Rolling Hills Estates and Los Angeles County**

Structure Type	2000		2007		Growth	
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
Rolling Hills Estates						
Single-family detached	2,263	79%	2,306	79%	43	2%
Single-family attached	565	20%	565	19%	0	0%
Multi-family 2-4 units	41	1%	41	1%	0	0%
Multi-family 5+ units	7	0%	7	0%	0	0%
Mobile homes	4	0%	4	0%	0	0%
Total units	2,880	100%	2,923	100%	43	1%
Los Angeles County						
Single-family detached	1,593,449	49%	1,638,521	48%	45,072	3%
Single-family attached	241,575	7%	243,078	7%	1,503	1%
Multi-family 2-4 units	287,575	9%	291,406	9%	3,831	1%
Multi-family 5+ units	1,091,766	33%	1,151,750	34%	59,984	5%
Mobile homes	56,605	2%	56,701	2%	96	0%
Total units	3,270,906	100%	3,382,356	100%	11,450	3%

Source: California Dept. of Finance, Table E-5

2. Housing Age and Conditions

Housing age is often an important indicator of housing condition. Housing units built prior to 1978 before stringent limits on the amount of lead in paint were imposed, may have interior or exterior building components coated with lead-based paint. Housing units built before 1970 are the most likely to need rehabilitation and to have lead-based paint in deteriorated condition. Lead-based paint becomes hazardous to children under age six and to pregnant women when it peels off walls or is pulverized by windows and doors opening and closing.

Table II-15 shows the age distribution of the housing stock in Rolling Hills Estates compared to Los Angeles County as a whole as reported in the 2000 Census.

Table II-15
Age of Housing Stock by Tenure –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County

Year Built	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Owner occupied	2,787	100%	1,499,694	100%
- 1990 or later	115	4%	101,563	7%
- 1980-89	229	8%	173,413	12%
- 1970-79	634	23%	185,447	12%
- 1960-69	626	22%	222,641	15%
- 1950-59	802	29%	403,784	27%
- 1940-49	115	4%	209,298	14%
- 1939 or earlier	27	1%	203,548	14%
Renter occupied	239	100%	1,634,080	100%
- 1990 or later	15	6%	109,917	7%
- 1980-89	12	5%	214,549	13%
- 1970-79	120	50%	302,096	18%
- 1960-69	51	21%	333,517	20%
- 1950-59	35	15%	298,342	18%
- 1940-49	0	0%	175,275	11%
- 1939 or earlier	6	3%	200,384	12%

Source: 2000 Census H36

This table shows that 56% of the owner-occupied housing units and 39% of rented units in Rolling Hills Estates were constructed prior to 1970. (It should be noted that there are no multi-family apartments within the city. All renter-occupied units are either single-family dwellings or condominiums.) Statistics indicating that a significant portion of the housing stock is more than 30 years old would often indicate a growing need for maintenance and rehabilitation. However, the high household incomes in Rolling Hills Estates results in few properties actually falling into disrepair, and therefore the need for public assistance with maintenance and rehabilitation is considered to be very low.

Table II-16 identifies the number of owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units lacking complete kitchen or plumbing facilities in the city and the county as a whole. This table shows that 9 rental units were reported as lacking complete plumbing facilities. No units lacked complete kitchens. While the lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities is often an indicator of serious problems, the reported plumbing deficiencies in 9 rental units could have been either a statistical error or a temporary situation during a remodeling project.

Table II-16
Kitchen and Plumbing Facilities by Tenure –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County

	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Owner occupied	2,787	100%	1,499,694	100%
- Complete kitchen facilities	2,548	91%	1,493,930	99.6%
- Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	0%	5,764	0.4%
Renter occupied	239	100%	1,634,080	100%
- Complete kitchen facilities	239	100%	1,593,522	97.5%
- Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	0%	40,558	2.5%
Owner occupied	2,787	100%	1,499,694	100%
- Complete plumbing facilities	2,548	91%	1,492,247	99.5%
- Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	0%	7,447	0.5%
Renter occupied	239	100%	1,634,080	100%
- Complete plumbing facilities	230	96.2%	1,610,239	98.5%
- Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	3.8%	23,841	1.5%

Source: 2000 Census H48, H51

3. Vacancy

Housing vacancy rates as reported in the 2000 Census are shown in Table II-17. The table shows that vacancy rates in the city were relatively low, with just 3.5% of rental units and 0.7% of for-sale units available for rent or sale, respectively. The rental vacancy rate for the county as a whole is similar to the city, at 3.3%, whereas the vacancy rate of for-sale housing was approximately double that of the city, at 1.6%. Rental vacancy rates in the 2% range indicate nearly full occupancy, and contribute to upward pressures on rents.

Table II-17
Housing Vacancy –
Rolling Hills Estates vs. Los Angeles County

	Rolling Hills Estates		Los Angeles County	
	Units	%	Units	%
Total housing units	2,880	100.0%	3,270,909	100.0%
Occupied units	2,806	97.4%	3,133,774	95.8%
-Owner occupied	2,555	88.7%	1,499,744	45.9%
-Renter occupied	251	8.7%	1,634,030	50.0%
Vacant units	74	2.6%	137,135	4.2%
-For rent ¹	9	3.5%	56,089	3.3%
-For sale ²	18	0.7%	23,874	1.6%
-Rented or sold, not occupied	26	0.9%	11,716	0.4%
-For seasonal or occasional use	14	0.5%	13,565	0.4%
-For migrant workers	0	0.0%	68	0.0%
-Other vacant	7	0.2%	31,823	1.0%

Source: 2000 Census, Table QT-H1

Notes: ¹ Est. % of all rental units

² Est. % of all for-sale units

4. Housing Cost

a. Housing Affordability Criteria

State law establishes five income categories for purposes of housing programs based on the area (i.e., county) median income (“AMI”): extremely-low (30% or less of AMI), very-low (31-50% of AMI), low (51-80% of AMI), moderate (81-120% of AMI) and above moderate (over 120% of AMI). Housing affordability is based on the relationship between household income and housing expenses. According to HUD and the California Department of Housing and Community Development⁸, housing is considered “affordable” if the monthly payment is no more than 30% of a household’s gross income. In some areas, these income limits may be increased to adjust for high housing costs.

Table II-18 shows affordable rent levels and estimated affordable purchase prices for housing in Los Angeles County by income category. Based on state-adopted standards, the maximum affordable monthly rent for extremely-low-income households is \$555, while the maximum affordable rent for very-low-income households is \$925. The maximum affordable rent for low-income households is \$1,480, while the maximum for moderate-income households is \$1,695.

Maximum purchase prices are more difficult to determine due to variations in mortgage interest rates and qualifying procedures, down payments, special tax assessments, homeowner association fees, property insurance rates, etc. With this caveat, the maximum home purchase prices by income category shown in Table II-18 have been estimated based on typical conditions.

Table II-18
Income Categories and Affordable Housing Costs –
Los Angeles County

2007 County Median Income = \$56,500	Income Limits	Affordable Rent	Affordable Price (est.)
Extremely Low (<30%)	Up to \$22,200	Up to \$555	Up to \$70,000
Very Low (31-50%)	Up to \$37,000	Up to \$925	Up to \$116,000
Low (51-80%)	Up to \$59,200	Up to \$1,480	Up to \$185,000
Moderate (81-120%)	Up to \$67,800	Up to \$1,695	Up to \$213,000
Above moderate (120%+)	Over \$67,800	Over \$1,695	Over \$213,000

Assumptions: -Based on a family of 4
 -30% of gross income for rent or PITI
 -10% down payment, 6.25% interest, 1.25% taxes & insurance, \$200 HOA dues
 Source: Cal. HCD; Conexus

b. For-Sale Housing

Housing sales price statistics for the period January 2006 through August 2007 (Table II-19) show that virtually all home sales in Rolling Hills Estates, both single-family and condo were over \$500,000. The median resale single-family price was nearly \$1.5 million while the median resale condo was over \$1.1 million. Clearly there is a large gap between market prices and what lower- and moderate-income families can afford.

⁸ HCD memo of 4/18/07 (<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rep/state/inc2k7.pdf>)

**Table II-19
Resale Housing Sales Price Distribution (2006-07)**

Price	New (All)	Resale	
		Condo	SFD
Under \$250,000	0	0	0
\$250,000-274,999	0	0	0
\$275,000-299,999	0	0	0
\$300,000-324,999	0	0	0
\$325,000-349,999	0	0	0
\$350,000-374,999	0	1	0
\$375,000-399,999	0	0	0
\$400,000-424,999	0	0	0
\$425,000-449,999	0	0	0
\$450,000-474,999	0	0	0
\$475,000-499,999	0	0	0
\$500,000+	2	3	129
Median	\$3,640,000	\$1,456,000	\$1,154,000

Notes:
Data for Jan 2006 through Aug 2007
Source: DataQuick Information Systems

c. Rental Housing

As noted previously (Table II-14, page II-12), there are only 48 attached units in Rolling Hills Estates, all of which are built as condominiums. Very few units are vacant at any given time. A search for vacant units found only seven units advertised, as shown in Table II-20. When these rents are compared to the amounts low-income households can afford to pay (Table II-18), it is clear that lower- and moderate-income households have a difficult time finding housing without overpaying. The lowest priced one-bedroom unit advertised would be affordable to a low-income family of four, but would result in an overcrowding situation. The only 2-bedroom unit was listed at \$2,250 per month, beyond the means of low- or moderate-income households.

**Table II-20
Rental Rates**

Unit Size	Listed Rents
1-bedroom (sample size: 5)	\$925-\$2,000
2-bedroom (sample size: 1)	\$2,250
3-bedroom (sample size: 2)	\$2,450-\$2,650

Source: Internet search, 4/08
These are privately-owned individual units, since there are no multi-family apartment complexes in the city.

E. Special Needs

Certain groups have greater difficulty in finding decent, affordable housing due to special circumstances. Such circumstances may be related to one's employment and income, family characteristics,

disability, or other conditions. As a result, some Rolling Hills Estates residents may experience a higher prevalence of overpayment, overcrowding, or other housing problems.

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

1. Persons with Disabilities

In 2000, approximately 268 people between 16 and 64 years of age, or 6% of the working age population, reported a work-related disability (see Table II-21). Of those aged 65 and over, 1,082 disabilities were reported. Included within these are persons whose disability hinders their ability to go outside the home (3.5% of the working age population and 3.9% of the senior population). Housing opportunities for the handicapped can be maximized through housing assistance programs and providing universal design features such as widened doorways, ramps, lowered countertops, single-level units and ground floor units.

Table II-21
Persons with Disabilities by Age

Disability by Age	Persons	Percent
Age 5 to 15 - total persons	1,230	
Sensory disability	39	3.2%
Physical disability	7	0.6%
Mental disability	11	0.9%
Self-care disability	21	1.7%
Age 16 to 64 - total persons	4,681	
Sensory disability	67	1.4%
Physical disability	81	1.7%
Mental disability	78	1.7%
Self-care disability	3	0.1%
Go-outside-the-home disability	163	3.5%
Employment disability	268	5.7%
Age 65 and over* - total persons	1,321	
Sensory disability	606	45.9%
Physical disability	58	4.4%
Mental disability	283	21.4%
Self-care disability	81	6.1%
Go-outside-the-home disability	52	3.9%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Tables P8 and P41

Note: Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple disabilities per person

2. Elderly

In 2000, there were 921 households in Rolling Hills Estates where the householder was 65 or older (Table II-22). Of these, there were no householders below the poverty level in 1999⁹. Some elderly

⁹ 2000 Census, SF3 Table DP-3

homeowners may be physically unable to maintain their homes or cope with living alone. In areas where elderly persons are living in poverty, housing needs can be addressed through smaller units, second units on lots with existing homes, shared living arrangements, congregate housing and housing assistance programs.

Table II-22
Elderly Households by Tenure

Householder Age	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
Under 65 years	1,634	63%	232	97%
65 to 74 years	556	22%	7	3%
75 to 84 years	335	13%	0	0%
85 years and over	23	1%	0	0%
Total households	2,584	100%	239	100%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Table H14

3. Large Households

Household size is an indicator of need for large units. Large households are defined as those with five or more members. The city's average household size declined slightly from 1990 to 2000 (2.78 and 2.73 persons per household, respectively).¹⁰ Among owners, more than 50% of all households have only one or two members. About 11% of owner households had five or more members, while only 3% of renters were large households (Table II-23). This distribution suggests that the need for large units with four or more bedrooms is expected to be significantly less than for smaller units.

Table II-23
Household Size by Tenure

Household Size	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
1 person	361	14%	16	7%
2 persons	1,002	39%	56	23%
3 persons	459	18%	86	36%
4 persons	481	19%	75	31%
5 persons	192	8%	6	3%
6 persons	37	1%	0	0%
7+ persons	16	1%	0	0%
Total households	2,548	100%	239	100%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Table H17

4. Female-Headed Households

Of the 2,787 households in the city, under 7% were headed by a female (Table II-24). While female-headed households represent a small portion of households in Rolling Hills Estates, in many cities they make up a significant portion of households that are below the poverty level.

¹⁰ 1990 and 2000 Census, DP-1

**Table II-24
Household Type by Tenure**

Household Type	Owners		Renters	
	Households	%	Households	%
Married couple family	1,928	76%	203	85%
Male householder, no wife present	72	3%	0	0%
Female householder, no husband present	175	7%	13	5%
Non-family households	373	15%	16	7%
Total households	2,548	100%	239	100%

Source: 2000 Census, SF3 Table H19

5. Farm Workers

Farm worker households are considered a special needs group due to their transient nature and the lower incomes typically earned by these households. Migrant workers, and their places of residence, are generally located in close proximity to agricultural areas providing employment. Although agriculture produces a total annual value of approximately \$278 million per year in Los Angeles County, no significant agricultural activities are found in Rolling Hills Estates or in the surrounding communities.¹¹ In addition, the 2000 Census did not identify any farm workers residing permanently in the city.

6. Homeless Persons

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines the term “homeless” as the state of a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate night-time residence, or a person who has a primary night time residency that is:

- A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations;
- An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
- A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.¹²

Although there are myriad causes of homelessness, among the most common are:

- Substance abuse and alcohol
- Domestic violence
- Mental illness

According to the 2007 Homeless Count Report by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Agency, the estimated homeless population for the entire County of Los Angeles is 73,702 persons on any given

¹¹ 2005 Crop and Livestock Report, Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner

¹² Stewart B. McKinney Act, 42 U.S.C. §11301, et seq. (1994)

day. Of this population, 17% were in shelter facilities and 83% were unsheltered. Approximately 15% of these homeless persons are children under the age of 18. Based on HUD protocols, an estimated 141,737 people in Los Angeles (city and county) experienced homelessness sometime during the year.

Although the 2007 Homeless Count did not specifically record homeless persons in the City of Rolling Hills Estates, it did count homeless in the South Bay/Harbor Service Planning Area (SPA 8), of which Rolling Hills Estates is a part. The 2007 homeless estimate for SPA 8 is 4,457 persons.

Senate Bill (SB) 2 of 2007 requires that jurisdictions quantify the need for emergency shelters and determine whether existing facilities are adequate to serve the need. If adequate existing facilities are not available, the law requires jurisdictions to identify areas where new facilities are permitted “by-right” (i.e., without requiring discretionary approval such as a use permit), or enter into a multi-party agreement with up to two other jurisdictions to accommodate the need.

Due to the nature of homelessness, it is very difficult to determine the location of homeless persons. According to the 2000 Census, Rolling Hills Estates represents only about 0.5% of the total population of the South Bay/Harbor Service Planning Area (1,498,637). Using a simple proportional method, the Rolling Hills Estates share of the homeless population would be estimated at approximately 23 persons (0.5% of 4,457). For a suburban city like Rolling Hills Estates, it is believed that this method overstates the actual homeless population by a significant amount, since homeless persons tend to locate near emergency facilities and services in the more urbanized areas. While there are no known homeless persons in Rolling Hills Estates, for purposes of SB 2 the homeless estimate is 23 persons. Program 2.3.3 in the Housing Plan (Chapter V) has been included to comply with the new planning requirements for emergency shelters under SB 2.

