## **Appendix**

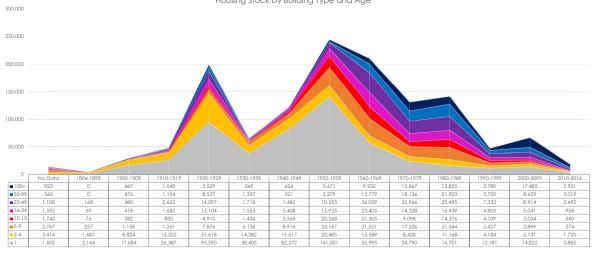
### **HOUSING STOCK TRENDS IN LOS ANGELES 1804-2016**

#### City of Los Angeles

Housing Stock by Building Type and Age

		Number of Dwelling Units														
Building Type by # of DU/ Building	No Data	1804-1899	1900-1909	1910-1919	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010-2016	TOTAL DU STOCK	SHARE OF DU STOCK
1	1,605	2,164	17,684	26,387	95,590	38,405	82,372	141,001	56,995	24,790	16,701	12,181	14,822	3,885	534,582	39.7%
2-4	3,414	1,687	8,824	13,552	51,618	14,282	19,617	20,485	13,589	8,428	11,168	4,184	5,131	1,720	177,699	13.2%
5-9	3,767	257	1,158	1,261	7,876	6,136	8,916	33,167	31,621	17,536	21,544	5,427	3,899	574	143,139	10.6%
10-15	1,742	76	282	830	4,910	1,436	3,565	20,268	21,305	9,098	14,376	4,109	3,034	540	85,571	6.4%
16-24	1,592	69	418	1,687	13,104	1,553	5,408	13,925	25,405	14,328	16,439	4,903	5,041	958	104,830	7.8%
25-49	1,108	168	480	2,622	14,297	1,718	1,482	10,255	36,039	22,966	25,495	7,332	8,914	2,492	135,368	10.1%
50-99	562	0	476	1,194	8,537	1,337	321	2,279	15,779	18,136	21,923	5,720	8,659	3,019	87,942	6.5%
100+	923	0	467	1,049	3,529	269	624	3,671	9,932	15,867	13,855	3,780	17,485	5,921	77,372	5.7%
DU STOCK	14,713	4,421	29,789	48,582	199,461	65,136	122,305	245,051	210,665	131,149	141,501	47,636	66,985	19,109	1,346,503	
SHARE OF DU STOCK	1.09%	0.33%	2.21%	3.61%	14.81%	4.84%	9.08%	18.20%	15.65%	9.74%	10.51%	3.54%	4.97%	1.42%		