Homelessness is a regional problem best dealt with at a regional or countywide scale. Los Angeles County’s focus is to provide funding for access to mainstream resources such as income supports, health care, mental health care, substance abuse treatment programs, child care, and job training placement.¹³ These resources serve the existing homeless population, and also work toward the prevention of homelessness.

There are several organizations that provide emergency shelter, meals and other services to homeless persons in the South Bay. These organizations and the services they provide are listed in Table II-25.

¹³ Los Angeles County Housing and Community Development Consolidated Plan, page 5-21

**Table II-25
Homeless Shelters and Transitional Housing Facilities Serving Rolling Hills Estates**

Facility	Description
Harbor Interfaith Family Shelter 670 W. Ninth Street San Pedro, CA 90731 (310) 831-0603 http://www.harborinterfaith.org	Harbor Interfaith Services is a non-profit organization serving the Harbor Area and South Bay communities of Los Angeles, including San Pedro, Harbor City, Harbor Gateway, Lomita, Torrance, Wilmington and Long Beach. Emergency housing is provided to families.
Wecan House 505 S. Pacific Ave. San Pedro, CA 90731 310-784-0194 http://www.jointefforts.org	The agency provides drug abuse services, family life education, a transitional shelter, and welfare-to-work support services to people in the South Bay, Harbor Gateway and Long Beach areas. Age and geographic restrictions apply for some services.
1736 Family Crisis Center 21707 Hawthorne Blvd., Ste. 300 Torrance, CA 90503 310-543-9900 http://www.1736fcc.org	The agency provides case management, counseling services, domestic violence services, family support services for low income families, runaway services, emergency and transitional shelter for battered women and their children, shelter for runaway/homeless youth, and welfare-to-work support services. Services are provided at two community service center locations in South Los Angeles and Torrance, an emergency youth shelter in Hermosa Beach, and four confidentially located domestic violence shelters. There are no geographic restrictions.
Rainbow Services, LTD 453 W. 7th St. San Pedro, CA 90731-3207 310-547-9343 http://www.rainbowservicesdv.org	The agency provides domestic violence services, shelter and welfare-to-work support services for battered women of all ages in Los Angeles County. Geographic restrictions apply for some services.

Source: http://www.healthycity.org/c/fs/sc/fs_2_a/geo/31/zt/0662644/c1/2/c2/68/c3/69

F. Assisted Housing at Risk of Conversion

1. Introduction

This section identifies all residential projects in the city that are under an affordability restriction, along with those housing projects that are at risk of losing their low-income affordability restrictions within the ten-year period 2008–2018. This information is used in establishing quantified objectives for units that can be conserved during this planning period. The inventory of assisted units includes all units that have been assisted under any federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), state, local and/or other program.

2. Inventory of Assisted Units

There are currently no residential developments within the City of Rolling Hills Estates known by the city that participate in a federal, state or local program that provide some form of assistance, either through financial subsidy or a control measure. Therefore, there are no units at risk of conversion¹⁴.

¹⁴ Sources: SCAG/California Housing Partnership Corp.; City of Rolling Hills Estates Planning Dept.

G. Future Growth Needs

1. Overview of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment

The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) is a key tool for local governments to plan for anticipated growth. The RHNA quantifies the anticipated need for housing within each jurisdiction for the 8½-year period from January 2006 to July 2014. Communities then determine how they will address this need through the process of updating the Housing Elements of their General Plans.

The current RHNA was adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in July 2007. The future need for housing is determined primarily by the forecasted growth in households in a community. Each new household, created by a child moving out of a parent's home, by a family moving to a community for employment, and so forth, creates the need for a housing unit. The housing need for new households is then adjusted to maintain a desirable level of vacancy to promote housing choice and mobility. An adjustment is also made to account for units expected to be lost due to demolition, natural disaster, or conversion to non-housing uses. The sum of these factors – household growth, vacancy need, and replacement need – determines the construction need for a community. Total housing need is then distributed among four income categories on the basis of the county's income distribution, with adjustments to avoid an over-concentration of lower-income households in any community.

2. 2006-2014 Rolling Hills Estates Growth Needs

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) determined the RHNA growth needs for each city within the SCAG region, plus the unincorporated areas. The total housing growth need for the City of Rolling Hills Estates during the 2006-2014 planning period is 26 units. This total is distributed by income category as shown in Table II-26.

Table II-26
Regional Housing Growth Needs

Extremely Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
4	3	4	5	10	26
15%	12%	15%	19%	39%	100.0%

Source: SCAG 2007

Note: The RHNA planning period is 1/1/06-6/30/14

It should be noted that SCAG did not identify growth needs for the extremely-low-income category in the adopted RHNA. As provided in Assembly Bill (AB) 2634 of 2006, jurisdictions may determine their extremely-low-income need as one-half the need in the very-low category.

All new units built or preserved after January 1, 2006 may be credited in the current RHNA period. A discussion of the city's net remaining growth need is provided in the land inventory section of Chapter III.

III. RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

A. Land Resources

1. Regional Growth Needs 2006-2014

In accordance with *Government Code* §65584, projected housing needs for each city and county in the Southern California region are prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) under a process known as the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). SCAG’s Regional Council adopted the final Regional Housing Need Allocation in July 2007. The RHNA covers the 8½-year planning period of January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2014.

The RHNA process began with an update of the population, employment and household forecasts for both the region as a whole and for each county. These forecasts were largely derived from California Department of Finance (DOF) population and employment forecasts and modified by regional demographic and modeling efforts by SCAG. SCAG then disaggregated the regional and county forecasts to each jurisdiction and estimated the number of dwelling units needed to achieve a regional target vacancy rates (2.3% owner-occupied and 5% rental) and to account for projected housing demolitions. The total housing needed in each jurisdiction was then distributed by income category (very low, low, moderate and upper income).

All new units built after January 1, 2006 are credited in the current RHNA period. Table III-1 shows the net remaining growth need after crediting units built during 2006 and 2007. A breakdown of these new units by income category is provided below.

**Table III-1
Net Remaining RHNA (2008-2014)**

	Income Category			
	VL	Low	Mod	Above
RHNA (2006-2014)	7	4	5	10
Units Completed 2006-07				43
RHNA (net 2008-2014)	7	4	5	0

Source: City of Rolling Hills Planning Department

2. Inventory of Sites for Housing Development

Section 65583(a)(3) of the *Government Code* requires Housing Elements to contain an “inventory of land suitable for residential development, including vacant sites and sites having potential for redevelopment, and an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites.” A detailed analysis of vacant land and potential redevelopment opportunities has been prepared (see Table III-3, page III-4) and the results of this analysis are summarized in Table III-2 below. The locations of sites comprising the land inventory are shown in Figures III-1 and-2. This analysis demonstrates that the City’s inventory of vacant and underutilized sites exceeds the RHNA in the lower and above-moderate categories with a small shortfall in the moderate category. However, since

the surplus in the lower-income category exceeds the moderate-income shortfall, the intent of the RHNA is satisfied.

**Table III-2
Land Inventory Summary**

	Income Category		
	VL/L	Mod	Above
Units approved/not completed	0	3	205
Vacant land	0	0	21
Underutilized sites	74	0	208
Subtotal	74	3	434
RHNA (net remaining 2008-2014)	11	5	0
Surplus (Deficit)	63	(2)	434

Source: City of Rolling Hills Estates Planning Department, 1/2009

Mixed-Use Development – In 1997 the City Council adopted the Mixed Use Overlay for the Commercial-General (C-G) and Commercial-Limited (C-L) districts. This overlay created opportunities for higher-density residential development. The Mixed-Use Overlay District is intended to provide a broad range of housing opportunities to meet the needs of different age groups and household incomes in the community. The overlay district permits up to 22 dwelling units per acre within the 98 acres zoned C-G or C-L, under specified conditions. Since the Overlay Zone was established, nine projects have either been approved or are in various stages of review, and seven of those have been residential/commercial mixed use. The five approved projects are described below and are summarized in Table III-3.

627 Deep Valley Drive – this 58-unit condo project was approved at a density of 40 du/acre and also includes 5,800 square feet of commercial space. The site was formerly occupied by a car wash.

827 Deep Valley Drive – this 16-unit condo project was approved on the rear portion of a parcel developed with an office building. The density of 13 units/acre was lower than the allowed 22 units/acre since the owner chose to retain the office building rather than redevelop the entire site. A variance for reduced parking was granted.

901 Deep Valley Drive – this 41-unit condo project was approved at a density of 20 units/acre with a variance for reduced parking standards. The project also includes approximately 1,500 square feet of commercial space. The site was formerly used as a parking lot.

927 Deep Valley Drive – this 75-unit condo project was approved at a density of 22 units/acre with a requirement that 3 units be deed-restricted at the moderate-income level. The project also includes approximately 2,000 square feet of commercial space. The site is currently occupied by a medical office building to be removed.

981 Silver Spur Road – this 18-unit condo project was approved at a density of 22 units/acre with a variance for increased height and compact parking spaces. Three of the units are designed as live/work. The site was previously occupied by a fast-food restaurant.

Realistic Capacity – Three of the projects approved in the Mixed-Use Overlay had densities of 20 - 22 units/acre, which is consistent with the maximum density of 22 units/acre. One project had a yield of only 13 units/acre because the developer chose to retain the existing office building on-site and build on the vacant portion of the property. A fifth project (627 Deep Valley Drive) was approved at 40 units/acre. Based on this history, 22 units/acre is considered to be the realistic capacity for projects within the Mixed-Use Overlay District. This track record demonstrates that development standards and market conditions are highly favorable for high-density residential development in the Mixed Use Overlay zone.

The City has conducted a comprehensive environmental evaluation of traffic and circulation issues related to the development of residential uses in the commercial district. This led to the creation of a per unit traffic impact fee that will fund Citywide improvements to alleviate traffic issues generated by the creation of residential uses in the commercial district. This proactive step by the City will help to eliminate concerns regarding traffic impacts as a constraint to residential development.

Underutilized Sites – As noted in Table III-3, all of the sites with potential for lower-income housing are developed properties with potential for either redevelopment or additional development on vacant portions of the property. The specific circumstances of each of these properties are as follows:

- Village Shopping Center – This commercial center was originally built in the 1970s. The property owner has had informal discussions with the City regarding the redevelopment of the site for a commercial/residential mixed-use project and has already acquired an adjacent 0.44-acre parcel to incorporate into the project. The site is within the Mixed Use Overlay, which allows 22 units/acre. Based on the site size, a total of 68 units could be accommodated. Potential issues that could affect development include topography and traffic circulation; however, neither of these would be expected to make redevelopment infeasible.
- The Promenade on the Peninsula Mall – This property is currently developed with a retail/commercial mall with approximately 374,000 square feet of gross floor area. The owner has filed an application to construct 16,620 square feet of additional retail space and 66 residential units, 6 of which are proposed as deed-restricted low-income units, on vacant portions of the property.
- John Laing Homes – An application has been filed for redevelopment of this existing office complex with a new commercial/residential mixed-use project. Although a maximum of 228 units could be developed under the Mixed Use Overlay, the applicant is proposing 148 units. While the site has geotechnical conditions that must be remediated, this is not expected to prohibit development.

**Table III-3
Residential Land Inventory**

Site (Address/APN)	General Plan/ Zoning	Acreage	Density	Units by Income Category			Total
				VL/L	Mod	Upper	
Approved projects/not completed							
627 Deep Valley Drive/7589-004-017	CG/MU Overlay	1.45 ac	40 du/ac			58	58
981 Silver Spur Road/7589-003-002	CG/MU Overlay	0.81 ac	22 du/ac			18	18
827 Deep Valley Drive/7589-003-009	CG/MU Overlay	1.2 ac	13 du/ac			16	16
901 Deep Valley Drive/7589-003-018	CG/MU Overlay	2.1 ac	20 du/ac			41	41
927 Deep Valley Drive/ 7589-003-017	CG/MU Overlay	3.4 ac	22 du/ac		3	72	75
Subtotal – approved projects				0	3	205	208
Vacant sites							
NE of Tanglewood Lane and Rolling Hills Road	LDR/RA-20	1.84 ac	2 du/ac			2	2
NE of Palos Verdes Drive N and Palos Verdes Drive E	LDR/RA-20	7.55 ac	2 du/ac			13	13
Club View Lane	LDR/RA-20		1 du			1	1
Palos Verdes Drive North	LDR/RA-20		3 du			3	3
Sunnyfield Drive	LDR/RA-20		1 du			1	1
Moccasin Lane	LDR/RA-20		1du			1	1
Subtotal – vacant sites				0	0	21	21
Underutilized sites with redevelopment potential							
Village Shopping Center, 600-601 Silver Spur Road APN 7589-002-010/011/012	CG/MU Overlay	3.1	22 du/ac	68			68
Peninsula Mall Promenade, 520/550/580 Deep Valley Dr. APN 7589-004-033-035/037-043/048/053-054	CG/MU Overlay	13.1	22 du/ac	6		60	66
655-683 Deep Valley Drive/924-950 Indian Peak Road APN 7589-003-010/012-015 (John Laing Homes)	CG/MU Overlay	10.4	22 du/ac			148	148
Subtotal – underutilized sites				74	0	208	282
TOTALS				74	3	434	511

Figure III-1
Vacant and Underutilized Residential Sites

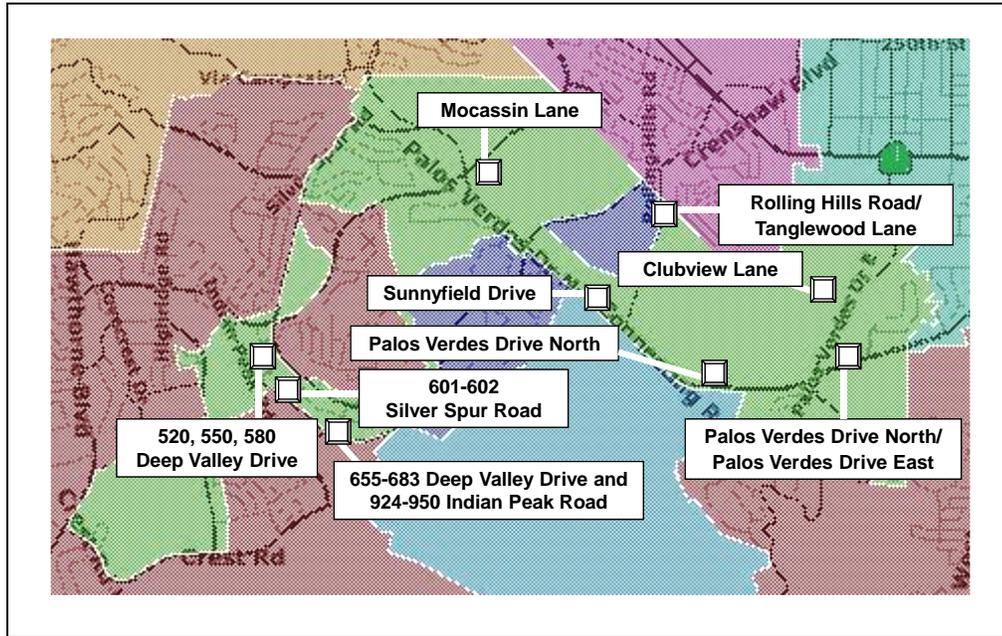
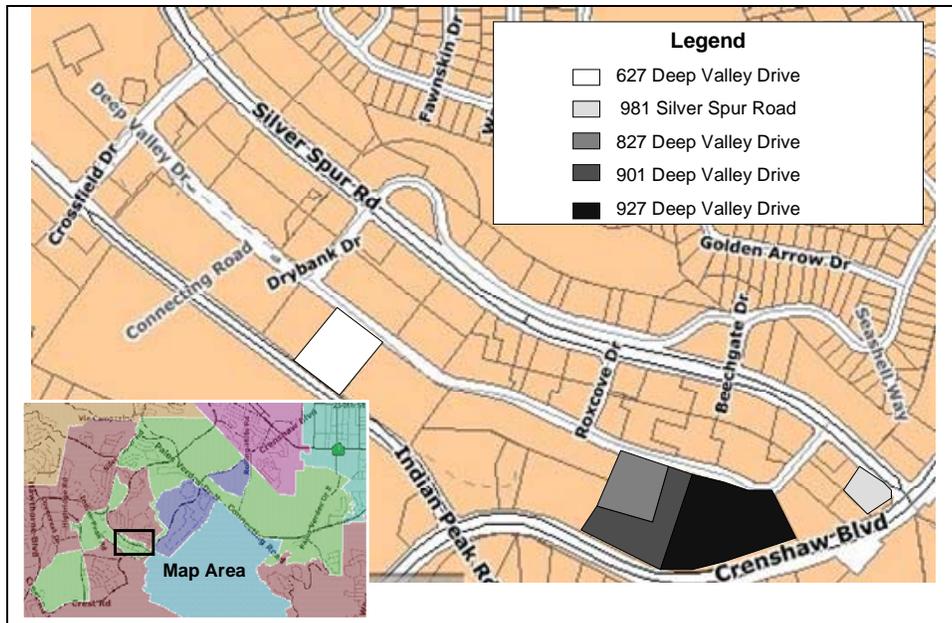


Figure III-2
Approved Commercial District Mixed-Use Projects



Affordability Assumptions – In 2004 state Housing Element law was amended¹⁵ to clarify the requirements for the land inventory analysis, and established a “default density” for each jurisdiction. The default density is the density that is assumed to be sufficient to facilitate the production of lower-income housing. If a jurisdiction allows development at the default density, then no further analysis is necessary to demonstrate that those sites are suitable for lower-income housing development. The default density for Rolling Hills Estates is 20 units/acre. Since the City allows residential development within the Mixed-Use overlay zone at a density of 22 units/acre, those sites are considered to be suitable for lower-income housing. However, it must be recognized that affordable housing requires two things: 1) a suitable site with appropriate land use regulations, and 2) a willing developer with access to public subsidies to make the project financially feasible. The lack of recent affordable housing development in Rolling Hills Estates is primarily attributable to high land costs and a shortage of public subsidies. The City has no redevelopment agency and receives only minimal housing funds.

3. Infrastructure Capacity

a. Water Supply

The City is serviced by the California Water Service Company’s (“CalWater”) Rancho Dominguez District. Water is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). CalWater has indicated that it has sufficient water supplies available to serve Rolling Hills Estates from existing entitlements and resources for the next 20 years. Supplies would be adequate for normal, dry year and multiple dry year conditions.

b. Wastewater Treatment

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County maintain and operate the sewer system for the City. Sewer lines are maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW), with sewage conveyed through sewer mains into the Joint Water Pollution Control Plan (JWPCP) in the City of Carson. The JWPCP has a design capacity of 385 million gallons per day (mgd), with a current excess capacity of approximately 60.8 mgd. Existing wastewater treatment capacity is designed to accommodate the General Plans of each city serviced by the treatment plant.

c. Storm Water Drainage

The city is served by the Los Angeles County DPW, which operates and maintains storm drains citywide. There is currently adequate capacity for storm drains for housing projects, typically infill and redevelopment projects. If it is determined in the future, through project review, that improvements are necessary to the storm drain system, the developer will be required to pay their fair share for such improvements.

d. Other Utilities

Gas, electricity and telephone services are provided by Southern California Gas Company, Southern California Edison, SBC and Verizon Communications, including DSL internet service, respectively.

¹⁵ HCD memo of June 9, 2005 on AB 2348

Cable television and internet services are provided by Cox Communications. All systems are adequate and are upgraded as demand increases. Supplies of natural resources, such as water and gas, are expected to be adequate to serve the city's needs during the planning period.

B. Financial and Administrative Resources

1. State and Federal Resources

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) – Historically, Rolling Hills Estates has received nominal CDBG funding (less than \$30,000 per year). The City has explored utilizing CDBG funding for City projects in the past, but has experienced difficulty in identifying small-scale projects that would qualify. Therefore, since 2006, Rolling Hills Estates has sold its funding to the City of Hawaiian Gardens for their use in qualifying projects/programs.

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

Mortgage Credit Certificates (MCC) – This program provides a federal tax credit for income-qualified homebuyers equivalent to 15% of the annual mortgage interest. Generally, the tax savings are calculated as income to help buyers qualify to purchase a home. Using an MCC, first-time buyers can save between \$700 and \$2,500 a year on their annual federal tax bill. The program is initiated by the homebuyer applying through a participating lender, who then submits an application to the Los Angeles County Community Development Commission¹⁶. The City is not involved in administering this process or approving loans.

2. Local Resources

The City does not have a redevelopment agency or a housing department.

C. Energy Conservation Opportunities

State law (*Government Code* §65583(a)(7)) requires all new construction to comply with "energy budget" standards that establish maximum allowable energy use from depletable sources (Title 24 of the *California Administrative Code*). These requirements apply to such design components as structural insulation, air infiltration and leakage control, setback features on thermostats, water heating system insulation (tanks and pipes) and swimming pool covers if a pool is equipped with a fossil fuel or electric heater. State law also requires that a tentative tract map provide for future passive or natural

¹⁶ <http://www.lacdc.org/CDCWebsite/HDP/linkit.aspx?id=81>

heating or cooling opportunities in the subdivision, including designing the lot sizes and configurations to permit orienting structures to take advantage of a southern exposure, shade or prevailing breezes.

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

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

Some of the most readily available measures for conserving energy in new residential development, as well as in other homes, are described below.

Insulation and Weatherproofing

More than one-third of the homes in Rolling Hills Estates were built prior to 1960, when there was little concern for the use of electricity, oil and natural gas for heating purposes. To conserve the heat generated by older heating units and minimize the heat loss ratio, these homes can be insulated in the attic space and exterior walls. Windows and exterior doors can be fitted with airtight devices, caulking or other means to maximize heating and cooling efforts.

Solar Energy and Natural Lighting

Daytime interior lighting costs can be significantly reduced or eliminated with the use of properly designed and located skylights. Skylights can be easily installed at reasonable expense in existing houses, thereby substantially reducing electricity costs and energy consumption.

Solar energy is a practical, cost effective, and environmentally sound way to heat and cool a home. In California, with its plentiful year-round sunshine, the potential uses of solar energy are numerous. With proper building designs, this resource provides for cooling in the summer and heating in the winter; it can also heat water for domestic use and swimming pools and can generate electricity.

Unlike oil or natural gas, solar energy is an unlimited resource, which will always be available. Once a solar energy system is installed, the only additional costs are for the maintenance or replacement of the system itself. The user is not subject to unpredictable fuel price increases. Moreover, solar energy can be utilized without any serious safety or environmental concerns.

Solar heating and cooling systems are of three general types: passive, active, or a combination of both. In passive solar systems, the building structure itself is designed to collect the sun's energy, then store and circulate the resulting heat, similar to a green house. Passive buildings are typically designed with

a southerly orientation to maximize solar exposure, and constructed with dense materials such as concrete or adobe to better absorb the heat. Properly placed windows and overhanging eaves also contribute to keeping a house cool.

Active systems collect and store solar energy in panels attached to the exterior of a house. This type of system utilizes mechanical fans or pumps to circulate the warm/cool air, while heated water can flow directly into a home's hot water system.

Although passive systems maximize use of the sun's energy and are less costly to install, active systems have greater potential for both cooling and heating a home and providing hot water. This may mean lower energy costs for residents presently dependent on conventional fuels. The City encourages the use of passive solar systems in new residential construction to improve the energy efficiency of housing units.

In order to encourage energy conservation and reduce in greenhouse gas emissions, the City Council has authorized a list of standard conditions of approval for multi-family mixed-use projects (see Appendix B). Further, the Council has adopted the "Build-It-Green" New Home Construction Green Building Guidelines as a reference document for new home construction in the City (<http://www.stopwaste.org/home/index.asp?page=487>). In addition, the Council adopted the Ahwahnee Principles for Resource-Efficient Communities, which describe housing and community design techniques to maximize efficient use of resources (<http://www.lgc.org/ahwahnee/principles.html>).

The City has also reduced permit fees and simplified the approval process for energy conservation retrofits such as solar collectors by allowing such plans to be approved "over the counter."

South Bay Energy Saving Center

In addition to state-mandated Title 24 requirements, Rolling Hills Estates is participating in a coalition to collaboratively tackle the issue of energy conservation.¹⁷ The South Bay Energy Saving Center (SBESC¹⁸) is educating residents, business owners, and public agencies about the energy conservation programs and incentives available in the community and how to incorporate more energy-saving practices into everyday life. Established through funding from the California Public Utilities Commission, the SBESC includes the 15 cities that comprise the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG), and is associated with Southern California Edison and Southern California Gas Company. Member cities include Carson, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lomita, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Torrance, and the Harbor City and San Pedro communities of Los Angeles.

The distribution of water brooms to business owners is one of the Center's most successful projects to date. Targeted mainly to restaurant owners, the water brooms can be used instead of a hose and nozzle or a power washer. Using a combination of air and water pressure, the brooms are water efficient and clean dust, dirt, food spills, leaves, litter, sawdust, and bird droppings from concrete, asphalt, or any

¹⁷ http://www.imakenews.com/priorityfocus/e_article001104271.cfm?x=bcHNgMg.b7M8B89t

¹⁸ www.sbesc.com

other hard surface. So far, the Center has distributed 350 to 400 water brooms. SBESC estimates that each broom can save 50,000 gallons of water annually.

The Center also hosted a community lamp exchange last year in which about 2,000 residents exchanged their traditional lamps for compact fluorescent light bulbs, free of charge. Edison donated the fluorescent lamps and residents were invited to exchange up to 10 household lamps apiece.

Water Conservation

Simple water conservation techniques can save a family thousands of gallons of water per year, plus many dollars in water and associated energy consumption costs. It is now possible to obtain plumbing products that reduce water waste by restricting the volume of water flow from faucets, showerheads, and toilets. The use of plant materials, in residential landscaping, that are well adapted to the climate in the Palos Verdes Peninsula can also measurably contribute to water conservation by reducing the need for irrigation.

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

IV. CONSTRAINTS

A. Governmental Constraints

1. Land Use Plans and Regulations

a. General Plan

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

The City of Rolling Hills Estates General Plan Land Use Element provides for four residential land use designations, as shown in Table IV-1. The Table does not address the mixed uses permitted within the City’s Peninsula Center Commercial District. The General Plan’s Mixed-Use Overlay and accompanying ordinance permits up to 22 dwelling units per acre within the Peninsula Center in association with retail uses.

**Table IV-1
Residential Land Use Categories –
Rolling Hills Estates General Plan**

Designation	Maximum Density ¹	Description	Acreage ²
Estate Density	1 du/5 ac	Single-family detached homes on large lots (formerly designated Agricultural)	26
Very Low Density	1 du/ac	Single-family detached (3-4 persons per acre)	84
Low Density	2 du/ac	Single-family detached (3-6 persons per acre)	822
Medium Density	4 du/ac	Single-family residential on smaller lots (6-12 persons per acre)	183
Total			1,115

Source: City of Rolling Hills Estates General Plan

1 Density expressed in dwelling units per gross acre

2 Total acreage including developed and vacant land

The City of Rolling Hills Estates General Plan is not considered a constraint to the goals and policies of the Housing Element as the City’s zoning is consistent with the General Plan and adequate sites with appropriate densities have been identified to permit the construction of the 26 housing units adopted by SCAG for the 2006-2014 RHNA.

b. Zoning Designations and Development Standards

The City regulates the type, location, density, and scale of residential development through the Municipal Code. Zoning regulations serve to implement the General Plan and are designed to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of residents. The Municipal Code also helps to

preserve the character and integrity of existing neighborhoods. The Municipal Code sets forth residential development standards for each zone district.

The zones that allow residential subdivisions or attached units as a permitted use are as follows:

A	Agricultural (one unit per 5 acres)
R-A-E	Single-family Residential-Limited Agricultural (one-acre minimum lot area)
R-A-20,000	Single-family Residential-Limited Agricultural (20,000 square feet minimum lot area)
R-A-15,000	Single-family Residential-Limited Agricultural (15,000 square feet minimum lot area)
R-A-10,000	Single-family Residential-Limited Agricultural (10,000 square feet minimum lot area)
R-P-D	Residential Planned Development (10,000 square feet minimum lot area)

A summary of the development standards for the five major zones permitting residential development is provided in Table IV-2. For single-family homes, the smallest allowable lot size is 10,000 square feet. While this is relatively large by current urban standards in Southern California, it should be recognized that the topography of Rolling Hills Estates is primarily slopes that preclude smaller lot sizes. Further, the city was mostly developed more than 30 years ago when land costs were much lower and the pressures for higher density did not exist. Smaller lot sizes in single-family areas would require more extensive grading, resulting in higher development costs and geotechnical risks.

The R-P-D district allows cluster-type development, either detached or attached, at a density of up to eight units/acre. This district helps to reduce the constraint of topography by allowing housing to be clustered on the most developable portion of a site while leaving other areas with steep slopes or other environmentally sensitive resources as open space. As a result, the City’s development standards continue to be viewed as necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare and maintain the quality of life, and are not considered to be unreasonable constraints on the development of housing.

**Table IV-2
Residential Zones**

Development Standard	Zoning Designations					
	R-A-E	R-A 20,000	R-A 15,000	R-A 10,000	R-P-D	A
Maximum Density (DU)	1 du/ac	1 du/ 20,000 sq.ft.	1 du/ 15,000 sq.ft.	1 du/ 10,000 sq.ft.	8 du/ac	1 du/5 ac
Maximum Lot Coverage (%)	25%	30%	30%	35%	30%	25%
Minimum Area for Main Bldg. (sq. ft.)	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,200	n/a	1,200
Maximum Building Height (ft.)	27	27	27	27	35	n/a

Source: Rolling Hills Estates Zoning Ordinance

Zoning for Multi-Family Housing – Densities within the residential zoning districts range from a maximum of one dwelling unit per acre in the R-A-E zone to a eight units per acre in the R-P-D zone, depending on the underlying residential land use category (Table IV-4). Opportunities for higher densities, up to 22 units per acre excluding density bonus, are provided within the City’s Mixed-Use Overlay District. The Mixed-Use Overlay District is intended to provide a broad range of housing opportunities to meet the range of needs of the age distribution and household incomes of the community. The overlay district permits up to 22 dwelling units per acre within the 98 acres zoned Commercial General (C-G) or Commercial-Limited (C-L), under specified conditions. The development standards in the Mixed-Use Overlay are summarized in Table IV-3. A CUP is required for mixed-use developments, and is described in Section IV.A.2.a, below.

**Table IV-3
Mixed-Use Development Standards**

Minimum lot area	1 acre
Minimum width	None
Minimum depth	None
Residential density	22 DU/acre
Minimum yard requirements	
- Front	15 ft. average (no less than 5 ft.)
- Front (residential ground floor)	n/a
- Side – abutting residential	20 ft.
- Rear – abutting residential	20 ft.
Open space	300 sf per unit
Lot coverage (maximum)	35% (45% if not adjacent to parking lot/structure)
Building height	44 ft. or three stories
Fences hedges and walls	- 5'0" masonry wall along common property line - 42" max. height within 25' of street right-of-way
Access	Street, service road or alley
Minimum building area	1,400 sq. ft. minimum
Landscaping	Minimum 20% of lot area (10% in parking area)
Parking: (see Table IV-5) Surface parking lot	<= 25% of lot area

The overall intent of the City’s residential zoning standards is to preserve the community’s rural residential character by creating and maintaining residential open space. However, the City has been proactive in providing a broader range of housing opportunities within its commercial zones through application of the Mixed Use Overlay District.