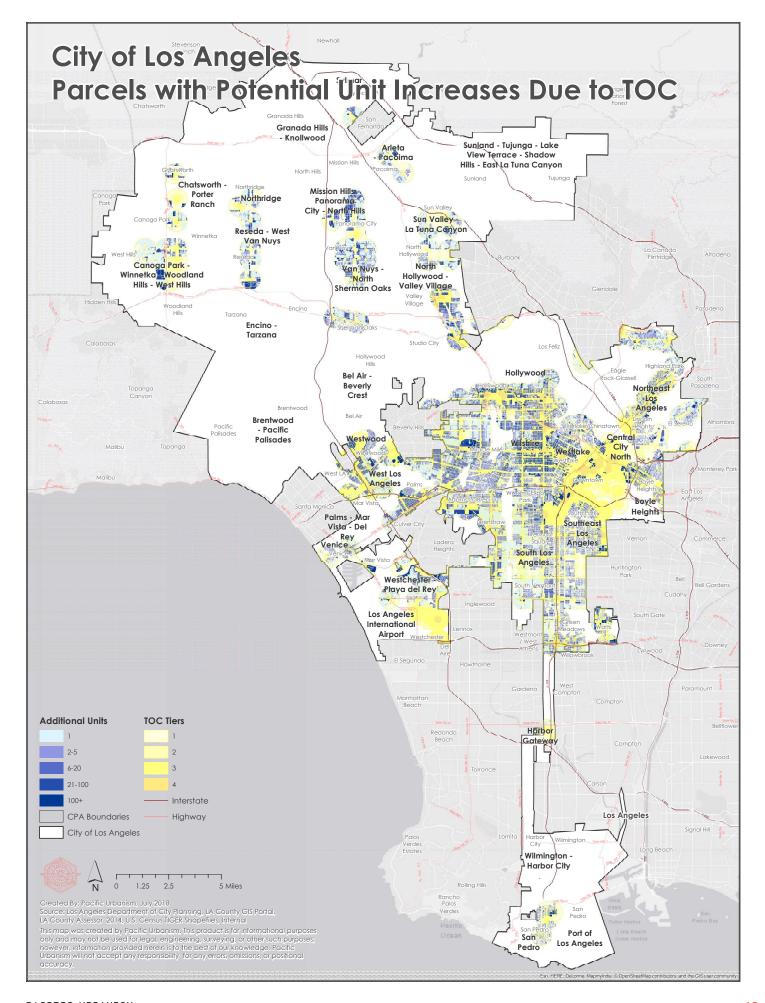




Source: Assessor Parcels from the Office of the Assessor 2016 Tax Roll, Los Angeles County GIS Data Portal, https://egis3.jacounty.gov/datapartal/2017/12/12/assessor-parcels-2016-tax-roll/

#### **INCREASE IN MAXIMUM CAPACITY BY TOC TIERS**

Zoning Classification	Area (Acres)	Existing Units	Remaining Existing Capacity from Existing Units	Existing Maximum Zoned Capacity	Maximum Capacity Increase per TOC	Total Maximum Capacity (with TOC Bonus)	Remaining Capacity (with TOC Bonus) from Existing Units
0	102,351.97	660,814	695,296	1,356,111	0	1,356,111	695,296
Commercial	4,734.76	39,082	434,375	473,458	0	473,458	434,375
Residential	97,617.21	621,732	260,921	882,653	0	882,653	260,921
1	20,999.42	285,962	295,329	581,291	277,885	859,176	573,213
Commercial	1,878.41	19,027	173,447	192,474	96,237	288,712	269,684
Residential	19,121.01	266,935	121,881	388,816	181,647	570,464	303,529
2	9,266.10	149,713	254,092	403,804	232,219	636,023	486,311
Commercial	1,928.09	17,313	182,141	199,454	119,672	319,127	301,813
Residential	7,338.01	132,400	71,951	204,350	112,547	316,897	184,497
3	15,763.09	325,144	531,802	856,946	580,469	1,437,415	1,112,272
Commercial	3,902.20	54,665	354,828	409,493	286,645	696,139	641,473
Residential	11,860.89	270,478	176,975	447,453	293,824	741,276	470,798
4	1,181.94	32,145	82,456	114,601	91,244	205,845	173,700
Commercial	756.99	18,140	62,885	81,025	64,820	145,844	127,704
Residential	424.95	14,005	19,571	33,576	26,425	60,001	45,995
Grand Total	149,562.52	1,453,778	1,858,975	3,312,753	1,181,817	4,494,570	3,040,792