**Table IV-4
Permitted Residential Development by Zone**

Housing Type Permitted	A	RAE	RA-20	RA-15	RA-10	RPD	MU Overlay
SF Detached	P	P	P	P	P	C	C
Single-Family Attached						C	C
Multi-Family						C	C
High-Density							C
Manufactured Housing					P		
Mobile Home					P		
Second Units ¹		C	C	C	C		
Caretaker Units ²							

1 Age restricted (one resident must be 60 years of age or greater, and related to occupant of primary residence)

2 Caretaker units are permitted in the Open Space Recreation, Commercial Recreation, Scientific Research and Development & Quarry zones and conditionally permitted in the Institutional zone

Source: Rolling Hills Estates Zoning Ordinance

P = Permitted C = Conditional Use Permit

c. Special Needs Housing

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

Extremely Low-Income Households

Many of the persons and households discussed in this section under the topic of special needs fall within the *extremely-low-income* category, which is defined as 30% or less of area median income, or up to \$22,200 per year for a 4-person household in Los Angeles County (2007). As discussed in Chapter II, the 2000 Census reported that no renters and 91% owners in this income range were overpaying for housing.

A variety of City policies and programs described in Chapter V address the needs of extremely-low-income households, including those in need of residential care facilities, and persons with disabilities. However, it must be recognized that the development of new housing for the lowest income groups typically requires large public subsidies, and the level of need is greater than can be met due to funding limitations, especially during these times of declining public revenues.

Residential Care Facilities

Residential care facilities refer to any family home, group home, or rehabilitation facility that provide non-medical care to persons in need of personal services, protection, supervision, assistance, guidance, or training essential for daily living. Residential care facilities that serve six or fewer persons are permitted by-right in all residential zones pursuant to state law. Facilities serving more than six persons are not currently permitted within the City. Therefore, the City’s Zoning Code poses a

constraint on the establishment of such facilities. Housing Program 2.3.1 (Chapter V) commits the City to amending the Zoning Code to provide for the establishment of residential care facilities serving more than six persons.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Both the federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act impose an affirmative duty on local governments to make reasonable accommodations (i.e. modifications or exceptions) in their zoning laws and other land use regulations when such accommodations may be necessary to afford disabled persons an equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. The Building Codes adopted by the City of Rolling Hills Estates incorporate accessibility standards contained in Title 24 of the California Administrative Code. For example, apartment complexes of three or more units and condominium complexes of four or more units must be designed to accessibility standards.

- Definition of “family”. According to Municipal Code Section 17.02.220 “*Family*” means a group of two or more persons living together as a single housekeeping unit in any dwelling unit, who share expenses equally or do not pay a fixed periodic fee to the principal residents. This definition is consistent with state law and does not pose an unreasonable constraint to housing for persons with special needs.
- Separation requirements. There are no City separation requirements between group homes or care facilities.
- Site planning requirements. The site planning requirements for care facilities are no different than for other residential uses in the same zone.
- Parking standards. Reduced parking requirements may be approved in a similar manner as for other residential uses.

In addition, cities can adopt “reasonable accommodation” procedures to streamline the approval process for adjustments to regulations and standards where necessary to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities. Program 3.4.1 in Chapter V commits the City to adopting a reasonable accommodation ordinance by June 2009.

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

Farm Worker Housing and Caretaker Units

As indicated in Table IV-4, housing specifically designated as “farm worker housing” is not permitted within the City. However, caretaker units are permitted within the following zoning districts:

(CR) COMMERCIAL RECREATIONAL: Section 1841 (h) of the Zoning Code allows caretaker quarters not to exceed 1,200 square feet in area in this zone district.

(I) INSTITUTIONAL: Section 1837.2 (h) 3 of the Zoning Code allows for rectories, manses, caretaker units and other similar ancillary residential uses.

(RA) RESIDENTIAL (within the horse overlay designation*): Section 1821 (b) of the Zoning Code allows for guest houses in addition to primary dwelling units. A guest house is not intended as a rental, but may be used for domestic housing.

* A Horse Overlay designation indicates the areas where keeping of horses may be permitted and area for horse-keeping quarters are required to be preserved. This designation is applied to a substantial portion of the City's residential areas.

(Q) QUARRY: Section 1867 (a) of the Zoning Code allows a caretaker dwelling unit not to exceed 1,200 square feet in area.

Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing

Emergency shelters and transitional housing are not listed as permitted uses within any of the City's zoning districts. However, state law mandates that small group homes for no more than 6 residents shall be treated as any other residential use. Accordingly, a small emergency shelter or transitional facility would be allowed by-right in any residential district. In addition, within commercial districts the Zoning Code permits "other uses which the council, by written decision, determines to be similar to and not more objectionable than uses already listed." As discussed in Chapter II, no homeless persons have been observed recently in Rolling Hills Estates, and there is not likely to be demand for a shelter in the city since homeless persons can find supportive services in the more urbanized areas of the Los Angeles Basin. However, in order to respond to the requirements of SB 2, Program 2.3.3 is included in the Housing Plan (Chapter V) to adopt appropriate regulations to accommodate emergency shelters within one year.

"Transitional housing" means a multi-family residential facility that does not restrict occupancy to six months or less and that provides temporary accommodations to low- and moderate-income persons and families for periods of up to 24 months, and which also may provide meals, counseling, and other services, as well as common areas for residents of the facility. Transitional or supportive housing facilities are not defined in the Municipal Code, but would be considered a residential use and permitted under the same standards as other residential projects. Program 2.3.4 is included in Housing Plan (Chapter V) to amend the Code to clarify this issue.

Single Room Occupancy

Single room occupancy facilities are small studio-type units, typically reserved for lower-income residents or senior citizens. These types of units are not listed as permitted uses within any of the City's zoning districts, although they may be considered under Mixed-Use Overlay subject to a Conditional Use Permit. Development standards for SRO projects would be no different from other multi-family or mixed-use projects, and would typically qualify for a density bonus or other incentives if affordability requirements were met. There is no minimum unit size requirement that would preclude SRO development. In order to facilitate the provision of SRO housing, Implementation Measure 2.3.5 (Chapter V) will add an explicit definition and reference to SROs in the Municipal Code.

d. Off-Street Parking Requirements

The City’s parking requirements for residential zones are based on suburban development (Table IV-5). However, variations from suburban standards are provided within the Mixed Use Overlay District (see Table IV-3, page IV-3). Within the Overlay District, senior housing is required to provide only one space per unit and three parking spaces for every four units for guest and employee parking. Senior housing parking requirements may be adjusted for individual projects based on an approved parking study.

**Table IV-5
Residential Parking Requirements**

Type of Unit	Minimum Parking Space Required
Single Family Residence	2 spaces in a garage
2-Family or Multiple Family	2 spaces in a garage
Mixed Use Overlay District	1 space per 1-bedroom unit 2 spaces per 2+ bedrooms 1 guest space per 3 units (may be shared with commercial parking)

Source: Rolling Hills Estates Zoning Ordinance

**Table IV-6
Mixed-Use Parking Requirements**

Residential Type	Parking Spaces Required
One bedroom	1
Two/three bedrooms	2
Guest	1 space per 3 units
Senior housing	1 space per unit, plus 3 spaces for every 4 units for guests and employees
Commercial or office with mixed-use	1 space per 200 square feet of gross leasable area

The reduced parking standards and flexibility provided in the Mixed-Use Overlay District will help to moderate the cost of housing in the commercial zones.

e. Accessory Units

The City’s current second unit ordinance restricts occupancy to family members over the age of 60. The minimum unit size is 640 square feet and the unit must be attached and accessible from the main building. In addition, several of the City’s zoning districts provide for caretaker units, as discussed in Section ‘c’ above.

Accessory rental units serve to augment resources for senior housing, or other segments of the population. At the time they were adopted, the City’s development standards were considered to be reasonable to ensure neighborhood compatibility, and were not considered to present an unreasonable

constraint to development of second units for seniors. However, the limitation on occupancy to only relatives of the property owner is now inconsistent with current provisions of state law. The Housing Action Plan (Chapter V) contains Program 3.2.2 to address this issue.

f. Density Bonus

Under State law (SB 1818 of 2004), cities and counties must provide a density increase up to 35% over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the Municipal Code and the Land Use Element of the General Plan (or bonuses of equivalent financial value) when builders agree to construct housing developments with units affordable to low- or moderate-income households.

Due to ongoing discussions in the State Legislature regarding potential further revisions to density bonus law, the City has not amended the Municipal Code to incorporate the provisions of SB 1818. However, in the event that a request for a density bonus is submitted, the provisions of state law supersede the City ordinance. The Housing Action Plan (Chapter V) contains Program 2.1.2 to address this issue.

g. Mobile Homes/Manufactured Housing

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

The City's Zoning Code currently restricts manufactured/mobile homes to the RA-10 district. Although there is virtually no demand for manufactured housing in the city due to prohibitive land costs, Program 2.1.3 in the Housing Action Plan (Chapter V) commits the City to amending the Zoning Ordinance to reflect current state law.

h. Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance

The City's Neighborhood Compatibility Determination procedures are set forth in Section 17.62 of the Rolling Hills Estates Zoning Code. The Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance assures that proposed projects within the City respect the existing pattern of development, as well as the privacy and the rural character of the neighborhood and City.

The primary purpose of the ordinance is to stave off "mansionization" and to maintain the modest rural character of the City. The resulting beneficial effect of the ordinance is to decrease the cost of homes as the size decreases.

i. Building Codes

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

The City's building codes are based upon the California Building, Plumbing, Mechanical, Fire and Electrical Codes. These are considered to be the minimum necessary to protect the public's health, safety and welfare. No additional regulations have been imposed by the City that would unnecessarily add to housing costs.

2. Development Processing Procedures

a. Residential Permit Processing

State Planning and Zoning Law provides permit processing requirements for residential development. Within the framework of state requirements, the City has structured its development review process in order to minimize the time required to obtain permits while ensuring that projects receive careful review.

Individual homes on single-family lots are permitted by-right in all residential zones except RPD and the Mixed-Use Overlay. A CUP is required for single-family, multi-family and mixed-use development in the RPD and Mixed-Use Overlay zones. The City “bundles” project entitlements and considers the CUP in conjunction with the project Precise Plan of Design, also required for a mixed-use development in the Mixed-Use Overlay zone, which considers design-related issues. Pursuant to Section 17.68.010 of the Municipal Code, the CUP is required to ensure that the proposed uses are necessary to the development of the community, and which uses are in no way detrimental to existing uses or to those permitted in the district. Pursuant to Section 17.68.040 of the Municipal Code, conditions of approval for a CUP are set forth as necessary to preserve the integrity and character of the district, the utility and value of adjacent property, and to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the district. The CUP process requires a public hearing with notification of property owners within a 500’ radius, posting of notices, and publishing a hearing notice in the newspaper. These requirements and procedures are consistent with most other jurisdictions in the area, are necessary to ensure compatible land use, and do not pose an unreasonable constraint to housing. Since the adoption of the Mixed-Use Overlay in 2004, the City has approved five mixed-use projects with a total of 208 residential units (Table IV-3, page IV-3). No projects have been denied. This track record demonstrates that the City’s processing procedures do not pose an unreasonable constraint to residential development in the Mixed-Use Overlay.

While facilitating additional residential development commensurate with the City’s RHNA is both necessary and appropriate, it is also essential that the integrity and viability of the commercial district be preserved, both for the provision of goods and services for the community and to ensure the fiscal health of the City. Given the predominantly residential nature of Rolling Hills Estates and surrounding cities, this commercial district is one of only a few commercial areas serving the 67,000+ people living on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Further, this is the City’s only commercial district, and sales tax is a critical revenue source for the City. The CUP process, described in §17.68.010 of the *Municipal Code*, allows the City to maintain a healthy balance between residential and commercial development in the Mixed Use Overlay and ensures that new developments will not adversely affect existing businesses that are necessary for the continued functioning of the commercial district. The City has actively promoted development of multi-family projects in the commercial district as evidenced by the five previously approved projects, and will continue to do so while ensuring the long-term viability of this district.

Rolling Hills Estates provides for expedited permit processing through its Planning Fee Schedule. Expedited processing is available for the cost of a contractor plus 21% administrative overhead. In addition, the Planning Department encourages applicants to discuss their development proposals with Department staff prior to submitting an application. There is no charge for this service. A formal pre-application process is available for a fee of \$800, which is applied toward the application fee.

These procedures help to ensure that the development review process meets all legal requirements without causing a significant unwarranted constraint to housing development.

b. Environmental Review

Environmental review is required for all development projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Most residential projects in Rolling Hills Estates are either Categorical Exempt or require an Initial Study and a Mitigated Negative Declaration. Developments that have the potential of creating significant impacts that cannot be mitigated require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report. Once deemed complete, most residential projects that require a Mitigated Negative Declaration take two to three months to complete, inclusive of mandatory public review periods. Categorical Exempt developments such as second residential units require a minimal amount of time. As a result, state-mandated environmental review does not pose a significant constraint to housing development.

3. Development Fees and Improvement Requirements

State law limits fees charged for development permit processing to the reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. Various fees and assessments are charged by the City and other public agencies to cover the costs of processing permit applications and providing services and facilities such as schools, parks and infrastructure. Almost all of these fees are assessed through a pro rata share system, based on the magnitude of the project's impact or on the extent of the benefit that will be derived. The City is currently examining the establishment of developer impact fees for library, traffic, streetscape, and General Plan purposes. Also under consideration is an increased fee for park purposes, as compared to existing Municipal Code provisions. These fees have not been approved at this time and, therefore, are not considered in the analysis of development fees below.

Table IV-7 shows the development fees associated with an 18-unit condominium project. Development fees are estimated at approximately \$13,788 per unit for a project of this type.

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

**Table IV-7
Multi-Family Development Fee Summary**

Number of Units	18
Square Footage (average 1,200 s.f. per unit)	48,000
School Fees (Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District)	\$126,240 (\$2.63/sf)
Grading Permit Fee (21 cubic yards+)	\$1,100
NPDES Review & Compliance	1
New Construction Fee (@ \$500 per unit)	\$9,000
Precise Plan of Design	\$6,900
Environmental Review/Initial Study	2
Subdivision	3
Conditional Use Permit	\$1,600
Radius Maps and Address Labels	\$300
Building Permit Fees	\$101,453
Total Fees	\$248,193
Cost Per Square Foot	\$5.17
Cost Per Unit	\$13,788

1 Subcontractor actual cost + 21% administrative overhead
 2 Actual consultant cost + 21% administrative overhead
 3 L.A. County fees + 21%
 Fees do not include possible cost for an environmental impact report or related consultant fees.
 Sources: City of Rolling Hills Estates Planning Department and Public Works Department

City road standards vary by roadway designation as provided in Table IV-8.

**Table IV-8
Road Improvement Standards**

Roadway Designation	Standards
Arterial (Major and Secondary)	2 – 4 travel lanes Divided roadway Left-turn lands/pockets 60 – 80 ft road width 80 – 100 ft ROW
Collector Street	2 – 4 travel lanes Undivided roadway 32 – 52 ft road width 60 ft ROW
Local Street	2 travel lanes 36 – 40 ft road width 50 – 60 ft ROW

Source: City of Rolling Hills Estates, 1991

A local residential street requires a 50- to 60-foot right-of-way, with a road width of 36 to 40 feet. The City's road standards are typical for cities in Los Angeles County and do not act as an unreasonable constraint to housing development.

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

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

Although development fees and improvement requirements increase the cost of housing, cities have little choice in establishing such requirements due to the limitations on property taxes and other revenue sources needed to fund public improvements and maintain community standards.

B. Non-Governmental Constraints

1. Environmental Constraints

Environmental constraints include physical features such as steep slopes, fault zones, floodplains, sensitive biological habitat, agricultural lands, and areas located within very high fire hazard zones. In many cases, development of these areas is constrained by state and federal laws (e.g., FEMA floodplain regulations, the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act, the state Fish and Game Code, and the Alquist-Priolo Act).

Effective January 1, 2008, the City adopted the Los Angeles County Building and Fire Codes, which designate the entire City of Rolling Hills Estates in a Very High Fire Hazard Zone. All development is now subject to review and approval by the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Significant environmental constraints are also imposed by active earthquake fault zones within the City, including the Palos Verdes Fault, Cabrillo Fault and the Newport-Inglewood Fault. Seismic risks are addressed by Public Safety Element policies, and by development standards in the Hazards Management Overlay District.

The City's land use plans have been designed to protect sensitive areas from development, and protect public safety by avoiding development in hazardous areas. While these policies constrain residential development to some extent, they are necessary to support other public policies and promote public safety.

2. Infrastructure Constraints

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County maintain and operate the sewer system for the City. Sewer lines are maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW), with sewage conveyed through sewer mains into the Joint Water Pollution Control Plan (JWPCP) in the City of Carson. The JWPCP has a design capacity of 385 million gallons per day (mgd), with a current excess capacity of approximately 60.8 mgd. Existing wastewater treatment capacity is designed to accommodate the General Plans of each city serviced by the treatment plant, including the City of Rolling Hills Estates.

Water for City residents is supplied by the California Water Service Company's ("CalWater") Rancho Dominguez District. Water is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). CalWater has indicated that it has sufficient water supplies available to serve Rolling Hills Estates from existing entitlements and resources for the next 20 years. Supplies would be adequate for normal, dry year and multiple dry year conditions.

Gas, electricity and telephone services are provided by Southern California Gas Company, Southern California Edison and Verizon Communications and SBC, including DSL internet service, respectively. Cable television and internet services are provided by Cox Communications. All systems are adequate and are upgraded as demand increases. Supplies of natural resources, such as water and gas, are expected to be adequate to serve the city's needs during the planning period.

Storm water runoff is handled by a flood control system owned maintained Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The city is also required to implement the County Storm Water Quality Management Program, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This is required to address water quality runoff for construction activities and post-construction runoff from all types of development including residential projects. The City is a co-permittee of NPDES Municipal Permit No. CAS614001, and has codified NPDES permit requirements in the Storm Water and Urban Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance (Chapter 8.38 of the Municipal Code).

The school district (Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District) charges school fees to help pay for buildings and facilities. Public parks, parkways, flood control facilities and equestrian stables/trails are developed and maintained by the Community Services Department using fees or land dedication required by the City's Park and Recreational Facilities Code. The code requires five acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents, or payment of an in-lieu fee based on the number of units permitted in a development. The City currently has a parkland ratio of 8.6 acres per 1,000 population, well in excess of the Code requirements.

To the extent possible, the City requires developers to provide roads and bridges or pay development fees to defray the costs. Other funding sources are also required to support large capital improvements. The city requires dedication of land and improvement of internal streets and bordering streets as part of the subdivision process.

The City has a Capital Improvement Program to schedule public improvements including streets, bridges, overpasses and other public works projects to allow for the continued build-out of the city's General Plan. This helps to ensure the progression of improvements to be timely with private

development. Competing state and federal mandates require the implementation of congestion management improvements.

3. Land Costs

Land represents one of the most significant components of the cost of new housing. Land values fluctuate with market conditions, and have been steadily increasing since 2000. The recent downturn in the housing market is expected to affect land values negatively, however. Changes in land prices reflect the cyclical nature of the residential real estate market. It appears as though we are in a downturn similar to 1981 and 1990, and recovery will occur and land prices will again rise, although the timing is unknown.

In Rolling Hills Estates and throughout the Palos Verdes Peninsula, land costs represent a relatively high proportion of total housing costs. As the remaining developable land has become scarcer in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, and on the Peninsula in particular, the price of land in the City has risen. In addition, the land which has not yet been developed tends to have more environmental constraints, such as topographical features that require extensive grading, and is thus more costly to develop. Typical 2008 land cost is approximately \$4 million per acre in the commercial districts and over \$1 million for a half-acre parcel in the residential zones.¹⁹

Per-unit land cost is directly affected by density – higher density allows the cost to be spread across more units, reducing the total price. In 2006, the City approved a mixed-use project at a density of 40 units per acre, which helped to reduce per-unit land cost (City Council Resolution No. 2093).

4. Construction Costs

Construction cost is affected by the price of materials, labor, development standards and general market conditions. The City has no influence over materials and labor costs, and the building codes and development standards in Rolling Hills Estates are not substantially different than most other cities in Los Angeles County and the state of California.

5. Cost and Availability of Financing

Rolling Hills Estates is similar to most other communities with regard to private sector home financing programs. The recent (2007) crisis in the mortgage industry will affect the availability and cost of real estate loans, although the long-term effects are unpredictable. The credit “crunch” resulted when “sub-prime” lenders in the past five years made it possible for low-income families or others who could not qualify for standard mortgages to become home owners even though they might not have had the credit history and income to support repayment of the loans. The problem typically occurs with adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) after the initial fixed interest rate period expires (often three years) and the interest rate converts to market. Because ARMs often offer “teaser” initial interest rates well below market for the first few years, monthly payments may increase by several hundred dollars when the loan converts to market rate. When property values were increasing, as was the case from 2000 – 2006, homeowners had the option of refinancing to a new loan when the initial rate expired. However,

¹⁹ City of Rolling Hills Estates Planning Department, April 2008

in the current market with declining values, homeowners may owe more than the resale value of their home, making refinancing impossible. As a result of these conditions, there has been a significant rise in foreclosure rates, and changes in mortgage underwriting standards is likely to have greater impacts on low-income families than other segments of the community.

Under state law, it is illegal for real estate lending institutions to discriminate against entire neighborhoods in lending practices because of the physical or economic conditions in the area (“redlining”). In monitoring new construction sales, re-sales of existing homes, and permits for remodeling, it would not appear that redlining is practiced in any area of the city.

C. Fair Housing

State law prohibits discrimination in the development process or in real property transactions, and it is the City’s policy to uphold the law in this regard. Fair housing issues are addressed in Rolling Hills Estates through the Fair Housing Foundation, a nonprofit corporation formed to promote the enforcement of fair housing laws and to encourage an atmosphere of open housing. The Planning Department distributes information at City Hall and makes referrals to the Fair Housing Foundation as needed.

V. HOUSING PLAN

The primary focus of the Housing Element is to meet existing and anticipated housing needs and to protect existing residential neighborhoods in Rolling Hills Estates. The policies and implementation measures of the Housing Element are aimed at preserving the quality of the living environment, protecting the lower density character of the area, conserving the existing housing stock, addressing local and regional housing needs, providing for the City's share of housing for all economic groups, providing housing assistance to residents, and ensuring fair housing practices. The Housing Plan is summarized in Table V-2 at the end of this chapter.

A. Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs

Goal 1: Preserving the City's Housing Stock, Quality of Life and Rural Character

The City's residents are proud of their community and the fact that it is a very desirable place to live. As a result, the maintenance of neighborhoods has been part of the City's housing program for several decades and will continue to be emphasized. Despite development pressures, Rolling Hills Estates remains predominantly a lower-density community with larger lots, unlike urban areas. The majority of the City's housing stock is over 30 years old, and ongoing maintenance and rehabilitation is needed to keep the environment attractive.

Policy 1.1 *Ensure that new housing is compatible in character and style with existing development, and consistent with established architectural, landscape and development conformity standards established by the City.*

Implementation Measure

1.1.1 Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance

Continue to implement the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance in the review of proposed residential development and assure that all development is consistent with the development standards included in the Land Use Element while providing a broad range of housing types to meet the present and future needs of the community.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Ensure that new housing is compatible with established development and conformity standards established by the City.

Policy 1.2 Restrict the development of gated private developments in the City.

Implementation Measure

1.2.1 Discourage Gated Neighborhoods

Gates or other structures which restrict access on public or private streets, alleys or easements will generally not be permitted. Gates will be considered in neighborhood conformity review of future development in order to discourage gated communities.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Discourage the development of gated private developments in the City.

Policy 1.3 Encourage the conservation and rehabilitation of existing units in compliance with existing zoning and environmental standards.

Implementation Measure

1.3.1 Continue Code Enforcement Activities

Staff will continue code enforcement and nuisance abatement efforts to identify properties that are out of compliance with zoning and building code standards. To increase awareness of property maintenance requirements, information on common code violations will be provided at the public counter, over the telephone, and periodically in the City newsletter.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Encourage the conservation and maintenance of existing units in compliance with zoning and environmental standards.

Policy 1.4 Explore public and private financing which could contribute to the rehabilitation and improvement of existing housing.

Implementation Measure

1.4.1 Identify Housing Assistance Program Resources

City staff will continue to review current housing assistance programs (both Federal and State) to determine availability and relevance for use in providing assistance for rehabilitation of existing housing in the City. The

focus of this effort will be directed towards identifying assistance programs which owner-builders can utilize in order to receive technical assistance to maintain their current housing status while upgrading the unit to current standards. The City will apply for these programs once it is determined the financing is available.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department/Finance Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Explore public and private financing which could contribute to the rehabilitation and improvement of existing housing. If funding is available, assist the rehabilitation of 2 to 4 units per year.

Policy 1.5 Promote water and energy conservation.

Implementation Measure

1.5.1 Promote Water and Energy Conservation

The City will coordinate with the Metropolitan Water Department and the Southern California Water Service to assure that water conservation efforts are adhered to by the City's residents. The City will make available at the public counter a brochure to inform the City's residents of energy- and water-conserving fixtures and measures which can be adapted into existing housing to conserve non-renewable fuels and save money. The City will continue to encourage residents to utilize the Build it Green New Home Construction Green Building Guidelines, and will ensure new multi-family developments utilize greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies. The City will continue to provide energy and water conservation information on the City's website.

Responsible Agency: City Manager

Timeframe: Make brochures available by January 1, 2009

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Encourage property maintenance to prevent deterioration, improve residential aesthetics and public safety, and to promote water conservation and energy conservation.

Goal 2: Promote New Housing Opportunities to Meet the Needs of Existing and Future Residents While Preserving the City's Rural Character

Rolling Hills Estates lies within the context of the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, and the region continues to experience strong growth pressures. The City's fair share of regional housing

growth need is 26 new units over the 2006–2014 planning period. Of these, 16 new units are needed for low- or moderate-income households. In Rolling Hills Estates, service sector employees and a growing number of elderly persons, especially those with fixed retirement incomes, need lower-priced housing. As noted in Chapter II, the City’s population is significantly older than Los Angeles County as a whole, and over the next 40 years the county’s senior population is projected to grow by 174% compared to just 30% for the county’s total population.

Although the City has little vacant land remaining for development, some land exists for the development of single-family detached homes, and higher-density apartments and condominiums may be developed in the Peninsula Center mixed-use overlay. Second units also provide opportunities for small, relatively inexpensive housing.

Policy 2.1 Encourage sound and logical residential growth while providing for the City’s fair share of the region’s need for affordable housing.

Implementation Measure

2.1.1 Provide for a Range of Residential Development Opportunities Consistent with the City’s RHNA Allocation

The City will continue to provide additional opportunities for a variety of residential development types through the designation of adequate sites to accommodate the City’s RHNA allocation. The Mixed Use Overlay Zone has been amended (Ord. 646) to include a required finding that a proposed project assists the City in meeting its RHNA allocation, specifically its lower-income housing requirements. If feasible, units for extremely-low-income households will be encouraged. However, it is recognized that affordable housing at the lowest income levels requires deep subsidies and the City has limited financial resources. The City will solicit interest and recommendations from non-profit housing developers regarding the potential for lower-income and senior housing in the Mixed Use Overlay and incorporate findings into the regulations as appropriate. The City will assist interested non-profit developers by facilitating site identification, modifying development standards for qualifying affordable projects, and expediting permit processing.

The City will monitor the conditional use permit (CUP) process to ensure it does not constrain residential development including multi-family and housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households, particularly in the Mixed Use Overlay. The Planning Department will complete a bi-annual review to evaluate application processing and analyze processing times and the impact of conditions of approval to determine whether the CUP process acts as a constraint on residential development. If the CUP is found to constrain development, the City will take action to amend the CUP process or establish guidelines and other mechanisms to promote application certainty. The review will be conducted as part of the City’s Housing Element Annual Report submitted to the state.

Progress toward implementing adopted Housing Element programs and meeting the City's quantified objectives will be reported to the City Council and state Department of Housing and Community Development annually. As noted in Chapter II, seniors are expected to be the fastest growing segment of the population. Smaller apartments and condos located near medical offices and commercial facilities in the Peninsula Center are well-suited to this market segment.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department/City Manager

Timeframe: Consult with non-profit developers and amend the Mixed-Use Overlay by December 2009; bi-annual reviews; annual progress reports

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Encourage sound and logical residential development for all economic segments of the community consistent with the RHNA allocation; amend the Mixed Use Overlay Zone to promote lower-income and senior housing, including extremely-low-income units where feasible; submit annual progress reports.

2.1.2 Amend the Density Bonus Ordinance Consistent with State Law

Due to ongoing discussions in the state legislature, the Zoning Code has not yet been amended to incorporate the latest revisions to state density bonus law (SB 1818 of 2004). The City will amend the Municipal Code by June 2009 in compliance with the density bonus provisions of *Government Code* §65915, et seq.). Under state law, a density increase of up to 35% over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the Municipal Code is available to developers who agree to construct housing developments with units affordable to low- or moderate-income households. A senior housing development is eligible for a 20% density bonus if it includes at least 35 dwelling units, and the applicant seeks a density bonus.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Amend the Municipal Code by June 2009

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Amend the Municipal Code to facilitate lower-income and senior housing, including extremely-low-income units where feasible, through provision of a density bonus for qualifying projects.

Policy 2.2 *Ensure that new development is sensitive to the natural terrain, and that the environmental impacts of new growth are mitigated to the greatest extent feasible.*

Implementation Measure

2.2.1 Protect Environmental Quality

Require that the environmental review process for new development contains a thorough analysis of landform alteration and potential traffic impacts, pollution, and water use, and require all feasible mitigation measures to minimize impacts.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Ensure that new development occurs in an environmentally sensitive manner and that potential adverse impacts are mitigated to the greatest extent feasible.

Policy 2.3 *Remove governmental constraints to the development of housing for lower-income households and persons with special needs.*

Implementation Measure

2.3.1 Manufactured Housing

The Zoning Code currently restricts manufactured housing and mobile homes to the RA-10 district. State law requires that mobile or manufactured homes be allowed on permanent foundations on single-family lots, therefore the City will amend the Code in conformance with state law to allow manufactured housing in all residential districts under the same standards that apply to traditional housing.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Code amendment by July 1, 2009

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Amend the Code in conformance with state law regarding mobile homes and manufactured housing.

2.3.2 Residential Care Facilities for 7+ Persons

Although residential care facilities serving 6 or fewer persons are allowed by-right in all residential zones, the Zoning Code currently prohibits residential care facilities for 7 or more persons. The City will amend the

Code to allow residential care facilities for 7 or more persons with a conditional use permit.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Code amendment by July 1, 2009

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Amend the Code to allow residential care facilities for 7+ persons subject to a conditional use permit.