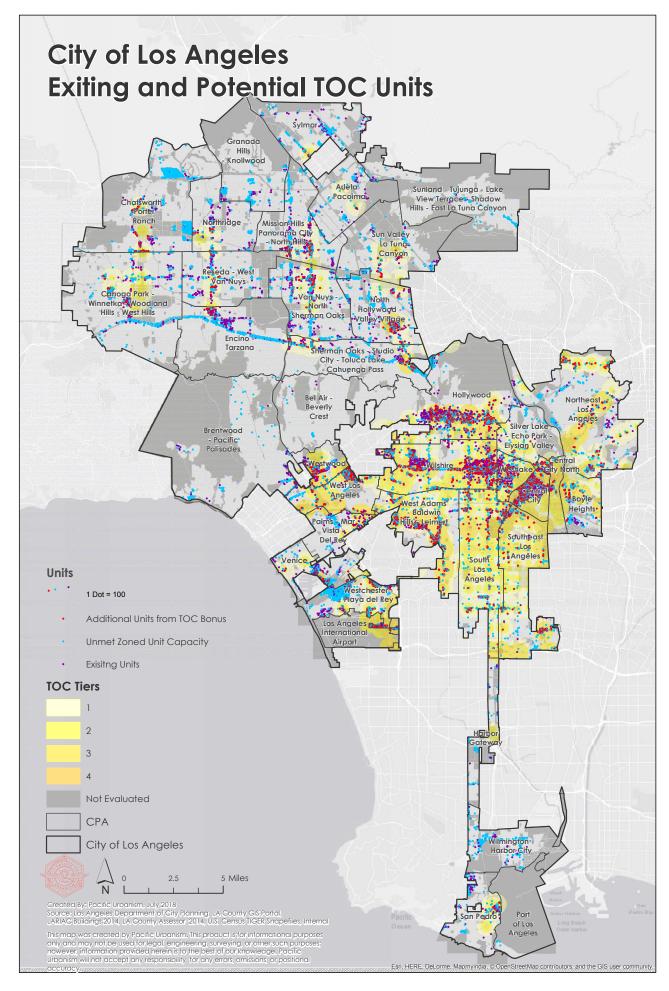
Zoning Classification	Area (Acres)	Existing Units	Remaining Existing Capacity from Existing Units	Existing Maximum Zoned Capacity	Maximum Capacity Increase per TOC	Total Maximum Capacity (with TOC Bonus)	Remaining Capacity (with TOC Bonus) from Existing Units
Wilshire	6,110.29	133,320	193,755	327,075	209,333	536,408	403,088
South Los Angeles	6,192.46	84,224	148,270	232,495	130,488	362,983	278,758
Hollywood	7,571.36	115,312	99,511	214,823	117,890	332,713	217,401
West Adams - Baldwin Hills - Leimert	5,370.09	68,313	110,311	178,624	92,997	271,621	203,308
Southeast Los Angeles	5,052.87	66,495	108,100	174,595	92,029	266,624	200,129
Central City	604.54	24,066	57,076	81,142	59,881	141,023	116,957
Northeast Los Angeles	8,505.04	81,374	84,723	166,098	50,733	216,831	135,457
Westlake	936.14	34,507	40,725	75,232	47,217	122,449	87,942
West Los Angeles	2,542.19	39,645	47,214	86,858	40,938	127,796	88,152
North Hollywood - Valley Village	4,053.87		76,428	134,664	32,016	166,680	
Westchester - Playa del Rey	2,729.07						
Van Nuys - North Sherman Oaks	4,913.71	64,071	69,316	133,387	26,968		
Boyle Heights	1,516.73						
Sherman Oaks - Studio City - Toluca	<u> </u>						
Lake - Cahuenga Pass	6,278.13			•			•
Palms - Mar Vista - Del Rey	3,046.50						
Westwood	1,126.30	22,055	23,206	45,261	22,013	67,273	45,218
Canoga Park - Winnetka - Woodland Hills - West Hills	10,583.99	60,492	63,410	123,901	20,535	144,436	83,945
Silver Lake - Echo Park - Elysian Valley	2,185.95	31,215	29,792	61,007	20,106	81,113	49,898
Mission Hills - Panorama City - North Hills	4,397.01	40,340	46,367	86,706	18,558	105,265	64,925
San Pedro	2,476.65	-	•				
Central City North	234.56						
Reseda - West Van Nuys	4,256.19				13,679		
Sun Valley - La Tuna Canyon	3,331.74						
Venice	1,078.67						
Chatsworth - Porter Ranch	7,096.82						
Northridge	3,938.95						
Arleta - Pacoima	2,979.01	20,831	25,183				
Encino - Tarzana	6,737.45		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,731	76,390	
Sylmar	3,596.86						
Brentwood - Pacific Palisades	8,889.91	27,491	23,344				
Harbor Gateway	1,154.98						
Bel Air - Beverly Crest	6,550.40						
Wilmington - Harbor City							
<u> </u>	2,083.76	23,042	35,849	58,891	0	58,891	35,849
Sunland - Tujunga - Lake View Terrace - Shadow Hills - East La Tuna							
Granada Hills - Knollwood	4,193.44	21,380	22,384	43,764	0	43,764	22,384
Grand Total	147,717	1,443,186	1,846,131	3,289,317	1,180,001	4,469,318	3,026,132