2.3.3 Emergency Shelters

Although there are few homeless persons in the city, SB 2 of 2007 requires all jurisdictions with any unmet need to identify at least one zone where emergency shelters may be established by-right, subject to specific development standards. The City has conducted a preliminary review of the Institutional zone for its suitability to accommodate emergency shelters. This zone contains approximately 342 acres and could accommodate shelter facilities to meet the City's needs. The City Council will make the final determination regarding which zone(s) is most appropriate for this purpose and will amend the Code within one year of Housing Element adoption in compliance with SB 2. As part of the Code amendment, appropriate findings and development standards will be adopted in conformance with SB 2 to encourage and facilitate emergency shelters while ensuring community compatibility.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element adoption

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Identify and adopt appropriate regulations to comply with the emergency shelter provisions of SB 2.

2.3.4 Transitional and Supportive Housing

SB 2 of 2007 requires that transitional and supportive housing be considered a residential use subject to the same requirements and procedures that apply to other residential uses in the same district. The City will amend the Code within one year of Housing Element adoption to clarify the Code's conformance with this requirement.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Within one year of Housing Element adoption

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Clarify Code requirements regarding transitional and supportive housing in compliance with the provisions of SB 2.

2.3.5 Single Room Occupancy

Single room occupancy facilities are small studio-type units, typically reserved for lower-income persons or senior citizens. These types of units are not currently listed as permitted uses within any of the City's zoning districts, although they may be considered under Mixed-Use Overlay subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The City will amend the Municipal Code to add an explicit definition and regulations to facilitate development of SRO units.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: July 2009

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Amend the Municipal Code to provide clear standards for SRO units.

Goal 3: Housing Assistance and Fair Housing for those with Limited Incomes or Special Needs

The City's housing programs should be receptive to the needs of special household groups in the City. These special needs groups include the elderly, low- and moderate-income households, minorities, female-headed households, and persons with disabilities.

Policy 3.1 Pursue all appropriate public and private sources of financial support to provide housing assistance for lower-income households, the elderly, and others with special needs.

Implementation Measure

3.1.1 Housing Assistance Programs

City staff will continue to review available housing assistance programs (both Federal and State) to determine their appropriateness for use in providing low-cost senior housing in the City. The focus of this effort will be directed towards identifying public and private financial support which individual elderly property owners can utilize. Potential opportunities for new senior housing development are found in those areas designated for mixed use development. Staff will provide administrative support to non-profit agencies in preparing and submitting grant applications whenever possible, with an objective of submitting at least 2 to 3 applications during the planning period, depending on the availability of resources.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe:	Ongoing; 2 to 3 applications during the planning period; annual progress reports
Funding source:	General fund
Program objective:	Minimize difference between affordable and market rate units.

Policy 3.2 *Inform the City's residents of housing resources and opportunities available to lower-income households and senior citizens.*

Implementation Measures

3.2.1 Increase Public Awareness of Reverse Mortgages

The City will continue to inform the senior population at the public counter, over the telephone and in the City newsletter about the availability of reverse mortgages.

Responsible Agency: City Manager

Timeframe: Ongoing

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Inform the senior citizen population about the availability of reverse mortgages through the City's newsletter.

3.2.2 Promote Second Units

The second unit ordinance will be amended in conformance with State law, including appropriate development standards and requirements to encourage the creation of second units. Staff will continue to promote opportunities for second units by making a brochure available at the public counter, on the City website, and in the City newsletter. Second units can be particularly helpful in addressing the needs of extremely-low-income households.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department/City Manager

Timeframe: Code amendment and brochure by July 1, 2009

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Amend the Second Unit Ordinance and prepare a Second Unit Brochure by July 1, 2009. Publicize the provisions of the Second Unit housing ordinance in order to increase the availability of lower-cost housing. Approve 3 second units per year.

Policy 3.3 *Enforce fair housing laws and provide fair housing counsel services to residents.***Implementation Measure****3.3.1 Support the Fair Housing Foundation**

The City will continue to make referrals to the Fair Housing Foundation. The City will distribute fair housing information to the community through brochures at City Hall, the library, community center, City newsletter, and on the City's website.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Ongoing

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Enforce fair housing laws and provide fair housing counseling services to residents; distribute information regarding fair housing services.

Policy 3.4 *Encourage accessible housing and reduce barriers for persons with disabilities, and enforce state accessibility standards for new residential construction.***Implementation Measure****3.4.1 Encourage and Promote Accessible Housing**

The City will continue to enforce the current Zoning Code and the State provisions (Title 24) for handicapped access. In addition, the City will adopt a reasonable accommodation ordinance to reduce barriers for persons with disabilities.

Responsible Agency: Planning Department

Timeframe: Adopt a reasonable accommodation ordinance by June 2009

Funding source: General fund

Program objective: Encourage and promote accessible housing for the disabled and the enforcement of the State accessibility standards for new residential construction. Adopt a reasonable accommodation ordinance by June 2009.

B. Quantified Objectives

The City's quantified objectives for new construction, rehabilitation and conservation are presented in Table V-1. Since the City has no redevelopment agency or other significant source of housing funds, no rehabilitation or conservation objectives are established.

**Table V-1
Quantified Objectives (2008-2014)**

	Income Category					Totals
	Ex. Low	V. Low	Low	Mod	Upper	
New construction*	4**	3	4	5	10	26
Rehabilitation						
Conservation						

*Quantified objective for new construction is for the period 1/1/2006 - 6/30/2014 per the RHNA

**EL units are expected to be provided as new second units

**Table V-2
Housing Plan Summary 2008-2014**

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Timeframe
Goal 1: Preserving the City’s Housing Stock, Quality of Life and Rural Character				
Policy 1.1 <i>Ensure that new housing is compatible in character and style with existing development, and consistent with established architectural, landscape and development conformity standards established by the City.</i>				
1.1.1 Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance Continue to implement the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance in the review of proposed residential development and assure that all development is consistent with the development standards included in the Land Use Element while providing a broad range of housing types to meet the present and future needs of the community.	Planning Department	General fund	Ensure that new housing is compatible with established development and conformity standards established by the City.	Ongoing
Policy 1.2 <i>Restrict the development of gated private developments in the City.</i>				
1.2.1 Discourage Gated Neighborhoods Gates or other structures which restrict access on public or private streets, alleys or easements will generally not be permitted. Gates will be considered in neighborhood conformity review of future development in order to discourage gated communities.	Planning Department	General fund	Discourage the development of gated private developments in the City.	Ongoing
Policy 1.3 <i>Encourage the conservation and rehabilitation of existing units in compliance with existing zoning and environmental standards.</i>				
1.3.1 Continue Code Enforcement Activities Staff will continue code enforcement and nuisance abatement efforts to identify properties that are out of compliance with zoning and building code standards. To increase awareness of property maintenance requirements, information on common code violations will be provided at the public counter, over the telephone, and periodically in the City newsletter.	Planning Department	General fund	Encourage the conservation and maintenance of existing units in compliance with zoning and environmental standards.	Ongoing
Policy 1.4 <i>Explore public and private financing which could contribute to the rehabilitation and improvement of existing housing.</i>				
1.4.1 Identify Housing Assistance Program Resources City staff will continue to review current housing assistance programs (both Federal and State) to determine availability and relevance for use in providing assistance for rehabilitation of existing housing in the City. The focus of this effort will be directed towards identifying assistance programs which owner-builders can utilize in order to receive technical assistance to maintain their current housing status while upgrading the unit to current standards. The City will apply for these programs once it is determined the financing is available.	Planning Department & Finance Department	General fund	Explore public and private financing which could contribute to the rehabilitation and improvement of existing housing. If funding is available, assist the rehabilitation of 2 to 4 units per year.	Ongoing

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Timeframe
Policy 1.5 Promote water and energy conservation.				
<p>1.5.1 Promote Water and Energy Conservation</p> <p>The City will coordinate with the Metropolitan Water Department and the Southern California Water Service to assure that water conservation efforts are adhered to by the City's residents. The City will make available at the public counter a brochure to inform the City's residents of energy- and water-conserving fixtures and measures which can be adapted into existing housing to conserve non-renewable fuels and save money. The City will continue to encourage residents to utilize the Build it Green New Home Construction Green Building Guidelines, and will ensure new multi-family developments utilize greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies. The City will continue to provide energy and water conservation information on the City's website.</p>	City Manager	General fund	Encourage property maintenance to prevent deterioration, improve residential aesthetics and public safety, and to promote water conservation and energy conservation.	Brochures available by January 1, 2009
Goal 2: Promote New Housing Opportunities to Meet the Needs of Existing and Future Residents While Preserving the City's Rural Character				
Policy 2.1 Encourage sound and logical residential growth while providing for the City's fair share of the region's need for affordable housing.				
<p>2.1.1 Provide for a Range of Residential Development Opportunities Consistent with the City's RHNA Allocation</p> <p>The City will continue to provide additional opportunities for a variety of residential development types through the designation of adequate sites to accommodate the City's RHNA allocation. The Mixed Use Overlay Zone has been amended (Ord. 646) to include a required finding that a proposed project assists the City in meeting its RHNA allocation, specifically its lower-income housing requirements. If feasible, units for extremely-low-income households will be encouraged. However, it is recognized that affordable housing at the lowest income levels requires deep subsidies and the City has limited financial resources. The City will solicit interest and recommendations from non-profit housing developers regarding the potential for lower-income and senior housing in the Mixed Use Overlay and incorporate findings into the regulations as appropriate. The City will assist interested non-profit developers by facilitating site identification, modifying development standards for qualifying affordable projects, and expediting permit processing.</p> <p>The City will monitor the conditional use permit (CUP) process to ensure it does not constrain residential development including multifamily and housing affordable to low and moderate income households, particularly in the Mixed Overlay. The planning department will complete a bi-annual review to evaluate application processing and analyze processing times and the impact of conditions of approval to determine whether the CUP process acts as a constraint on residential development. If the CUP is found to</p>	Planning Department/ City Manager	General fund	Encourage sound and logical residential development for all economic segments of the community consistent with the RHNA allocation; amend the Mixed Use Overlay Zone to promote lower-income and senior housing, including extremely-low-income units where feasible; submit annual progress reports.	Consult with non-profit developers and amend the Mixed-Use Overlay by December 2009; bi-annual reviews; annual progress reports

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Timeframe
<p>constrain development, the City will take action to amend the CUP or establish guidelines and other mechanisms to promote application certainty. The review will be conducted as part of the City’s Housing Element Annual Report submitted to the state.</p> <p>Progress toward implementing adopted Housing Element programs and meeting the City’s quantified objectives will be reported to the City Council and state Department of Housing and Community Development annually. As noted in Chapter II, seniors are expected to be the fastest growing segment of the population. Smaller apartments and condos located near medical offices and commercial facilities in the Peninsula Center are well-suited to this market segment.</p>				
<p>2.1.2 Amend the Density Bonus Ordinance Consistent with State Law</p> <p>Due to ongoing discussions in the state legislature, the Zoning Code has not yet been amended to incorporate the latest revisions to state density bonus law (SB 1818 of 2004). The City will amend the Municipal Code by June 2009 in compliance with the density bonus provisions of Government Code §65915, et seq.). Under state law, a density increase of up to 35% over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the Municipal Code is available to developers who agree to construct housing developments with units affordable to low- or moderate-income households. A senior housing development is eligible for a 20% density bonus if it includes at least 35 dwelling units, and the applicant seeks a density bonus.</p>	<p>Planning Department</p>	<p>General fund</p>	<p>Amend the Municipal Code to facilitate lower-income and senior housing, including extremely-low-income units where feasible, through provision of a density bonus for qualifying projects.</p>	<p>Amend the Municipal Code by June 2009</p>
<p>Policy 2.2 <i>Ensure that new development is sensitive to the natural terrain, and that the environmental impacts of new growth are mitigated to the greatest extent feasible.</i></p>				
<p>2.2.1 Protect Environmental Quality</p> <p>Require that the environmental review process for new development contains a thorough analysis of landform alteration and potential traffic impacts, pollution, and water use, and require all feasible mitigation measures to minimize impacts.</p>	<p>Planning Department</p>	<p>General fund</p>	<p>Ensure that new development occurs in an environmentally sensitive manner and that potential adverse impacts are mitigated to the greatest extent feasible.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>Policy 2.3 <i>Remove governmental constraints to the development of housing for lower-income households and persons with special needs.</i></p>				
<p>2.3.1 Manufactured Housing</p> <p>The Zoning Code currently restricts manufactured housing and mobile homes to the RA-10 district. State law requires that mobile or manufactured homes be allowed on permanent foundations on single-family lots, therefore the City will amend the Code in conformance with state law to allow manufactured housing in all residential districts under the same standards that apply to traditional housing.</p>	<p>Planning Department</p>	<p>General fund</p>	<p>Amend the Code in conformance with state law regarding mobile homes and manufactured housing.</p>	<p>Code amendment by July 1, 2009</p>

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Timeframe
<p>2.3.2 Residential Care Facilities for 7+ Persons Although residential care facilities serving 6 or fewer persons are allowed by-right in all residential zones, the Zoning Code currently prohibits residential care facilities for 7 or more persons. The City will amend the Code to allow residential care facilities for 7 or more persons with a conditional use permit.</p>	<p>Planning Department</p>	<p>General fund</p>	<p>Amend the Code to allow residential care facilities for 7+ persons subject to a conditional use permit.</p>	<p>Code amendment by July 1, 2009</p>
<p>2.3.3 Emergency Shelters Although there are few homeless persons in the city, SB 2 of 2007 requires all jurisdictions with any unmet need to identify at least one zone where emergency shelters may be established by-right, subject to specific development standards. The City has conducted a preliminary review of the Institutional zone for its suitability to accommodate emergency shelters. This zone contains approximately 342 acres and could accommodate shelter facilities to meet the City’s needs. The City Council will make the final determination regarding which zone(s) is most appropriate for this purpose and will amend the Code within one year of Housing Element adoption in compliance with SB 2. As part of the Code amendment, appropriate findings and development standards will be adopted in conformance with SB 2 to encourage and facilitate emergency shelters while ensuring community compatibility.</p>	<p>Planning Department</p>	<p>General fund</p>	<p>Identify and adopt appropriate regulations to comply with the emergency shelter provisions of SB 2.</p>	<p>Within one year of Housing Element adoption</p>
<p>2.3.4 Transitional and Supportive Housing SB 2 of 2007 requires that transitional and supportive housing be considered a residential use subject to the same requirements and procedures that apply to other residential uses in the same district. The City will amend the Code within one year of Housing Element adoption to clarify the Code’s conformance with this requirement.</p>	<p>Planning Department</p>	<p>General fund</p>	<p>Clarify Code requirements regarding transitional and supportive housing in compliance with the provisions of SB 2.</p>	<p>Within one year of Housing Element adoption</p>
<p>2.3.5 Single Room Occupancy Single room occupancy facilities are small studio-type units, typically reserved for lower-income persons or senior citizens. These types of units are not currently listed as permitted uses within any of the City’s zoning districts, although they may be considered under Mixed-Use Overlay subject to a Conditional Use Permit. The City will amend the Municipal Code to add an explicit definition and regulations to facilitate development of SRO units.</p>	<p>Planning Department</p>	<p>General fund</p>	<p>Amend the Municipal Code to provide clear standards for SRO units.</p>	<p>July 2009</p>

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Timeframe
Goal 3: Housing Assistance and Fair Housing for those with Limited Incomes or Special Needs				
Policy 3.1 Pursue all appropriate public and private sources of financial support to provide housing assistance for lower-income households, the elderly, and others with special needs.				
3.1.1 Housing Assistance Programs City staff will continue to review available housing assistance programs (both Federal and State) to determine their appropriateness for use in providing low-cost senior housing in the City. The focus of this effort will be directed towards identifying public and private financial support which individual elderly property owners can utilize. Potential opportunities for new senior housing development are found in those areas designated for mixed use development. Staff will provide administrative support to non-profit agencies in preparing and submitting grant applications whenever possible, with an objective of submitting at least 2 to 3 applications during the planning period, depending on the availability of resources.	Planning Department	General fund	Minimize difference between affordable and market rate units.	Ongoing; 2-3 applications during the planning period; annual progress reports
Policy 3.2 Inform the City's residents of housing resources and opportunities available to lower-income households and senior citizens.				
3.2.1 Increase Public Awareness of Reverse Mortgages The City will continue to inform the senior population at the public counter, over the telephone and in the City newsletter about the availability of reverse mortgages.	City Manager	General fund	Inform the senior citizen population about the availability of reverse mortgages through the City's newsletter.	Ongoing
3.2.2 Promote Second Units The second unit ordinance will be amended in conformance with State law, including appropriate development standards and requirements to encourage the creation of second units. Staff will continue to promote opportunities for second units by making a brochure available at the public counter, on the City website, and in the City newsletter. Second units can be particularly helpful in addressing the needs of extremely-low-income households.	Planning Department/ City Manager	General fund	Amend the Second Unit Ordinance and prepare a Second Unit Brochure by July 1, 2009. Publicize the provisions of the Second Unit housing ordinance in order to increase the availability of lower-cost housing. Approve 3 second units per year.	Code amendment and brochure by July 1, 2009
Policy 3.3 Enforce fair housing laws and provide fair housing counsel services to residents.				
3.3.1 Support the Fair Housing Foundation The City will continue to make referrals to the Fair Housing Foundation. The City will distribute fair housing information to the community through brochures at City Hall, the library, community center, City newsletter, and on the City's website.	Planning Department	General fund	Enforce fair housing laws and provide fair housing counseling services to residents; distribute information regarding fair housing services.	Ongoing

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Timeframe
<i>Policy 3.4 Encourage accessible housing and reduce barriers for persons with disabilities, and enforce state accessibility standards for new residential construction.</i>				
<p>3.4.1 Encourage and Promote Accessible Housing The City will continue to enforce the current Zoning Code and the State provisions (Title 24) for handicapped access. In addition, the City will adopt a reasonable accommodation ordinance to reduce barriers for persons with disabilities.</p>	Planning Department	General fund	Encourage and promote accessible housing for the disabled and the enforcement of the State accessibility standards for new residential construction. Adopt a reasonable accommodation ordinance by June 2009.	Adopt a reasonable accommodation ordinance by June 2009

Appendix A

Evaluation of the Prior Housing Element

Section 65588(a) of the *Government Code* requires that jurisdictions evaluate the effectiveness of the existing Housing Element, the appropriateness of goals, objectives and policies, and the progress in implementing programs for the previous planning period. This appendix contains a review of the housing goals, policies, and programs of the previous Housing Element, and evaluates the degree to which these programs have been implemented during the previous planning period, 2001 through 2007. This analysis also includes an assessment of the appropriateness of goals, objectives and policies. The findings from this evaluation have been instrumental in determining the City's 2008 Housing Implementation Program.

Table A-1 summarizes the programs contained in the previous Housing Element along with the source of funding, program objectives, accomplishments, and implications for future policies and actions.

Table A-2 summarizes the goals and policies contained in the previous Housing Element along with an assessment of their appropriateness for the new planning period.

Table A-3 summarizes residential development in the city during 1998-2007.

Table A-4 presents the City's progress in meeting the quantified objectives from the previous Housing Element.

**Table A-1
Housing Element Program Evaluation (2001-2007)**

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
GOAL 1: Maintain a decent and satisfying home environment for Rolling Hills Estates residents.					
1.1.1 Establish Community Information Centers in order to publicize and popularize housing programs available.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To encourage community participation in housing programs and projects in the City, including active pursuit of participation in housing issues affecting the City's elderly population.	Information provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter as appropriate.	This program will be retained and restructured as Implementation Measures 3.1 and 3.2.
1.2.1 Continue to review current housing assistance programs (both Federal and State) to determine availability and appropriateness for use in providing low cost senior housing in the City.	Planning Department	General fund	To pursue appropriate public and private sources of financial support to provide housing for the elderly residents in the City.	Housing assistance program information reviewed as received via regular or email and at related conferences. Relevant websites also reviewed for appropriate information.	Continue program.
1.3.1 Publicize and popularize the provisions of the Second Unit Ordinance throughout the City's newsletter and public information brochures.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To provide an outreach program to inform the City's homeowners of the Second Unit Ordinance.	Information provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter as appropriate. No 2 nd unit permits requested.	The Second Unit ordinance will be updated to reflect current state law in FY 2008-09.
1.4.1 Provide educational brochures, as well as a referral service to those seniors who are interested in the Reverse Mortgage program.	City Manager	General fund	To inform the City's senior population about the availability of reverse mortgages.	Information provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter as appropriate.	Continue program.
1.5.1 Continue to implement the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance in the review of proposed residential development and assure that all development is consistent with the development standards included in the Land Use Element while providing a broad range of housing types to meet the present and future needs of the community.	Planning Department	General fund	To ensure that new housing is compatible with the City's established development and conformity standards.	Ongoing – All residential development continually reviewed for compliance with the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance.	Continue program.

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
1.6.1 Continue to provide additional opportunities for residential development through the implementation of the land use policy.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To encourage sound and logical residential growth while working towards providing more affordable housing.	Sound and logical residential growth encouraged with affordable housing development opportunities available. In 1997 the Mixed-Use overlay zone was adopted, which allows residential development up to 22 units/acre.	Continue program.
1.7.1 Require that the initial reviews and the environmental review process contain a thorough analysis of traffic impacts, pollution potentials, and water use to assist in the decision process of a project.	Planning Department	General fund	To limit the City's growth if the growth will result in adverse traffic impacts, pollution, excessive water use or other adverse effects.	Ongoing – All projects reviewed for environmental impacts including impacts to traffic water and air pollution, excessive water use, or other adverse effects.	Routine implementation procedure – this program will be deleted from the Housing Element.
1.8.1 Gates or other structures which restrict access on public or private streets, alleys or easements will generally not be permitted. Gates will be considered in neighborhood conformity review of future development in order to discourage gated communities.	Planning Department	General fund	To restrict the development of gated private developments in the City.	The appropriateness of gates reviewed on a case-by-case basis with the installation of gates generally discouraged. No gated projects were allowed during the previous period.	Continue program.
Goal 2: Require future housing developments to be sensitive to the unique natural environment and rural character of Rolling Hills Estates.					
2.1.1 Continue to implement the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance in the review of proposed residential development and assure that all development is consistent with the Development Standards included in the Land Use Element while providing a broad range of housing types to meet the present and future needs of the community.	Planning Department	General fund	To ensure that architectural and landscape designs to respect and are consistent with the character of the City.	Ongoing – All residential development continually reviewed for compliance with the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance.	Duplicate of 1.5.1 - delete

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
2.2.1 The City will continue to review, amend and implement the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance in the review of proposed residential development while continuing to provide a broad range of housing types to meet the present and future needs of the community.	Planning Department	General fund	To continue to implement, and where appropriate, expand the provisions of the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance in conjunction with established development standards to ensure new residential developments are compatible with existing neighborhoods.	Ongoing – All residential development continually reviewed for compliance with the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance.	Duplicate - delete
2.3.1 Review, and if appropriate, amend the Grading Ordinance. Prepare a brochure to be made available to developers and property owners to provide them with the guidelines and an overview of the City's policy regarding grading and the revised Grading Ordinance.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To encourage the preservation of the natural terrain when considering new development.	Completed – Grading Ordinance reviewed and amended in 1995.	Program completed – no longer necessary.
Goal 3: Provide affordable housing units in the City where appropriate					
3.1.1 Work with property owners, developers, and others to implement the General Plan's land use policy. Promote opportunities for residential development in those areas designated for mixed-use.	Planning Department	General fund	To designate appropriate sites in the City where housing below the market rate can be provided as required by State law.	Mixed-Use Overlay Ordinance adopted in 1997 permitting residential development density of 22 du/ac in the City's commercial district to encourage further development of housing including affordable housing. One new mixed-use project is currently under construction.	Continue program.
3.2.1 Implement the Land Use Policy and other programs as stated in Section 4.3 of this Element. City staff will initiate the preparation of standards for mixed-use development and amend the zoning ordinance accordingly.	Planning Department	General fund	To continue to promote new residential development in those areas where new development is possible.	Completed - Mixed-Use Overlay Ordinance adopted in 1997 permitting residential development density of 22 du/ac in the City's commercial district to encourage further development of housing including affordable housing.	Program completed – no longer necessary.

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
3.3.1 The City will implement the Land Use Policy and other programs as stated in Section 4.3 of this Element.	Planning Department	General Fund	To ensure that affordable units are compatible in character and style with the existing development in the City.	Land Use Policy and other programs implemented including Mixed-Use Overlay Zone, Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance, and provisions for affordable housing.	Program implemented – no longer necessary.
3.4.1 The "Granny Flat" Ordinance will be reviewed periodically to assure that it is not an obstruction to the development of affordable housing in the City. City staff will initiate a comprehensive review of the existing Second Unit Ordinance to make sure it reflects current conditions and needs. Relevant and appropriate revisions to the ordinance will be initiated. In addition, a brochure will be published explaining the City's Second Unit Ordinance and applicable development standards.	Planning Department	General fund	To continue implementation of the City's Second Dwelling Unit Ordinance to allow affordable senior housing while ensuring that the character and compatibility with existing developments is maintained.	Completed – Second Unit Ordinance reviewed and determined to be generally consistent with similar ordinances in neighboring jurisdictions.	Revise Second Unit Ordinance pursuant to most recent State law.
Goal 4: Conserve, preserve and rehabilitate the existing housing stock through the enforcement of standards, regulations, codes and procedures established by the City.					
4.1.1 Continue code enforcement efforts to identify properties that are out of compliance with zoning and building code standards and ensure that properties in the City are well maintained. Provide a brochure to the public to identify common code enforcement violations in the City. Distribute the brochure through Community Information Centers, at the City's public meetings and through the City's Homeowner's Associations.	Planning Department	General fund	To encourage the conservation and rehabilitation of existing units in compliance with existing zoning and environmental standards.	Ongoing – Substandard properties routinely identified and brought into Code compliance. Information on common code enforcement violations provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter from time to time.	Continue program.

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
4.2.1 Provide a brochure to the public to identify the common code enforcement violations. Distribute the brochure through Community Information Centers, at the City's public meetings and through the City's Homeowner's Associations. Provide information to the public through the public access television channel to increase public awareness.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To provide effective code enforcement and education measures to make residents aware of the cost efficiency of rehabilitation.	Information provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter which is distributed at City Hall and to all Homeowner's Associations. Code violations discussed at public meetings televised on public access channel.	Continue program.
4.3.1 Review current housing assistance programs (both Federal and State) to determine availability and relevance for use in providing assistance for rehabilitation of existing housing in the City. Apply for these programs once it is determined the financing is available.	Finance Department/Planning Department	General fund	To explore public and private financing which could contribute to the rehabilitation and improvement of existing housing.	Housing assistance program information reviewed as received via regular or email and at related conferences. Relevant websites also reviewed for appropriate information. However, no programs were applied for due to limited staff resources and relatively low level of community need.	Continue program.
4.4.1 Provide information to the public through the public access television channel for public awareness. Coordinate with the Metropolitan Water Department and the Southern California Water Service to assure that water conservation efforts are adhered to by the City's residents. Prepare a brochure to inform residents of energy and water-conserving fixtures and measures which can be adapted into existing housing.	City Manager	General fund	Encourage property maintenance to prevent deterioration, improve residential aesthetics and public safety, and to promote water conservation and energy conservation.	Conservation program brochures made available at the public counter in cooperation with the South Bay Energy Savings Center, and conservation information provided in the City newsletter and on the City's website. Ahwahnee Principles for Resource-Efficient Land Use adopted by City Council.	Continue program.
4.5.1 Provide information to the public to identify the common code enforcement violations in the City. Information will be provided to realtors to be provided to prospective home buyers.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To enforce City maintenance standards for building and landscaping through nuisance abatement procedures.	Information on common code enforcement violations provided at public counter and over the telephone to members of the public including realtors. Information included in the City newsletter from time to time.	Same as 4.2.1 - combine

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
Goal 5: The City will work to provide adequate housing to meet the current and anticipated needs of the community.					
5.1.1 Revise the Zoning Map to reflect the Land Use Policy and implement the mixed-used overlay designation as a means to provide additional housing opportunities to senior citizens and first-time homebuyers.	Planning Department	General fund	To recognize the age distribution of the population and residential patterns in the community and encourage a broad range of housing types to meet these needs.	Mixed-Use Overlay Ordinance adopted in 1997 permitting residential development density of 22 du/ac in the City’s commercial district to encourage further development of housing including affordable housing. Some relaxed standards (e.g., parking) were approved for development of senior housing. One project has been built (901 Deep Valley Dr.) and four others have been approved under the Mixed Use Overlay (see Table III-3).	Completed – no longer necessary.
5.2.1 Implement the General Plan Land Use Policy in order to provide a variety of housing types and opportunities for an adequate amount of below-market rate housing, as well as housing for a broad range of ages while preserving the rural character and neighborhood compatibility in the City.	Planning Department	General fund	To encourage a variety of housing types in terms of structural, economic and social considerations while preserving the rural character of the area.	Mixed-Use Overlay Ordinance adopted in 1997 permitting residential development density of 22 du/ac in the City’s commercial district to encourage further development of housing including affordable housing. Higher density development encouraged in the commercial district away from more “rural” residential areas. 5 mixed-use projects with a total of 208 units were approved under the new ordinance.	Completed – no longer necessary.
5.3.1 Amend the Zoning Ordinance to reflect the Land Use Policy included in the General Plan. The Zoning Ordinance revision will focus on the redesignation of those parcels that will require a rezoning for general plan consistency.	Planning Department	General fund	To adopt land use regulation which facilitates the provision of a variety of housing opportunities.	Mixed-Use Overlay Ordinance adopted in 1997 permitting residential development density of 22 du/ac in the City’s commercial district to encourage further development of housing including affordable housing.	Completed – no longer necessary.

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
5.4.1 Promote and advertise the "Granny flat" Ordinance. A brochure describing the ordinance will be prepared for distribution in the City.	Planning Department	General fund	To work to provide below market housing for senior citizens and families just entering the housing market with young children.	Information on the City's Second Unit Ordinance provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter from time to time.	Same as 3.4.1
5.5.1 Implement the General Plan Land Use Policy. Initiate a rezoning of those areas of the City where there is an inconsistency between the zoning ordinance and General Plan Land Use Policy. Promote development of at least five very low and low income units in that portion of the quarry that can be developed in the near term.	Planning Department	General Fund	To continue to provide for new housing opportunities in the City.	Mixed-Use Overlay Ordinance adopted in 1997 permitting residential development density of 22 du/ac in the City's commercial district to encourage further development of housing including affordable housing. Chandler Quarry Re-Use Committee formed consisting of decision makers, community members and City staff. Upon further review, Re-Use Committee determined affordable housing would be more appropriate in the City's commercial district given ongoing concrete batch and landfill operations at the quarry site.	Program completed – no longer necessary.
Goal 6: Solicit and advocate regional cooperation in realizing regional housing needs.					
6.1.1 Continue to work with the adjacent City jurisdictions in order to promote low cost housing and to resolve the housing problems of the poor and homeless. The Planning Department will initiate a quarterly meeting with the Planning staff of the other peninsula jurisdictions to discuss planning issues as a means to communicate about specific topics such as future development projects, General Plan amendments and other ongoing environmental reviews.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To provide continued cooperation between the City and adjacent cities in the development of regional housing programs and homeless services.	South West Area Planning Council and South Bay Planning Director groups formed to discuss future development projects, General Plan amendments, and other ongoing environmental reviews at bi-monthly meetings.	Continue program.