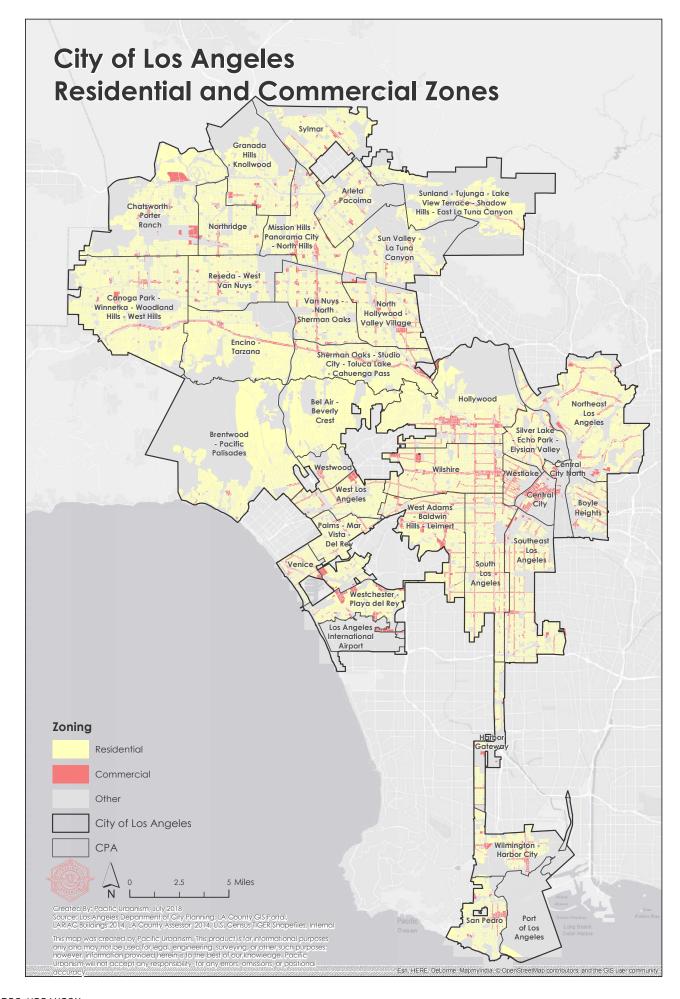
#### TOP COMMUNITY PLAN AREAS BY UNMET CAPACITY IN RESIDENTIAL PARCELS

СРА	Area (Acres)	Exisiting Units	Remaining Existing Capacity from Existing Units	Existing Maximum Zoned Capacity	Maximum Capacity Increase per TOC	Total Maximum Capacity (with TOC Bonus)	Remaining Capacity (with TOC Bonus) from Existing Units
Wilshire	4,066	99,183	91,351	190,535	121,594	312,129	
South Los Angeles	3,154	40,201	68,908				
Hollywood	3,808	47,829	48,952		52,572		
Southeast Los Angeles	2,862	29,583	47,246	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			13,688
West Adams - Baldwin Hills -	2,002	27,000	17,210	7 0,000	07,701	110,701	10,000
Leimert	2,918	38.213	35,874	74,087	35,827	109,914	9,977
Westlake	536	19,512	19,643				45,433
Central City	138	6,846	23,258		·		
West Los Angeles	1,353	23,031	14,629				23,092
Northeast Los Angeles	3,395	22,246	27,039		·		
Westwood	779	17,529	15,498	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		
	.,,	17,027	10,170	00,020	10,200	10,200	2,012
North Hollywood - Valley Village	1,580	28,773	27,712	56,485	15,013	71,499	4,882
Palms - Mar Vista - Del Rey	957	22,392	20,067		· ·		
Boyle Heights	910	11,286	20,345		· ·		
2, 2 2 3 2		,					,
Van Nuys - North Sherman Oaks	1,967	31,311	22,145	53,456	12,944	66,400	42,725
Westchester - Playa del Rey	1,293	12,316	38,453	50,769	9,767	60,535	42,652
Sherman Oaks - Studio City -	<u>.</u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			·
Toluca Lake - Cahuenga Pass	2,740	20,550	17,116	37,665	9,178	46,843	6,147
Silver Lake - Echo Park - Elysian							
Valley	1,007	10,767	14,496	25,263	8,971	34,235	33,807
Mission Hills - Panorama City -							
North Hills	1,154	19,561	10,262	29,824	7,952	37,775	15,866
Canoga Park - Winnetka -							
Woodland Hills - West Hills	2,426	17,566	15,435		·		
Reseda - West Van Nuys	978	13,018	9,598				
Sun Valley - La Tuna Canyon	1,132	9,184	7,952				
Central City North	98	3,029	4,870	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		
San Pedro	934	9,424	10,286		·		23,468
Chatsworth - Porter Ranch	1,798	9,805	11,634	21,439	3,642	25,081	14,402
Encino - Tarzana	1,846	12,978	9,200	22,178	3,424	25,602	13,071
Venice	432	7,000	6,064	13,064	3,302	16,365	9,258
Northridge	569	8,199	3,297	11,496	2,850	14,346	9,366
Arleta - Pacoima	719	4,650	4,191	8,841	1,641	10,482	35,089
Brentwood - Pacific Palisades	5,088	8,207	12,722	20,929	966	21,895	<i>71,7</i> 01
Sylmar	1,223	6,774	8,364				48,220
Harbor Gateway	304	3,358	4,401	7,759		8,240	
Bel Air - Beverly Crest	3,360		5,018				
Granada Hills - Knollwood	532						
Sunland - Tujunga - Lake View		2,102	_,0 .2	-,-, .	Ü	-,	,507
Terrace - Shadow Hills - East La							
Tuna	2,092	4,600	9,350	13,949	0	13,949	10,847
Wilmington - Harbor City	614	5,338	10,847	16,185	0	16,185	30,758
Grand Total	59,622	631,452	706,191				