Program	Responsible Agency	Funding Source	Program Objectives	Accomplishments	Future Policies and Actions
6.2.1 Conduct an annual review to assess the number of units constructed to assure that the City's Ordinances do not impede the development of new housing in the City.	Planning Department	General fund	To make every effort to exceed the five-year housing goals for new housing development.	Number of housing units constructed reviewed annually in conjunction with Housing Unit Change form requirements of Department of Finance.	Continue program.
Goal 7: Make every effort to provide housing assistance to residents of the City in need of such assistance.					
7.1.1 Provide educational brochures, as well as a referral service to those seniors who are interested in the Reverse Mortgage program.	City Manager	General fund	To inform the senior citizen population about the availability of reverse mortgages.	Information provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter as appropriate.	Same as 1.4.1
7.2.1 Prepare a brochure describing the City's Second Unit Ordinance and its application.	Planning Department/City Manager	General fund	To prepare a brochure describing the City's Second Unit Ordinance and its application.	Information provided at public counter, over the telephone, and in the City newsletter as appropriate.	Same as 1.3.1
7.3.1 Continue to contract with and make referrals to the Metro Harbor Fair Housing Council. Continue to distribute Metro Harbor Fair Housing Council's brochure on Equal Housing Opportunity Information.	Planning Department	General fund	To enforce fair housing laws and provide fair housing counsel services to residents.	Information provided at public counter and over the telephone regarding area affordable housing opportunities.	Continue program with the Fair Housing Foundation and expand the availability of public information..
7.4.1 Continue to enforce the current Zoning Code and the State provisions (Title 24) for handicapped access.	Planning Department	General fund	To encourage and promote accessible housing for the handicapped and the enforcement of the State accessibility standards for new residential construction.	Ongoing – Zoning Code and Title 24 standards routinely enforced during Building and Safety plan check review.	Continue program.

Table A-2
Appropriateness of Housing Element Goals and Policies (2001-2007)

Goal	Policy	Appropriateness
1. Maintain a decent and satisfying home environment for Rolling Hills Estates residents.		Appropriate, but merged with Goals 2 and 4 as new Goal 1.
	1.1 Encourage community participation in housing programs and projects in the City, including active pursuit of participation in housing issues affecting the City's elderly population.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.2
	1.2 Pursue appropriate public and private sources for financial support to provide housing for the elderly residents in the City.	Appropriate, but reorganized as Policy 3.1
	1.3 Provide an outreach program to inform the City's homeowners of the Second Unit Ordinance allowing development of attached second units for occupancy by elderly family members.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.2
	1.4 The City will inform its senior population about the availability of reverse mortgages.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.2
	1.5 Ensure that new housing is compatible with established development and conformity standards established by the City.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.1
	1.6 Encourage sound and logical residential growth while working towards providing more affordable housing.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
	1.7 Limit the City's growth if the growth will result in adverse traffic impacts, pollution, excessive water use or other adverse effects.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.2
	1.8 Restrict the development of gated private developments in the City.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.2
2. Require future housing developments to be sensitive to the unique natural environment and rural character of Rolling Hills Estates.		Appropriate, but merged with Goals 1 and 4 as new Goal 1.
	2.1 Require architectural and landscape designs to respect and be consistent with the character of the City.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.1
	2.2 Continue to implement, and where appropriate, expand the provisions of the Neighborhood Compatibility Ordinance in conjunction with established development standards to ensure new residential developments are compatible with existing neighborhoods.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.1
	2.3 Encourage the preservation of the natural terrain when considering new development.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.2
3. Provide affordable housing units in the City where appropriate.		Appropriate, but combine with Goals 5 & 6 as new Goal 2.
	3.1 Designate appropriate sites in the City where housing below the market rate can be provided as required by State law.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
	3.2 The City will continue to promote new residential development in those areas where new development is possible.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
	3.3 Ensure that affordable units are compatible in character and style with the existing development in the City.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.1

Goal	Policy	Appropriateness
	3.4 Continue the implementation of the City's Second Dwelling Unit Ordinance to allow affordable senior housing while ensuring that the character and compatibility with existing developments is maintained.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.2
4.	Conserve, preserve and rehabilitate the existing housing stock through the enforcement of standards, regulations, codes and procedures established by the City.	Appropriate, but merged with Goals 1 and 2 as new Goal 1.
	4.1 Encourage the conservation and rehabilitation of existing units in compliance with existing zoning and environmental standards.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.3
	4.2 Provide effective code enforcement and education measures to make residents aware of the cost efficiency of rehabilitation.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.3
	4.3 Explore public and private financing which could contribute to the rehabilitation and improvement of existing housing.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.4
	4.4 Encourage property maintenance to prevent deterioration, improve residential aesthetics and public safety, and to promote water conservation and energy conservation.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.5
	4.5 Enforce City maintenance standards for building and landscaping through nuisance abatement procedures.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 1.3
5.	The City will work to provide adequate housing to meet the current and anticipated needs of the community.	Appropriate, but merged with Goals 3 and 6 as new Goal 2.
	5.1 Recognize the age distribution of the population and residential patterns in the community and encourage a broad range of housing types to meet these needs.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
	5.2 Encourage a variety of housing types in terms of structural, economic and social considerations while preserving the rural character of the area.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
	5.3 Adopt land use regulation which facilitates the provision of a variety of housing opportunities.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
	5.4 Work to provide below market housing for senior citizens and families just entering the housing market with young children.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
	5.5 The City will continue to provide for new housing opportunities in the City.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1
6.	Solicit and advocate regional cooperation in realizing regional housing needs.	Appropriate, but merged with Goals 3 and 5 as new Goal 2.
	6.1 Provide continued cooperation between the City and adjacent cities in the development of regional housing programs and homeless services.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.1
	6.2 The City will make every effort to exceed the five-year housing goals for new housing development.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 2.1

Goal	Policy	Appropriateness
7.	Make every effort to provide housing assistance to residents of the City in need of such assistance.	Appropriate, but reformatted as Goal 3.
	7.1 Inform the senior citizen population about the availability of reverse mortgages through the City's newsletter.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.2
	7.2 Publicize the provisions of the "Granny Flat" housing ordinance through the City newsletter.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.2
	7.3 Enforce fair housing laws and provide fair housing counsel services to residents.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.3
	7.4 Encourage and promote accessible housing for the handicapped and the enforcement of the State accessibility standards for new residential construction.	Appropriate, but reformat in new Policy 3.4

**Table A-3
Residential Development by Income Category (1998-2007)**

Project	Unit Type	Density	1998 - 2005				Total	2006 – 2007				Total
			VL	Low	Mod	Upper		VL	Low	Mod	Upper	
Vantage Point	SF					48	48					
Peppertree Lane	SF					34	34					
Misc. SFD & custom homes	SF					22	22				2	2
901 Deep Valley Drive	Senior Condo										41	41
Totals						104	104				43	43

**Table A-4
Progress in Achieving Quantified Objectives (2001-2007)**

Program Category	Quantified Objectives	Progress
New Construction*	**	
Very Low		0
Low		0
Moderate		0
Above Moderate		147
Total		147
Rehabilitation	**	
Very Low		
Low		
Moderate		
Above Moderate		
Total		0
Conservation	**	
Very Low		
Low		
Moderate		
Above Moderate		
Total		0

*Quantified objective and progress for new construction covers the period 1998-2007 consistent with the RHNA and extended Housing Element planning period.

**No quantified objectives were established during the previous planning period.

Appendix B

Greenhouse Gas Reduction

The Rolling Hills Estates City Council has authorized the following conditions of approval for multi-family mixed-use projects in the City as appropriate.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

- **Construction Equipment Idling.** Limit unnecessary idling of construction equipment. A reduction in equipment idling would reduce fuel consumption and, therefore, GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of any grading or building permit, the project plans and specifications shall include a statement that construction equipment shall be shut off when not in use and shall not idle for more than fifteen minutes. The statement in the plans and specifications shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Director and subject to enforcement by the Code Administrator.

- **Truck Idling.** Reduce construction truck idling to a minimum. A reduction in truck idling would reduce fuel consumption and, therefore, GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of any grading or building permit, the project plans and specifications shall include a statement that queuing of trucks on and off-site shall be limited to periods when absolutely necessitated by grading or construction activities. The statement in the plans and specifications shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Director and subject to enforcement by the Code Administrator.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of any grading or building permit, the project plans and specifications shall include a statement that on-road construction trucks and other vehicles greater than 10,000 pounds shall be shut off when not in use and shall not idle for more than five minutes. The statement in the plans and specifications shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Director and subject to enforcement by the Code Administrator.

- **Electrical Construction Equipment.** Maximize the use of electricity from the power grid by replacing diesel or gasoline powered equipment. This would reduce GHG emissions because electricity can be produced more efficiently at centralized power plants.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of any grading or building permit, the project plans and specifications shall include a statement that, to the extent feasible, all diesel and gasoline powered construction equipment shall be replaced with equivalent electric equipment. The statement in the plans and specifications shall be reviewed and approved by the Planning Director.

BUILDING DESIGN

- **Green Building Design for Residential and Commercial Buildings.** Incorporate measures that reduce heating/cooling requirements and, thus, greenhouse gas emissions through either development density/design and/or energy conservation.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the design of the proposed buildings or structures exceeds Title 24 requirements subject to review by the City Building Official. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director and Building Official for review and approval prior to issuance of the permit. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the design of the proposed buildings or structures incorporates basic or enhanced insulation such that heat transfer and thermal bridging is minimized. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director and Building Official for review and approval. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that air leakage through the structure or within the heating and cooling distribution system is limited to minimize energy consumption. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director and Building Official for review and approval. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the design of the proposed buildings or structures meets or exceeds the performance of an ENERGY STAR labeled home or equivalent green building program, subject to review. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director for review and approval. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the design of the proposed buildings or structures incorporates ENERGY STAR rated or equally energy efficient windows or better. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director for review and approval. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the design of the proposed buildings or structures incorporates ENERGY STAR rated or equally energy efficient space heating and cooling equipment or better. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the design of the proposed buildings or structures incorporates ENERGY STAR rated or equally energy efficient light fixtures or better. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director for review and approval. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the design of the proposed buildings or structures incorporates ENERGY STAR rated or equally energy efficient appliances or better. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director for review and approval. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the proposed buildings or structures design incorporates energy efficient domestic hot water systems. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the Planning Director for review and approval. Installation of the identified design features or equipment will be confirmed by the City Building Official prior to issuance of certificate of occupancy.

- **Solar Panels.** Install solar panels on main buildings. Solar panels would provide the buildings with a clean source of electricity to replace some of its fossil fuel-generated electricity use.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that solar panels have been installed and shall be operated on all main buildings. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided to the City Building Official for review and approval.

- **Shade Trees.** Plant shade trees around main buildings, particularly along southern elevations, to reduce direct sunlight into the structure thus reducing solar heating.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant shall demonstrate that the landscape plans for the proposed buildings or structures are designed to plant shade trees around main buildings, particularly along southern elevations. Documentation of compliance with this measure shall be provided in conjunction with review of the landscape plans by the Park and Activities Commission.

BUILDING OPERATION/MAINTENANCE

- **Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs.** Fluorescent light bulbs produce less waste heat and use substantially less electricity than incandescent light bulbs.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of any certificate of occupancy, the applicant shall demonstrate that all interior building lighting uses compact fluorescent light bulbs to the satisfaction of the Building Official. Compliance with this measure on an on-going basis shall be monitored by the City Building Official.

- **Energy Audits.** Conduct a third party energy audit every five years and install innovative power saving technology where feasible, such as power factor correction systems and lighting power regulators. Such systems help to maximize usable electric current and eliminate wasted electricity, thereby lowering overall electricity use.

Mitigation Measure: Every five years after issuance of any certificate of occupancy, the applicant shall provide a third party energy audit, and innovative power saving technology identified as part of the audit shall be installed where feasible. The audit and any structural, mechanical or maintenance alterations implemented shall be provided to the City for review and approval by the Planning Director. This mitigation measure shall not apply to entirely for-sale projects or to the for-sale portion of mixed-use projects.

- **Truck Idling.** Reduce truck idling at commercial/office uses to a minimum. A reduction in truck idling would reduce fuel consumption and, therefore, GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measure: Prior to issuance of any Conditional Use Permit or business license, property/business owners shall demonstrate their understanding of the City's desire for on-road delivery trucks or other vehicles greater than 10,000 pounds to be shut off when not in use or not idle for more than five minutes. A related condition of approval shall be included on any resolution approving a Conditional Use Permit, and a property/business owner shall demonstrate understanding of this condition through his or her signature on the Affidavit of Acceptance. Business owners shall indicate understanding of this issue through a signed statement by the business owner at the time of business license issuance. Property/business owners shall inform operators of delivery trucks and other vehicles greater than 10,000 pounds of this issue whenever possible.

Appendix C

Public Participation Summary

Section 65583(c)(5) of the *Government Code* states that “The local government shall make diligent effort to achieve public participation of all the economic segments of the community in the development of the housing element, and the program shall describe this effort.” Public participation played an important role in the formulation and refinement of the City’s housing goals and policies and in the development of a Land Use Plan which determines the extent and density of future residential development in the community.

City residents had several opportunities to recommend strategies, review, and comment on the draft Housing Element during its preparation and adoption. An initial public study session was held jointly by the Planning Commission and City Council on September 11, 2007. Prior to submittal of the draft element to HCD for review, a second joint public meeting of the Planning Commission and Council was held. After receiving comments from HCD, a revised draft element was prepared and made available for public review. A direct mail notice of availability of the revised draft was sent to all of the organizations list in Table C-1. Prior to adoption, additional public hearings were held by the Planning Commission and City Council.

All meeting notices were posted on the City’s website, and notification was published in the local newspaper in advance of the meetings. Copies of the draft Element were made available for review at City Hall and were posted on the City website. These service providers included organizations that represent the housing interest groups.

The following is a list of opportunities for public involvement in the preparation of this Housing Element update.

Joint PC/Council workshop	September 11, 2007
Joint PC/Council study session	June 24, 2008
Planning Commission hearing #1	May 18, 2009
Planning Commission hearing #2	June 1, 2009
City Council hearing	June 23, 2009

Table C-1
Public Notice Distribution List
City of Rolling Hills Estates 2008 Housing Element Update

Shelter Partnership 523 W. 6 th Street, Suite 616 Los Angeles CA 90014	Westside Center for Independent Living 12901 Venice Boulevard Los Angeles CA 90066	Harbor Regional Center 21231 Hawthorne Boulevard Torrance CA 90503
The Arc-South Bay 1735 Rosecrans Avenue Gardena CA 90249	Emma Hoff-Regional Community Service Coordinator Catholic Charities 123 E. 14 th Street Long Beach, CA 90813	Social Vocational Services (SVS) South Bay Independent Visions 2461 W. 208 th Street, Suite 102 Torrance CA 90501
L.A. County Department of Children and Family Services 2325 Crenshaw Boulevard Torrance CA 90501	Kenny Nickelson Memorial Foundation for Homeless Veterans and Children, Inc. P.O. Box 3098 Manhattan Beach CA 90266	Tom Baumann Rebuilding Together South Bay Los Angeles P.O. Box 6367 Torrance CA 90504
Salvation Army “His House Family Services” 20830 S. Vermont Avenue Torrance CA 90502	Salvation Army 30840 Hawthorne Blvd Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275	First Baptist Church of Palos Verdes 28 Moccasin Lane Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274
Rolling Hills Covenant Church 2222 Palos Verdes Drive North Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274	Rolling Hills Seventh-Day Adventist Church 28340 Highridge Road Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274	Rolling Hills Methodist Church 26438 Crenshaw Boulevard Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274
Saint Luke’s Presbyterian Church 26825 Rolling Hills Road Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274	Jamboree Housing Corporation 17701 Cowan Avenue, Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92614	Peninsula Seniors 30928 Hawthorne Boulevard Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275