Zoning Classification	Area 1 (Acres)	Existing Units	Remaining Existing Capacity from Existing Units	Existing Maximum Zoned Capacity	Maximum Capacity Increase per TOC	Total Maximum Capacity (with TOC Bonus)	Remaining Capacity (with TOC Bonus) from Existing Units
C2	8,749.74	98,662	855,066	953,728	419,015		1,274,081
R3	10,071.45		181,342				
R4	2,690.94		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
C4	2,139.67	25,498					308,281
R1	42,330.19					447,920	
R2	6,985.82			118,769			
RD1.5	6,140.77	144,078				221,399	77,322 83,729
R5 RD2	286.18 4,363.84					102,084	46,775
CM	965.73		= -, - = =		19,029	71,170	-,
C1.5	354.39	2,798	35,825			46,757	43,959
CR CR	154.60		15,133				20,852
Cl	531.85	4,948	23,781	28,729	· ·		29,113
R1V2	2,589.90				4,785		
C5	52.70	3,078	2,662		· ·	9,927	6,849
RD3	1,654.01	18,953	,		· ·		
RAS4	75.23			8,203			9,224
RS	10,836.38		-,				12,603
CR(PKM)	52.26	,	5,326				
C2(PV)	157.97	3,193					
R5P	8.73	613	1,290	1,902	1,340	3,242	2,630
R4P	18.36	431	1,571	2,002	1,306	3,308	2,877
R4(PV)	91.23	494	9,449	9,943	1,270		
RE11	7,682.08	25,271	5,441	30,712	1,123	31,835	6,564
R1V3	214.04	1,520	404	1,924	1,100	3,023	1,503
C4(OX)	31.34	1,904	1,512	3,416	866	4,282	2,377
RAS3	39.42	650	1,478			2,880	2,230
R3(PV)	122.81	7	6,625	6,632	547	7,179	7,172
RE9	1,701.83	6,169	2,343			9,053	2,883
RA	12,616.86		3,651	31,531	397	31,929	4,049
RD4	249.54				341	3,078	
RE15	8,290.07	20,455				25,209	
R3P	13.61	242		733		1,046	804
R3(UV)	17.99	0		971	301	1,272	1,272
RD5	329.52		-260			3,208	-17
RW1	27.29 2.980.35	580	-64 958		222	739	158
RE20 RD6	903.35	5,004 4,233	2,542			6,148 6,864	1,144 2,631
RAS3(UV)	11.04					674	
RE40	11,865.12		2,937			11,916	
R2P	6.34						
C1(PV)	10.23					579	
RIP	13.84		95				
RZ3	12.21	134					63
RZ2.5	10.76						17
RAP	1.19					3	
R1H1	147.58						
R1V1	236.79						
RE	531.91	883	1,778	2,660	0	2,660	1,778
RSP	0.92	0	5	5	0	5	5
RU	8.29	14	85	99	0	99	
RW2	5.31	118	83	201	0	201	83
RZ4	165.06	746	1,070	1,817	0	1,817	1,070
RZ5	13.92	109	43	152	0	152	43
Grand Total Total Commercial Total Residential	149,562.52 13,200.46 136,362.06	148,228	1,207,676	1,355,904	567,375	1,923,279	

Zoning Classification	Area (Acres)	Existing Units	Remaining Existing Capacity from Existing Units	Existing Maximum Zoned Capacity	Maximum Capacity Increase per TOC	Total Maximum Capacity (with TOC Bonus)	Remaining Capacity (with TOC Bonus) from Existing Units
C1	531.85	4,948	23,781	28,729	5,332	34,061	29,113
C1(PV)	10.23		552	552	27	579	579
C1.5	354.39	2,798	35,825	38,623	8,134		43,959
C2	8,749.74				419,015		
C2(PV)	157.97	3,193			1,778		
C4	2,139.67	25,498					308,281
C4(OX)	31.34	1,904				4,282	2,377
C5	52.70	3,078			4,187	9,927	6,849
CM	965.73				19,029	71,170	65,108
CR CR (R)(A A)	154.60				5,719		20,852
CR(PKM)	52.26	367	5,326				
R1	42,330.19					447,920	158,686
R1H1	147.58	722		1,329	0	,	607
R1P	13.84						110
RIVI	236.79	1,444			0	, -	684
R1V2	2,589.90	-			4,785	-,	
R1V3	214.04 6.985.82			1,924 118,769			1,503 79,564
R2	.,	92,688			53,483		
R2P R3	6.34		108 181,342			741.344	157
R3(PV)		362,491 7	- ,-	,			
	122.81		-7			7,179	7,172
R3(UV) R3P	17.99 13.61	242		971 733	301 313	1,272 1,046	1,272 804
R4	2,690.94						
R4(PV)	91.23	-					
R4P		494	1,571				
R5	18.36 286.18	18,354		2,002	1,306 39,695		2,877
R5P	8.73						83,729 2,630
	12,616.86			31,531	1,340 397	31,929	4,049
RAP	12,616.06	27,000			397	31,929	-7
RAS3	39.42				752		2,230
RAS3(UV)	11.04	030			732		674
RAS4	75.23	2,516		8,203			9,224
RD1.5	6,140.77	144,078				221,399	77,322
RD2	4,363.84					118,641	46,775
RD3	1,654.01	18,953					9,497
RD4	249.54				341	3,078	710
RD5	329.52	3,225		, , , , ,			-17
RD6	903.35					6,864	2,631
RE	531.91						
RE11	7,682.08						
RE15	8,290.07		-,				
RE20	2,980.35						
RE40	11,865.12						
RE9	1,701.83					9,053	
RS	10,836.38						12,603
RSP	0.92						
RU	8.29						
RW1	27.29				222	739	
RW2	5.31	118	83	201	0	201	83
RZ2.5	10.76	174	10	184	7	191	17
RZ3	12.21	134	49	183	14	197	63
RZ4	165.06	746	1,070	1,817	0	1,817	1,070
RZ5	13.92	109	43	152	0	152	43
Grand Total Total Commercial Total Residential	149,562.52 13,200.46 136,362.06	148,228	1,207,676	1,355,904	567,375	1,923,279	





### ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Through researching the goals and current state of the TOC program in Los Angeles, our team has compiled a list of sources which shed light on the goals and status of TOC. Academic and governmental sources provide the clearest and most verifiable information from which to evaluate the success of TOC, however journalistic sources are also included to provide insight on how community stakeholders and advocacy groups are responding to the program.

### CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. (2017). CALIFORNIA'S HOUSING FUTURE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Existing land use plans have created barriers for development to meet housing demand.

### CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S OFFICE. (2015). CALIFORNIA'S HIGH HOUSING COSTS: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Housing prices near job centers are causing workers to commute farther to find adequate housing within their budget.

### COSMAN, J. & QUINTERO, L. (2019). FEWER PLAYERS, FEWER HOMES: CONCENTRATION AND THE NEW DYNAMICS OF HOUSING SUPPLY.

Decreased competition between homebuilders has created an inefficient market and led to an overall reduced amount of housing being built. Per their model, increased concentration in the housing construction industry results in 150,000 fewer units being built per year than otherwise would be if the industry remained at its pre-recession competitive height. These 150,000 units represent \$106 billion of housing going unbuilt every year. While this study is not specific to Los Angeles, it is possible that the larger building types that are common in TOC zones are reflective of this uncompetitive market.

### KHOURI, A.(2019). A LITTLE-NOTICED ZONING TWIST IS SET TO SPARK A HOME-BUILD-ING BOOM IN L.A.

Between the guidelines' implementation in September of 2017 and May of 2019, more than 12,000 housing units were proposed through the guidelines, and 2,300 of these units were for low-income families. Critics of the TOC guidelines say the guidelines permit buildings that are too large and out of character for the neighborhoods they occupy.

#### LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING. (2020). HOUSING PROGRESS REPORTS.

The amount of units approved under TOC had swelled to 20,397, of which 4,192 were affordable.

## LINTON, J. (2020). L.A. CITY'S TRANSIT-ORIENTED COMMUNITIES AFFORDABLE HOUSING INCENTIVES ARE WORKING.

TOC "really works" and noted that since 2017, 27,000 units had been permitted under its rules. Critics of the TOC program say the guidelines incentivize the destruction of already-existing rent-controlled housing units near transit

#### MCKINSEY INSTITUTE. (2016). TOOLKIT TO CLOSE CALIFORNIA'S HOUSING GAP

California needs to produce 3.5 million homes by 2025 to "satisfy pent-up demand and meet the needs of a growing population."

### MORROW. (2013). THE HOMEOWNER REVOLUTION: DEMOCRACY, LAND USE AND THE LOS ANGELES SLOW-GROWTH MOVEMENT, 1965-1992

Housing supply has been concentrated on lower-income communities of color in the City of Los Angeles, while more affluent white neighborhoods have not provided their fair share of housing.

# NICHOLAS W. & MULLHOLLAND GRAVES E. (2016). INITIATIVE ORDINANCE JJJ: AFFORDABLE AND TRANSIT-ORIENTED HOUSING POLICIES FOR LOS ANGELES—A HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT.

Lauds the program's goal of providing affordable housing near transit and predict positive health and wellbeing outcomes.

#### SCHUETZ, J. (2017). DOES ZONING HELP OR HINDER TRANSIT-ORIENTED (RE)DEVEL-OPMENT?

Near some rail stations in Los Angeles, existing buildings have a higher density than allowable capacity per TOC quidelines.

### STEIN, JULIA. (2019). LOS ANGELES'S TRANSIT-ORIENTED COMMUNITIES PROGRAM: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

TOC program faced "certain structural and legal constraints" that may hamper its effectiveness. The first of these constraints is that the TOC guidelines (and indeed all city planning guidelines) are subordinate to the successor to the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA), which still oversees 19 redevelopment plan areas. This means that density limits set by the former CRA supersede new TOC density bonuses whenever the two are in conflict, which serves as a chilling effect on TOC's ability to produce housing. The second constraint Stein notes is that TOC projects can still be forced to undergo discretionary review. This can happen if a project utilizes certain TOC incentives or if a project exceeds certain densities. The third constraint Stein identifies is that TOC incentives cannot be used in addition to a zoning change. This means that any industrial land in a TOC zone would be ineligible for TOC bonuses if it first had to request a zone change to a residential zone type. The combined effect of these three constraints is a reduction of the number of housing units (including affordable units) that can be built in TOC zones.

### US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (2019). MARKET PREDICTORS OF HOMELESSNESS

Housing market dynamics and the availability of affordable housing are closely tied to homelessness

# VALLIANATOS, M., SMITH, M., MORROW, G., MENDEL, J., & WANG, J. (2018). MEASURE JJJ: AN EVALUATION OF IMPACTS ON RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

Evaluated the rates of housing production in Los Angeles immediately before and after the passage of Measure JJJ and found that while the TOC program incentives are frequently used, the overall rate of housing production was lower after the passage of the measure as developers stopped requesting zoning changes and general plan amendments. The authors argue that this is because of the restrictions on zoning changes JJJ imposed, though other analyses (Stein, 2019) noted that a surge in applications for zone changes just before JJJ went into effect may be skewing the numbers for pre-JJJ construction. The authors found that post-JJJ, the number of new units in projects of over 100 units fell by 26%, but the number of new units in projects of 50-100 units rose by 35% and the number of new units in projects of 10-49 rose by 57%. They describe the 10-40 unit category as the TOC program's "sweet spot" for housing production and cite Stein's (2019) observation that a 50+ unit building would trigger public review.



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